

John-boy

From: "Ian Brown" <idecals@mts.net>
Date: Saturday, April 10, 2010 4:33 PM
To: <john-boy@sustainabletuna.com>
Subject: High seas driftnet fishery
Hi John

My name is Ian Brown, I am a retired Canadian DFO officer, the one who worked with your Richard Severtson on the high seas salmon undercover operation. We were well aware of the problems and so were the governments involved, nothing has really changed. I find it incredible that all of North America is simply being run through the mill and the corruption is so deep that our own people can't do a dam thing. Good to see you trying to do something, maybe I can help. If you can think of something let me know. Ask your counterparts to watch for canned salmon from Taiwan and Thailand, amazing that sockeye show up from those places! They can't be farmed, can they.....



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§ 1826. Large-scale driftnet fishing

(a) Short title

This section incorporates and expands upon provisions of the Driftnet Impact Monitoring, Assessment, and Control Act of 1987 and may be cited as the "Driftnet Act Amendments of 1990".

(b) Findings

The Congress finds that—

- (1) the continued widespread use of large-scale driftnets beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nation is a destructive fishing practice that poses a threat to living marine resources of the world's oceans, including but not limited to the North and South Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea;
- (2) the use of large-scale driftnets is expanding into new regions of the world's oceans, including the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea;
- (3) there is a pressing need for detailed and reliable information on the number of seabirds, sea turtles, nontarget fish, and marine mammals that become entangled and die in actively fished large-scale driftnets and in large-scale driftnets that are lost, abandoned, or discarded;
- (4) increased efforts, including reliable observer data and enforcement mechanisms, are needed to monitor, assess, control, and reduce the adverse impact of large-scale driftnet fishing on living marine resources;
- (5) the nations of the world have agreed in the United Nations, through General Assembly Resolution Numbered 44-225, approved December 22, 1989, by the General Assembly, that a moratorium should be imposed by June 30, 1992, on the use of large-scale driftnets beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nation;
- (6) the nations of the South Pacific have agreed to a moratorium on the use of large-scale driftnets in the South Pacific through the Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific, which was agreed to in Wellington, New Zealand, on November 29, 1989; and
- (7) increasing population pressures and new knowledge of the importance of living marine resources to the health of the global ecosystem demand that greater responsibility be exercised by persons fishing or developing new fisheries beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nation.

(c) Policy

It is declared to be the policy of the Congress in this section that the United States

should—

- (1)** implement the moratorium called for by the United Nations General Assembly in Resolution Numbered 44-225;
- (2)** support the Tarawa Declaration and the Wellington Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific; and
- (3)** secure a permanent ban on the use of destructive fishing practices, and in particular large-scale driftnets, by persons or vessels fishing beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nation.

(d) International agreements

The Secretary, through the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, shall seek to secure international agreements to implement immediately the findings, policy, and provisions of this section, and in particular an international ban on large-scale driftnet fishing. The Secretary, through the Secretary of State, shall include, in any agreement which addresses the taking of living marine resources of the United States, provisions to ensure that—

- (1)** each large-scale driftnet fishing vessel of a foreign nation that is party to the agreement, including vessels that may operate independently to develop new fishing areas, which operate beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nation, is included in such agreement;
- (2)** each large-scale driftnet fishing vessel of a foreign nation that is party to the agreement, which operates beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nation, is equipped with satellite transmitters which provide real-time position information accessible to the United States;
- (3)** statistically reliable monitoring by the United States is carried out, through the use of on-board observers or through dedicated platforms provided by foreign nations that are parties to the agreement, of all target and nontarget fish species, marine mammals, sea turtles, and sea birds entangled or killed by large-scale driftnets used by fishing vessels of foreign nations that are parties to the agreement;
- (4)** officials of the United States have the right to board and inspect for violations of the agreement any large-scale driftnet fishing vessels operating under the flag of a foreign nation that is party to the agreement at any time while such vessel is operating in designated areas beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nation;
- (5)** all catch landed or transshipped at sea by large-scale driftnet fishing vessels of a foreign nation that is a party to the agreement, and which are operated beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nation, is reliably monitored and documented;
- (6)** time and area restrictions are imposed on the use of large-scale driftnets in order to prevent interception of anadromous species;
- (7)** all large-scale driftnets used are constructed, insofar as feasible, with biodegradable materials which break into segments that do not represent a threat to living marine resources;
- (8)** all large-scale driftnets are marked at appropriate intervals in a manner that conclusively identifies the vessel and flag nation responsible for each such driftnet;

(9) the taking of nontarget fish species, marine mammals, sea turtles, seabirds, and endangered species or other species protected by international agreements to which the United States is a party is minimized and does not pose a threat to existing fisheries or the long-term health of living marine resources; and

(10) definitive steps are agreed upon to ensure that parties to the agreement comply with the spirit of other international agreements and resolutions concerning the use of large-scale driftnets beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nation.

