

COMM CIRC 13/04 SC CIRC 13/03 Thursday, 10 January 2013

# Notification of Vessel Replacement in Krill Fishery - information submitted by China

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION AND THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

In accordance with Conservation Measure 21-03, paragraph 5, China has advised that the fishing vessel Kai Fu has been replaced with the Kai Li due to operational reasons.

Andrew Wright Executive Secretary

Attch.

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PO Box 213, North Hobart, Tasmania 7002 Australia 181 Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tasmania 7000 Australia From: liuxiaobing [mailto:xiaobing.liu@hotmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, 8 January 2013 11:52 AM
To: Andrew Wright
Cc: bofdwf@agri.gov.cn
Subject: notification by China for replacement the krill fishing vesel "KAI FU" with "KAI LI"

Dear Andrew:

I am sorry to inform you that Chinese krill fishing vessel "KAI FU" is not able to go for it's purpose for physical failure. And China will replace the vessel "KAI FU" with "KAI LI", which is another Chinese fishing vessel from the same company that is qualified for fishing krill in the convention area . "KAI LI" was engaged in krill fishing in 2010, 2012 in the convention area and registered in the secretariat. Please find the relevent information of "KAI LI" in the attached notification.

Best regards

Xiaobing Liu

## ATTACHMENT 1

# NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN A FISHERY FOR *EUPHAUSIA SUPERBA* IN ACCORDANCE WITH CONSERVATION MEASURE 21-03

## ANNEX 21-03/A

Member: P.R.CHINA	
Fishing season: 2012-2013	3
Name of vessel:KAI LI	
Expected level of catch (to	onnes): 5000
□ Co □ Pu	Conventional trawl ontinuous fishing system umping to clear codend ther methods: Please specify

Method used for direct estimate of green weight of krill caught<sup>1</sup>: *Codend measurement* 

Products to be derived from the catch<sup>2</sup>:

Product type	% of catch
FROZEN	70
FISHI MEAL	30

		Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Statistical subarea/division	48.1	Χ	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ
	48.2	X	Х	Х	Х	Х	X	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ
	48.3			Х	Χ	Χ	X	Х	Х	Χ	Х	Χ	X
	48.4												
	48.5												
	48.6												
	58.4.1												
	58.4.2												
	88.1												
	88.2												
	88.3												

X Mark boxes where and when the notified vessel(s) is/are most likely to operate. Precautionary catch limits not set, therefore considered as exploratory fisheries.

Note that the details provided here are for information only and do not preclude operation in areas or times which were not specified.

<sup>1</sup> As of 2011/12, the notification shall include a description of the exact detailed method of estimation of the green weight of krill caught and, if conversion factors are applied, the exact detailed method of how each conversion factor was derived. Members are not required to re-submit such a description in the following seasons, unless changes in the method of green weight estimation occurred.

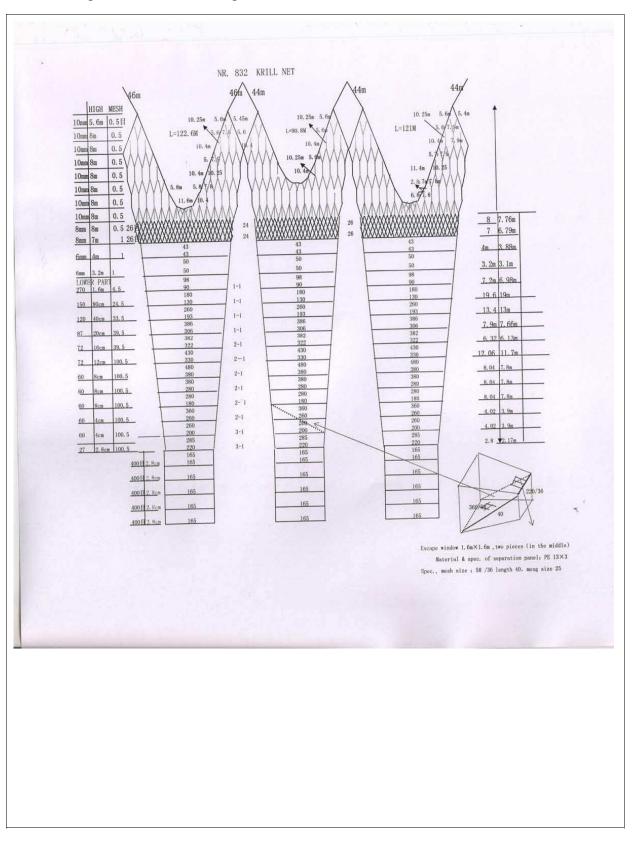
<sup>2</sup> Information to be provided to the extent possible.

