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COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF  
ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES

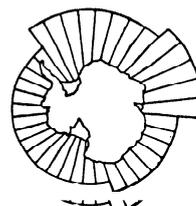
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REPORT OF THE FOURTH MEETING  
OF THE COMMISSION

(HOBART, AUSTRALIA, 2 - 13 SEPTEMBER 1985)

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CCAMLR-IV

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HOBART, AUSTRALIA 1985

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## **REPORT OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE COMMISSION**

The fourth annual meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources was held in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia from 2 to 13 September, 1985.

2. All members of the Commission were represented: Argentina; Australia; Belgium; Chile; the European Economic Community; France; German Democratic Republic; Germany, Federal Republic of; Japan; New Zealand; Norway; Poland; South Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and United States of America. In addition India, Republic of Korea, Spain and Sweden, as acceding states, and Brazil, which has indicated its intention to accede to the Convention in the near future, attended the meeting as observers by agreement of the members.

3. The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), the International Whaling Commission (IWC), the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) and the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR) were represented as observers at the meeting. A list of participants is at Annex A.

4. The meeting was opened by the Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Sir James Plimsoll, at 10.00 a.m. on 2 September, 1985.

5. The Provisional Agenda was adopted by the meeting without comment. A copy of the Agenda is at Annex B.

6. In reporting to the Commission on activities in the intersessional period, the Chairman, Dr Orlando R. Rebagliati of Argentina, referred to the achievements of the last meeting when the Commission adopted its first conservation measures. He reminded members of the Commission's request for more detailed advice from the Scientific Committee to enable the Commission to consider at this meeting whether further measures are necessary to protect fish stocks in the Convention Area. The Chairman's Report is at Annex C.

### **FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION**

7. The Commission received the Executive Secretary's Report of the Meeting of the Standing Committee on Administration and Finance (Annex D).

8. The following items of the Commission's Agenda had been referred to the Committee for consideration:

Examination of Audited Financial Statements for 1984

Review of Budget for 1985

Budget for 1986 and Forecast Budget for 1987

Review of Implementation of Retirement Benefit Regulation

Review of System for Applying Changes in Salaries and Allowances.

9. The Commission signified its acceptance of the financial statements for 1984 and agreed to the increase in the salaries allocation for the 1985 budget as suggested in paragraphs 10 and 11 of the report.

10. In referring to the budget of the Scientific Committee the Representative of the United Kingdom drew attention to paragraph 11 of Annex 10 to the report of the Scientific Committee and requested that the 'Travel' line in the cost estimates should be read so as to bring it into conformity with sub-paragraph (v) of paragraph 5.7 of the Report of the Scientific Committee. Dr Beddington would organise the visits but would not necessarily participate in them himself. The provision of \$A6,800 would remain in the budget of the Scientific Committee.

11. Two opinions were given on the proposed Krill Simulation Study. One view was that the Scientific Committee should be asked to reconsider implementation of the project since the catch reports of krill have shown a considerable decline in recent years and the Scientific Committee had assigned the project a lower priority than fish stock assessment and certain other work of the Scientific Committee. In these circumstances the Krill Simulation Study should not be considered as an urgent matter. Furthermore, the employment of consultants is expensive and at this stage it would be better to encourage national scientists to develop their ideas, to make preliminary studies during the next year and to look at the proposal at the next meeting.

12. The other view was that because of the uncertainties as to the exact data requirements needed to monitor the fishery for krill there was a need to focus specialised effort on the subject so as to be prepared for the development of the fishery. In this context, the meeting was reminded of Article II paragraph 3 of the Convention which refers to the prevention of decrease in the size of any harvested population and to Article XX paragraph 2 concerning the provision of statistics.

13. The Chairman of the Scientific Committee re-stated the importance placed on this study by the Scientific Committee and the need to proceed with this work. He pointed out that krill studies would be important in building our knowledge of the Antarctic ecosystem and in this respect will be

linked with the work being undertaken by the ecosystem monitoring working group. He said that the Scientific Committee had taken care to propose a program of work which took account of priorities in implementing the objectives of the Convention. In doing this, they had also taken account of the need to keep expenditures down. He drew attention to paragraph 1, Annex 10 of the Scientific Committee's Report which emphasised that as far as possible savings would be sought.

14. The Commission adopted the budget as attached to the Executive Secretary's Report of the Meeting of the Standing Committee on Administration and Finance, (Annex D, Appendix 7).

15. Members of the Commission agreed that every effort should be made to avoid an increase in real terms of its budget as governments were committed to zero real growth in the budgets of international organisations. To assist in future examinations of the draft budgets of the Commission it was emphasised that detailed explanations of each item of expenditure must be included.

16. In considering items 31 and 32 of the Report (Annex D) relating to the review of the system for applying changes in salaries and allowances members of the Commission requested that the report of the review be made available to members as far in advance of the next meeting as possible so as to allow sufficient time for its examination.

#### ASSESSMENT AND AVOIDANCE OF INCIDENTAL MORTALITY OF ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES

17. The Commission, in considering this item, had reports from Australia, Japan, New Zealand and the United States, describing steps that had been taken in response to the agreements set forth in paragraphs 22–25 of the Report of the Third Meeting of the Commission. The Commission also had available the preliminary report of the Proceedings of the Workshop on the Fate and Impact of Marine Debris, held in Honolulu, Hawaii on 27–29 November 1984.

18. During consideration of this item, a number of members in addition to those noted in the previous paragraph reported on steps that they have taken to respond to paragraphs 22–25 in the third meeting report.

19. Information provided by members indicates that there is no evidence that significant quantities of fishing gear, binding material, or other potentially hazardous debris have been or are being lost or discarded in the Convention Area. There is evidence, however, that significant quantities of potentially hazardous debris are present in the North Pacific and in other marine areas

including areas adjacent to the Convention Area. There is also evidence that such debris can pose a hazard to navigation and that in some areas significant numbers of fish, mammals, turtles and other marine organisms are being killed or injured due to ingestion of or entanglement in marine debris as well as being caught and killed incidentally during certain fishing operations.

#### Marine Debris

20. To ensure in so far as possible that man-made debris does not become a hazard to navigation or interfere with the conservation of marine living resources in the Convention Area, it was agreed that members would continue to study and, as may be necessary and appropriate, initiate or continue steps to:

- (a) survey their nationals working at Antarctic coastal stations and on vessels operating in the Convention Area to determine the nature and location of any observations of or encounters with lost or discarded fishing gear, binding materials, or other potentially hazardous man-made debris;
- (b) periodically survey beaches, and seal and penguin rookeries in the vicinity of their coastal stations and such other areas as may be feasible to determine whether any potentially hazardous debris is present or accumulating there and, if so, the types, quantities, and as possible, sources of the debris;
- (c) report any incidents of man-made debris fouling ship propellers, rudders or water intake valves and any sightings of potentially hazardous man-made debris including the species and numbers of any animals found entangled therein; and
- (d) investigate the possible utility and feasibility of marking nets, floats and other potentially hazardous items deployed in the Convention Area and of requiring that vessels engaged in fishing and related activities in the Convention Area maintain an inventory of the types and quantities of netting brought into the Convention Area and a record of the date, place, types and quantities of any gear lost there.

#### Incidental Catch

21. To assure in so far as possible that the incidental catch of birds, mammals and other non-target species during fishing operations does not interfere with the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources, the members agreed that steps should be taken, as necessary and

appropriate, to ensure that their vessels engaged in fishing operations record and report the species and numbers of birds, marine mammals and other non-target species caught during fishing operations.

