

INTERDIVISIONAL DRIFTNET MEETING

WINNIPEG

NOVEMBER 21, 1989

328216

MEMORANDUM / NOTE DE SERVICE

TO: DISTRIBUTION
FROM: Gwynneth Turner, International Fisheries Relations Officer, International Directorate

SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ: CONFIDENTIAL
OUR FILE - N / RÉFÉRENCE: 6330-14
YOUR FILE - V / RÉFÉRENCE
DATE: November 10, 1989

SUBJECT: Meeting re Driftnet Fisheries and Pacific High Seas Management Issues

A meeting on the driftnet issue will be chaired by V. Rabinovitch at the Sheraton Winnipeg Hotel [(204) 942-5300] on November 21, 1989 (Room 316, from 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.).

A short pre-meeting will be held in the evening of November 20, 1989 beginning at 9:30 p.m. in the same room. A block reservation has been made for 10 SWB under DFO Ottawa. Please confirm your individual reservation against this block reservation by Wednesday, November 15, 1989. A draft agenda is attached.

Please confirm your participation with me at (613) 993-1862.

G. Turner (handwritten signature)

DISTRIBUTION

- V. Rabinovitch
P. Asselin
B. Muir
B. Applebaum
D. Kowal
B. Mewdell
P. Chamut (FAX: (604) 666-1847)
B. Graham (FAX: (604) 666-3295)
J. Davis (FAX: (604) 356-6479)
R. Beamish (FAX: (604) 756-7053)
B. Morrell (FAX: (604) 666-1847)

4

20/11/89

# Driftnet Fishing Events

## Communications

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Possibility</u>
1.	Nov. 27/89	N. Zealand Min. of Fisheries visit	
2.	Dec. 1989	Can. / Japan Bilateral Consultations	
3.	December 1989	New Scien. Comm. Third Multilat. Drafting Group	
4.	January 1990	Trilateral Canada / U.S. / Japan Driftnet Consult.	
5.	January 1990	Can. / Korea Bilateral Consult.	
6.	February 1990 ↓	Can. / Taiwan Consultations	
7.	February 1990	Participation in B.C. / Alaska Driftnet Conf.	
8.	March 1990	OECD	
9.	1990 (end)	New Science Comm. Draft Convention	

B

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Possibility</u>
10		Activities to curb laundered salmon by Taiwan	
11		scale sampling program in Singapore/ Thailand  Bilateral discussions with Singapore Thailand Hong Kong	
12.		Preventing Fish Imports from Taiwan	
13.		Meetings on Alternative Tech.	
14.		Results of Observer Programs	
15.		U.N. Resolution - next stage	
16.		Science Meetings	

C

20/11/89

Speeches: Drift netting

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Possibility</u>
1.	December 1989	Native Brotherhood of B.C.	
2.		United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union meeting	
3.		<u>United</u> Commercial Fishing Industry Council	
4.		Vancouver Board of Trade	
5.		FCBC	
6.		Marine Trades Assoc.	
7.		Environmental Groups	
8.		Graduation Ceremonies - <del>Marine</del>	
9.		Universities	

*Drifter*

DRAFT AGENDA

DRIFTNET POLICY AND PACIFIC HIGH SEAS MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Review of Recent Developments
2. Update on Scientific Advice
3. Coastal state rights - legal initiative
4. Institutional developments
  - PICES
  - replacement of INPFC
  - general management organization for the North Pacific
5. Recommendations for policy on driftnets

INTERDIVISIONAL DRIFTNET MEETING

WINNIPEG

NOVEMBER 21, 1989

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>TAB</u>
Japanese Proposal Re: Conversion of Mothership Salmon Fishery to Land-Based Operation	1
Revised Draft Articles for PICES	2
The Langkawi Declaration on Environment	3
INPFC	
Opening Remarks	
Canada	4
US	5
Japan	6
Canadian Agenda & Closing Statements	7
US Agenda & Closing Statements	8
Joint Canada/US/Japan Press Release	9
DFO News Release	10
Report on Canada\Korea Driftnet Consultations	11
Foreign Overfishing	12
International Directorate WorkPlans	
Driftnets	13
INPFC	14
PICES	15
US/USSR:	
Bering Sea Fisheries Advisory Body	16
Joint Press Statement	17
UNGA Draft Resolution Nov. 15/89	18
U.S. Mission to the U.N. Press Release	19
DFO UNGA Press Release	20
First Ministers Conference Statement	21
B.C. and U.S. Governors Statement	22

**JAPANESE PROPOSAL PERTAINING TO THE PROPOSED CONVERSION OF THE MOTHERSHIP SALMON FISHERY TO THE LAND-BASED OPERATION**

November 1989

The Japanese side has an intention of conducting the converted land-based salmon fishery under the following conditions in 1990-1991 fishing season.

1. Fishing operations shall be conducted in areas 2a, 3 and 4 according to the conditions in the 1986 Annex. Observer requirements, etc. related to the operations in area 3 will be subject to Japan-U.S. consultation. Fishing operations shall end in area 2a no later than July 15 in principle.

2. Catcher boats shall fish as an organized unit fleet with a fleet commander designating fishing positions for each of the catcher boats. One catcher boat in each fleet will be designated as the commander vessel with the fleet commander on board.

3. Such data as location of operation, catch, fishing effort, etc will be reported to the designated commander vessel.

4. No transfers of catch at sea are allowed. Operations for supply or fueling will be permitted, provided that where supply vessels or tankers with freezer or hold space are used, such vessels report their noonday position to FAJ enforcement vessels on a daily basis and report when support is to be given so that a FAJ enforcement vessel can be present with an observer to monitor the support activities.

5. A U.S. and/or a Canadian enforcement observer will be accommodated on board at least one FAJ patrol vessel. The status and scope of activities of such observers shall be the same as provided for in paragraph 3 of the 1986 MOU on Enforcement.

6. Japan will provide for at least one enforcement vessel with a U.S. enforcement observer to accompany the entire salmon fleet when it returns to Japan and allow the U.S. observer access to daily position reports of the entire fleet and appropriate documentation upon arrival in Japan that all vessels have returned to port without delay.

7. Japan will accept random placement of up to two U.S. and/or Canadian scientific observers per fleet of catcher boats during the entire fishing season.

8. The enforcement regime for the non-traditional landbased fishery shall include a one degree buffer zone as proposed by Japan during the October 1988 meeting in Seattle.

9. Biological samples from the non-traditional landbased fishing operations must be taken at levels achieved in 1987 for the traditional mothership fishery.



10. An operating NNSS with recording tapes is required. Vessels with inoperative NNSS must be closely monitored by FAJ enforcement or commander vessels.

11. Costs shall be borne by each country for placement of observers and associated expenditures.

12. Cooperative research consistent with the article X of the Convention will be continued.

(3)

UNCLASSIFIED  
NON CLASSIFIF

REVISED DRAFT ARTICLES

INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN MARINE SCIENCE ORGANIZATION

PREAMBLE

THE CONTRACTING PARTIES,

RECOGNIZING the need for improved scientific understanding of the North Pacific Ocean and its resources;

AWARE that due to the vast expanse of the North Pacific Ocean, scientific understanding of the area can best be achieved through a spirit of international scientific cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis;

DESIRING to establish an appropriate intergovernmental organization to promote and facilitate marine scientific cooperation and avoid duplication of effort;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the organization must be based on the principles of international law of the sea with regard to marine scientific research;

HAVE AGREED as follows:

CHAPTER I: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article I

Territorial Application of the Convention

The area to which this Convention applies, hereinafter referred to as the "Convention Area", shall be the temperate and sub-Arctic waters of the northern North Pacific Ocean and its adjacent seas, located approximately from 30 degrees North Latitude to the Bering Strait.

Article II

No Prejudice to Sovereignty, Legal Positions or Research

Nothing in this Convention shall be deemed to prejudice or in any way affect a Contracting Party's:

- (a) sovereignty or jurisdiction over its internal waters or territorial sea;

2/10

- (b) positions with respect to the law of the sea; or
- (c) national research programs.

CHAPTER II: INSTITUTIONS

Article III

Establishment of the Organization

The Contracting Parties hereby establish the International North Pacific Ocean Marine Science Organization, hereinafter referred to as the "Organization".

Article IV

Purpose of the Organization

The purpose of the Organization shall be:

- (a) to promote and coordinate marine scientific research in order to advance scientific knowledge of the Convention Area, including research with respect to the ocean environment and its interactions with land and atmosphere, its role in and response to global weather and climate change, its flora, fauna and ecosystems, its uses and resources, and its contamination from human activities; and
- (b) to promote the collection and exchange of information and data related to marine scientific research in the fields referred to in paragraph (a).

Article V

Membership in the Organization

1. The founding members of the Organization are Canada, Japan, the Peoples' Republic of China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America.
2. The Contracting Parties may invite any other State able to contribute to scientific understanding of the Convention Area to become a party to this Convention.

UNCLASSIFIED  
NON CLASSIFIF

Article VI

Structure of the Organization

The Organization shall consist of:

- (a) a Governing Council (the "Council");
- (b) such permanent or ad hoc scientific groups and committees as the Council may establish from time to time; and
- (c) a Secretariat.

Article VII

Functions of the Governing Council

The functions of the Governing Council shall be, inter alia,

- (a) to identify research problems pertaining to the Convention Area, as well as appropriate methods for their solution;
- (b) to develop and coordinate research programmes and related activities pertaining to the Convention Area, which shall be undertaken through the national efforts of the Contracting Parties;
- (c) to develop and, if necessary, to amend the Rules of Procedure of the Organization;
- (d) to propose amendments to the Convention;
- (e) to adopt the annual report of the Organization;
- (f) to examine and adopt the annual budget of the Organization;
- (g) to examine and discuss reports prepared by committees and ad hoc groups;
- (h) to take such other decisions as may be necessary or desirable to enable the Organization to carry out its activities efficiently and effectively;
- (i) to consider requests from Contracting Parties to develop scientific advice pertaining to the Convention Area; and
- (j) to maintain contact with other scientific organizations.

UNCLASSIFIED  
NON CLASSIFIF

5/10

Article VIII

Composition and Procedures of the Governing Council

1. Each Contracting Party shall be a member of the Council and shall appoint to the Council not more than two delegates, who may be accompanied at any Council meeting by alternates, experts and advisers.
2. The Council shall elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, each of whom shall serve for a term of two years. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be representatives of different Contracting Parties, and during their terms shall cease to be part of their respective national delegations.
3. The Chairman of the Council shall convene a regular annual meeting of the Organization. The annual meetings shall be hosted by the Contracting Parties on a rotational basis, unless otherwise decided by the Council.
4. Any meeting of the Council, other than the annual meeting, shall be called by the Chairman at such time and place as the Chairman may determine, upon the request of a Contracting Party and with the concurrence of a majority of Contracting Parties.
5. A quorum of five Contracting Parties shall be required to conduct a meeting of the Council.
6. The Council may invite other States, organizations, and experts to attend its meetings as observers, or to participate in any activities of the Organization.

Article IX

Decision Making in the Governing Council

1. Each Contracting Party shall have one vote in the proceedings of the Council.
2. The Council shall make every effort to take decisions on the basis of consensus. For the purpose of this Convention, consensus means the absence of a formal objection.
3. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted, and no agreement has been reached, decisions of the Council may be adopted by a three-quarters majority vote of the Contracting Parties present and voting.
4. Notwithstanding paragraph 3, consensus shall be required for the following:

UNCLASSIFIED  
NON CLASSIFIF

6/2

- (a) the establishment of ad hoc scientific groups and committees;
- (b) the appointment of an Executive Secretary;
- (c) the adoption of the annual budget of the Organization; and
- (d) the amendment of this Convention.

Article X

The Secretariat

1. The functions of the Secretariat shall be:
  - (a) to implement the decisions of the Council;
  - (b) to make all necessary arrangements for meetings of the Council, including the preparation of the agenda, documentation, and summary record of the Council's annual meeting;
  - (c) to conduct the routine intersessional work of the Council;
  - (d) to facilitate the exchange of information among Contracting Parties;
  - (e) to prepare the annual report and budget of the Organization for presentation to the Council; and
  - (f) to perform any other function as may be entrusted to it by the Contracting Parties.
2. The chief administrative officer of the Secretariat shall be the Executive Secretary, who shall be appointed by, and shall report to, the Council. The Executive Secretary shall appoint the staff of the Secretariat.
3. The Council shall determine the location of the Secretariat.
4. The Council may establish such rules and procedures as it deems appropriate with regard to the matters enumerated in paragraphs 2 and 3.

UNCLASSIFIED  
NON CLASSIFIF

Article XI

Financial Provisions

1. The Council shall adopt an annual budget for the Organization.
2. Each Contracting Party shall contribute equally to the annual budget. Contributions shall be paid in the currency of the State in which the Secretariat is located, and shall be paid in full by the end of the third month of each calendar year.
3. The Council shall consider at its annual meeting the failure of any Contracting Party to discharge its obligations under paragraph 2.
4. Each Contracting Party shall pay the expenses of its own delegation to all meetings held pursuant to this Convention.
5. The Council shall pay the expenses of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Secretariat to attend its meetings.

CHAPTER III: MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article XII

Working Language

The working language of the Council shall be English.

Article XIII

Legal Status of the Organization

The Organization shall have international legal personality and such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

Article XIV

Privileges and Immunities

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of the Contracting Parties such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.
2. Delegates of the Contracting Parties to the Council, together with their alternates and advisers, members of the ad hoc scientific groups and committees established by the Council,

UNCLASSIFIED  
NON CLASSIFIF

the Executive Secretary and the staff of the Secretariat shall enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary in the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

Article XV

Signature

This Convention shall be open for signature on (day, month, year) at (place).

Article XVI

Ratification, Acceptance or Approval

1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval of the Signatory States.
2. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Government of \_\_\_\_\_, which is hereby designated as the Depository Government.

Article XVII

Accession

1. After this Convention enters into force, it shall be open to accession by the Governments of other States, with the consent of all existing Contracting Parties pursuant to Article V(2).
2. Accession shall be effective 60 days after the deposit with the Depository Government of an instrument of accession.

Article XVIII

Entry into Force

This Convention shall enter into force 60 days after the deposit with the Depository Government of the (fourth\ fifth) instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.



UNCLASSIFIED  
NON CLASSIFIF

Article XIX

Amendment

1. Any Contracting Party may propose amendments to this Convention to be considered by the Council at an annual or a special meeting. Any such proposed amendment shall be sent to the Executive Secretary at least ninety days prior to the meeting at which it is proposed to be considered, and the Executive Secretary shall immediately transmit the proposal to all Contracting Parties.
2. The text of any amendment adopted by the Council shall be transmitted by the Depository Government to all Contracting Parties.
3. An amendment shall be effective 60 days after the deposit with the Depository Government of the instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval by all Contracting Parties.

Article XX

Withdrawal

1. A Contracting Party may withdraw from this Convention at any time by giving written notice of withdrawal to the Depository Government. The withdrawal shall be effective one year after receipt of the notice of withdrawal by the Depository Government.
2. A Contracting Party which has withdrawn from the Convention shall be refunded a percentage of its annual contribution to the Council's budget. The percentage refunded shall be proportionate to the number of months remaining in the calendar year during which the withdrawal takes effect.

Article XXI

Termination

1. This Convention shall be terminated upon the withdrawal of three of the Contracting Parties listed in Article V(1).
2. The effective date of termination shall be one year after the deposit with the Depository Government of the number of withdrawals required to terminate the Convention in accordance with paragraph (1).
3. In the event of the termination of this Convention:
  - (a) the Council shall continue in being for such time as may be required to carry out the liquidation of



THE LANGKAWI DECLARATION ON ENVIRONMENT

We, the Heads of Government of the Commonwealth, representing a quarter of the world's population and a broad cross-section of global interests, are deeply concerned at the serious deterioration in the environment and the threat this poses to the well-being of present and future generations. Any delay in taking action to halt this progressive deterioration will result in permanent and irreversible damage.

