

REPORT OF THE FIFTH MEETING
OF THE COMMISSION

(HOBART, AUSTRALIA, 8 - 19 SEPTEMBER 1986)

and

REPORT OF THE FIRST SPECIAL MEETING
OF THE COMMISSION

Dr. Orlando R. Rebagliati
Argentina
Chairman of the Commission

CCAMLR-V

HOBART, AUSTRALIA 1985

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PART I

**REPORT OF THE FIFTH MEETING
OF THE COMMISSION**

REPORT OF THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE COMMISSION

OPENING OF THE MEETING

The fifth annual meeting of the Commission of the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources was held in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia from 8 to 19 September 1986.

2. All Members of the Commission were represented: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, European Economic Community, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America.

3. Following established practice, acceding states were invited to attend as observers and Spain, Sweden and Uruguay attended in this capacity.

4. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), 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.

5. The Commission noted that since its last meeting, the Republic of Korea, India and Brazil had notified the Depositary Government on 20 September 1985, 30 April 1986 and 1 August 1986 respectively, in accordance with Article VII 2 (d) of the Convention, of the basis on which each sought to become a member of the Commission. The Commission further noted that no Member of the Commission had requested a special meeting to consider the notifications received from the Republic of Korea and India, and the Commission therefore warmly welcomed the Republic of Korea and India as Members of the Commission with effect from 19 November 1985 and 29 June 1986 respectively. The Depositary Government had been requested by Argentina to convene a Special Meeting to consider the notification from Brazil. The meeting was held on Monday, 8 September 1986, and the report of proceedings is included in this document as Part II.

6. The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Commission was opened by the Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Sir James Plimsoll, at 10.00 a.m. on 8 September, 1986.

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

8. In his opening statement, the Chairman, Dr Orlando R. Rebagliati of Argentina, welcomed the new Members and those attending as observers. He reported on the specific actions that had been assigned to him by the Commission at the last meeting.

9. Verification of the texts of the Headquarters Agreement had been completed. In a special ceremony on the first day of the meeting, the Agreement was signed by the Hon. Barry O. Jones, the Minister for Science, on behalf of the Australian Government, and by the Chairman on behalf of the Commission.

10. In signing the Agreement the Minister said:

‘Australia was honoured by the Commission’s decision in 1980 to establish the permanent headquarters of CCAMLR in Hobart. ... The Antarctic Treaty system had demonstrated a capacity for evolution in the light of changing circumstances and had proven to be a truly remarkable as well as durable example of international co-operation. It had ensured that Antarctica had remained an area of peaceful co-operation, free from political contention or conflict. CCAMLR is today a vital element of the treaty system. It stands as a testament to its dynamic nature.’

11. The Minister pointed out that CCAMLR’s objective and approach are in many ways unique in international conservation instruments. It seeks to develop an integrated approach to conservation. This unique approach places a correspondingly unique obligation on the Members to ensure that CCAMLR works, thereby ensuring the continuing viability of the region’s marine resources in both economic and environmental terms.

12. The Chairman expressed the Commission’s appreciation to the Minister for the Australian Government’s efforts and hospitality in the establishment of the headquarters in Hobart. The initial stage of development had been successfully achieved under the application of an Interim Agreement, and the successful conclusion of the long-term agreement would provide a sound basis for the further development of the Commission and the implementation of the Convention.

13. The Chairman reported that he had written to Dr Powell conveying the Commission’s decision to re-appoint him as Executive Secretary for a further four-year period ending in June 1990 and that Dr Powell had accepted. Copies of the correspondence had been sent to all Members.

14. The Chairman also reported that in consultation with the Executive Secretary he had prepared and distributed a draft Rule of Procedure for the election of Vice-Chairman. The document would be considered under the appropriate agenda item of the Meeting.

15. The Chairman emphasised the need to build on the progress already achieved in pursuing the principles of the Convention. In this respect he drew attention to the inclusion on the agenda of an item which would encompass a review of existing conservation measures. The basis of this review would be prepared during the Fifth Meeting of the Scientific Committee which was being held during the same two-week period in Hobart.

16. He drew attention to the continuing task of improving the flow of information on which the advice of the Committee is based.

17. Dr Rebagliati also referred to the obligation to develop a system of observation and inspection in accordance with the specification in the Convention. He noted that discussion on this matter was programmed for the meeting and drew attention to the need to make progress in the development of a suitable system.

18. The Chairman acknowledged the co-operation he had received from the Members and the Secretariat during the past year and looked forward to working together to ensure the success of the Fifth Meeting of the Commission.

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

19. The following items of the Commission's Agenda were referred to the Committee on Administration and Finance for consideration:

Examination of Audited Financial Statements for 1985

Appointment of an External Auditor

Review of Budget for 1986

Draft Budget for 1987 and Forecast Budget for 1988

Study of Salaries and Related Allowances for Professional Staff.

20. In addition, the Chairman drew attention to Article XIX, 3 of the Convention which requires that five years after the entry into force of the Convention, the financial contributions to the Commission shall be determined on the basis of two criteria: the amount harvested by Members and

equal sharing among all Members of the Commission. As the five year period ends in April 1987, it was agreed that this matter should also be discussed by the Standing Committee.

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

Examination of Audited Financial Statements for 1985

22. The Commission signified its acceptance of the financial statements for 1985.

Appointment of an External Auditor

23. The Auditor-General for Australia was re-appointed as the Commission's external auditor to carry out audits of the Financial Statements for 1986 and 1987.

Review of the Budget for 1986

24. The Commission noted the forecast results of income and expenditure for 1986.

Budget for 1987 and Forecast Budget for 1988

25. The Commission noted that the Budget had been presented in a form which readily distinguishes recurrent and non-recurrent expenditure and endorsed the continuation of this presentation for future budgets. In addition, it was agreed that the recurrent expenditure should provide the basis in future for determining the level of real growth from year to year.

26. The Executive Secretary drew attention to the item in the Scientific Committee's Budget concerning the proposal to contribute funds to the BIOMASS Program to support activities directly related to CCAMLR. This was the only item on which the Standing Committee had not reached agreement. The USSR Delegate held the view that the Commission's Financial Regulations do not allow for the allocation of funds to other organisations and there is, therefore, no legal basis for such direct payments.

27. After an explanation by the Chairman of the Scientific Committee, it was agreed that payments totalling no more than \$A10,000 could be made for direct participation of CCAMLR in the follow-up of the Workshops on Fish Ecology and Krill Physiology and Biochemistry (as regards krill age and growth), and in the preparations for a Workshop on Krill Acoustics. The detailed allocations and expenditure of the sum mentioned above will be decided by the Chairman of the Scientific Committee in consultation with the Secretariat.

28. The Commission adopted the budget as attached to the Executive Secretary's Report of the Meeting of the Standing Committee on Administration and Finance.

Study of Salaries and Related Allowances for Professional Staff

29. As requested at the Fourth Meeting of the Commission, the Chairman of SCAF and the Executive Secretary presented for consideration at the fifth session, a report of a study of salaries and related allowances of the professional staff of the Commission (CCAMLR-V/6).

30. The Secretariat had distributed the Report well before the meeting as had been requested by the Commission. In addition, a number of background documents were distributed at the beginning of the Meeting as part of the study.

31. On the basis of the information presented, the Commission agreed that what required scrutiny was not the U.N. System as the basis of the Commission's pay and allowances structure, but U.N. levels at which the professional positions had originally been graded. While a number of Members emphasised the importance of the principle that the Commission should be able to offer remuneration that will attract staff of high calibre internationally, it was also agreed that before seeking applications for future vacancies in the professional staff the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Chairman of the Standing Committee of Administration and Finance, should carefully review and, if necessary, revise the job description of the position in question and the level at which that position had originally been graded.

32. The Executive Secretary was also asked to continue to consult with other organisations and agencies including the United Nations and the Australian Public Service Board, with a view to compiling additional information on comparability of grades and remuneration levels. It was agreed that the Committee should keep under review the salaries and allowances of the professional staff of the Commission.

Consideration of a New Formula for Calculating Members' Contributions
in Accordance with Article XIX. 3 of the Convention

33. The Commission took note that the implementation of Article XIX. 3 of the Convention had proved a complex issue to which no long-term solution had been possible in the time available. It noted, however, that the five-year period prescribed by Article XIX. 3 ends on 7 April 1987. In order to implement Article XIX. 3 in the 1987 budget year, the Commission decided, on an interim basis only, and without prejudice to any future budgets or to the methodology to be applied for the determination of future budget contributions, that, to give effect to criteria specified in Article XIX. 3:

- a sum of \$A50,000 should be paid by the following harvesting Members:

USSR	\$A 40,000
Japan \$A	9,000
Poland	\$A 1,000

- the balance of the total contributions for 1987 will be divided in equal shares amongst all Members of the Commission.

34. The Commission also agreed that, with the assistance of the Executive Secretary, the Chairman of SCAF should seek the views of all Commission Members with a view to circulating a paper not less than 60 days in advance of the Sixth Meeting of the Commission in the hope that this might encourage progress towards an acceptable and long-term formula for the future operation of Article XIX. 3. The paper would not seek to propose a single solution to the problems arising from Article XIX. 3 but rather would present the various proposals put by the Commission Members, together with an illustration of the financial implications of each proposal.