22. Uncertainties were recognised concerning the possibility that birds, marine mammals, and some other non-target species might be more vulnerable to incidental capture in gill nets than in other types of fishing gear. There are no substantial gill net operations at present in the Convention Area, so that at this stage, prohibiting the use of gill nets as a preventative measure could unnecessarily interfere with the rational use of resources, one of the objectives of the Convention. It was agreed that this matter should be kept under continuing review and that in any gill net operations in the Convention Area advantage should be taken to collect data needed to assess the possible impacts on non-target as well as target species.

#### Information and Education

23. It was agreed that members would continue to take steps, as necessary and appropriate, to ensure that their nationals working in the Convention Area are aware of international and national laws prohibiting or restricting the disposal of netting and other potentially hazardous materials at sea and that measures taken by members to assess, avoid and mitigate accidental and incidental mortality of Antarctic marine living resources will be reported to the Executive Secretary for distribution to the members.

#### Future Work

24. It was agreed that this item should be kept under continuing review and be included on the agenda for the next annual meeting of the Commission.

#### ELABORATION OF A SYSTEM OF OBSERVATION AND INSPECTION

25. The Commission recalled the discussion of this item at its previous meeting and had before it the consequent views of the Scientific Committee. While it was appreciated that arrangements along the lines of those suggested in paragraph 10.2 of SC-CAMLR-IV, would be of general assistance to members of the Commission, there was some difference of view as to whether such arrangements should, or should not be considered as an element in the Commission's fulfilment of Article XXIV. It was concluded that while practical experience of bilateral arrangements reached on a voluntary

and reciprocal basis might be of relevance to future consideration of Article XXIV, it was generally agreed that it would be preferable to look upon such arrangements as deriving from other Articles of the Convention, more specifically, Article XV.

26. In the light of the discussion, it was agreed to recommend that sympathetic consideration should be given by any member of the Commission to a request from any other member of the Commission for the placement of scientific observers on their vessels, whether they are fishing or research vessels.

27. Such requests would be considered bilaterally between the members concerned on the understanding that acceptance of such scientific observers would be voluntary on the part of the accepting state and would take into account the need for reciprocity between the requesting state and the accepting state.

#### HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT

28. The Commission considered the question of a comprehensive Headquarters Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Commission. The Delegation of Australia reported on informal negotiations which had been conducted with all interested delegations with a view to settling upon an agreed text. Several minor changes had been made to the text which had emerged from the informal consultations held by the Chairman during the Second Meeting of the Commission. These changes were principally corrections and clarifications to the text. Further, it was reported that a satisfactory provision relating to the issue of visas to representatives, staff members and experts had been agreed upon.

29. The Chairman noted that the absence of any provision in the Agreement relating to the establishment of permanent missions to the Commission reflected the general opinion of members that it was not necessary to make any such provision of this kind in view of the extent of the work of the Commission, its Scientific Committee and subsidiary organs.

30. The Commission then authorised its Chairman, Dr Orlando R. Rebagliati, to sign, for and on behalf of the Commission, the Headquarters Agreement between the Commission and the Government of Australia drawn up at the Fourth Meeting, provided that no member had notified the Executive Secretary by 1 January 1986 of any objection thereto, including any suggestion as to textual clarity or translation, and subject to the concurrence by all members in the satisfactory resolution of any such objections or suggestions.

## REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

31. The Commission received the Report of the 1985 meeting including its proposals for the 1986 Budget. The Report is published separately.

32. The Commission welcomed the Report noting that the Scientific Committee and its Working Groups had been very active and had made good progress. It was noted that although at present Scientific Committee work is mainly undertaken individually by each member, in future there is a possibility for cooperative activities among member countries. The preliminary long-term program of the Scientific Committee which had been developed during its meeting may be an appropriate instrument for the development of such cooperation.

33. Commenting generally on the work of the Scientific Committee, some delegations emphasised that its advice to the Commission should always be based on the results of carefully conducted scientific research. The analyses of fisheries statistical data in their turn should supplement the results of this research.

34. Other delegations, while agreeing that the advice of the Scientific Committee should be based on the results of scientific research, pointed out that much research had already been done, that according to the advice of the Scientific Committee there was a need to institute management measures immediately and the Commission at present had to base its decisions on currently available information.

35. Member countries were encouraged to carry out more research and delegations expressed their willingness to enter into cooperative research projects.

## CONSIDERATION OF CONSERVATION MEASURES

36. The Commission devoted detailed attention to the Report of the Scientific Committee and agreed upon the following protection measures:

## CONSERVATION MEASURE 3/IV

### Prohibition of Directed Fishery on *Notothenia rossii* around South Georgia (Statistical Subarea 48.3)

The Commission hereby adopts the following conservation measure in accordance with Article IX of the Convention:

Directed fishing on *N. rossii* around South Georgia (Statistical Subarea 48.3) is prohibited.

By-catches of *N. rossii* in fisheries directed to other species shall be kept to the level allowing the optimum recruitment to the stock.

## RESOLUTION 1/IV

### Protection of *Notothenia rossii* around South Georgia (Statistical Subarea 48.3)

The Commission took note of the request made at its last meeting to all parties to refrain from a directed fishery for *N. rossii* and to ensure that the by-catch of *N. rossii* in fishing for other species be avoided. To ensure the continuity of the conservation measures the Commission requests all parties to the Convention:

- (1) To refrain from a directed fishery for *N. rossii* in the 1985/86 season;
- (2) For the 1985/86 season, and pending analysis of data to be made available, the total by-catch is not to exceed 300 tonnes of *N. rossii* in the area around South Georgia (Statistical Subarea 48.3).

## RESOLUTION 2/IV

### Protection of *Notothenia rossii* in the Peninsula Area (Statistical Subarea 48.1) and around South Orkneys (Statistical Subarea 48.2)

The Commission recognised that it was important that fishing mortality on *N. rossii* should as a precautionary measure be minimised. To this end the Commission requests all parties to the

Convention to keep the catch of *N. rossii* in the Peninsular Area (Statistical Subarea 48.1), and around South Orkneys (Statistical Subarea 48.2), in the season 1985/86 to the lowest possible level.

To this end the Commission requests all parties to the Convention in the 1985/86 season:

- (1) To refrain from a directed fishery for *N. rossii*;
- (2) To ensure that by-catch of *N. rossii* in directed fishing for other species be avoided.

#### RESOLUTION 3/IV

##### Protection of *Notothenia rossii* around the Kerguelen Islands (Statistical Subarea 58.5)

The Commission, taking into account the data and analyses presented by the French Delegation to the Fourth Meeting of CCAMLR, requests that directed fishing on the stocks of *N. rossii* in Statistical Subarea 58.5 around the Kerguelen Islands be prohibited.

37. With respect to Conservation Measure 3/IV, there was a widespread view that in the light of the Scientific Committee's assessment of the status of the stock of *N. rossii* in Statistical Subarea 48.3 the level of by-catch allowing the optimum recruitment of the stock would be the level allowing maximum recruitment. This was seen as a reason for recommending a specific by-catch limit for the 1985/86 season. It was also noted that if this limit, designed to ensure necessary selectivity in other directed fisheries were to be reached, all fishing activities in the area would need to cease. The intention expressed by the states engaged in fisheries in this area to provide analyses of by-catch composition from trawl hauls in this area was noted. These data, as well as the detailed data identified by the Scientific Committee, would be essential for the further assessment of fish stocks in Statistical Subarea 48.3 called for prior to the 1986 annual meeting.

38. With respect to Statistical Subareas 48.1 and 48.2, attention was drawn to the Scientific Committee's view regarding the 'urgent need to make assessments of the finfish resources in the vicinity of the Antarctic Peninsula and the South Orkney Islands'. The recommendation relating to *N. rossii* in these areas for 1985/86 as an initial precautionary measure reflects concern for these stocks.

