CHINA YEAR 2000

TRIAL FISHING VESSELS

The Description of Fishing Vessel

DATES TO BE PROVIDED

Vessel Name	KAI XIN	XINXINGHAI
Register No.		010185
Place of Registration	Shanghai ,China	Dalian ,China
Call Sign	BIUO	BAIW
Ship Owner	Shanghai Deep Sea Fisheries Co.	Liao Ning Pelagic Fisheries Co.,Ltd.
Address	10 Jiangpu Road, Shanghai ,China	Dalian wan GanJingZi District Dalian ,China
G.T.	4407T	2925 T
N.T.	1320 T	878 T
L.O.A.	104.41 M	89.2 M
Breadth	16.0 M	15.00M
Depth	10.2 M	9.75 M
Main Engine H.P.	2576X2	2646
Shipyard	Chernomorskiy,Nikolaev/USR	KIOJ-----GDYNIA
Date of Building	DEC.1990	1977
Sat Auto Tracing System	Nr.15462 Type MAR-90	Nr.15463 Type MAR-90AB

Appendix 5

MEASURES ADOPTED PURSUANT TO THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF POLLOCK RESOURCES IN THE CENTRAL BERING SEA

TRIAL FISHING FOR POLLOCK IN 2000

Final: November 12, 1999

1. Taking into account the report of the Scientific and Technical Committee on the status of pollock resources in the Aleutian Basin, the Third Annual Conference decided, as follows:

1.1. To establish the 2000 Allowable Harvest Level (AHL) at zero; and

1.2. To authorize trial fishing in the Convention Area.

2. The Annual Conference establishes for 2000 the following terms and conditions for such operations:

No more than two vessels from each Party to the Convention at any time may conduct trial fishing for pollock in the Convention Area. Information on the vessels that will engage in the trial fishing will be provided to all Parties at least one month prior to commencement of trial fishing. Such information will include vessel name, vessel type, vessel's international radio call sign (IRCS), vessel's satellite transmitter number, and the area and time of the trial fishing. Parties conducting trial fishing will notify the other Parties regarding the schedule of such trial fishing with sufficient notice to facilitate the embarkation and disembarkation of observers. Vessels engaged in trial fishing will have Scientific Observers of the flag-State on board and will accept at least one Scientific Observer of other Parties to the Convention, with the cost being paid by the requesting Party in accordance with arrangements to be made between the flag-State of the vessel and the other Parties. All provisions of the Convention and all measures adopted by the Annual Conference regarding boardings and inspections, vessel monitoring systems, entry and transshipment notifications, safe boarding ladder standards, and shipboard logs and records will govern such trial fishing. Prior to the Fourth Annual Conference, Parties conducting trial fishing will submit to the other Parties a report of the trial fishing which provides the type of catch and distribution data as specified in the Central Bering Sea Observer Program Manual.

Draft joint Russia-USA proposal on rules of procedure for the Annual Conference and Subsidiary Bodies

Rule 8 (suggested). Representatives of non-party states, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations may, in accordance with the procedures in Appendix I, participate as observers in plenary sessions of the Annual Conference and meetings of the Scientific and Technical Committee, including meetings of any subsidiary bodies, pursuant to the terms and conditions of Appendix I.

Appendix I

OBSERVERS

Annual Conference and Subsidiary Bodies

1. The Annual Conference may request that the Party hosting an Annual Conference invite:

   -Intergovernmental organizations that have regular contacts with the Parties as regards fisheries matters or whose work is of interest to the purposes of the Convention.

   -Non-contracting parties with an interest in fishery resources in the Convention Area.

2. All non-governmental organizations (NGO's) that support the general objectives of the Convention and with a demonstrated interest in the species under the purview of the Convention should be eligible to participate as observers in the meetings of the Annual Conference, except meetings held in executive session or meetings of Heads of Delegations. Unless expressly determined otherwise, NGO's may also participate in meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Annual Conference.

3. Any NGO desiring to participate as an observer in a meeting of the Annual Conference or its subsidiary bodies shall notify the Parties of its desire to participate at least 90 days in advance of the meeting. This application must include:

   -Name, address, telephone, fax number of the organization and the person(s) proposed to represent the organization;
   -Address of all its national/regional offices;
   -Aims and purposes of the organization and a statement that the NGO generally supports the objectives of the Convention, i.e. optimum utilization, rational management and conservation of the pollock resources of the Convention Area;
   -Information on the organization's total number of members, its decision-making process and its funding;
   -A brief history of the organization and a description of its activities;

-Representative papers or other similar resources produced by or for the organization on the conservation, management, or science of fishery resources to which the convention applies;
-A history of Annual Conference observer status granted/revoked;
-Information or input that the organization plans to present at the meeting in question and that it would wish to be circulated by the Party hosting the annual Conference prior to the meeting, supplied in sufficient quantity for such distribution.

