

**Intersessional Meeting  
of the  
Scientific and Technical Committee  
for the  
Convention on the Conservation and Management  
of Pollock Resources  
in the Central Bering Sea**

**2-4 September 1998  
Seattle, Washington**

- 1. Report of the Enforcement/Management Group**
- 2. Report of the Science Group**



## Table of Contents

### **Section 1. Enforcement /Management Group Intersessional Report**

#### **Introduction**

- Attachments:**
- 1 - Meeting Agenda**
  - 2 - Meeting Participants**
  - 3 - U.S. Outline for Pollock Catch Weight Estimation Procedures**
  - 4 - Russian Transparency Proposal**
  - 5 - Japan's Comments on U.S. Management System Proposal**
  - 6 - Poland's Comments on U.S. Management System Proposal**
  - 7 - Japan's Management System Proposal**

### **Section 2. Science Group Meeting Report**

#### **Introduction**

- Attachments:**
- 1 - Meeting Agenda**
  - 2 - List of participants**
  - 3 - Status of Bering Sea Basin Fishery, (AFSC, USA)**
  - 4 - Information about Polish fishing trial, (Poland)**
  - 5 - Cruise results of mid-water trawl survey, (FAJ, Japan)**
  - 6 - NOAA Ship MILLER FREEMAN Cruise No.98-02, (AFSC, USA)**
  - 7 - Walleye pollock (*Theragra chalcogramma*) abundance, (USA)**
  - 8 - Stock assessment and fishery evaluation report, (USA)**
  - 9 - Pollock stock assessment documents. (Russia)**
  - 10 - Report from the Second Workshop on Ageing, (AFSC, USA)**
  - 11 - Outline of cruise plan for echo integration, (NRIFSF, FAJ, Japan)**
  - 12 - Pollock genetic stock structure: Sampling, (AFSC, USA)**
  - 13 - Cruise plan for Polish fishing trial operations on pollock, (Poland)**



**ENFORCEMENT/MANAGEMENT GROUP INTERSESSIONAL  
THE CONVENTION FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF POLLOCK  
RESOURCES IN THE CENTRAL BERING SEA  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, USA  
02-04 SEPTEMBER 1998**

*Report*

Delegations from the People's Republic of China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Poland, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America participated in an intersessional meeting of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Pollock Resources in the Central Bering Sea, Scientific and Technical Committee's Enforcement/Management Group (the Group). This meeting was held in Seattle, Washington, USA, September 02-04, 1998. Captain J.V. O'Shea, U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), was elected Chair. LCDR Dwight Mathers, USCG, was elected Rapporteur.

The Group continued to develop measures and programs for the management of pollock fishing in the Convention Area, when the Allowable Harvest Level (AHL) is other than zero.

The Group discussed the Trial Fishing Terms and Conditions for 1999. The Group agreed that each Party planning to conduct trial fishing in 1999 should be prepared to present Trial Fishing Proposals at the Third Annual Conference. It recommended that the Trial Fishing Terms and Conditions for 1999 (the "Terms") should be the same used for 1998, except several Parties sought clarification of the first sentence regarding two vessels; does this mean no more than any two vessels or two specifically identified vessels. Poland submitted a Cruise Plan for Trial Fishing in 1999.

The Group discussed the placement and number of observers required by Article XI. There was considerable discussion of Poland's proposal on this issue submitted at last year's S&T Committee Meeting, but the Group did not reach consensus on the issue. The Group agreed to study Poland's proposal for further discussions at the Third Annual Conference.

Next, the Group discussed how the catch weight on board vessels fishing in the Convention Area would be determined. The United States presented the results of a recent evaluation of three methods used in the United States and provided the Group with a report of the evaluation. The Group agreed that this was a very complicated issue and each Party had its own preferred methods. The United States and Russia indicated that the Parties needed to agree on the most accurate and cost effective method (or methods) to be used by fishing vessels of all the Parties to best conserve and manage the pollock stocks. The Group agreed that a workshop on this issue may be beneficial in the future, but prior to that, each Party agreed to prepare an issue paper describing the catch estimate methods it used and its preferred method. The United States prepared and distributed an outline of information (Attachment 3) that each Party should include in this paper, with the understanding that the Parties may submit any additional information. The United

States asked that the reports be submitted to the United States via official channels prior to the Third Annual Conference and indicated that it would circulate the reports to the other Parties.

