NORTH PACIFIC ANADROMOUS FISH COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT 1993

Established by Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks of the North Pacific Ocean.

Secretariat: 6640 Northwest Marine Drive
Vancouver, B.C., V6T 1X2
CANADA

Tel: (604) 228-1128
Fax: (604) 228-1135
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

In compliance with Rule 16 of the Rules of Procedure, it is my pleasure as President of the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission to present my compliments to the Parties and their Representatives and to transmit herewith the first Annual Report of the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission.

VYACHESLAV K. ZILANOV
PRESIDENT
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Letter of Transmittal</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I.</strong> <strong>INTRODUCTION</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II.</strong> <strong>INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE COMMISSION</strong> <em>(Feb. 24, 1993–Ottawa, Ont., Canada)</em></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Time and Place of Meeting</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Participants</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Agenda</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Opening Remarks</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Rules of the Commission</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Organizational Structure and Staff of the Commission</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Transition from the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Provisional Budget for the Fiscal Year Beginning July 1, 1993</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Invitation of Memberships to the Commission</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Proposed Protocol to the Convention</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Certificate of Origin Program</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Headquarters Agreement</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Selection of Officers</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Terms of Reference for Committee on Enforcement, Finance</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Administration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Interim Terms of Reference for Committee on Scientific Research</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Statistics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. First Annual Meeting</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Future Meetings</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Other Business</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>III. MEETING OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON ENFORCEMENT</strong> <em>(Apr. 27-29, 1993–Vancouver, B.C., Canada)</em></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Time and Place of Meeting</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Participants</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Agenda</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Review of Terms of Reference of the Committee</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Enforcement Objectives for 1993</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Certificate of Origin Program</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IV. INAUGURAL MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND STATISTICS</strong> <em>(June 22-24, 1993–Vladivostok, Russia)</em></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Time and Place of Meeting</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Participants</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Agenda</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. List of Documents...</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Review of Interim Terms of Reference for Committee on Scientific</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and Statistics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Preparation of Work Plan of Committee on Scientific</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and Statistics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Cooperation with PICES, Including a Review of the Rationale for</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Cooperation of NPAFC with PICES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Other Business</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
V. **FIRST ANNUAL MEETING** *(November 1-5, 1993--Vancouver, B.C., Canada)*

1. Time and Place of Meeting .................................................. 17
2. Participants .............................................................................. 17
3. Agenda ...................................................................................... 19
4. Opening Remarks ...................................................................... 20
5. Procedure ................................................................................. 25
6. Consideration of Enforcement .......................................................... 25
7. Consideration of Scientific Research and Statistics ................................. 28
8. Administrative and Fiscal Matters ....................................................... 54
9. Process to Recommend that Certain Other States of Origin be Invited to Become Parties to the Convention .................................................. 56
10. Proposed Protocol to the Convention ................................................ 58
11. Nomination of Executive Director ...................................................... 60
12. Hiring Procedure for Deputy Director .................................................. 61
13. Selection of the Commission's Logo ..................................................... 61
14. Other Business ......................................................................... 61
15. Closing Remarks ....................................................................... 62

VI. **ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT FOR 1993** ................................................. 65

1. Content of the Report .................................................................. 65
2. Representatives .......................................................................... 65
3. Officers ..................................................................................... 65
4. Staff ......................................................................................... 65
5. Interim Decisions by the Commission .................................................. 65
6. Meetings .................................................................................. 67
7. Fiscal Matters ........................................................................... 67
8. Staff Activities .......................................................................... 68

VII. **REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION** ........................................... 69

APPENDIX 1. Budget for Fiscal Year 1993 and 1993/94 .................................. 70
APPENDIX 2. Headquarters Agreement ............................................................. 71
APPENDIX 3. Terms of Reference for the Committee on Finance and Administration .......................................................... 75
APPENDIX 4. Terms of Reference for the Committee on Enforcement .......................................................... 76
APPENDIX 5. Interim Terms of Reference for the Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics .......................................................... 77
APPENDIX 6. List of Documents - 1993 ........................................................ 78
I. INTRODUCTION

Canada, Japan, Russia and the United States are the primary states of origin for salmon stocks in the North Pacific Ocean. These stocks intermingle extensively during their migrations on the high seas of the North Pacific.

A text of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea provides as follows:

"Fisheries for anadromous stocks shall be conducted only in waters landward of the outer limits of exclusive economic zones, except in cases where this provision would result in economic dislocation for a State other than the State of origin. With respect to such fishing beyond the outer limits of the exclusive economic zone, States concerned shall maintain consultations with a view to achieving agreement on terms and conditions of such fishing giving due regard to the conservation requirements and the needs of the State of origin in respect of these stocks."

Although the UNCLOS Convention was not in force at the time, based on this principle, Japanese high seas salmon fisheries had been conducted under the framework of a bilateral agreement between Japan and the USSR and a trilateral convention among Canada, Japan and the United States (International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean, whose commission was known as International North Pacific Fisheries Commission).

The Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean was signed at Moscow on February 11, 1992, by Canada, Japan, the Russian Federation, and the United States and came into force on February 16, 1993, thus replacing the above trilateral convention. The Convention prohibits directed fishing for anadromous fish (Pacific salmon and steelhead trout) in the "Convention Area" (beyond 200-mile zone of the North Pacific Ocean and adjacent seas, north of 33 degrees North latitude) and also includes measures to minimize the amount of anadromous fish taken in other fisheries in the Convention Area. The Parties to the Convention are allowed to take action individually or collectively in accordance with international law and their respective domestic laws to prevent unauthorized fishing activities by others, and to prevent trafficking in illegally harvested anadromous fish. Each Party will have the authority to board, inspect, and detain fishing vessels of other Parties found operating in violation of the Convention.

The Convention established the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC) in order to promote the conservation of anadromous stocks in the North Pacific Ocean and its adjacent seas and serve as a forum for the cooperation and coordination of scientific research and enforcement activities.

This report summarizes the activities of the Commission, investigations and findings from the date of the Commission's commencement on February 24, 1993 through Dec. 31, 1993. It contains a summary of proceedings of the Commission's meetings including the Inaugural Meeting held in Ottawa, Ont., Canada on February 24, 1993, the First Annual Meeting held in Vancouver, B.C., Canada from November 1 to 5, 1993 and a brief resume of activities in 1993. Annual reports of the Commission are printed separately in the English, Japanese, and Russian languages.
II. INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE COMMISSION

1. TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING

The Inaugural Meeting of the Commission was held at the Conference Centre in Ottawa, Canada on February 24, 1993 under the chairmanship of Mr. C.C. Graham of Canada.

2. PARTICIPANTS

Persons participating in the meeting were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JAPAN</th>
<th>CANADA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masahiro Ishikawa</td>
<td>Victor Rabinovitch</td>
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<td>(Head of Delegation)</td>
<td>(Head of Delegation)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Masae Kuno</td>
<td>Darlene Weir</td>
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<td>Joji Morishita</td>
<td>Bob Applebaum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yasuyuki Aeba</td>
<td>Robert Steinbock</td>
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<td>Mieko Kondo-Blum</td>
<td>Joyce Quintal-McGrath</td>
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<td>(Interpreter)</td>
<td>Ken Roeske</td>
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<td>Taka Crowston</td>
<td>Dennis Brock</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Interpreter)</td>
<td>Barry Muir</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dave Meerbberg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNITED STATES</th>
<th>RUSSIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steven Pennoyer</td>
<td>Vladimir Pautov</td>
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<td>(Head of Delegation)</td>
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<td>Richard B. Lauber</td>
<td>Vladimir Fedorenko</td>
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<td>William E. Dilday</td>
<td>Tatiana Spivakova</td>
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<td>Loh-Lee Low</td>
<td>Anatoly Mikhailov</td>
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<td>Steven C. Springer</td>
<td>Victor Solodovnik</td>
</tr>
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<td>Peter N. De Cola</td>
<td>Alexander Chejuirinskiy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Benton</td>
<td>Andrei Saratov</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECRETARIAT</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shigeto Hase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakako Morris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. AGENDA

An agenda for the meeting was adopted by the Commission as follows:

(1) Selection of Chairman and Welcoming Speech by the Government of Canada
(2) Adoption of Proposed Agenda
(3) Rules of Procedure
(4) Financial Rules
(5) Interim Staff Rules
(6) Secretariat Structure, Location and Hiring Procedures for new Executive Director
(7) Appointment of Interim Staff to the new Secretariat
(8) Organizational Structure of the Commission
(9) Languages for the Commission Meetings
(10) Transition from the INPFC
     Completion of INPFC Publications
     Reserve Account
(11) Development of an NPAFC Provisional Budget
(12) Process to recommend that certain other states of origin of Pacific salmon be invited to become Parties to the Convention
(13) Proposed Protocol to the Convention
(14) Development of a Certificate of Harvest Origin Program as per Article IX.7 of the Convention
(15) Draft Headquarters Agreement
(16) Selection of Officers for the Commission
(17) Organizational Meeting for the Committee on Enforcement, Finance and Administration
(18) Organizational Meeting for the Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics
(19) Dates, Location and Agenda for the First Annual Meeting of the Commission
4. OPENING REMARKS

There were addresses of welcome, and statements by Japan, Russia, and the United States.

Dr. Stan Wilbee, Member of Parliament for Delta, B.C. and head of the British Columbia caucus, addressed the meeting and welcomed delegates to Canada:

Mr. Chairman, distinguished representatives: the Government of Canada is pleased to be hosting the organizational and inaugural meetings of the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission.

The representatives of Canada, Japan, Russia and the United States met together for the first time, in Ottawa, less than three years ago to discuss the preparation of a new convention for the conservation of salmon in the North Pacific Ocean which originate primarily in our respective waters. The result of three years of dedicated negotiation is that on February 16, 1993, the Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean entered into force.

The inaugural meeting today will adopt the decisions necessary to enable the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission to become operational and to begin implementing the objectives of the Convention. The achievement of this new convention reflects the recognition by the governments of the four countries here that high seas fishing activities must be conducted in a responsible, sustainable and internationally cooperative manner.

It is clear that governments have recognized the special legal status of anadromous stocks which is set out in article 66 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Although the UNCLOS Convention is not yet in force, there is general acknowledgement that its provisions relating to fisheries, which include provisions relating to the conservation and management of anadromous species, already represent customary international law, binding on all states.

It is indeed timely for the four states which have the major interest in the anadromous stocks of the North Pacific to have agreed on a new convention to realize the intent of article 66 of UNCLOS. The new convention will implement a regime to ensure there will be no high seas fishing for anadromous stocks in the North Pacific Ocean. By prohibiting high seas catches of salmon in the North Pacific, the new convention will reinforce the international legal framework that provided for the major salmon-producing countries to receive the benefits to which they are entitled from their own salmon stocks.

The challenge of ensuring conservation of living marine resources outside 200-mile limits is an issue that is not confined only to anadromous stocks. Uncontrolled high seas fisheries are causing problems in a number of areas of the world and are beyond the ability of any single coastal nation to stop on its own. As the parties here know, diplomatic efforts are underway to develop international principles and measures applicable to conservation and management of the living resources of the high seas.

Later this year there will be a United Nations conference convened for this purpose. It will not have to deal with anadromous species largely because of the work done by the nations of the world in the North Atlantic and North Pacific Oceans, to implement the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on these species.

Mr. Chairman, Canada looks forward to fruitful cooperation with the parties present to implement the objectives of this new convention for the conservation of anadromous stocks in the North Pacific Ocean. I am sure that the meeting you are holding today will provide an auspicious start to our new organization.
Mr. Yoshihiro Ishikawa, Head of the Japanese Delegation, addressed the session as follows:

Distinguished members of delegations, at this Inaugural Meeting of the Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean, it is my honour to say a few words on behalf of the Japanese Delegation.

The International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, which conserved and managed the anadromous fish stocks in the North Pacific over forty years, drew a curtain on its brilliant history on the 21st of this February. As we Japanese have conducted salmon fisheries in the high seas under the INPFC, we are filled with deep emotions. However, in making up for the diminishing high seas salmon fisheries, Japan has grown, over the past 40 years, to be a salmon producing nation boasting the second largest salmon return in the North Pacific region. As well, we are proud of our artificial hatching and release technologies which, backed by over one hundred years of history, are among the highest of standards. Furthermore, Japan offers the world's largest salmon market. Thus, Japan continues to have great interest in the appropriate conservation and management of the salmon resources. In that sense, Japan regards highly the establishment, under a common understanding of all of the major states of origin in the North Pacific, of a new framework for a conservation of the salmon stocks.

At the organizing meeting that has been held since last Monday, various matters are being discussed for the purpose of ensuring operation of the newly born North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission. Japan has been participating in these discussions with our top priority issue being to have the scientific knowledge and the spirit of cooperative research built up over the many years under the INPFC transferred to the new organization in an intact form, and further reinforced by the four countries that have gathered together here.

We recognize that further efforts are required to ensure smooth operation of this new organization, and sincerely hope that this goal be met by these Contracting Parties joining forces together.

In conclusion, I would like to express our heart-felt thanks to the Government of Canada, who has hosted these meetings, to Mr. Graham who has chaired the organization meeting, and to the staff of each delegation which has been working day and night to get things done.

Thank you very much.

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Dr. Vladimir M. Pautov, Head of the Russian Delegation, addressed the session as follows:

Distinguished Mr. Chairman, distinguished Participants of the Meeting, Ladies and Gentlemen. Today we are opening a new page in relations between four North Pacific States. We are establishing a new organization for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean. The goal of the organization is not just simply to conserve specific species' stocks, but it is also creating preconditions for a new direction of Law of the Sea. Today, the necessity of that is recognized by the four states, but no doubt tomorrow it will be recognized by other interested states and this is our object.

Fishing of anadromous species is a major significance for the coastal communities of our countries. Russia, as a state of origin of anadromous stocks, bears significant material and financial expenditures for the conservation and reproduction of the anadromous species. By itself, these are already sufficient grounds for our country's exclusive concern
with the successful activity of the organization which we are creating.

The Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean is an instrument of both our common understanding of the problem and the ways to resolve it.

Conducting of a multilateral activity at an intergovernmental level turned to the conservation of anadromous species, would allow us to raise the effectiveness of our whole work significantly in this direction.

Our meeting today is the final organizational stage.

We are just at the beginning stages of the formation of this organization. It will be completed at the First Annual Meeting, at which time it will lay down a programme for subsequent work.

Thank you for your attention.

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Mr. Steven Pennoyer, Head of the United States Delegation, addressed the session as follows:

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates from Canada, Japan, and the Russian Federation: the United States is honoured to be here for the Inaugural Meeting of the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission, and is grateful to the government of Canada for hosting it.

This is a historic meeting. It is the first time that all four major states of origin for anadromous species in the North Pacific have met under the auspices of an international convention to address our mutual concerns regarding our valuable Pacific salmon resources.

The Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific represents unheralded international cooperation to promote conservation of our salmonid resources throughout their migratory ranges. It also brings together two separate and independent processes which had been underway in the North Pacific for a number of years, thereby increasing the efficiency of our efforts to manage, conserve, and protect the anadromous species produced in our waters.

Each of our countries make significant economic choices to protect our rivers of origin for salmon and to manage and enhance our anadromous fish runs. It is appropriate that we act together to discourage fishing activities that might adversely affect our investments. We are achieving this goal through the new Commission. Directed fishing for Pacific salmon on the high seas is prohibited, and the incidental taking of anadromous fish shall be minimized. Individually and collectively, we will prevent unauthorized fishing activities through the Commission. We will be able to carry forward and improve our scientific cooperation for anadromous and ecologically related species and coordinate our high seas enforcement activities in the North Pacific.

Mr. Chairman, the United States appreciates the cooperation of the countries represented here. Our progress and achievement to realize our collective goal of providing the full social and economic benefits to our citizens from our Pacific salmonid resources is well on its way to being ensured.

Thank you.
5. RULES OF THE COMMISSION

In accordance with Article VIII, Paragraph 15 and 16 of the Convention, the Commission adopted Rules of Procedure and Financial Rules, respectively. In addition, the Commission adopted Staff Rules according to Rule 21 of Rules of Procedure.

6. ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE AND STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission adopted the following structure.

North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission - Organization Structure

NORTH PACIFIC ANADROMOUS FISH COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND STATISTICS (CSRS)

Support

COMMITTEE ON ENFORCEMENT, FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION (CEFA)

Support

SECRETARIAT

The Commission agreed on the following staff structure for the Secretariat: Executive Director, Deputy Director, Administrative Assistant and Secretary.

Canada offered to house the Secretariat, at no charge, on the campus of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, B.C. and the Commission accepted the offer. The address is: 6640 Northwest Marine Drive, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1X2.

The Commission employed three staff who had worked for the Secretariat of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, interim basis. The Commission also accepted the hiring procedures for the new Executive Director.
7. TRANSITION FROM THE INPFC

The Commission agreed that the INPFC funds cover the following costs and that the funds be reserved in a separate bank account of the Commission:

(1) publications
   1990 Statistical Yearbook
   1991 Statistical Yearbook
   1992 Statistical Yearbook
   1992/93 Annual Report (English and Japanese versions)
   Bulletin 49 (J) 1987 Groundfish Symposium
   Bulletin 50 (J) 1989 Groundfish Symposium
   Bulletin 51 (J) Distribution and Origins of Steelhead Trout
   Bulletin 52 (E,J) Continent of Origin of Salmon South of 46°N
   Bulletin 53 (E,J) 1991 Driftnet Symposium

(2) any accounts payable of INPFC

(3) any other unforeseeable INPFC obligations.

The Commission agreed that the remaining surplus of INPFC at termination ($96,500) would be contributed directly to the NPAFC in order to cover the initial operating costs of the NPAFC.

8. PROVISIONAL BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1993

The Commission adopted a budget for fiscal year beginning July 1, 1993, totalling $520,000 (Canadian funds). Each party is to contribute a one-fourth share ($130,000). (See Appendix 1 -- amended in Nov. 1993.)

9. INVITATION OF MEMBERSHIPS TO THE COMMISSION

The Commission RECOMMENDED that the original Parties communicate with the governments of other states of origin of anadromous stocks in the North Pacific to inform them of the following:

(1) the original Parties are open to consideration of extending an invitation for the accession of these states to the Convention; and

(2) the original Parties invite these states to indicate if they are interested in acceding to the Convention.

The U.S. delegation expressed its disappointment that the Commission was not in a position to agree to issuing an invitation to other states at this time.

10. PROPOSED PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION

Canada tabled a proposed Protocol to the Convention for Non-Contracting parties of the Convention which provides prohibition of directed fishing for anadromous stocks, the minimization of incidental taking of anadromous fish, prohibition of the retention on board a fishing vessel of anadromous fish taken incidentally in a fishing activity directed at non-anadromous fish, and prohibition of trafficking in and retention of anadromous fish caught contrary to the prohibitions incorporated in the Convention. However, Japan expressed the view that it was premature to discuss the matter at the meeting and that priority should be given first to considering inviting other states to join the Convention.
11. CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN PROGRAM

In order for the Commission to consider a Certificate of Harvest Origin Program, the Commission decided that the Committee on Enforcement, Finance and Administration schedule this topic for discussion at the First Annual Meeting, in November, or the initial meeting of an appropriate working group. The United States delegation undertook to provide background documents on the development of a certificate program to all Parties prior to any meeting.

12. HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT

In accordance with Article VIII, Paragraph 4 of the Convention, the Commission reviewed and adopted the draft of the Headquarters Agreement provisionally. (Final agreement is appended as Appendix 2 of this report.)

13. SELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Parties agreed that:

(1) the term of office for the President and the Vice-President shall commence for the tenure period specified in Article VIII paragraph 11 of the Convention, at the beginning of the 1st Annual Meeting;

(2) in the interim, the persons elected at this meeting as President and Vice-President shall perform the functions of these offices on an ex officio basis;

(3) this provision shall apply to the Chairpersons of the committees.

The Commission elected the following officers:

President of the Commission: Dr. Vyacheslav K. Zilnov of the Russian Federation
Vice-President of the Commission: Mr. Masahiro Ishikawa of Japan
Chairperson of the Committee on Enforcement, Finance and Administration (CEFA): Mr. Richard B. Lauber of the United States
Chairperson of the Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics (CSRS): Dr. Leo Margolis of Canada
14. TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR COMMITTEE ON ENFORCEMENT, FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

The Commission agreed on the following:

The terms of reference for Enforcement duties of the committee are addressed in Articles III, IV, V, VI and IX of the Convention. Other matters may be referred to it by the Commission.

The committee shall exchange information on:

(1) enforcement efforts, strategies and plans;
(2) trade and suspected trafficking in anadromous fish taken in violation of the provisions of the Convention;
(3) attempts by fishing vessels to avoid compliance with the Convention and actions taken by the flag state to prevent such attempts;
(4) unauthorized fishing activity conducted by fishing vessels of Parties and non-Parties in the Convention Area;
(5) flag state enforcement actions taken against vessels violating the provisions of the Convention;
(6) domestic measures, including penalties, with respect to fishing in the Convention Area; and
(7) other matters, as appropriate.

Enforcement duties will also include:

(1) receiving, from the Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics "cruise schedules" for scientific research in the Convention Area when such schedules become available;
(2) conducting work, as necessary, on a Certificate of Harvest Origin program;
(3) creating any sub-committees as necessary to carry out the functions of the committee;
(4) developing recommendations for the Commission to make proposals to the Parties for the enactment of schedules of equivalent penalties for activities contrary to the Convention; and
(5) other duties, as appropriate.

The terms of reference for the Committee on Finance and Administration duties are addressed in Articles VIII, X and XI, the Financial Rules, the Rules of Procedure and other matters as may be referred to it by the Commission.

The current terms of reference for the Committee on Finance and Administration and Committee on Enforcement are shown in Appendix 3 and 4 of this report (see pages 75 and 76).
15. INTERIM TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

The Commission agreed on the interim terms of reference for the Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics:

The Commission DIRECTED the Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics to review the interim terms of reference under the direction of the committee Chairperson (see section IV.5 of this report - see page 14). The Commission agreed that a work plan would be prepared by the committee for itself based on these interim terms of reference (see section IV.6 of this report - see page 15) and a Commission Working Group would review this work plan and make recommendations to the Commission (see footnote a of section IV.6 of this report - see page 15). The Commission also agreed to consider how to coordinate the work of the Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics with North Pacific Marine Science Organization, where appropriate.