(e) Report

Not later than January 1, 1991, and every year thereafter until the purposes of this section are met, the Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives a report—

(1) describing the steps taken to carry out the provisions of this section, particularly subsection (c) of this section;

(2) evaluating the progress of those efforts, the impacts on living marine resources, including available observer data, and specifying plans for further action;

(3) containing a list and description of any new fisheries developed by nations that conduct, or authorize their nationals to conduct, large-scale driftnet fishing beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nation; and

(4) containing a list of the nations that conduct, or authorize their nationals to conduct, large-scale driftnet fishing beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nation in a manner that diminishes the effectiveness of or is inconsistent with any international agreement governing large-scale driftnet fishing to which the United States is a party or otherwise subscribes.

(f) Certification

If at any time the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, identifies any nation that warrants inclusion in the list described under subsection (e)(4) of this section, the Secretary shall certify that fact to the President. Such certification shall be deemed to be a certification for the purposes of section 1978 (a) of title 22.

(g) Effect on sovereign rights

This section shall not serve or be construed to expand or diminish the sovereign rights of the United States, as stated by Presidential Proclamation Numbered 5030, dated March 10, 1983, and reflected in this chapter or other existing law.

(h) "Living marine resources" defined

As used in this section, the term "living marine resources" includes fish, marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds and other waterfowl.

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**2005 REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
CONCERNING U.S. ACTIONS TAKEN ON
FOREIGN LARGE-SCALE HIGH SEAS DRIFTNET FISHING
PURSUANT TO SECTION 206(e) OF THE
MAGNUSON-STEVENSON FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT,
AS AMENDED BY PUBLIC LAW 104-297,
THE SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES ACT OF 1996**

Table 1. Driftnet-capable vessels detected operating in the North Pacific Ocean in 2005.

DATE	VESSEL NAME	FLAG	POSITION	SOURCE OF REPORT	ACTION
16 May	ZHOU SHAN	?	41°47'N, 166°56'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
20 May	TUNG YANG 88	?	35°26'N, 158°06'E	U.S. Albacore Tuna Fishermen	Sighting information passed to Belize, Taiwan, Indonesia, and the NPAFC
23 May	2* Unidentified	?	34°57'N, 159°01'E	U.S. Albacore Tuna Fishermen	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
18 June	LU RONG YU SHUI NO. 228	PRC?	37°43'N, 160°33'E	Taiwan Coast Guard Patrol Vessel	Sighting information passed to the USCG
12 July	Unidentified	?	41°18'N, 160°07'E	USCG Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
29 July	Unidentified	?	44°44'N, 160°03'E	USCG Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
2 Sept.	LU RONG YU 1327	PRC?	44°40'N, 155°57'E	Fisheries Agency of Japan Research Vessels	Sighting information passed to PRC and the NPAFC
2 Sept.	RONG YUAN YU 808	PRC?	44°46'N, 156°12'E	Fisheries Agency of Japan Research Vessels	Sighting information passed to PRC and the NPAFC
2 Sept.	RONG YUAN YU 809	PRC?	44°46'N, 156°12'E	Fisheries Agency of Japan Research Vessels	Sighting information passed to PRC and the NPAFC
2 Sept.	RONG YUAN YU 810	PRC?	44°43'N, 156°10'E	Fisheries Agency of Japan Research Vessels	Sighting information passed to PRC and the NPAFC
2 Sept.	RONG YUAN YU 807	PRC?	44°40'N, 156°07'E	Fisheries Agency of Japan Research Vessels	Sighting information passed to PRC and the NPAFC
2 Sept.	RONG YUAN YU 801	PRC?	44°36'N, 156°06'E	Fisheries Agency of Japan Research Vessels	Sighting information passed to PRC and the NPAFC
1 Oct.	VICTORY III	?	41°52'N, 151°42'E	Fisheries Agency of Japan Patrol Vessel	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
1 Oct.	EVER RICH	?	41°57'N, 151°-44'E	Fisheries Agency of Japan Patrol Vessel	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
1 Oct.	JUARA UNTUNG NO. 6	Indonesia	42°-20'N 151°54'E	Fisheries Agency of Japan Patrol Vessel	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
5 Oct.	LU MU YU 6007	PRC	41°41'N, 151°48'E	Fisheries Agency of Japan Patrol Vessel	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
5 Oct.	SHUNFA 8	Georgia	41°45'N, 151°50'E	Fisheries Agency of Japan Patrol Vessel	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
14 Oct.	9** Unidentified	?	40°40'N 170°E	U.S. Albacore Tuna Fishermen	Sighting information passed to the USCG

Note: Only those vessels visually confirmed to be driftnet-capable were counted in this report. Radar returns alone were not considered adequate confirmation that a vessel was driftnet-capable. In addition, several of the vessels above were unidentified, making multiple sightings of the same vessel or vessels possible.