39. The Commission agreed, as recommended by the Scientific Committee, that the Working Group on Fish Stock Assessment meet during the intersessional period to give particular attention to

the finfish stocks in Statistical Subareas 48.1 and 48.2, as well as in 48.3. The Scientific Committee's view was noted that it is essential that the Working Group have full information concerning past fishing activities in these subareas, including length and age composition data, and detailed catch and effort statistics. The Scientific Committee's further view was noted that the Working Group meeting would be unproductive and should not be held if adequate data were not made available.

40. In the context of the discussion of Subareas 48.1 and 48.2, it was noted that the Scientific Committee had recommended that 'to prevent over-exploitation it would be desirable to establish measures limiting fisheries activities in such areas until such time as data are sufficient to estimate fishery productivity in these areas'. In the view of many members, should sufficient data not be forthcoming for adequate estimates of fishery productivity in these areas, this would necessitate consideration of further precautionary measures pending availability of such data.

41. It was noted that the Scientific Committee had reported that 'despite repeated requests, finfish fishery data either have not been supplied, arrived too late, or were inadequate for stock assessment'. It was urged that all parties to the Convention should ensure that finfish fishery data are supplied in a timely and complete form.

42. The delegation of Australia expressed particular concern at the way in which it believed that, in adopting present conservation measures, the Commission was diverging from the unique ecosystem approach on which the Convention was based. That delegation formally proposed the inclusion in the agenda of the fifth session of the Commission an item structured towards defining a conservation and management strategy for Antarctic marine living resources. Australia proposed to submit a paper on this issue for the fifth meeting and invited other members of the Commission to do the same.

43. The delegation of New Zealand associated itself with the concern expressed by the delegation of Australia.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE XX OF THE CONVENTION

44. The Commission noted that scientific advice is to be based on information and data made available to the Commission. In that context, the Commission endorsed the emphasis reflected in the Report of the Scientific Committee upon the need for the provision of data sufficient to undertake the assessments of the populations of finfish, particularly in the subareas of CCAMLR Statistical Area 48. It was noted that the determination of requirements for the collection and reporting of data

relating to krill populations will be an important element in the krill simulation study recommended by the Scientific Committee.

45. In light of these factors, the Commission has made the following decisions pursuant to Article XX of the Convention with respect to the collection and reporting of data on finfish populations:

(a) Data to be collected and archived by members of the Commission as follows:

Description of Vessel

- name of ship
- type of vessel
- registration number and port of registration
- ship nationality
- gross registered tonnage
- length overall (m)
- maximum shaft power (kW at ... rev/min) or horse power

Description of Gear

- trawl type (according to FAO nomenclature)
- code number for trawl type
- mesh size at mouth (mm)
- mesh size at codend (mm stretched)
- liner mesh size (mm)
- net plan (includes strip lengths, twine sizes, mesh sizes)
- gear plan (otter boards, bridles, etc. as appropriate)
- underwater acoustic equipment, echosounders (types and frequencies), sonar (types and frequencies), netsonde (yes/no)

Tow Information

- date
- position at start of fishing (in degrees and minutes)
- time at start of fishing (in hour and minutes GMT; if local time, indicate the variation from GMT)
- time at end of fishing (before hauling)
- bottom depth (m)

- fishing depth (only if midwater trawl)
- direction of trawling (if the track changed during trawling, give the direction of the longest part of the track)
- towing speed

#### Environment

- presence or not of ice in water
- cloud coverage or type of weather
- speed of wind (knots) or wind force (Beaufort Scale) and direction
- sea surface temperature
- air temperature

#### Catch Records for Each Tow

- estimated total catch (kg)
- approximate species composition (percent of total)
- amount and composition of discards
- number of boxes of each size of fish per species, if any
- presence of fish larvae

#### General Information

- daily record of: time at start of searching, time at end of searching and start of haul, time search is resumed after haul, time searching ends.

- (b) Data to be submitted to the Commission annually:
- (i) annual updates of the inventory of commercial fishery data (30 days before the annual meeting of the Commission);
  - (ii) STATLANT reports for the preceding season, including separate recording of effort data for finfish and krill operations (no later than September 30);
  - (iii) to the greatest extent possible, summaries of catch and effort data on fine scale, specifically on a spatial scale of 0.5° latitude by 1° longitude and a temporal scale of 10 days.

46. With respect to historic fishery data, the Commission endorsed the view of the Scientific Committee that it was necessary for adequate assessments that assessment working groups have full available information concerning past fishing activities in Area 48 (SC-CAMLR-IV, paragraphs 4.9 and 4.64). The details of the requirements are set out in SC-CAMLR-III, Annex 8 (Appendix III).

## COOPERATION WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

47. Reports by the CCAMLR observers at the International Whaling Commission, reports on the XVIII Meeting of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, on the joint International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources/Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research Symposium on Scientific Requirements for Antarctic Conservation and on the 72nd Meeting of the International Council for Exploration of the Sea were circulated and noted.

48. The Commission considered a letter that had been received from the Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition (ASOC) in response to the Commission's decision at its last meeting (CCAMLR-III, paragraphs 54–61). The Commission took the view that there remained some room for doubt as to the adherence of the member organisations of ASOC to the principles and purposes of the Convention, in particular those contained in Article II, and, in view of ASOC having no constitution, its durability as an organisation, the relationship of its representatives with member organisations and, therefore, exactly how communication between the Commission and the member organisations of ASOC would work in practice.

49. The Commission therefore decided to draw these points to the attention of ASOC and seek its further views. The Commission also agreed, without commitment on its part, to let ASOC know of the sorts of conditions the Commission had in mind which should apply to a representative organisation such as ASOC in the event that the Commission decided to enter into an agreement with such an organisation.

50. It was agreed that the Executive Secretary should write to ASOC accordingly.

51. The Commission also had before it, a renewed request for observer status from Greenpeace International. The Commission noted that Greenpeace International was a member organisation of ASOC and was of the view that it was preferable for the time being to continue to investigate the possibility of establishing an appropriate channel for informed two-way communication between the Commission and interested non-governmental organisations through a representative umbrella organisation.

## PUBLICATIONS POLICY AND PROCEDURES FOR THE PREPARATION OF MEETING DOCUMENTS

52. The Commission at its last meeting noted the steps taken by the Scientific Committee regarding publications policies and procedures and asked the Executive Secretary to prepare a report of experience during 1985 for consideration at this meeting. The Commission considered the Report of the Executive Secretary and noted the procedures currently in operation.

53. The current practice for both the Commission and Scientific Committee involves the categorisation of papers into two groups, Working Papers and Background Papers. Working Papers relate directly to agenda items. Background Papers contain more general information and are related to overall objectives of the Convention.

54. Working Papers are translated entirely into the four languages of the Commission. Background Papers are distributed in their original language with only a short translated summary and translated figure and table captions.

55. There was agreement that at this stage the policy of categorisation for translation purposes was appropriate given budgetary considerations.

56. Some delegations, however, emphasised that the Commission has an obligation to provide equal access in all the official languages of the Commission to all text being discussed in the meetings.

57. The Commission noted the heavy burden placed on translation facilities by the late submission of Working Papers and urged members to abide by deadlines and follow established guidelines for document preparation.

58. Once the Headquarters Agreement between the Commission and the State of Australia is concluded, it was recommended that this be included in future editions of the Commission's Basic Documents.

59. Documents concerning the work of the Commission and Scientific Committee such as reports of its meetings and those of its Working Groups should be made freely available to interested members of the general public. However, since there are potential fiscal and other implications in such free distribution, this practice should be reviewed by the Secretariat during the coming year and a report be prepared for consideration under this agenda item at the next meeting of the Commission.

## APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

60. The Executive Secretary of the Commission was appointed to the position in June 1982 and, in accordance with Article XVII of the Convention, his term of office concludes in June 1986.

61. At the last meeting, held in 1984, it was understood that an item relating to the appointment of the Executive Secretary would need to be included on the agenda for the 1985 meeting of the Commission since this would be the last meeting before the expiry of Dr Powell's term of office.

62. The Commission agreed that continuity in the office of Executive Secretary was important in this phase of development of the Commission's work and unanimously decided to re-appoint Dr Powell for a further period. The Chairman of the Commission was asked to write offering him a further term, from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1990 in accordance with Article XVII of the Convention. Dr Powell expressed his thanks to the members for their support during his first three years and for their vote of confidence in offering him a further term.

## ELECTION OF VICE-CHAIRMAN

63. The Chairman on behalf of the members thanked Japan (Mr Shima) for its long service in this position, pointing out that in completing two terms of office Japan had been Vice-Chairman since the Commission was established.

64. The Commission agreed to defer the election of a Vice-Chairman until its next meeting. It was agreed that the Chairman be requested to consult members of the Commission and to develop a draft Rule of Procedure for the election of the Vice-Chairman of the Commission with the aim of submitting a draft for consideration at the next meeting. It was understood that such a Rule of Procedure would be consistent with the relevant Rules of Procedure of the Commission.

## TIMINGS OF MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION AND SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

65. The UK proposed to reconsider the timing of the meetings of the Commission and Scientific Committee taking into account established deadlines for the submission of data, the need for preliminary analysis and pre-processing of data, and the 180-day objection period required for conservation measures to take effect.

66. It was noted that a 30 September deadline has been agreed by the Scientific Committee for the submission of data on commercial fishing. Because the Antarctic reporting period ends on June 30, it was not considered advisable to move forward the 30 September submission deadline. It was felt this would allow too little time for the preparation of data reports.

67. Members discussed the advantages and disadvantages of various timing of annual meetings and finally agreed with the advice of the Scientific Committee that late October-early November would be the best compromise.

68. Accordingly, the Commission asked that the Secretariat make arrangements for the 1987 meeting and that of the Scientific Committee to be held in Hobart in late October to early November.

#### NEXT MEETING

69. As recommended by the Commission at its last meeting, the Secretariat arranged tentative bookings for alternative times of the year. These were made for 12–23 May 1986, and 8–19 September 1986.

70. It was agreed the next meeting of the Commission and the Scientific Committee will be held in Hobart from 8–19 September 1986.

#### GUIDELINES FOR ACCEDING STATES SEEKING TO BECOME MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

71. The members of the Commission noted that a number of States had acceded to the Convention on Antarctic Marine Living Resources since the last meeting of the Commission. In view of possible interest by acceding States in seeking membership of the Commission, the members agreed that in light of Articles VII 2 (b) and VII 2 (d) of the Convention that it would be helpful to draw up guidelines relevant to the preparation of submissions by these states and subsequent consideration of such notifications by members of the Commission. Such guidelines should follow objective criteria drawn from the specific content of the Convention, its scope and the geographical area to which it applies.

72. The guidelines at Annex E are intended to assist an acceding state seeking membership of the Commission (as well as members of the Commission), in connection with what is meant by the

requirement that such acceding state shall be ‘engaged in research or harvesting activities in relation to the marine living resources to which this Convention applies.’

#### OTHER BUSINESS

73. Upon suggestions from delegations, the Chairman of the Commission recalled the need for members to communicate with him on matters of interest and concern during the intersessional period. It was understood that the Chairman will be kept timely informed on all relevant matters and that consultations between the Chairman of the Commission, the Chairman of the Scientific Committee and the Executive Secretary during the intersessional period were very important and that close contact should be maintained among them so as to properly coordinate the work of the Commission and the Scientific Committee and to ensure the efficient conduct of activities, during the intersessional period and for preparing the next meetings of the Commission and the Scientific Committee.

#### REPORT OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE COMMISSION

74. The Commission adopted its report and the Chairman closed the meeting.

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Head of Antarctic Department  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
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Representative:

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SCAR  
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**AGENDA  
FOR THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE COMMISSION**

**AGENDA**  
**FOURTH MEETING OF THE COMMISSION**

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Organisation of the Meeting
4. Report by the Chairman
5. Financial Administration
  - (i) Examination of Audited Financial Statements for 1984
  - (ii) Review of Budget for 1985
  - (iii) Budget for 1986 and Forecast Budget for 1987
  - (iv) Review of Implementation of Retirement Benefit Regulation
  - (v) Review of System of Applying Changes in Salaries and Allowances
6. Assessment and Avoidance of Incidental Mortality
7. Elaboration of a System of Observation and Inspection
8. Headquarters Agreement
9. Report of the Scientific Committee
10. Consideration of Conservation Measures
  - (i) Review of Existing Measures
  - (ii) Consideration of Additional Requirements
11. Implementation of Article XX of the Convention
12. Cooperation With Other International Organisations
13. Publications Policy and Procedures for the Preparation of Meeting Documents
14. Appointment of Executive Secretary
15. Election of Vice-Chairman
16. Timings of Meetings of the Commission and Scientific Committee
17. Next Meeting
18. Other Business
19. Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Commission
20. Close of the Meeting

**CHAIRMAN'S REPORT**

**STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN AT THE IV MEETING OF THE COMMISSION  
FOR THE CONVENTION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ANTARCTIC MARINE  
LIVING RESOURCES, DR. ORLANDO REBAGLIATI**

2 September 1985

(ITEM 4 OF THE AGENDA)

With great satisfaction I submit this report to the IV regular meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, my first meeting as Chairman of this body.

After the conclusion of the III meeting of the Commission, the Republics of India, Korea and Uruguay became signatories to the Convention. This is an event worthy of celebration, and I welcome the observers from these countries who are attending this meeting for the first time. As befits the occasion I welcome also the representatives of Member States of the Commission and observers from other States Parties and from international organisations. It is particularly gratifying to meet once again those very distinguished colleagues with whom I have shared tasks in this Commission and in other international fora.

As will be recalled, certain significant achievements were verified during the III Meeting of the Commission. Of these, particularly worthy of notice is the adoption during that session of the first two conservation measures. These came into force last April. It is important for us to maintain the spirit of co-operation underlying the adoption of these two measures, and the agenda for this meeting has been prepared with this purpose particularly in mind.

As will be remembered, the Convention was adopted on the initiative of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, and close links exist between these two international instruments. It should also be kept in mind that the Convention was adopted to supplement the Antarctic Treaty in an area not covered by the latter, after being confronted with evidence of a significant increase in fishing activity in Antarctic waters.

It is also important to recall that the Convention embodies the sole existing international mechanism for the conservation and rational utilisation of resources within the Antarctic Treaty System. We know that negotiations are under way within the framework of this system which seek to elaborate an international regime and machinery for Antarctic mineral resources, but the fact remains that currently the Convention is the only international instrument in force as regards certain Antarctic resources.

I also believe that it is important to recall the above issues if we bear in mind the singular attention currently being paid to the functioning of the Antarctic Treaty System by other countries,

international organisations (especially the United Nations), and the worldwide communications media.

It is therefore clear that in any evaluation of the effectiveness of the Antarctic Treaty System, the functioning of the Convention's machinery will be carefully analysed. It is my understanding that the Commission has achieved certain advances in its first three years. Specially last year it has demonstrated a collective will to apply concretely the conservation principles contained in the Convention, and has established, with this and other recommendations, the direction which this meeting should follow.