2. The current threat to the environment, which is a common concern of all mankind, stems essentially from past neglect in managing the natural environment and resources. The environment has been degraded by decades of industrial and other forms of pollution, including unsafe disposal of toxic wastes, the burning of fossil fuels, nuclear testing and non-sustainable practices in agriculture, fishery and forestry.

3. The main environmental problems facing the world are the 'greenhouse effect' (which may lead to severe climatic changes that could induce floods, droughts and rising sea levels), the depletion of the ozone layer, acid rain, marine pollution, land degradation and the extinction of numerous animal and plant species. Some developing countries also face distinct environmental problems arising from poverty and population pressure. In addition, some islands and low-lying areas of other countries, are threatened by the prospect of rising sea level.

4. Many environmental problems transcend national boundaries and interests, necessitating a co-ordinated global effort. This is particularly true in areas outside national jurisdiction, and where there is transboundary pollution on land and in the oceans, atmosphere and outer space.

5. The need to protect the environment should be viewed in a balanced perspective and due emphasis be accorded to promoting economic growth and sustainable development, including eradication of poverty, meeting basic needs, and enhancing the quality of life. The responsibility for ensuring a better environment should be equitably shared and the ability of developing countries to respond be taken into account.

6. To achieve sustainable development, economic growth is a compelling necessity. Sustainable development implies the incorporation of environmental concerns into economic planning and policies. Environmental concerns should not be used to introduce a new form of conditionality in aid and development financing, nor as a pretext for creating unjustified barriers to trade.

7. The success of global and national environmental programmes requires mutually reinforcing strategies and the participation and commitment of all levels of society - government, individuals and organisations, industry and the scientific community.

8. Recognising that our shared environment binds all countries to a common future, we, the Heads of Government of the Commonwealth, resolved to act collectively and individually, commit ourselves to the following programme of action:

- advance policies and programmes which help achieve sustainable development, including the development of new and better techniques in integrating the environmental dimension in economic decision-making;
- strengthen and support the development of international funding mechanisms and appropriate decision-making procedures to respond to environmental protection needs which will include assisting developing countries to obtain access to and transfer of needed environmental technologies and which should take account of proposals for an international environment fund/Planet Protection Fund;
- support the work of the UNEP/WMO Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC);
- call for the early conclusion of an international convention to protect and conserve the global climate and, in this context, applaud the efforts of member governments to advance the negotiation of a framework convention under UN auspices;
- support the findings and recommendations of the Commonwealth Expert Group's Report on Climate Change as a basis for achievable action to develop strategies for adapting to climate change and for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, as well as making an important contribution to the work of the IPCC;
- support measures to improve energy conservation and energy efficiency;
- promote the reduction and eventual phase-out of substances depleting the ozone layer;

- promote afforestation and agricultural practices in developed and developing countries to arrest the increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide and halt the deterioration of land and water resources;
- strengthen efforts by developing countries in sustainable forest management and their manufacture and export of higher value-added forest products and, in this regard, support the activities of the International Tropical Timber Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization's Tropical Forestry Action Plan, as well as take note of the recommendations of the 13th Commonwealth Forestry Conference;
- support activities related to the conservation of biological diversity and genetic resources, including the conservation of significant areas of virgin forest and other protected natural habitat;
- support low-lying and island countries in their efforts to protect themselves and their vulnerable natural marine ecosystems from the effects of sea level rise;
- discourage and restrict non-sustainable fishing practices and seek to ban tangle net and pelagic drift net fishing;
- support efforts to prevent marine pollution including curbing ocean dumping of toxic wastes;
- strengthen international action to ensure the safe management and disposal of hazardous wastes and to reduce transboundary movements, particularly to prevent dumping in developing countries;
- participate in relevant international agreements relating to the environment and promote new and innovative instruments which will attract widespread support for protecting the global environment; and
- strengthen national, regional and international institutions responsible for environmental protection as well as the promotion of active programmes on environmental education to heighten public awareness and support.

9. We, the Heads of Government of the Commonwealth, resolve to take immediate and positive actions on the basis of the above programme. In this regard, we pledge our full support for the convening of the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development.

10. We call on the international community to join us in the endeavour.

Issued by Commonwealth Heads of Government at Langkawi, Malaysia.

Langkawi  
21 October 1989

INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

36th Annual Meeting

Seattle, Washington, November 7, 1989

---

Address by Mr. Pierre Asselin, Commissioner and Head of Canadian National Section at the Opening Plenary Session of the 36th Annual Meeting of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, Seattle, Washington, November 7, 1989.

---

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests, Fellow Commissioners, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I should like to join with my fellow commissioners and members of the Canadian National Section in thanking our Chairman, Mr. Smith from the City of Seattle and Mr. Schmitt of the National Marine Fisheries Service for their warm words of welcome. In addition, I should like to acknowledge some new Commissioners to INPFC. Welcome to Mr. Alec W. Brindle of Seattle who replaces Dr. Alverson on the U.S. National Section. Welcome also, to Mr. Koji Imamura who is replacing Mr. Shima of the Japanese National Section. While we shall miss these former Commissioners, we warmly greet our new colleagues who will be assisting with the important and often difficult matters before us.

In our opinion Mr. Chairman, we are at a highly significant point in the history of North Pacific fisheries relations and the international arrangements between our countries. Over the past year we have seen unprecedented international concerns voiced over the matter of high seas driftnet fishing and these concerns now are high on the international agenda, as reflected in the Commonwealth Declaration on the Environment and current considerations in the United Nations. In Canada there is an extremely high level of national concern regarding driftnet fishing and there are strong demands being voiced for effective international action. For example, those concerns were voiced yesterday in The North Pacific Driftnet Proclamation issued by the Province of British Columbia and the states of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California and Hawaii.

Canada's concerns relate to the incidental catch of Canadian-origin salmonids in squid driftnet and salmon-directed fisheries, the large catch of birds, marine mammals and other species in driftnet gear and its non-selective nature. As in the past, we continue to focus on the incidental catch of steelhead and Yukon origin chinook and fall chum salmon in Japanese salmon-directed fisheries. We also vigorously oppose the so called "pirate" fisheries which are targetting on salmonids, and the illicit marketing and import-export schemes dealing in salmon caught in such

operations. As you know, Canada and the USA have been cooperating in joint enforcement efforts aimed at illicit salmon harvesting activities and several cases are now before the courts. We also have concerns regarding lost and discarded fishing gear and the matters of ghost fishing and hazards to navigation and marine life from such gear.

In addition, Canada wishes to repeat the objections which were strongly voiced last year with respect to the northern boundary of Japan's squid fishery, and adjustments of the boundary under domestic Japanese regulation. We have, on several occasions, caught salmonids well south of the 46 degree N. latitude limit of the boundary and feel that such a boundary does not provide adequate protection for North American salmonids. While 1989 investigations on this subject were somewhat encouraging, the high seas distribution of salmon and squid are subject to considerable interannual variation and the matter is still a Concern to Canada.

There is a need to expand our scientific knowledge of the biology and oceanography of the North Pacific and address such pressing matters as global climate change. Accordingly, Canada has sponsored and encouraged development of a new scientific organization for the North Pacific and we continue to endorse that initiative. We wish to point out that this organization, known to some as "PICES", is envisioned as a purely scientific body with no management role.

Mr. Chairman, given the growth of population in Pacific Rim countries, the spectacular economic growth in the area, and the resulting increased demand for fish and fish products, we are now at the turning point. In this context, Canada supports proposals inviting North Pacific Rim nations to participate in a broader fisheries management organization which would address common issues, including high seas driftnet fishing. Such an organization which could address the full spectrum of fisheries management issues would be highly desirable. By taking this position Mr. Chairman, we do not wish to imply that we consider INPFC unimportant or that it has not been fulfilling an important function. On the contrary, Canada considers INPFC to be most important. Our point here is that if we are to move to a new organization or modify INPFC, then we must do so smoothly without disruption, preserving what we have while designing something new. We therefore support all efforts to preserve the integrity of INPFC while vigorously exploring new multinational arrangements. Canada attaches particular importance to international cooperation in conservation of the living resources of the sea, including stocks adjacent to 200 mile zones. We view the fishing countries duties in this respect as a key factor in our efforts at sustainable development.

Also on the matter of scientific knowledge, we note with interest the discussion of scientific symposia topics



in the Standing Committee on Biology and Research last week. Canada identified the need for a symposium on the biology, distribution, and stock assessment of flying squid and other species captured in high seas driftnets. We are most pleased to know that the USA and Japan have supported that initiative in principle.

Mr. Chairman a very great deal has happened and continues to happen with regard to new arrangements and understandings regarding the fisheries of the North Pacific. Canada, the USA and Japan have agreed to cooperate on control, monitoring and enforcement arrangements for the squid fishery which, in our opinion is a major first step in cooperative efforts to address mutual concerns. We wish to compliment Japan for agreeing to these arrangements and are anxious to continue such discussions to facilitate the 1990 program and strengthen the measures implemented in 1989. We welcome discussion of initiatives such as observer coverage, cooperative research, fleet position reporting using the latest technology and related monitoring and enforcement arrangements. In the same vein, we wish to compliment the USA for the progress made in arrangements with Korea and Taiwan with regard to the driftnet fishery. Canada also, has initiated negotiations with Korea and will be actively pursuing such initiatives over the coming months. In addition, we are interested to learn about ongoing USA-USSR discussions and the implications of those discussions.

At our last Annual Meeting Canada was pleased that Japan and the USA agreed to our initiative to form a network to exchange information and facilitate cooperation between our nations on the matter of illegal salmon export and marketing schemes. At this session Mr. Chairman, we would like to explore how our countries might further cooperate in addressing this most important problem.

Finally, I would like to observe that the very difficult issues that we have before us can only be addressed through the spirit of international cooperation and understanding. In the face of mounting world opposition to the practice of driftnet fishing it is most important that we find solutions while respecting the generally agreed principles of the law of the sea and international law and practice. Through international cooperation and innovation we may be able to find alternate fishing technologies which are more selective and serve as alternatives to present practices. Thank you.

INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

36th Annual Meeting--1989

Seattle, Washington, November 7, 1989

---

Address by Mr. Richard B. Lauber, Commissioner of the United States National Section, at the Opening Plenary Session of the 36th Annual Meeting of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, Seattle, Washington, November 7, 1989

---

**MR. CHAIRMAN, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, FELLOW  
COMMISSIONERS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:**

**IT IS AN HONOR AND PLEASURE FOR ME TO WELCOME  
YOU HERE TO SEATTLE AND MAKE SOME REMARKS ON BEHALF  
OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL SECTION. AS WE BEGIN  
THIS 36TH ANNUAL MEETING, LET US REFLECT UPON THE  
COOPERATIVE MEASURES THAT HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED AND  
IMPLEMENTED BY THIS COMMISSION. THEY HAVE BEEN  
USEFUL IN NARROWING THE DIFFERENCES THAT WE HAVE  
REGARDING THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF  
PACIFIC SALMON RESOURCES ON THE HIGH SEAS. HOWEVER,  
THE UNITED STATES MAINTAINS THAT SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS  
REMAIN REGARDING THE COMMISSION'S EFFECTIVENESS IN  
THE CONSERVATION OF NOT ONLY SALMON RESOURCES, BUT  
ALL OTHER MARINE RESOURCES AFFECTED BY HIGH SEAS  
FISHING ACTIVITIES. WE TRUST THAT DURING THE NEXT FEW**

DAYS WE WILL TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OPPORTUNITY TO EXPLORE THESE PROBLEMS IN GREATER DETAIL WITH OUR CANADIAN AND JAPANESE COUNTERPARTS. WE ESPECIALLY SEEK WAYS TO ADDRESS THESE PROBLEMS THROUGH COOPERATIVE UNDERTAKINGS. FOR EXAMPLE, WE SUPPORT THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON SALMON WITH RESPECT TO COOPERATIVE RESEARCH TO DEVELOP SALMON FORECASTING METHODS BASED ON SAMPLING NEAR THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS AND IN THE BERING SEA.

IN THE MEANTIME, LET ME JOIN WITH MY COLLEAGUES IN WELCOMING NEW INPFC COMMISSIONERS, INCLUDING MR. KOJI IMAMURA OF JAPAN, AND MR. ALEC BRINDLE AND MR. STEVEN PENNOYER OF THE UNITED STATES. WE LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING WITH THESE NEW ASSOCIATES, AS WELL AS OUR VETERAN COMMISSIONERS DURING THE DAYS AHEAD. OUR BEST WISHES GO OUT TO THE DEPARTING COMMISSIONERS, INCLUDING MR. SHIMA OF JAPAN, AND DR. ALVERSON AND MR. BROOKS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THIS PAST YEAR HAS WITNESSED THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW UNDERTAKINGS REGARDING THE HIGH SEAS DRIFTNET FISHERIES OF THE NORTH PACIFIC. NOTABLE AMONG THESE

HAS BEEN THE LONG-AWAITED INITIATION OF COOPERATIVE SCIENTIFIC MONITORING PROGRAMS AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES FOR JAPAN'S HIGH SEAS SQUID DRIFTNET FISHERY DEVELOPED BY OUR GOVERNMENTS. WHILE THESE UNDERTAKINGS WERE NOT DONE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THIS COMMISSION, THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL SECTION IS GENERALLY PLEASED WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AND FISHING INDUSTRY IN IMPLEMENTING THE 1989 COOPERATIVE OBSERVER PROGRAMS FOR THIS FISHERY, ESPECIALLY WITH REGARD TO THE DEPLOYMENT OF THE U.S. SCIENTIFIC OBSERVERS, AND WE LOOK FORWARD TO REVIEWING THE DATA OBTAINED BY BOTH NORTH AMERICAN AND JAPANESE OBSERVERS DURING THE FISHING SEASON. HOWEVER, JAPAN'S DRIFTNET FISHERIES FOR SALMON, SQUID, AND TUNA/BILLFISH, REMAIN OF VERY GREAT CONCERN TO A BROAD SECTOR OF U.S. INTERESTS, MANY OF WHOM ARE CALLING FOR AN IMMEDIATE END TO HIGH SEAS DRIFTNET FISHERIES. THUS, WE BELIEVE IT IS ABSOLUTELY CRITICAL TO FOLLOW-UP THE INITIAL 1989 EFFORTS WITH (1) AN EXPANDED OBSERVER PROGRAM IN 1990 TO SECURE STATISTICALLY RELIABLE DATA ON THESE

**FISHERIES, AND (2) EXPANDED COOPERATIVE ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING THE DEPLOYMENT OF SATELLITE TRANSMITTERS ON JAPANESE DRIFTNET FISHING VESSELS.**

**IN ADDITION TO THOSE MEASURES IMPLEMENTED BY OUR GOVERNMENTS, WE ALSO WISH TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THE ARRANGEMENTS UNDERTAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES WITH THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND THE AUTHORITIES ON TAIWAN PURSUANT TO THE U.S. DRIFTNET ACT OF 1987. AS A RESULT OF AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED WITH THESE COUNTRIES IN LATE SUMMER, DRIFTNET FISHERY SCIENTIFIC MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES ARE BEING IMPLEMENTED. DETAILS OF THOSE AGREEMENTS HAVE ALREADY BEEN TRANSMITTED TO JAPAN AND CANADA THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS. WE TRUST THAT THESE AGREEMENTS, TOGETHER WITH THE UNDERSTANDINGS REACHED BETWEEN OUR GOVERNMENTS, WILL PROVIDE NEEDED INFORMATION REGARDING THE EFFECTS OF EXTENSIVE HIGH SEAS DRIFTNET FISHING PRACTICES UPON THE NORTH PACIFIC MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND PROVIDE BETTER ENFORCEMENT OF TIME AND AREA RESTRICTIONS AND OTHER REGULATIONS DEVELOPED TO MINIMIZE INTERCEPTIONS AND ILLEGAL HARVESTS OF VALUABLE PACIFIC SALMON AND**