* 7 vessels were reported on 23 May 2005, but only 2 were visually confirmed. The remaining 5 were radar returns.

** Of the 9 vessels reported on 14 October 2005, 2 were unconfirmed visual sightings at night and the remaining 7 were radar returns. None of these vessels were counted in the 18 sightings in the North Pacific Ocean in 2005.

My REPORT "DRIFTNET
ENCOUNTER"

A summary of high seas driftnet vessel sightings and apprehensions by North Pacific nations from 1998 to 2007 is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. North Pacific high seas driftnet vessel sightings and interceptions from 1998-2007.

Country	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Canada	0	3	3	0	0	1	2	1	26	9
Japan	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	17	67	21
Russia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
China	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Taiwan	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
United States	8	2	1	0	2	24	8	5	5	8
Total Sightings	10	11	4	0	5	25	22	24	98	47
Apprehended*	4	3	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	7

* Out of the total number of vessels sighted.

U.S. Driftnet Enforcement Efforts

Aircraft patrols. The USCG patrolled high threat areas in the North Pacific in support of the U.S. High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act, NP/AF/C initiatives, and to monitor compliance with the IJN moratorium on large-scale high seas driftnet fisheries operations. (*Operation North*

Table 1. Summary of driftnet-capable vessels detected operating in the North Pacific Ocean in 2004.

Date	Vessel Name*	Flag	Position	Source of Report	Action
6 May	VICTORIA JAYA	Unknown	35-10N, 169-14E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to NPAFC, PRC, and Indonesia
6 May	Unidentified	Unknown	36-57N, 168-34E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to NPAFC, PRC, and Indonesia
16 May	CHUN JIN NO. 1	Georgia	43-48N, 165-21E	Japanese Patrol Vessel	FAJ boarding, NPAFC letter, and U.S. demarches to Georgia and Taiwan
19 May	VICTORIA JAYA 2	Unknown	35-32N, 162-43E	U.S. Tuna Fishing Vessel	Sighting information passed to NPAFC, PRC, and Indonesia
21 May	VICTORIA I JAYA	Unknown	36-12N, 161-08E	USCG C-130 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to NPAFC, PRC, and Indonesia
21 May	VICTORIA JAYA IV	Unknown	36-15N, 161-19E	USCG C-130 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to NPAFC, PRC, and Indonesia
21 May	CHUN JIN NO. 1	Georgia	36-14N, 161-18E	USCG C-130 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to NPAFC, PRC, and Taiwan
27 June	TUNG YANG NO 188	Unknown	38-55N, 160-48E	U.S. Tuna Fishing Vessel	Sighting information passed to NPAFC, PRC, and Indonesia
28 June	TONG YANG NO. 168	Unknown	39-01N, 161-35E	U.S. Tuna Fishing Vessel	Sighting information passed to NPAFC, PRC, and Indonesia
28 June	VICTORIA JAYA	Unknown	39-00N, 161-27E	U.S. Tuna Fishing Vessel	Sighting information passed to NPAFC, PRC, and Indonesia
28 June	Unidentified	Unknown	39-02N, 161-18E	U.S. Tuna Fishing Vessel	Sighting information passed to NPAFC, PRC, and Indonesia
29 June	FUND YIH NO 16	Unknown	38-47N, 161-35E	U.S. Tuna Fishing Vessel	Sighting information passed to NPAFC, PRC, and Indonesia
30 June	HENG YE NO. 17	Unknown	38-53N, 161-44E	U.S. Tuna Fishing Vessel	Sighting information passed to NPAFC, PRC, and Indonesia
12 Sept.	11 High Seas Driftnet Fishing Vessels	PRC	40N-41N 152E-153E	PRC Fisheries Law Enforcement Command	Information passed to NPAFC

* Note: several of the vessels in Table 1 have very similar names and were of similar profiles. As a result, some are believed to be duplicate reports, and the best estimate for number of high seas driftnet-capable vessels sighted in the North Pacific in 2004 is 22.

Patrol Results: Canadian patrols sighted nine high seas driftnet-rigged vessels and one supply vessel. Details on the sightings are provided in Table 3. Two of the vessels sighted on 14 September had 5 nautical miles of driftnet in the water.