35. The Commission noted that with regard to the 1987 Budget the total of Members' contributions, after deducting estimated credits, will be \$A666,084. The contributions, considering the interim formula specified above, are estimated to be as follows:

USSR	\$A 72,426
Japan \$A	41,426
Poland	\$A 33,426
Other Existing Members	\$A 32,426

36. The Chairman drew attention to the fact that at the conclusion of this meeting, New Zealand would complete its term of providing the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Administration and

Finance. The Chairman of the Commission thanked the New Zealand delegate on behalf of the Commission for his efforts in guiding the discussions. The Commission was unanimous in supporting the Committee's proposal that India take over the position of Chairman of the Standing Committee on Administration and Finance for the period from the end of the Fifth Meeting until the conclusion of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Commission.

ASSESSMENT AND AVOIDANCE OF INCIDENTAL MORTALITY OF ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES

37. The Commission, in considering this item, had reports from Australia, Japan and the United Kingdom describing steps that had been taken in response to paragraphs 20–23 of the Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Commission. The Commission also had a paper describing research being conducted by the United States to assess and determine how best to address problems being caused by persistent debris in the marine environment, and a paper from the United States proposing additional steps to be taken by the Commission to try to ensure that accidental and incidental mortality of marine living resources do not become a problem in the Convention Area.

38. During consideration of this item, a number of Members in addition to those noted in the previous paragraph reported on steps that have been taken in response to paragraphs 20–23 of the Fourth Meeting report.

39. Although information provided by Members indicates that incidental and accidental mortality of living marine resources do not appear to be an immediate problem in the Convention Area, the Commission recognised that both incidental catch during fishing operations and accidental entanglement in or ingestion of marine debris by fish, birds, marine mammals and other living resources could interfere with efforts to achieve the objectives of the Convention.

Marine Debris

40. To ensure, in so far as possible, that at-sea discarding or loss of nets, net fragments, strapping bands, and other potentially hazardous debris does not contravene efforts to achieve the objectives set forth in Article II of the Convention, it was agreed that:

- (a) Members would consider and take such steps as may be appropriate and possible to ratify and implement Optional Annex V of the 1978 Protocol to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, and the Convention on the

Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, if they have not already done so with respect to either or both; and

- (b) the Executive Secretary would prepare and, in advance of the 1987 meeting of the Commission, circulate for consideration at that meeting:
 - (i) a draft of an information bulletin or brochure that could be used to advise fishermen, researchers, and others working in the Convention Area of the sources, fates and effects of potentially hazardous marine debris; and
 - (ii) a draft of a placard, that could be displayed in appropriate places aboard ships operating in the Convention Area, describing 'do's and don'ts' with respect to handling, storing and discarding different types of refuse;
- (c) if they have not already done so, Members also would consider and take such steps as may be necessary and possible to ensure that:
 - (i) the International Radio Call Sign (IRCS) or other appropriate identification sign is prominently displayed on a weather deck and on both the port and starboard side of all their flag vessels engaged in fishing or related activities in the Convention Area so that the identification signs can be easily read from the air and from other vessels;
 - (ii) all their flag vessels engaged in fishing and associated activities in the Convention Area maintain a record of and report the dates, places, types, and quantities of any fishing gear lost in the Area;
 - (iii) when feasible, samples of any lost or discarded nets, net fragments, strapping bands, or other potentially hazardous marine debris found incidentally by their nationals in the Convention Area be collected and provided to the Secretariat for archiving along with information on when, where, how and how much debris was found, the condition of the debris when found, the species, number and condition of any fish, birds, marine mammals, or other organisms entangled in the debris when found, and what was done with any parts of the debris not sent to the Secretariat for archiving; and
 - (iv) when feasible, potentially hazardous debris found by their nationals in the Convention Area be recovered and returned to port or otherwise disposed of in

a manner that will ensure it poses no further risk to ships or living marine resources.

41. It also was agreed that Members would continue to study and, as may be necessary and appropriate, initiate or continue steps to:

- (a) request that their nationals working at Antarctic coastal stations or on research or supply vessels operating in the Convention Area report any observations of lost or discarded fishing gear, binding materials or other man-made debris, with information on the species and numbers of animals found entangled therein, and any incidents of man-made debris fouling propellers, rudders, or water in-take valves of vessels operating in the Convention Area;
- (b) periodically survey beaches, and seal and penguin colonies in the vicinity of their coastal stations and other areas as may be feasible, to determine the types, quantities, and, as possible, sources of any fishing gear or other debris accumulating there; and
- (c) determine practical and effective means for marking fishing nets or parts thereof and the possible costs and benefits of requiring that nets or net materials be marked and 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.

Incidental Catch

42. To assess and monitor incidental mortality of birds and marine mammals in fishing operations, it was agreed that Members would take such steps as necessary to ensure that operators of vessels engaged in fishing and related operations in the Convention Area maintain a record and report the number, species, and where appropriate the age or size, sex and reproductive status, of any birds and marine mammals taken incidentally during fishing operations. It was further agreed that Members would archive these data and that summaries of the data, by statistical areas, would be reported to the Executive Secretary each year for distribution to the Members.

43. In this regard, uncertainties were recognised concerning the possibility that sea birds and marine mammals may be more vulnerable to incidental capture in gill nets than in other types of fishing gear. It also was noted that gill nets are not being used in the Convention Area at the present time. It was agreed that in any gillnet operations that may be initiated, advantage should be taken of the opportunity to collect information which would be required by the Scientific Committee to assess

possible impacts on non-target species such as marine mammals and seabirds, as well as target species.

Future Work

44. It was agreed that this item should be included on the agenda of the next annual meeting of the Commission and that, prior to that meeting, Members would advise the Executive Secretary of steps that have been or are being taken to implement the measures agreed in paragraphs 40–43.

REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

45. The Commission received the Report of the 1986 Meeting of the Scientific Committee, including its proposals for the 1987 Budget. The Report is published separately.

46. The Commission welcomed the report and expressed appreciation for the extensive work undertaken by the Committee and its various Working Groups. The Report provided the basis for Commission consideration of the important items encompassed within agenda item 8 (Consideration of Conservation Measures) and agenda item 9 (Implementation of Article XX of the Convention).

47. The Commission paid tribute to the outgoing Chairman of the Scientific Committee, Dr Dietrich Sahrhage, who successfully guided the Committee through its first five meetings.

CONSIDERATION OF CONSERVATION MEASURES

48. The Commission undertook a detailed examination of the Report of the Scientific Committee. On this basis, it agreed that Conservation Measure 1/III, Conservation Measure 2/III and Conservation Measure 3/IV should remain in force. In addition, the following measures were adopted:

CONSERVATION MEASURE 4/V

Regulation on Mesh Size Measurement

The Commission hereby adopts the following Conservation Measure in accordance with Article IX of the Convention which supplements Conservation Measure 2/III:

Regulations on Mesh-size Measurement

ARTICLE 1.

Description of gauges

1. Gauges to be used for determining mesh sizes shall be 2 mm thick, flat, of durable material and capable of retaining their shape. They shall have either a series of parallel-edged sides connected by intermediate tapering edges with a taper of one to eight on each side, or only tapering edges with the taper defined above. They shall have a hole at the narrowest extremity.
2. Each gauge shall be inscribed on its face with the width in millimetres both on the parallel-sided section, if any, and on the tapering section. In the case of the latter the width shall be inscribed every 1 mm interval and the indication of the width shall appear at regular intervals.

ARTICLE 2.

Use of the gauge

1. The net shall be stretched in the direction of the long diagonal of the meshes.
2. A gauge as described in Article 1 shall be inserted by its narrowest extremity into the mesh opening in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the net.

3. The gauge shall be inserted into the mesh opening either with a manual force or using a weight or dynamometer, until it is stopped at the tapering edges by the resistance of the mesh.

ARTICLE 3.

Selection of meshes to be measured

1. Meshes to be measured shall form a series of 20 consecutive meshes chosen in the direction of the long axis of the net.
2. Meshes less than 50 cm from lacings, ropes or codline shall not be measured. This distance shall be measured perpendicular to the lacings, ropes or codline with the net stretched in the direction of that measurement. Nor shall any mesh be measured which has been mended or broken or has attachments to the net fixed at that mesh.
3. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the meshes to be measured need not be consecutive if the application of paragraph 2 prevents it.
4. Nets shall be measured only when wet and unfrozen.

ARTICLE 4.

Measurement of each mesh

The size of each mesh shall be the width of the gauge at the point where the gauge is stopped, when using this gauge in accordance with Article 2.

ARTICLE 5.

Determination of the mesh size of the net

The mesh size of the net shall be the arithmetical mean in millimetres of the measurements of the total number of meshes selected and measured as provided for in Articles 3 and 4, the arithmetical mean being rounded up to the next millimetre.

The total number of meshes to be measured is provided for in Article 6.

ARTICLE 6.

Sequence of inspection procedure

1. The inspector shall measure one series of 20 meshes, selected in accordance with Article 3, inserting the gauge manually without using a weight or dynamometer.