**STEELHEAD RESOURCES.**

**WE ALSO WISH TO REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF RECENT BILATERAL TALKS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION HELD IN LENINGRAD THIS PAST SEPTEMBER. WE ARE PLEASED TO NOTE THAT U.S. AND SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES AGREED ON THE PRINCIPLES THAT WOULD FORM THE BASIS FOR A NEW CONVENTION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF PACIFIC ANADROMOUS RESOURCES ON THE HIGH SEAS. THE CONVENTION PROPOSED TERMS DISCUSSED REFLECT THE VIEW OF THE TWO SIDES THAT HIGH SEAS FISHING FOR PACIFIC SALMONIDS IS IRRATIONAL AND WASTEFUL. WE ARE ENCOURAGED THAT THE TERMS FOR THE CONVENTION INCLUDE SIGNIFICANT ENFORCEMENT MEASURES AIMED AT PREVENTING THE UNAUTHORIZED HARVEST OF PACIFIC SALMONIDS ON THE HIGH SEAS. THE CONVENTION IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE FOR BROADER MULTILATERAL PARTICIPATION THAN THOSE REGIMES CURRENTLY IN PLACE. THUS, THE TWO GOVERNMENTS HAVE AGREED TO CONSULT ON THE TERMS OF THE PROPOSED CONVENTION IN THE NEAR FUTURE WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF JAPAN AND CANADA.**

**AT THAT SAME U.S.-SOVIET MEETING, BOTH SIDES**

CONCURRED THAT THE LEVEL OF UNREGULATED POLLOCK FISHING IN THE CENTRAL BERING SEA, WHEN COMBINED WITH REGULATED POLLOCK FISHERIES IN THE RESPECTIVE U.S. AND SOVIET ZONES, GREATLY EXCEEDED THE ALLOWABLE BIOLOGICAL CATCH OF THE ENTIRE BERING SEA POLLOCK RESOURCE. IN AN ATTEMPT TO ASSESS WAYS TO HAVE THE TOTAL POLLOCK FISHERY IN THE CENTRAL BERING SEA REGULATED IN A MANNER THAT WOULD ELIMINATE ANY ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE POLLOCK STOCKS IN THE ADJACENT U.S. AND SOVIET 200-MILE ZONES, THE TWO SIDES AGREED TO ESTABLISH A BILATERAL GROUP CALLED THE BERING SEA FISHERIES ADVISORY BODY. THIS BODY IS TO MEET LATER THIS MONTH IN SEATTLE TO DEVELOP OPTIONS FOR ACTIONS THAT MAY BE TAKEN TO REACH AGREEMENTS TO CONTROL THE UNREGULATED FISHERIES. BECAUSE OF THE SPECIAL STATUS OF THE BERING SEA TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION AS ITS ONLY COASTAL STATES, IT IS LIKELY THAT BOTH SIDES WILL EXPLORE ALL AVAILABLE AREAS FOR BILATERAL COOPERATION BEFORE RESPONDING TO ANY PROPOSALS REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATION FOR THIS UNIQUE REGION.

ALL THE UNDERTAKINGS I HAVE MENTIONED THUS FAR HOLD PROMISE IN OUR EFFORTS TO SEEK GREATER INFORMATION ABOUT HIGH SEAS FISHERIES IN THE NORTH PACIFIC THAT CONTINUE TO AFFECT A WIDE VARIETY OF MARINE RESOURCES OF CONCERN TO THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING MARINE MAMMALS, SEABIRDS, AND, OF COURSE, U.S.-ORIGIN SALMON AND STEELHEAD TROUT. HOWEVER, WE REMAIN CONCERNED THAT ONLY LIMITED MANAGEMENT MEASURES HAVE BEEN ADOPTED BY JAPAN TO REGULATE THE SQUID DRIFTNET FISHERY AND THE LARGE-MESH TUNA/BILLFISH DRIFTNET FISHERY. IN ADDITION, WE ARE DISTRESSED ABOUT JAPAN'S UNILATERAL ACTIONS IN ESTABLISHING BOUNDARY RESTRICTIONS WITHOUT PROPER CONSULTATION WITH THE CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE INPFC. THIS LATTER ACTION RAISES SERIOUS QUESTIONS ABOUT JAPAN'S LACK OF DUE CONSIDERATION TO ITS DUTIES UNDER CUSTOMARY INTERNATIONAL LAW TO COOPERATE WITH OTHER STATES IN TAKING APPROPRIATE MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF HIGH SEAS LIVING MARINE RESOURCES, INCLUDING PACIFIC SALMON RESOURCES AND STEELHEAD THAT ARE UNDER U.S. JURISDICTION.



TRANSLATION

INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION  
36TH ANNUAL MEETING---1989  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 7, 1989

-----  
Address by the Commissioner Kenjiro Nishimura, Chairman of the Japanese National Section, at the Opening Plenary Session of the 36th Annual Meeting of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, Seattle, Washington, November 7, 1989

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests, Members of the Commission, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my great honor to address to you on behalf of the Japanese National Section at the 36th Annual Meeting of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission.

The venue of the Annual Meeting of the Commission has returned to Seattle after a long time. I come to Seattle for the first time in about 10 years, witnessing remarkable development in economy including fisheries, society and culture, I would like to express my respect for your efforts in many fields.

First, the Japanese national section wishes to express its welcome to Mr. Steven Pennoyer and Mr. Alec W. Brindle of the U.S. who are attending the INPFC Annual Meeting as commissioners for the first time, INPFC has a history of about 40 years. We sincerely look forward to their contributions to the Commission. We also would like to wish former commissioners Mr. James W. Brooks and Dr. Dayton L. Alverson well in their future endeavor.

As to the Japanese national section, Mr. Koji Imamura is a newly appointed commissioner in place of Mr. Shima. We are sure of his contribution to the Commission.

Because of U.S. domestic problems, the Japanese mothership salmon fishery could not operate in the U.S. 200-mile zone this year, the same as last year, even though it is the legitimate fishing right under the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean. Therefore the circumstances still continue in which the significance of the existence of the Commission is questioned. Exactly one year ago, at the INPFC Annual Meeting, Japan and Canada acknowledged that this cooperative scheme by Japan, the U.S. and Canada has functioned effectively over the many years to conserve and manage salmon of North American origin and that it is essential to maintain this cooperative scheme. Based on this recognition, Canadian and Japanese national sections urged the U.S. in a form of a joint statement to take all the necessary remedial actions at the earliest possible time before the beginning of the next fishing season, that is 1989 fishing season.

Although a series of inter Governmental meetings among Japan, Canada and the U.S. were held between the last year's Annual Meeting and April of this year, the U.S. has never acted positively. Consequently, the U.S. did not take any remedial actions for this fishing season and the Japanese mothership salmon fishery was forced to operate under the very severe conditions. This is really regretful.

Japan has requested the U.S. Government to hold an inter Governmental meeting among Japan, Canada and the U.S. on the occasion of this Annual Meeting to resolve the problems before the next year's fishing season, however it is indeed regretful that any positive reaction has not yet been obtained. At this occasion, Japan strongly requests the U.S. Government for its positive response without any further delays.

The next item is regarding the resource management of pollock in the Bering high seas, Japan considers the issue be treated based on scientific information among all related countries including fishing countries. From this point of view, Japan proposed to hold an international meeting this summer on scientific research cooperation and coordination regarding fishery in the Bering high seas. However neither the U.S. nor Canada could attend and it was regretful. Three major fishing countries concerned, namely Japan, Poland and Korea participated in the meeting and very valuable views were exchanged among them. The results of this meeting have been reported to the absent countries including the U.S. and Canada. Japan wishes earnestly that such activities be enlarged and developed.

Now, I would like to talk about the squid driftnet fisheries. Firstly I would like to state Japan's basic position about the fishery. For the management of this fishery, we consider it essential to avoid emotional or irrational discussion, and feasible measures should be taken after due scientific discussions based on data obtained and after reviewing the actual conditions of the fishery as an industry. Japan prepares to take such management measures.

Secondly, Japan sent 10 Japanese scientific observers on board squid driftnet fishing vessels last year, and has started a US-Canada-Japan cooperative monitoring program since this year. We are pleased and assured that the scientists of these three countries mutually recognize the significant scientific discussion that have been held regarding the segregation of squid and salmon, matters relating to incidentally taken resources, marine debris, observer programs, etc. We do hope heartily that the scientific discussions will be continued in the Commission in the future.

However, in the middle of the scientific discussion at the INPFC meeting with the U.S. and Canadian scientists, which should be useful for the future, the same countries, the U.S. and Canada proposed a resolution to the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 2, 1989 which included extreme measures such as an immediate total ban of the driftnet fishing method. We really regret that such an action was taken by the two countries because we have grave concern that the political and emotional discussion tends to prevail at the United Nations without deepening the understandings of the actual conditions of the driftnet fisheries and that the discussion at the United Nation does not contribute to the actual solution of the problem. Taking this opportunity, Japan

urges concerned countries to cope with this matter on calm and realistic stand point.

It is true that there are some differences of opinions among Japan, Canada and the U.S. in relation to the matters described earlier and other problems, which are generated due to the different background of the fisheries in the North Pacific. However, we are confident that we need to maintain the auspices of the INPFC, which has a history of nearly 40 years, to solve various problems with mutual confidence and cooperative relationship. We hope that this year's Annual Meeting will provide effective and fruitful results as in the past.

Thank you

INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

36th Annual Meeting--1989

Seattle, Washington, 1989 November 7

---

CANADIAN STATEMENT ON AGENDA ITEM 7

CONSIDERATION OF RESEARCH RESULTS, RESEARCH PLANNING AND PUBLICATIONS

Mr. Chairman, Canada has reviewed the report of the Standing Committee of Biology and Research. We note with satisfaction that progress has been made on a number of scientific issues since our last Annual Meeting. However, we also note the need to continue, and in some cases expand, our efforts on unresolved matters. We would like to make the following comments on the report:

The interception of salmonids of Canadian origin in the high seas squid driftnet fishery continues to be one of Canada's greatest concerns. Nevertheless, we are pleased to note that significant efforts have been made by all three Contracting Parties over the last year to deal with this issue. However, much work remains to be done. We do not have an adequate understanding of the factors that control the distribution of salmonids and squid on the high seas and consequently, their degree of overlap in the area of the squid driftnet fishery.

There is growing evidence for large salmonid catches immediately north of the northern boundary of the squid driftnet fishery at certain times and locations. It is clear to Canada that the incidental catch of salmonids in the squid driftnet fishery is still a major problem and one that requires our immediate attention. In addition, Canadian surveillance information indicates that fishing by vessels of unknown Asian origin to the north of the boundary for the Japanese driftnet fishery continues to be a problem and we urge all Contracting Parties to increase their efforts to obtain information on the nationality and catches by these vessels.

We must also ensure that we have a reliable method of monitoring the incidental catch of salmonids in squid driftnet fisheries. Canada was very pleased with the initiation of an observer program in the commercial squid driftnet fishery in 1989. This program, involving all three Contracting Parties of INPFC, was a major step forward in dealing with our concerns. We are also pleased that it has been agreed that Canada, Japan and the United

States will begin developing plans, immediately after our Annual Meeting, for the 1990 observer program for the squid driftnet fishery.

Canada is pleased to note the large number of salmonids that continue to be tagged on the high seas and also as juveniles before moving into the ocean. Information gained from the recovery of marked fish tells us a great deal about the distribution of North American and Asian origin stocks. For example, one tag recovery reported this year resulted in a significant extension of the western boundary of the distribution of North American origin steelhead trout. Further, the recovery of marked fish is essential for validating the results of other techniques for determining the continent of origin. We are pleased with the development of alternative stock identification techniques using scale pattern, parasitic and genetic markers. Canada is particularly excited about development of the nuclear DNA stock identification technique at our Nanaimo laboratory. We are certain that one or more of these stock identification techniques, will soon be the method of choice for determining the distribution of North American and Asian origin salmonids in the North Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea.

In particular, we note the need to obtain samples for genetic and parasitic analyses from all major Asian and North American salmonid stocks. Further, it is necessary to obtain scale samples from as many salmonids as possible that are caught on the high seas in research and commercial operations. We urge the three Contracting Parties to make all necessary efforts to obtain these samples.

Mr. Chairman, our final comment related to salmonid issues deals with the incidental catch of salmon and steelhead trout in United States domestic groundfish fisheries in the Bering Sea. Canada believes that these fisheries have the potential to intercept large numbers of Canadian origin Yukon River chinook and chum salmon. Consequently, we were very pleased to learn that the United States has put in place legislation that will result in observers being placed on commercial domestic groundfish vessels operating in the Bering Sea beginning in the 1990 fishing season.

With respect to non-anadromous species, Canada is pleased to note the coordinated efforts by both Contracting and non-Contracting Parties to examine the pollock resources in the international waters of the Aleutian Basin. We urge all parties to pursue these efforts, particularly concerning the potential linkages of pollock stocks in this area with those in other areas of the Bering Sea. The importance of these stocks and their interrelationships with other species places a high priority on research in this area.

On another issue, Canada notes with approval that during 1988 the incidental mortality of halibut in joint venture fisheries declined to the lowest level since 1977. However, we are concerned that the monitoring of halibut incidence in fisheries of the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska has been declining and urge the United States to implement programs which will ensure

that incidental mortality of halibut in these areas remains at the low level observed in 1988.

Canada was pleased with the continuing efforts directed at ocean debris, particularly lost or discarded fishing nets. We commend the Japanese section on their continuing efforts to determine the extent to which lost or discarded driftnets continue to catch fish and impact on stocks, particularly salmon in the northeast Pacific Ocean. We urge all Contracting Parties to increase efforts aimed at eliminating the problem of ghost fishing. To this end, we urge the Contracting Parties to increase their efforts at developing alternate fishing gear for flying squid.

Canada was pleased to note the success of the symposium on "Applications of Stock Assessment Techniques to Gadids" which took place during this year's annual meeting. We continue to support the symposium concept and look forward to Tokyo in 1991 when the topic will be "Biology, Distribution, and Stock Assessment of Flying Squid and Other Species Captured in the High-Seas Driftnet Fishery".

Finally, Mr. Chairman we endorse the recommendations contained in this report and support its adoption.

-----

INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

36th Annual Meeting--1989

Seattle, Washington, 1989 November 7

---

CANADIAN STATEMENT ON AGENDA ITEM 8--

ACTIONS REQUIRED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE III 1.(d) WITH RESPECT TO SALMON

Mr. Chairman, we would like to note that many of our substantive comments with regard to Article III 1.(d) were contained in our response to Agenda Item 7. However, some merit elaboration.

Although we continue to obtain new information every year on the continent of origin of salmonids caught in waters southwest of 46°N, 175°W, Canada is concerned that the rate at which this information is being acquired may not be sufficient for the Commission to make decisions in accordance with the 1986 MOU on Research. This is not to say we can't do it, but rather that we must be diligent and create an atmosphere that allows our scientists to complete their work. We do note with considerable satisfaction the progress that has been made over the last year in terms of the number of salmonids that have been tagged in the North Pacific Ocean. The majority of tags have been applied on cruises of Japan's salmon research vessels. We appreciate the efforts of Japanese scientists in this area. We were also pleased to learn that Japan plans to continue the port sampling program for the landbased salmon driftnet fishery in 1990. Finally, we note with satisfaction the progress that has been made by all three nations in developing the analytical and laboratory techniques necessary for using scale pattern, parasitic and genetic markers to determine the continent of origin of salmonids caught on the high seas.