With the most earnest attention the Commission last year received the Scientific Committee's advice which indicated that the stocks of certain species had been reduced to unacceptably low levels and that urgent protection was consequently required. Regulations which sought to provide this protection were adopted. Member states carrying out fishing activities were further required to provide more complete and detailed data for the competent bodies of the Convention to make the necessary analysis. The Secretariat was also charged with visiting those same fishing nations in order to facilitate the provision of such data. I am able to report with satisfaction that these nations' response to the Commission's request was affirmative. Additional data have become available, which, while not representing the total hoped for, are sufficient for a more detailed analysis than the one made in 1984.

This analysis will be presented to us by the Scientific Committee during this meeting, and we look forward with interest to knowing its results. Similarly we await with interest the information which the Scientific Committee will also present to us on the work carried out in 1985, a report on the tasks of the working groups concerned with ecosystem management and with fish stocks assessment, and on the workshop which examined certain aspects of krill harvesting.

There is no doubt that the Commission has overcome the initial organisational phases and taken up substantial matters which fall within its area of competence. We are faced with the necessity, unable to be postponed, of adopting decisions leading to the full implementation of the Convention's principles and the achievement of its objectives. These decisions will require study and deliberation, which in turn make it essential for the Member States to provide sufficient data and information. A system of observation and inspection must also be promptly established in order to verify and facilitate the satisfactory compliance of the Convention's provisions and of the decisions which the Commission consequently adopts.

It seems clear that we must be prepared to fulfil to the utmost this arduous task, and to show ourselves consistent with the principles and objectives of the Convention, which all States Parties

have freely accepted. Even more, we must be aware that such decisions may, in the future, require certain alterations or modifications in the fishing policies of some of our nations, and in the development of certain related activities which are carried out in the Convention area.

There is a legal responsibility among States Parties to the Convention to resolutely face these problems. But there also exists a moral and political responsibility towards the rest of the international community, which the Member States are equally required to consider.

I have no doubt that the Fourth Meeting of the Commission will be equal to these undertakings. To this end I place complete trust in your cooperation and commit my unrelenting efforts to the realisation of the common task which lies before us.

**REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE**

## **THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE**

The Committee met on 4, 5, 6, 9, 10 and 11 September under the Chairmanship of Mr D. MacKay (New Zealand) and considered the following items:

1. Examination of the Audited Financial Statements for 1984 and the Auditor's Report on Income;
2. Review of the Budget for 1985;
3. Budget for 1986 and the forecast budget for 1987;
4. Review of the Implementation of the Retirement Benefit Regulation;
5. Review of the System for Applying Changes in Salaries and Allowances;
6. Timing of Meetings of the Commission and the Scientific Committee;
7. Procedures for the Appointment of Secretariat Staff.

### **EXAMINATION OF THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 1984**

2. The Committee noted that the Auditor had reported that the Financial Statements for 1984 submitted by the Executive Secretary conformed with International Accounting Standards and that:

‘The Statements are based on proper accounts and records; the income, expenditure and investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets by the Commission during the year ending 31 December 1984 have been in accordance with the Regulations.’

3. The Committee also noted and supported the Auditor's suggestion for a revised format to that approved by the Commission made necessary by the introduction of the Special Fund to take account of the Norwegian Special Contribution. The Committee supported the Auditor's suggestion to change the currently approved format to the style and order as used in presenting the financial statements for 1984.

4. The Committee noted that there was a considerable delay from the time the Statements were transmitted to the Auditor and the receipt of his report. The Secretariat was asked to see if the Auditor's Report could be made available to members earlier in future.

5. The Committee agreed that in accordance with Financial Regulation 12.1, the Commission should signify its acceptance of the financial statements.

#### THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INCOME

6. At the last meeting, some members had questioned the current procedures for calculating members' contributions and the method of handling income in the budget. The Secretariat was asked to seek the Auditor's opinion.

7. The Committee considered the Auditor's reply which stated that the present method in use is in accord with the Financial Regulations and noted that any change to the existing system would necessitate the introduction of a working capital fund. Delegates re-stated that they are opposed to the introduction of such a fund.

8. It was agreed that the present system is working well and that there is no reason to change it.

#### REVIEW OF BUDGET FOR 1985

9. The Committee discussed the Secretariat forecasts of the likely income and expenditure results for 1985.

10. With effect from 1 January, 1985, the UN General Assembly decided to consolidate 20 points of post adjustment into gross salaries and increase the staff assessment levy. The effect on the 1985 budget is to increase gross salaries and the staff assessment levy above the previous estimates. The Committee noted that the Commission's approval is sought to increase the amount in the Salaries item by \$A42,900 and that this additional expenditure would result in an increase in the income item of Staff Assessment levy for the 1986 budget.

11. The Committee agreed that the increase should be approved.

## THE DRAFT BUDGET FOR 1986 AND THE FORECAST BUDGET FOR 1987

12. The Committee discussed in detail the Draft Budget for 1986 contained in CCAMLR-IV/5. The Committee sought detailed explanation as to how several items and sub-items had been estimated and asked the Secretariat to provide this information as standard in future, both for the previous year's budget and for the draft budget for the following years, in order to facilitate more rapid examination of the budget. Additional information as provided to the Committee is attached to this Report as Appendices 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Following receipt of this breakdown for 1986, a revised draft budget was prepared. The new draft is attached as Appendix 7.

13. It was noted that travel by the Secretariat staff together with secretarial and working groups' expenditure would depend on final decisions relating to venues and availability of support services for the Scientific Committee working groups. It was agreed that the Executive Secretary would consult with the Chairman of the Commission, the Chairman of the Scientific Committee and the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Administration and Finance, as appropriate on the need for these expenditures.

### Members' Contributions

14. The revised draft budget for 1986 indicates that the total of members' contributions, after deducting estimated credits, will be \$A787,400. The contribution assuming sixteen members, will be \$A49,213 per member.

### New Members' Contributions

15. In discussing the inclusion of the item on new members' contributions, the Committee agreed that the Executive Secretary, in preparing the Draft Budget each year, should not include forecasts of new members' contributions unless all the accession procedures have been concluded and it is certain that the new member will join the Commission during the coming year.

### Classification of Expenditure Items

16. Considerable time was devoted to the discussion of classification of certain expenditure items. The Committee felt that the cost of publishing the reports of working groups should be charged to the Scientific Committee's budget since these reports are an integral part of the Scientific

Committee work program. The previous practice had been to include this cost in the budget item, Publications.

17. It was suggested that Secretariat travel costs which could be clearly identified as being directly connected to the work of the Scientific Committee, such as attendance of the Data Manager or the Science Officer at working groups, should be charged to the Scientific Committee's budget.

18. There was not unanimous agreement on this but it was agreed for 1986 to charge these travel costs to the Scientific Committee's budget. Several members felt that the change was not essential but that transparency must be maintained. It was suggested that the matter should be reconsidered at the next meeting.

#### Long-Term Funding

19. Members discussed whether approved expenditure for projects in the Scientific Committee's budget, which take more than one budget year to complete, would commit the Commission to expenditure in subsequent years. It was agreed that this was not the case since, under the Financial Regulations, the Commission only approves its budget for one year at a time. Specifically it was noted that the 1987 budget is a forecast and does not need to be approved at this meeting. Any changes to scientific committee programs or any other items in the course of 1986 could affect the 1987 budget items. The view was also expressed that the Commission can defer and incur long-term commitments.

#### Meeting Costs

20. Members discussed the components of the Meetings budget item, particularly the high cost of interpretation and translation. Concern was expressed that the most efficient use be made of translation time and the meeting of deadlines. The Executive Secretary was asked to keep under review these costs and look at other means of obtaining translation, in particular, through member countries and organisations.