The mesh size of the net shall then be determined in accordance with Article 5.

If the calculation of the mesh size shows that the mesh size does not appear to comply with the rules in force, then two additional series of 20 meshes selected in accordance with Article 3 shall be measured.

The mesh size shall then be recalculated in accordance with Article 5, taking into account the 60 meshes already measured. Without prejudice to paragraph 2, this shall be the mesh size of the net.

2. If the captain of the vessel contests the mesh size determined in accordance with paragraph 1, such measurement will not be considered for the determination of the mesh size and the net shall be remeasured.

A weight or dynamometer attached to the gauge shall be used for remeasurement.

The choice of weight or dynamometer shall be at the discretion of the inspector.

The weight shall be fixed to the hole in the narrowest extremity of the gauge using a hook. The dynamometer may either be fixed to the hole in the narrowest extremity of the gauge or be applied at the largest extremity of the gauge.

The accuracy of the weight or dynamometer shall be certified by the appropriate national authority.

For nets of mesh size of 35 mm or less as determined in accordance with paragraph 1, a force of 19.61 newtons (equivalent to a mass of 2 kilograms) shall be applied and for other nets, a force of 49.03 newtons (equivalent to a mass of 5 kilograms).

For the purposes of determining the mesh size in accordance with Article 5 when using a weight or dynamometer, one series of 20 meshes only shall be measured.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 5/V

Prohibition of Directed Fishery on *Notothenia rossii* in the Peninsula Area (Statistical Subarea 48.1)

The Commission hereby adopts the following Conservation Measure in accordance with Article IX of the Convention:

Directed fishing on *N. rossii* in the Peninsula Area (Statistical Area 48.1) 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.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 6/V

Prohibition of Directed Fishery on *Notothenia rossii* around South Orkneys (Statistical Subarea 48.2)

The Commission hereby adopts the following Conservation Measure in accordance with Article IX of the Convention:

Directed fishing on *N. rossii* around South Orkneys (Statistical Subarea 48.2) 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.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 7/V

Regulation of Fishing Around South Georgia (Statistical Subarea 48.3)

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

Without prejudice to other conservation measures adopted by the Commission, for species upon which fisheries are permitted around South Georgia (Statistical Subarea 48.3), the Commission shall, at its 1987 Meeting, adopt limitations on catch, or equivalent measures, binding for the 1987/88 season.

Such limitations of catch or equivalent measures shall be based upon the advice of the Scientific Committee, taking into account any data resulting from fishery surveys around South Georgia.

For each fishing season after 1987/88, the Commission shall establish such limitations or other measures, as necessary, around South Georgia on a similar basis at the meeting of the Commission immediately preceding that season.

RESOLUTION 4/V

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

In light of the adoption of Conservation Measures 5/V and 6/V, the Commission decided that the catching of *N. rossii* be avoided in the Peninsula Area (Statistical Subarea 48.1) and around South Orkneys (Statistical Subarea 48.2), pending the entry into force of those measures.

To this end, the Commission requests all parties to the Convention in the 1986/87 season:

- (a) to refrain from a directed fishery for *N. rossii* in the Peninsula Area (Statistical Subarea 48.1) and around South Orkneys (Statistical Subarea 48.2);
- (b) to ensure that by-catch of *N. rossii* in directed fishing for other species in those statistical subareas is avoided.

49. The Commission engaged in detailed discussion of the advice of the Scientific Committee with respect to fish stocks in Statistical Area 48. It had been agreed at the Fourth Annual Meeting that the Scientific Committee would give particular attention to the assessment of these stocks.

50. The Commission was able to agree upon maintenance of the existing measures applicable in Statistical Area 48 and upon extension as conservation measures of requests it made at the last annual meeting that directed fishery on *N. rossii* in Statistical Subarea 48.1 and 48.2 be prohibited.

51. The Commission, however, was unable to agree upon additional measures to limit fishing in Statistical Area 48. There was divergence in views, in particular, over limitations of catch in Subarea 48.3. Members carrying out fisheries in this area took the position that any such limitations of catch for the 1986/87 season should be fixed at the level of catch for the 1985/86 season and indicated that they did not intend to exceed those limits. A number of other Members took the view that such a catch level was inconsistent with the advice of the Scientific Committee which recommended steps to ensure recovery of depleted fish stocks. They noted that continued catch at 1985/86 levels would exceed the Scientific Committee's estimate of the replacement yield of stocks assessed by it this year.

52. In these circumstances, the Commission could not reach agreement on a limitation of catch for Subarea 48.3 (excluding the directed fishery for *Notothenia guntheri* around Shag Rocks). The Commission, however, agreed that such limitations of catch or equivalent measures should be established for the 1987–88 season, at next year's annual meeting, when data resulting from planned fishery surveys in the area would be available. In order to facilitate consideration of such measures, the Commission requested the Chairman of the Scientific Committee to seek the views of Members with the objective of developing specific questions to be addressed in the Committee's assessment activities next year and desirable ways of presenting resulting assessment data.

53. The Commission adopted Conservation Measure 7/V, which would permit the Commission, at its 1987 meeting, to fix limitations of catch for the 1987/88 season as a binding measure. The recommendation would permit a similar procedure for future seasons after 1987/88.

54. The Commission noted the importance of developing effective procedures for regular catch reporting to permit real time determination of whether limitations of catch had been reached if such limitations were agreed. The Commission called upon parties to concentrate upon this effort prior to and at the next meeting for the Commission.

55. The Commission, taking into account data and analyses presented by the French delegation to the Scientific Committee, agreed that Resolution 3/IV – Protection of *Notothenia rossii* around the Kerguelen Islands (Statistical Subarea 58.5) should remain in effect and recommended that current conservation measures applied by the French authorities should continue in this area.

56. The Japanese delegate stated that though he was not objecting to Conservation Measure 7/V, which had been adopted after careful deliberation, he wished to record his delegation's concern that conservation measures be based upon the best available scientific advice. The adoption of Conservation Measure 7/V should not in any way be interpreted as prejudging the results of future analyses by the Scientific Committee.

57. The Commission further endorsed the Scientific Committee's recommendation encouraging co-ordinated surveys aimed at providing independent estimates of fish stocks. In this regard, the Commission took note of the Scientific Committee's stress upon ensuring that methods, timing and location of surveys are appropriate to the requirements of fish stock assessment.

58. The collective fish stock assessment effort by seven countries represents a major contribution to the objectives of CCAMLR. The informal consultation during the meeting allowed for some minor adjustment to vessel operations plans for 1986/87. However, to increase overall effectiveness of survey operations in the future, the Commission agreed that a one-day co-ordination meeting be held prior to each annual meeting to review and plan operations. Prior to the 1987 session, it would be desirable for Members to meet to co-ordinate operations planned for the 1987/88 season and to plan in detail co-ordinated CCAMLR survey operations for the 1988/89 season.

REVIEW OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH EXEMPTION PROVISIONS

59. The Commission, in considering this item, took account of the views of the Scientific Committee expressed in paragraphs 14.9–14.11 of the Report of the Fifth Meeting of the Scientific Committee. It also considered information and views contained in papers presented by the Secretariat (CCAMLR-V/7), Poland (CCAMLR-V/13) and the United Kingdom (CCAMLR-V/18). It noted that in order to reliably assess and monitor the status of Antarctic marine living resources it will be necessary from time to time to conduct fishing for research purposes in areas and at times when fishing has been prohibited. Such fishing may involve the take of protected species and size classes, and the use of prohibited fishing gear and techniques. It may be done by permanent research vessels or by vessels normally engaged in commercial fishing or fishery support activities that are employed or chartered for research purposes.

60. The Commission noted that fishing for research purposes, while essential, could interfere with efforts to encourage recovery of depleted species and populations and could constitute wasteful use of both living resources and committed ship support if the survey effort or design were inadequate to provide statistically valid data. It concluded that fishing for research purposes should be designed and carried out so as to minimise possible adverse effects on protected species and populations

while providing for timely acquisition of information needed for essential assessment and monitoring purposes. Towards this end, the Commission agreed that:

- (a) prior to the next meeting of the Commission, the Secretariat would compile a Registry of Permanent Research Vessels operated by Parties and that may engage in fishing for research purposes in the Convention Area;
- (b) to expedite compilation of this Registry, Members would provide to the Executive Secretary the following information for all permanent research vessels that may engage in fishing for research purposes in the Convention Area:
 - (i) name of vessel;
 - (ii) name of vessel owner and address;
 - (iii) port of registration, registration number and radio call sign;
 - (iv) vessel type, size, fish processing and storage capacity; and
 - (v) gear type and fishing capacity.
- (c) any Member planning to use commercial fishing or fishery support vessels to conduct fishing for research purposes in closed areas or seasons, or likely to involve the catching of protected species or size classes, or the use of prohibited gear or fishing techniques, shall notify and provide the opportunity for other Members to review and comment on their research plans. Except in unusual circumstances, plans for such research shall be provided to the Secretariat for distribution to Members at least six months in advance of the planned starting date.
- (d) such plans for research fishing using commercial fishing or fishery support vessels shall include:
 - (i) a statement of the planned research objectives;
 - (ii) a description of when, where, and what activities are planned including the number and duration of hauls being planned;
 - (iii) the name(s) of the chief scientist(s) responsible for planning and co-ordinating the research, and the number of scientists and crew expected to be aboard the vessel(s); and
 - (iv) the name, type, size, registration number, and radio call sign of the vessel(s).