Although we have made progress in several areas we are still encountering problems obtaining adequate samples in many cases. Canada believes it is essential that we obtain more scale samples, particularly chinook salmon scale samples, from the Japanese landbased fishery. These samples can come from the catch of research vessels or through port sampling programs, but they must be collected in greater numbers than in the past. We also urge all three contracting parties to make every effort to obtain more representative samples from all major spawning concentrations of salmonids in North America and Asia. This is required to support ongoing studies of continent of origin for salmonids based on scale pattern, parasitic and

genetic characteristics. In this regard Canada is very anxious to continue to support Japan's study of brain parasites of chinook salmon. We hope that this study will assist us in better describing the ocean distribution of North American and Asian chinook salmon and the degree of overlap between the two.

Mr. Chairman, Canada acknowledges that we still have much to do before we have a definitive understanding of the ocean distribution of North American and Asian origin salmonids in the waters southwest of 46°N and 175°W. However, we would also like to point out the considerable progress that has been made on this issue over the last several years by all three member nations. It is Canada's belief that the completion of studies now underway combined with adequate sampling of high seas fisheries and major spawning concentrations of salmonids will allow us to meet our commitments as described in the 1986 MOU on Research.

-----



INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

36th Annual Meeting--1989

Seattle, Washington, 1989 November 7

---

CANADIAN STATEMENT ON AGENDA ITEM 9--

CONSIDERATION OF OTHER FISHERIES IN THE CONVENTION AREA AND THEIR EFFECT ON ANADROMOUS SPECIES, GROUND FISH AND MARINE MAMMALS

The impact of all high seas driftnet fisheries for squid and other species is a matter of deep concern to Canada. The potential for increased incidental catch of Canadian salmonids in these fisheries has been heightened by the change in the northern squid fishery boundaries made by the Government of Japan in 1989. Japanese and Canadian research has demonstrated that squid and salmonids can be caught at the same location. Despite some indications that the incidental catch of salmonids in the squid driftnet fishery may have been low in 1989, the potential interception of significant numbers of Canadian origin salmonids in the northern boundary area of the squid fishery remains a continuing concern to Canada. Interannual variability in oceanographic conditions influences salmon distribution and migrations, and salmonids have been caught in the squid fishery area in other years.

We believe that the greatest danger to Canadian salmonids comes from the illegal fishing activities of non-Contracting members, which, when directed towards the capture of salmon rather than squid, can have grave consequences to Canadian salmonid stocks. We urge all three Contracting members to co-operate in curbing the activities of these vessels.

Recent information provided by the Government of Japan from observer reports on the Japanese squid driftnet fishery in 1988 has revealed a significant bycatch of marine mammals and other species. Canadians are profoundly concerned about the impact of this fishery on those animals. We urge Japan to collect information on the catch, bycatch and discards of species in the Japanese squid driftnet fishery and to provide this information, along with a standardized measure of effort, by 1° x 1° degree blocks.

Canada continues to be concerned about the expansion of the mid-water trawl fisheries for pollock in the international waters of the Aleutian Basin. The catch in this fishery is equal to that in the eastern Bering Sea. We reiterate our concern that Canadian salmonids, particularly Yukon River chum and chinook can be taken in this expanding and uncontrolled fishery. Canada is pleased with the cooperative scientific work of all Parties in dealing with the Aleutian Basin and the research of the interrelationships of pollock and other species.

Canada still believes that evaluation of measures initiated to reduce salmonid interceptions requires complete data from all fisheries, including U.S. domestic fisheries. This concern also applies to interception of species such as halibut as well as other groundfish species. We urge all Contracting members to collect and share information on this fishery.

Finally, Canada emphasizes our intention to participate in a cooperative program to place observers on Japanese squid driftnet vessels during the next fishing season. We invite the participation of scientists of the Contracting member nations in any Canadian research cruises to the high seas during 1990 and we urge that the Contracting parties coordinate research cruises operating in the area of the squid driftnet fishery in 1990.

-----

INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

36th Annual Meeting--1989

Seattle, Washington, 1989 November 7

---

CANADIAN STATEMENT ON AGENDA ITEM 10--

REPORT AND REVIEW OF THE HIGH SEAS DRIFTNET FISHERIES

Mr. Chairman, the high seas squid driftnet fishery has become a major environmental and economic public issue. In Canada, people are aware of the issue and are concerned about the wastefulness of this fishery. In particular Canadians are concerned about the adequacy of management, the magnitude of the incidental catch and the lack of information on the ecology of the species captured. As humans become aware of the importance of other animals to their existence, Canadians are less able to tolerate the random exploitation of any living resource.

These views are not new to our Government. We have conducted research on squid driftnet fisheries since 1979 and on the high seas squid driftnet fishery since 1986. Our Minister of Fisheries and Oceans stopped all squid driftnet fishing within the Canadian 200-mile fishing zone as a result of information obtained from this research. Over the past year we have worked hard to establish programs to obtain an accurate estimate of the numbers of salmon, marine mammals and sea birds intercepted in the squid driftnet fisheries. We appreciate the cooperative efforts of Japan and the U.S.A. in carrying out similar studies. We particularly appreciate the efforts of Japan in the initiation of a cooperative observer program on Japanese squid driftnet fishing vessels.

Canada was pleased that Japan and the United States agreed to our proposal to engage in discussions regarding formation of a special working group on driftnet fishing and alternate fishing technologies. We believe that a special focus on this topic is required and that we must make all efforts to facilitate discussion of this important topic between the Parties. Such a group will foster information exchange on the topic and lead to cooperative research and technology investigations. It is important that these discussions take place soon, prior to the 1990 fishery, so that the outcome of such discussions could be incorporated in our 1990 programs.

-----

INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

36th Annual Meeting--1989

Seattle, Washington, 1989 November 7

---

CANADIAN STATEMENT ON AGENDA ITEM 14--

PROGRESS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION DEALING WITH NON-ANADROMOUS SPECIES (ARTICLE IV)

Mr. Chairman, Canada strongly supports the implementation of Article IV. It is clear from the scientific reports submitted at this meeting that there is an increasing catch of non-anadromous species and an increase in fishing effort for these species by countries that do not belong to INPFC. Canada is concerned, Mr. Chairman, that we are not collecting the scientific information that is required to ensure that these fisheries are developed in a manner that will ensure both a stable industry and a stable food supply for the participating nations. Acquiring this information is time consuming and expensive. We believe the most efficient method of obtaining these data for all members of INPFC, is to implement Article IV.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, Canada also supports the establishment of a new international science organization to study the biology and oceanography of the North Pacific. We support the establishment of this new organization because we recognize that the ocean environment exerts a powerful effect on our fisheries and indirectly on our climate. We believe it is important, even urgent, that we begin to improve our understanding of how the ocean environment affects fish communities. Again, Mr. Chairman, we feel that the most effective way of carrying out this research, is cooperatively with the countries that fish the North Pacific Ocean.

We will actively pursue the implementation of Article IV and the establishment of a new North Pacific science organization during 1990 and we invite Japan and the U.S.A. to join us in this effort.

-----

INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

36th Annual Meeting--1989

Seattle, Washington, 1989 November 7

---

CANADIAN STATEMENT ON AGENDA ITEM 11--

CONSIDERATION OF STATUS OF ARTICLE X AND ANNEX 1(D) WITH RESPECT TO ANADROMOUS SPECIES IN THE CONVENTION AREA AND SPECIES OF MARINE MAMMALS CAUGHT IN FISHING FOR ANADROMOUS SPECIES

In our opening statement and our comment on Agenda Item 10, Canada voiced concerns about the ecological impact on marine species--be they invertebrates, fish, mammals or birds, of the high seas driftnet fisheries. This agenda item deals specifically with the research programs on Japan's salmon fisheries and their incidental harvest of marine mammals in those fisheries. We are pleased to note that the reported incidental take of Dall's porpoise in Japan's mothership and landbased salmon fisheries combined has decreased significantly from 1,259 in 1987 to 331 in 1989. We understand that the major reason for this decrease has been declining fishing effort in these fisheries. We note that, at the same time, and due to the lack of a marine mammal permit, cooperative research on both salmonids and marine mammals within the U.S. 200-mile zone has also been decreasing; the prospects for such research in 1990 also do not appear to be promising. We continue to require more detailed knowledge on the factors controlling abundance of both salmon and marine mammals in this geographic area.

INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

36TH Annual Meeting-- 1989

Seattle, Washington, November 9, 1989

---

Address by Mr. Pierre Asselin, Commissioner and Head of Canadian National Section, at the final Plenary Session of the 36th Annual Meeting of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, Seattle, Washington, November 9, 1989.

---

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests, Fellow Commissioners, Ladies and Gentlemen:

At the conclusion of this Annual Meeting we find ourselves in a most difficult position. There is unprecedented worldwide concern with respect to driftnet fishing and in Canada there are strong demands for effective international action. Canadians are concerned about the incidental catch of Canadian-origin salmonids in squid drift net and salmon-directed fisheries, the large catch of birds, marine mammals and other species in driftnet gear and its nonselective nature. Further, the Canadian Section has voiced concern about the incidental catch of steelhead and Yukon-origin chinook and fall chum salmon in Japanese salmon-directed fisheries as well as our opposition to recent adjustment of fishing patterns within the 46 degree N. latitude boundary by Japan. In addition Mr. Chairman, we continue to be concerned about lost and discarded fishing gear, the fact that such "ghost nets" may continue to fish, and the topic of marine debris and its hazard to marine life and dangers to navigation. Indeed, at this meeting, we have presented information illustrating the quantities of such gear that have been found on British Columbia beaches.

Mr. Chairman, one of the most pressing concerns we have relates to the so called "pirate" fishing vessels from Taiwan and other countries which target on salmon while appearing to be engaged in squid fishing. Canadian surveillance patrols have observed such vessels north of established fishing boundaries with markings obscured and there have been a number of instances where US patrol vessels have been engaged in pursuit of such vessels. It is known that quantities of salmon from such vessels are entering world markets and that the product has been transhipped through locations such as Singapore and Thailand. Canada, the USA and Japan have been active in addressing this problem and we strongly urge continued and strengthened cooperative enforcement efforts and exchange of information. We were therefore pleased when our three governments agreed to cooperate in this area and we must

continue to build upon our understandings reached at the last Annual Meeting. We would also urge that Japan use her influence with other countries engaged in driftnet fishing in the North Pacific, stress this common concern regarding illegal salmon harvesting that we share, and urge effective action to curb such practices.

Since we last met there have been a number of significant changes in international arrangements and initiatives related to driftnet fishing. For the first time a major observer program involving 32 Japanese and 14 North American observers was put in place in the Japanese flying squid fishery along with a number of monitoring and enforcement arrangements. We wish to express our sincere appreciation to Japan and the Japanese Squid Driftnet Fishery Association for agreeing to these arrangements and for the reception given to our observers. We are anxious to begin discussions to put in place and strengthen arrangements for the 1990 fishing season and feel that such arrangements are in the interest of Japan in providing essential information which will allow objective assessment of the impacts of squid driftnet fishing when combined with other information from research initiatives.

Mr. Chairman, in this regard, we are most pleased that we have initiated discussions here regarding formation of a special working group which would address matters related to squid driftnet fishing. One of the prime tasks for this group will be to look at alternate fishing methods and technologies through information exchange and cooperative research in an attempt to address the problem of by-catch and non-selectivity of driftnet gear. We urge vigorous activity of this working group whenever the opportunity arises and would like to see initiatives the group advances put into place prior to next year's fishing season.

Regarding organizational matters Mr. Chairman, Canada is looking forward to early consultations with Japan, the USA, and the USSR on the creation of a new North Pacific fisheries organization. We share a concern with Japan; that those of us who are affected must be included in discussions of such important matters. Likewise, when details of observer arrangements are discussed, such discussions should be trilateral in nature.

With respect to scientific cooperation and organizational arrangements, Canada has been vigorously supporting establishment of a new science organization for the North Pacific involving Canada, China, Japan, the USA and the USSR as proposed charter members. This organization would be a broadly-based scientific body with an interest in oceanography and biological science in the North Pacific and could therefore address such pressing issues as the role of the ocean in influencing global climate change. We wish to stress that such an organization would be strictly scientific and have no management role. A third meeting of the countries involved will be held here in Seattle next

month and we strongly urge Japan's support for this very worthwhile initiative.

In considering the outcomes of this meeting Mr. Chairman, we must express appreciation for the efforts of the scientists of the three countries and for the exchange of important information. INPFC continues to be a most important organization and we must not lose sight of its importance. If we are to progress to some new arrangement, we must do so smoothly and without loss of the essential benefits of INPFC. We must not relent in our vigilance and dedication to the pursuit of the goals of the INPFC.

In closing we wish to note that Canada considers it essential that our countries continue to cooperate and seek innovative solutions to the problems before us. The extremely high level of public concern and initiatives such as the United Nations General Assembly draft resolution make this cooperation imperative.

We should like to thank the Executive Director and the staff of the Secretariat for their highly professional support at this meeting and the Interpreters for a job well done. In addition, we should like to give our best wishes to our colleague Dr. Ohsumi who will be retiring prior to the next Annual Meeting. Mr. Chairman, we should also like to thank you and the US Commissioners, Mr. Pennoyer and Mr. Brindle, for your able chairmanship of the sessions.

Thank you and best wishes to you all for a safe journey home.



INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

36th Annual Meeting--1989

Seattle, Washington, 1989 November 7

=====

UNITED STATES STATEMENT ON AGENDA ITEM 7--

CONSIDERATION OF RESEARCH RESULTS, RESEARCH PLANNING, AND PUBLICATION

The United States Section has reviewed the report of the Standing Committee on Biology and Research and has the following comments to make:

The United States wishes to emphasize the need for more accurate information on distribution of Asian and North American salmon and steelhead stocks not only in the area of Japan's landbased driftnet fishery relative to Article III (1) d, but generally in the North Pacific and Bering Sea in order to determine origins of samples taken in illegal fishing operations and in the area of squid driftnet fisheries. Thus, the United States encourages continuation of tagging, scale analysis and other studies to accomplish these objectives.

The United States notes that during 1989 mothership fishery operations sampling was inadequate. The United States urges Japan to increase sampling in the future to achieve a rate no less than the sampling rate achieved prior to 1988.

We expect Japan to continue to carry out provisions of the MOU on Research by placing one or two U.S. scientists on board Japanese salmon research vessels in 1990 to undertake research on salmonids and marine mammals south of 46°N. Our scientists wish to have the earliest opportunity to participate in the planning of research cruises, development of their objectives and selection of areas of sampling. The United States recommends that final arrangements be completed by correspondence or at the meeting of the Ad Hoc Salmon Research Coordinating Group next year. The United States is pleased with the high level of cooperation among the scientists of our three countries. For example, the exchange of scientists has led to increased effectiveness of tagging and sampling on the high seas.

Data from research gillnet sampling in key areas in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea has demonstrated relationships between offshore abundance of salmon and returns to Asia and North America. Accurate forecasting of the abundance of inshore returns is critical to conservation measures required to manage stocks of salmon. To maintain the continuity of databases for forecasting salmon returns, the U.S. Section supports the continuation of cooperative sampling with gillnets and longlines in the area around the Aleutian Islands and in the Bering Sea.

For non-anadromous species, the United States is generally satisfied with the cooperative research and scientific discussions conducted under auspices of the INPFC. The United States is concerned, however, that pollock fishing by Japan and other nations in the "donut hole" area of the central Bering Sea impacts pollock populations of the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone. We believe that fishing in the "donut hole" area must be curtailed. The United States believes that the harvesting nations must provide adequate scientific sampling of the fisheries, including the placement of U.S. scientific observers to sample on commercial vessels, and report both target and non-target catches.

The United States Section has noted the increased measures taken by various coastal states to address issues associated with marine debris. The sustained efforts of our respective governments will be needed to address this problem.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, the U.S. Section supports adoption of the B&R Report including the recommendations and expects that all our suggestions be carried out successfully in the coming year.