21. The cost of photocopying was considered by members and explanations were given regarding the current practice. The Secretariat was asked to investigate the hiring of photocopiers capable of producing double-sided documents.

## Invited Experts and Consultants for Scientific Projects

22. The Committee expressed concern at the remuneration level at which consultants might be employed and questioned whether their services could be provided by their home governments without cost to the Commission.

23. In this connection, some members also expressed great concern about the introduction of such an employment practice at the Commission's expense. It was also recommended that the Executive Secretary should make every effort to obtain the services of highly qualified experts from member countries who could perform the required services without the Commission having to pay consulting fees. In all instances lower fees than budgeted for should be negotiated.

24. It was noted that some consultants, that may need to be engaged by the Scientific Committee, do not receive a salary but rely on fees as their source of income. It was agreed that the level of remuneration, if any, would have to be negotiated and that it should be carefully controlled by the Executive Secretary so as to obtain the most efficient and economic provision of consultant services.

## Species Identification Sheets

25. The Committee discussed the request by FAO for further funds required to continue the production of the Species Identification Sheets and the expenditure to date. The Committee agreed that the additional funds should be provided and that the FAO should be asked to explain why the spending was inconsistent with the original proposal.

## Budget Rate of Growth

26. The proposed 1986 budget expenditure of \$A955,200 represents a nominal increase of 7.2% over the approved 1985 budget.

27. The rate of inflation for Australia in the financial year 1985/86 is expected to be around 8%.

28. Based on these estimates, the Commission budget, as proposed, represents a negative rate of growth.

29. It was requested that future budgets and budget estimates be expressed in terms of real growth, as well as in terms of nominal growth.

#### REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RETIREMENT BENEFIT REGULATIONS

30. The Committee considered the report of the Executive Secretary distributed as meeting document 'Staff Social Security Arrangements' (CCAMLR-IV/7), noted that arrangements had been implemented and that they were in accord with the Staff Regulations adopted at the 1984 meeting.

#### REVIEW OF THE SYSTEM FOR APPLYING CHANGES IN SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES

31. Several delegations expressed concern at the amount of the Commission's budget being applied to Secretariat costs, and noted that the salaries and allowances component was projected to increase significantly in 1986 and 1987. While it was desirable for the Commission to offer remuneration which would attract staff of a high calibre internationally, it was considered that there should be a thorough review of Secretariat salaries and allowances at the Commission's fifth session. To facilitate such a review, the Chairman of SCAF together with the Executive Secretary were requested to prepare a study for consideration at the fifth session. This study would include the following:

- (i) The level of remuneration paid by the Commission compared with that paid by other international fisheries bodies, together with the systems used by those bodies for determining remuneration levels and increases in them.
- (ii) The level of the remuneration paid by the Commission compared with that paid by the Australian Public Service, together with the system used by it for determining remuneration levels and increases in them. (The Australian Public Service investigations of parity with the private sector, for its Senior Executive Service, may be of assistance.)
- (iii) Possible modifications to the Commission's existing system of remuneration, including modifications which, while still based on the UN system, would require any increases beyond UN annual increments and inflation (which might be linked to the Australian

Consumer Price Index for example) to be specifically approved by the Commission and not take effect automatically as at present.

32. Should any difficulty be experienced by the Chairman of SCAF or the Executive Secretary in obtaining relevant information from other organisations it was agreed that those Commission members who also belonged to the other organisations would assist in this regard.

#### TIMING OF MEETINGS

33. The Committee agreed that the timing of meetings of the Commission and Scientific Committee did have an impact on the administration. Forecasts of actual expenditures in the current financial year are more reliable if they are made towards the end of the year. The Committee felt, however, that if there were scientific considerations which favoured a meeting early in the year, the financial administration problem would be unlikely to be significant enough to override them.

#### PROCEDURES FOR APPOINTMENT OF STAFF

34. The Executive Secretary described the procedures employed for advertising and filling the positions when the Secretariat was being established. The assistance of members had been obtained in advertising, receiving applications and providing referees' comments. The Executive Secretary was able to interview some but not all short listed applicants and stressed the importance of this element in the selection process.

35. The Committee noted the procedures and emphasised the potential value of the assistance of members contacting and placing advertisements in government Journals and supported the Executive Secretary's view regarding the importance of interviewing.

36. The Committee agreed that while the position of Executive Secretary was not of immediate concern since the present occupant had just been offered reappointment for a further term, it would be prudent to avoid the possibility of problems in the future by putting into place now, procedures for selecting and appointing the Executive Secretary.

37. Accordingly, it was agreed that the consideration of appointment procedures for the position of Executive Secretary should be included in the Commission's agenda for 1986.

## SECRETARIAT PREMISES

38. The premises used by the Secretariat are provided free jointly by the Australian and Tasmanian Governments.

39. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the provision of this office accommodation.

**DRAFT 1986 BUDGET ITEM – MEETING COSTS**

Philips Multilingual Equipment	18,400
Equipment	1,500
Translation/Interpretation	186,500
Stationery	5,400
Photocopying	12,500
Venue – Wrest Point	11,200
Casual Staff Salaries	13,500
Postage and Freight	3,500
Miscellaneous	<u>1,500</u>
Total	<u>\$A254,000</u>

**DRAFT 1986 BUDGET ITEM – PUBLICATIONS**

Summary of Catch and Effort Statistics	Nil
Basic Documents (Headquarters Agreement)	3,200
Reports of Meetings of the Commission and Scientific Committee	19,700
Conservation Measures	3,000
Newsletter	3,800
Members Activities	11,800
Compendium of Scientific Papers	10,200
Financial Statements/Auditors Report	<u>3,100</u>
Total	<u>\$A54,800</u>

**BUDGET SUB-ITEM – ALLOWANCES**

	1985	1986	1987
Commission's Employer Contribution to the Retirement Fund	38,900	51,300	55,100
Dependency Allowance	Nil	Nil	Nil
Education Grant	2,200	Nil	3,300
Education Travel	4,200	5,100	5,600
Home Leave	21,200	Nil	13,700
Installation Grant	Nil	Nil	9,400
Language Allowance	Nil	Nil	Nil
Non-resident Allowance	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shipment of Household Effects	Nil	Nil	14,000
Travel to Post	Nil	Nil	7,400
Termination Entitlements	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>74,500*</u>
	<u>66,500</u>	<u>56,400</u>	<u>183,000</u>

## \*Termination Entitlements 1987

– Separation from Service Allowance	30,871
Air fares (Staff member and family, economy rates)	8,182
Removal of Household Effects	14,085
Repatriation Allowance	<u>21,362</u>
	<u>74,500</u>



**DRAFT 1986 BUDGET ITEM – TRAVEL**

## Executive Secretary

## Fish Stock Assessment Working Group:

Air fare to US and return via Europe

Attend working group meeting

Visit UN Secretariat – New York

Visit Rome for discussions with Chairman  
of SCAF on salaries changes

Review and consultations with FAO

Visit to Hamburg for discussions with Chairman Scientific Committee	Air Fare	5,000	
	Per Diem	<u>3,956</u>	\$A8,956

Total 23 days

## Ecosystem Monitoring Workshop:

Air fare to Argentina to attend meeting  
and for consultations with Chairman of  
Commission

Air Fare 4,000

Total 12 days	Per Diem	<u>1,140</u>	\$A5,140
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Consultations with Depositary Government,  
Ambassadors in Canberra and for  
consultation with contractors of meeting  
services