- (e) a summary of the results of such research fishing shall be provided to the Scientific Committee no later than 30 September of the year following completion of the research. A full report shall be provided as soon as possible.

Development of a Conservation Strategy for Antarctic Marine Living Resources

61. The Commission noted the paper submitted by the Australian delegation on the development of a conservation strategy for Antarctic marine living resources (Doc. CCAMLR-V/11), and that it had been discussed in an *ad hoc* working group.

62. The Commission acknowledged its responsibility for the conservation and rational use of Antarctic marine living resources and affirmed that any fishery or related activity within the Convention area must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. The Commission noted the limitations of existing knowledge of the Antarctic ecosystem, and, in this connection, the role of the Scientific Committee as a centre for consultations and co-operation in the areas of collection, exchange and study of information about Antarctic marine living resources. It stressed the need to ensure that no long-term irreversible damage is done to these resources while comprehensive conservation measures are being further developed.

63. The Commission recognised the importance of developing a process for defining a strategy for the progressive achievement of the objectives of the Convention, as set out in Article II.

64. The Commission therefore decided:

to establish a working group to be convened by Australia to carry forward the development of possible conservation approaches for achieving the objectives of the Convention, as set out in Article II, by the application of the conservation measures specified in Article IX;

to invite members to forward relevant submissions to the Secretariat as early as possible in the intersessional period;

to request the Secretariat to collate submissions and circulate them not less than three months prior to the next annual meeting of the Commission; and

that a meeting of the working group will be convened in conjunction with the next annual meeting of the Commission for the purpose of preparing for a discussion of this matter under a specific agenda item.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE XX OF THE CONVENTION

65. The Commission continued to emphasise the importance of ensuring the collection and reporting of data on temporal and spatial scales sufficient to permit accurate assessment of populations of harvested species. It welcomed the progress made by the Scientific Committee in addressing these issues both with respect to fish stocks and to krill.

66. With specific reference to recommendations of the Scientific Committee, the Commission made the following decision pursuant to Article XX of the Convention with respect to the reporting of catch and effort data and of biological data on fish stocks:

(a) Catch and Effort Data

The CCAMLR Secretariat will develop a format for reporting these data. Catch and effort data relating to fish stocks shall be submitted by Members to the Commission by 30 September annually. These data shall be accumulated in the spatial and temporal scales defined as below:

- (1) characteristic of operation: commercial/research;
- (2) year, month and ten-day period;
- (3) location/code of 0.5° latitude x 1° longitude;
- (4) total catch;
- (5) catch by species;
- (6) number of hauls;
- (7) hours fished.

(b) Biological Data

Representative length and age compositions from commercial, exploratory and research vessel catches, along with catch data by species and subarea from the preceding season, shall be submitted by Members to the Commission 6 weeks in

advance of the meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Fish Stock Assessment. If possible, historical data should be reported in the same way. Data recording should be in accordance with the following specifications:

- length – total length recorded to the nearest cm below;
- weight – total fresh (weight in grams);
- maturity stage – according to the five-point scale in the 1977 review by Everson (FAO/GLO/SO77(1));
- age – referring to 1 July as birthday (BIOMASS Handbook No. 8),
method used for ageing to be stated.

67. The Commission took note of the difficulty expressed by several Members with respect to reporting data on the scale specified in item (3) of the catch and effort data list. For this reason, the Commission agreed that its decision with respect to the reporting of catch and effort data would take effect for the 1987/88 season. However, it called upon Members to provide such data in as far as is possible for the 1986/87 season.

68. With respect to biological data, the Commission also supported the Scientific Committee suggestion that the following be supplied:

length-weight relationships that are used in national laboratories to convert length into weight; weight (length) at age; and maturity at age.

69. In addition to the routine data reporting requirements, the Scientific Committee identified a number of stocks which had been exploited but for which no data were available (SC-CAMLR-V/4, Table 4), and others where data were insufficient for stock assessments to be made. The Commission supported the Scientific Committee suggestions that additional data should be submitted in the next year for the following stocks:

Species	Area
<i>N. guntheri</i>	48.3
<i>N. squamifrons</i>	48.3 and 58.4.4
<i>D. eleginoides</i>	All areas
All species	58.5 (catch for the period prior to 1979)

70. In addition, the Scientific Committee noted that a catch of nearly 1,000 tonnes of *Pleuragramma antarcticum* was taken in area 58.4 (sub-division unknown) in the 1984/85

season. In view of the long coastline included in this area and the relevance of catches of this species to the proposed Prydz Bay study area for ecosystem monitoring, the Commission also supported the Scientific Committee's suggestion that more detailed catch statistics and biological data be supplied for this species in all sub-areas of area 58.4.

71. With respect to the reporting of krill data, and based on the recommendation of the Scientific Committee, the Commission agreed that detailed catch data for krill taken in Statistical Subarea 48.2 be reported to the Commission. To the greatest extent possible, summaries of such catch and effort data on a fine scale, specifically on a spatial scale of 0.5° latitude by 1° longitude and a temporal scale of 10 days, for the 1985/86 and 1986/87 seasons should be provided to the Commission by 30 September 1987.

72. The Commission stressed the importance of Scientific Committee activities aimed at developing the methodology and capacity for assessing krill populations, as well as those designed to develop the ability to detect and monitor changes in the Antarctic ecosystem. With respect to the former, the Commission emphasised the need to expedite the krill CPUE Simulation Study and endorsed the proposed CCAMLR/BIOMASS Workshop to investigate the topic. With respect to the latter, the Commission agreed with the need to establish a long-term program to detect and record changes in critical components of the ecosystem and the urgency of commencing practical implementation of the program. In this regard, it expressed satisfaction at the scheduling of an intersessional meeting of the Working Group for the CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Program.

ELABORATION OF THE CCAMLR SYSTEM OF OBSERVATION AND INSPECTION

73. The United States submitted a paper (CCAMLR-V17) elaborating elements of the system of observation and inspection called for under Article XXIV of the Convention. The paper was discussed under agenda item 10 and further considered in an informal working session. There was general agreement that the system of observation and inspection should be developed and implemented as expeditiously as possible.

74. The Commission recalled and re-endorsed the recommendations contained in the Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Commission, calling for Members to give sympathetic reception to the requests of other Members for the placement of scientific observers on their vessels. It also recalled that these activities relate primarily to Article XV and, thus, are distinct from the system of observation and inspection required by Article XXIV. Increasing regulation of harvesting activities in the Convention Area makes it important to work rapidly to give effect to Article XXIV.

75. The Commission welcomed the paper put forth by the United States. Some Members expressed concern about the relationship of the elements outlined in the paper to existing international practices relating to observation and inspection. In addition, questions were raised concerning the issue of reporting procedures, the appropriateness of setting up a pool of observers and inspectors, the means for funding such observers and inspectors, and when such a system might take effect. The Members' attention was drawn to CCAMLR-IV/8, a background paper submitted by the Secretariat at the Fourth Meeting of the Commission, which described the observation and inspection systems of other international organisations. Members were urged to review this document.

76. On the basis of these discussions, the United States prepared a revision of its paper (CCAMLR-V/17/Rev. 1), attached as Annex E, as a contribution to moving toward elaboration of a system of observation and inspection under Article XXIV. The Commission agreed that the United States should serve as convener of a Working Group to consider this item at the Commission's next annual meeting. The United States agreed to solicit and collate the views of the Members on elements to be incorporated into the system of observation and inspection, and to provide a summary of those views to Members for use at the Working Group meeting at the Commission's next annual meeting. The Commission agreed that the revised U.S. paper, along with the Secretariat's 1984 summary of other international observation and inspection systems (CCAMLR-IV/8), would be useful in facilitating progress toward the elaboration of the system of observation and inspection at the Commission's next annual meeting.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

77. Reports were received from CCAMLR observers attending the 1985 Meetings of the International Whaling Commission, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, and the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research.

78. Attention was drawn to Recommendation XIII-2 of the XIIIth Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties which, if adopted before the XIVth Treaty meeting to be held in Brazil in October 1987, would result in the Chairman of CCAMLR being invited to submit a report of CCAMLR activities at that meeting. The Commission agreed that it was desirable to improve communication between CCAMLR and the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties and that the Chairman should accept an invitation to submit such a report.

79. The Commission considered the pending request from the Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition (ASOC) to attend the meeting as an observer. In this regard, the Executive Secretary had

received a letter from ASOC, dated 10 June 1986, which addressed a number of the concerns which had been expressed by Members of the Commission at its previous annual meeting (paragraph 48 of the Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Commission).

80. Discussion of the matter revealed a widespread view that there existed a basis for proceeding to conclude an agreement with ASOC provided that certain clarifications were obtained from ASOC regarding its relationship to its member organisations. Notwithstanding this view, there was objection to moving toward such an agreement and therefore consensus could not be achieved.