Table 3. Driftnet-capable vessels sighted by Canada operating in the North Pacific Ocean in 2007.

DATE	VESSEL NAME	FLAG	POSITION	SOURCE OF REPORT	ACTION
7 June	FONG SENG 828	Unidentified	47°08'N, 158°40'E, 3 nm inside the Russian EEZ	Canadian DND CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information provided to the NPAFC
7 June	FONG SENG 818	Unidentified	47°05'N, 158°00'E, 1 nm inside the Russian EEZ	Canadian DND CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information provided to the NPAFC
7 June	HENGYE NO 17	Unidentified	Not Available	Canadian DND CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information provided to the NPAFC
9 Sept.	HIRTARYA 02	Indonesia?*	44°04'N, 158°17'E	Canadian DND CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information provided to the NPAFC
14 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 6215*	Unidentified	44°16'N, 158.02°E	Canadian DND CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information provided to the NPAFC
14 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 6216*	Unidentified	44°16'N, 158°02'E	Canadian DND CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information provided to the NPAFC
14 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 0577*	Unidentified	43°19'N, 157°44'E	Canadian DND CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information provided to the NPAFC
14 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 6726*	Unidentified	43°19'N, 154°44'E	Canadian DND CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information provided to the NPAFC
14 Sept.	Unidentified (no markings)	Unidentified	43°18'N, 157°43'E	Canadian DND CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information provided to the NPAFC

* "Banten" was painted on the stern. (Banten is an Indonesian province located in west Java.)

** The "UNIDENTIFIED" vessels' names consisted of 3 Chinese characters followed by the numbers indicated. We are unable to represent the characters here.

Canadian Driftnet Enforcement Efforts for 2008: The Canadian Government will commit 180 hours of air surveillance time to high seas driftnet fisheries enforcement in 2008. However, no firm dates have been set for aircraft deployments at this time.

Japan's Driftnet Enforcement Efforts

Japan's 2007 driftnet fishery enforcement efforts consisted of the deployment in the North Pacific Ocean of 4 Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ) patrol vessels for a total of 41 ship days at sea from July-October. Japan Coast Guard and FAJ aircraft flew a total of 85 hours (24 and 61 hours, respectively) from July-October. A Japan Coast Guard Gulf V aircraft was also deployed in a joint operation with the USCG on 5 September.

A Japanese patrol vessel sighted the driftnet vessel *BAHARITIMUL 134* ON 13 July 2007 at 40°09.5'N, 155°55'E. When hailed by the Japanese patrol vessel, the *BAHARITIMUL 134* responded in Chinese. However, the vessel had "Banten" (an Indonesian province located in west Java) painted on its stern and was flying the Indonesian flag upside down.

Japan's air patrols reported a total of six unidentified vessels rigged with high seas driftnets to the NPAFC and NPCGF.

On 21 July, Japanese squid jigging vessels sighted an unidentified driftnet vessel operating at 39°11'N, 162°15'E. A second driftnet vessel, the *MERINA*, was sighted on 24 July at 40°21'N, 157°01'E. Both vessels were reported actively fishing.

A Japanese Fisheries Research Agency vessel, the 58 *TOMI MARU*, sighted 12 driftnet vessels on 20-25 August 2007 in the vicinity of 40°48'N-41°13'N, 156°10'E-158°22'E. These included vessels named *WANG* and *NICKY*.

Japan's 2007 driftnet vessel sightings are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4. Driftnet-capable vessels sighted by Japan operating in the North Pacific Ocean in 2007.

DATE	VESSEL NAME	FLAG	POSITION	SOURCE OF REPORT	ACTION
13 July	<i>BAHARITIMUL 134</i>	Indonesia?	40°09.5'N, 150°41'E	Japan Fisheries Agency Patrol Vessel	Sighting information provided to the NPAFC
28 June, 9 July	6 Unidentified	Unidentified	Not Available	Japan Coast Guard Aircraft	Sighting information provided to the NPAFC and NPCGF
21 July	Unidentified	Unidentified	39°11'N, 162°15'E	Japanese Squid Jigging Vessels	Sighting information provided to the NPAFC
24 July	<i>MERINA</i>	Unidentified	40°21'N, 157°01'E	Japanese Squid Jigging Vessels	Sighting information provided to the NPAFC
20-25 Aug.	10 Unidentified	Unidentified	40°48'N- 41°13'N, 156°10'E- 158°22'E	Japan Fisheries Research Agency Vessel	Sighting information provided to the NPAFC
20-25 Aug.	<i>WANG</i>	Unidentified	40°48'N- 41°13'N, 156°10'E- 158°22'E	Japan Fisheries Research Agency Vessel	Sighting information provided to the NPAFC
20-25 Aug.	<i>NICKY*</i>	Unidentified	40°48'N- 41°13'N, 156°10'E- 158°22'E	Japan Fisheries Research Agency Vessel	Sighting information provided to the NPAFC

* *NICKY* was also sighted by a Canadian air patrol in September 2006.