The Group discussed Transparency and received a proposal from the Russian Delegation (Attachment 4). The Group agreed that the Transparency issue be referred to the Procedures Group. The Chair recommended that each Party submit the Russian proposal to its transparency experts, may transmit any comments or questions on the proposal through official channels, and be prepared to discuss the proposal at a Procedures Group Meeting during the Third Annual Conference.

The Group discussed several components of a Management System that would apply when fishing for pollock resumes in the Convention Area. Japan and Poland submitted written comments (Attachments 5 and 6) on the United States' proposal submitted last year and Japan submitted its own proposal (Attachment 7). Japan's proposal addressed an Individual National Quota (INQ) system and the United States' proposal addressed a non-INQ management system in accordance with the Convention. There was considerable discussion on establishing a fishing season. Some of the Parties favored a year round fishery and other Parties supported a specific time frame for fishing. It was agreed to continue work on the development of both the United States' and Japan's Management Plan proposals. The United States indicated that it would respond to Japan and Poland's written comments and that the Parties would use the time before the Third Annual Conference to respond to both proposals so they can be discussed at that meeting.

Finally, the Group discussed whether data from the fishing vessel master or the observer aboard the vessel should be used to manage the fishery. Some of the Parties felt that both sets of data should be used and if there were differences between the two data sets then the flag State should be required to investigate the discrepancies and provide an explanation to the S&T. The Group noted that this issue was closely related to the method used to estimate catch and did not reach consensus on which data set should be used.

- Attachments:
- 1 – Meeting Agenda
  - 2 – Meeting Participants
  - 3 – U.S. Outline for Pollock Catch Weight Estimation Procedures
  - 4 – Russian Transparency Proposal
  - 5 – Japan's Comments on U.S. Management System Proposal
  - 6 – Poland's Comments on U.S. Management System Proposal
  - 7 – Japan's Management System Proposal

**MEETING OF THE ENFORCEMENT/MANAGEMENT GROUP  
OF THE SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE CONVENTION FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF POLLOCK  
RESOURCES IN THE CENTRAL BERING SEA  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, USA  
02-04 SEPTEMBER 1998**

*Agenda*

- A. Election of the Chair and Rapporteur
- B. Enforcement Issues
  - B.1. Trial fishing terms and conditions for 1999
  - B.2. U.S. Presentation on Catch Estimation Methods
  - B.3. Placement of observers aboard flag-state and non flag-state vessels
  - B.4. Estimation of catch
- C. Transparency Issues
- D. Management Issues/System
  - D.1. INQ Fishery and Olympic Fishery
  - D.2. Fishing Season
  - D.3. Data to manage the fishery-vessel and/or observer data





**ENFORCEMENT/MANAGEMENT GROUP  
PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE CONSERVATION AND  
MANAGEMENT OF POLLOCK RESOURCES IN THE CENTRAL BERING  
SEA**

September 02-04, 1998 - Seattle, Washington, USA

***DELEGATION OF JAPAN***

Mr. Ichiro Kanto  
Head of Delegation  
Fisheries Policy Planning Department  
Fisheries Agency of Japan

Mr. Shoichi Takayama  
Far Seas Fisheries Division  
Resource Management Department, Fisheries Agency of Japan

Mr. Noriaki Takagi  
Executive Secretary  
Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association

***DELEGATION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA***

Mr. Liu Xiuabing  
Head of Delegation  
Assistant Consultant, Divisions of International Cooperation  
Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture

Mr. Zhou Maoliang  
Deputy Manager  
Shanghai Deep Sea Fisheries Corporation

***DELEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA***

Mr. Shim Dong Hyun  
Director  
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

Mr. Yang Won-Seok  
National Fisheries Research and Development Institute

Mr. Kim Tae-Won  
Deputy Director  
Korea Deep Sea Fishing Association

***DELEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND***

Dr. Jerzy Kleniewski  
Consul of Poland, Ministry of Transportation and Maritime Economic Affairs  
Polish Consulate General, New York, NY

Ms. Anna Radomska  
Ministry of Transportation and Maritime Economic Affairs  
Warsaw