# NET CONFIGURATION AND USE OF FISHING TECHNIQUES AS LISTED IN ANNEX 21-03/A

Net opening (mouth) circumference (m)	Vertical opening (m)	Horizontal opening (m)
832	32	30

Net Panel length and mesh size

Panel	Length (m)	Mesh size (mm)
1st panel	53.6	16000
2nd panel	8	16000
3rd panel	8	16000
4th	7	7000
5th	4	4000
6th	3.2	3200
7th	7.2	1600
8th	19.6	800
9th	13.4	400
10th	7.9	200
11th	6.32	160
12th	12.06	120
13th	8.04	80
14th	8.04	80
15th	8.04	80
16th	4.02	40
17th	4.02	40
18th	2.8	28
Final panel (Codend)	56	28

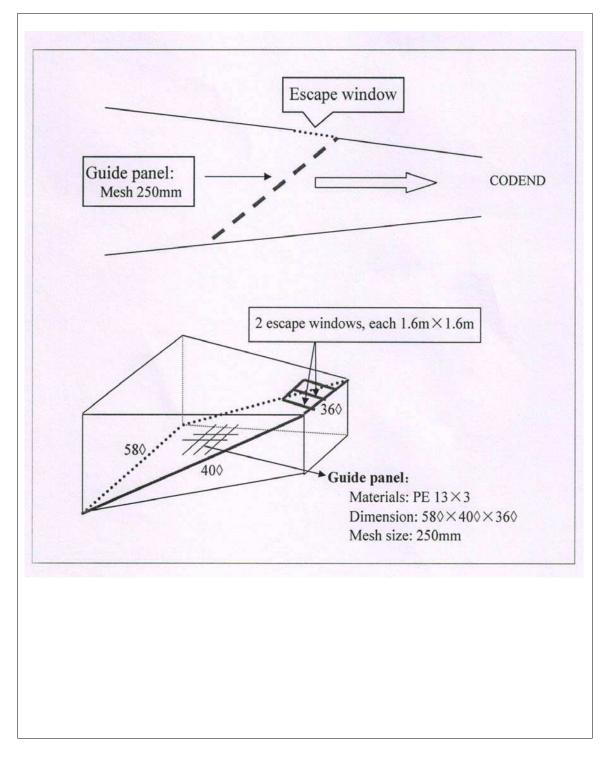


Provide diagram of each net configuration used

Use of multiple fishing techniques\*: Yes **No** \*If yes, frequency of switch between fishing techniques:

	Fishing technique	Expected proportion of time to be used (%)
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
		Total 100%

Presence of marine mammal exclusion device\*: Yes \*If yes, provide design of the device:



No

Provide explanation of fishing techniques, gear configuration and characteristics and fishing patterns:

Same as traditional mid-water trawling

#### **VESSEL INFORMATION**

Each notification must address the following information, for each vessel, in accordance with Conservation Measure 10-02, paragraphs 3 and 4:

# Conservation Measure 10-02, paragraph 3

(i)	Name of fishing vessel	KAI LI
	Previous names (if known)	JUND ENDEAVOUR
	Registration number	D60800164
	IMO number (if issued)	8607244
	External markings	Name: KAILI, Call sign:BIWV
	Port of registry	Shanghai, China
	ron of registry	Shunghui, China
(iii)	Previous flag (if any)	[please complete]
(iv)	International Radio Call Sign	BIWV
(v)	Name of vessel's owner(s) Address of vessel owner(s) Beneficial owner(s) if known	Shanghai Kaichuang Deep Sea Fisheries Co.Ltd 448 Gong qing Road Shanghai,200090 China
(vi)	Name of licence owner Address of licence owner (operator)	Shanghai Kaichuang Deep Sea Fisheries Co.Ltd 448 Gong qing Road Shanghai,200090 China
(vii)	Type of vessel	Factory trawler
(viii)	Where was vessel built When was vessel built	<i>VEB VOLKSWERFT STRALSUND, GERMANY</i> 1992
(ix)	Vessel length overall LOA (m)	120.7
(x)	<ul> <li>12 x 7 cm colour photographs</li> <li>1 x starboard side of the vessel</li> <li>1 x port side of the vessel</li> <li>1 x stern view</li> </ul>	See "Supporting Documentation"]
(xi)	Details of the implementation of the tamper-proof requirements of the VMS device installed	Model of VMS installed : ARGOS ID36575 Tamper-proof of measure: Sealed after installation by technical supporting agent of the manufacture

(i)	Name of operator Address of operator	Shanghai Kaichuang Deep Sea Fisheries Co., Ltd 448 Gong qing Road Shanghai 200090
(ii)	Names and nationality of master and, where relevant, of fishing master	
(iii)	Type of fishing method(s)	Pelagic trawling
(iv)	Vessel beam (m)	19
(v)	Vessel gross registered tonnage	7847
(vi)	Vessel communication types and numbers (INMARSAT A, B and C)	INMARSAT FBB250 tel : 773156812 fax: 783200071
(vii)	Normal crew complement	100
(viii)	Power of main engine(s) (kW)	5296
(ix)	Carrying capacity (tonne) Number of fish holds Capacity of all holds (m <sup>3</sup> )	[please complete] 1 4351
(x)	Any other information in respect of each licensed vessel that is considered appropriate (e.g. ice classification) for the purposes of the implementation of the conservation measures adopted by the Commission.	Ice class : 1 Capable of sailing in loose pack ice

# Conservation Measure 10-02, paragraph 4 (to the extent practicable)

### SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

[Please attach photographs of each vessel - starboard side, port side and stern view and any other information appropriate to the fishery notification ]



Starboard



Port



Stern

# Description of the "codend measurement" method

The green (fresh) weight of the krill catch in each haul is estimated immediately after the trawl is brought on deck using the so called "codend measurement method". Figure 1 shows a schematic illustration of this method.

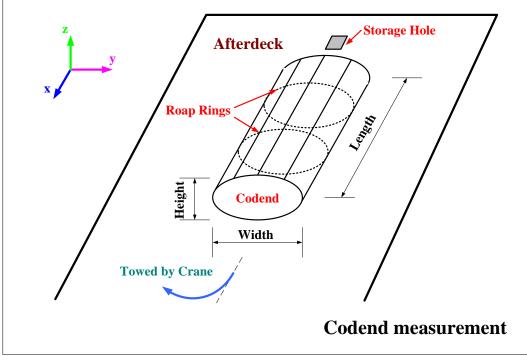


Fig.1 Diagram showing the codend measurement method

The "codend measurement" is a common method of evaluating fresh weight usually used on the deck. After the net is retrieved, the codend was towed forward by the crane just to the position in front of the storage hole (Fig. 2). Then the shape of the filled codend is measured, and the fresh weight can be calculated. Because the codends are designed as such that the circumference is the same along the length of the condend in all models of nets used on our vessels, the shape of the filled parts appear to be regular stylidium and the cross section is almost elliptical. So the fresh weight of a catch can be calculated as follows:

M= $\rho\pi$ WHL/4,

Where 'M' is the mass of the catch; 'W', 'H' and 'L' stand for Width (major axis), Height (minor axis) and Length of the filled codend, respectively; and ' $\rho$ ' is the density of the catch.

Generally, the values of 'W', 'H' and ' $\rho$ ' are stable, and they are always measured or tested at the first time. The only changing quantity is 'L', and it can be easily evaluated by counting the number of equidistant rope rings designed to strengthen the codend.

Figure 2 shows two photos of deck operation with indications of this method, which is proven to be both efficient and accurate enough



Fig.2 Photos of the landing operations with indications of the codend measurement method