(Appendix 5 of this report is the interim terms of reference for CSRS adopted at this meeting - see page 77.)

16. FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

The First Annual Meeting will be held in Vancouver, B.C., Canada from November 1 to 6, 1993.

17. FUTURE MEETINGS

A plan to hold a meeting of the Sub-Committee on Enforcement in April 1993 in Vancouver was noted by the United States and supported by Canada and Japan.

Russia offered to host the 1994 Annual Meeting in the Russian Federation and the United States offered to host the 1995 Annual Meeting in the United States.

Both Parties were urged to identify the meeting locations in their countries as soon as possible to facilitate the meeting arrangements in due time.

Russia was asked to assist the Secretariat with the arrangements, if necessary.

18. OTHER BUSINESS

It was agreed that there will be a Logo Committee consisting of one member from each Party at the First Annual Meeting. It will select one of the designs prepared by the Secretariat.
III. SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING ON ENFORCEMENT

1. TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING

The Sub-Committee Meeting on Enforcement was proposed by the United States and supported by Canada and Japan at the Commission’s Inaugural Meeting (see section II.17 of this report - see page 10). Agreement from Russia was obtained through correspondence.

The meeting was held at the Sheraton Landmark Hotel in Vancouver, B.C., Canada from April 27 to 29, 1993 with Mr. Dennis Brock of Canada as Chairman.

2. PARTICIPANTS

Persons participating in the meeting are as follows:

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<tr>
<th>CANADA</th>
<th>UNITED STATES</th>
<th>JAPAN</th>
<th>SECRETARIAT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dennis Brock</td>
<td>Richard B. Lauber</td>
<td>Hisashi Endo</td>
<td>Shigeto Hase</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Chairman)</td>
<td>Morris M. Pallozzi</td>
<td>Hisashi Hiroyama</td>
<td>Wakako Morris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Steinbock</td>
<td>Steven C. Springer</td>
<td>Ikumi Graham (Interpreter)</td>
<td>Heather Nevin</td>
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<td>Robert Martinovich</td>
<td>Milton M. Rose</td>
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<td>Major Steve Brabant</td>
<td>Wayne C. Lewis</td>
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<td>Larry Neilson</td>
<td>Edward Eckhoff</td>
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<td>David Flannagan</td>
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<td>William Anderson</td>
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<td>LCDR Jack V. Rutz</td>
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3. AGENDA

An agenda for the meeting was adopted by the sub-committee as follows:

(1) Introduction
(2) Meeting Procedures
    (a) Selection of the Chairman
    (b) Reporter
    (c) Press policy
(3) Adoption of Agenda
(4) Review of 1992 Enforcement Activities
    (a) Review of 1992 Enforcement Activities
    (b) Enforcement Strategies
    (c) Approaches Used to Achieve Objective
    (d) Results
    (e) Sightings
    (f) Information Exchange
    (g) Apprehensions
    (h) Prosecutions
        (i) Completed
        (ii) Outstanding
(5) Issues for Discussion
(6) Review of Terms of Reference of the Committee on Enforcement, Finance and Administration (Enforcement portion only)
(7) Enforcement Objectives for 1993
(a) Enforcement Issues  
(b) Enforcement Strategies  
(c) Resources Available by Country  
   (i) Air Support  
   (ii) Ship Support  
   (iii) Other  
   (iv) Evaluation Criteria for Enforcement Strategies  
(8) Preparation of Press Release on 1993 Enforcement Activities  
(9) Other Matters  
(10) Schedule of Next Meeting  
(11) Adjournment

4. REVIEW OF 1992 ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

The sub-committee reviewed 1992 enforcement activities, exchanged information on violations, prosecutions and penalties, examined trade statistics and reviewed surveillance and patrol efforts by country. International trade data from 1992 showed that non-salmon producing countries continued to export canned and frozen salmon to the European Community and Australia. Much of this salmon was believed to be illegally caught on the high seas.

5. REVIEW OF TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE

The sub-committee reviewed the terms of reference of the Committee on Enforcement, Finance and Administration adopted by the Commission at the Inaugural Meeting in February (see section II. 14 - see page 9). The sub-committee RECOMMENDED adding the following four clauses (this change was adopted by the Commission at the First Annual Meeting).

- considering possible means to relieve the damage which may be suffered by a State of origin as a result of fishing in violation of this Convention;
- developing recommendations to the Commission for additional action to be taken by the Parties to ensure effective and diligent enforcement;
- making recommendations to the Commission to invite any State or entity not party to the Convention to consult with respect to enforcement matters relating to the conservation of anadromous stocks and ecologically-related species;
- making recommendations to the Commission to avoid or reduce incidental taking of anadromous fish in the Convention Area; and

(Appendix 4 of this report is the current terms of reference - see page 76.)

6. ENFORCEMENT OBJECTIVES FOR 1993

The sub-committee discussed enforcement plans for 1993 by outlining objectives, developing strategies and exchanging information on air and sea patrol effort by country. Plans were discussed for joint operations as appropriate. The delegates to the four-country enforcement forum pledged to remain vigilant in their efforts to ensure the conservation of Pacific salmonids.

7. CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN PROGRAM

The sub-committee discussed the concept of a certificate of harvest origin program to deter trade in illegally harvested salmon. The United States tabled a Certificate of Origin Program. Each party was required to review it for the First Annual Meeting.
IV. INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

1. TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING

In accordance with the direction of the Commission (see section II. 15 of this report - see page 10), the Chairperson of CSRS proposed holding a CSRS meeting. Approvals from all four Parties were obtained through correspondence.

The inaugural meeting of the committee was held at the Pacific Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (TINRO) in Vladivostok, Russia from June 22 to 24, 1993 with Dr. Leo Margolis of Canada as Chairperson.

2. PARTICIPANTS

Persons participating in the meeting were as follows:

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<td>(Chairperson)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leo Margolis</td>
<td>Vladimir M. Pautov</td>
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<td>Richard Beamish</td>
<td>Valery N. Akulin</td>
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<td>David Meerbeg</td>
<td>Viktor G. Markovtsev</td>
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<td>Yury S. Roslyi</td>
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<th>JAPAN</th>
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<tr>
<td>Shuichi Takehama</td>
<td>Alexandr Yu. Rogatnyh</td>
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<td>Yukimasa Ishida</td>
<td>Zhanna H. Zorbidi</td>
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<th>UNITED STATES</th>
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<tr>
<td>Loh-Lee Low</td>
<td>Mikhail A. Stepanenko</td>
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<td>Michael Dahlberg</td>
<td>Slavek A. Kulnev</td>
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<td>David Benton</td>
<td>Oleg N. Katugin</td>
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<td>Douglas Eggers</td>
<td>Nikolai B. Pokrovsky</td>
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<th>SECRETARIAT</th>
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<td>Shigeto Hase</td>
<td>Alexandr G. Baturinets</td>
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<td>Wakako Morris</td>
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3. AGENDA

An agenda for the meeting was adopted by the Commission as follows:

(1) Opening Remarks by the Chairperson
(2) Introduction of Participants
(3) Adoption of Agenda
(4) Meeting Procedure
(5) Review of Interim Terms of Reference for CSRS
(6) Preparation of Work Plan of CSRS
(7) Cooperation with PICES, including a Review of the Rationale for the Cooperation of NPAFC with PICES
(8) Other Business
(9) Consideration of a Report to the Commission

4. LIST OF DOCUMENTS

The following four documents were submitted by the United States and Canada for consideration by the committee.

- Doc. 6 (USA) Suggested Work Plan for the Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics
- Doc. 7 (USA) Species Ecologically Related to North Pacific Salmonids
- Doc. 8 (CAN) A Canadian View on Anadromous Fisheries Science Activities in the North Pacific
- Doc. 9 (CAN) Canadian Proposal Concerning the Interim Work plan for the Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics of NPAFC
5. REVIEW OF INTERIM TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CSRS

The committee reviewed the interim terms of reference of the committee adopted by the Commission at the Commission's Inaugural Meeting in February, 1993 (see section II.15 of this report - see page 10).

The committee discussed the interim terms of reference and suggested they be changed as follows (suggested changes appear in bold type): (These changes have not yet been adopted by the Commission: at time of issuance of this Annual Report.)

The terms of reference for the committee are pursuant to Articles VII, VIII and IX of the Convention. Other matters may be referred to it by the Commission. In particular, the committee shall not be limited to, but on an interim basis, shall:

(1) review and coordinate the collection and exchange of scientific data and collection of specimens of anadromous species;

(2) coordinate and assess scientific studies to ensure the identification of the location of origin of anadromous stocks migrating in the Convention Area and areas adjacent to it;

(3) ensure the availability of scientific information and views on anadromous and ecologically-related species and associated fisheries, including by-catches of anadromous and ecologically-related species, as appropriate;

(4) develop appropriate observer programs to collect fishing information in the Convention Area for the purpose of scientific research on anadromous stocks and, as appropriate, ecologically-related species;

(5) coordinate scientific exchanges, seminars, workshops, field research, and data analyses;

(6) make recommendations to the Commission for the conservation in the Convention Area of anadromous stocks and ecologically-related species of concern designated by the Commission;

(7) make recommendations to the Commission to avoid or reduce incidental taking of anadromous fish in the Convention Area;

(8) review proposed scientific research programs on anadromous species and ecologically-related species, as appropriate, in the Convention Area, and make recommendations to the Commission;

(9) make recommendations to the Commission on which ecologically-related species may be designated by the Commission as being of concern;

(10) make recommendations to the Commission on cooperation, as appropriate, with PICES and other relevant international organizations to obtain the best available information, including scientific advice, to further the attainment of the objectives of the Convention;

(11) make recommendations to the Commission to invite any State or entity not party to the Convention to consult with respect to scientific matters relating to the conservation of anadromous stocks and ecologically-related species;

(12) create sub-committees necessary to carry out the functions of the committee;

(13) review and approve reports submitted for publication and make recommendations regarding other reports to be published;

(14) consider other matters as referred to it by the Commission; and

(15) prepare a report annually for the Commission.
Canada stated that items such as (1) to (5) should be referred to PICES and suggested the above revisions to interim terms of reference without prejudice to Canada's views on NPAFC/PICES collaboration. Canada also noted its proposed terms of reference for this committee and an example of a draft request to PICES, as Appendices Aii and Aiii of NPAFC Doc. 8 (Rev. 1).

Japan, the United States, and Russia did not agree with the Canadian proposal to refer the NPAFC interim terms of reference (1) to (5) to PICES. Russia further emphasized that it is not a member of PICES and therefore will be denied participation on any matters referred to PICES.

6. PREPARATION OF WORK PLAN OF CSRS

The committee prepared the following work plan based on the interim terms of reference for 1993 as directed by the Commission (see section II.15 of this report - see page 10):

The committee shall:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work Plan Item</th>
<th>Interim Term of Reference</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A) report on salmon catches, escapement, and wild and artificial production of juvenile salmon in 1992;</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>(B) review and summarize salmon research results in 1992 beyond 200-mile limits;</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) review and summarize results of salmon research in 1993 beyond 200-mile limits;</td>
<td>3</td>
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Because "ecologically-related species of concern" have not been designated by the Commission, scientific information and views on non-anadromous species required under this interim term of reference are covered under the Agenda Item "Other Business" of this report. Japan noted that ecologically-related species need to be identified carefully in relation to the study of salmonids.

| (D) exchange biological samples as necessary; | 4 |
| (E) review and summarize salmon research plans in 1994 beyond 200-mile limits; | 5 |
| (F) propose data exchanges; | 6 |
| (G) review any documents submitted to the Commission prior to the 1993 annual meeting relevant to interim terms of reference (6) and (7); | 7 |
| (H) the Parties will review any research proposals submitted in accordance with Article VII paragraph 6; | 8 |
| (I) initiate discussion on interim term of reference (9) at the 1993 Annual Meeting; | 9 |
| (J) no sub-committees will be necessary for the 1993 Annual Meeting; | 10 |
| (K) initiate discussion on the contents and the format of the Statistical Yearbook at the 1993 Annual Meeting; and | 11 |
| (L) consider a report to the Commission. | 12 |

* With regard to the Commissions' Working Group to review the proposed 1993 CSRS Work Plan, responses from Parties concerning nomination of members to the Working Group and their approvals of the Work Plan were received as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>V. Rabinovich</td>
<td>October 1, 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>K. Inamura</td>
<td>Aug. 19, 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>O. Grisenco</td>
<td>Sept. 29, 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>S. Pennoyer</td>
<td>Aug. 10, 1993</td>
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</table>
7. COOPERATION WITH PICES, INCLUDING A REVIEW OF THE RATIONALE FOR THE COOPERATION OF NPAFC WITH PICES

The committee did not agree on recommendations regarding cooperation with PICES. Canada noted that Appendices Aii and Aiii of NPAFC Doc. 8 (Rev. 1) prepared by Canada, would have NPAFC seek scientific advice from PICES on many issues. The United States stated that it is supportive of PICES, but could not support the Canadian position. The United States stated that resolution of the issue should be at the Commission level. Russia stated that it would refrain from commenting on the matter as it is not a member of PICES, but hopes to join at some time in the future. Japan stated that almost all scientific activities related to the NPAFC should be carried out under the framework of the Commission although it could foresee some cooperation with PICES in the future in areas such as oceanography and primary production.

Canada noted that PICES is willing to consider requests to develop scientific advice pertaining to the Convention Area. Canada summarized its comments, as contained in NPAFC Doc. 8 (Rev. 1), by stating that it feels it to be inevitable that the NPAFC will have to seek advice from PICES on major questions of concern such as carrying capacity for salmonids and the potential influence of ocean climate. It noted that PICES, however, will not be able to readily answer such complex questions without having had regular exposure to the more routine questions of origin and migration routes of the various salmonid stocks in the North Pacific and of the predator-prey relations between salmonids and other organisms. Canada noted that some of the advantages of having PICES as the mechanism for developing advice on status of stocks are:

a. capability of multidisciplinary review
b. independent of fishery management politics
c. cost effective since it would avoid duplication
d. timeframe would probably allow greater time for review of scientific advice rather than having back-to-back scientific/commission meetings as in INPFC
e. receiving funding from organizations such as NPAFC would allow PICES to grow thereby developing its capacity to provide advice to other organizations, perhaps yet to be formed, dealing with pollock, squid, etc.

Canada also outlined its views on how collaboration between NPAFC and PICES could be achieved and cited an example of this process working in the North Atlantic between the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO) and ICES.

The United States stated that it cannot support the Canadian rationale. The Canadian proposal would, in the US view, result in PICES becoming involved in activities PICES was not intended to perform and would strip the NPAFC of any meaningful scientific inquiry. The United States stated that the NPAFC, under the terms of the Convention, has competence, authority, and responsibilities with regard to a broad range of scientific research matters. The United States stated that there are significant differences in the membership of NPAFC and PICES. The United States believes that such matters should be further discussed among the Parties at the 1993 Annual Meeting.

8. OTHER BUSINESS

In reference to interim term of reference (3), the following was agreed:

Given the ongoing discussions of the relative responsibilities of NPAFC and PICES, it is expected that scientists will take the opportunity at the 1993 CSRS meeting during the 1993 NPAFC Annual Meeting, if alternate arrangements have not been made in advance, to review the annual stock assessment documents for species other than salmon in the Convention and adjacent areas.

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Note: The report of the meeting was adopted by only three Parties: United States adoption on Aug. 10, Japan on Aug. 19 and Russia on Sept. 12, 1993. Canada responded on Oct. 1, but only adopted the Work Plan of CSRS, and not the entire report.
V. FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

1. TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING

The First Annual Meeting of the Commission was held at the Waterfront Centre Hotel in Vancouver, B.C., Canada from November 1 to 5, 1993. Plenary sessions were held under the chairmanship of Mr. M. Ishikawa of Japan (Vice-President of the Commission). (First and Second sessions on November 1 and Third session on November 5.)

The Committee on Enforcement, Finance and Administration (CEFA) met November 2 to 5, with Mr. Richard B. Lauber of the United States as Chairperson. The Sub-Committee on Enforcement (ENFO) met on November 3 and 4, with Mr. Dennis Brock of Canada as Chairman. The Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics (CSRS) met November 1 to 5 with Dr. Leo Margolis of Canada as Chairperson.

2. PARTICIPANTS

Persons participating in the meeting were as follows:

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<tr>
<th>CANADA</th>
<th>JAPAN</th>
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<tr>
<td>Representatives</td>
<td>Masahiro Ishikawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisors and Experts</td>
<td>Koji Imamura</td>
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<tr>
<td>Victor Rabinovitch</td>
<td>Masae Kuno</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garnet Jones</td>
<td>Yukimasa Ishida</td>
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<td>Darlene Weir</td>
<td>Masahide Kaeriyama</td>
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<td>Jim D. Anderson</td>
<td>Hisashi Endo</td>
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<td>Robert Steinbock</td>
<td>Kiyoshi Katsuyama</td>
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<td>Joyce Quintal-McGrath</td>
<td>Satoshi Arima</td>
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<td>Ken Roeseke</td>
<td>Kelly Kurita</td>
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<td>Richard Beamish</td>
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<td>Leo Margolis</td>
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<td>Alvin Dixon</td>
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<td>P. Dubois</td>
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<td>Philip Eby</td>
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<td>Gordon Halsey</td>
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<td>Robert Martinolich</td>
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<td>Dennis Brock</td>
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<td>Dave Meerbeg</td>
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<td>Colville Graham</td>
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<td>William Morrell</td>
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<td>Donald Noakes</td>
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<td>B. Petrie</td>
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<td>Aaron Sarno</td>
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<td>G.M. Sheaves</td>
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<td>David Welch</td>
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<td>J. White</td>
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OBSERVERS
Kyu-Seok Park  
(Republic of Korea)
Sui Qishui  
(People's Republic of China)
Warren Wooster  
(PICES)

SECRETARIAT
Shigeto Hase  
(Interim Executive Director)
Wakako Morris  
(Interim Deputy Director)
Heather Nevin  
(Secretary)
Jennifer Jorgensen  
(Temporary Assistant)

INTERPRETERS

English-Japanese
Toshiko Adilman  
Mieko Kondo-Blum  
Taka Crowston  
Tomoko Lumpkin  
Ellen Shang Travis  
Yae-Joong Kim Watkins

English-Russian
Julia Berkovitch-Erickson  
André Falaleyev  
John Glad  
Nikita Kiriloff  
Natalie Latter  
Michael Wasserman
3. AGENDA

An agenda for the meeting was adopted by the Commission as follows:

(1) Opening Addresses and Introductions
(2) Adoption of Agenda
(3) Report on Delegation Memberships
(4) Meeting Procedures
   (a) Attendance at Meetings
   (b) Schedule of Sessions
   (c) Press Policy
   (d) Minutes
(5) Consideration of Enforcement
   (a) Exchange of Information on Activities Contrary to Provisions of the Convention (Article IX 2.)
   (b) Review and Evaluation of Enforcement Actions (Article IX 5.)
   (c) Enactment of Schedules of Equivalent Penalties (Article IX 3.)
   (d) Program for Certificates of Origin (Article IX 7.)
   (e) Measures to Avoid or Reduce Incidental Taking of Anadromous Fish (Article IX 12.)
   (f) Means to Relieve the Damage to a State of Origin (Article IX 4.)
   (g) Invitations to State or Entity (Article IX 10.)
   (h) Other Measures Needed (Article IX 13.)
(6) Consideration of Scientific Research and Statistics
   (a) Review of Scientific Research Activities (Article IX 6.)
   (b) Coordination of Scientific Research Activities (Article IX 6. and 8.)
   (c) Methods for Identification of Fish Origin (Article IX 4.)
   (d) Measures for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks and Ecologically Related Species (Article IX 1.)
   (e) Measures to Avoid or Reduce Incidental Taking of Anadromous Fish (Article IX 12.)
   (f) Cooperation with Relevant International Organizations (Article IX 9.)
   (g) Invitations to State or Entity (Article IX 10.)
   (h) Other Measures Needed (Article IX 13.)
(7) Administrative and Fiscal Matters
   (a) Financial Situation in Current Fiscal Year and Audit
   (b) Budget Estimate for Fiscal Year Beginning July 1, 1994
   (c) Budget Forecast for Fiscal Year Beginning July 1, 1995
   (d) Administrative Report for 1993
   (e) Administrative Matters
   (f) Schedule of Future Annual Meetings
(8) Process to Recommend that Certain Other States of Origin be Invited to Become Parties to the Convention
(9) Proposed Protocol to the Convention
(10) Nomination of Executive Director
(11) Hiring Procedure for Deputy Director
(12) Selection of the Commission’s logo
(13) Other Business
(14) Closing Remarks
4. OPENING REMARKS

Mr. Masahiro Ishikawa, Vice President of the Commission, addressed the meeting and welcomed delegates to Canada.

There were addresses of statements by Japan, Russia, the United States, Canada and by the President.

Mr. Koji Imamura, Representative of the Japanese Party, addressed the session as follows:

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Let me introduce myself first. My name is Imamura of the Japan Sea-Farming Association. I was nominated as one of the Representatives of the Japanese Party for the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission. First of all, I wish to congratulate Dr. Zilano, the Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Fisheries of Russian Federation who is appointed to be commemorative first President of the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission and also Mr. Ishikawa, Councillor of the Fisheries Agency of Japan who is appointed to be Vice-president. I also wish to congratulate the Chairperson of the Sub-Committee on Enforcement, Finance and Administration and the Chairperson of the Sub-Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics, Mr. Lauber and Dr. Margolis, respectively, on their appointments, and those who are nominated as the Representative of each contracting party. Since Mr. Ishikawa, Vice-president, is acting as the Chairman today, in the absence of Dr. Zilano, I wish to make some remarks on behalf of the Japanese Party.

The Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean entered into force on February 16th this year and the new regime commenced its functions after the inaugural meeting of the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission held on February 24th. As stated at the inaugural meeting, this is considered to be a new historical step aimed to conserve and manage anadromous fish of the North Pacific by the four parties, namely Canada, Japan, Russian Federation and the United States.

It is my great pleasure to be able to attend this commemorative First Annual Meeting, being held in beautiful Vancouver in what is referred to as "Beautiful British Columbia". Also at this opening session, I noted Mr. Donovan Miller who was a Commissioner of the INPFC for a long time and also Mr. Roy Jackson and Dr. Clifton Forrester both of whom were Executive Director of the INPFC are present. I am pleased to see them and will certainly share good recollections with them.