-----

INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

36th Annual Meeting--1989

Seattle, Washington, 1989 November 7

=====

UNITED STATES STATEMENT ON AGENDA ITEM 8--

ACTIONS REQUIRED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE III 1.(d) WITH RESPECT TO  
SALMON

The United States urges Japan to implement the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Salmon to (1) increase tagging effort south of 46° N, (2) to collect extra scales from individual fish including chinook, coho, and sockeye salmon, (3) to undertake a comprehensive program to collect scales from salmonids caught in the landbased driftnet fishery, and (4) to allocate a greater portion of research vessel sampling effort to areas of higher expected catch per unit effort. The B & R Report this year once again notes that the level of expanded research is insufficient to provide the information needed in accordance with the 1986 Memorandum of Understanding on Research.

The United States notes that while there were significant improvements in tagging methodology in 1989, there were fewer operations and lower catches in the research vessel sampling, and consequently, the total number of salmonids tagged and sampled south of 46° N declined. The United States is concerned that Japan proposes to further decrease sampling effort in 1990. It is imperative to increase the 1990 sampling to meet requirements of the 1986 MOU and provide adequate information prior to the 1991 fishing season.

The United States is disappointed by the failure of the port sampling program in Japan resulting in part from the refusal of the landbased fishermen to provide samples for continent of origin research.

For the past two years, we have suggested ways to increase sample sizes of scales for continent of origin studies of chinook salmon. Sample sizes are still inadequate for chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon. It is our view that scale sample sizes must be increased in 1990. Sampling aboard landbased driftnet vessels will be the most effective way to achieve desired sample sizes in those areas where the vessels fish. To obtain scale samples from areas east of the present landbased fishery, research vessel sampling must be intensified.

The U.S. Section also requests that Canada and Japan expedite the exchange of scale samples and associated biological data so that our scientists can move ahead quickly with the agreed upon methodology and analytical techniques.

-----

INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

36th Annual Meeting--1989

Seattle, Washington, 1989 November 7

=====

UNITED STATES STATEMENT ON AGENDA ITEM 9--

CONSIDERATION OF OTHER FISHERIES IN THE CONVENTION AREA AND THEIR EFFECT ON ANADROMOUS SPECIES, GROUND FISH AND MARINE MAMMALS

The United States remains deeply concerned that the extensive high seas driftnet fisheries targeting squid and tuna/billfish in the central North Pacific pose a tremendous potential danger to a wide variety of non-target species, including anadromous species, marine mammals, seabirds, and other marine resources of concern to the United States. Observer sampling results in 1988 on some squid driftnet vessels have highlighted the broad spectrum of species encountered in the squid driftnet fishery. Moreover, the United States is still concerned over the potential interception of salmonids along the northern boundary of the Japanese squid driftnet fishery. Evidence of large catches of salmon and steelhead in the vicinity of the northern boundary at certain times and locations was discussed in the Biology and Research meetings.

The United States is generally pleased with the cooperation of the Japanese Government and fishing industry in implementing the 1989 cooperative programs for the squid driftnet fishery, especially with regard to the deployment of the U.S. scientific observers. Only by implementing even more extensive cooperative research, monitoring and enforcement programs in 1990 can Japan hope to address concerns about the potential dangers of its high seas driftnet operations.

The level of cooperative research and observer sampling in the Japanese driftnet fisheries must be significantly expanded to gather the necessary scientific data that is urgently required to fully assess the impact of these fisheries on marine ecosystems in the North Pacific. In addition, those countries whose nationals conduct high seas driftnet fisheries must increase dedicated research efforts, including surveys, and share data and discuss pertinent studies in a forthcoming and timely manner. As Japan is the only INPFC contracting party conducting a high seas driftnet fisheries in the Convention area, the Government of Japan must be responsive to requests for information on these fisheries, especially those posed under the auspices of this Commission.

Regarding enforcement matters, the United States Section was pleased to note the expansion of fishery patrols in the high seas driftnet area. Despite this increased effort and the new northern boundaries, 22 Japanese fishing vessels were found in areas closed to both salmon and squid driftnet fishing operations this year.

Under agenda item 7, the United States has already expressed its views that pollock fishing in the "donut hole" area of the Bering Sea impacts on U.S. stocks and must be curtailed.

-----

INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

36th Annual Meeting--1989

Seattle, Washington, 1989 November 7

=====

UNITED STATES STATEMENT ON AGENDA ITEM 10--

REPORT AND REVIEW OF THE HIGH SEAS DRIFTNET FISHERIES

Regarding the high seas driftnet fisheries of Japan, the United States has already expressed its views under agenda item 9.

Concerning high seas driftnet fisheries of non-contracting parties, the United States notes that agreements were reached with representatives from Taiwan and the Republic of Korea concerning conduct of their fisheries. The Agreements specify the fishing area, provide for installation of real-time automatic satellite position fixing devices on driftnet vessels, guidelines for fishing gear, fishing operations, transshipment at sea, vessel identification, enforcement, visits and verification by U.S. authorities, deployment of patrol vessels, observer monitoring of driftnet retrievals, and management of the driftnet fleet. The Agreements specify that certain provisions, such as the specific details of transmitter installation and observer deployment, are to be implemented in 1989 and expanded in 1990.

The Republic of Korea has indicated that its squid driftnet fleet consisted of approximately 150 vessels in 1989. Whereas the authorities on Taiwan previously reported that its driftnet fleet consisted of 166 vessels, they have recently provided alarming information that its high seas driftnet fleet consists of some 240 fishing vessels with 11 support/transport vessels. We have been aware that many of Taiwan's driftnet fishing vessels carry two types of driftnet gear, thus complicating enforcement and monitoring. The United States remains concerned that the size of the high seas driftnet fleets poses considerable problems for the conservation of living marine resources.

In 1989, the United States obtained further evidence of the extensive illegal fishing for salmon in the Convention area by non-contracting parties. This illegal fishing not only results in a large catch of North American and Asian salmon and steelhead, but may also incidentally take large numbers of marine mammals, seabirds and other species. Economic loss to fishermen of the INPFC members may be considerable. It is imperative that the INPFC member nations take all possible actions to stop this objectionable

practice. In this regard, we are pleased that Japan has provided some information regarding the sightings by Japanese patrol vessels of Korean and Taiwan driftnet vessels on the high seas.

The United States welcomes the progress made in 1989 in obtaining information on the bycatch in the high seas driftnet fisheries. However, we remain concerned over the potential for large mortalities of marine mammals, seabirds, salmon and other non-target species caused by high seas driftnets. It is imperative therefore to expand cooperative research, monitoring and enforcement efforts in 1990 to better understand and control the effects of driftnetting on living marine resources.

-----



INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

36th Annual Meeting--1989

Seattle, Washington, 1989 November 7

=====

UNITED STATES STATEMENT ON AGENDA ITEM 12--

REVIEW OF THE ANNEX UNDER ARTICLE III 1.(c) AND THE MEMORANDUM OF  
UNDERSTANDING ON RESEARCH AND ENFORCEMENT, INCLUDING DISCUSSIONS REGARDING THE  
EFFECTIVENESS OF THESE MEASURES.

The United States has indicated its position concerning Agenda  
Item 12 in statements under various Agenda Items.

-----

INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

36th Annual Meeting--1989

Seattle, Washington, 1989 November 7

=====

UNITED STATES STATEMENT ON AGENDA ITEM 11--

CONSIDERATION OF STATUS OF ARTICLE X AND ANNEX 1.(d) WITH RESPECT TO  
ANADROMOUS SPECIES IN THE CONVENTION AREA AND SPECIES OF MARINE MAMMALS CAUGHT  
IN FISHING FOR ANADROMOUS SPECIES

The United States endorses the continued efforts by Japan to obtain and provide information on the incidental take of marine mammals and to conduct sighting surveys on marine mammal species throughout the driftnet fisheries areas. In light of the extensive fishing effort by high seas driftnets that catch large numbers of marine mammals and seabirds, the United States urges Japan to continue efforts to obtain information important to determining the effects of the combined driftnet fishing activities on marine mammal and seabird populations.

-----

Closing Remarks by Richard B. Lauber, Spokesman of the United States National Section, at the Final Plenary Session of the 36th Annual Meeting of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, in Seattle, Washington, November 1989.

---

**Mr. Chairman, Fellow Commissioners, Ladies and Gentlemen:**

**As we close this 36th Annual Meeting, I would like to make some remarks on behalf of the United States Section. Each National Section has expressed its considerable views regarding the wide variety of issues facing this Commission. One of these issues in particular has been the focus of heightened attention this past year: namely, the high seas driftnet fisheries of the North Pacific. The United States has been distressed that these fisheries have been conducted so extensively, despite the paucity of information regarding their effects on target and non-target species alike. To add to this problem, regulation and enforcement measures for these fisheries have been marginal. Thus, we believe that expanded management measures are needed, so that, among other things, utmost protection is afforded to all of our salmon and steelhead resources on the high seas. We trust that our respective governments will take these views into account when they meet to consult on and arrange cooperative measures for the 1990 fishing season. It is imperative that during these anticipated consultations, our governments also examine ways to mitigate any harmful effects that driftnet fishing may be posing to a wide-range of living marine resources on the high seas. For our part, the United States Section will urge the U.S. Government to continue to meet, as appropriate, with Korea and Taiwan to implement the cooperative scientific monitoring and enforcement agreements that were arranged under the U.S. Driftnet Act of 1987.**

Turning to Japan's high seas salmon fishery, the United States section has assessed and provided comments regarding Japan's mothership conversion proposal. We expect that this topic will be discussed further in consultations among our governments. In the meantime, our scientists have once again raised concerns about the slow rate of research that is to be used in determining the continental origin of salmonids in the landbased fishing area. This will likely pose problems next year when our respective governments are expected to meet to negotiate the eastern limit of that fishery.

When reviewing all the issues facing us in the salmon, squid, and tuna/billfish driftnet fisheries, let us not forget that serious problems are still facing us in other fisheries, specifically the unregulated pollock fishery in the central Bering Sea. Thus, the United States Section will be paying close attention to the meetings held between the United States and the Soviet Union to address this critical issue.

In closing, let me recognize the efforts of our scientists, advisors, and experts during this Annual Meeting. They have helped to ensure its success. I would also like to thank our interpreters, who, together with the Secretariat staff, have worked diligently and efficiently. We hope you have all enjoyed your stay in Seattle. We look forward to seeing everyone at next year's meeting in Vancouver.

## INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

36th Annual Meeting--1989

Seattle, Washington, 1989 November 7

---

### NEWS RELEASE -- November 9, 1989

Seattle, Washington. The International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, whose members represent Canada, Japan, and the United States, concluded its 36th Annual Meeting in Seattle, Washington, today. The meeting extended from October 29 to November 9, with scientific sessions and a symposium preceding the plenary sessions which began on November 7. Mr. Clement V. Tillion of the United States was Chairman of the Commission at this meeting.

At the opening plenary session the Honorable Sam Smith, the President of the Seattle City Council, and Mr. Rolland Schmitt, the Regional Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service, addressed the delegations and welcomed them to the United States.

The Commission reviewed the status of implementation of the Annex to the Convention as well as the Memoranda of Understanding made by the three Governments concerning the furtherance of cooperation in the fields of scientific research on anadromous salmonids and of enforcement of the provisions of the Convention. Agreement was reached that continued emphasis should be placed on coordinated research to determine the continent of origin of salmon found south of 46° north latitude and in other parts of the Convention area.

The Commission also recommended that continued emphasis be placed on cooperative research on the incidental take of salmonids in the North Pacific squid driftnet fisheries particularly in close proximity to the northern boundary and that salmon forecasting methods be developed based on sampling near the Aleutian Islands and in the Bering Sea.

In addition to overseeing the conservation of North American origin salmon under the Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific, the Commission serves as a forum for exchange among member nations of scientific information regarding stocks of salmonids, non-anadromous species, and marine mammals in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea. At these meetings substantial agreement was reached with respect to stock conditions of certain groundfish species in the Convention area. The scientists noted that the condition of many stocks appeared healthy.

An international symposium entitled "Applications of Stock Assessment Techniques to Gadids" was held in conjunction with the 36th Annual INPFC meeting and attracted participants from Japan, Canada, the United States and Poland. There was agreement in principle to hold a 1991 symposium dealing with the squid driftnet fishery and squid biology.

The three national sections exchanged views on the operation of high seas driftnet fisheries in the Convention Area by both contracting and non-contracting parties. In particular, Japan reported on the results of the 1988 observer program in its squid driftnet fishery. There was agreement on the importance of continuing the observer programs and other arrangements. The national sections endorsed a Canadian proposal to establish a working group on driftnet fishing to examine alternate fishing methods and technologies through information exchange and cooperative research.

The Commission agreed on the importance of the issue of salmonid fishing and marketing activities by non-contracting parties, and encouraged further government and industry action to effectively curtail this activity.

Marine debris has also become an issue of international attention and the three national sections exchanged information regarding such debris in the Convention Area.

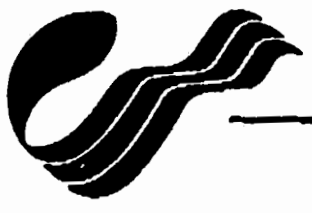
Approximately 100 administrators, scientists, and industry advisers took part in the discussions.

Members of the Commission participating in the meeting were: for Japan--Kenjiro Nishimura, Atsushi Tokinoya, Koji Imamura and Junzo Sasaki; for Canada--Pierre Asselin, Michael Z. Florian, Nancy S. Marshall, and Alternate Commissioner John C. Davis; and for the United States--Clement V. Tillion, Alec W. Brindle, Richard B. Lauber, and Steven Pennoyer. The Executive Director, Bernard E. Skud, and the Assistant Director, Katsuma Hanafusa, are headquartered in Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

The next annual Meeting in 1990 will be held in Vancouver, B.C., Canada beginning on Tuesday, November 6, 1990. Officers elected for 1990 are:

Pierre Asselin of Canada, Chairman  
Kenjiro Nishimura of Japan, Vice-Chairman  
Clement V. Tillion of the United States, Secretary

C.C. View  
Bot A  
Bot S  
Suzanne



# COMMUNIQUE

---

## NEWS RELEASE

NR-PR-89-32

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
November 9, 1989

### SIDDON COMMENDS INTERNATIONAL BODY FOR ACCEPTING CANADIAN INITIATIVE

---

OTTAWA ... Fisheries and Oceans Minister Tom Siddon today commended the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission (INPFC) for accepting a Canadian proposal to examine alternative technologies to high seas driftnet fishing in the Pacific.

Commenting at the conclusion of an INPFC meeting in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Siddon said he was "pleased that this important international body has agreed to our proposal to establish a working group to investigate the environmental impacts of driftnet fishing and alternative technologies."

Mr. Siddon noted that this is not the first time Canada has taken the lead in bringing driftnets under control. In 1987 Canada became the first nation to ban the use of high seas driftnets in its 200-mile zone, a move which was unprecedented at the time, and which was soon followed by other countries.

Mr. Siddon insisted that alternatives to driftnetting must be found. He said the Canadian proposal for a working group was approved at the annual INPFC meeting after the Commission examined preliminary results from the Canadian, American and Japanese scientific research on the driftnet fishery last summer.



The INPFC, comprising Canada, the U.S. and Japan, coordinates scientific research on salmonids and other species in the North Pacific Ocean and, under the terms of the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries in the North Pacific Ocean, seeks to prevent high seas catches of North American-origin salmon.

At this year's meeting, agreement was sought on additional monitoring and enforcement controls for Japanese vessels engaged in commercial driftnet fishing in 1990. These include the installation of locational transmitter devices and increasing the number of North American observers on board the Japanese fleet. Trilateral consultations on these matters will be held early next year.