4. The Party hosting the Annual Conference shall review all applications received within the prescribed time, and , at least 60 days before the meeting for which the application was received, shall notify the Contracting Parties of the names and qualifications of NGO's having fulfilled the requirements stipulated in Rule 8. With respect to plenary meetings of the Annual Conference, if one or more of the Contracting Parties objects, giving in writing its reasons within 10 days, the matter will be put to a vote by written procedure. Applications will then be considered as accepted unless a majority of Contracting parties objects in writing at least 30~~n~~ days prior to the meeting. The Party hosting the Annual Conference shall also circulate any reasons given in a preliminary objection as well as any comments that Contracting Parties may include with their votes on this matter. With respect to meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Annual Conference, such NGO's shall be granted observer status unless one of the Contracting Parties objects, giving in writing its reasons. The Contracting Party hosting the Annual Conference shall also circulate any reasons given in such an objection.

5. Any NGO admitted to a meeting of the Annual Conference may:

   -Attend meetings, as set forth above, but may not vote;
   -Make oral statements during the meeting, upon the invitation of the Chairman;
   -Distribute documents at meetings through the secretariat established by the Contracting Party hosting the Annual Conference;
   -Engage in other activities as appropriate and as approved by the Chairman.

   Any NGO admitted to a meeting of the Annual Conference may not use films, videos, tape-recording devices, etc. to record meeting proceedings.

6. Observers will be required to pay a fee, which will cover the additional expenses generated by their participation, as determined annually by the Annual Conference.

7. The Party hosting the Annual Conference will determine whether, due to conference room capacity, seating limitations require that a limited number of observers per NGO may be present at any meetings. The Party hosting the Annual Conference will transmit any such determination in the conditions of participation sent to each participating NGO.

8. All observers admitted to a meeting shall be sent or otherwise receive the same documentation generally available to Contracting Parties and their delegations, except

those documents deemed confidential by a Contracting Party, which must notify the Party hosting the Annual conference of that determination.

9. All observers admitted to a meeting shall comply with all rules and procedures applicable to other participants in the meeting. Failure to conform to these rules or any other rules that the Parties may adopt for the conduct of observers may result in removal from the meeting by the presiding officer and revocation of observer status.

10. These rules shall be subject to review and revision, as appropriate, at the Fifth Annual Conference (2001). The adequacy of these rules shall be reviewed and assessed and, if necessary, amendments shall be adopted in light of the need of the annual Conference to function effectively when conducting its business.

Korean proposal on the Transparency

The Republic of Korea basically agrees that in accordance with the Article XII.5 of the Convention "the Parties may, by unanimous agreement, invite the representative of any non-Party to participate as an observer at the Annual Conference."

At the 3rd Annual Conference the Parties also agreed that observer will be non-Party and IGOs that can be attended at the Meetings.

In the Annual Conference of the Central Bering Sea, one of the most important issues is how to conserve and manage marine living resources on the basis of scientific research and evaluation of the fisheries resources to ensure sustainable utilization.

In this regard, Korea doubts how non-governmental organization (NGO) can contrbute to providing scientific data and evaluation of the fisheries resources in the Central Bering Sea and moreover fishing is not reopened.

Korea thinks that it is not inevitable to consider admission of NGOs. The time is not quite ripe for it to discuss and we need more time to reconsider about it.

Japanese proposal on the
"Draft joint Russia-USA proposals on rules of procedure for
the Annual Conference and S&T Committee"

1. (Insert a new following sentence (underlined) in the suggested "Rule 8")

Rule 8 Representatives of non-party states, ---------- and conditions of Appendix 1. <u>The terms and conditions of Appendix 1 is valid only on the consensus of all Parties, and its validity would be suspended by the request of any Party. In case that the validity of the terms and conditions of Appendix 1 is once suspended, all the Parties should discuss its treatment, including amendment and abolition of it.</u>

2. ORIGINAL : " 7. d) exercise other activities with the approval of the Chairman."

RIVISED : Delete " 7. d) exercise other activities with the approval of the Chairman."

3. ORIGINAL : " 7. b) make verbal statements at the session as requested by the Chairman;"

RIVISED : "7. b) make verbal statements at the session as requested by the Chairman, unless any Party submits objection to the NGO's statements;"

Stock Identification Work Shop follow up plan (draft)

Fisheries Agency of Japan

Pending Issues reported to the STC:

1. Sampling problems
2. Which institute should analyze the sample
3. Dead line to complete work

Action Plan:

1. Sampling protocol should be developed within each lab.
2. Draft unified protocol should be circulate to each institute
3. Each party designate a contact person

Follow up work

Action plan 1 & 2 will make clear sampling protocol for each study. The sampling techniques should be clarified during this procedure. With using unified sampling technique, each party will be able to collect the sample for stock identification study. A contact person from each party is expected to work for coordination of sampling and data collection. Framework of the sampling protocol is thought to be available in the next annual meeting.