There are a broad range of matters to be considered during the current sessions, including the issues of enforcement, research and finance. Japan earnestly desires that, for promoting conservation for the salmon resources in the North Pacific which is the objective of the Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean, constructive discussions shall be carried out under the framework of this new Commission, for realization of appropriate enforcement and cooperation in salmon research while following the cooperative regime on research and scientific knowledge which had been accumulated by the INPFC for many years. The selection of a new Executive Director and the establishment of research cooperation regime among four Contracting Parties are extremely important for the Commission to work well. Japan earnestly desires, therefore, that sufficient discussions shall be carried out and reasonable compromise shall emerge among the Contracting Parties.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Government of Canada for hosting this First Annual Meeting and to the Secretariat for their preparatory work done for the meeting.
Mr. Vladimir Fedorenko, Representative of the Russian Party, addressed the session as follows:

Mr. President, Distinguished Representatives of the High Contracting Parties, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Russian Delegation I’d like to welcome all participants and guests to this opening session of the Commission for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean and wish them good luck.

The creation of the Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific and the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission has made new steps in the relationship between four North Pacific states - Canada, Japan, the United States and Russia, which are the main states of origin of anadromous species. In conditions of improvement in developing the regional cooperation by the Pacific states, the Commission on anadromous species has become the first organization called upon not only to coordinate the questions of reproduction and scientific research dealing with anadromous species, but also to provide an interdiction of the specialized allocations in areas outside the 200-mile zone. On the whole, we believe the function of the Commission is to create the base of the new Law of the Sea in the region, which is recognized today by the states-participants, and which may be the centre of attention tomorrow, thus encouraging the states interested in this, and situated in the North Pacific, as well as the ones outside the region, to join the convention. We have created the lawful prerequisites for that.

The particular vulnerability of salmon species, their role in developing the industrial activity of the coastal districts of the Far East, the necessity of making great effort to keeping and enlarging these resources - all this explains that very significance which the Russian Federation contributes to the work of our commission.

In our sessions we will have to look closely at the issues of the day and make agreeable decisions on the tasks of the issues, including the questions of control, scientific research and statistics, administrative and financial matters. We will also have to elect a worthy candidate for the post of the Executive Director and form the Secretariat of the Commission in general. The success of the work of the Commission will depend a great deal on the right functioning of this body.

On behalf of our delegation I’d like to thank the staff of the actual Secretariat for very good preparation work, which will undoubtedly let us hold our sessions successfully.

Throughout the world the sailors are told "Happy voyage!" when they start their trip. I think these are the right words to say now to the Commission for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean in its future activity on conservation, enlargement and rational use of the salmon species of the region and the ecologically related species in the interests of the people of these states.

The Russian Delegation will make all efforts to make our sessions productive as well as favourable for further cooperation.

Thank you for your attention.

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Mr. Steven Pennoyer, Representative of the United States Party, addressed the session as follows:

Mr. Chairman, distinguished representatives from Canada, Japan, and the Russian Federation, on behalf of the U.S. Delegation, it is our sincere pleasure to participate in the First Annual Meeting of the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission.

This year marks a new era in salmon management; the end of authorized high seas salmon fisheries in the North Pacific Ocean. We are pleased to report that to date, intensive, coordinated enforcement efforts have documented full compliance with the Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean by the contracting Parties. All have been vigilant in efforts to ensure the conservation of Pacific salmon.
Unfortunately, in May, several vessels of noncontracting Parties were observed fishing with or carrying large-scale driftnet gear capable of catching salmon in the North Pacific. Early detection of this activity, followed by swift action to apprehend and inspect these vessels, resulted in no additional sightings in the area this year.

Mr. Chairman, the United States appreciates the cooperation of the countries represented here. Our collective goal of providing full social and economic benefits to our citizens from our Pacific salmonid resources is well on its way to realization. The Commission must organize itself to protect this goal.

We have made good progress on the organizational structure and implementing procedures for the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission since the Inaugural Meeting in February.

The Enforcement Sub-Committee of the Committee on Enforcement, Finance and Administration met in Vancouver in April. At that meeting, enforcement officials reviewed 1992 enforcement activities, exchanged information on violations, prosecutions and penalties, examined trade statistics and reviewed surveillance and patrol efforts. They discussed their plans for 1993 by outlining objectives and developing strategies. The Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics met in June in Vladivostok, reviewed the Committee’s interim terms of reference and prepared a work plan. We are here to implement this plan.

The United States is pleased with the work that has been done. We remain concerned, however, about the issue of research coordination and information exchange. At the Inaugural Meeting and the CSRS Meeting, we agreed, in good faith, to discuss this issue at the Annual Meeting. We did not expect the exchange of scientific research, including stock assessments, on non-anadromous species—an integral part of the Commission’s mandate—to be held up pending deliberation on the issue. Nevertheless, we remain ready to discuss research collaboration.

Mr. Chairman, the U.S. Delegation is ready to begin establishing this Commission as the preeminent international example of regional cooperation addressing regional conservation problems. To earn this distinction, however, the Commission needs to bring all countries with an interest in North Pacific anadromous stocks into its fold. The U.S. Delegation pledges to work diligently at this First Annual Meeting to remove any impediments to inviting other countries of origin of North Pacific salmon.

Thank you.

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Mr. Victor Rabinovitch, Representative of the Canadian Party, addressed the session as follows:

Mr. Chairman, distinguished representatives, Canada is pleased to be hosting the First Annual Meeting of the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission in the beautiful city of Vancouver.

Mr. Chairman, this meeting is an historic occasion. The achievement of this Convention earlier in 1993 reflects the recognition by the governments of the Parties of the need for enhanced international cooperation to ensure that high seas fishing activities are conducted in a manner consistent with international law and practice.

The special legal status of anadromous stocks which is set out in Article 66 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is the focus of our attention. Although the UNCLOS is not yet in force, there is general acknowledgement that its provisions relating to fisheries, which include provisions relating to the conservation and management of anadromous species, already represent customary international law, binding on all states.

The four states that have the major interest in the anadromous stocks of the North Pacific have agreed on a convention to realize the intent of Article 66 of the UNCLOS. The Convention implements a regime to ensure there will be no high seas fishing for anadromous stocks in the North Pacific Ocean. By prohibiting high seas catches of salmon in the North Pacific, the Convention reinforces the international legal framework that provided for the major salmon-producing countries to receive the benefits to which they are entitled from their own salmon stocks.
Since our Inaugural Meeting on February 24, 1993, the Parties have participated and cooperated in two important meetings under the auspices of the Commission: the Subcommittee on Enforcement in April and the Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics in June.

During 1993, Canada, Russia, Japan, and the United States coordinated effective enforcement strategies and actions against salmon poaching on the high seas of the North Pacific Ocean. In May 1993, four vessels were sighted with drift nets in the North Pacific Ocean and steps were taken to ensure prosecution by the flag states involved. The follow-up to these sightings indicates both the success of the cooperative surveillance and enforcement efforts and the need for continued vigilance by the Parties.

Canada's enforcement operations include a series of surveillance flights using long-range aircraft. These missions, which covered a total of almost 750,000 square miles of the North Pacific, use a highly sophisticated radar system onboard. The flights provide Canada and the Parties with direct evidence to help ensure that the prohibition on high seas salmon fishing and the U.N. resolution on high seas drift net fishing are effectively implemented. This information is communicated to patrol vessels of the Parties which are in the area for follow-up action.

Also during 1993 we have seen the North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES) begin to coordinate cooperative scientific work among its members. To enhance the Commission's effectiveness and avoid duplication of effort, it is Canada's view that this Commission and PICES should work together to seek answers to the larger questions on fisheries and oceans issues in the North Pacific.

Canada looks forward to considering the development of an effective certificate of harvest origin program for salmon which will remove the incentive that may still exist for illegal salmon trade.

Finally, we believe it remains important that the Parties develop a protocol to the Convention which other non-salmon producing states or entities not party to the Convention could sign to support the Convention's objectives. Canada has already circulated a draft text for the consideration of the Parties.

Mr. Chairman, Canada looks forward during the course of this week to fruitful cooperation among the Parties to implement the objectives of the Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Pautov, Representative of the Russian Party, read the address on behalf of the President of the Commission, Dr. Vyacheslav K. Zilanov:

Representatives of the High Contracting Parties, guests, observers, representatives of public and press, Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all I'd like to congratulate you all on this significant event in the history of world fisheries - the opening of the first session of the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission. This is a historic event indeed and I sincerely regret, that I'm not with you right now, at this hour, but do believe, that I join you and my great aspirations, being the President of the Commission, are to serve in order to fulfil its tasks, be useful to your efforts - as far as putting all this into practice is concerned.

I'm very honoured to be the first President of the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission, participants of which are the states of origin of anadromous species of the region, which provide almost 800 thousand tonnes of catch in this part of the World Oceans, take care of prosperity of their fishermen, and are busy with reproduction, conservation and rational use of the stocks.

I'd like to thank all the participants for electing me and I consider this election as acknowledgement of the efforts of Russia in creating the new international organization in the North Pacific, in aspiration for moving from fisheries which exploit only to those that are sustainable and reproducible.
Our Commission has been called upon to realize the generally recognized principle of international cooperation in such field as the conservation of the anadromous species, clearly noted in the Convention, signed and approved by your states, in particular the principle of conservation.

The North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission is one of the few fishery organizations which does not regulate the actual catch activity. However, this does not lower its significance. The states-participants are not prohibited from fishing anadromous species, the most valuable resource in the food industry, as well as the one giving good profits outside their zones. They have faced the task of creating a solid base for conservation, for reproduction of the anadromous stocks in the North Pacific, and for providing rational, sustainable use within their 200-mile zones only.

We have come a long way to create our organization; many diplomats, scientists and fishermen have put forth effort to provide the lawful base for the activities of the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission. The founding of our organization indicates that in conditions when both sides still have different views on these or those problems of stock conservation of anadromous species and control of the fisheries on the high seas, good will helps in reaching agreeable decisions for the sake of all the states interested in this matter. Because of this, one more international organization connected with the questions of conservation of sea resources begins its actual work today.

In the Atlantic Ocean region, particularly in its northern part, some international fishery and scientific organizations have been working for many years, yet, in the North Pacific NPAFC is the first organization of such a kind. Our Commission should become a beacon on the path to creating a broad system of international fishery and scientific cooperation not only in the North Pacific, but in the whole Pacific Ocean as well.

The Commission is called upon first to concentrate its work on providing everything necessary to reach objectives of the Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean - not allowing any kind of allocation outside that zone, considering that such kind of activity should be effective on one hand, and on the other it surely should not harm the lawful activity of seamen. It is no less important to clarify the consequences on different populations of anadromous species of those which are artificially reproduced and the influence of these processes on feeding and reproduction of natural salmon species in order to conserve the genetic fund.

There are some no less important problems. Our success will depend a great deal on the executive body. The Secretariat, which we should select during our session, must be an international (meaning that it should consist of different nation members) body of highly-qualified professionals, promoting the successful work of our Commission. I hope, that the work of our Commission and, our first session will be very productive, because today the government representatives, world-renowned scientists from four states, leading specialists in other fields are taking part in the work of the First Meeting.

I’m sure that the broader representation in our Commission will yield greater results of our work, as will the participation of new states interested in the conservation of the anadromous species, which will become participants of the Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean.

As the President, I will do everything possible to make our work effective and make it favourable for further development of fishery cooperation. I do believe that with your help, your good will, and your cooperation we will be able to reach this goal.

The World Oceans and the North Pacific, in particular, should be used in the interests of fishermen and for the sake of all states and citizens of this region on the basis of consideration of the just hopes of people, their today's and long term interests in order to make the sea's resources serve the present as well as the next generations.

Thank you for your attention.
5. PROCEDURE

The Commission adopted the following policy.

The First Plenary Session of Annual Meetings of the Commission shall be open to the public unless otherwise decided by the Commission; a portion of the final plenary during which closing addresses are delivered shall be open to the public; all non-public meetings of the Commission and meetings of its committees and sub-committees shall be open to observers, except meetings which may be held in camera. All Representatives, ex officio, can attend meetings of any committee.

The Canadian Party proposed that candidates for the position of NPAFC Executive Director who are not part of Party delegations be allowed to attend all meetings, except those in camera sessions at this Annual Meeting. All Parties agreed.

6. CONSIDERATION OF ENFORCEMENT

At the Second Plenary session, this item (agenda item 5) was referred to the Committee on Enforcement, Finance and Administration (CEFA) for consideration and report at the Third Plenary session. The committee further referred this item to the Sub-Committee on Enforcement (ENFO). The committee adopted ENFO's report and endorsed its recommendations, which were adopted by the Commission at the Third Plenary session. Discussion of this agenda item on ENFO is summarized below.

(1) TERMS OF REFERENCE OF CEFA:

With respect to the report of the sub-committee's April 1993 meeting, the sub-committee agreed that the terms of reference preface should be amended from "Enforcement duties will also include:" to "Enforcement duties could also include:"  

(Appendix 4 of this report is the current terms of reference - see page 76.)

(2) EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON ACTIVITIES CONTRARY TO PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION:

The sub-committee reviewed unauthorized fishing activities in 1993.

The United States and Canada provided information on trade and suspected trafficking in anadromous fish taken in violation of the Convention. Japan provided statistics on its imports of fresh, chilled and frozen salmon. Japan stated that salmon imports into Japan from Taiwan, China and North Korea required prior approval and were permitted only when the salmon was recognized as originating from legitimate sources. Russia reported that it did not import any salmon products in 1993.

The sub-committee recommended establishing contact points in each Contracting Party for the receipt and reconciliation of statistics on salmon trade prior to future meetings. The proposed specific contact points are: Canada, Bob Steinbock; Japan, Hisashi Endo; Russia, Vladimir Izmailov; U.S., Milton Rose.

(3) REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS:

All Parties agreed that 1993 operations were very successful. Each Party agreed to the usefulness of pre-season enforcement planning. It was noted that the success of this year's operation was related to the unprecedented cooperation between the Parties.

The sub-committee reviewed 1993 enforcement activities by each country. Each Party submitted its outlined activities.
The Parties discussed enforcement strategies and agreed that the effectiveness of surveillance patrols would be enhanced by obtaining lists of former commercial driftnet vessels. This could include those vessels licensed to fish in the Convention Area or those suspected of fishing illegally based on information collected to date. The lists should include vessel name, nationality, call sign, type of authorized fishery and permit, license or registration number. The sub-committee RECOMMENDED that requests for similar lists be sent to the Republic of Korea, China, and Taiwan and shared among the Parties before the start of the 1994 fishing season. Concern was expressed that any reduction in the flexibility on the use of remote U.S. bases could reduce the effectiveness of high seas driftnet enforcement operations.

(At the CEFA meeting, clarification was made that the exchange of the list of vessel names be done among the four Parties directly with notification to the Secretariat. In regards to the letter to Korea, China and Taiwan, the United States will draft the letter which will be circulated to all Parties for approval and the Secretariat will transmit the letter to the three countries.)

Each of the Parties intends to continue a similar level of enforcement efforts during 1994 as in 1993. Canada expects to deploy six missions for a total of 240 flight hours from April to September 1994. Japan increased its enforcement capacity during 1993, and intends to have this same level in 1994. Russia is planning to use two vessels for patrol duty during the April to June period, and will consider the possibility of obtaining aircraft support in 1994. The United States intends to increase surveillance efforts in 1994 from 1993 levels. U.S. Coast Guard cutter and aircraft patrol schedules will be modified as necessary to respond to information gathered from the analysis of surveillance intelligence.

(4) ENACTMENT OF SCHEDULES OF EQUIVALENT PENALTIES:

The United States provided information on penalties for various fisheries violations. The sub-committee RECOMMENDED that the Parties exchange information on their respective governments' penalties for fisheries violations at the 1994 Annual Meeting.

(5) PROGRAM FOR CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN:

The United States had made a proposal on the operation of a certificate of origin program at the April 1993 sub-committee meeting. Canada felt that the proposal was too broad and global in approach. Other Parties questioned the practicality of implementing it in its current form for similar reasons. The Parties agreed that the U.S. proposal should be scaled down to focus only on those countries that are involved in salmon trafficking. The sub-committee RECOMMENDED that Canada and the United States work together to revise the previous proposal accordingly, and circulate a draft to the other Parties by August 31, 1994 for discussion at the 1994 Annual Meeting.

(6) MEASURES TO AVOID OR REDUCE INCIDENTAL TAKING OF ANADROMOUS FISH:

The sub-committee made no recommendations to CEFA under this agenda item.

(7) MEANS TO RELIEVE THE DAMAGE TO A STATE OF ORIGIN:

The sub-committee made no recommendations to CEFA under this agenda item.

(8) INVITATIONS TO STATE OR ENTITY:

The Chairman tabled a letter from the President of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO) to the Commission proposing cooperation between the two Commissions. The sub-committee RECOMMENDED that the Commission cooperate with NASCO as appropriate.
With regard to observers at the Commission’s 1994 Annual Meeting, the sub-committee recommended that countries which are not salmon producers but are involved in the Pacific salmon trade (i.e., Thailand, Malaysia) be invited to send representatives to act as observers and to provide information on their measures to curtail possible illegal trade.

(9) OTHER MEASURES NEEDED:

The sub-committee made no recommendations to CEFA under this agenda item.

At the Third Plenary session Japan, the United States and Canada made statements regarding this agenda item (Consideration of Enforcement).

Japanese Statement

Under the cooperative regime on enforcement discussed among the contracting parties to the Convention which was established at the meeting of the Sub-Committee on Enforcement held in Vancouver in April of this year, enforcement activities for the 1993 operational season were successfully concluded. We are very pleased by such results and greatly appreciate the efforts devoted by the relevant organizations of the Contracting Parties.

According to the sub-committee’s report, only a few driftnet vessels of non-contracting countries, suspected of violating the Convention, were sighted during the current operational season. We also understand that, according to the studies carried out by both the United States and Canada, the trading of Pacific salmon by non-states of origin of anadromous stocks has been decreasing in comparison to the past.

Japan believes that by continuing cooperative enforcement efforts among the Contracting Parties, violations against the Convention should continue to decrease, and therefore it is essential to continue and reinforce this cooperative relations among the Contracting Parties.

With regard to the program for certificate of origin of North Pacific salmon, it would be appropriate to carefully reconsider the program, after thoroughly examining the necessity for its introduction, cost-effectiveness and possibility of achievement of the purpose. Japan considers that with inclusion of other relevant matters, it would also be very important to have a close liaison not only among the Contracting Parties but also with the similar organization in the Atlantic region (North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization, NASCO).

Japan believes the report on enforcement which includes the points raised here, is highly appropriate. Finally, it is our sincere hope that our cooperative regime shall continue into the future.

United States Statement

Our enforcement efforts this year were very successful. The successful deterrence of unauthorized fishing in the convention area during the past year was related to the unprecedented cooperation between the Parties. It is especially encouraging to note the spirit of continued cooperation and dedication of all Parties to continue similar levels of enforcement efforts during 1994. The United States appreciates the leadership of the Chairman, Mr. Brock, during the proceedings of the sub-committee.

Canadian Statement

Our cooperative surveillance and enforcement efforts have been a success. It appears from the limited sightings of unauthorized fishing in the Convention Area during 1993 that our enforcement measures are an effective deterrent. We are encouraged that each of the Parties will continue similar levels of enforcement efforts in the coming year and that we will continue consideration of a program for certificates of harvest origin for Pacific salmon.
7. CONSIDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

At the Second Plenary session, this item (agenda item 6) was referred to the Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics (CSRS) for consideration and report at the Third Plenary session. At the Third Plenary session, the Commission adopted the CSRS report, including all its recommendations. Discussion of this agenda item on CSRS is summarized below.

(1) REVIEW OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

(a) Japan

(i) 1992 JAPAN (Dec. 16)

Japan submitted 12 reports of their research activities in 1992 on Pacific salmonid resources in the North Pacific Ocean (Table 1). The analyses were considered to be tentative because data were still being analyzed. Eight research vessels conducted 106 gillnet, 122 longline, 66 purse seine, and 56 trawl operations in the western North Pacific Ocean, Bering Sea, Sea of Okhotsk, and Gulf of Alaska from May to December 1992 (Fig. 1). These operations caught 33,042 salmonids including 4,535 sockeye salmon, 11,846 chum salmon, 12,561 pink salmon, 3,575 coho salmon, 262 chinook salmon, 259 steelhead trout, and 4 Dolly Varden. A total of 24,546 (74.3%) of these fish, including 3,663 sockeye, 9,613 chum, 7,628 pink, 3,124 coho, 258 chinook salmon, 256 steelhead trout, and 4 Dolly Varden was sampled for biological information. Fifty-six steelhead trout with missing adipose fins were found, and 7 snout samples with a positive response to a coded wire tag detector were collected from these fish.

Table 1: Reports submitted by Japan on their research of Pacific salmon in the northern North Pacific Ocean in 1992 (Dec. 16).

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<th>Author(s)</th>
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(ii) Tagging and Recovery (Doc. 16)

From May to September 1992, catches on four of the research vessels resulted in the tagging and release of 3,182 salmonids including 118 sockeye salmon, 628 chum salmon, 2,367 pink salmon, 63 coho salmon, 7 chinook salmon, and 2 steelhead trout. A total of 102 tagged salmonids from September 1, 1991, to August 31, 1992, was recovered including 1 sockeye, 46 chum, 44 pink, 9 coho, and 2 steelhead trout. The recoveries included a maturing chum salmon originating from South Korea. This recovery was the first record for this stock and showed that South Korean chum salmon were distributed in the western North Pacific. Additional recoveries included an immature chum salmon originating from the Amur River and from the northern Sakhalin Islands, extending the known southern limits and a pink salmon originating from Japan, extending the known northern limit.

(iii) Oceanography (Doc. 16)

Seven research vessels made 276 oceanographic observations from May to August in 1992. Sea surface temperatures in June and July were slightly higher than average off Hokkaido and slightly lower than average east of 165° E.
(iv) *Shin-riasu maru* (Doc. 16)

In accordance with the 1992 Japan-Russia science and technology cooperative plan for fisheries, cooperative salmon research was carried out at 22 stations in the North Pacific near the Kuril Islands and off the southeastern coast of Hokkaido from May 24 to June 18 by the research vessel *Shin-riasu maru*. Research objectives were to estimate non-catch losses during gillnetting, to determine the freshwater origins of salmonid stocks, and to collect biological samples and information. Salmon caught at 31 longline stations were tagged and released. To estimate non-catch losses or dropout during gillnetting, two kinds of trammel nets with different mesh size were used. Dropout was measured by observing salmon falling out of the gillnet as it was retrieved.