Other Canadian initiatives at this year's INPFC meeting:

- Canada vigorously opposed the "pirate" driftnet fisheries which illegally target salmon and engage in fraudulent marketing and import-export schemes. INPFC encouraged further international co-operation in this regard.
- Canada again objected to Japan's unilateral choice of a "northern boundary" for its squid driftnet fishing activity, pointing out the danger of North American-origin salmon being intercepted in this area.
- Canada reiterated its support for the establishment of a new international marine science organization for the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea. It would expand the scientific knowledge of the biology and oceanography of the North Pacific Ocean and address such pressing matters as global climate change.



- 3 -

Mr. Siddon said he welcomed all the support and encouragement which he has received showing that Canadians and Americans support tough action against driftnets.

He said he was particularly encouraged by the call for action made earlier this week by the governments of B.C. and of the six states of the Pacific Northwestern U.S.

"I welcome these interventions, and I urge concerned governments and citizens everywhere to keep the heat on this issue. I think we're making definite progress, and I for one don't intend to let up now."

- 30 -

FOR INFORMATION:

Bonnie Mewdell  
Communications  
Fisheries and Oceans  
Ottawa  
(613) 993-7533

Dr. John Davis  
Regional Director, Science  
Fisheries and Oceans  
(604) 356-6515



MEMORANDUM TO MINISTER

OCT 25 1989

SUBJECT: REPORT ON THE CANADA/KOREA DRIFTNET CONSULTATIONS

A. PURPOSE

1. To report on the results of the bilateral driftnet consultations held with the Republic of Korea in Seoul from September 25-26, 1989.

B. SUMMARY

2. Consultations with Korea concluded with a verbal agreement to:
  - (i) exchange scientists (one each) on respective fisheries research vessels active in the North Pacific squid driftnet area for the 1990 fishing season;
  - (ii) reciprocally accept scientists (one each) at respective fisheries research institutes beginning in 1990; and
  - (iii) exchange scientific information related to the impact of driftnetting on both salmonid interception and damage to other marine life and seabirds.
3. The Canadian delegation also requested the placement of at least two Canadian observers on Korean commercial squid driftnet vessels in 1990. This item was left unagreed for the time being; the Korean side insisted that this await completion of the 1990 observer program as agreed ad referendum in the USA-ROK Driftnet Agreement of September 8, 1989. The Canadian side made clear its hope that observer questions could be resolved at or prior to the next meeting, which should be held in the near future.
4. The Korean side stated that they were not interested in cooperating on driftnets in the absence of a satisfactory bilateral fisheries relationship with Canada. By this they mean fish allocations to Korea in Canadian Atlantic waters, Korean membership in NAFO including NAFO allocations, Korean investment in Canadian fish processing and Korean participation in the Pacific Hake Consortium.
5. The Canadian side expressed willingness to meet with the Koreans on the bilateral fisheries relations issue, particularly to deal with Korean overfishing of redfish and flatfish stocks in the NAFO area, but insisted that these consultations proceed on a separate track from the driftnet discussions. There was no indication given to the Koreans of any prospect of allocations in Canadian waters.

.../2

C. HIGHLIGHTS

6. The Canadian delegation outlined its concerns regarding driftnets, particularly the potential for interception of North-American origin salmon and other non-target species including marine mammals and seabirds, the adverse environmental impact of lost and discarded gear, and the illegal marketing of salmon. The Canadian side repeatedly noted the public and political sensitivity in Canada to these issues.
7. The linkages drawn by the Korean side between the driftnet issue and other fisheries issues of interest to them were clear and direct. To allow for progress on the driftnet questions, the Canadian side agreed to the holding of a further and separate discussion on general fisheries issues. However, it was made very clear at the table and in private discussions between delegation heads that this was simply to open the consultative process and that there should be no illusions about Canadian flexibility regarding allocations in Canadian waters.
8. A constraint on Korean flexibility in these talks appeared to be high domestic sensitivity to the concessions made under the USA-ROK Driftnet Agreement. Many of these concessions provide reassurance to Canada on concerns associated with driftnets and that fact was acknowledged by Canada at the meeting. The Korean side noted the difficulty in making concessions to Canada on the heels of the USA-ROK agreement which was currently under review by the Korean Cabinet. It was also clear that the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs had to pressure the National Fisheries Administration to agree to this round and interagency sensitivities were evident.
9. Korea appeared particularly sensitive to any suggestion that Canadian observers be placed on Korean enforcement vessels but had less difficulty with the idea of scientific observers on its commercial fleet. The Korean side also stated a preference for a multilateral approach to the driftnet issue but was unprepared at this juncture to elaborate further.

D. CONCLUSIONS

10. Further progress on driftnets will be sought with the Koreans in terms of documenting and implementing the oral agreements reached at the recent meeting, and in seeking the placement of two Canadian observers on board their commercial squid driftnet vessels for the 1990 fishing season. However, the Koreans will likely resist our efforts unless we make concessions on fisheries issues of Korean interest i.e. perhaps Korean participation in the Pacific Hake Consortium. The Department recommends against such concessions.

Original Signed by  
P. MEYBOOM  
X signé l'original

Peter Meyboom

18004

Distribution

TO  
A

E. Mundell

FROM  
DE

SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SECURITE <b>SECRET</b>
OUR FILE - N / REFERENCE
YOUR FILE - V / REFERENCE
DATE <b>NOV 7 1989</b>

SUBJECT  
OBJET

Foreign Overfishing - Briefing for FMC

Attached is a copy of the briefing note on Foreign Overfishing for the FMC, November 9-10, 1989. It has been revised to reflect discussions between Ian Macauley and Malcolm Rowe.

*E. Mundell*  
E. Mundell

Attachment

Dist.

- V. Rabinovitch
- B. Applebaum
- E. Wiseman
- R. Belliveau, EPA
- O. Jalbert, JLO

FOREIGN OVERFISHING

Issue

- Premier Wells may:
  - o criticize as ineffective the government's actions to date on foreign overfishing; and
  - o call for a new strategy, which would include:
    - your personal involvement in securing Canada's objectives; and
    - assertion of Canadian custodial management authority over fish stocks straddling the 200-mile limit.

Points you may Wish to Register

- The government has acted vigorously over the last three years to bring to a halt foreign overfishing in the northwest Atlantic.
- Provinces and the fishing industry have been consulted fully on initiatives taken by the government.
- These initiatives flow from the strategy First Ministers adopted in November 1987, a strategy which continues to serve us well.
- I foresee, for my own part, an ongoing involvement with this issue in view of its importance to the federal government and Canadians.
- I would note, however, that the very nature of the foreign overfishing issue suggests that progress will be incremental and achieved mainly through sustained international diplomacy.
- I am confident, on the basis of Canada's excellent track record in this regard, that we will continue to make solid progress toward elimination of foreign overfishing.

Background

Premier Wells

- Premier Wells' has indicated privately to federal officials that:
  - o he is generally satisfied with initiatives the government has taken;
  - o he recognizes Canada cannot unilaterally extend fisheries management authority at this time;
  - o fishermen don't appreciate international constraints and are inclined to favour gunboat diplomacy;

- o he feels custodial management of resources is a realistic goal to aim for. (Custodial management implies shared international ownership of resources outside 200 miles, with Canada acting as the resource manager. The government has not taken a position on the proposal, pending study of its implications by officials);
  - o he is pleased with Ambassador Beesley's appointment; and
  - o his ongoing support of the federal government's strategy will be contingent upon your direct involvement in initiatives to halt foreign overfishing.
- In his October 2 letter Premier Wells proposed that foreign overfishing be given priority attention at the First Ministers' Conference. Your reply indicated the Premier would have an opportunity to make his views known.

#### Report on Foreign Overfishing, November 1987

- The Report on Foreign Overfishing approved by First Ministers in November 1987 set in place a strategy calling for:
- o strengthening of NAFO;
  - o improved management of straddling stocks;
  - o strengthened surveillance and enforcement along the 200-mile limit;
  - o using foreign relations opportunities to help resolve the overfishing problem; and
  - o consideration of possible unilateral action, such as extension of Canadian fisheries management authority beyond 200 miles, if no improvements were achieved in controlling foreign overfishing.

#### Initiatives to Counter Foreign Overfishing

- The initiatives taken by the government include:
- o denial of access to Canadian waters and ports to vessels not cooperating with Canada on resource conservation;
  - o improved surveillance and enforcement along the 200-mile limit (including an additional \$28 million for Atlantic and Pacific coast air surveillance announced October 26);
  - o increased penalties for violations;
  - o efforts to strengthen the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO), as reflected in:
    - establishment of an improved Joint International Inspection Scheme agreed by all NAFO members in February, 1988;

- the much increased attention NAFO now devotes to the issue of overfishing by member states;
- o initiatives you have taken, together with Messrs. Siddon and Bouchard, to point out in international fora how seriously Canadians regard the problem of foreign overfishing;
- o a comprehensive European public awareness campaign, aimed at encouraging the European Community to end overfishing outside Canada's 200-mile limit; and
- o appointment of Mr. Alan Beesley, an internationally respected expert on the Law of the Sea, as Ambassador for Marine Conservation, with responsibility for coordinating Canada's efforts to resolve the problem of foreign overfishing.

#### Extension of Fisheries Management Authority

- It would be counterproductive and ineffective for Canada to try to solve the foreign overfishing problem by taking unilateral action that would be inconsistent with existing international law as reflected in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.
- Unilateral extension of jurisdiction beyond 200 miles would be contrary to existing international law, would be widely opposed and as a result would not serve to establish a new rule of international law.
- Without broad international support, Canada could not enforce fisheries management measures outside the 200-mile limit. Such a step would, therefore, do little or nothing to end the foreign overfishing problem.
- Canadian interests might be damaged if States affected by extension of jurisdiction retaliated by taking sanctions, including trade sanctions, against Canada. Canadian fish exports could be significantly affected.
- Canada has initiated bilateral consultations with a view to building international support for recognition of coastal States' rights to manage fish stocks straddling their 200-mile limits.
- Canada has also acted recently to exercise its rights under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea by introducing legislation to authorize Canadian management of sedentary species on the entire continental shelf, both inside and outside the 200-mile limit. Current international law does not give Canada comparable rights to manage free-swimming fish outside the 200-mile limit.

#### Relations with the EC

- The EC has not complied with NAFO management decisions since 1986, when Spain and Portugal acceded to the Community.

- The government has pursued diplomatic efforts to convince the EC to return to compliance with NAFO management decisions. Discussions have taken place in a positive atmosphere, and EC Commissioners have agreed with us on the need for conservation of the fish stocks.
- At the recent NAFO meeting, the EC followed a less confrontational approach than previously, but gave no indication whether it intends to comply with NAFO management decisions in 1990.
- The EC Council of Fisheries Ministers will take final decisions by December 21.
- High level contacts with EC and Member State leaders will continue in the period to December 21.



FOREIGN OVERFISHING

CHRONOLOGY

June, 1986

- Government announces new foreign fisheries relations policy which provided that:
  - o allocations of non-surplus stocks would no longer be granted to foreign fleets
  - o allocations of surplus stocks and port privileges would be granted only to countries that cooperate with Canada on conservation
  - o surveillance and enforcement capability along the 200-mile limit would be improved and penalties for violations increased
  - o 100% observer coverage would be ensured on all foreign vessels licensed to fish inside the Canadian fishing zone

November, 1986

- Establishment of federal/provincial Task Force on Foreign Overfishing

November, 1987

- Report of Task Force on Foreign Overfishing submitted to Annual Conference of First Ministers, which recommended over a 5-year term:
  - o working toward strengthening of NAFO
  - o seeking support for improving management of straddling stocks
  - o strengthening surveillance along the 200-mile limit
  - o using other dimensions of Canada's foreign relations to resolve the overfishing problem

February, 1988

- Improved Joint International Inspection Scheme agreed by all members of NAFO, including the European Community

September, 1988

- Canada tables paper at 1988 Annual NAFO Meeting documenting extent and seriousness of foreign overfishing outside Canada's 200-mile limit. All NAFO members except the EC adopt a resolution calling on NAFO members not to misuse the objection procedure in the NAFO Convention in order to evade NAFO management and conservation decisions. Canada maintains support of all NAFO members except the EC for continued commitment to FO.1 management strategy for NAFO-managed stocks.

October, 1988

- Diplomatic representations to European Community and its Member States urging EC compliance with NAFO management decisions for 1989, including quotas.

December, 1988

- European Community again objects to NAFO management decisions and sets its own unilateral quotas for NAFO stocks for 1989.

March - July, 1989

- Political initiative undertaken by senior Members of Government (Prime Minister and Ministers Clark, Crosbie and Siddon) to convince their EC and Member State counterparts of seriousness of overfishing problem and urgent need for EC compliance with NAFO management decisions. Series of high level meetings at which overfishing problem is priority agenda item.

September, 1989

- Canada maintains support of all NAFO members except EC for continued commitment to F0.1 management strategy at 1989 Annual NAFO meeting. Canada focusses attention of NAFO members on EC's use of objection procedure in NAFO Convention to change unilaterally relative shares of other NAFO members of annual catches of the NAFO-managed stocks. Resolution adopted by all NAFO members except EC calling for compliance by all members with NAFO management decisions.
- EC abstains on most NAFO management decisions, in contrast to previous years, when it voted against most decisions and announced its intention to lodge objections and to set unilateral quotas.
- EC votes against continuation of moratorium on fishing for cod in Division 3L outside Canadian 200-mile limit.
- Canada offers to explain scientific information on the state of the northern cod stock (2J3KL cod) with NAFO members and met with EC scientists in Halifax, October 18 and 19

October, 1989

- Government undertakes comprehensive public awareness campaign in Europe to press the European Community to end its overfishing outside the Canadian 200-mile limit. Linkage drawn publicly between overfishing and environmental message on sustainable development.
- Alan Beesley named as Canadian Ambassador for Marine Conservation, with responsibility to coordinate Canada's efforts to resolve problem of foreign overfishing.

- Legal consultations have begun with like-minded states on building international support for recognition of coastal States' rights to manage fish stocks that straddle their 200-mile limits.
- Government announces allocation of an additional \$28 million for fisheries air surveillance on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

October - December, 1989

- High level contacts with EC and Member State leaders to continue before December 21 meeting of EC Council of Fisheries Ministers, last opportunity in 1989 for final EC decision on compliance with NAFO decisions for 1990.

