

## PACIFIC SALMON TREATY

### I. PURPOSE OF TREATY

- . This treaty establishes a basis for bilateral cooperation in salmon management, research, and enhancement. It establishes a bilateral commission with coastwide responsibilities for management of "intercepting" salmon fisheries, fisheries of one country that harvest fish which spawn in the waters of the other country.

### II. BACKGROUND OF NEGOTIATIONS

- . Pacific salmon is one of the most valued resources of the Northwest, prized by fishermen of both Canada and the United States. Effective salmon management and conservation require international cooperation because salmon stocks often are subject to harvest by fishermen from both countries as they migrate between the ocean and freshwater spawning grounds.
- . For fourteen years, the United States and Canada have sought to develop a coastwide salmon management regime. The absence of such an approach has, in some cases, resulted in overfishing, and has inhibited salmon conservation and enhancement actions in both countries. In recent years, negotiations were spurred by the growing scarcity of many salmon stocks off Alaska, British Columbia, and the U.S. Pacific Northwest.

### III MAIN PROVISIONS

- . This treaty supercedes the Fraser River Convention under which the Fraser River sockeye and pink salmon fisheries have been managed since 1937.
- . Annexes to this treaty prescribe specific fishery regimes, establishing allocations, annual catch levels, and broad regulations by time, area, or gear for transboundary rivers, the northern boundary area, chinook salmon, Fraser River pink and sockeye, Southern coho and chum. Such annexes may be promulgated or amended through exchange of diplomatic notes.