Mr. Stanislaw Kasperek  
Advisor  
"GRYF" Fishing Company, Szczecin

Mr. Tadeusz Czerwinski  
Advisor  
"ODRA" Fishing Company, Swinoujscie

***DELEGATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION***

Dr. Vladimir Bourkanov  
Head of Kamchatrybvod

***DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA***

U.S. Department of State

Mr. Stetson Tinkham  
Head of Delegation  
Senior Pacific Fishery Officer  
Office of Marine Conservation

National Marine Fisheries Service

Dr. William Karp  
Alaska Fisheries Science Center  
Seattle, Washington

Mr. David Flannagan  
Officer of Enforcement, Juneau, Alaska

Mr. William Hines  
Office of the Regional Director, Juneau, Alaska

Mr. Galen Tromble  
Groundfish Manager, Alaska Region

Mr. Paul Niemeier  
Sustainable Fisheries, Silver Spring, Maryland

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Mr. Jonathan Pollard  
Associate General Counsel for Fisheries, Juneau, Alaska

United States Coast Guard

Captain J.V. O'Shea  
Chief, Maritime Plans, Policy, and Operations  
17<sup>th</sup> District, Juneau, Alaska

LCDR Dwight T. Mathers  
Coast Guard Liaison Officer  
Department of State, Washington D.C.

LT E.J. Marohn  
Graduate Student  
School of Marine Affairs, University of Washington

LT Lisa Ragone  
Graduate Student  
School of Marine Affairs, University of Washington

ADVISORS

Mr. Alvin R. Burch  
Alaska Draggers Association

Ms. Francine Bennis  
Alaska Marine Conservation Council

Mr. Paul MacGregor  
At-Sea Processors Association

Mr. Dennis Austin  
Washington State Department of Fisheries and Wildlife

Mr. Brent Paine  
Executive Director  
United Catcher Boats



OUTLINE FOR CATCH WEIGHT ESTIMATION PROCEDURES USED IN POLLOCK FISHERIES.

(Submit separate paper for each method used.)

Description of Method

How Does this method account for total catch of pollock and other species, including fish that are not retained or processed?

If method utilizes volumetric measurements:

- 1) Are actual measurements recorded or just the resulting weight calculation?
- 2) What pollock density factor (metric tons per cubic meter) is used?
- 3) How was this density factor determined? (for example.....scientific research or historic industry practice, etc.)

If method utilizes conversion to round weight from product weights and product recovery rates (IE. average weight of product obtained from a whole fish):

- 1) What product recovery rates are utilized for those conversions?
- 2) How are these product recovery rates determined?
- 3) How is the weight of fish not retained for processing determined?

Describe attributes of utilizing this method of catch weight determinations.

Describe drawbacks of utilizing this method of catch weight determinations.

If more than <sup>one</sup> ~~two~~ methods of catch weight determinations are utilized by vessels of your nation, which is the preferred method of choice?

- 1) Could all vessels of the nation utilize the preferred method?

[Please attach the results of any scientific evaluation of this method conducted by your nation.]



**Proposal of the Russian Federation to the Rules of Procedure of Annual Conference and of the Scientific and Technical Committee of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Pollock Resources in the Central Bering Sea Regarding the Admission of Observers to its Meetings**

1. Any non-Party shall be eligible to participate as observer in plenary meetings of the Annual Conference and meetings of the Scientific and Technical Committee on the basis of unanimous decision of the Parties.
2. Parties may take by consensus during the foregoing meeting of the Annual Conference the decision to invite a non-Party to attend the plenary meetings of the future Annual Conference and meetings of the Scientific and Technical Committee.
3. Any other non-Party wishing to participate as observer in plenary meetings of the Annual Conference and meetings of the Scientific and Technical Committee, shall notify the Party hosting the meeting of an Annual Conference of its request to participate at least 90 days in advance of the meeting.
4. The Party hosting the meeting of the Annual Conference shall notify the other Parties to the Convention of the request received from that non-Party at latest 20 days after the receipt of the notification
5. Any eligible non-Party expressing a desire to participate as observer may do so unless any Party to the Convention formally objects for cause in writing at least 30 days prior to the beginning of the meeting.
6. The Party hosting the meeting of the Annual Conference shall notify the non-Party of the decision of the Parties to the Convention.