A total of 5,898 salmonids (34 sockeye, 1,058 chum, 4,800 pink, 2 coho, and 4 chinook salmon) was caught at 14 gillnet stations. The number of salmonids caught and dropped out and the number of seabirds incidentally caught are summarized in the document for each of the types of gillnets. For commercial gillnet catches, there were 12 of the 14 sets that had complete observations resulting in a catch of 1,668 salmonids. There were 156 tans in these 12 sets that caught 8 sockeye, 482 chum, 1,177 pink, and 1 chinook salmon. In these 12 sets, 50 seabirds were caught and 78 salmonids were identified as dropouts. Of the 140 experimental gillnet sets, 84 had complete observations for salmonid catches and dropouts, and seabird catches. There were 252 tans in these 84 sets that resulted in a total catch of 3,331 salmonids, consisting of 18 sockeye, 439 chum, 2,871 pink, 1 coho, and 1 chinook salmon. Eighty-seven seabirds and 176 salmonids were counted as dropouts. The trammel nets were used in 26 sets and 22 of these had complete observations. There were 66 tans in these 22 sets that produced a catch of 507 salmonids, consisting of 2 sockeye, 109 chum, and 396 pink salmon. There was an incidental catch of 45 seabirds and a dropout of 14 salmonids in these 22 sets. A total of 2,778 salmonids (2 sockeye, 474 chum, and 2,302 pink salmon) of the 3,475 salmonids (8 sockeye, 529 chum, and 2,938 pink) caught by 31 longline operations was tagged and released. Further analysis of catch data for gillnet operations, which should include an explanation of the low CPUE of the trammel nets, will be conducted by Russian scientists.

(v) *Wakatake maru* (Doc. 16)

Japan-U.S. cooperative salmon research was conducted to investigate the carrying capacity of the North Pacific Ocean for salmonids along 179°30'W in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea from June 9 to July 25, 1992, on board the *Wakatake maru*. The cruise plan repeated the fishing, oceanographic, and primary production experiments along a north-south transect from 38°30'N to 58°30'N at 179°30'W that were made by the *Wakatake maru* in 1991. Sea surface temperature in the survey area was about 1-2°C lower than the sea surface temperature in the same area last year. The total number of salmonids caught by longline along 179°30'W was about half of that caught last year due to the low abundance of pink salmon. The number of chum salmon caught was almost the same as that in 1991.

Analysis of salmon stomach contents showed that when pink salmon abundance was low, chum salmon have more euphausiids, copepods, and squid in their diet and less gelatinous zooplankton than when pink salmon abundance was high (as in 1991). The investigators speculated that when pink salmon abundance was low, more of these prey organisms were available for ingestion by chum salmon.
(vi) **Hokko maru** (Doc. 16)

A salmon research survey was carried out in the western North Pacific Ocean along 165°E from 50°N to 41°N, from June 24 to July 18, 1992, to study the carrying capacity of the western North Pacific Ocean for salmon stocks originating from Asia. Gillnets and longlines were used to catch the salmonids. Vertical hauls of zooplankton nets and surface tows with larval nets were made to collect the food organisms of salmon. guts of salmon were also examined. The number of salmonids caught in this cruise was 5,552. The research survey demonstrated that each salmonid species showed a specific distribution from north to south, and that the varieties of fish caught incidentally increased at more southern stations.

(vii) **Wakashio maru** (Doc. 16)

In accordance with the 1992 Japan-Russian science and technology cooperative plan for fisheries, research was conducted in the southern part of the Sea of Okhotsk using the research vessel *Wakashio maru*. The two objectives were, firstly to describe the distribution of juvenile salmonids and other pelagic fishes in these areas, and secondly, to study the ecology of adult pink salmon. The distribution of juvenile salmonids in the southern part of the Sea of Okhotsk in the summer of 1992 was investigated using purse seines, drift nets, dip nets, and angling operations at 66, 1, 16, and 1 locations, respectively. Two hundred and forty-two juvenile salmon were caught in coastal waters of three islands, Kunashiri, Iturup, and Urup. Japanese sardine (*Sardinops melanostictus*), Pacific saury (*Cololabis saira*), Japanese sand lance (*Ammodytes sp.*), greenling (*Pleuragrammus sp.*), and Japanese flying squid (*Todarodes pacificus*) were abundant in the catches. Longline sets were made at 5 locations. The catch included 280 salmonids and 86% of these were pink salmon. Of these, 46 individuals were tagged and released.

(viii) **Hokuho maru** (Doc. 16)

The research vessel *Hokuho maru* conducted a Japan-Russia cooperative salmonid survey in the western North Pacific Ocean from September 5 to October 6, 1992. There were 35 longline sets that caught 933 salmonids (23 sockeye, 898 chum, 3 coho, 6 chinook salmon, and 3 steelhead trout), of which 641 (21 sockeye, 612 chum, 2 coho, 3 chinook, and 3 steelhead) were tagged and released. Of the chum salmon released, 84 fish were recovered in Japan. No recoveries were reported from Russia as of September 1993.

(ix) **Kaiyo maru** (Doc. 16)

A Japan-U.S.-Canada cooperative trans-Pacific salmonid survey was conducted on board the Fisheries Agency of Japan's research vessel *Kaiyo maru* from November 25 to December 24, 1992. The objectives were to study offshore distribution of Pacific salmon, the influence of oceanographic conditions on salmonid distribution, and the factors determining the southern limit of salmonid distribution in the North Pacific Ocean in early winter. Surface trawl operations were conducted at 28 locations broadly spread across the North Pacific Ocean (38-52°N, 157°E-145°W). A total of 1,069 salmonids was collected. Chum salmon were the most abundant (N=468, 43.8% of the salmon catch), followed by pink salmon (N=358, 33.5%) and sockeye salmon (N=165, 15.4%). Coho salmon were in low abundance (N=72, 6.7%). Only 6 chinook salmon were collected (0.1%). No steelhead trout were caught. Excluding the catch of a single chum salmon at 42°14'N (9.6°C surface sea temperature [SST]) in the western North Pacific, all salmonids were caught at stations with SST's lower than 4.3-7.4°C. The southernmost catch of the majority of the salmon was located at 44°46'N (5.2°C
SST) in the western North Pacific, at 45°00'N (7.4°C SST) in the central North Pacific, and at 49°03'N (7.1°C SST) in the eastern North Pacific. These locations did not correspond with the position of the subarctic boundary, which was more southerly across the western and central North Pacific. The distribution of salmon indicated that they remain mainly in northern cool waters in early winter and that the position of the subarctic boundary was not the southern limit of salmonid distribution during this season.

Seawater nutrients were rich in the cool northern regions where salmonids were caught. This may enhance production of primary phytoplankton and secondary zooplankton in these regions. If this is true, it is likely that northern cool regions provide salmonids with more suitable environments for feeding and survival than do southern warm regions.

(x) **Biotelemetry of Salmonids (Doc. 16)**

In July 1992, three steelhead equipped with a depth sensing transmitter were tracked for 4, 19, and 144 hours, respectively, in the central North Pacific Ocean. Steelhead swam 88% of the time in the upper 10 m of the water column, and showed strong surface preference, like sockeye, pink, and coho salmon. Swimming directions of steelhead were not stable, and they often seemed to be drifting. The average ground speed was 1.2 km/h. This is about half the speeds of sockeye, chum and pink salmon and the same as those of coho and chinook salmon observed in 1989-1991 research.

(xi) **Pacific Salmon Catches (Doc. 38 Rev. 1)**

Japan reported catches of Pacific salmon by regions, and within the 200 mile zone of Russia in 1992. Catches for chum, pink, sockeye, chinook, coho, and masu salmon were 149,165 t, 20,420 t, 5,754 t, 661 t, 567 t, and 2,358 t, respectively. The total catches of all species were 178,925 t. Included in these catches was 20,583 t from the 200-mile zone of Russia.

(xii) **1993 Japan (Doc. 17)**

Japan submitted 14 reports of their research activities in 1993 on Pacific salmon resources in the North Pacific Ocean (Table 2). The analyses were considered to be tentative because data were still being analyzed. The results of the *Wakashio maru* and *Kaiyo maru* cruises, which will be conducted from mid-August to November, will be reported in the next year. Four research vessels conducted 78 gillnet and 51 longline sets in the western North Pacific Ocean, the Bering Sea, and in the Gulf of Alaska from June to early August in 1993. A total of 16,754 salmonids including 2,574 sockeye salmon, 6,669 chum salmon, 1,129 coho salmon, 180 chinook salmon, and 119 steelhead trout was caught. Of these fish, 13,783 (82.3%) including 2,271 sockeye, 5,984 chum, 4,118 pink, 1,115 coho, and 178 chinook salmon, and 117 steelhead trout were sampled for biological information. Thirty-one steelhead trout with missing adipose fins were found, and snout samples were collected to determine if coded wire tags were present.
Table 2: Reports submitted by Japan on their research of Pacific salmon in the northern North Pacific Ocean in 1993 (Doc. 17).


Kawasaki, K. Outline of oceanographic conditions in the Northwestern Pacific during the summer of 1993. pp 12-16.


Tadokoro, K., K. Nagasawa, N. D. Davis, and T. Sugimoto. Distribution of zooplankton biomass along 179°30'W from a viewpoint of salmonid feeding. pp 53-60


Nagasawa, K., N. D. Davis, and K. Tadokoro. Catch of chum (Oncorhynchus keta) and coho (O. kisutch) salmon in the central North Pacific Ocean south of the subarctic boundary. pp 68-76.


Baba, N. Distribution and stomach contents of northern fur seals (Callorhinus ursinus) in the Okhotsk Sea during breeding seasons. pp 95-116.


Nagasawa, K., and Y. Ueno. Origin and migration of immature coho salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch) caught in the Gulf of Alaska in winter, as indicated by infection with Salvelinema walkeri (Nematoda: Cystidicolidae). pp 122-128.

(xiii) Tagging and Recovery (Doc. 17)

Fifty-six salmonids including 6 sockeye, 26 chum, 3 pink, 15 coho, and 1 chinook salmon, and 5 steelhead trout were tagged and released by one research vessel in June and July in 1993. A total of 117 salmonids including 102 chum, 13 pink, and 1 coho salmon, and 1 steelhead trout that was released prior to September 1992 were recovered from September 1, 1992 to August 31, 1993. Of these, 4 chum salmon and 1 steelhead trout were immature fish when released. The recovery of an immature chum salmon originating from Kuskokwim Bay, Alaska, showed that immature North American chum salmon were distributed in the Bering Sea.
(xiv) Oceanography (Doc. 17)

Four research vessels made 205 oceanographic observations from July to August in 1993. The Western Subarctic water and sea surface temperature (SST), which characterizes the oceanographic conditions in the western North Pacific, were examined. Western Subarctic water, which is colder water appearing in mid-depth, spread eastward slightly more than normal, and it spread southward less than normal. Anomalies of SST were positive north of 45°N and 1° C to 2° C below average south of 45°N.

(xv) Wakatake maru (Doc. 17)

Japan-U.S. cooperative high seas salmon research was conducted from June 10 to 25 July, 1993 to investigate the carrying capacity of the North Pacific Ocean for salmonids, on board the Japanese research vessel Wakatake maru. Fishing operations were conducted at 21 stations along a transect at 179° 30’W and seven additional stations in the central Bering Sea. Longlines were fished at 28 locations, and gillnets were fished at 21 locations outside the U.S. 200-mile EEZ. Based on oceanographic observations, the transect was divided into: the Transition Zone, the Transition Domain, the Subarctic Current System, the Alaska Current System, the Bering Current System, and the Bering Sea Gyre. A total of 10,066 salmonids was collected. Chum salmon were the most abundant species (43% of the salmonid catch) followed by pink, sockeye and coho salmon. The total catch of both chinook salmon and steelhead trout was less than 1%. Ninety-three chum and 2 coho salmon were collected in the Transition Zone, south of the subarctic boundary. Sockeye salmon were caught as far south as 47° 30’N, but were more abundant north of 54° 30’N. Chum salmon were caught at all but one station and were abundant at 49° 30’N, 51° 30’N and 53° 30’N and 55° 30’N to 57° 30’N in the longline and gillnet catches. Coho salmon were first caught at 42° 30’N and were caught south of the Aleutian Islands, as far north as 48° 30’N. Coho salmon were caught sporadically in the Bering Sea. Chinook salmon were taken as far south as 45° 30’N, and were caught in the central Bering Sea (57° 30’N). Steelhead trout were caught between 43° 30’N and 50° 30’N. The subarctic boundary is generally believed to be the southern limit of salmonid distribution; however, 93 chum and 2 coho salmon were caught in the Transition Zone south of the subarctic boundary.

Stomach content analyses of longline-caught salmonids identified fishes and appendicularians to be the major prey of sockeye salmon. Amphipods, ctenophores, fishes, and copepods were also important. Fishes were common in the stomachs of pink salmon, and squids, amphipods, and copepods were also found. The most important prey of coho and chinook salmon and steelhead trout was squids. The study showed that the stomach contents of salmonids varied among various oceanographic regions. The biomass of zooplankton caught by the ORI and NORPAC nets, changed latitudinally, indicating that the species composition and the abundance of salmonid prey organisms differed among regions. This indicated that an evaluation of the carrying capacity of the North Pacific Ocean for salmonids requires that prey production and prey utilization of salmonids be examined by oceanographic region.

(xvi) Hokko maru (Doc. 17)

Research carried out aboard the Hokko maru monitored the abundance of salmonids and prey, and environmental conditions along 165°E from 50°N to 41°N in the western North Pacific Ocean from July 2 to July 25, 1993. Twelve operations using 49 tans of gillnets were conducted at 10 stations. Gillnets consisted of 30-tan research nets, 3 tans of each of the following mesh sizes 48, 55, 63, 72, 82, 93, 106, 121, 138, and 157 mm, 15-tan commercial type nets (115 mm), and 4 gillnets to collect saury. The gillnets were
set at approximately 17:00 hours and retrieved around 03:00 hours the next morning. Chum salmon abundance, as measured by catch per unit effort, was about two times the level observed in 1992, pink salmon abundance was about one-sixth, and sockeye salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead trout abundances were about one-half that of 1992. Stomach content indices of salmonids in the northern locations were higher than those in southern locations. Average sea surface temperature in 1993 was about 1.7°C higher than in 1992. Sea surface salinity varied from 32.8 psu to 33.4 psu and a surface value over 34.0 psu was observed at 41°N, indicating the subarctic boundary. As a result of the warmer water to the south, sockeye, pink, coho, chinook salmon, and steelhead trout may have moved further north in 1993. However, unexpected low abundance of pink salmon may not be due to a displacement from their usual location but to lower total abundance. The returns of pink salmon along the Russian coast will provide more information concerning this possibility.

(xvii) **Zooplankton Distribution** (Doc. 17)

Zooplankton was collected along 179°30'W in the North Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea from June 17 to July 9, 1993, on board the *Wakatake maru* to study the distribution of salmonid prey organisms. Two types of sampling gear were used. The NORPAC net was towed vertically from 150 m to the surface and the OR1 net was towed obliquely from 250 m to the surface. The research area was classified into the following six regions, based on vertical profiles of salinity and water temperature: the Transition Zone, the Transition Domain, the Subarctic Current System, the Alaska Current System, the Bering Current System, and the Bering Sea Gyre. Zooplankton biomass differed at each region. The stomach fullness corresponded with the observed zooplankton biomass distribution. The report concluded that to study the carrying capacity of salmonids, it is necessary to examine the community structure in each of the regions, suggesting each region was different.

(xviii) **Primary Productivity** (Doc. 17)

The regional variations of size-fractionated chlorophyll *a* and primary productivity at surface water along 179°W from 38°30'N to 58°30'N, was studied from June 9 to July 25, 1992 aboard the *Wakatake maru*. Sampling stations occurred in the following 6 regions: Transition Zone, Transition Domain, Subarctic Current System, Alaska Current System, Bering Sea Current System and the Bering Sea Gyre. Total chlorophyll *a* in the <2 μm fraction (smallest fraction) was highest in every region (45 - 65% on average). In particular, the <2 μm fraction accounted for about 60% of the sample from the Transition Domain, the Subarctic Current System, the Alaska Current System, and the Bering Sea Current System. Total primary productivity was low in the Transition Domain and the Subarctic Current System. The contribution of <2 μm fraction was highest in the Transition Zone, the Transition Domain, and the Subarctic Current System (46 - 62%) on average. However, the contribution of <2 μm fraction to primary productivity was lower in the Subarctic Current System. The other middle fraction accounted for about 40% of the productivity of the Alaska Current System, the Bering Sea Current System, and the Bering Sea Gyre.

(xix) **Southern Limit of Salmonid Distribution** (Doc. 17)

During the 1993 summer cruise of the Japanese salmon research vessel *Wakatake maru* in the central North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, chum and coho salmon were
caught at several locations south of the subarctic boundary. The 93 chum salmon caught south of the subarctic boundary ranged from 38.5 to 53.4 cm, with a mode of 40 cm. Fifty were males (all immature) and 43 were females (40 immature, 3 maturing). Most fish were age 0.2 (N=64), but some were age 0.3 (N=17) and 0.4 (N=1).

Of the 14 chum salmon caught by longline, 12 had food in their stomachs. The most abundant prey category was salps, accounting for 76% (8/12) of the incidence and 60-100% of the volume. Copepods were frequently encountered in stomach contents (7/12), but they comprised only 5-10% of the volume. Other prey organisms included fish (4/12, 10-50%), chaetognaths (3/12, 5-10%), squids (2/12, 5%), and gelatinous zooplankton (1/12, 5%). The capture of chum and coho salmon south of the subarctic boundary, indicated that this boundary did not prevent these salmonids from moving south into the Transition Zone. This suggested that factors, such as, temperature and food availability, rather than salinity, affected the southern limit of salmonid distribution.

Although the diet of the chum salmon examined consisted of a variety of prey organisms, salps were the most abundant in their stomachs. It is possible that the ability to utilize salps as prey has allowed chum salmon to utilize waters south of the subarctic boundary.

(xx) Salmonids with Slash Marks (Doc. 17)

A total of 16,539 salmonids caught by four Japanese salmon research vessels in the North Pacific, Bering Sea, and Okhotsk Sea in 1992 was examined for the presence of external injury and wounds on the body. The side of the body, wound age, and severity was assessed and recorded using photographs. Of the injured 317 salmonids slash marks were dominant (84.9%). Approximately 3.1% sockeye, 1.1% chum, 1.7% pink, 5.4% chinook salmon, and 2.5% steelhead trout were found to have slash marks. The incidence of salmonids with slash marks was higher in the Okhotsk Sea than in the North Pacific Ocean.

(xxii) Parasite Tag (Doc. 17)

Two immature coho salmon heavily infected with a cystidicolid nematode, Salvelinema walkeri (Ekbaum), were caught in offshore waters of the Gulf of Alaska in early winter. This parasite appears to survive in the swimbladder of the sea-migrating salmonid host but to have no marked pathological effects on the host. It is suggested that S. walkeri can be used as a biological tag to identify the offshore distribution and migration pattern of coho salmon that originate from California to British Columbia.

(xxii) Proposed Scientific Activities of CSRS (Doc. 28)

Japan submitted a document describing its views of the kind of scientific activities that should be carried out in the CSRS. Japan stated that the objective of the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission is to promote the conservation of anadromous stocks in the Convention Area. A goal of salmon research for CSRS, therefore, is to develop conservation methods for each anadromous stock. The research should be carried out in the Convention Area and adjacent waters, where necessary, from various aspects such as ecology, genetics, and oceanography (Figure 2).
Japan proposed that research in the CSRS could be organized under the following five topics, climate change and population dynamics, life history pattern, population ecology, community ecology, and population genetics. For each topic there was a list of specific activities. Japan proposed that the most accurate stock identification methods should be employed to provide more accurate estimates of stock movements in the North Pacific Ocean, and that biological monitoring data should be collected from wild and artificially reared stocks to assess the state of anadromous stocks.

(b) **United States**

(i) **Cooperative Research with Japan (Doc. 21)**

The United States reported on the results of their cooperative research with Japan aboard the *Oshoro maru* in 1993. The results of this cruise were also reported by Japan. The United States reported that the research was focused on various aspects of salmon growth and ecology. Sixteen stations were fished along two transects: along 180° between 36°N to 43°N, and in the Gulf of Alaska generally southwest to northeast from 51°N, 160°W to 56°N, 142°W. Variable mesh gillnets caught 82 salmonids from 39° to 43°N along 180°, and took 2,574 salmonids in the Gulf of Alaska. Two coho salmon were caught with longline gear, tagged, and released at 42°N, 180°. Sixty-two salmonids were caught with longline gear in the Gulf of Alaska, and of these 54 were tagged and released. All viable fish caught on longlines were tagged with 1/2" and 3/4" red and white Petersen disk tags and released. Tags provided by the Fisheries Research Institute (FRI), School of Fisheries, University of Washington, were used in addition to Fisheries Agency of Japan
(FAI) tags, to test whether presence of a North American return address would improve return of tags by U.S. and Canadian fishermen. One chum salmon tagged in the Gulf of Alaska was recovered in Cook Inlet, Alaska. Coded-wire tags were found in two coho lacking adipose fins caught in the Gulf of Alaska at 55°13’ N, 146° W. These fish were released from hatcheries near Anchorage and Juneau, Alaska. Stomachs of 46 chum salmon caught along 180° contained copepods and well-digested unidentifiable material, while 25 coho stomachs contained squid and large pteropods; one stomach from a steelhead trout contained squid. In the Gulf of Alaska, 442 salmon stomachs (104 sockeye, 101 chum, 105 pink, 81 coho, 27 chinook, and 24 steelhead) were collected. Small hyperiid amphipods, euphausiids, small pteropods, copepods, and squid were the main prey of most individuals of all species. Muscle samples collected from 38 fish (16 sockeye, 18 chum, 3 pink and 1 coho) in the Gulf of Alaska will be dried to determine moisture content as an indirect measure of the condition of the fish; results will be reported later. Five whole salmon (2 coho and 3 pink salmon) will also be analyzed later for caloric content.