81. In these circumstances, several Members of the Commission suggested that the question of ASOC's attendance at the Sixth Meeting of the Commission be decided, on an *ad hoc* basis, in advance of that meeting. There was no objection to this proposal. Therefore, the Executive Secretary was directed to circulate to the Members of the Commission, along with the preliminary agenda for the Sixth Meeting of the Commission, a proposal that ASOC be invited to attend the meeting as an observer. A decision on the proposal would then be taken by Commission Members pursuant to Rule 7 of the Rules of Procedure.

82. The Executive Secretary was further directed to communicate the above information to ASOC, as well as offer the organisation the opportunity to complete responses to questions raised in previous correspondence from the Commission. A number of Commission Members felt that any such additional information from ASOC would be of assistance in determining their positions on the proposal to invite ASOC to attend the next annual meeting.

83. It was also noted that the Commission should continue to examine the issue of how interested representative 'umbrella organisations' could contribute to the work of the Commission.

84. The Australian delegation expressed its view that a positive decision to associate ASOC with the work of the Commission should be reached before the next annual session.

PUBLICATIONS POLICY AND PROCEDURES FOR THE PREPARATION OF MEETING DOCUMENTS

85. In discussing this item last year, the Commission noted that publications concerning the work of the Commission and Scientific Committee were currently being made freely available and agreed that this practice be reviewed by the Executive Secretary during the intersessional period and discussed at this meeting. A paper was distributed as CCAMLR-V/9.

86. The Secretariat had provided a complete dissection of the production and distribution costs of the Commission and Scientific Committee's publications and presented various options for a charge policy.

87. Some delegates expressed concern at the rising cost of publications and postage but there was a general view that it would be unwise to introduce any measures which would prevent the results of the Commission's deliberations from being widely known or would impede the dissemination of important scientific information.

88. It was agreed to continue the current policy of free distribution of Commission and Scientific Committee publications, but the Executive Secretary was encouraged to keep procedures under review and to take any opportunities to reduce costs in the production and distribution of documents.

89. The Commission noted that the English version of the FAO Species Identification Sheets for Fishery Purposes Southern Ocean had been completed in May 1986. The French version of this work is expected to be ready for distribution in early 1987. The Spanish version is expected to be completed by the end of 1987.

90. The Commission acknowledged the importance and value of the document as a reference for those actively involved in Antarctic marine activities and noted that demand for it was likely to be very high. In this situation a departure from the present policy of free availability may be necessary in order to ensure that the limited number of copies were made available to those who would benefit most.

91. It was agreed that no charge would be made for the Species Identification Sheets and, to ensure the most effective distribution, each Member would provide the Secretariat with the name and address of a person nominated by that Member to take responsibility for distribution to organisations and individual scientists in his or her country. The number of sets of the volumes required would also be passed to the Secretariat.

Members' Activities Reports

92. Last year the Secretariat was asked by the Scientific Committee to develop more specific guidelines to assist Members in preparing their reports in a more standardised format.

93. In the process of preparing the new draft guidelines it became apparent that, in addition to the summaries of fishing and research activities which were currently being provided to the Scientific Committee in the Reports of Members' Activities, both the Commission and the Scientific Committee were in need of an arrangement that regularly provided them with information on the fulfilment of their recommendations and decisions.

94. These views were presented to the Commission in SC-CAMLR-V/7 and incorporated into the new guidelines for the preparation and submission of Reports of Members' Activities in the Convention Area.

95. The Commission acknowledged the value of the information sought in the Reports and the obligations of Members to report on steps taken to implement decisions of the Commission and Scientific Committee. The Commission endorsed the new guidelines for the preparation and submission of Members' Activities in the Convention Area.

DRAFT RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN

96. As requested by the Commission, the Chairman had prepared and distributed in advance of the meeting draft rules for consideration.

97. An informal working group, with the Representative of Brazil as Coordinator, considered the Chairman's draft and alternative proposals, and arrived at a formula, thereby concluding its task. Some difficulties were later found and there was objection to agreement on a final text. In these circumstances the Commission noted that there was no basis for consensus on the matter and it was deferred until the 1987 meeting of the Commission.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN

98. After nomination by the Argentine Delegate, Belgium, represented by Mr. E. De Wilde, was unanimously elected to the Chairmanship of the Commission from the conclusion of the Fifth Meeting until the conclusion of the annual meeting in 1988.

99. The U.S. Delegate, speaking on behalf of the Members, congratulated the outgoing Chairman, Dr Orlando Rebagliati of Argentina, for the manner in which he had led the Commission over the past two years. He said that under Dr Rebagliati's chairmanship there had been significant

progress with the implementation of the Convention and the foundation for future achievement had been laid.

ELECTION OF VICE-CHAIRMAN

100. New Zealand was elected to the vacant position of Vice-Chairman on the nomination of Brazil. The term of office will be for a two year period from the conclusion of the Fifth Meeting.

NEXT MEETING

101. In discussing the timing of meetings during the Fourth Meeting, the Commission asked the Executive Secretary to make arrangements for the 1987 meeting to be held in Hobart in late October to early November. A booking was subsequently made. The Commission confirmed that the 1987 meetings of the Commission and Scientific Committee would be held at the Wrest Point Hotel in Hobart during the period 26 October to 6 November.

102. It was also agreed that tentative bookings be made for the 1988 meeting to be held in Hobart in late October-early November. The Commission asked the Executive Secretary when making final arrangements to bear in mind the timing of the SCAR meetings being planned for late in 1988 which will involve the participation of scientists who normally attend CCAMLR meetings. In this context, the Commission recalled that the timing of its meetings had been carefully decided to comply with schedules for submission of data. It was noted that in conformity with this decision a booking had already been made with the Wrest Point Hotel for 24 October to 4 November 1988.

OTHER BUSINESS

103. No matters were raised under this item.

REPORT OF THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE COMMISSION AND CLOSE OF THE MEETING

104. The Commission adopted the Report of its Fifth Meeting and the Chairman closed the Meeting.

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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**AGENDA
FOR THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE COMMISSION**

AGENDA
FIFTH 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 1985
 - (ii) Appointment of an External Auditor
 - (iii) Review of Budget for 1986
 - (iv) Draft Budget for 1987 and Forecast Budget for 1988
 - (v) Study of Salaries and Related Allowances for Professional Staff
6. Assessment and Avoidance of Incidental Mortality
7. Report of the Scientific Committee
8. Consideration of Conservation Measures
 - (i) Review of Existing Measures
 - (ii) Review of the Scientific Research Exemption Provision
 - (iii) Consideration of Additional Requirements
9. Implementation of Article XX of the Convention
10. Establishment of a System of Observation and Inspection
11. Cooperation With Other International Organisations
12. Publications Policy and Procedures for the Preparation of Meeting Documents
13. Consideration of Draft Rules of Procedure for the Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman
14. Election of Chairman
15. Election of Vice-Chairman
16. Next Meeting
17. Other Business
18. Report of the Fifth Meeting of the Commission
19. Close of the Meeting

LIST OF MEETING DOCUMENTS

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- CCAMLR-V/1: PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES
- CCAMLR-V/2: ANNOTATION TO THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE COMMISSION
(Secretariat)
- CCAMLR-V/3: PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE
(Executive Secretary)
- CCAMLR-V/4: EXAMINATION OF THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND APPOINTMENT OF AN EXTERNAL AUDITOR
(Executive Secretary)
- CCAMLR-V/5: REVIEW OF THE 1986 BUDGET AND EXAMINATION OF THE DRAFT 1987 BUDGET AND THE FORECAST 1988 BUDGET
(Executive Secretary)
- CCAMLR-V/6: STUDY OF SALARIES AND RELATED ALLOWANCES FOR PROFESSIONAL STAFF
(Chairman of SCAF and Executive Secretary)
- CCAMLR-V/7: RESEARCH EXEMPTION FOR POLISH F/V 'CARINA'
(Secretariat)
- CCAMLR-V/7/
Corrigendum: RESEARCH EXEMPTION FOR POLISH F/V 'CARINA'
(Secretariat)
- CCAMLR-V/8: REQUEST FOR OBSERVER STATUS BY ANTARCTIC AND SOUTHERN OCEAN COALITION (ASOC)
(Secretariat)
- CCAMLR-V/8
Addendum 1: APPLICATION FOR CCAMLR OBSERVER STATUS BY GREENPEACE INTERNATIONAL
(Secretariat)
- CCAMLR-V/9: REVIEW OF CHARGE POLICY FOR PUBLICATIONS
(Secretariat)
- CCAMLR-V/10: DRAFT RULE OF PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION

- CCAMLR-V/11: DEVELOPMENT OF A CONSERVATION STRATEGY FOR ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES
(Australia)
- CCAMLR-V/12: REQUEST FOR A CCAMLR CONTRIBUTION TO THE BIOMASS SPECIAL FUND
(Secretariat)
- CCAMLR-V/13: SUPPLEMENT TO THE CCAMLR CONSERVATION MEASURES
(Poland)
- CCAMLR-V/14: ASSESSMENT AND AVOIDANCE OF ACCIDENTAL AND INCIDENTAL MORTALITY AND INJURY OF ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES
(Poland)
- CCAMLR-V/15: REPORT OF THE CCAMLR OBSERVER TO THE INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION
- CCAMLR-V/16: REPORT OF THE CCAMLR OBSERVER TO THE 1985 MEETING OF ICES
- CCAMLR-V/17: ELABORATION OF THE CCAMLR SYSTEM OF OBSERVATION AND INSPECTION
(U.S.A.)
- CCAMLR-V/17
REV. 1: ELABORATION OF THE CCAMLR SYSTEM OF OBSERVATION AND INSPECTION
(U.S.A.)
- CCAMLR-V/18: REVIEW OF THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH EXEMPTION PROVISION
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- CCAMLR-V/19: REPORT OF THE INFORMAL WORKING GROUP ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CONSERVATION STRATEGY FOR ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES
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- CCAMLR-V/20: REPORT OF INFORMAL GROUP OF CCAMLR MEMBERS DEALING WITH THE APPLICATION FOR OBSERVER STATUS BY ASOC AND GREENPEACE
- CCAMLR-V/21: DRAFT REPORT OF THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE COMMISSION

CCAMLR-V/22: STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF SPAIN
CCAMLR-V/23: STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF URUGUAY

CCAMLR-V/BG/1: LIST OF MEETING DOCUMENTS CCAMLR-V,
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CCAMLR-V/BG/2: LIST OF MEETING PARTICIPANTS

CCAMLR-V/BG/2
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CCAMLR-V/BG/3: FORTHCOMING MEETINGS CALENDAR

CCAMLR-V/BG/3
REV. 1: FORTHCOMING MEETINGS CALENDAR

CCAMLR-V/BG/4: REPORT OF AUSTRALIA ON INCIDENTAL MORTALITY
OF ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES
ASSOCIATED WITH OPERATIONS IN THE CCAMLR AREA
(Australia)

CCAMLR-V/BG/5: ASSESSMENT AND AVOIDANCE OF INCIDENTAL
MORTALITY
(U.K.)

CCAMLR-V/BG/5
Addendum 1: ASSESSMENT AND AVOIDANCE OF INCIDENTAL
MORTALITY
(U.K.)

CCAMLR-V/BG/6: RESEARCH BEING CONDUCTED BY THE UNITED STATES
TO ASSESS AND DETERMINE HOW BEST TO ADDRESS
PROBLEMS CAUSED BY PERSISTENT MARINE DEBRIS
(U.S.A.).

CCAMLR-V/BG/7:

REPORT BY JAPAN CONCERNING THE PROBLEMS OF
MARINE DEBRIS AND INCIDENTAL MORTALITY OF
MARINE LIVING RESOURCES CAUSED BY FISHING AND
OTHER HUMAN ACTIVITIES IN THE CONVENTION AREA
(Japan)

**REPORT OF THE MEETING 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 9, 10, 11, 12 and 15 September under the Chairmanship of Mr Tim Caughley (New Zealand) and considered the following items:

1. Examination of the Audited Financial Statements for 1985;
2. Appointment of an External Auditor;
3. Review of the Budget for 1986;
4. Draft Budget for 1987 and the Forecast Budget for 1988;
5. Study of Salaries and Related Allowances for Professional Staff;
6. The application of a new formula for Members' contributions in accordance with Article XIX, 3 of the Convention.

EXAMINATION OF THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 1985

2. The Committee had before it Document CCAMLR-V/4, 'Examination of the Audited Financial Statements and Appointment of an External Auditor'.
3. The Auditor had reported that the Financial Statements for 1985 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 1985 have been in accordance with the Regulations.'

1985 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. One delegation sought assurance regarding the deficit of \$A282,414 in the Statement of Income and Expenditure for 1985.
5. It was explained by the Administration/Finance Officer that contributions required of Members in 1985 were less than the incurred expenditure because of the surplus including new Members' contributions carried over from 1984 which was credited to Members under the provision agreed by the Commission. It was explained that the detailed procedure is in conformance with the International Accounting Standards and had been verified by the Auditor.
6. The Committee agreed that in accordance with Financial Regulation 12.1, the Commission should signify its acceptance of the financial statements.

APPOINTMENT OF AN EXTERNAL AUDITOR

7. Financial Regulation 11.1 requires that the external auditor shall be the Auditor-General or equivalent statutory authority from a Member of the Commission and shall serve for a term of two years with the possibility of re-appointment.
8. The Auditor-General for Australia has served the Commission for the past four years and has indicated that he is available for re-appointment. The Committee supported his re-appointment.

REVIEW OF BUDGET FOR 1986

9. The Committee discussed the Secretariat forecasts of the likely income and expenditure results for 1986 including the supplementary budget which had been made necessary by the resignation of the Data Manager. This information is contained in the document CCAMLR-V/5, 'Review of the 1986 Budget and Examination of the Draft 1987 Budget and the Forecast 1988 Budget.'
10. The Committee noted the letter from the Auditor stating that his fee was likely to exceed the original budget estimate by \$A1,000. The Committee recognised the resulting unavoidable overspending in the item Secretariat Costs – Administration.
11. It was noted that approval for the supplementary budget had been obtained by correspondence with Members and that in giving their approval, Members also had agreed with the

Executive Secretary's proposal that the expenditure be funded from excess income in the 1985 financial year. The Secretariat explained that the amount necessary had been subtracted from excess income items before calculating the refunds to Members when the actual contributions to the 1986 budget were being calculated.

12. The Committee noted that the publications planned for completion in 1986 would result in expenditure exceeding the allocation in the budget. The Executive Secretary explained that the publication of the 'Reports of Members Activities' could not be achieved in the same year that they were submitted. It had been the practice in the past to provide funds in the year that the Reports were submitted and to carry over expenditure into the following year. This practice will be changed in 1986 and this document will be published from funds provided in the 1987 allocation. This change will allow publication expenditure to be kept at or below the budget figure for 1986. The publication of this document in 1987 will not increase the expenditure in this item in 1987 since the deferral of this publication will be carried through all subsequent years.

13. There was some discussion on the way in which expenditure from the Norwegian Special Fund was presented. The Audited Financial Statements contain the details of drawings from the fund, interest accrued and the current balance at the end of the previous financial year. Document CCAMLR-V/5 contains the detailed breakdown of expenditures for each project in the Scientific Committee's program to be undertaken in 1986. The amount of funds allocated in the Commission's budget and the amount authorised to be drawn from the Special Fund are also shown.

14. Some members of the Committee felt that the amount of funding being drawn from the Special Fund should appear in the Budget table so that the complete expenditure on the Scientific Committee's program could more readily be compared from year to year. The table was modified in accordance with this view.

15. The Committee noted that only eleven Members had paid their 1986 contributions by 31 May 1986, the end of the period specified in the financial regulations for payment of contributions. Other contributions had since been received. The Committee was informed that the transfer of funds to pay the one contribution currently outstanding was being made.

THE DRAFT BUDGET FOR 1987 AND THE FORECAST BUDGET FOR 1988

16. The Committee noted that the budget paper had been presented in a new format which distinguished recurrent and non-recurrent expenditures. It was agreed that the new presentation

allowed a more practical and realistic comparison of expenditure year to year and should be retained.

17. The detailed breakdown of the Scientific Committee's program of expenditure is contained in Annex 10 of the Report of the Scientific Committee. The paper contains descriptions of the activities of the Scientific Committee in 1987 and the basis on which the cost estimate for the proposed Scientific Committee allocation has been made.

18. The only objection to the detailed program concerned the proposed contribution of \$A10,000 to support BIOMASS activities directly related to CCAMLR. The USSR delegate put forward the view that the necessary expertise was available through the members of the Scientific Committee and there was therefore no need to finance activities of other groups such as BIOMASS to undertake the scientific work of the Commission.

19. No objections were raised on any of the other projects in the Scientific Committee program.

20. The Committee took note that the Scientific Committee budget is expected to show an apparent large increase in 1988 when the Norwegian Special Fund is expected to be completely expended.

21. There was no further comments or objections raised on any other items in the 1987 Budget of the Commission or the forecast budget for 1988.

Budget Rate of Growth

22. The proposed 1987 budget expenditure of \$A1,039,000 represents a nominal increase of 8.8% over the approved 1986 budget. Recurrent expenditure is projected to increase by 6.9%.

23. The rate of inflation for Australia in the financial year 1986/87 is expected to be around 6.9%. Therefore, the increase in recurrent expenditure represents zero real growth.

Members' Contributions

24. The revised draft budget for 1987 indicates that the total of Members' contributions, after deducting estimated credits, will be \$A666,084. The contribution, assuming nineteen Members, will be \$A35,057 per Member.

Review of Charge Policy for Publications

25. A document on the subject (CCAMLR-V/9) had been prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with the Commission's decision at the last meeting.

26. The document contains a complete dissection of the production and distribution costs of the Commission and Scientific Committee's publications and discusses various options for a charge policy.