7. Any intergovernmental organisation known for its activity in the sphere of conservation and management of the marine living resources shall be eligible to participate as observer in plenary meetings of the Annual Conference and meetings of the Scientific and Technical Committee on the basis of a unanimous decision of the Parties.
8. The intergovernmental organisation is granted the permission to attend the Annual Conference and meetings of the Scientific and Technical Committee according to the procedure described in para. 3 - 6.
9. Any non-governmental organisation, national or international, known for its activity in the sphere of conservation and management of the marine living resources shall be eligible to participate as observer in plenary meetings of the Annual Conference and meetings of the Scientific and Technical Committee on the basis of a unanimous decision of the Parties.
10. The non-governmental organisation is granted the permission to attend the Annual Conference and meetings of the Scientific and Technical Committee according to the procedure described in para. 3 - 6.
11. Any non-governmental organisation described in para.9 and participating as observer in plenary meetings of the Annual Conference and meetings of the Scientific and Technical Committee shall pay in the registration fee equivalent to \_\_\_ US dollars.
12. The meetings of other subsidiary bodies of the Convention shall not be open to the observers
13. Any observer admitted to a meeting may:
  - a) attend the meetings, as set forth above, but may not vote;
  - b) make oral statements during the meeting upon the invitation of the presiding officer.

GCAK  
907 586726308/13/98 THU 15:28 FAX 907 5887263  
18:24 08/13/98



- c) distribute documents at meetings; and
- d) engage in other activities, as appropriate and as approved by the presiding officer.

14. Upon the request of any Party to the Convention or the presiding officer the attendance to any plenary meeting of the Annual Conference and meetings of the Scientific and Technical Committee may be limited to Parties only.
15. All observers admitted to plenary meetings of the Annual Conference and meetings of the Scientific and Technical Committee shall be sent or otherwise receive the same documentation generally available to the Parties to the Convention and their representatives.
16. All observers admitted to plenary meetings of the Annual Conference and meetings of the Scientific and Technical Committee shall comply with these and all other rules and procedures applicable to other participants in the meeting.

907 5867263  
GCAK

08/13/98 18:25  
08/13/98 THU 15:29 FAX 907 5867283



## Comments on Donut Hole Management from Shingo OTA

According to the "REPORT OF THE SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF POLLOCK RESOURCES IN THE CENTRAL BERING SEA, 5.8.", Japan submits the following written comments to the United States on the "United States Proposal for A MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN THE CENTRAL BERING SEA", with the general comments on the management system provided in Part 2 of the Annex of the Convention :

### I. General Comments on the management system

Japan understands that the United States Proposal was made for the purpose of establishing the management system provided for in Part 2 of the Annex of the Convention.

Japan insisted "olympic" fishery as the management system at the past conferences.

Taking into consideration of the total fishery resources and fishing capacity of the Parties, Japan found, however, that the implementation of "olympic" fishery would not provide sufficient fishing term for the parties and bring the result of depriving each Party of the flexibility in making its own fishery plan.

Japan also found that the implementation of "olympic" fishery would involve much technical and practical difficulties in the monitoring of fisheries and for the determination of the fishery closure date and ways of its announcement.

From these points of view, Japan is now planning to propose a management system including INQ fishery, not "olympic" fishery, in the next meeting on compliance.

### II. Comments on the U.S. proposal

1. Because the U.S. proposal was made for the purpose of establishing the management system provided for in Part 2 of the Annex of the Convention, a description of "THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM provided in PART 2 OF THE ANNEX OF THE CONVENTION" should be added in the title of the U.S. proposal.

#### 2. "II.1. Fishing Season"

Japan understands that, in order to avoid unnecessary financial burden, long term fishing season should be established.

All the Parties should be reminded of the past experience of the operations of Japanese fishing vessels within the U.S. 200mile-waters that the fishing operations of all the year round have resulted in comparatively adequate utilizations and reproductions of the pollock resources.

Taking into consideration of such backgrounds, Japan considers that 1 February would be practical as the starting date of fisheries and 31 December would be the most suitable as the closure date of fisheries.

#### 3. "II.2. Individual National Quota (INQ)"

Japan is ready to discuss on the introduction of a INQ fishery .

4. "11.3. "Olympic" fishery";

(a) As mentioned above , Japan is now planning to propose a management system including INQ fishery ,not " Olympic " fishery .