## DRIFTNETS

Page

ITEM	OBJECTIVES (LONG TERM)	OBJECTIVES (SHORT TERM)	NEGOTIATIONS REQUIRED (APPROXIMATE DATES)	OTHER ACTION REQUIRED (APPROXIMATE DATES)	GENERAL
Marine Life Management and Conservation	Seek bilateral and multilateral arrangements to prevent any negative impacts driftnet fishing in the North Pacific may have on the environment, or on Canadian salmon resources.	Evaluate findings of scientific observers to be presented at INPFC Annual Meeting, November 6-9, Seattle.  Seek interim arrangements with all driftnetting nations to strictly control the use of driftnets.	INPFC Annual Meeting, November 6-9, Seattle.  Trilateral Canada/U.S./Japan Driftnet Consultations, January 1990	Raise driftnet issue in OECD environmental forum, Fisheries Committee of OECD (March, 1990), and possibly high level OECD meeting on fisheries.  Participation in B.C.-Alaska sponsored Driftnet Conference, February 1990	Responsible Officer: G. Turner
Japan		Obtain undertakings from Japan to revise northern boundary for July and August, install transponders on vessels, and accept Canadian observers aboard large mesh driftnet vessels in 1990 and beyond.	Canada/Japan Bilateral Consultations, December 1989	Memorandum to Minister on strategic options, January 1990.	Responsible Officer: G. Turner
Korea and Taiwan		Secure bilateral agreements with Korea and Taiwan on driftnet monitoring and enforcement.	Canada/Korea Bilateral Consultations, January 1990  Canada/Taiwan Consultations, February 1990		Responsible Officer: G. Turner

ITEM	OBJECTIVES (LONG TERM)	OBJECTIVES (SHORT TERM)	NEGOTIATIONS REQUIRED (APPROXIMATE DATES)	OTHER ACTION REQUIRED (APPROXIMATE DATES)	GENERAL
Salmon Management and Conservation on North Pacific High Seas	Protect Canadian Salmon resources in North Pacific Ocean	<p>Monitor implementation by Japan of revised INPFC Annex and MOUs on enforcement and scientific work.</p> <p>Escalation of any data programs and Science studies that have been ongoing.</p> <p>Find alternate arrangements for Japanese salmon directed fisheries.</p>	<p>INPFC Annual Meeting November 6-9, Seattle</p> <p>Trilateral USA-Canada - Japan Consultations on Japanese access to U.S. EEZ</p>	Memo of instructions from Minister due by October 24/89	Responsible Officer: G. Turner
Non-Member Fisheries	<p>Reduce interceptions of North American salmon as well as exports to Canada and abroad.</p> <p>Worldwide ban on salmon imports from Taiwan.</p>	<p>Investigate and curb laundered salmon shipments by Taiwan through Singapore, Hong Kong &amp; Thailand.</p> <p>Implement scale sampling program in Singapore and Thailand.</p>	<p>Discussions at INPFC Annual Meeting November 6-9, Seattle</p> <p>Bilateral discussions with each of Singapore, Thailand &amp; Hong Kong re: import controls on Taiwanese salmon.</p>	<p>Relevant posts to be requested to consult with host authorities on Canadian concerns and to provide information on companies involved in this trade.</p> <p>Until salmon laundering ceases, examine feasibility of using Export &amp; Import Permits Act to prevent fish imports from Taiwan.</p>	Responsible Officer: G. Turner

## NORTH PACIFIC SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION

ITEM	OBJECTIVES (LONG TERM)	OBJECTIVES (SHORT TERM)	NEGOTIATIONS REQUIRED (APPROXIMATE DATES)	OTHER ACTION REQUIRED (APPROXIMATE DATES)	GENERAL
New Scientific Commission for North Pacific	Develop international organization to coordinate and undertake scientific and oceanographic research.	<p>Ensure required funding is secured.</p> <p>Obtain agreement on text of draft convention by parties concerned by end of 1990.</p>	Third multilateral drafting group meeting December 1989 in Seattle.	See International Fisheries Commissions page.	Responsible Officer: G. Turner

'89 09/27 16147

E 282 647 1106 MAR SCI OES/OHS

89

## Appendix B

## Bering Sea Fisheries Advisory Body

## The Intergovernmental Consultative Committee

## RECOGNIZES that:

In conformity with international law, the Parties to the Agreement have sovereign rights for the exploration, exploitation, conservation, and management of the living resources of the zones they have established, extending 200 nautical miles from their coasts (hereinafter referred to as "zones"), and the living resources of the continental shelf;

Many important stocks of living marine resources of the Bering Sea ecological complex range within and beyond the respective zones of the Parties;

The directed and incidental harvest of certain fisheries resources in areas outside the zones of the Parties in the Bering Sea have a detrimental effect on the efforts of the Parties to carry out their responsibilities for conservation and management of those stocks while they are within the respective zones of the Parties;

The Bering Sea is surrounded by island and continental coasts of the Parties, and consists of territorial seas and economic zones of the Parties totaling more than 90% of the Bering Sea, with less than 10% in the area beyond the zones of the Parties;

The volume of unregulated fishing for pollock in the Bering Sea area beyond the Parties' zones has grown dramatically over the past several years, exceeding one million metric tons per year since 1987;

These unregulated fisheries are having serious and detrimental impacts on the conservation and management efforts of the Parties within their respective zones, and present a real threat to the biological health of Bering Sea pollock stocks; and

'89 09/27 16149

2 202 647 1186

MAR SCI RES/ONS

10

- 2 -

ESTABLISHES an auxiliary body, as provided for in Committee Rule 4, to act as an advisory group to the Committee on Bering Sea fisheries. The auxiliary body shall be known as the Bering Sea Fisheries Advisory Body (BSFAB).

The BSFAB shall be composed of scientists, advisors, and experts chosen by the Parties who are familiar with Bering Sea fisheries. Each party may invite participation of experts and specialists not included in the Body as appropriate.

The BSFAB shall make reports to the Committee on those matters described in the Appendix, and on further actions that may be taken to reach agreements to control the unregulated fisheries of the Bering Sea with States that are not a Party to the Agreement but that engage in such fisheries.



UX TELECOPIER 296 7 9-28-89 1115 AM

202 647 1106 +

6132388750 1 # 8

'89 09/27 16147

2 202 647 1106

MAR SCI RES/OHS

00

Appendix 4

**PROPOSED AGENDA  
FOR SECOND MEETING OF THE  
US-USSR INTERGOVERNMENTAL  
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES  
LENINGRAD- SEPTEMBER 19-22, 1989**

- I. Introductory Remarks by Heads of Delegation:  
Agreement on the agenda and procedures
- II. Questions on Preserving Reserves of Anadromous Species  
in the North Pacific Ocean
  - A. The possibility of developing a convention on  
conserving reserves of anadromous species in the  
North Pacific Ocean. Discussion of the structure and  
activities of the international organization on  
conserving anadromous species in the North Pacific  
Ocean.
  - B. Examination of other forms of Soviet-American  
cooperation in this field.
  - C. Consideration of implementation of the February 8,  
1989 Memorandum of Understanding on Salmon  
Enhancement.
- III. Problems of Unregulated Fishing in the Central Bering Sea  
Region
  - A. Examination of possible mutually acceptable methods  
in connection with unregulated fishing in the  
Central Bering Sea region.
  - B. Examination of the Soviet proposal on a Council  
on the living resources of the Bering Sea.
- IV. Discussion of other items pertaining to the implementation  
of the comprehensive fishing agreement.

'89 09/27 16146

2 202 647 1106 HAR SCI OES/DMS

07

Both sides concurred that the recent level of unregulated pollock fishing in the Central Bering Sea (the so-called "donut") when combined with regulated fisheries in the respective U.S. and Soviet zones, greatly exceeds the total allowable biological catch. The Committee recommended that the total pollock catch in the donut be reduced to the level that will eliminate any adverse impact on the pollock stocks in the two countries' zones.

The Committee agreed to establish a bilateral auxiliary body called the Bering Sea Fisheries Advisory Body (BSFAB) to advise the Committee on Bering Sea fisheries including the donut area. This body will advise the Committee on the rational management of fisheries in the Bering Sea including the donut area and on actions which may be taken to reach agreements to control the unregulated fisheries in the donut. The BSFAB will attempt to identify and assess Bering Sea pollock resources, establish a common databank, coordinate Bering Sea fisheries research, and examine and report on a variety of fish management issues. The first meeting of the BSFAB has been tentatively scheduled for November 1989 in Seattle, Washington, to allow it to present its conclusions to the Committee as early as possible in 1990.

The Committee also discussed implementation of the February 9, 1989, Memorandum of Understanding on anadromous resources of the North Pacific Ocean. Enforcement experts from the two exchanged significant information and views on their respective measures for effective high seas enforcement patrols, and on areas where increased cooperation could be attained.

The Committee agreed to hold its next meeting in the United States at a time to be agreed upon.

*where is memo of und. → joint surveillance? → what involved?*

'89 89/27 16:49

8 282 647 1186 MAR 501 085/085

11

## APPENDIX

BERING SEA FISHERIES ADVISORY BODY  
PURPOSES AND FUNCTIONS

The Committee, recognizing the need for coordinated measures for conservation and management of pollock resources in the Bering Sea, have established a Bering Sea Fisheries Advisory Body, which shall have the following purposes and functions:

1. Identify and assess pollock resources in the Bering Sea, and establish a common databank, an agreed upon and standardized methodology for stock assessment, and procedures for determining appropriate harvest levels.
2. Coordinate fisheries research in the Bering Sea, including identification of specific research projects to monitor the Bering Sea ecological complex and provide data on fisheries and other living marine resources.
3. Summarize and share fisheries data for the Bering Sea, including existing data and data developed as a result of ongoing research projects and research identified above.
4. Examine and report on the following list of management issues related to pollock resources in the Bering Sea, including the area beyond the zones of the Parties:
  - a. appropriate rates of exploitation
  - b. fishing effort
  - c. gear specifications
  - d. fish size limits
  - e. season
  - f. limits and prohibitions on incidental harvest of other species, especially salmonids
  - g. observers and other monitoring programs
  - h. enforcement
  - i. reporting
  - j. others as directed by the Committee
5. Consider the need to develop similar recommendations for other species as agreed by the Committee, and develop such recommendations as appropriate.
6. Prepare the necessary reports for submittal to the Committee presenting their findings and recommendations.

## Appendix 3

## JOINT PRESS STATEMENT

The U.S.-U.S.S.R. Intergovernmental Consultative Committee on Fisheries (the Committee), which was established pursuant to the May 31, 1988, Comprehensive Fisheries Agreement, held its second meeting in Leningrad, U.S.S.R., from September 19-22, 1989. The Committee considered a number of issues, including the conservation of salmonids on the high seas of the North Pacific Ocean, the expanded and unregulated pollock fisheries in the central Bering Sea, and enforcement issues related to implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding on anadromous resources in the North Pacific Ocean, signed on February 9, 1989. The two delegations were headed by their respective Representatives on the Committee, Dr. V.K. Zilanov, Deputy-Minister, Soviet Ministry of Fisheries, and Ambassador Edward R. Wolfe, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Fisheries Affairs, U.S. Department of State.

The Committee reached agreement on the principles that would form the basis of a new convention for the conservation of anadromous stocks of fish in the North Pacific Ocean. The convention would promote the conservation and rational management of valuable anadromous resources of mutual concern. The two sides discussed possible terms of the convention and agreed to present them in the near future for consideration by other North Pacific countries of origin of anadromous species.

The convention terms discussed reflect the view of the two sides that high seas fishing for anadromous resources is irrational and wasteful. The terms include significant enforcement provisions designed to prevent the unauthorized harvest of North Pacific anadromous resources, as well as provisions for increased multilateral cooperation on scientific research. If successfully implemented, the convention would provide broader multilateral participation than the regimes currently in place, and would for the first time include all four of the major countries of origin of North Pacific anadromous resources.

The Committee reviewed the rapidly expanding high seas squid and other driftnet fisheries in the North Pacific. Both sides expressed great concern over the interception of anadromous resources in certain of these fisheries and their other adverse impacts on the North Pacific marine environment. They noted their intention to cooperate in gathering information on the impact of driftnet fisheries and in gaining multilateral cooperation in effectively regulating such fishing practices.

The Permanent Mission of Canada  
to the United Nations

**UNCLASSIFIED**  
**NON CLASSIFIE**



La Mission Permanente du Canada  
aupres des Nations Unies

9 04 AM '89

1/4 (4)

The Permanent Mission of Canada  
to the United Nations

FISHERIES  
AND OCEANS

La Mission Permanente du Canada  
aupres des Nations Unies

OUR FAX/NOTRE BÉLINO: (212) 758-2603

486-1295

OUR TELEPHONE NUMBER: (212) 751-5600

SECURITY/SÉCURITÉ:  
UNCLASSIFIED

DATE: 15 NOV 89

OUR NO/NOTRE NO: WKGR7627

FOLLOWING PAGES :

ADDRESSEES/DESTINATAIRES: EXTOTT/ERA DIRECTORATE DELBY 160900

FAX NO/BÉLINO:

INFO: <sup>BY</sup> FANDOOTT/APPELBAUM/SARNA/TURNER DELBY 160900

ENVHULL/CAMPEAU/ADM-BOL/ERD/HURTUBISE/POLAK/MILO <sup>DE OFF</sup>

WSHDC DELBY 160900 <sup>DE NYK</sup>

<sup>AM</sup> CNBRA WLGTN TOKYO MOSCO SEOUL SPORE HKONG BREC <sup>DE NYK</sup>

DISTR: MINA MINT DMT DMC NEX EFB EPD PNR PND PSR PSD EEE EED JLO JCD EPAC IFB  
IMD IMU

REF: OURFAX WKGR7624 15NOV89 ANDRZEJEWSKI/ALMSTRONG TELCON 15NOV89

SUBJ: UNGA 44: SECOND COMMITTEE - ITEM 82(F) (ENVIRONMENT) - <sup>REVISED</sup> DRAFT RESOLUTION  
SUBMITTED TO SECT RE: DRIFTNET FISHING

REMARKS/REMARQUES:

ATTACHED IS REVISED DRAFT RESLN L.30 AS SUBMITTED 5:30 AM TO SECT.  
IN ADDITION TO SUBCULTING, ORIG CAN LANGUAGE (OP 46) ON NORTH PACIFIC  
AND DROPPING SECOND HALF OF OP 3 (AS DISCUSSED RETELCON), AMERICAN  
ALSO, WITHOUT ANY CONSULTATION WITH COSTANSOLS, DROPPED N2  
AMOUNT IN OP 46 ON QUOTE REDUCTION, IF POSSIBLE.

2. INFORMAL DISC WITH JAPANESE AND STAFF TOMORROW. WILL KEEP YOU  
INFORMED.

B. ARMSTRONG  
DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR

*B. Armstrong*  
B. ARMSTRONG  
APPROVED/APPROUVÉ

CIRC TO/À : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ 6 7 ⑧ 9 10 11 12 ⑬ 14 15

LABERGE  
KUTZ  
MALVAY

NYK/003/16 OTT  
NYK/001/16 WSHDC

UNCLASSIFIED  
NON CLASSIFIE

A/C.2/44/L.30 Rev. 1  
15 November 1989

Forty-fourth session  
SECOND COMMITTEE  
Agenda item 82 (f)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION:  
ENVIRONMENT

Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Fiji, Mauritania,  
Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa,  
Solomon Islands, Sweden, United States of America,  
Vanuatu, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution

Large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and  
its impact on the living marine resources  
of the world's oceans and seas

The General Assembly,

Disturbed by the dramatic increase in the use of large-scale pelagic driftnets, which can reach or exceed 30 miles (48 kilometers) in length, to catch living marine resources on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas,

Mindful that large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing is an indiscriminate and wasteful fishing method which threatens the effective conservation of living marine resources such as highly migratory and anadromous species of fish, birds and marine mammals,

Expressing serious concern that, in addition to targeted species of fish, non-targeted species of fish, marine mammals, seabirds and other living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, including endangered species, become entangled and die in large-scale pelagic driftnets, either in those in active use or in those that are lost or discarded,

Recognizing that several thousand fishing vessels use large-scale pelagic driftnets in the high-seas areas of the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and in other waters beyond the exclusive economic zone of any country,

Recalling the relevant principles elaborated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 42/186 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and 42/187 on the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development,

Affirming that, in accordance with the relevant articles of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, all members of the international community have a duty to co-operate globally and regionally in the conservation and management of living resources on the high seas, and a duty to take, or to co-operate with others in taking, such measures for their nationals as may be necessary for the conservation of the living resources of the high seas,

Recalling the responsibility of all members of the international community to ensure the conservation and management of living marine resources within their exclusive economic zones and waters under their national jurisdiction,

Noting that coastal states are also concerned about the threat to fish stocks adjacent to their exclusive economic zones, which is a result of the overexploitation of these stocks,

Also noting that the countries of the South Pacific Forum and the South Pacific Commission, in recognition of the existing scientific data indicating that large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing is having an unacceptable impact on the marine life of that region, have called for a cessation of such fishing in the South Pacific and the implementation of effective management programmes,

Also noting the Declaration adopted by the heads of Government of the South Pacific Forum at Tarawa on 11 July 1989 which, inter alia, called for a ban on such driftnet fishing methods in that region and noting that some members of the international community have entered into negotiations on a convention that will establish the cessation of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing in the exclusive economic zones or by the nationals of those members,

Further noting that some members of the international community have entered into co-operative enforcement and monitoring arrangements to evaluate and mitigate the adverse impact of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing,

Recognizing that some members of the international community have taken steps to reduce their driftnet operations in some regions in response to regional concerns,

1. Calls upon all those involved in large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing to co-operate fully with the international community in the continued and enhanced collection of scientific data on the impact of such fishing methods and the conservation of the world's living marine resources;

2. Recommends that all members of the international community review by 30 June 1991 or earlier, reflecting the emergence of an international or regional consensus, the existing data on the effects of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing, and agree to co-operative regulation and monitoring, as needed, to mitigate the adverse effects of the practice;

3. Calls upon members of the international community to strengthen their co-operation in the conservation and management of living marine resources;

4. Further recommends that all members of the international community agree to:

(a) An immediate ban on the practice of large-scale driftnet fishing in the South Pacific region to prevent severely adverse - perhaps irremediable - effects on South Pacific fisheries and to allow time for the development of comprehensive fisheries arrangements and management programmes;

(b) An immediate cessation to further expansion in driftnet fishing on the high seas of the North Pacific to prevent the additional threat to conservation of living marine resources in the region;

(c) A moratorium on all high-seas driftnet fishing by 30 June 1992 unless or until it is agreed that the unacceptable impact of such a practice can be prevented and that the conservation of the world's living marine resources can be ensured;

5. Asks the appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to consider this question as part of their regular programmes of activities;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. Decides to include this question on the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session.