3 visits Canberra and Sydney			<u>\$A3,300</u>
			\$A17,396

Total (say)			\$A17,400
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**DRAFT 1986 BUDGET – TRAVEL AND THE  
SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE’S BUDGET**

Scientific Committee

Total Budget as per Annex 10 to Scientific Committee Report	97,000
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Plus travel transferred from  
Secretariat costs:

Data Manager

Fish Stock Assessment Working Group

Air Fare	4,600	
12 days per them	<u>1,800</u>	6,400

Science Officer

Ecosystem Monitoring Working Group

Air Fare	4,600	
10 days per them	<u>1,500</u>	<u>6,100</u>

Total	\$A109,500
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Less transfer from Norwegian Contribution Special Fund	<u>50,000</u>
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Total Scientific Committee Budget as reflected in the Commission’s Draft Budget	\$A <u>59,500</u>
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**PROJECTED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE 1985, DRAFT BUDGET 1986 AND  
FORECAST BUDGET 1987 (AUSTRALIAN DOLLARS)**

1985 BUDGET			DRAFT BUDGET 1986 & FORECAST BUDGET 1987			
Budget Adopted 1985	Estimates Projected to 31.12.85	Variance with Budget	Item	Sub Item	1986	1987
<b>INCOME</b>						
573826	451148	-122678		Members' Contributions	787400	1049700
				Items from Previous Year		
40000	52618	12618		• Interest	40000	40000
152274	152274	0		• New Members' Contributions	0	0
71600	178590	106990		• Surplus	19700	0
<u>53000</u>	<u>56070</u>	<u>3070</u>		• Staff Assessment Levy	<u>108100</u>	<u>113400</u>
890700	890700	0		Total Income	955200	1203100
*****						
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>						
<b>DATA MANAGEMENT</b>						
0	0	0		Capital Equipment	1900	0
2700	1000	1700		Consumables	1100	2000
37700	11500	26200		Contract Labour	29600	19100
5000	3500	1500		Maintenance	3700	4100
<u>21200</u>	<u>7000</u>	<u>14200</u>		Time Share Usage	<u>13500</u>	<u>14700</u>
66600	23000	43600	Total Data Management		49800	39900
<b>MEETINGS</b>						
<u>237000</u>	<u>237000</u>	<u>0</u>		Joint Meeting Commission, Scientific Committee	<u>254000</u>	<u>278000</u>
237000	237000	0	Total Meetings		254000	278000
<b>PUBLICATIONS</b>						
<u>86300</u>	<u>75400</u>	<u>10900</u>	Total Publications		<u>54800</u>	<u>64500</u>
<b>SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE</b>						
<u>32000</u>	<u>32000</u>	<u>0</u>	Total Scientific Committee		<u>59500</u>	<u>117400</u>
<b>SECRETARIAT COSTS</b>						
12100	10200	1900		Administration	11600	12800
66500	61900	4600		Allowances	56400	183000
4000	3000	1000		Automobile	4000	4400
17000	17000	0		Communication	17900	19600
2000	2000	0		Incidentals	2000	2000
2000	2000	0		Library	2100	2300
14300	14300	0		Office Requisites	16300	17800
5600	5000	600		Premises	5400	6000
309300	352200	-42900		Salaries	404000	436300
<u>36000</u>	<u>36000</u>	<u>0</u>		Travel	<u>17400</u>	<u>19100</u>
468800	503600	-34800	Total Secretariat Costs		537100	703300
890700	871000	19700	Total Expenditure		955200	1203100

**GUIDELINES FOR ACCEDING STATES SEEKING  
TO BECOME MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION**

## **GUIDELINES FOR ACCEDING STATES SEEKING TO BECOME MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION**

1. Article VII 2 (b) of the Convention states that:

‘each State Party which has acceded to this Convention pursuant to Article XXIX shall be entitled to be a Member of the Commission during such time as that acceding party is engaged in research or harvesting activities in relation to the marine living resources to which this Convention applies;’

Article VII 2 (d) states that:

‘a Contracting Party seeking to participate in the work of the Commission pursuant to subparagraphs (b) and (c) above shall notify the Depositary of the basis upon which it seeks to become a Member of the Commission and of its willingness to accept conservation measures in force. The Depositary shall communicate to each Member of the Commission such notification and accompanying information. Within two months of receipt of such communication from the Depositary, any Member of the Commission may request that a special meeting of the Commission be held to consider the matter. Upon receipt of such request, the Depositary shall call such a meeting. If there is no request for a meeting, the Contracting Party submitting the notification shall be deemed to have satisfied the requirements for Commission Membership.’

Article XXI states that:

‘1. Each Contracting Party shall take appropriate measures within its competence to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Convention and with conservation measures adopted by the Commission to which the Party is bound in accordance with Article IX of this Convention.

2. Each Contracting Party shall transmit to the Commission information on measures taken pursuant to paragraph 1 above, including the imposition of sanctions for any violation.’

2. The guidelines set out below are intended to facilitate the consideration by an acceding state seeking membership of the Commission of what is meant by ‘the basis upon which it seeks to become a Member of the Commission’ in relation to the requirement that such a state shall be ‘engaged in research or harvesting activities in relation to the marine living resources to which this convention applies.’

## GUIDELINES

### 3. Harvesting Activity in Relation to the Marine Living Resources to which the Convention Applies

In its notification the state should, to the extent possible, set down:

- (a) the names and types of vessels registered in its country which have engaged in harvesting activity in the area to which this Convention applies;
- (b) the seasons during which its vessels have been in the Convention area;
- (c) the tonnage of catches by species taken in each season and CCAMLR statistical area and sub-area together with the relevant data of fishing effort;
- (d) future intentions with regard to harvesting in respect of projected continuity of activity;
- (e) information on governmental institutions and non-governmental concerns directly dealing with harvesting activities.

### 4. Research Activity in Relation to the Marine Living Resources to which the Convention Applies

In its notification the state should set down:

- (a) the research programs it has concluded in respect of the marine living resources to which this Convention applies together with a bibliography of where the results of such programs have been published and a copy of each paper so published;
- (b) the research programs it is currently undertaking;
- (c) its future plans for research programs;
- (d) information on governmental and non-governmental institutions directly responsible for the research programs.

5. Conservation Measures in Force

Copies of these may be obtained from the Executive Secretary of CCAMLR.

6. Other Information

In so far as it is feasible it would help the existing Members of the Commission if an acceding state seeking membership of the Commission could provide information on the following:

- (a) the names and addresses of repositories of such statistical, biological and fisheries data as are relevant to its research and harvesting activities;
- (b) the names and addresses of such research institutions as have concluded relevant research programs or are currently engaged in such programs.

7. Members of the Commission are obliged to report annually on harvesting and/or research activities as they relate to the marine living resources to which this Convention applies. It should be noted that in the case of an acceding state which becomes a Member of the Commission this obligation also relates to the activity dependent element contained in Article VII 2 (b).

**STATEMENTS BY OBSERVER COUNTRIES**

## **STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BRAZIL**

The Brazilian Government would like, at the outset, to express its appreciation to the Governments of all parties to the Convention for the invitation that has been extended to it to attend, as an observer, the IV Meeting of the Commission and the Scientific Committee. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources is currently being examined by the Brazilian Congress. Although proceedings for accession have not yet been completed, Brazil has been following with close interest the work of these two bodies.

2. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources is a major instrument within the Antarctic Treaty system, in which Brazil has been participating as Consultative Party of the Antarctic Treaty since September 1983 and member of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research since October 1984. Within the scope of the Convention, the establishment of standards and procedures for the maintenance and protection of species being commercially exploited is a responsibility to be shared by all countries active in Antarctica.