27. The Committee expressed concern at the rising cost of publications and postage but was reluctant to introduce any measures which would prevent the results of the Commission's deliberations from being widely known or would impede the dissemination of important scientific information.

28. The Committee favoured the continuation of the current policy of free distribution of Commission and Scientific Committee publications, but encouraged the Executive Secretary to continue the policy of keeping the procedures under review and to take any opportunities to reduce costs in the production and distribution of documents.

CCAMLR/FAO Species Identification Sheets

29. The Committee noted that the English version of the FAO Species Identification Sheets for Fishery Purposes Southern Ocean had been completed in May 1986 in two volumes and that FAO had already begun to distribute them. Each Member had received ten copies, the contributors to the project had received two copies each and a copy each had been sent to SCAR, SCOR, IWC, ICES, IOC and BIOMASS.

30. The Committee acknowledged the importance and value of the document as a reference for those actively involved in Antarctic marine activities and noted that demand for it was likely to be very high. In this situation a departure from the present policy of free availability may be necessary in order to ensure that the limited number of copies were made available to those who would benefit most.

31. The possibility of imposing a charge for them so as to discourage casual requests was discussed, but it was agreed that such a policy might preclude some individual scientists or organisations from receiving the document.

32. It was finally agreed that no charge would be made and, to ensure the most effective distribution, each Member would provide the Secretariat with the name and address of a person nominated by that Member to take responsibility for distribution to organisations and individual scientists in his or her country. The number of sets of the volumes required would also be passed to the Secretariat.

STUDY OF SALARIES AND RELATED ALLOWANCES FOR PROFESSIONAL STAFF

33. As requested at the Fourth Meeting of the Commission, the Chairman of SCAF and the Executive Secretary presented for consideration at the fifth session, a report of a study of salaries and related allowances of the professional staff of the Commission (CCAMLR-V/6).

34. The Secretariat had distributed the Report well before the meeting as had been requested by the Commission. In addition, a number of background documents were distributed at the beginning of the Meeting as part of the study, as document SCAF-86/5:

SCAF – Background Information for Item 5:

- Part 1. Salaries – Professional Staff
- Part 2. Additional Information on Other International Organisations
- Part 3. Additional Information on the Australian Public Service
- Part 4. Timing of Events – Salaries and Allowances Review
- Part 5. Correspondence from CCAMLR to Other Organisations and with Chairman of SCAF
- Part 6. Payments on Separation from Service

35. After examining the additional documents and discussing the Report, the Committee agreed that what required scrutiny was not the U.N. System as the basis of the Commission's pay and allowances structure, but the U.N. levels at which the professional positions had originally been graded. While a number of Members emphasised the importance of the principle that the

Commission should be able to offer remuneration that will attract staff of a high calibre internationally, the Committee also agreed that before seeking applications for future vacancies on the professional staff, the Executive Secretary should carefully review and, if necessary, revise the job description of the position in question and the level at which that position had originally been graded.

36. The Executive Secretary was also asked to continue to consult with other organisations and agencies including the United Nations and the Australian Public Service Board, with a view to compiling additional information on comparability of grades and remuneration levels. It was agreed that the Committee should keep under review the salaries and allowances of the professional staff of the Commission.

Chairman

37. The Committee was reminded that New Zealand's term as Chairman would end at the conclusion of this meeting.

38. Expressions of appreciation were made by delegates to the outgoing Chairman.

39. There was unanimous support for the suggestion that India take responsibility for the Chairmanship for the next two annual meetings of the Standing Committee on Administration and Finance.

ARTICLE XIX PARAGRAPH 3

40. Article XIX paragraph 3 provides that five years after the Convention entered into force, contributions are required to be determined on the basis of two criteria: the amount harvested and an equal sharing among all Members. It was accepted that from April 1987, Article XIX. 3 enjoins the Commission to develop a system of contributions in which harvesting Members would make larger annual contributions than other Members. It was generally accepted that the system should be as simple and straight-forward as possible and should allow the budget to be readily capable of being calculated in advance.

41. However, there was insufficient time to develop a permanent system to give effect to Article XIX. 3. An exchange of views on the possible elements of a system (such as the method of calculating the proportion of the budget payable by harvesting Members, the statistics and

considerations on which that proportion might be based, and a review mechanism) took place but was inconclusive. Accordingly, no solution of a permanent kind was possible. There was, however, some consideration of the elements which might constitute a temporary or interim solution for 1987.

**PROJECTED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE 1986, DRAFT BUDGET 1987 AND
FORECAST BUDGET 1988 (AUSTRALIAN DOLLARS)**

1986 BUDGET			DRAFT BUDGET 1987 & FORECAST BUDGET 1988			
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)	(5)
Budget Adopted 1986	Estimates Projected to 31.12.86	Variance with Budget	Item	Sub Item	1987	1988
INCOME						
787400	734145	-53255		Members' Contributions	666084	1091400
				Items from Previous Year		
40000	59909	19909		• Interest	40000	40000
0	0	0		• New Members' Contributions	112116	0
19700	58984	39284		• Surplus	127800	0
<u>108100</u>	<u>102162</u>	<u>-5938</u>		• Staff Assessment Levy	<u>93000</u>	<u>108900</u>
955200	955200	0		Total Income	1039000	1240300

EXPENDITURE						
DATA MANAGEMENT						
1900	1900	0		Capital Equipment	0	0
1100	600	500		Consumables	1200	2100
29600	0	29600		Contract Labour	31000	20500
3700	3700	0		Maintenance	3800	4400
<u>13500</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>12500</u>		Time Share Usage	<u>14000</u>	<u>15800</u>
49800	7200	42600	Total Data Management		50000	42800
MEETINGS						
<u>254000</u>	<u>254000</u>	<u>0</u>		Joint Meeting Commission, Scientific Committee	<u>268000</u>	<u>288000</u>
254000	254000	0	Total Meetings		268000	288000
PUBLICATIONS						
<u>54800</u>	<u>54800</u>	<u>0</u>	Total Publications		84100	79100
SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE						
<u>59500</u>	<u>59500</u>	<u>0</u>	Total Scientific Committee		63500*	92000
SECRETARIAT COSTS						
11600	12600	-1000		Administration	13500	14900
56400	45000	11400		Allowances	78400	180700
4000	4000	0		Automobile	4000	4400
17900	17900	0		Communication	20500	22000
2000	2000	0		Incidentals	2000	2000
2100	2100	0		Library	2200	2400
16300	16300	0		Office Requisites	17200	33900
5400	5400	0		Premises	5900	6300
404000	329200	74800		Salaries	411100	451800
<u>17400</u>	<u>17400</u>	<u>0</u>		Travel	<u>18600</u>	<u>20000</u>
537100	451900	85200	Total Secretariat Costs		573400	738400
955200	827400	127800	Total Expenditure		1039000	1240300

* In addition to this amount a sum of \$A38,600 has been authorised to be drawn from the Norwegian Contribution Special Fund to meet the total Scientific Committee Program of \$A102,100.

**ELABORATION OF THE CCAMLR SYSTEM OF OBSERVATION AND
INSPECTION**

**ELABORATION OF THE CCAMLR SYSTEM OF
OBSERVATION AND INSPECTION
(CCAMLR-V/17 REV. 1, submitted by the Delegation
of the United States for discussion under item 10)**

Article XXIV of the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) requires the Commission to establish the system of observation and inspection of vessels engaged in scientific research on or harvesting of marine living resources in the Convention Area. The system is to promote the objective and ensure observance of the provisions of the Convention.

2. During the first five years of the existence of the Commission and other bodies established by CCAMLR, attention has of necessity been devoted to rendering those institutions operational, initiating the process of data collection and population assessment, and developing preliminary conservation measures. In light of the increasing number of conservation measures being elaborated by the Commission, and given the identified need for scientific observations, the delegation of the United States believes that the time has arrived for the Commission to elaborate the system of observation and inspection called for by Article XXIV of CCAMLR. Therefore, we propose that the Commission proceed to establish a system of observation and inspection incorporating the following elements:

- (a) Inspectors would be nominated by members of the Commission:
 - (i) Nominated inspectors would need to be familiar with the fishing operations to be observed, be qualified to make related scientific observations, and be trained in the provisions of the Convention and conservation measures in force.
 - (ii) Members would certify the qualifications of each inspector they nominated.
- (b) Nominated inspectors would form a pool to carry out specified observation and inspection missions, identified by the Commission.
- (c) The Commission would develop a program of inspection designed to ensure representative coverage in the Convention Area of:
 - species and any species being caught in significant quantities incidental to commercial fishing operations;

- harvesting and research activities in each of the CCAMLR statistical areas where fisheries occur; and
 - harvesting and research activities by the fleets of each of the principal fishing nations.
- (d) Provision would be made for inspectors, where relevant, to observe the operations of mother ships, processing vessels and/or scout/search vessels. Where harvesting and associated activities involve different types of vessels, inspectors would be transferred to different vessels within the same fleet, as necessary, to optimise data collection.
- (e) Inspectors carrying out observation and inspection duties would act as representatives of the Commission. However, they would be subject solely to the jurisdiction of their country of nationality and accorded the status of ship's officer while engaged in such duties.
- (f) On board vessels, inspectors would have direct access to observe catch, nets and other equipment, as well as records of catch, research or other fishing activities. Inspectors would act so as to not interfere with the activities of the vessel and would need to be language qualified.
- (g) Inspectors would be responsible to the Commission through their nominating state. They would make reports to their nominating state. The nominating state would transmit such reports to the Secretariat. Such reports would in turn be transmitted by the Secretariat to the flag state of the vessel or vessel's state for comment. Both the reports and any comments thereon would then be circulated to all Commission Members prior to the next meeting of the Commission.
- (h) The Commission would constitute a standing committee to review inspection reports and steps taken by members to enforce compliance. The Committee would recommend any steps judged necessary to meet the provisions of the Convention and compliance with conservation measures and other measures adopted by the Commission.
- (i) The flag state would be obligated to take steps to impose sanctions for any violations of the provisions of CCAMLR resulting from consideration of an inspection report and for reporting to the Commission thereon in accordance with Article XXI.