Japanese Driftnet Enforcement Efforts for 2008: Japan intends to maintain the same level of enforcement effort in 2008 as in 2007.

Korea's Driftnet Enforcement Efforts

The Korean Government did not participate in any high seas fisheries driftnet enforcement activities in 2007 and does not plan to conduct any pursuant to the NPAFC enforcement effort in 2008. However, as a member of the WCPFC, Korea plans to participate in the WCPFC boarding and inspection program in the WCPFC Convention Area, which partially overlaps the NPAFC

The *HSUN HU NO.3* sighted two more driftnet vessels on 26 August 2007. These vessels also abandoned their gear and fled.

Taiwan's sightings are summarized in Table 5. None of the vessels were identified to flag state, however the Chinese words "shi-dao" were sighted on the stern of the *WANG* or *WAN9*. The Taiwan patrol vessel obtained photographs of all of the vessels.

Table 5. Driftnet-capable vessels sighted by Taiwan operating in the North Pacific Ocean in 2007.

DATE	VESSEL NAME	FLAG	POSITION	SOURCE OF REPORT	ACTION
29 July	<i>MERINA</i> *	Unidentified	40°47'N, 156°35.6'E	Taiwan Coast Guard	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
25 Aug.	<i>WANG</i> or <i>WAN9</i> **	Unidentified	42°43.04'N, 155°07'E	Taiwan Coast Guard	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
25 Aug.	<i>AOHERD</i>	Unidentified	42°43.12'N, 155°55.98'E	Taiwan Coast Guard	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
25 Aug.	Unidentified	Unidentified	42°38'N, 155°47'E	Taiwan Coast Guard	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
25 Aug.	Unidentified	Unidentified	42°38'N, 155°47'E	Taiwan Coast Guard	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
26 Aug	Unidentified	Unidentified	42°48'N, 155°41'E	Taiwan Coast Guard	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
26 Aug.	<i>HENGYE NO. 17</i> ***	Unidentified	42°51'N, 155°31'E	Taiwan Coast Guard	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC

* The *MERINA* was sighted by Japanese squid jigging vessels on 24 July 2007 in roughly the same area.

** A driftnet vessel named *WANG* was sighted by a Japanese Fisheries Research Agency vessel in the 20-25 August 2007 timeframe. See Table 2.

*** The *HENGYE NO. 17* was sighted by Canada on 7 June 2007 (see Table 2). A U.S. tuna vessel first sighted the vessel in June 2004.

Taiwan's Driftnet Enforcement Efforts for 2008: Taiwan will continue to dispatch patrol vessels to the North Pacific to prevent Taiwan-flagged vessels and nationals from engaging in large-scale high seas driftnet fishing. It will also continue to cooperate and exchange enforcement information with the NPAFC.

Chinese Driftnet Enforcement Efforts

Although driftnet fishing for salmon on the high seas is illegal under PRC law, PRC fishing vessels and nationals have continued to engage in large-scale high seas driftnet fishing in the North Pacific Ocean in recent years. The encouraging news is that the cooperative efforts of U.S. and PRC fisheries law enforcement authorities are achieving some success toward eliminating the problem. With the cooperation of the PRC Government, the USCG was able to intercept six PRC-flagged high seas driftnet vessels in the northwestern Pacific Ocean in 2007 (Table 2). These vessels were turned over to the PRC FLEC for investigation and prosecution under PRC law. Thus far for 2007, the PRC has taken enforcement action against 13 illegal high seas driftnet vessels and one transfer vessel operating in the North Pacific. In seven cases, the

three vessels were intercepted: the fourth (6106) escaped. While USCG boarding teams did not observe any catch in the holds, the vessels were configured for large-scale high seas driftnet fishing, and the PRC FLEC shiprider from the *BOUTWELL* boarded and seized all three vessels for violations of PRC law. The *BOUTWELL* transferred custody of the three suspected high seas driftnet vessels to the USCG Cutter *MIDGETT* before a rendezvous and final custody transfer to a PRC FLEC patrol vessel. Similar to the previous three PRC-flagged fishing vessels seizures, these vessels are believed to have been targeting squid, based on associated sea surface temperatures.

A summary of the U.S. seizures and sightings of high seas driftnet vessels in 2007 is provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Driftnet-capable vessels intercepted or sighted by the United States operating in the North Pacific Ocean in 2007.