(ii) Incidental Catches of Salmon (Doc. 27)

Pacific salmon were caught incidentally in U.S. groundfish trawl fisheries in the eastern North Pacific Ocean. Estimated numbers of salmon taken in the Bering Sea/Aleutians groundfish fisheries were 30,500 in 1990, 67,000 in 1991, and 76,300 in 1992 (Table 3). In the Gulf of Alaska, incidental catches were 21,100 in 1990, 50,900 in 1991, and 26,100 in 1992. The Pacific Coast groundfish fisheries off Washington, Oregon, and California caught 620 salmon in 1990, 6,360 salmon in 1991, and 5,100 salmon in 1992. Up to September 4, 1993, the incidental catches were 120,000 salmon in the Bering Sea/Aleutians region, 74,900 salmon in the Gulf of Alaska, and 8,400 salmon off the Pacific Coast.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Groundfish Catch (mt)</th>
<th>Chinook</th>
<th>Chum</th>
<th>Coho</th>
<th>Sockeye</th>
<th>Pink</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>1,769,995</td>
<td>14,085</td>
<td>16,202</td>
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<td>89</td>
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<td>BSAI</td>
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<td>BSAI</td>
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<td>85</td>
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<th>Groundfish Catch (mt)</th>
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<th>Coho</th>
<th>Sockeye</th>
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<tr>
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<td>237</td>
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<td>3,530</td>
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<td>8,373</td>
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* Data through September 4, 1993
** Data through September 7, 1993

Regions: BSAI = Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands
GOA = Gulf of Alaska
WOC = Washington-Oregon-California
(iii) Tagging and Recoveries (Docs. 22 and 34)

The United States reported on recoveries of two salmon disk tags released during U.S. (1962) and cooperative U.S.S.R.-U.S. (1990) high-seas tagging operations and returned to FRI between September 1, 1992 and August 31, 1993. Both tags were recovered in North America. The U.S. tag was released on a sockeye salmon at 145°07'W, 57°34'N on June 18, 1962, and found on the bottom of the Situk River, near Yakutat, Alaska, on August 28, 1993. Based on the age, size, and probable maturity of the fish, the tag was reported as a 1962 recovery. The U.S.S.R.-U.S. tag was on a sockeye salmon released at 179°34'E, 47°18'N on April 24, 1990, and reported to FRI on July 5, 1993. The only information provided by the fisherman on this tag was that the fish was caught in the Ketchikan District, Bristol Bay. In a telephone interview, the fisherman reported that the fish was caught "about two or three years ago". Based on the age and size of the fish, and the fact that 11 previous recoveries (12 fish) from this operation were maturing sockeye salmon recovered in the Bristol Bay in 1990, the tag was reported as a 1990 recovery. Neither of the two new recoveries extends the known ocean ranges of North American salmon.

The results of sampling by scientists on research vessels and by U.S. observers on groundfish vessels in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea from 1 January 1992 through 31 August 1993 were summarized. Release and recovery information from 178 coded-wire tagged salmonids was reported for the first time: 36 recoveries during 16 September to 31 December 1992, 141 recoveries from 1 January through 31 August 1993, and in addition, the 1990 recovery of a coded-wire tagged chinook salmon.

(iv) Pacific Salmon Catches (Doc. 33)

The United States reported on the 1992 salmon catches in Alaska. The 1992 salmon catch statistics were considered to be preliminary, but the final numbers are not expected to be very different (Table 4). The commercial harvest caught most of the salmon except chinook salmon. Species other than chinook made up well over 90% of the estimated state-wide commercial catch. The estimated state-wide commercial catch was 137 million fish, distributed as 58.7 million sockeye salmon, 60.3 million pink salmon, 10.5 million chum salmon, 7.02 million coho salmon, and 611,000 chinook salmon. For chinook salmon, sport and subsistence harvest are expected to make up at least 30% of the total catch, when final estimates become available. The United States report also provided historic catch estimates for the sport fishery in Alaska for chinook, coho, sockeye, pink and chum salmon. An estimate of subsistence harvests for 1992 was also provided.

(v) Caloric Content of Salmonid Prey (Doc. 15)

A report by a United States scientist compiled values for the caloric content of oceanic species that were prey of salmonids, or are representative of taxonomic groups known to be fed upon by salmonids. Caloric content was summarized as calorie per g wet weight, dry weight and ash-free dry weight. When available, data were included on the time of year and location where the organism was collected. Supplementary information on percentages of water, protein, lipid, and carbohydrates was also included.
Table 4  Preliminary 1992 Alaska commercial salmon harvests by fishing area and species in thousands of fish. Note columns do not add exactly due to rounding (Doc. 33).

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Fishing Area</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Sockeye</th>
<th>Pink</th>
<th>Chum</th>
<th>Coho</th>
<th>Chinook</th>
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<tr>
<td>Southeast Region</td>
<td>46,500</td>
<td>2,660</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>4,960</td>
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<td>Prince William Sound</td>
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<td>1,800</td>
<td>8,600</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>618</td>
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<td>Upper Cook Inlet</td>
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<td>9,100</td>
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<td>274</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>Lower Cook Inlet</td>
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<td>177</td>
<td>480</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>Bristol Bay</td>
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<td>32,000</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>885</td>
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<td>69</td>
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<td>Central Region</td>
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<td>43,100</td>
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<td>3,500</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleutian Islands</td>
<td>301</td>
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<td>299</td>
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<td>12,700</td>
<td>14,900</td>
<td>2,610</td>
<td>1,170</td>
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<td>192</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>1,360</td>
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<td>193</td>
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<td>58,700</td>
<td>60,300</td>
<td>10,500</td>
<td>7,020</td>
<td>611</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(vi)  Suggested Formats for Reporting Salmon Data and Statistics (Docs. 19 and 20)

At the June 1993 meeting of the CSRS in Vladivostok, Russia, the United States agreed to provide suggestions for formats for requesting salmonid data and exchanging biological samples among parties of the NPAFC. A document was prepared for the consideration by the committee at the Annual Meeting. Because access to historical data formats and information on present and future research needs was limited, the United States document was intended to serve as a starting point for consideration of formats by the committee. Proposed formats included those for notification and reporting, electronic records, historical and new data series, and for collection and exchange of biological samples including scales, molecular genetic and protein electrophoresis samples, parasites, salmonids lacking adipose fins, and high-seas tag release and recovery data. Appendices of some of the historical data forms and tables used to record and report catch, fishing effort, oceanographic, specimen examination, and tagging data were included for reference. Because of the relative ease of transfer of information, the exchange of electronic records (electronic records are data in a form that can be read and processed by a computer) stored on magnetic tape, floppy disks, tape cartridges, or optical disks or other electronic media was considered desirable. Fulfillment of requests for electronic data, however, may not always be possible because of limited access to computers, insufficient funds for computer data entry, lack of international standardization of computer hardware and operating
systems, and unresolved legal, professional, and ethical questions about access to and use of electronic databases. Exchange of electronic records should be encouraged within the limits agreed to by the Parties involved, however, it was beyond the scope of the document to propose data formats for electronic records.

The U.S. scientists suggested that the committee review the historical data formats and procedures for scientific exchange and collection of biological samples, and provide suggestions for updates, revisions, and improvements, if necessary. The Committee should also consider immediate and future needs for exchanges and suggest appropriate additions and changes to formats proposed in this document. In addition, it was suggested that the committee consider the preparation of a NPAFC manual of formats for standardized collection and exchange of data and biological samples, which could be updated periodically. This would provide official documentation of formats and could serve as a guideline for scientists and technicians involved in collecting and preparing samples and data for exchange.

The United States also submitted a document outlining the proposed format for reporting catch, escapement, and wild and artificial production of anadromous juvenile salmonids. The work plan of the committee, which is based on interim terms of reference, states that the committee shall "report on salmon catches, escapement, and wild and artificial production of juvenile salmon in 1992." The document proposes that each Party will be responsible for reporting its annual domestic catches of adult anadromous salmonids, annual domestic escapements of adult anadromous salmonids to spawning areas, and annual domestic production of wild and artificial anadromous juvenile salmonids for all species. Data reported by each Party should also include annual catches by domestic, commercial, and joint-venture fisheries on anadromous salmonids in waters adjacent to the Convention Area and annual by-catches of salmonids in domestic non-salmonid fisheries operating in the Convention Area and adjacent waters. Reports should be submitted to the Secretariat. Specific details were provided relating to the units of measure; order of reporting species in tables; quantities used to report data; catch, escapement, and production estimates; statistical areas; and time periods.

(c) Canada

(i) W.E. Ricker Cruises (Doc. 30)

Two Canadian research cruises were conducted in 1992 aboard the research vessel W.E. Ricker as part of a cooperative research program with Japan to examine the relationship between oceanographic factors controlling the distribution of Pacific salmon on the high seas, and the potential impact of climate change on oceanic salmon production. Surveys were conducted in the eastern North Pacific using a rope trawl, surface gillnets, and longlines from February 27 to March 25, 1992, and from July 5-23, using surface gillnets and longlines. Salmonid catches in spring were limited to the region with sea surface temperatures of less than 10.5°C. Neon flying squid were caught in relatively warm waters. In the summer cruise, a total of 425 Pacific salmon were caught by surface gillnet; 50.6% pink salmon, 25.9% sockeye salmon, 10.8% chum salmon, 9.2% coho salmon, and 3.5% steelhead trout. No chinook salmon were caught.

In summer, the distribution of Pacific salmon was again strongly dependent on sea surface temperature. The catch results indicate that the upper thermal limits to the southern distributions of pink, chum, coho, sockeye salmon, and steelhead trout by the mid-summer are between 13°C and 14°C.
(ii) **Thermal Limits to Salmon Distribution (Doc. 31)**

Canada reported on an analysis of temperature and salmon distributional data collected from a number of cruises (Figure 3). The analysis used a series of generalized additive models to show that salmon exhibit strong species-specific threshold responses to temperature in the oceanic North Pacific in spring, with temperature having no measurable influence on abundance away from the southern edge of the distribution. The critical temperature defining the southern boundary varied by species: 10.4°C for pink and chum salmon, 9.4°C for coho salmon, and 8.9°C for sockeye salmon. These limits occurred well to the north of the southern boundary of the subarctic Pacific. The sharp decline in abundance with temperature, and the remarkably low temperatures at which the response occurs, suggested that thermal barriers form an effective limit to the offshore distribution of salmon in spring, and could limit the distribution of Pacific salmon to a relatively small area of the subarctic Pacific. The strength of the response was thought to be a direct result of strong evolutionary selection. Future temperature changes in the North Pacific could therefore have a direct impact on the production dynamics of Pacific salmon.

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**Fig. 3** A behavioural model of the edge of the salmon distribution. Individual salmon actively avoid temperatures greater than some threshold; individual variation in the temperature at which this response is expressed results in a range of temperatures over which abundance changes. As temperature increases, a greater fraction of the total population will avoid any given temperature level, leading to a decrease in population density. The rapidity of the decline depends on the degree of individual variation. (Doc. 31)
(iii) **Size of Salmon (Doc. 29)**

Canada also reported that significant changes occurred in the mean size of salmon caught in British Columbia waters. The mean size of pink and coho salmon declined since 1951. The average size of sockeye was variable but without trend until recently; however, significant declines in mean size have been noted since 1990. The mean weight of chum salmon has also been quite variable, but without trend. Chinook salmon sizes decreased until the mid-1970s, but then began to increase; mean sizes are now near those recorded in the 1950s. For all species but pink salmon, there was some evidence of a negative influence of salmon abundance on marine growth rates. This suggested that the oceanic carrying capacity for Pacific salmon could have limits that are of importance to salmon management efforts by Pacific Rim nations.

(iv) **Pacific Salmon Catches (Doc. 29)**

Total salmon catches in British Columbia waters increased beginning in the late 1970s and are now at or above historic high levels. During the last ten years, catches averaged 82,000 tonnes, with peak catches of 108,000 tonnes recorded in 1985. The increase in catch was due, primarily, to increases in catches of pink and sockeye salmon. Catches in these two fisheries nearly doubled in the last decade, compared to the catches of pink and sockeye recorded during the 1970s. In contrast, catches of chinook salmon in both the commercial and sport fisheries declined since 1971. 1992 chinook salmon catches were similar to those recorded during the 1950s and 1960s, but only half the peak catch of 1.6 million chinook recorded in 1971. Catches of coho salmon have remained relatively stable over the last 30 years with an average annual yield of 3.7 million individuals. Chum salmon catches increased slightly since the mid 1980s. The 1992 catches (in numbers) were chinook, 860,259; sockeye, 8,284,730; coho, 3,636,706; pink, 10,309,776; and chum, 4,011,410.

(d) **Russia**

(i) **Professor Levanidov Cruise (Doc. 42)**

The main objective of the cruise was to estimate pink salmon abundance in the winter by trawl-acoustic survey. The region of survey was from 39°00' N to 45°00' N, and from 148°00' E to 166°00' E, during March 5 to April 13, 1992. There were 107 hydrology stations, 59 hydrobiology stations, and 81 trawl stations. There were 3,290 salmonids caught including 3,048 pink, 101 chum, 137 sockeye, and 4 chinook salmon. From these catches 1,141 specimens of them were analyzed 951 were measured, and 203 were investigated for parasites. The report contains meteorological conditions, horizontal and vertical thermohaline characteristics, and information on water currents collected by doppler gear. The collection of hydrobiology data was using a Guday (plankton) net fishing from 100 to 0 m.

The acoustic surveys were conducted using a Simrad system during the cruise. Salmonids were caught by pelagic trawl operations on standard transects placed 30 to 40 miles apart. The hauls were made at a depth from 20 to 50 m during daylight, and depths from 0 to 10 m at night. The estimated abundance of pink salmon in the study area was 95.3 million. This amount was the largest in the last four odd years. The distribution of pink salmon in 1992 was somewhat different than in previous years. The southern limit of distribution was situated farther to the north than usual.

(ii) **Pacific Salmon Catches (Doc. 41)**

Russia reported commercial Pacific salmon catches for 1992. Catches were 86,200 t pink, 17,600 t chum, 15,100 t sockeye, 3,700 t coho, and 1,100 t chinook salmon respectively. Catches of sockeye, coho, and chinook salmon were recorded for the eastern
and western coasts of Kamchatka. Pink and chum catches were reported from the eastern and western coasts of Kamchatka, the Sakhalin and Kuril Islands area, off the mainland coast in the Sea of Okhotsk, the Amur River basin and the Anadyr River area for chum salmon, and the Primore area for pink salmon. Escapement estimates were provided for the same areas. It was estimated that the number of spawners totalled 51,700,000 (64,600 t) pink, 6,200,000 (22,600 t) chum, 2,000,000 (5,100 t) sockeye, 450,000 (1,300 t) coho, and 110,000 (1,100 t) chinook salmon.

(e) Salmon Enhancement Production

(i) Japan (Doc. 40)

Japan provided statistics on salmon enhancement production in 1992. Total juvenile salmon released from hatcheries was about 2.2 billion, but remained at about the 1983 level in 1992. Chum salmon releases in 1992 were approximately 93%, and pink salmon were approximately 6% of the total releases. The remaining releases were masu and sockeye salmon. In 1992, adult hatchery salmon captured in Japanese rivers for the enhancement program totalled about 3.7 million fish, of which approximately 73% were chum salmon, and 26% were pink salmon.

(ii) United States (Doc. 33)

The United States provided statistics on the 1992 hatchery egg take in Alaska as well as smolt releases from 1976 to 1992 (Tables 5 and 6). In 1992, Alaskan hatchery operators took 1.75 billion salmon eggs, of which approximately 62% were pink salmon eggs, and 30% were chum salmon eggs. Alaskan hatchery operators released 1.34 billion juvenile salmon into the marine environment in 1992, of which approximately 60% were pink salmon, and 32% were chum salmon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>Sockeye</th>
<th>Pink</th>
<th>Chum</th>
<th>Coho</th>
<th>Chinook</th>
<th>Other</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>ARCTIC/YUKON/KUSKOKWIM</td>
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<td>11,431</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>3,844</td>
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<tr>
<td>COOK INLET</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td>4,533</td>
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<td>11,431</td>
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<td>2,567</td>
<td>4,533</td>
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<td></td>
<td>86,597</td>
<td>24,525</td>
<td>11,431</td>
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<td>2,567</td>
<td>4,533</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>677,460</td>
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<td>815,680</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>677,460</td>
<td>132,240</td>
<td>4,710</td>
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<td>519,425,000</td>
<td>21,364,000</td>
<td>13,037,000</td>
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</table>
The total releases from private non-profit hatcheries increased from 4 million juvenile in 1976 to 1,087 million juvenile in 1991 (Table 7), but remained at about the 1991 level in 1992. Pink salmon releases in 1992 were approximately 60% of the releases, and chum were approximately 37%. The remaining releases were coho and chinook.

Table 6  Alaskan salmon hatchery 1992 releases. Private nonprofit (PNP) data are provided separate from data on state run hatcheries (FRED Division of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game) (Doc. 33).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>Sockeye</th>
<th>Pink</th>
<th>Chum</th>
<th>Coho</th>
<th>Chinook</th>
<th>Other</th>
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<tr>
<td>ARCTIC/YUKON/KUSKOKWIM</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PNP</td>
<td>11,069,288</td>
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<td>2,621,288</td>
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<td>7,653,171</td>
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<td>31,950,000</td>
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<td>631,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>185,431,000</td>
<td>6,398,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3,060,000</td>
<td>570,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>495,490,000</td>
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<td>9,818,500</td>
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</table>

Table 7  Fry or smolt release from private nonprofit hatcheries in Alaska for the years 1976 to 1992, expressed in millions of juvenile salmon (Doc. 33).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>SOCKEYE</th>
<th>PINK</th>
<th>CHUM</th>
<th>COHO</th>
<th>CHINOOK</th>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
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<td>79</td>
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<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
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<td>103</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>0.14</td>
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<tr>
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<td>8.42</td>
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<td>4.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5.44</td>
<td>5.94</td>
<td>5.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>4.72</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>2.21</td>
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<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>9.04</td>
<td>3.27</td>
<td>3.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>10.73</td>
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<td>4.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
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<td>359</td>
<td>11.50</td>
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<td>3.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
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<td>648</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>10.28</td>
<td>6.21</td>
<td>6.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(iii) Canada (Doc. 35)

The existing salmon enhancement projects in British Columbia began with spawning channels in the 1960s and the first routine hatchery operation in 1971. The Salmonid Enhancement Program (SEP) started in 1977 with the intent of rebuilding stocks and increasing catch through the expanded use of enhancement technology. Today SEP operates approximately 281 projects including hatcheries spawning and rearing channels, fishways, flow control works, and lake fertilization.

The Canadian document provided a preliminary assessment of their enhancement program, as well as a suggested format for future exchanges of enhancement information which they consider to be important. Canada reported on the levels of enhanced salmon releases from 1977 to 1990 (Table 8). Total juvenile salmon released doubled from 341 million to 681 million from the 1977 to the 1990 brood year. Chum salmon accounted for the largest increase.

Salmon catches resulting from enhanced efforts were reported for each species for the period 1982-1990 (Table 9). In 1990, the Canadian production of enhanced salmon was 7.4 million fish, of which 3.8 million were taken in Canadian commercial fisheries, 0.30 million in Canadian sport fisheries, 0.24 million in U.S. fisheries, while 3.0 million escaped.

### Table 8
**Releases of juveniles from SEP facilities in British Columbia, Canada (Doc. 35).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brood Year</th>
<th>Chinook</th>
<th>Sockeye*</th>
<th>Pink Unfed</th>
<th>Pink Fed</th>
<th>Chum Unfed</th>
<th>Chum Fed</th>
<th>Coho Fry</th>
<th>Coho Smolts</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>31,029,200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>52,127,027</td>
<td>1,904,625</td>
<td>2,073,819</td>
<td>2,908,832</td>
<td>341,388,708</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>327,762,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>48,958,030</td>
<td>5,535,566</td>
<td>1,046,721</td>
<td>3,510,051</td>
<td>261,734,772</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>261,121,021</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7,460,748</td>
<td>9,191,947</td>
<td>3,755,519</td>
<td>4,980,454</td>
<td>392,393,812</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>246,638,040</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18,593,631</td>
<td>76,642,961</td>
<td>29,684,300</td>
<td>2,449,038</td>
<td>3,767,777,209</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>236,104,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60,912,400</td>
<td>15,690,200</td>
<td>7,310,922</td>
<td>4,949,674</td>
<td>486,733,363</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>182,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>71,912,510</td>
<td>37,481,301</td>
<td>4,244,312</td>
<td>4,900,168</td>
<td>490,168,231</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>121,300,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>47,300,310</td>
<td>19,711,365</td>
<td>10,811,938</td>
<td>3,700,520</td>
<td>486,733,333</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>105,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19,300,310</td>
<td>9,700,365</td>
<td>3,600,520</td>
<td>4,900,168</td>
<td>490,168,231</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>99,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,900,310</td>
<td>9,500,365</td>
<td>3,600,520</td>
<td>4,900,168</td>
<td>490,168,231</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>94,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,600,310</td>
<td>6,400,365</td>
<td>3,600,520</td>
<td>4,900,168</td>
<td>490,168,231</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>321,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31,000,310</td>
<td>21,900,365</td>
<td>10,811,938</td>
<td>3,700,520</td>
<td>486,733,333</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>281,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25,000,310</td>
<td>19,700,365</td>
<td>10,811,938</td>
<td>3,700,520</td>
<td>486,733,333</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>261,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21,900,310</td>
<td>19,700,365</td>
<td>10,811,938</td>
<td>3,700,520</td>
<td>486,733,333</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>221,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18,900,310</td>
<td>19,700,365</td>
<td>10,811,938</td>
<td>3,700,520</td>
<td>486,733,333</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data for 1991 and 1992 brood years are not included as releases are not yet complete.