- (j) There are several options for funding of inspection and observation activities – e.g. the travel expenses of the inspectors to points of embarkation and from points of debarkation, per diem and other expenses. These range from full funding by the nominating state to full funding by the Commission. One possibility would be for costs to be apportioned according to a mixed formula, such as the following:

1/3 from the nominating state

1/3 from the Commission's regular budget

1/3 from the fishing state

- (k) The Commission would develop standard operational procedures and reporting forms for use by observers and inspectors.

STATEMENTS BY OBSERVER COUNTRIES

STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF URUGUAY

Uruguay acceded to the Convention in April 1985 and for the first time a Delegation was present at CCAMLR meetings.

During the past few years, our country has carried out in stages its planned Antarctic activities.

In 1984 a Uruguayan Antarctic Base was set up. It is permanently manned.

In 1985 we became a Consultative Member of the Antarctic Treaty.

We have now been invited as observers to this Commission, to which we attach vital importance in the effective protection of the Antarctic Ecosystem and the conservation of its living resources.

At present, our country does not carry out any harvesting in waters to which this Convention applies; but, as you know, we have placed our hopes in the development of fishing activities, having made significant progress in our own territorial waters.

Our future efforts will, without doubt, be extended to areas that go beyond our territorial waters, including the Southern Ocean.

In the scientific field we are working within the Convention area and we hope to increase this participation in the near future.

We are developing the following scientific research projects related to the marine environment:

- Contribution to the ecological knowledge of the Antarctic coast by way of studies of zooplankton and zoobenthos.
- Obtaining a concentrate of krill protein for human consumption by biological methods.
- Impact of human settlement in Fildes Peninsula, on the waters of Maxwell Bay, King George Island, by way of a study of the possible water pollution produced by those settlements.

- Physical and chemical oceanography studies.

These scientific activities, together with others pertaining to life, earth and atmospheric sciences, which have no relation to CCAMLR; as well as the permanent maintenance of the Base, have contributed to create an awareness of Antarctica among our people and a growing interest in the questions it poses. All this leads to a logical increase of the country's activities in the area.

For that purpose, Uruguay is currently preparing to deploy a vessel suitable for Antarctic operations, to be used to support the logistic and scientific tasks being carried out in the area.

This vessel will be ready during the first months of next year. We intend to offer its services to co-operate with the international scientific programs being carried out, for instance, BIOMASS, if it is decided to continue such, or other programmes which may be developed.

Our country is aware of the possibility of attaining the status of member of the Commission and relinquishing its observer status, which would eventuate following a complete evaluation of its activities in the area and of the contribution that it can make to the development of the activities of the Commission.

I must emphasise the honour that we attach to being the first representatives from our country before this Commission, and I would reiterate the interest of my Government in becoming a member of the Commission in the near future, and to contribute to the best of our efforts.

STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF SPAIN

Since the last annual meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, Spain has continued intensifying its operations with a view to a complete integration with the Antarctic System.

With regard to the concrete scope of this Commission, we have developed specific combined actions to attain the objectives outlined by my delegation during the Third Annual Meeting of 1984. Firstly, our competent fishing authorities have notably increased the monitoring of the activities of the Spanish fishing fleet which works in the South Atlantic. With regard to this, and following a detailed analysis of the log books of our refrigeration vessels in this region, we have been able to prove the existence of some isolated fishing activities within the Convention Area carried out by the refrigeration vessel *PESCAPUERTA IV* on the 8, 9 and 10 November 1984 to the east of South Georgia Island, on which this delegation has presented more detailed information in document SC-CAMLR-V/BG/40.

In 1986, thanks to the valuable co-operation of other contracting parties, the participation of Spanish scientists and technicians was able to continue in Antarctic research operations. Three investigators from the Spanish Institute of Oceanography, the Institute of Geology and Mines and the Institute of Natural Organic Products participated in the XXII Chilean Antarctic Operation on board the vessel *CAPITAN LUIS ALCAZAR* in January of 1986. During the following months of May and June, another scientist of the Spanish Institute of Oceanography took part in the Federal Republic of Germany's operation ANT V/1 on board the vessel *POLARSTERN*.

At the same time, a programme of Spanish operations for the 1986–87 season has been completed. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Nutrition, through the technical services of the General Secretariat of Maritime Fishing and the Spanish Institute of Oceanography, has organised a survey operation, in order to carry out an economic study of the real possibilities of Antarctic Resources for the Spanish Fleet and to develop simultaneously research activities that involve species of commercial interest, as well as other species related to the Antarctic environment.

This operation shall be performed by two vessels, which will co-ordinate their activities in order to assure at all times reciprocal logistic support. Two 80 metre long refrigeration trawlers with a GRT between 1500 and 2000 tonnes will be used. These vessels have been specially equipped to operate in polar waters. The first one will carry special scientific material, 50 crew members and 15 researchers who will exclusively perform research activities, including oceanographic fishing, biological and meteorological research. The second, carrying sixty crew members and six sampling observers, will concentrate on performing extractive activities of the commercial type.

Insular platforms up to 500 meters in depth have been selected for the scientific activities and include the archipelagoes of Shag Rocks, South Georgia, South Sandwich, South Orkney and South Shetland, including also the islands of Elephant, Clarence and Gibbs. Approximately 195 oceanographic and 275 fishing stations have been planned, with the total duration of the operation in the specified areas being 80 days and planned to begin on the 15th of November following.

The principal results that are hoped to be obtained are, among others, the following:

- Determining the average yield by species and season, as well as by species and depth.
- Estimating the biomass of the most important species, by archipelago and depth stratum.
- Obtaining biological parameters of the most important commercial species.

- Studying the selection of trawling gear over the most important commercial fish species, and
- Collecting meteorological, geomorphological and oceanographic data.

Spain is confident that by taking up these activities, it is contributing to the important knowledge of the Antarctic ecosystem and the important commercial species that inhabit it, and co-operating in the rational utilisation of its living marine resources, in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Convention. In this context, I wish to reiterate the wish of my government that Spain becomes a member of the Commission in the near future.

PART II

**REPORT OF THE FIRST SPECIAL
MEETING OF THE COMMISSION**

REPORT OF THE FIRST SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES

The First Special Meeting of the Commission was held on 8 September 1986 under the Chairmanship of Dr Orlando R. Rebagliati, (Argentina) Chairman of the Commission. The purpose of this meeting was to consider the notification of the Government of Brazil of the basis on which it was seeking membership of the Commission.

2. The following Members of the Commission were in attendance: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, European Economic Community, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Korea, India, 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.

BACKGROUND

3. On 1 August 1986 the Government of Brazil in accordance with Article VII, 2 (d) of the Convention notified the Depositary Government of the basis on which it sought to become a Member of the Commission. The notification and supporting information were communicated to Members by the Depositary.

4. Article VII, 2 (d) states that:

‘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 ... 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’.

5. In case of the notification of Brazil, the end of the two month period was 1 October 1986 and Brazil would have become a Member of the Commission after that date if no Members requested the convening of a special meeting.

6. However, the Government of Argentina requested that the Depositary Government convene a special meeting to consider the notification of Brazil and the opportunity of holding the meeting was taken during the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Commission.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING

7. The Commission bearing in mind the Guidelines adopted at the Fourth Meeting noted the extensive marine biological program being undertaken by Brazil in the Convention area with the general objective of gathering information on the key biological species, biomass estimates, species interactions and the physiological processes of the Antarctic marine ecosystem. The main focus of the program is in the Bransfield Strait and Admiralty Bay regions. The Commission also noted Brazil's contribution to the BIOMASS/SIBEX program (1983/84, 1984/85).

8. It was acknowledged that the research activities of Brazil are directly related to the marine living resources in accordance with the requirements of the Convention and that the papers presented by Brazil with its notification indicate that considerable achievements have been made towards the objectives of the program.

9. On this basis the Commission warmly welcomed Brazil into Membership of the Commission as from 8 September 1986.

10. The Commission agreed that in this particular case, an interpretation had been placed on the terms of the Convention so that Brazil could attend the Fifth Meeting. The interpretation had been unanimously supported on this occasion but Members agreed that it should not be taken as a precedent in the future.