DATE	VESSEL NAME	FLAG	POSITION	SOURCE OF REPORT	ACTION
6 Sept.	<i>LU RONG YU 6007</i>	PRC	42°50'N, 157°45'E	U.S. Coast Guard Cutter	Seized and transferred custody to a PRC patrol vessel
14 Sept.	<i>FONG SENG NO. 818</i>	Indonesia	42°58.15'N, 154°11.82'E	U.S. Coast Guard Cutter	Sighting information passed to the Indonesian Government and the NPAFC
24 Sept.	<i>LU RONG YU 1961</i>	PRC	43°55.83'N, 155°46.85'E	U.S. Coast Guard Cutter	Seized and transferred custody to a PRC patrol vessel
24 Sept.	<i>ZHE DAI YUAN YU 829</i>	PRC	43°55.83'N, 155°46.85'E	U.S. Coast Guard Cutter	Seized and transferred custody to a PRC patrol vessel
5 Oct.	<i>LU RONG YU 2659</i>	PRC	42°30'N, 152°28'E	U.S. Coast Guard Cutter	Seized and transferred custody to a PRC patrol vessel
5 Oct.	<i>LU RONG YU 2660</i>	PRC	42°30'N, 152°28'E	U.S. Coast Guard Cutter	Seized and transferred custody to a PRC patrol vessel
5 Oct.	<i>LU RONG YU 6105</i>	PRC	42°30'N, 152°28'E	U.S. Coast Guard Cutter	Seized and transferred custody to a PRC patrol vessel
5 Oct.	<i>LU RONG YU 6106</i>	PRC	42°30'N, 152°28'E	U.S. Coast Guard Cutter	Sighting information provided to the PRC and the NPAFC

In addition to the enforcement effort associated with seizure of the six PRC-flagged large-scale high seas driftnet vessels, the USCG Cutter *CHASE* rendezvoused with the Russian Federal Security Service patrol vessel *VOROVSKY* for a separate IUU fisheries law enforcement joint patrol, officer exchange, and training engagement in April 2007. The vessels conducted a joint boarding exercise on the Alaska State Trooper vessel *WOLSTAD* in preparations for future North Pacific IUU fishing and Central Bering Sea high seas law enforcement operations.

13 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 5267	?	43°53'N, 155°51'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
13 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 17	?	43°53'N, 155°50'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
16 Oct.	DON YUAN YU NO 62602	China?	41°21.5'N, 150°48.1'E	Taiwan Coast Guard	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
16 Oct.	DON YUAN YU NO 66021	China?	41°21.5'N, 150°48.1'E	Taiwan Coast Guard	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
16 Oct.	UNKNOWN	China?	41°26'N, 150°55'E	Taiwan Coast Guard	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
16 Oct.	UNKNOWN	China?	41°26'N, 150°55'E	Taiwan Coast Guard	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
17 Oct.	2 Unidentified Driftnet Vessels	China?	42°04.5' - 42°04.7'N, 146°30.4' - 146°31.2'E	Japan (Fisheries Agency of Japan Patrol Aircraft)	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
18 Oct.	8 Unidentified Driftnet Vessels	?	41°02.8' - 41°15.6'N, 150°20.6' - 151°12.6'E	Japan (Fisheries Agency of Japan Patrol Vessel)	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
19 Oct.	2 Unidentified Driftnet Vessels	?	42°06.7' - 42°14.6'N, 151°53.3' - 151°56.3'E	Japan (Fisheries Agency of Japan Patrol Vessel)	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
19 Oct.	1 Unidentified Driftnet Vessel	China?	41°06.1'N, 150°39.8'E	Japan (Fisheries Agency of Japan Patrol Aircraft)	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
24 Oct.	3 Unidentified Driftnet Vessels	China?	41°38.4' - 41°39.1'N, 151°10.7' - 151°14.9'E	Japan (Fisheries Agency of Japan Patrol Vessel)	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
1 Nov.	6 Unidentified Driftnet Vessels	China?	41°27.5' - 41°49.3'N, 151°31' - 151°47.9'E	Japan (Fisheries Agency of Japan Patrol Aircraft)	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
5 Nov.	6 Unidentified Driftnet Vessels	China?	41°21.8' - 41°50.2'N, 150°45.2' - 151°28.2'E	Japan (Fisheries Agency of Japan Patrol Vessel)	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
Total Number of Sightings in the North Pacific in 2006 = 98					

* The "UNIDENTIFIED" vessels' names consisted of 2-3 characters followed by the numbers indicated. We are unable to represent the characters here.