*includes lake enrichment projects

### Table 9
**Recovery components of SEP production in British Columbia, Canada (Doc. 35).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catch Year</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Coho Sport</th>
<th>Escapement</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Coho Sport</th>
<th>Escapement</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Coho Sport</th>
<th>Escapement</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>170,531</td>
<td>110,284</td>
<td>123,731</td>
<td>16,404</td>
<td>103,916</td>
<td>28,492</td>
<td>25,918</td>
<td>53,478</td>
<td>255,354</td>
<td>313,933</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>241,175</td>
<td>104,204</td>
<td>123,058</td>
<td>9,396</td>
<td>93,544</td>
<td>32,175</td>
<td>24,611</td>
<td>57,421</td>
<td>135,357</td>
<td>407,723</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>207,752</td>
<td>91,029</td>
<td>173,970</td>
<td>10,156</td>
<td>90,581</td>
<td>40,532</td>
<td>38,899</td>
<td>46,214</td>
<td>415,771</td>
<td>476,991</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>280,176</td>
<td>246,390</td>
<td>218,977</td>
<td>34,899</td>
<td>56,169</td>
<td>29,658</td>
<td>74,763</td>
<td>35,243</td>
<td>1,892,829</td>
<td>1,384,648</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>572,930</td>
<td>216,702</td>
<td>297,604</td>
<td>60,081</td>
<td>49,625</td>
<td>37,091</td>
<td>56,367</td>
<td>23,197</td>
<td>1,328,907</td>
<td>893,761</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>397,380</td>
<td>319,639</td>
<td>436,956</td>
<td>56,708</td>
<td>46,595</td>
<td>31,164</td>
<td>82,286</td>
<td>29,992</td>
<td>839,894</td>
<td>600,108</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>324,950</td>
<td>400,958</td>
<td>303,068</td>
<td>34,404</td>
<td>56,153</td>
<td>32,674</td>
<td>128,201</td>
<td>46,818</td>
<td>2,385,805</td>
<td>830,038</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>363,991</td>
<td>226,414</td>
<td>301,006</td>
<td>65,725</td>
<td>102,580</td>
<td>57,372</td>
<td>163,483</td>
<td>64,539</td>
<td>655,984</td>
<td>915,541</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>533,838</td>
<td>245,382</td>
<td>399,359</td>
<td>48,822</td>
<td>135,163</td>
<td>57,008</td>
<td>211,982</td>
<td>100,237</td>
<td>1,028,577</td>
<td>997,858</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data for 1991 and 1992 brood years are not included as releases are not yet complete.
Survival rates were assessed from release to recovery. They were calculated for each marked release group and then extrapolated to unmarked groups or unsampled recovery strata (Table 10). For brood years 1978 through 1986/87, survival of chinook juveniles decreased. The survival of coho juveniles was stable or decreased but remained high compared to the 1978 to 1980 broods, and pink salmon survival increased.

Table 10: Average percent release to recovery survival by species and release stage for projects in British Columbia, Canada (Doc. 35).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brood Year</th>
<th>Pink</th>
<th>Chinook</th>
<th>Chum</th>
<th>Smolts</th>
<th>Fed Fry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N/A - not available as recoveries are not yet complete for 5 year old fish

Formats that could be useful for summarizing production results for individual facilities were included in the document. The format identifies, by brood year, the number of fish released, the catch in major fishery sectors, the escapement for all age classes, and the survival rates.

(iv) Russia (Doc. 41)

Russia provided estimates of the number of salmon released by Russian hatcheries in 1992 and 1993. The quantity of juvenile salmon counted in controlled rivers was also reported for 1992. A controlled river was identified as a river or stream that was used as an index of juvenile abundance trends. In 1992, hatchery releases numbered 274,500,000 chum, 426,200,000 pink, 170,000 sockeye, 850,000 coho, and 62,000 chinook salmon. In 1993, the releases for the same species were 235,100,000 chum, 292,400,000 pink, 200,000 sockeye, 690,000 coho, and 121,000 chinook salmon. Juvenile pink salmon abundance was reported from 17 controlled rivers, chum salmon from 10 rivers, chinook salmon from 2 rivers, and sockeye and coho salmon from 3 rivers.

(2) COORDINATION OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

(a) Anadromous Species

Research Plans for Pacific Salmon Studies in the North Pacific Ocean in 1994

(i) Japan (Doc. 18)

Six Japanese salmon research vessels are tentatively scheduled to conduct the following scientific research in the western North Pacific Ocean, Bering Sea, and in the Gulf of Alaska in 1994 (Table 11). For all the gillnet studies at sea, the net will be less than 2.5 km in length. The Hokko maru will conduct research in July using gillnets to obtain information on the distribution and carrying capacity of sockeye, chum, and pink salmon of Asian origin at stations along 165°E longitude. In September and October, the Hokuho maru will conduct tagging studies to obtain information on the distribution of chum
salmon of Asian origin in the area of the western North Pacific, and in the Sea of Okhotsk. The **Wakashio maru** will conduct research from mid-July to mid-August using a small purse seine, longlines, and small gillnets to obtain data on the distribution and ecology of chum salmon from Japan and pink salmon originating from Sakhalin Island. The **Wakatake maru** will conduct research from early June to late July with gillnets, longlines, and ORI nets to obtain data on the distribution and carrying capacity of salmon along 179°30’W longitude in the North Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea. The **Oshoro maru** will conduct research from early June to mid-August using gillnets, longlines, and a small mid-water trawl to obtain data on the distribution and ecology of salmon and other pelagic fishes in the North Pacific Ocean, the Bering Sea, and in the Gulf of Alaska. The **Hokusei maru** will conduct three cruises from June to August in the western North Pacific Ocean to make oceanographic observations and carry out research. Gillnets will be fished to obtain data on the distribution and ecology of salmon and other pelagic fishes.

Table 11. Proposed cruise plan of Japanese vessels to carry out Pacific Salmon Research in the North Pacific in 1994 (Doc. 18).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessel</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Survey Area</th>
<th>Research Objects</th>
<th>Gear Equipped</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hokko maru</td>
<td>July 2-July 26</td>
<td>Western North Pacific</td>
<td>Carrying capacity</td>
<td>Gillnets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hokuho maru</td>
<td>September 3-October 7</td>
<td>Sea of Okhotsk, Western North Pacific</td>
<td>Migrating adults</td>
<td>Longlines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakashio maru</td>
<td>July 10-August 10</td>
<td>Sea of Okhotsk, Western North Pacific</td>
<td>Migrating juveniles</td>
<td>Gillnets and longlines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakatake maru</td>
<td>June 10-July 26</td>
<td>Central North Pacific, Bering Sea</td>
<td>Carrying capacity</td>
<td>Gillnets, longlines, and ORI net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oshoro maru</td>
<td>June 3-August 19</td>
<td>Central North Pacific, Bering Sea, Gulf of Alaska</td>
<td>Fish communities</td>
<td>Gillnets, longlines and trawl net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hokusei maru</td>
<td>June 1-June 15</td>
<td>Western North Pacific</td>
<td>Fish communities</td>
<td>Gillnets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June 20-July 5</td>
<td>Western North Pacific</td>
<td>Fish communities</td>
<td>Gillnets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July 10-August 10</td>
<td>Western North Pacific</td>
<td>Fish communities</td>
<td>Gillnets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 12. Proposed cruise plans of Russian vessels to carry out Pacific salmon research in the North Pacific in 1994.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessel</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Survey Area</th>
<th>Research Objects</th>
<th>Gear Equipped</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS-300</td>
<td>June 1 - Aug. 15</td>
<td>S.W. Bering Sea</td>
<td>Abundance and mortality juvenile</td>
<td>Beach seine, Townet, Purse seine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST-1320</td>
<td>Aug. 25 - Oct. 15</td>
<td>S.W. Bering Sea</td>
<td>Abundance juveniles</td>
<td>Trawl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST-1320</td>
<td>Sept. 1 - Oct. 20</td>
<td>Okhotsk Sea</td>
<td>Abundance juveniles</td>
<td>Trawl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRTM-800</td>
<td>June - July</td>
<td>W. Bering Sea</td>
<td>Stocks abundance</td>
<td>Gillnet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRTM-800</td>
<td>June - July</td>
<td>Okhotsk Sea</td>
<td>Stocks abundance</td>
<td>Gillnet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRTM-800</td>
<td>June - July</td>
<td>North Kuril Islands</td>
<td>Stocks abundance</td>
<td>Gillnet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRTM-800*</td>
<td>April - June</td>
<td>Central North Pacific, Bering Sea</td>
<td>Tagging</td>
<td>Purse seine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRS-80</td>
<td>May - July</td>
<td>Sakhalin Gulf</td>
<td>Abundance juveniles</td>
<td>Trawl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In the cooperative USA-Russia financial support.*
(ii) United States
No document.

(iii) Canada
No document.

(iv) Russia (Doc. 42)
See Table 12.

Requests for samples and data associated with the salmon research plans in 1994 will be made by correspondence.

(b) Statistical Yearbook

The committee agreed that the format of the NPAFC Statistical Yearbook will be drafted by the Statistical Yearbook Working Group and the Secretariat through correspondence for consideration and approval at the 1994 Annual Meeting.

NPAFC Parties agreed to provide appropriate fisheries statistics and salmon enhancement data in order to extend the Statistical Yearbook series. D. Welch of Canada agreed to serve as Working Group Chair. The contact persons of the Working Group are: for Japan, Y. Ishida; for Russia, O. Gritsenko; and for United States, L.L. Low.

(c) Observer Programs

Observer programs prescribed in Article VII 4 of the Convention were not considered by the committee.

(3) METHODS FOR IDENTIFICATION OF FISH ORIGIN:

The committee assessed scientific studies to ensure the identification of the location of origin of anadromous stocks migrating in the Convention area. Because the documents submitted to the Commission did not include much information on methods for identification of fish origin, each Party was asked to provide the following brief descriptions of their methods and progress in improving and developing methods. The committee agreed that next year more material on methods for identification of fish origin should be included in the documents.

(a) Canada

Canada is developing genetic stock identification techniques to determine the country or continent of origin of salmon. The work is in the developmental stage but initial results are very encouraging, particularly for chum salmon. Baseline samples for some species have been obtained from Canada, Japan, Russia, and the United States. Further work will be directed toward refining laboratory techniques and analytical tools, as well as expanding the baseline of genetic information. Other techniques for stock identification employed by Canada include the use of parasite load, scale pattern analysis, and electrophoresis.

(b) Japan

Japan is planning the following studies for identification of fish origins: morphological and genetic studies for chum salmon in Japan; genetic, scale pattern, tagging, and parasite studies for on the high seas; and genetic and otolith analysis for juvenile salmonid stock identification.
(c) **Russia**

Russia has used the following methods of identification of salmon stocks: scale patterns for differentiation among chum, pink, and coho salmon, parasites for sockeye salmon, and protein electrophoresis for chum, pink, and sockeye salmon. For the study of stock areas and differentiation between stocks of Pacific salmon, tagging is used. Russian scientists are planning to cooperate with scientists from other countries in the collection and analysis of baseline genetic, scale pattern, tag, otolith, and parasite data.

(d) **United States**

Scientists in the United States use a variety of methods to identify stocks of Pacific salmon (e.g., tags, protein electrophoresis and DNA analysis of tissues, scale patterns, fin clips, thermal marks on otoliths, and parasites). In cooperation with scientists from Canada, Japan, and Russia, a major research effort is underway to develop comprehensive genetic baselines for chum, chinook, and sockeye salmon. Genetic baselines are also being developed for pink and coho salmon. There are significant populations of Asian and North American salmon that need to be sampled and incorporated into these baselines. The Genetic Stock Identification Algorithm (GIRLSEM) developed by the National Marine Fisheries Service, Alaska Fisheries Science Center, is being used to evaluate the accuracy and precision of genetic stock composition estimates, and to develop multiple-trait models incorporating genetic, scale, and parasite data.

(4) **MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ANADROMOUS STOCKS AND ECOLOGICALLY RELATED SPECIES:**

Under this agenda item, the Committee addressed the topic of ecologically related species, in accordance with Interim Terms of Reference 6.

The Committee reaffirmed that "ecologically related species" are adequately defined in the Convention as living marine species which are associated with anadromous stocks found in the Convention Area, including, but not restricted to, predators and prey of anadromous stocks.

The Committee also agreed that it will not be constructive to prepare a list of such "ecologically related species" at this stage of the Commission's history because the list will likely be incomplete and, should a species not be on the list, would inhibit free exchange of scientific information and progress of science on the productivity and conservation of anadromous stocks and the conservation of ecologically related species.

The Committee also agreed that identification of species that have an impact on the production of Pacific salmon requires careful consideration of interspecific relationships and a clear understanding of their relevance to conservation of Pacific salmon stocks.

The Committee also noted that two documents (NPAFC Docs. 7 - U.S., and 39 - Japan) on the topic of "ecologically related species" have been submitted to the Commission.

The United States and Russian Parties stated the view that:

"It should be up to any National Party to submit information on species and fisheries that it deems to be ecologically related to salmonid stocks or of interest to the Commission for discussion by the Committee. Any National Party should also have the right to request, from another National Party, information that it deems to be ecologically related to salmonid stocks or of interest to the Commission for discussion by the Committee. Any National Party also has the prerogative not to submit the information as requested if it is unable to do so. These principles will promote the
free exchange of scientific information and views pertaining to the conservation of anadromous stocks and ecologically related species as addressed by the Convention and Interim Terms of Reference for the Committee."

The committee made no recommendations to the Commission under this agenda item.

The United States submitted three documents on non-anadromous species that have fisheries that U.S. scientists believe will be of interest to the Commission. The documents cover crab stocks in the eastern Bering Sea (Doc. 23), groundfish stocks in the Gulf of Alaska (Doc. 24), and groundfish stocks in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands region (Doc. 25). Details on the status of the stocks are contained in the documents.

The United States stated that: "Based on the catch composition of these fisheries, some trawl fisheries do encounter and catch anadromous species incidentally, and along with catches of other gear types, may impact species that are ecologically-related to anadromous stocks and the biological productivity of the stocks. The U.S. scientists also wish to note that information on the status of stocks of these and many other ecologically-related species from other geographical areas of the North Pacific Ocean will be necessary for developing a comprehensive understanding of the biological productivity and conservation of anadromous stocks."

(5) MEASURES TO AVOID OR REDUCE INCIDENTAL TAKING OF ANADROMOUS FISH:

The committee made no recommendations to the Commission under this agenda item.

(6) COOPERATION WITH RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION:

The committee formed a working group to discuss questions or problem areas regarding anadromous species that could be posed to PICES. PICES is a North Pacific marine science organization created by international treaty between Canada, China, Japan, and the United States in 1992. The purpose of the organization is to promote and coordinate marine scientific research to advance scientific knowledge of the North Pacific Ocean and adjacent waters. The working group chaired by Dr. Noakes met and discussed questions appropriate to send to PICES. Each national Party expressed its ideas of how the Commission might work with PICES on problems of mutual interest. Following discussions, Dr. Wooster, Chairman of PICES, briefly addressed the working group on how PICES could provide information to the Commission. His advice to the working group was that the Commission should identify specific questions and identify general areas of cooperation wherein PICES and NPAFC scientists could work together in deriving solutions to questions regarding anadromous species. The Parties agreed that NPAFC and PICES could jointly examine the critical issue of the impact of change in the productivity of the North Pacific Ocean on Pacific salmon. Critical issues that should be examined include an analysis of:

1) The factors affecting current trends in the productivity of the North Pacific Ocean and their impacts on salmonid carrying capacity.

2) The factors affecting changes in biological characteristics of Pacific salmon. These characteristics include growth, size at maturity, age at maturity, oceanic distribution, survival, and abundance.

The committee recognized that the issues identified above are complex and will be difficult to resolve in the short term. Accordingly, the committee believed that such questions may be addressed by interim reports for next year from PICES and NPAFC, accompanied by advice on the time frame that may be expected for more complete answers, as well as advice on data deficiencies and research needs.
The committee recognized that it may be useful to develop cooperative activities with other organizations regarding questions or problems relating to anadromous species. The committee might consider developing these cooperative activities after the responses to invitations to send representatives to act as observers of NPAFC activities are received from the organizations listed in agenda 6 (g).

The committee RECOMMENDED that PICES be advised of these discussions through the Secretariat.

(7) **INVITATION TO STATE OR ENTITY:**

With regard to observers at the Commission's 1994 Annual Meeting, the committee RECOMMENDED that the following States and organizations be invited to send representatives to act as observers:

- People's Republic of China (if it is not a member of the Commission.)
- Republic of Korea (if it is not a member of the Commission.)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- Indo-Pacific Fishery Commission
- Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
- Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission
- International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
- International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
- International Pacific Halibut Commission
- North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization
- Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization
- Pacific Salmon Commission
- North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)

(8) **OTHER MEASURES NEEDED:**

The committee made no recommendations under this agenda item.

At the Third Plenary session, spokespersons for Japan, the United States and Canada made statements regarding this agenda item (Consideration of Scientific Research and Statistics).

**Japanese Statement**

Japan wishes to present our thoughts on the activities of the Sub-Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics established under terms of the new Convention.

At the time when the three contracting parties, Japan, Canada and the United States, drew the curtain down on the long history of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission (INPFC), we were concerned about the continuity of the research activities with the major focus on salmon. Japan is very pleased that the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission has been established and that a forum for scientific considerations with regard to conservation and rational utilization of salmon resources has been secured. In addition, Japan highly welcomes the participation of our friend, the Russian Federation, as our colleague in such research activities as this truly reflects an assurance for future development of such research activities.

When this Convention entered into force, Japan stopped salmon fishing operations on the high seas. However, as we reported during the current meeting, we are continuing our research activities on the high seas while amending the objectives as we see necessary. We are convinced that the scientific knowledge thus acquired should contribute greatly to contracting parties on an equal basis. We also recognize the study on salmon in terms of the marine environment and ecological aspects as
a new theme and we are furthering our considerations on how we should develop actual research activities. We presented some of our progress to the Contracting Parties during the current meetings. We are confident that our presentations will merit your understanding.

In the framework of the NPAFC, following the concept of proceeding with research activities established by the INPFC, Japan is considering to maintain and to promote more efficient research activities based upon extensive evaluations on whether or not the possibility exists for actual implementation of research, whether or not scientific evaluation is possible and, further whether it would be possible to establish cooperation and coordination with the relevant parties. A concrete example is seen in the joint research programs carried out since last year on salmon distribution and migration in the North Pacific and in the Sea of Okhotsk and also on oceanic ecology focussed on salmon prey, by having the scientists from relevant parties such as the United States, Canada and Russian Federation on board of our several scientific research vessels including the Kaiyo maru. The programs produced faithful results as well as appreciation by the relevant parties.

As this new Commission has just come into the world, in view of the attainment of its objectives, we understand there are necessities to further our deliberations, to define objectives of short or long term research, and also to prepare program and cooperative frameworks for actual implementation of research activities. We also recognize the necessity to further our deliberations and coordinations of views on promotion of cooperation with other, relevant international organizations.

Finally, Japan wishes to express its sincere thanks to Dr. Margolis who chaired the meetings and also earnestly hope that the intensive cooperative relations among the scientists from the four contracting parties which were evident during the meetings will further be enhanced and that more fruitful forums for scientific deliberations shall be formulated and developed. Japan concurs in the adoption of this Report.

United States Statement

The United States is generally pleased with the work accomplished by the Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics. It is unprecedented to have scientists and fisheries managers from all four major salmon-producing countries together at a regularly established forum to discuss issues of mutual concern. Despite the compressed schedule and the necessity of dealing with procedural matters common to all new organizations, the CSRS made substantial progress on several important fronts. All four countries provided salmon catch and production data, and we look forward to the annual exchange of these data. The Committee identified two critical issues affecting the productivity of Pacific salmon for cooperative work with relevant international organizations. Several topics, such as the southern limit of salmonid distribution and the carrying capacity of the North Pacific Ocean for salmonids, were addressed in the many interesting documents submitted this year, and have been noted as subjects for further research documents and scientific discussion at next year's annual meeting. A working group has been formed which will soon determine the format and content for fisheries statistics and enhancement data to be submitted for the statistical yearbook.

We regret that important problems concerning discussion of ecologically-related species were not resolved. Ecologically-related species are clearly defined in the Convention, and discussion of these species is part of the mission of the CSRS in its interim Terms of Reference. Ensuring the availability of scientific information and views on these species is part of the responsibilities identified in the Convention, and a task which we have charged the CSRS to accomplish. The United States is not pleased that several documents dealing with ecologically-related species were not summarized in this report. In its report at this meeting, the CSRS stated that "the present definition of ecologically-related species is adequately defined by the Convention", and that "it will not be constructive to prepare a list of such ecologically-related species at this stage of the Commission's history because the list will likely be incomplete and, should a species not be on the list, would inhibit the free exchange of scientific information and progress of science on the productivity and conservation of anadromous stocks and the
conservation of ecologically-related species*. We agree with this concept. The Commission needs to promote an open and cooperative atmosphere for scientific exchange, including exchanges and discussions on ecologically-related species by the Committee. We are disappointed about the objections raised by Canada, and their action invoking Article VIII to block scientific exchange. These actions, in our view, are inappropriate. We want this impediment to discussion of non-anadromous species to be removed by the next annual meeting.

To further the work of the Commission, we call for a meeting of the scientists from the contracting Parties to continue the work initiated here, and to develop a CSRS Work Plan for 1994 which includes a schedule for cooperation with PICES on the research issues identified by the Committee.

Canadian Statement

Canada appreciates the work of the Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics. While there have been differences of view, each of the participants has demonstrated a commitment to understand others’ views and work out the differences. The Committee identified two important issues affecting the productivity of Pacific salmon for collaborative work with relevant international organizations. Canada supports the U.S. call for a meeting of the scientists from the Parties to develop a CSRS workplan for 1994. We appreciate the leadership of the Chairman, Dr. Margolis, during the proceedings of the Committee.

8. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FISCAL MATTERS

At the Second Plenary session, this item (agenda item 7) was referred to the Committee on Enforcement, Finance and Administration (CEFA) for consideration and report at the Third Plenary session. At the Third Plenary session, the Commission adopted the CEFA report, including all its recommendations. Discussion of this agenda item on CEFA is summarized below.

(1) FINANCIAL SITUATION IN CURRENT FISCAL YEAR AND AUDIT:

The committee (CEFA) discussed the Commission’s financial situation in the 1993/94 fiscal year.

The committee approved the projected expenses for the current fiscal year on the understanding that the contribution by each Party shall be $130,000 (see Appendix 1, see page 70).

