



# Krill Industry Report 1

Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition

20 June 2007

*Krill Industry Report focuses on reports, information, and commentaries on the Antarctic krill industry.*

## Krill Industry Notifications

As required by CCAMLR Conservation Measure 21-03 requires all contracting parties to notify their intentions to go fishing for krill four months prior to the next CCAMLR Commission meeting. This notification date has been set as 28 June by the CCAMLR Secretariat.

It is unclear whether Vanuatu will notify any vessels flagged to them by this deadline. Vanuatu has become a major flag of convenience for krill trawlers and in 2005 over 40 percent of the catch was reported by vessels flagged to them.

## Could the Catch increase?

Based on past experience we could see krill fisheries notifications exceeding the current cap of 620,000 tonnes for the South Atlantic. This is well above recent catches of around 100,000 tonnes.

Notifications (Speculation)	
Norway	210 000-400 000
Vanuatu	150 000
Poland	50 000
Japan	50 000
Korea	100 000
Ukraine	20 000
	<b>580 000-770 000</b>

Norway has licensed four vessels to fish for krill in the coming year, up from one this year. It is unlikely that all four vessels will fish next season as the Krill Sea Products vessel needs totally rebuilding and will not

be in operation until next summer at the earliest.

Previously, Norway has sent notifications for 100 000 tonnes of krill per vessel. According to Norwegian fisheries newspaper *Fiskaren*, the Aker Marine Krill vessel *Saga Sea* will catch 70 000 tonnes this year. The Norwegian fishery next season is not likely to be more than three ships of over 70 000 tonnes each or a total of 210 000 tonnes.

One of the vessels on last years Vanuatu list for fishing this year has been given a Norwegian license. The three other vessels on Vanuatu's 2006 notifications, the so-called "super trawlers", appear to be fishing in the Eastern South Pacific. Whether these vessels will fish for krill this year is unclear.

Korea has increased its catches over the last couple of years, adding a former Japanese krill vessel to its fleet. The Japanese catch has subsequently declined.

Ukraine catches have also dropped. The 20 000 tonnes are based on an assumption that Ukraine, as an old krill fishing nation, wants to keep their interest and rights in the fishery.

There is also speculation that Russia may be interested in returning to krill fishing in the future.

## Norwegian Notifications

Earlier this year the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries went through a process of considering applications to fish for krill in 2007. There were 12 applicants with varying experience in the krill fishery but

only three companies were granted licences. The licensed operators and their vessels are:

- Aker Seafoods: *Saga Sea* and possibly the *Atlantic Navigator*
- Ervik Marine Services: *Juvel*
- Krill Seaproducts: *Vlieborg*

Only Aker Seafoods has a recent experience in krill fishing. A further report has indicated that the *Atlantic Navigator* will not be part of the notifications that Norway will send to CCAMLR this year.

It has been suggested that several of the unsuccessful applicants have informed the Norwegian authorities that they could go fishing under a Vanuatu or Cook Islands flag. Neither country is a member of CCAMLR.

## Companies appeal Norwegian krill licence allocations

Four companies are complaining to the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries after failing to gain licences to fish for krill in the coming year. According to the Norwegian Fisheries Newspaper "Fiskeribladet" (June 16) the four companies are Olympic Fishing, Fish Group of Norway, Andre Vågsholm, and TBN.

## Saga Sea with record catches

It has been reported in Norway that Aker Bio Marine Krill vessel *Saga Sea* will catch 70 000 tonnes this year. According to the Norwegian Fisheries newspaper *Fiskaren* the cargo vessel *Adam* is on its fourth trip from the Southern Ocean to Montevideo with fish meal.

Aker have reported that they are on track to meet their target of 9 000 tonnes of krill meal this year.

Aker also report that krill oil has been sent to Ørsta, Norway, for refining. The oil is used in ecological salmon culture in Scotland and has been tested as feed for fish larvae.

According to *Fiskaren*, the catch of the two Aker boats will increase to 150 000 tonnes in 2009. This estimate is down from the 200 000 in Akers earlier projections.

## Neptune and Yoplait krill partnership

United States based Neptune Technologies and Bioresources Inc has announced a partnership with Yoplait, the second largest brand in fresh dairy products. Yoplait is owned by two French holdings, SODIAAL and PAI Management.

Neptune and Yoplait have agreed to develop new products in the fresh dairy market including dairy products containing Neptune's krill oil.

The aim is develop products which may have health related benefits based on the omega-3 containing krill oils.

The Yoplait brand is present in 45 countries around the world. Annual Yoplait sales, mainly in yogurt, reached E2.7 billion in 2006.

Neptune Technologies is developing new products to benefit from the expanding nutraceutical, cosmeceutical, biopharmaceutical and nutrigenomics markets. The global nutrition markets is estimated at US\$182 billion (*Nutrition Business Journal*, Oct/Nov 2004).

## Ice Class Vessels

It is unclear whether all krill vessels are ice strengthened to fish in the Southern Ocean.

The Krill Conservation Project is looking for more information on the status of vessels currently fishing for krill and proposed to fish for krill.

### Disclaimer:

The material on this newsletter is intended to assist people in understanding the nature of the krill industry.. While we try to ensure that information is factually accurate, and up to date, the Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition gives no warranty as to its accuracy.

For further information contact:  
Jim Barnes jimbo0628@mac.com