Note: Only those vessels visually confirmed to be driftnet-capable were counted in this report. Radar returns alone are not considered adequate confirmation that a vessel is driftnet-capable. In addition, many of the vessels above were unidentified, making multiple sightings of the same vessel or vessels possible.

(2) U.S. Driftnet Enforcement Efforts in the North Pacific

To monitor compliance with the UN driftnet moratorium, the USCG patrolled high threat areas in the North Pacific. Operation North Pacific Watch, the USCG's 2006 high seas driftnet enforcement plan, began in April 2006. From April-October, USCG aircraft from Air Station

9 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 77	?	44°40'N, 156°02'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
12 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 62602	China?	42°20.1'N, 152°39.6'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
12 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 62601	China?	42°23.7'N, 152°38.1'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
12 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 66021	China?	42°27.7'N, 152°33'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
12 Sept.	SAMUDERAPACIFIC NO. 8	?	42°33.8'N, 152°38.9'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the NPAFC
12 Sept.	ITMUR JAYA NO 168	Indonesia?	42°35.4'N, 153°04.3'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the NPAFC
12 Sept.	MCKY	?	42°44'N, 164.05'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
12 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED	?	42°49'N, 164.10'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
12 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED	?	42°42'N, 163°21'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
13 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 61	China?	42°31.5'N, 153°19.5'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
13 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 807	China?	42°35.7'N, 153°35'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
13 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 66021	China?	42°32.3'N, 152°25.2'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
13 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 62602	China?	42°33.3'N, 152°22.8'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
13 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 801	China?	42°32.8'N, 152°26.7'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
13 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 52667	China?	42°28.8'N, 152°27.7'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
13 Sept.	SANANDRES 727	?	42°28.1'N, 152°37.2'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
13 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 415	China?	42°46.9'N, 153°24.3'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
13 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 6814	?	44°44'N, 157°41'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
13 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 6815	?	44°47'N, 157°43'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
13 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED	?	44°48'N, 157°46'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
13 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 5268	?	43°53'N, 156°02'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
13 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED	?	43°54'N, 155°59'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
13 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED	?	43°53'N, 155°55'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC

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7 Aug.	UNIDENTIFIED 801	China?	39°44.7'N, 149°55.4'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
12 Aug.	UNIDENTIFIED 6	China?	40°32.5'N, 151°42.8'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
12 Aug.	UNIDENTIFIED 77	China?	40°36'N, 151°44.1'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
12 Aug.	UNIDENTIFIED 99	China?	40°37.1'N, 151°43.8'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
12 Aug.	UNIDENTIFIED 98	China?	40°28.1'N, 151°28.3'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
12 Aug.	UNIDENTIFIED 1321	China?	40°55'N, 150°58.6'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
12 Aug.	UNIDENTIFIED	China?	40°54'N, 151°00.2'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
12 Aug.	UNIDENTIFIED	China?	40°59.5'N, 150°51.9'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
23 Aug.	MERIVANA	?	42°11'N, 158°27'E	Taiwan Coast Guard	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
30 Aug.	UNIDENTIFIED 0006	China?	42°15.2'N, 152°01.1'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
31 Aug.	UNIDENTIFIED 0001	China?	42°20.9'N, 152°52.2'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
8 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 3068	?	44°13'N, 156°44'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
8 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED	?	44°11'N, 156°44'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
8 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 91	?	44°25'N, 156°23'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
8 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 77	?	44°27'N, 155°55'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
8 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 5	?	43°36'N, 154°49'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
8 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 132	?	44°30'N, 156°33'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
8 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 176	?	44°33'N, 156°14'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
9 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED	?	44°13'N, 155°02'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
9 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 518	?	44°17'N, 154°59'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
9 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED 18	?	44°20'N, 155°E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
9 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED	?	44°12'N, 155°03'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
9 Sept.	UNIDENTIFIED	?	44°38'N, 156°02'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC

Table 1. Driftnet-capable vessels sighted operating in the North Pacific Ocean in 2006.