3. Biological research within the Brazilian Antarctic Program has been developing steadily. The Commission was informed, last year, that Brazil participated in the first phase of the SIBEX/BIOMASS Program, in 1983/1984, in five main fields of research: plankton and primary production, marine seabirds of Antarctic and Sub-Antarctic regions, Necton: Antarctic ichthyological fauna, biochemical and morphological studies on Antarctic krill and Euphausiids of the Antarctic and Sub-Antarctic regions. In 1984/1985, during Phase II of SIBEX, the following specific projects were carried out:

1. Biochemical and physiological studies of Antarctic krill;
2. Comparative histology of Antarctic fish;
3. Biochemical and physiological behaviour of animals in the Antarctic region;
4. Continental seabirds of the Antarctic;
5. Qualitative and quantitative studies of ichthyoplankton of the Antarctic region;
6. Necton: ichthyological Antarctic fauna.

Three others are being developed in laboratory: (1) Euphausiids of the Antarctic and Sub-Antarctic regions; (2) Parasites on Antarctic fish and (3) Plankton and primary production.

4. In 1985/1986, most of these projects will be continued. On the basis of the data that is being collected and processed, Brazil is looking forward to contributing substantially to the analysis of the BIOMASS program and in the future planning of activities in this field.

5. Brazil does not undertake, as yet, economically-oriented activities in the Antarctic. For this reason, the country's Antarctic program does not encompass studies directed specifically at population dynamics and stock evaluation. Brazil has, however, a potential interest in engaging in these activities in the future. The research which is being carried out at this stage is of great importance since it is enabling us to gain the necessary experience. We are aware that the Brazilian Antarctic Program will benefit greatly from participating actively in the work of the Commission and the Scientific Committee. We believe, also, that the activities we have been developing qualify us to membership of both bodies. Brazil is thus looking forward to collaborating constructively in the work which lies ahead of us, in this and in future meetings.

**STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE  
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

Mr Chairman, distinguished delegates,

It is my great pleasure to attend this meeting today on invitation from this Commission as the first-ever delegate from Korea. I also find an added significance to this attendance since the Republic of Korea acceded in April this year to the Convention for the Conservation of the Antarctic Marine Living Resources, on which this very Commission was founded.

2. As the Government of the Republic of Korea made clear at the time of accession to the Convention, we have much interest in research and harvesting activities concerning the Antarctic marine living resources, and have every intention to faithfully undertake to fulfil and carry out all the relevant provisions of the Convention, while maintaining friendly and cooperative relations with all members of the Convention.

3. My country, as one of the leading fishery nations of the world which has a deep interest in the exploration and conservation measures in the Antarctic, has conducted a series of research and harvesting activities in the Antarctic Ocean since 1978 by sending four (4) survey vessels to this area. As a bonafide of its good faith and spirit of friendly cooperation with this Commission, even before joining the Convention, we have disseminated the research reports to the Commission and other relevant organisations concerned with the conservation measures of this area. Korea will continue its research activities in the Antarctic in the years ahead. We are planning, for example, at least four (4) more cruises to the Antarctic in the next few years. Based on the experiences and results of our previous expeditions, our future expeditions will put more emphasis on broadening the scope of survey items and methods. This kind of active participation by Korea in the activities as envisaged by the Convention will no doubt be further enhanced and promoted in the forthcoming years now that Korea became a contracting party to the Convention.

4. We in Korea view highly the achievements made within the framework of the Convention for the Conservation of Marine Living Resources, along with the positive activities of your Commission, since its inception in 1980. The Convention has been instrumental in the ways of safeguarding the environment of the ecosystem in the Antarctic and ensuring the conservation of marine living resources, through the implementation of various measures provided for in the Convention, and thanks to the positive cooperation among the member states of this Commission. We, indeed, admire the cooperative working relations among yourselves in this Organisation.

5. Thus, it is the intention of the Korean Government to join with other members of this Commission by becoming a member itself of the Commission with a view to more positively contributing to the works of the body, commensurate with the noble letter and spirit of the Convention. I sincerely hope, in this regard, that all member states represented in this Commission would wholeheartedly support our application to becoming a member.

6. Given the fact that the Republic of Korea is currently a member of 14 specialised agencies of the United Nations, as well as many other governmental and non-governmental international organisations including such worthy fishery organisations as IWC, ICSEAF and ICCAT, in which most of you are mutual members and enjoy very fruitful partnerships in the organisations, I have no doubt that we can fruitfully cooperate with you in the future through the Commission works.

7. In concluding my brief remarks, I again appreciate the Commission Chairman giving me this wonderful opportunity to express our aspirations and to seek cooperative relations with you all.

Thank you.

## STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF SPAIN

Following the Third Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, the Spanish Administration has been involved in the important task of compiling information on, and analysing and assessing the activities of the Convention. This is a preliminary step towards the development of programs for scientific research and for exploitation of marine living resources in the Convention area.

These actions were paralleled by a complex of scientific activities carried out within both Spain and the Convention area. First of all, relations with Argentine and Chilean scientific institutions have been strengthened through the participation of Spanish scientists in research activities developed by both these member countries during the 1984/85 Antarctic campaign. Scientists from the C.S.I.C.\* , thanks to the kind invitation of the Argentine Antarctic Institute, were able to collaborate in the activities of this institute on board the vessel 'Almirante Irizar'. Another group of Spanish scientists from the Oceanographic Institute of Spain took part in the phase of geological studies organised by the Chilean Antarctic Institute on board the vessel 'Capitan Luis Alcazar', this time thanks to the kind invitation of the latter organisation. Similarly, the C.S.I.C.\*, signed an agreement with the Argentine University of the South to collaborate in future Antarctic research.

During the first Spanish Symposium of Antarctic Studies held in Palma de Mallorca from June 30 to July 4 last, a first series of contributions was presented, relating to physico-chemical, bacteriological parameters of water and ice, and the Biomass and phytoplankton production of the Weddell Sea, obtained during the campaign of the 'Almirante Irizar'. A study of the sediments collected during the campaign of the 'Capitan Luis Alcazar' was also presented. This meeting also served as a forum to review the different initiatives which are currently being developed by various Spanish public and private bodies with respect to the Antarctic continent. The Symposium included the distinguished participation of experts from various member nations of the Antarctic Treaty, and of representatives of the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research (SCAR), all of whom contributed to a more precise knowledge on the part of Spanish scientists interested in future Antarctic projects. Valuable orientations for more immediate actions were also obtained.

Although still modest and at an initial stage, these scientific undertakings have made a positive contribution to stimulating public opinion in Spain and arousing the interest of the Spanish media as regards Antarctic System activities. The experience gained through the undertakings mentioned has also made it possible to establish a framework for future actions. At this stage, these actions will consist in broadening the participation of the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas de

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\* Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas, Madrid (Higher Council for Scientific Research).

Madrid (C.S.I.C.) in the program to be developed by the Argentine Institute on the 'Almirante Irizar' in the next Antarctic campaign. Starting with the 1985/86 campaign, the said Spanish body plans to establish, in co-operation with other Spanish institutions, a research program spanning three seasons in the Weddell Sea and the Antarctic peninsula.

Similarly, the relevant Spanish authorities intend, provided that existing technical difficulties can be overcome, to carry out shortly a fisheries research campaign in waters of the Convention area. The details and development of this campaign will be submitted at the appropriate time to the Commission.

With these and other activities in the Convention area, the Spanish government wishes to strongly express Spain's interest in becoming a member of the Commission in the future.

In conclusion, Mr Chairman, I must reiterate that Spain, through her presence at these meetings, wishes to continue supporting the work of the Commission, in its earnest desire to assure the conservation of the living resources of the Antarctic marine environment.