PROTECTED  
PROTEGE

WRR-7586 8110 PRO7

*D. Dimpfel*



UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

799 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

PRESS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY  
CHECK TEXT AGAINST DELIVERY

Press Release USUN 136-(89)  
November 6, 1989

Statement by Ambassador Jonathan Moore, United States Alternate Representative to the 44th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, in the Second Committee, introducing resolution A/C.2/44/L.30 "Large-scale Pelagic Driftnet Fishing and Its Impacts on Large Marine Resources of the World's Oceans and Seas," November 6, 1989

-----

Thank you Mr. Chairman. I am pleased to introduce draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.30 entitled "Large-scale Pelagic Driftnet Fishing and Its Impacts on Living Marine Resources of the World's Oceans and Seas," in the name of the United States and cosponsors Australia, Canada, Fiji, Mauritania, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, The Solomon Islands, Zaire, and Vanuatu. I am pleased to announce that Colombia and Sweden have also joined at this stage as cosponsors.

From all sides the evidence regarding global environmental deterioration is grim and growing worse. One emerging issue of widespread international concern is the use of large-scale pelagic driftnets, particularly on the high seas, which are the common heritage of all. The sponsors of L.30 see this issue as being an important element of the debate on sustainable development affecting how we look at all issues on the environment--from the 1992 conference to climate change. How we conduct human economic activity in a way that is compatible with the needs of protecting the global environment is of critical importance to the United Nations and the international community.

Large-scale pelagic driftnets are an inherently indiscriminate and potentially devastating technology. This draft resolution is one that should concern all members of the United Nations not just coastal and island states. We believe that how we treat the global environment--particularly those parts outside national jurisdiction on the high seas--is of great concern and immediate relevance to the member states of the United Nations and the entire international community.

PROTECTED  
PROTEGE

Our concern is with the adverse impact of a fishing method which we consider not compatible with sustainable development. This fishing method is large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing. It must be carefully distinguished from other types of driftnet fishing, particularly that conducted with relatively small nets by fishermen from developing countries within their national waters. Driftnet fishing conducted with smaller nets by developing countries does not ravage the living marine resources that we speak of in this resolution. We accept the use of smaller nets--those that do not have the adverse impact of large-scale pelagic driftnets by developed and developing countries--which provide economic growth and an essential food source.

We are conscious that until relatively recently that large-scale pelagic driftnetting and its environmental impact was not widely known. The interest which has been generated already during debate at this session has gone a considerable distance to filling the gap of knowledge. We hope our work in the coming weeks will continue this process. In this regard I wish to make it very clear that the concerns of the United States and other cosponsors of L.30 is with the impact of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing wherever it occurs in the high sea areas of the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and in other waters beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nation.

The preambular section of the draft resolution sets out specific concerns about large-scale pelagic driftnets, particularly the fact that by their very design they catch every living thing with which they come in contact--with the exception of fish small enough to pass through the mesh size. The numerous varieties of non-targeted fish, marine mammals, sea birds and other creatures are not so fortunate. It is this waste and destruction, often on a large scale over a fishing season, which lies at the center of our concern.

The policies of nations with large-scale pelagic driftnets differs from region to region. Already some countries or groups of countries are addressing this issue particularly in respect to their own exclusive economic zones--that is to be warmly encouraged. Some members of the international community have made credible efforts to control driftnet operations of their own nationals--that too is a positive sign of recognition of the adverse impact of this particular fishing method. However, these controls are limited geographically and only to a few members of the international community. These efforts are acknowledged in draft resolution L.30. We have no wish to inhibit regional progress, while pursuing a global prescription.

The operative paragraphs in draft resolution L.30 set forth a set of specific proposals on ways in which we consider the international community could address this issue. This draft resolution does not single out any nation. We are eager to work with all concerned delegations to bring about a resolution that clearly advances effective measures against this potentially devastating fishing practice. The United States and the cosponsors of L.30 are committed to working in a spirit of constructive dialogue with all members of this Committee on this matter.

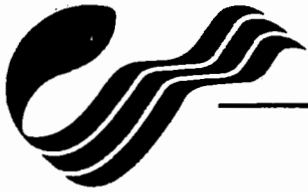
PROTECTED  
PROTEGE

Members will note that the final four operative paragraphs seek to have the international community and the United Nations system give appropriate consideration to this issue in the coming year.

We note the introduction earlier in this meeting of another resolution on this subject. Although that resolution underscores the grave importance of this critical issue, we feel it falls short in addressing this problem effectively. Also, too much time has passed for the United Nations to restrict its action to the study of scientific data--which we believe already demonstrates the devastating effect on the environment of this indiscriminate and wasteful fishing technique. The United Nations must take constructive action during this 44th General Assembly. We commit ourselves to a flexible approach wherever this is compatible with the intentions of the draft resolution before you. Thank you,  
r. Chairman

\* \* \* \* \*

PROTECTED  
PROTEGE



# **NEWS RELEASE**

---

# **COMMUNIQUE**

NR-HQ-89-39E

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
November 17, 1989

## **CANADA CO-SPONSORS U.N. RESOLUTION ON DRIFTNET FISHING**

**OTTAWA ...** Canada is co-sponsoring a United Nations resolution calling for a possible ban on high seas driftnet fishing, Fisheries and Oceans Minister Tom Siddon said today.

The ban on driftnet fishing would come into effect from June 30, 1992, unless it can be proven scientifically that the destructive impact of driftnetting can be prevented and marine conservation ensured.

In addition, the UN resolution proposes an immediate freeze on any further expansion of the level of driftnet activity in the North Pacific.

The period until 1992 would allow time for research work on the effects of driftnet fishing and on developing monitoring and enforcement mechanisms.

"Canada believes adoption of the proposed resolution will be a significant step forward to protect marine resources in the Pacific Ocean," Mr. Siddon said.

Mr. Siddon said the proposed UN resolution is another milestone in recent efforts to curtail the use of driftnets in the North Pacific Ocean. "In 1987, I banned driftnet fishing in the Canadian 200-mile zone. This action has since been followed by

... / 2

SCIENTIFIC EXCELLENCE • RESOURCE PROTECTION & CONSERVATION • BENEFITS FOR CANADIANS  
EXCELLENCE SCIENTIFIQUE • PROTECTION et CONSERVATION DES RESSOURCES • BÉNÉFICES AUX CANADIENS



Fisheries  
and Oceans

Pêches  
et Océans

Canada

other countries. Last week, at the annual meeting of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission in Seattle, Canada's proposal to establish a working group on alternative technologies to driftnet fishing was adopted," Mr. Siddon said.

The UN resolution also recommends an immediate ban on driftnets in the South Pacific where albacore tuna stocks are known to be threatened by driftnetting operations. The resolution states that an immediate ban is needed in the South Pacific region "to prevent severely adverse ... effects on South Pacific fisheries and to allow time for the development of comprehensive fisheries management programs."

Besides Canada, the co-sponsors of the UN resolution at this time include Australia, Chile, Colombia, Fiji, Mauritania, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sweden, the United States, Vanuatu, Zaire and Zambia.

FOR INFORMATION:

Bonnie Mewdell  
Communications Directorate  
Fisheries and Oceans  
Ottawa, Ontario  
(613) 993-7533

211

111  
- Over/long  
- Def/hold



DOCUMENT: 800-27/097

Annual Conference  
of First Ministers  
Ottawa, Ontario  
November 9-10, 1989

Conférence annuelle  
des premiers ministres  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
les 9 et 10 novembre 1989

Note+file: Final 3 paragraphs on fishing

**ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

First Ministers discussed several matters related to the Environment and Sustainable Development. They identified both the need and opportunity to cooperate to enhance environmental protection and restoration.

First Ministers endorsed the spirit and direction of the Statement of Principles on Interjurisdictional Cooperation to Protect the Environment which had been prepared by the Canadian Council of Ministers of Environment and agreed that work on a modified and extended version should proceed expeditiously.

These principles are intended to guide all jurisdictions on transboundary environmental issues, whether occurring between provinces, orders of government, or neighbouring states.

The Statement includes a plan of action which Environment Ministers will be pursuing in the coming months. First Ministers directed their Environment Ministers to complete this work by the Spring of 1990.

The First Ministers also agreed to undertake the following actions:

- 1) They endorsed the decisions taken at the recent meeting of the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment with regard to vehicle emissions. In



this regard the federal government will require new California emissions standards to apply to vehicles in the 1994 model year.

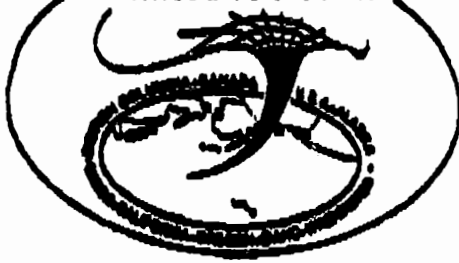
- 2) They noted the growing challenge of managing solid waste in Canada, and supported the commitment of environment ministers to reduce solid waste from landfill and incineration. An important element in achieving this is the recognition of the need for a more environmentally sensitive approach to packaging. To this end, they urged environment ministers to develop for early implementation a program to reduce packaging and to ensure that packages can be recycled, or are made from recyclable materials.
- 3) In discussing sustainable development First Ministers noted that the problems facing the fisheries as a consequence of foreign overfishing, including driftnet fishing, represent a specific example of the necessity of applying the principles of sustainable development.

First Ministers strongly supported Canadian efforts to convince foreign governments of the serious environmental consequences of overfishing practices.

The Conference endorsed the Prime Minister's strong and continuing commitment to resolving this problem. The recent appointment of Mr. Alan Beesley as Canada's Ambassador for Marine Conservation was noted with approval, as was the proclamation issued last week by British Columbia and six American states with respect to driftnet fishing.

*unlabeled*

North Pacific  
Driftnet Declaration



# NEWS RELEASE

## INTERNATIONAL DRIFTNET AGREEMENT

Nov. 9/89

SEATTLE -- Western North America has formed a united front to seek a reduction and ultimately a ban on driftnet fishing on the high seas by issuing the North Pacific Driftnet Declaration.

British Columbia Premier Bill Vander Zalm has joined forces with Alaska Governor Steve Cowper, California Governor George Deukmejian, Hawaii Governor John Waihee, Idaho Governor Cecil Andrus, Oregon Governor Neil Goldschmidt and Washington Governor Booth Gardner to sign the North Pacific Driftnet Declaration. The document recommends six specific international initiatives to be taken by the governments of Canada and the United States to reduce international driftnet fishing on the high seas.

The North Pacific Driftnet Declaration is being issued during the meeting of the International North Pacific Fisheries Convention (INPFC) in Seattle, Washington. This organization includes as signatories Canada, the United States and Japan, and meets annually to discuss mutual concerns in the international fisheries. Representatives from the province of British Columbia attend regularly as observers.

This joint action in the North Pacific comes just five months after the nations of the South Pacific Forum signed the Tarawa Declaration which banned driftnet fishing within their own 200 mile exclusive economic zones and called for a total ban on driftnet fishing on the high seas.

(more)



The six recommendations of the North Pacific Driftnet Declaration are as follows:

1. Seek further regulations in Japanese land based and mothership-directed high seas salmon fisheries.
2. Seek additional measures to reduce the impact of the high seas squid fleets on salmonids, albacore, seabirds, marine mammals and other living marine resources.
3. Establish a new convention in the North Pacific which would include Canada, Japan, the USSR and the United States which would prohibit the harvesting of salmonids on the high seas, whether the catch is directed or incidental.
4. Form the Pacific International Council for Exploration of the Seas (PICES), to be a multinational research organization.
5. Secure long-term, increased financial and personnel commitments for monitoring and enforcing international agreements.
6. Negotiate international agreements to prohibit the sale, import or transshipment of salmon illegally harvested on the high seas.

- 30 -

Contacts:

British Columbia  
Ian McConnell  
(604) 356-2862

Washington  
Dick Milne  
(206) 753-6790

Alaska  
David Ramseur  
(907) 465-3500

**Proclamation  
on  
High Seas Driftnet Fisheries  
in the  
North Pacific Ocean**

**October 1969**

*DRAFT*

The Province of British Columbia, and the States of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California and Hawaii recognize the severe impacts that high seas driftnet fisheries in the North Pacific Ocean, conducted by Japan, Taiwan and South Korea, have on coastal fisheries for salmon and other anadromous fish, albacore, billfish, and on populations of seabirds, marine mammals and other living marine resources. We formally request the federal governments of Canada and the United States to:

1. Seek further reductions in Japanese landbased and mothership-directed high seas salmon fisheries.
2. Immediately seek additional measures to reduce the impact of high seas squid fleets on salmonids, albacore, seabirds, marine mammals, and other living marine resources.
3. Take immediate action to establish a new convention in the North Pacific, signed by Canada, Japan, the USSR and the United States, which would prohibit the directed or incidental harvesting of salmonids on the high seas beyond the 200-mile zones established by coastal nations.
4. Take immediate steps to form a multinational research organization. PICES (Pacific International Council for Exploration of the Seas).
5. Secure long-term commitments of substantially increased fiscal and personnel resources for monitoring and enforcement of international agreements.
6. Negotiate international agreements to prohibit the sale, import or transshipment of salmon illegally harvested on the high seas.

These requests are further specified in the related document entitled **Statement on High Seas Driftnet Fisheries in the North Pacific Ocean**. A driftnet is defined as a gillnet composed of a panel of monofilament plastic webbing one and one-half miles or more in length; driftnet fishing is a fish harvesting method in which a driftnet is placed in the water and allowed to drift with the winds and currents for the purpose of entangling fish in the webbing.

If successfully implemented, these recommendations will represent a significant first step. However, to ensure the long-term protection of North American fisheries and living marine resources of the North Pacific, Canada and the United States should join together and initiate diplomatic efforts through the United States and other appropriate international forums to secure an international ban on driftnet fishing on the high seas.

**Premier William N. Vander Zalm**  
**Province of British Columbia**

**Governor Steve Cowper**  
**State of Alaska**

**Governor Booth Gardner**  
**State of Washington**

**Governor Neil Goldschmidt**  
**State of Oregon**

**Governor Cecil D. Andrus**  
**State of Idaho**

**Governor George Deukmejian**  
**State of California**

**Governor John Waihee**  
**State of Hawaii**