DATE	VESSEL NAME	FLAG	POSITION	SOURCE OF REPORT	ACTION
3 June	<i>IRIDIA</i>	Russia	43°44'N, 154°23'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
3 June	<i>UNIDENTIFIED</i>	?	43°44'N, 154°23'E	Canadian CP-140 Aircraft	Sighting information passed to the NPAFC
18 July	<i>UNIDENTIFIED 2388</i>	China?	40°30.6'N, 151°43.5'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
18 July	<i>UNIDENTIFIED 2900</i>	China?	40°08.6'N, 151°49.6'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
19 July	<i>UNIDENTIFIED 2900</i>	China?	39°21.8'N, 152°59.2'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
19 July	<i>UNIDENTIFIED 2899</i>	China?	39°20.5'N, 153°00.2'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
19 July	<i>UNIDENTIFIED 818</i>	China?	39°18.4'N, 152°57.2'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
19 July	<i>UNIDENTIFIED 820</i>	China?	39°17.2'N, 152°55.6'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
19 July	<i>UNIDENTIFIED 66021</i>	China?	39°15.4'N, 152°54.3'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
19 July	<i>UNIDENTIFIED 2889</i>	China?	39°16.3'N, 152°48'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
19 July	<i>UNIDENTIFIED 2890</i>	China?	39°16.0'N, 152°46.9'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
3 Aug.	<i>UNIDENTIFIED</i>	China?	39°30.9'N, 153°24.7'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
4 Aug.	<i>UNIDENTIFIED</i>	China?	39°50.7'N, 154°06.5'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
4 Aug.	<i>UNIDENTIFIED 111</i>	China?	39°53'N, 154°07.2'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
4 Aug.	<i>UNIDENTIFIED 112</i>	China?	39°52.1'N, 154°13.7'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
4 Aug.	<i>UNIDENTIFIED 518</i>	China?	39°51.8'N, 154°13.8'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
6 Aug.	<i>UNIDENTIFIED 52820</i>	China?	40°20.9'N, 152°28.9'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC
6 Aug.	<i>UNIDENTIFIED 52819</i>	China?	39°57.6'N, 151°21.7'E	Japan	Sighting information provided to the Chinese Government and the NPAFC

In addition, the PRC posted a list of potential driftnet vessels sighted in 2006 in the China Fisheries News and offered a \$2,500 reward for information on their whereabouts and their illegal activities. Over 10,000 flyers were posted in fishing ports throughout China. DVDs containing the list of sightings and photos of the suspected drift net vessels were also distributed to port authorities. Driftnet vessels can easily be identified by the modifications that are necessary to allow them to handle the netting. Such modifications on vessels licensed to operate on the high seas are sufficient evidence for vessel seizures.

From the list of 98 vessels sighted in 2006, PRC officials said that sufficient evidence was available to investigate only 53. Of this number, 7 were unidentifiable, 3 were determined to be registered in other countries, and the remaining 43 were likely PRC vessels. Unfortunately, the PRC was unable to locate 25 of the 43 due to the vessels disguising their identity—the vessels and marking schemes were consistent with PRC-registered fishing vessels, but the names and registration numbers were not in FLEC databases, or the vessel simply could not be found. Of the remaining 18 vessels, 7 were found to be illegally engaged in driftnet fishing on the high seas. As a result, their owners were fined and catches seized. Four of the vessels were also confiscated. PRC officials said there was insufficient evidence in the remaining 11 cases to take any actions, largely due to receiving the sighting reports so late.

Thus far for 2007, the PRC has taken enforcement action against 13 illegal high seas driftnet vessels and one transfer vessel operating in the North Pacific. In seven cases, the vessel and catch was seized and the owners fined. Four cases were still under investigation at the time of this report.

The United States is encouraged with the substantial increase in enforcement actions taken by the PRC Government in 2007. The PRC has given its assurances that it will investigate every PRC vessel named on the vessel sighting lists and that vessels that are found to have engaged in illegal high seas driftnet fishing will be seized and auctioned. This is a powerful deterrent. The United States will continue to assist, where possible, the PRC to improve its enforcement presence on the squid fishing grounds in the North Pacific Ocean with the ultimate goal of the PRC patrolling its own high seas fishing fleet. In addition, the United States will explore with other countries the possibility of targeting future enforcement efforts at areas and time periods that showed increased driftnet activity in 2006 and 2007, and will investigate the role that other multilateral organizations, such as the WCPFC, might play in enforcement efforts in the future.

Italy and France: Regarding Italy, the Secretary of Commerce identified it on 19 March 1999 pursuant to the High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act as a nation that conducts, or authorizes its nationals to conduct, large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing on the high seas beyond the EEZ of any nation. On 15 July 1999, the United States and Italy formally agreed on measures to effect the immediate termination of Italian large-scale high seas driftnet fishing. For this reason, the United States did not impose trade sanctions on Italian fish, fish products and sport fishing equipment pursuant to the Act. Although the 1999 agreement has expired, the United States has continued to apply the provision of the High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act that denies entry of Italian large-scale driftnet vessels to U.S. ports and navigable waters. Since 29 May 1996 it has also required Italy to provide documentary evidence

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including "SHE... (unclear) PRC... (unclear) 7571" and "I... (unclear) PRC... (unclear) 7571".