Headquarters Agreement

Canada advised that the INPFC Privileges and Immunities agreement was still in effect for the NPAFC employees pending the entry into force of the NPAFC Headquarters Agreement. Canada signed the NPAFC Headquarters Agreement on October 29, 1993 in Ottawa, and the agreement was signed by the Commission on Nov. 3, 1993. Therefore there will be a levy income retroactive to Feb. 21, 1993.

In accordance with Article XI 6 of the Convention, the committee recommended the selection of KPMG Peat Marwick Thorne as auditors for the current year.

(2) BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1994:

The committee approved a general fund budget for fiscal year 1994/95 of $564,000 ($135,000 from each Party).

Accordingly, the committee RECOMMENDED adoption of the Budget Estimate for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1994 ($564,000).
(3) **Budget Forecast for Fiscal Year Beginning July 1, 1995:**

In conformity with Financial Rules, the committee presented the budget forecast for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1995 ($570,000). The budget forecast is intended for the guidance of the Parties and is not to be considered for adoption by the Commission until the 1994 Annual Meeting.

(4) **Administrative Report for 1993:**

The committee reviewed the Administrative Report for 1993 (see page xx).

(5) **Administrative Matters:**

(a) Japan, the Russian Federation, and the United States named the following custodians for 2 sets of NPAFC documents in each country:

- **Japan:** National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries in Shimizu.
- **Russian Federation:** Committee of the Russian Federation on Fisheries in Moscow.
- **TINRO Institute in Vladivostok**
- **United States:** Alaska Fisheries Science Center in Seattle.
- **NOAA Fisheries, Juneau Alaska**

(b) **Distribution of NPAFC Documents:**

The committee **RECOMMENDED** the following practice for handling NPAFC documents: In essence, all the documents will be available to the public except for in camera reports which will only be available to the in camera participants. Those which are not to be available to the public must clearly note on the front page top left "NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED WITHOUT AUTHORITY OF THE ISSUING AGENCY". For availability of such restricted documents, the originating Party of the document or the issuing agency must be contacted.

(c) The committee accepted the Russian Party’s request that for the Commission’s future publications, the translations must be contracted out to Russia to ensure accurate translation.

(d) In light of uncertain postal service situations in Russia, it was agreed by all Parties that mailing of all important correspondence with the Russian Party be done through a reliable courier company, whose cost will be borne by the Commission. This arrangement will be reviewed each year at the Annual Meeting by the committee.

(6) **Schedule of Future Annual Meetings:**

The Russian Federation extended an invitation to hold the Second Annual Meeting in Vladivostok with the first plenary session commencing on October 3, 1994.

Canada expressed strong preference of holding the next Annual Meeting in the week of October 31, 1994 due to the conflict of dates with Canadian commitments to other international meetings.

(At the Third plenary session, the Russian Party noted that the Second Annual Meeting will commence on Monday, October 10, 1994.)

The United States extended an invitation to hold the Third Annual Meeting in Seattle with first plenary session commencing the week of November 6, 1995.

Japan noted its desire to host the Fourth Annual Meeting in Japan in 1996, as long as it does not burden the Commission’s budget.
The committee RECOMMENDED acceptance of these invitations.

The committee RECOMMENDED that committee meetings can be held prior to the Plenary sessions as long as the discussion be based on the Provisional Agenda and the committee's terms of reference.

At the Third Plenary session, the Japanese spokesperson made a statement regarding this agenda item.

**Japanese Statement**

Japan affirms that the Commission has been administered quite properly since its inauguration in February, this year. As the Representative of the Japanese Party, I greatly value the efforts devoted by Mr. Hase, the Interim Executive Director, and by the Secretariat in carrying out a proper administration during the period after the transition into the new regime.

Japan also recognizes that the amended budget for the current fiscal year, the budget estimate for 1994/95 fiscal year, etc. have been properly prepared by the Secretariat and by the Committee on Enforcement, Finance and Administration.

Japan wishes that the Secretariat shall continue its efforts for proper fiscal management as well as proper administration of the organization, while paying regard to the drafted budget.

Finally, Japan commends Mr. Lauber, for his distinguished leadership as the Chairperson of the committee.

9. **PROCESS TO RECOMMEND THAT CERTAIN OTHER STATES OF ORIGIN BE INVITED TO BECOME PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION**

At the Second Plenary session observers from Republic of Korea and People's Republic of China made statements expressing their interest in acceding to the Convention.

**Korean Statement**

Thank you very much Mr. Chairman and delegates from all member states for inviting Korea as an observer to the first annual meeting of North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission.

In spite of geographical disadvantages, salmon resources on the Korean east coast have been greatly increased during the last 2 decades.

Since the late 1960s, the Korean Government has constructed several new salmon hatcheries and released an increasing number of salmon fingerlings to the 12 major rivers every year.

The Republic of Korea, as a state of origin of anadromous stocks is deeply interested in the objectives of the Convention and activities of the Commission.

The Korean Government is willing to cooperate with the Contracting Parties for the conservation and fostering of salmon resources in the North Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to inform you that the Korean Government is positively considering joining the Convention and may be able to complete it's internal procedures, including the financial arrangements, by the end of 1994 and to become a Contracting Party to the Convention in 1995 with assistance from all original parties.

Thank you.
Chinese Statement

(1) The People’s Republic of China, as one of the original states of anadromous stocks in the North Pacific Ocean, shall enjoy its rights and interests from these resources and also, express its concern on the conservation and rational utilization of these resources.

(2) China did not participate in the negotiation and drafting works of the Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean which was signed by Canada, Japan, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America. China has different views on some articles of the convention because that are unable to reflect the rights and interests of China as one of the original states of anadromous stocks.

(3) The special geographical location makes China an original state of anadromous stocks, not a coastal state of such stocks. Article 66 Paragraph 1 of UNCLOS prescribes that "States in whose rivers anadromous stocks originate shall have the primary interest in and responsibility for such stocks". As a state of origin, China shall fulfil its responsibility, and at the same time ensure realization of its rights and interests. China is glad to negotiate with parties concerned to solve this issue.

The Chinese government constantly pays great attention to the conservation and rational utilization of anadromous stocks, has adopted serious measures within its national ability including propagation and releases. On restriction of fishing of anadromous stocks on the high seas, China has done its best, even though she has not obtained the interest that as a state of origin she should have. We would like to invite all parties concerned to pay attention on this point.

(4) In the special geographical location of China mentioned above, the Chinese fishermen have had strong complaints over the conservation and rational utilization of anadromous stocks for many years. The fishermen also have different views on the practice of the Chinese government to strictly prohibit fishing of anadromous stocks on the high seas. The government has done a lot of persuading and education of the fishermen on that issue. Some national conservation and management measures were also adopted.

We hope to negotiate with all parties concerned to realize that the interests of China, as a state of origin, be efficiently reflected. Under this condition, China would like to accede to the convention and make contributions to the conservation and rational utilization of anadromous fish resources in the North Pacific Ocean.

This item (agenda item 8) was referred to the Committee on Enforcement, Finance and Administration (CEFA) for consideration and report at the third plenary session.

The committee welcomed statements made by Chinese and Korean observers at the Second Plenary session expressing their intentions to become member countries. The committee RECOMMENDED that the Commission invite the two countries according to Article XVIII and urge them to advise the Secretariat the expected dates of deposit of two countries’ instrument of accession.

The Russian delegation stated that accession of China to the Convention should not be conditional.

At the Third Plenary session Mr. Richard B. Lauber, the Chairperson of CEFA explained the discussion in the CEFA on this matter. There was unanimous agreement from the four Parties that the People’s Republic of China and the Republic of Korea be invited to accede to the Convention in accordance with Article XVIII of the Convention. It was agreed that the Secretariat proceed with sending formal invitations to the two countries on behalf of the Commission as soon as possible and invite expected dates of accession to the Convention from both countries.

Spokespersons from Japan, Russia, the United States and Canada made statements regarding this agenda item.
Japanese Statement

Japan welcomes the interest expressed by the People’s Republic of China and the Republic of Korea to accede to the Convention. Japan supports the recommendation submitted by CEFA to invite these two countries to become party to the Commission.

Russian Statement

Before accepting the decision of the Commission on this matter, the Russian Delegation would really like to receive a clear interpretation from the Chinese side as far as the last article of China’s statement is concerned. In particular, this is closely connected with the statement that the Chinese side counts on holding negotiations with all the states interested in realization of the interests of China as the state of origin.

Being the state which borders China as well as possesses the common salmon stocks of Amur, the Russian Federation would like to have a clear idea of “the interests of China”. We would also like to mention, that China’s joining the Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean should not depend on fulfilling any conditions which harm the main tasks of the Convention or the lawful interests of the states-participants. All the issues of cooperation of China with all the states interested in this matter should be discussed on a bilateral level, outside the Convention.

The Russian Delegation would also like to welcome the Republic of Korea to the Convention.

Thank you for your attention.

United States Statement

The United States is very pleased by the interest expressed by the People’s Republic of China and the Republic of Korea to accede to the Convention. We propose that the Commission, on behalf of the original Parties, immediately extend an invitation to these two states to accede to the Convention.

Canadian Statement

Canada welcomes the interest expressed by the People’s Republic of China and the Republic of Korea to accede to the Convention. We support the previous motions that the Commission immediately extend an invitation to these countries to become party to the Convention.

10. PROPOSED PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION

At the Second Plenary session, this item (agenda item 9) was referred to the Committee on Enforcement, Finance and Administration (CEFA) for consideration and report at the Third Plenary session.

At the CEFA meeting, the U.S. delegation recognized the protocol tabled by Canada as a valuable proposal and proposed to establish a Commission Working Group composed of legal specialists from each Party to review the protocol by next spring.

Canada stated that the protocol can broaden the support of non-member countries whose accession to the Convention may be restricted because of the financial burden.
Canada proposed holding a working group meeting to examine the legal aspects of the Canadian draft protocol by March 1, 1994. Russia stated that they accept the proposal and will provide legal specialist to attend the Working Group. The United States and Russia concurred with Canadian proposal of holding a Working Group meeting by March 1, 1994. Japan was not in agreement with the proposal of holding a working group meeting.

Japan shared the view that the conservation measures could be implemented more efficiently and effectively when many nations participate in the framework for the conservation, but it did not think the protocol concerned to be an appropriate modality through which States or entities not party to the Convention could cooperate in this regard. Japan elaborated its views as follows:

1. It is unacceptable for Japan from the legal point of view to have two independent international agreements with different Parties (Convention and Protocol) under one purpose i.e., Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific.

2. There is no incentive for other nations in acceding to the Protocol, if the protocol restricts the rights of the nations to participate in NPAFC decisions on conservation measures, but imposing the duties and obligations of the Protocol.

3. The invitation according to the Article XVIII and the request to any State or entity not party to this Convention according to the Article IV should be dealt with first. If the reason of non-member country being unable to accede is for financial reasons, the amendment to the Convention may be considered.

At the Third Plenary session, Mr. Richard B. Lauber, the Chairperson of CEFA explained on this agenda item. Spokesperson’s for Japan, Russia, the United States and Canada made statements regarding this agenda item.

Japanese Statement

Japan shares the view with other parties that the conservation measures could be implemented more efficiently and effectively when many nations participate in the framework for the conservation.

Japan does not think, however, the protocol proposed by Canada to be an appropriate modality through which State or entity not party to the Convention could cooperate in the attainment of the objectives of the Convention.

Japan will continue to make efforts to encourage such State to accede to the Convention.

Russian Statement

The acceptance of the Protocol to the Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean gives the opportunity to any state, entity or regional organization joining the Protocol mentioned above to follow the principles and tasks of the Convention. Thus, an effective mechanism of international cooperation is being created to promote the conservation of anadromous stocks in the North Pacific Ocean.
United States Statement

The U.S. remains committed to full implementation of Article IV of the convention, regarding states or entities not party to the Convention. Additionally, we remain interested in considering a more formal modality through which non-parties may cooperate with the objectives of the Convention.

Canadian Statement

Canada remains interested in considering a protocol to the Convention or a similar instrument which non-salmon producing countries could sign to support and cooperate with the objectives of the Convention. While it was clear that no consensus could be obtained during this meeting, we would like the Parties to reconsider this form of cooperation at a future meeting.

11. NOMINATION OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

At the Second Plenary session, the Vice-President reported on actions of the Review Committee. The Review Committee, composed of the Vice-President, Mr. M. Ishikawa, Dr. V. Rabinovitch for Canada, Mr. V. Fedorenko for Russia, and Mr. S. Pennoyer for the United States, invited applicants to an interview during the meeting.

At the Third Plenary session, Mr. M. Ishikawa, the Chairperson of the Review Committee, reported the discussion in the committee as follows:

1. The Review Committee met five times to consider candidates for the position of Executive Director. The committee commented very favourably on the calibre of the candidates and complimented them on their interest in the NPAFC.

2. The committee agreed unanimously to recommend to the Contracting Parties that Dr. Irina Shestakova be appointed for a four-year term to the position of Executive Director, effective 1 April, 1994. The terms and conditions for her position, including the one-year probationary period, are specified in the Staff Rules of the NPAFC.

3. The committee expressed its warm appreciation to the interim executive staff of the Commission. Mr. Shigeto Hase is serving as interim Executive Director and will be returning to Tokyo in March, 1994. Mrs. Wakako Morris is serving as interim Deputy Director. The committee expressed the hope that Mrs. Morris would continue on the permanent staff of the Commission, under suitable arrangements.

4. The committee also reviewed the term of employment that would be desirable for the Executive Director position, and concluded that a four-year term should be the standard total period of appointment and that renewal of appointment should not be the normal practice.

The Commission approved the report. The offer was accepted by Dr. Shestakova.
12. HIRING PROCEDURES FOR DEPUTY DIRECTOR

At the Second Plenary session, this item (agenda item 11) was referred to the Review Committee and the Committee on Enforcement, Finance and Administration (CEFA) for consideration. It was agreed that in developing guidelines for this position, care be taken to ensure that this position does not interfere with the duties of the Executive Director.

At the Third Plenary session, Mr. Richard B. Lauber, the Chairperson of the CEFA explained the Hiring Procedures for the Deputy Director prepared by the CEFA.

Mr. M. Ishikawa, the Chairperson of the Review Committee, reported that the committee endorsed the Hiring Procedures for the Deputy Director.

The Commission adopted the Hiring Procedures for the Deputy Director.

13. SELECTION OF THE COMMISSION'S LOGO

At the Second Plenary session, each Party named a person to act on a Logo Committee. Those named were: for Japan, Mr. K. Katsuyama; for the Russian Federation, Mr. V. Solodovnick; for the United States, Mr. W. Hines; and for Canada, Mr. K. Roeske.

At the Third Plenary session, the Commission adopted a logo design recommended by the Logo Committee.

14. OTHER BUSINESS

At the Second Plenary session, Russia proposed that to relieve the burden of the CEFA and to make efficient use of time during future meetings, consideration should be given to separating CEFA into two committees: one on enforcement and one on finance and administration.

At the ENFO meeting, the sub-committee RECOMMENDED that given the central importance of enforcement for implementing the Convention, that it become a full committee, separate from Finance and Administration. The Parties agreed that possible additional translation costs could be minimized through appropriate scheduling of these two groups.

At the CEFA meeting, the committee RECOMMENDED the separation of the CEFA into two committees and that the necessary procedures be undertaken by the Secretariat by correspondence after the 1993 Annual Meeting to allow the Committee on Enforcement to become a separate entity in time for the 1994 Annual Meeting.

At the Third Plenary session, the Commission adopted this recommendation. The Commission instructed the Secretariat that the necessary procedure should be done by correspondence in time for the next annual meeting.
15. CLOSING REMARKS

Closing remarks were made by a spokesperson for each Party as follows:

Closing remarks by Mr. Koji Imamura, Representative of Japan:

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Representatives, Ladies and Gentlemen:

At this closing session of the commemorative First Annual Meeting of the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission, I would like on behalf of the Japanese Party to make some remarks.

As this is the First Annual Meeting of the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission since the Convention entered into force, I recognize that the establishment of the cooperative regime with regard to appropriate enforcement and research studies among the Contracting Parties under the framework of this Commission has been one of the important tasks. I appreciate that the discussions focussed on this task have obtained good results during the current meeting of our discussion.

As for the enforcement cooperation, the cooperative regime was successful in operation during 1993 and promoting such cooperation further was confirmed. Regarding research activities, with cooperation among the scientists from each Contracting Party, we were able to provide a forum for exchange of information with regard to the results of biological and oceanographic research in the North Pacific. We were able to reach certain, rational compromises on cooperative relations with other relevant international organizations.

The selection of the Executive Director was another major task of this Meeting. I understand that, with no exception, all of those who remained as finalists had sufficient qualifications to be an executive director. Finally, Dr. Irina Shestakova was nominated and she will assume the position of the new Executive Director in April, next year. I sincerely congratulate Dr. Shestakova. I expect her best efforts to establish further cooperation among the Contracting Parties, and recommend her to spend sufficient time with Mr. Hase, the current interim Executive Director for smooth transfer of duties.

The interim Executive Director, Mr. Hase and the interim Deputy Director, Mrs. Morris have devoted themselves for administration of this Commission during the difficult period i.e., transition from INPFC to the new regime. I wish to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to them.

Further, with regard to the accession of other states into the Convention, both the Republic of Korea and the People’s Republic of China presented their statements and the Commission is now able to extend its formal invitations to both states which is welcomed for the attainment of the positive objectives of the Convention. Japan will also continue its effort to encourage as many states as possible to accede to the framework of the Convention.

Finally, I wish to thank Canada for hosting the Meeting and also wish to thank Mr. Ishikawa, Vice-president of this Commission, Mr. Lauber, Chairperson of the Committee on Enforcement, Finance and Administration and Dr. Margolis, Chairperson of the Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics for their efforts endeavouring to make this Annual Meeting a success. I also thank the Representatives and participants of each Contracting Party who constructively and energetically participated in discussions and all the staff of the Secretariat and interpreters for their strenuous work.

Thank you.
Closing remarks by Mr. Vladimir Fedorenko, Representative of the Russian Federation:

Mr. President, Representatives of the High Contracting Parties, members of delegation, guests, ladies and gentlemen,

The five days work of our Commission is now coming to an end. We have now in 1993 reached some decisions on realization of the Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean. The basic statements on our cooperation in the field of scientific research and control for 1994 as well as for the long term perspective have been made.

Today we can state with confidence that our Commission is becoming an effective and generally recognized instrument for cooperation in the field of conservation of the anadromous stocks in the North Pacific Ocean.

The participation of the representatives of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea in the work of the Commission (their representatives have just received the official invitations from NPAFC to join the Convention) will by all means promote higher authority to the Commission.

At our first session, after a long basic discussion of the candidates we elected I. Shestakova as the new Executive Director of the Commission and we extend our congratulations to her. I'd like to point out the spirit of frank and open dialogue between the representatives as well as the enforcement efforts in accepting the basic decisions during the meetings and negotiations between the leaders of delegations.

I really appreciate and would like to say special thanks to Dr. Rabinovitch, Mr. Pennoyer and Mr. Ishikawa, who in their turn wisely organized the work of our Commission. I'd also like to thank the Chairmen of the Committees: Dr. Lauber and Dr. Margolis.

Finally, on behalf of the Russian delegation, I thank all participants of the first meeting for taking an active part in reaching productive decisions and Mr. Hase, Mrs. Morris, the staff of the Secretariat, and the interpreters for the outstanding work, the good organization, as well as creation of the most favourable conditions for the work of our Commission. All that has undoubtedly resulted not only in the effectiveness of its work, but also in the possibility of its completion ahead of time.

I'd like to send you my regards and wish you luck in realizing all the decisions which have been accepted.

We look forward to seeing you all at the Second meeting of the Commission next year in Vladivostok.

Thank you for your attention.

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Closing remarks by Mr. Alec Brindle, Representative of the United States:

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the U.S. Delegation, thank you for chairing this First Annual Meeting of the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission, especially on such short notice. Your service in this regard is very much appreciated.

Mr. Chairman, this meeting produced mixed results toward achieving the objectives of the Convention, which is the effective conservation and management of anadromous stocks in the North Pacific.

Cooperative enforcement efforts taken by the Parties in 1993 were commendable. Enforcement actions taken by the Parties directly resulted in the deterrence of unauthorized fishing in the Convention Area. We are pleased to note the dedication of all Parties to continue similar levels of cooperative enforcement efforts during 1994.

We are pleased that, for the first time, scientists from the major salmon-producing nations in the North Pacific had the opportunity in the Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics to meet and discuss important salmon research issues. Research was presented to the Committee in documents from all Parties. Progress was made on several important issues. The Committee formulated questions for coordination with PICES for research on issues relating to salmon production in the North Pacific, and formed a working group
which will determine the format and content for 1993 data to be submitted for the statistical yearbook. Despite this progress, we are concerned by the failure of the Committee to consider research on ecologically-related species under the Committee’s Terms of Reference. We believe that this impediment to free and open information exchange on resources of the Convention must be removed as soon as possible.

Mr. Chairman, we are very pleased with the Commission’s decision to invite the People’s Republic of China and the Republic of Korea to accede to the Convention. It is our sincere hope that they will do so as soon as possible. We will continue our efforts to ensure compliance by non-Parties with the provisions of the Convention.

We extend our congratulations to Dr. Shestakova as the new Executive Director of the Commission, and look forward to her leadership.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, we appreciate the efforts of Canada to host this meeting, the excellent facilities offered by Vancouver, and the outstanding work done by the Secretariat, interpreters, and other staff in ensuring a smooth meeting. We look forward to next year’s meeting in Vladivostok.

**********

Closing remarks by Mr. Dennis Brock of Canada:

Mr. Chairman, distinguished representatives, Canada has been pleased to host the first annual meeting of the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission.

Canada appreciates the cooperation of the Parties. We have participated in productive discussions this week through the Committee on Enforcement, Finance and Administration and Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics. We have made significant progress towards developing effective working relationships in these areas.

This week has been marked by frank and open dialogue on our cooperative surveillance and enforcement efforts in 1993 and our plans for 1994. Canada is pleased with the substantive decisions of the Commission to help ensure that the prohibition on high seas salmon fishing and the U.N. resolution on high seas driftnet fishing are effectively implemented.

It appears from the limited sightings of unauthorized fishing vessels in 1993 that our enforcement measures have been successful. It also appears from international trade data that trafficking in Pacific salmon has declined significantly. Nevertheless, the Parties have recognized the need to maintain their vigilance against salmon poaching on the high seas of the North Pacific. In this regard, Canada intends to maintain the same level of surveillance effort in the North Pacific in 1994 as in 1993. We are encouraged that the other Parties also expect to maintain similar levels of enforcement for the coming year and that we will continue consideration of a program for certificates of harvest origin for Pacific salmon.