Concerning the Central Managing Agency (CMA) and the Managing Agency (MA) mentioned in the U.S. proposal , Japan would like to examine carefully from various aspects including Japanese legal system .

(b) "Required Information"

1. We have already established the procedure of check-in report (at least 48 hours before) to the U.S. coast guard, so that the U.S. proposal may become the additional and/or duplicable to the existing procedure.

In order to simplify the procedures and prevent the mistakes of reporting by fishing vessels, the Parties should further discuss on the simplification of this report taking into consideration of the existing procedure.

2. With regard to the item of "daily harvesting and/or processing capacity" contained in a check-in report, Japan understands that this kind of information would not be changed frequently so that it is better to include this item in the list of fishing vessels, which should be submitted to the other Parties in advance in accordance with a Central Bering Sea Observer Program.

3. With regard to involvement of the items of amount of other species caught, all bycatch and discards in a check-in report , Japan would like to suggest that these items should be deleted from required items in a check-in report because fishermen are required too much burden .

4. With regard to the item of catch-per-unit-effort-of-pollock, Japan would like to suggest that this item should be reported by the manner of "metric tons per day" instead of the "metric tons per hour", as this manner would be enough to maintain the implementation of the management system.

5. With regard to the time basis of a check-in report, Japan would like to suggest to adopt the GMT basis instead of the ALT basis, as all Parties already agreed the GMT basis in the manners for a filling of the fishing diary and, therefore, the adoption of the ALT basis may cause the unnecessary mistakes at report making.

The GMT basis would also become the most universal measure among all the Parties.

(c) "Fishery Monitoring Procedure"

1. With regard to the treatment of missing date of daily harvest amount, Japan understands the purport of the U.S. proposal . However, Japan would like to

discuss on this point in later stage , if necessary .

2. As mentioned above , the "A.I.T." should be replaced by the "G.M.T." .

#### 5. " III.2 ENFORCEMENT

With regard to this item , the U.S. proposal may become the additional and /or duplicable to the existing procedure of the announcement .

For this reason , the U.S. proposal should be discussed on taking into the account of the simplification of announcement and prevention of the mistakes of reporting by fishing vessels .

Further ,concerning the other points mentioned in the III-2 of U.S. proposal , Japan considers that the necessity of these points should be discussed in later stage .



Polish remarks to the „United States Proposal for  
A MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN THE  
CENTRAL BERING SEA”

Conservation and Management Measures

**1. Fishing Season**

In the Annex, Part 2 the Convention the definition „a starting date” exists and there is nothing about „a fishing season”. Polish proposal is: „The starting day for the fishery on pollock in the Central Bering Sea shall start on 1-th of January each year and last to the time when the Annual Harvest Level (AHL) is exhausted”.

**Comments**

Fishing seasons are usually established for protecting the spawning period, juvenile fish or for protecting the other species passing through the fishing grounds. There are no such reasons in the Central Bering Sea.

**2. Individual National Quota (INQs)**

Polish approach to distribution of AHL is based on two criteria: historical base (the catch level) and geographical approach. This proposal can be presented at the meeting of Science and Technical Committee. If that proposal is rejected we will support US suggestion on equal division of the AHL among the six Parties.

**3. „Olympic” fishery**

Poland oppose to the „Olympic” system of fishery for pollock for the following reasons:

- The „Olympic” system does not serve the goal of rational utilisation of the fish stocks. This system commences a „race for fish” with increased investment in larger vessels and a shortening of the fishing season.
- The „Olympic” system has been subjected to the criticism of many states, international fishing organisations, as well as individual fishermen.
- The „Olympic” system, in the case of the Bering Sea, would greatly favour coastal states.

The US proposal does not take into consideration the subparagraphs (b) and © Annex part 2 which obliged to „take into account the applicable fishing effort of each party, the harvesting and processing capacity of the fishing vessels that may be involved, and their relative efficiency; not prejudice the opportunity for fishing vessels of all Parties to participate in the fishery”.