Applicability of the techniques will take time, and the resolution power of each method should be tested before application. Calibration is also needed between the different lab. Contact person is also expected to gather the information about the progress of Stock ID Study in their country. The progress situation should be reported to the STC if necessary, and the future plan should be discussed between the contact persons via E-mail.

Ecosystem approach (memorandum)

Fisheries Agency of Japan

Background: (from STC submit. Doc.) Although there has no substantial pollock catch in the CBS area since 1993, no sign of stock recovery has been observed. The possible causes are:

1. Fish dispersed to out of CBS area
2. High natural mortality caused by Oceanographic change or predators such as MM,SB
3. Poor recruitment to the basin area.

Predation is an important factor of natural mortality.

Predation pressure on immature fish on the shelf region will also affect to the newly recruitment to the basin pollock stock.

How to study?

1. Retrospective study-review

   US-EIS Document

   Revise Japanese Issue Paper

2. Information exchange between other organization

   FAO

   PICES BIO (WG11)

3. Field study (data collection)

   To elucidate the predation effect to the basin stock dynamics, field study about prey-predation relationship is required.

   In the recent years, oceanographic condition changed, and pollock abundance decrease to low level. In this situation;

   seasonal distribution of predator,

   seasonal distribution of pollock,

   and their interaction

   are fundamental to carry out mortality analysis.

Feeding habit of the predator might be affected by abundance of food organisms and diet diversity of the predator. There is unclearness in the prey-predator relationship in the CBS and related area.

Comments for methhodology

Desirable cover area: CBS and related area (EBS, WBS, and AI). Bering Sea is so huge area. It is not easy to get the information about seasonal distribution and abundance of prey/predator. The difficulty in field study will be pointed out. It is quite time consuming and cost consuming. Cooperative effort and information exchange between institutes will be important in this field.

Seasonal migration: Seasonal migration is observed for fish/predator. The interaction between prey-predator relationship is important, however it is not easy to get this information from their whole life history. Some leading study in the specific experimental area will be one of the pragmatically way, if this information is available generally.

Data analysis: Lack of information about MM distribution in CBS is one of our problem. FAJ has started a study for retrospective MM distribution data analysis with using database of NRIFSF. Update effort of MM vessel observation report will be required for understanding our present situation.

Institute and staff: Predator study, especially MM study requires the specialty and experiences for the scientists/institutes.

Appendix 12

THE FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE POLLOCK RESOURCES IN THE CENTRAL BERING SEA

8-12 November 1999
Pusan, Republic of Korea

JOINT PRESS RELEASE

Final: 12 November 1999, 12:15

Representatives from the six Parties to the Convention for the Conservation and Management of Pollock Resources in the Central Bering Sea met in Pusan, Republic of Korea, and continued their cooperative efforts to conserve and manage pollock stocks in the Convention Area.

The Fourth Annual Conference held under terms of the Convention took place November 8-12, 1999. It was chaired by Mr. Im Hong-Jae of the Republic of Korea. The six countries who are members of the Convention--the People's Republic of China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Poland, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America -- agreed on conservation and management measures and reviewed scientific information on the status of pollock stocks. The Scientific and Technical Committee agreed on a plan of work for 2000.

Based on the report of the Scientific and Technical Committee, the Parties agreed that data was insufficient to directly determine the biomass of the pollock stocks in the entire Aleutian Basin. Korea, Japan, the People's Republic of China, and the Republic of Poland, strongly proposed the establishment of an Allowable Harvest Level (AHL) for 2000, considering the scientific rationale, the difficulties and situations of their fishermen and scientific data available for the Bogoslof Island pollock spawning stocks. After a thorough discussion by the Parties, taking into consideration that the moratorium had not contributed to the stock recovery in the Central Bering Sea for the past seven years, the Annual Conference did not reach consensus to set the Allowable Harvest Level for the commercial fishery for pollock in the Central Bering Sea during 2000. In such a situation, under the procedure set out in Article VII.2. and Annex Part 1 of this Convention, the Allowable Harvest Level for 2000 was set at zero. Therefore in 2000, there will be no directed fishing on the Aleutian Basin pollock stock. However, based upon the terms of the Convention, trial fishing by vessels of the Parties to the Convention will be permitted in 2000, under the terms and conditions that were established by the Annual Conference in 1998.

The Parties reached consensus that when a commercial fishery resumes, catch reports will be submitted on a biweekly basis, as proposed by Korea. The Parties also agreed to convene a workshop, either in the U.S. or Japan, to review the status of Aleutian Basin pollock stocks, factors affecting recovery of the stock, including prey-predator relationships; the effects of the moratorium and its continuation; and trial fishing procedures.

There was also discussion on accepting requests for observer status by non-Party States and other International Organizations. Interim measures for non-Party state and intergovernmental organization (IGO) requests were agreed. The Parties will continue their work on transparency issues.

The People's Republic of China invited the Parties to convene the Fifth Annual Conference during g the week of November 6, 2000 in Shanghai. The Republic of Poland extended a preliminary invitation to host the Sixth Annual Conference in 2001.