We believe positive discussions have been held this week on coordinating scientific research on anadromous stocks and working together with other international organizations to help enhance the Commission’s effectiveness. While there have been some differences of interpretation, these should be seen as part of the growing pains in the development of the Commission.

Canada welcomes the Commission’s decision to invite the People’s Republic of China and the Republic of Korea to join the Organization and looks forward to their early accession.

Canada is disappointed that the Parties could not agree to develop a protocol to the Convention which other non-salmon producing states or entities not party to the Convention could sign to support the Convention’s objectives. Canada remains interested in pursuing this type of cooperation.

Canada extends warm congratulations to Dr. Irina Shestakova on her appointment as the new Executive Director and wish her the best in approaching the challenges of this position.

Finally, Canada would like to thank the Secretariat, the interpreters, the Chairman of the various Committees and all advisors and experts for their able assistance in making this meeting a success. We look forward to the next annual meeting in Vladivostok.

**********
VI. ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT FOR 1993

Shigeto Hase
Interim Executive Director

1. CONTENT OF THE REPORT

This report provides information on actions of the Commission since the Commission's Inaugural Meeting on February 24, 1993, describes actions taken with respect to decisions made at the Inaugural Meeting and the First Annual Meeting and summarizes activities of the Secretariat. The period covered is from February 21, 1993 to December 31, 1993.

2. REPRESENTATIVES

Representatives of each Party during the period covered by this report were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Russia</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Garnet Jones</td>
<td>Koji Imamura</td>
<td>Vladimir G. Fedorenko</td>
<td>Alec W. Brindle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victor Rabinovitch</td>
<td>Masahiro Ishikawa</td>
<td>Vladimir Pautov</td>
<td>Richard B. Lauber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darlene Weir</td>
<td>Ryozo Kato</td>
<td>Vyacheslav Zilanov</td>
<td>Steven Pennoyer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. OFFICERS

- President: Vyacheslav Zilanov of the Russian Federation
- Vice-President: Masahiro Ishikawa of Japan
- Chairperson of the Committee on Enforcement, Finance and Administration (CEFA): Richard B. Lauber of the United States
- Chairperson of the Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics (CSRS): Leo Margolis of Canada

4. STAFF

Shigeto Hase was appointed as Interim Executive Director. Wakako Morris was appointed as Interim Deputy Director. The position of Administrative Assistant was vacant. Heather Nevin was hired as secretary. The Commission agreed to appoint the three employees as interim staff effective February 21, 1993.

5. INTERIM DECISIONS BY THE COMMISSION

From the adjournment of the Commission’s Inaugural Meeting through October 1, 1993 the following Commission decisions were made by correspondence:
(1) **SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING ON ENFORCEMENT IN VANCOUVER:**

President's approval to hold the meeting was obtained on 24 March 1993.

(2) **CSRS MEETING IN VLADIVOSTOK**

President's approval to hold the meeting was obtained on 25 May 1993.

(3) **PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION'S INAUGURAL MEETING:**

Summary minutes of the First and Second Plenary Sessions (NPAFC Docs. 2 and 3). Approvals for the minutes were obtained from:

- **Canada**: March 26, 1993
- **United States**: April 13, 1993
- **Japan**: April 23, 1993
- **Russia**: May 12, 1993

(4) **INVITATION OF OBSERVERS AT THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING:**

Commission's decision was made on August 20, 1993.

(5) **PROCEEDINGS OF THE CSRS'S INAUGURAL MEETING:**

Report of the Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics (CSRS) (NPAFC Doc. 10). Approvals for the report were obtained from:

- **United States**: August 10, 1993
- **Japan**: August 19, 1993
- **Russia**: September 13, 1993

Canada responded on October 1, 1993, but did not approve the entire report whilst approving the 1993 CSRS Work Plan in the Report. Canada required further discussions on Item 5 of the Report (CSRS Interim Terms of Reference).

(6) **PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION'S FIRST ANNUAL MEETING:**

Summary minutes of the Third (Final) Plenary Session (NPAFC Doc. 48). Approvals for the minutes were obtained from:

- **United States**: December 21, 1993
- **Canada**: December 31, 1993

(Approvals from Japan and Russia were obtained on January 9, 1994 and January 11, 1994, respectively.)

(7) **CHANGE IN SECRETARY'S JOB CLASSIFICATION:**

Approvals to change the Secretary's job classification were obtained from:

- **Japan**: December 9, 1993
- **Canada**: December 10, 1993
- **Russia**: December 17, 1993
- **United States**: December 21, 1993
6. MEETINGS

The following meetings were held:

(1) SUB-COMMITTEE ON ENFORCEMENT:

April 27 to 29, 1993, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, chaired by Dennis Brock of Canada (NPAFC Doc. 5).

November 3 and 4, 1993, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, Chaired by Dennis Brock of Canada (NPAFC Doc. 45 Appendix A).

(2) COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND STATISTICS:

June 22 to 24, 1993, Vladivostok, Russia, chaired by Leo Margolis of Canada (NPAFC Doc. 10).

November 1 to 5, 1993, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, chaired by Leo Margolis of Canada (NPAFC Doc. 44).

(3) COMMITTEE ON ENFORCEMENT, FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION:

November 2 to 5, 1993, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, chaired by Richard B. Lauber of the United States (NPAFC Doc. 45).

(4) COMMISSION’S PLENARY SESSIONS:

November 1 (First and Second Plenary sessions) and 5 (Third Plenary session), Vancouver, B.C., Canada, chaired by Masahiro Ishikawa of Japan (NPAFC Doc. 46, 47, and 48).

7. FISCAL MATTERS

(1) ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT:

As agreed at the Commission’s Inaugural Meeting, auditing was not done for the period of Feb. 21 to June 30, 1993.

The Commission’s Secretariat staff was bonded in the amount of $100,000 for liability.

(2) WORKING CAPITAL FUND (WCF):

On June 30, 1993 the WCF totalled $13,200.

(3) 1993/94 BUDGET:

The budget for FY 1993/94 adopted by the Commission at the Commission’s Inaugural Meeting was sent to the Contracting Parties on May 12, 1993 requesting that each Party’s one-fourth share ($130,000) be paid. Contributions for the fiscal year which were payable on July 1, 1993 and January 1, 1994 were received as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st half</th>
<th>2nd half</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>June 2, 1993</td>
<td>November 5, 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>July 6, 1993</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>July 9, 1993</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>July 26, 1993</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Second half contributions from Canada, Japan and the United States were received on January 10, 1994, January 11, 1994 and January 24, 1994, respectively.)
8. **STAFF ACTIVITIES**

During the period, the Secretariat has performed the duties set forth in the Rules of Procedure, Financial Rules and decisions of the Commission in accordance with the duties of each member of the staff.

The Executive Director and Deputy Director attended the Commission’s Inaugural Meeting (February 24, 1993) held in Ottawa, Canada.

The Executive Director, Deputy Director and Secretary attended the meeting of the Sub-Committee on Enforcement held in Vancouver, B.C., Canada, on April 27 to 29, 1993.

The Executive Director and the Deputy Director attended the 1993 Annual Meeting of the International Fisheries Commissions Pension Society in Ottawa, Ont., Canada, on May 18 to 20, 1993. Seven North American Commissions were represented.

The Executive Director and the Deputy Director attended the meeting of the Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics held in Vladivostok, Russia, on June 22 to 24, 1993.

The Executive Director, the Deputy Director and the Secretary visited the Pacific Biological Station in Nanaimo on September 28, 1993.

The Executive Director attended the Second Annual Meeting of PICES held in Seattle, Washington, on October 25 to 27, 1993.

The Executive Director, the Deputy Director and the Secretary attended the Commission’s First Annual Meeting held in Vancouver, B.C., Canada, on November 1 to 5, 1993.

The Executive Director attended FAO’s *Ad Hoc* Consultation on the Role of Regional Fishery Agencies in Relation to High Seas Fishery Statistics held in La Jolla, California on December 13 to 16, 1993.

The Commission was invited to be represented by observers at (a) the regular meetings of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, and (b) the Statutory Meeting of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. No NPAFC observers were designated to represent the Commission at these meetings.

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VII. REPORTS ON THE INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

The library, publications and files of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission (INPFC) were contributed to the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC) on its termination. NPAFC is now responsible for maintaining the library and archives of INPFC and responding to public requests for INPFC document files.

Unfinished INPFC publications at the time of INPFC's dissolution continued to be published by NPAFC, funded by INPFC Reserve Funds. They are as follows:

1. 1992/93 Annual Reports (English and Japanese) were published and distributed in October 1993

2. 1990 Statistical Yearbook was published and distributed in June 1993


   English version of Bulletin 52 (Continent of Origin of Salmonids South of 46°N) was published and distributed in June 1993


Unfinished INPFC Publications as at December 31, 1993:

### APPENDIX 1  Budget for Fiscal Year 1993 and 1993/94

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1993 Feb-Jun</th>
<th>1993/94 Jul-June (adopted in Nov.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personnel Services</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Permanent Personnel</td>
<td>$59,000</td>
<td>169,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Temporary Personnel</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Benefits</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Overtime</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Total</strong></td>
<td>68,500</td>
<td>196,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other than Personnel Services</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Travel</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Communications</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>16,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) Contractual Services</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>104,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) Printing</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>(5) Rentals</td>
<td>4,300</td>
<td>50,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>(6) Supplies</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>9,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>(7) Equipment</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Miscellaneous</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) Moving Expense</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>57,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Total</strong></td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>324,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand total</strong></td>
<td>96,500</td>
<td>520,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INCOME</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution from INPFC</td>
<td>96,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions from the Parties</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>520,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus: Estimated interest income</td>
<td></td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Transfer to Working Capital Fund)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appropriation from Each Country</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>$130,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 2

HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE NORTH PACIFIC ANADROMOUS FISH COMMISSION
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

The North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission and the Government of Canada, wishing to conclude an agreement respecting the establishment in Canada of the headquarters of the Commission in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article VIII of the Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean, done at Ottawa on September 20, 1991, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

The North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) shall have in Canada the legal capacities of a body corporate, including the capacity to contract, to acquire and dispose of property, and to institute legal proceedings.

ARTICLE 2

The Commission, its property and its assets, wherever located and by whomsoever held, shall enjoy immunity from every form of judicial process except in so far as in any particular case the Executive Director of the Secretariat of the Commission has expressly waived its immunity. Such waiver shall be understood not to extend to any measure of execution, save with the express consent of the Executive Director of the Secretariat of the Commission. The Commission shall establish guidelines as to the circumstances in which the Executive Director may waive any immunity of the Commission, and as to the method in which any such waiver shall be made.

ARTICLE 3

The property and assets of the Commission, wherever located and by whomsoever held, shall be immune from search, requisition, confiscation, expropriation and any other form of interference, whether by executive, administrative, judicial, or legislative action, except with the consent of and under the conditions agreed to by the Executive Director of the Secretariat of the Commission. This Article shall not prevent the reasonable application of fire protection regulations.

ARTICLE 4

The archives and documents of the Commission shall be inviolable at any time wherever they may be.

ARTICLE 5

The Commission, its assets, income, and other property shall be:

(a) exempt from all direct taxes except for charges for public utility services;
(b) exempt from customs duties and taxes in respect of articles imported or exported by the Commission in the furtherance of its function; articles imported under such exemption shall not be sold or disposed of in Canada except under conditions agreed to by the Government of Canada.

(c) exempt from any prohibition or restriction on import, export or sale of its publications, and exempt from customs duties and excise taxes in respect thereof.

ARTICLE 6

All representatives of Member States of the Commission shall, while exercising their functions and during their journeys to and from the place of meeting, enjoy in Canada the privileges and immunities necessary for the independent performance of their function, and in particular immunity from personal arrest or detention and from seizure of their personal baggage, inviolability of all papers and documents, and, in respect of words spoken or written and all acts done by them in their capacity as representatives, immunity from legal process of every kind. The immunity from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts done by them in discharging their duties as representatives shall continue to be accorded, notwithstanding that the persons concerned have ceased to be representatives of Member States. Such immunity may be waived only by the Government of the Member State. For the purpose of this Agreement, representatives shall include alternate representatives, experts and advisors to representatives.

ARTICLE 7

The President of the Commission, and the Vice-President when acting as President, shall, while exercising the functions of the President, and during their journeys to and from the place of meeting, or to and from the Secretariat, enjoy in Canada the privileges and immunities necessary for the independent performance of their function, and in particular immunity from personal arrest or detention and from seizure of their personal baggage, inviolability of all papers and documents, and, in respect of words spoken or written and all acts done by them in the capacity of President, immunity from legal process of every kind. The immunity from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts done by them in the capacity of President shall continue to be accorded, notwithstanding that the person concerned is no longer the President or acting as President. Such immunity may be waived only by the Commission.

ARTICLE 8

Except in so far as in any particular case any privilege or immunity is waived by the Executive Director of the Secretariat of the Commission, or, in a case involving the immunities of the Executive Director, by the President of the Commission, officers of the Commission shall:

1. (a) be immune from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts performed by them in their official capacity;

(b) be immune, together with their spouses and members of their families forming part of their households, from immigration restrictions and alien registration;

(c) be immune from national service obligations;

(d) be given, together with their spouses and members of their family forming part of their households, the same repatriation facilities in times of international crisis as diplomatic agents;
(e) be accorded the same privileges in respect to exchange facilities as are accorded to officials of comparable ranks forming part of diplomatic missions in Canada;

(f) have the right to import free of duty their furniture and effects, including motor vehicles but not including spirituous liquors, at the time of first taking up their post in Canada;

(g) be exempt from taxation on the salaries and emoluments paid to them by the Commission.

2. The immunity from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts done by them in their capacity as officers of the Commission shall continue to be accorded, notwithstanding that the person concerned is no longer an officer of the Commission.

ARTICLE 9

No person shall be entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded in Article 8 unless and until the name and status of such person shall have been duly notified to the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada.

ARTICLE 10

An officer of the Commission who is a Canadian citizen or a person admitted to Canada for permanent residence as defined by applicable Canadian immigration legislation shall enjoy only those privileges and immunities set forth in paragraph 1 (a), (b), and (c) of Article 8.

ARTICLE 11

Experts performing missions for the Commission shall be accorded such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions during the period of their missions.

ARTICLE 12

The Commission shall cooperate at all times with the appropriate Canadian authorities to facilitate the proper administration of justice, secure the observance of Canadian laws and regulations, and prevent the occurrence of any abuse in connection with the privileges, immunities, and facilities mentioned in this Agreement.

ARTICLE 13

Any dispute between the Commission and the Government of Canada concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement or any supplementary agreement, which is not settled by negotiation or other agreed mode of settlement, shall be referred to a tribunal of three arbitrators for final decision. One arbitrator shall be designated by the President of the Commission, and another by the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada. The two arbitrators shall appoint a third arbitrator.
ARTICLE 14

1. This Agreement will enter into force on the date of its signature.

2. This Agreement may be revised at the request of either Party. To do so, the two Parties shall consult on the modification in question. In the event that their negotiations should fail to produce an agreement within the period of one year, this Agreement may be renounced by either Party, upon giving notice of two years.

Masahiro Ishikawa
For the North Pacific
Anadromous Fish Commission

Victor Rabinovitch
For the Government
of Canada

DONE at Ottawa, Ont. on October 29, 1993 and at Vancouver on November 3, 1993, in duplicate, in the English and French languages, each version being equally authentic.
APPENDIX 3  Terms of Reference for the Committee on Finance and Administration

[The separation of the Committee on Enforcement, Finance and Administration into two committees was decided at the First Annual Meeting. (See section V. 14 of this report - page 61.) Amended terms of reference was adopted by the Committee through correspondence on March 31, 1994.]

The terms of reference for the committee are addressed in Articles VIII, X and XI, the Financial Rules, the Rules of Procedure and shall include other related matters which may be referred to it by the Commission.
APPENDIX 4  Terms of Reference for the Committee on Enforcement

[The separation of the Committee on Enforcement, Finance and Administration into two committees was decided at the First Annual Meeting. (See section V. 14 of this report - page 61.) Amended terms of reference was adopted by the Committee through correspondence on March 31, 1994.]

The terms of reference for the committee are addressed in Articles III, IV, V, VI and IX of the Convention. Other matters may be referred to it by the Commission.

The Committee shall exchange information on:

(1) enforcement efforts, strategies and plans;

(2) trade and suspected trafficking in anadromous fish taken in violation of the provisions of the Convention;

(3) attempts by fishing vessels to avoid compliance with the Convention and actions taken by the flag state to prevent such attempts;

(4) unauthorized fishing activity conducted by fishing vessels of Parties and non-Parties in the Convention Area;

(5) flag state enforcement actions taken against vessels violating the provisions of the Convention;

(6) domestic measures, including penalties, with respect to fishing in the Convention Area; and

(7) other matters, as appropriate.

Enforcement duties could also include:

(1) receiving, from the Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics "cruise schedules" for scientific research in the Convention Area when such schedules become available;

(2) conducting work, as necessary, on a Certificate of Origin program;

(3) creating any sub-committees as necessary to carry out the functions of the Committee;

(4) developing recommendations for the Commission to make proposals to the Parties for the enactment of schedules of equivalent penalties for activities contrary to the Convention;

(5) considering possible means to relieve the damage which may be suffered by a State of origin as a result of fishing in violation of this Convention;

(6) developing recommendations to the Commission for additional action to be taken by the Parties to ensure effective and diligent enforcement;

(7) making recommendations to the Commission to invite any State or entity not party to the Convention to consult with respect to scientific matters relating to the conservation of anadromous stocks and ecologically-related species;

(8) making recommendations to the Commission to avoid or reduce incidental taking of anadromous fish in the Convention Area;

(9) other duties, as appropriate.
APPENDIX 5  Interim Terms of Reference for the Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics

The terms of reference for the committee are pursuant to Articles VII, VIII and IX of the Convention. Other matters may be referred to it by the Commission. In particular, the committee shall not be limited to, but on an interim basis, shall:

(1) review and coordinate the collection and exchange of scientific data and collection of specimens of anadromous species;

(2) coordinate and assess scientific studies to ensure the identification of the location of origin of anadromous stocks migrating in the Convention Area and areas adjacent to it;

(3) ensure the availability of scientific information and views on ecologically-related species, including the impact of by-catches in related fisheries of species of concern designated by the Commission;

(4) develop appropriate observer programs to collect fishing information in the Convention Area for the purpose of scientific research on anadromous stocks and, as appropriate, ecologically-related species;

(5) coordinate scientific exchanges, seminars, workshops, field research, and data analyses;

(6) make recommendations to the Commission for the conservation in the Convention Area of anadromous stocks and ecologically-related species of concern designated by the Commission;

(7) make recommendations to the Commission to avoid or reduce incidental taking of anadromous fish in the Convention Area;

(8) review proposed scientific research programs in accordance with Article VII paragraph 6 of the Convention;

(9) identify ecologically-related species which may be designated by the Commission as being of concern;

(10) create sub-committees necessary to carry out the functions of the committee;

(11) review and approve reports submitted for publication and make recommendations regarding other reports to be published;

(12) prepare a report annually for the Commission.

The Committee shall also:

(1) make recommendations to the Commission on cooperation, as appropriate, with PICES and other relevant international organizations to obtain the best available information, including scientific advice, to further the attainment of the objectives of the Convention;

(2) make recommendations to the Commission to invite any State or entity not party to the Convention to consult with respect to scientific matters relating to the conservation of anadromous stocks and ecologically-related species;

(3) consider other matters as referred to it by the Commission.
APPENDIX 6

LIST OF DOCUMENTS—1993

This is a list of working papers, manuscripts, meeting reports, etc. which have been assigned document numbers since the commencement of the Commission on February 21, 1993. The committee or sub-committee for which use or disposition of each document was primarily intended is shown in the right hand column. The abbreviations used are:

CEFA—E = Committee on Enforcement, Finance and Administration—re Enforcement
CEFA—F&A = Committee on Enforcement, Finance and Administration—re Finance and Administration
CSRS = Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics

An asterisk following the document number indicates that the document is not available for general distribution for some reason; an indication of the reason is shown in parentheses after the title. The abbreviations used in this connection are:

Printout = computer printout (usually single copy)
SS = short of copies or single copy
Pub. = submitted for publication
Int. = internal use only
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Doc. No.</th>
<th>Origin of Documents</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>AUTHOR &amp; DATE</th>
<th>Rec’d By Secretariat</th>
<th>Committee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>List of Documents—1993</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Rev. 1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2*</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>Summary Minutes of First Session of the inaugural Meeting (Int.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3*</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>Summary Minutes of Second Session of the Inaugural Meeting (Int.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5*</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>Report of the Sub-Committee on Enforcement (Int.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>Species Ecologically Related to North Pacific Salmonids</td>
<td>NMFS, Seattle, June 1993</td>
<td>June 4, 1993</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>A Canadian View on Anadromous Fisheries Science Activities in the North Pacific</td>
<td>Fisheries &amp; Oceans, Ottawa, June 1993</td>
<td>June 18, 1993</td>
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<td>(Rev. 1)</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
<td>Canadian Proposal Concerning the Interim Workplan for the Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics of NPAFC</td>
<td>Fisheries &amp; Oceans, Ottawa, June 1993</td>
<td>June 24, 1993</td>
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<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>Report of the Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics (Int.)</td>
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<td>11*</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>Report on Financial Situation in the Current Fiscal Year (1993/94) (Int.)</td>
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<td>Agenda for the 1993 1st Annual Meeting, Plenary Sessions</td>
<td>Sept., 1993</td>
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<td>Oct., 1993</td>
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<td>List of Material and Data Exchanges 1992/93</td>
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<td>28 Japan</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Japan's View on Conception of Salmon Research for the Committee on Scientific Research and Statistics</td>
<td>Fisheries Agency of Japan, Sept. 1993</td>
<td>Oct. 12, 1993</td>
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<td>Russia</td>
<td>Catch Data and Salmon Enhancement Production in Russia</td>
<td>TINRO, Vladivostok Nov. 1993</td>
<td>Nov. 2, 1993</td>
<td>CSRS</td>
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<td>List of Participants—1993</td>
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