JAPANESE PROPOSAL FOR A MANAGEMENT SYSTEM  
IN THE CENTRAL BERING SEA,  
WHICH SHOULD BE PROVIDED IN THE PART 2  
OF THE ANNEX OF THE CONVENTION

1. Each Parties shall establish the next year's INQs on the basis of the next year's AHL, as follows:
  - (1) In case that AHL was determined at other than 0 and less than 190,000MT, equal division of AHL among Parties will be established as INQs for each Parties.
  - (2) In case that AHL was determined at more than 190,000MT, INQs shall be determined by consensus at the Annual Conference.
  - (3) In case that each Parties have experienced 3 years(times) the establishment of next year's INQs in accordance with the procedures of (1) above, the next years INQ's after 4th year(time) shall be established, in spite of the provision of (1) above, as follows:
    - (a) If the total catch amount of the latest 3 years attained more than 50% of its total amount of AHLs, 50% of AHL would be divided equally among Parties and the rest 50% of AHL would be divided in accordance with the ratio of the catch amount of the latest 3 years of each Parties.
    - (b) If the total catch amount of the latest 3 years did not attain 50% of its total amount of AHLs, equal division of AHL among Parties would be established as the next year's INQs for each Parties.
2. Starting date for the fisheries is 1 January .
3. A program for effective monitoring of catch and procedures of closing the fishery
  - (1) Each Parties are responsible for establishment of monitoring catch, procedures of closing the fishery and implementations of them.

Therefore, each Parties shall establish the most effective and suitable program and procedures in accordance with their fisheries

situations.

(2) Each Parties shall inform the monthly pollock-catch amount (MT:XX.X) to the representative Party, who is appointed from Parties in order, until 5th day of next month. If 5th day is holiday, it should be informed until the latest working day.

(3) The representative Party should prepare the list of monthly pollock-catch data and distribute it to other Parties immediately.

If the total catch amount of the Party was reached to INQ, the representative Party should notify the recommendation of immediate close of fisheries to its Party.

(4) Each Parties should submit the final pollock-catch data of the last year and the provisional catch data of this year at the Annual Conference.

If any Parties closed fisheries, they should notify the closed date and provisional catch data to other Parties immediately.

(5) For making schedules of boarding observers, each Parties should notify the fishing plan to other Parties until the date of six weeks advance of the starting day of fishing operation within the Convention Area.

If the fishing plan was amended after notification, the Party should notify the amendment of its plan to other Parties.

These amendment should be notified at least six weeks advance of the starting day of fishing operation within the Convention Area, unless it was caused by weather, sea conditions or other unavoidable incident.

The fishing plan should include at least the specific informations of fishing vessels and of individual plans of each fishing trips.

4. This management system may be revised in any time, if necessary, by the consensus of Parties.

A CASE STUDY OF INQ ESTABLISHMENT BY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF JAPAN PROPOSED

YEAR	AHL	INQ	AMOUNT OF CATCH	NOTE
<u>2000</u> (1st year)	60,000	A=10,000 B=10,000 C=10,000 D=10,000 E=10,000 F=10,000	A=0 B=5,000 C=10,000 D=0 E=10,000 F=10,000	(1st year of beginning 3years) INQs are established by equal division of AHL among 6 Parties.
<u>2001</u> ( - )	0	-	-	This year is not included in a year of beginning 3years.
<u>2002</u> (2nd year)	120,000	A=20,000 B=20,000 C=20,000 D=20,000 E=20,000 F=20,000	A=10,000 B=20,000 C=0 D=15,000 E=10,000 F=5,000	(2nd year of beginning 3years) INQs are established by equal division of AHL among 6 Parties.
<u>2003</u> (3rd year)	120,000	A=20,000 B=20,000 C=20,000 D=20,000 E=20,000 F=20,000	A=0 B=10,000 C=20,000 D=15,000 E=10,000 F=10,000	(last year of beginning 3years) INQs are established by equal division of AHL among 6 Parties.
<u>2004</u> (4th year)	120,000	A=10,000+3,750 =13,750 B=10,000+13,125 =23,125 C=10,000+11,250 =21,250 D=10,000+11,250 =21,250 E=10,000+11,250 =21,250 F=10,000+15,675 =25,675	A=? B=? C=? D=? E=? F=?	- As total catch of the latest 3years is 160,000 and more than 50% of total AHLs(300,000), 50% of AHL is divided equally and rest 50% is divided in accordance with the 3years catch ratio of Parties.  - 3years catch ratio: A:10,000/160,000=6.25% B:35,000/160,000=21.875% C:30,000/160,000=18.75% D:30,000/160,000=18.75% E:30,000/160,000=18.75% F:25,000/160,000=15.625%