

**COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES**

**REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH MEETING
OF THE COMMISSION**

HOBART, AUSTRALIA
26 OCTOBER - 6 NOVEMBER, 1992

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Abstract

This document presents the adopted record of the Eleventh Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources held in Hobart, Australia from 26 October to 6 November 1992. Major topics discussed at this meeting include: review of the Report of the Scientific Committee, assessment and avoidance of incidental mortality of Antarctic marine living resources, current operation of the System of Inspection and establishment of the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation, compliance with conservation measures in force, review of existing conservation measures and adoption of new conservation measures including precautionary catch limitations on krill by small statistical area, consideration of proposed new fisheries, and cooperation with other international organisations including the Antarctic Treaty System. The Reports of the Standing Committee on Administration and Finance and the Standing Committee on Observation and Inspection are appended.

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REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE COMMISSION

(Hobart, Australia, 26 October to 6 November, 1992)

OPENING OF THE MEETING

1.1* The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources was held in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia from 26 October to 6 November 1992 under the Chairmanship of Ambassador Jorge Berguño (Chile).

1.2 All Members of the Commission were represented: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, European Economic Community, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

1.3 Following established practice, Acceding States were invited to attend as observers, and Bulgaria, Finland, Greece, the Netherlands and Uruguay attended in this capacity.

1.4 In view of Ukraine's fishing activities over many years in the CCAMLR Convention Area and the fact that these operations had continued under Ukraine's recently-changed national status, Ukraine was invited to attend as an observer and was represented at the meeting.

1.5 The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the International Whaling Commission (IWC), the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR), the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR) and the Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition (ASOC) were invited to attend the meeting as observers. IUCN, IWC, SCAR and ASOC attended.

1.6 A List of Participants is at Annex 1. A List of Documents presented to the meeting is at Annex 2.

1.7 The meeting was opened by Ms Penny Wensley, Australian Ambassador for the Environment.

* The first part of the number relates to the appropriate item of the Agenda (Annex 3).

1.8 Ambassador Wensley said that 1992 had been a momentous year for the environment. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June, and agreement on two new, threshold environmental Treaties - on climate change and biodiversity - were milestones.

1.9 Ambassador Wensley said that the principles and objectives of sustainable development were the essential focus of UNCED and lay, also, at the heart of the CCAMLR Convention. UNCED had not concerned itself directly with Antarctica, deferring instead to the Antarctic Treaty System, through which Antarctica had become a model of international cooperation on environmental protection for 30 years.

1.10 The CCAMLR Convention, as an integral element of the Antarctic Treaty System, called for an ability to manage rationally, and implied an ability to predict the effect of perturbing the ecosystem. In taking this total ecosystem approach, CCAMLR was, Ambassador Wensley said, ahead of its time. Looking to the future, she said that the priority for the Commission must be the conduct of useful scientific research which both maintained the integrity of the Convention, and contributed to an expansion of understanding of the Antarctic marine environment. Concluding, Ambassador Wensley said that CCAMLR had anticipated by 12 years the principles of sustainable development adopted by UNCED. It embodied and encapsulated the spirit of Rio de Janeiro and its effective operation would help maintain the momentum of UNCED. The Commission's task now was to ensure that the implementation of the Convention continued to meet the highest aspirations set by the international community in Rio de Janeiro.

ORGANISATION OF THE MEETING

2.1 The Agenda adopted for the Eleventh Meeting of the Commission is attached to this report as Annex 3.

2.2 The Commission noted that, since its last meeting, Bulgaria had acceded to the Convention.

2.3 The Chairman welcomed participants and observers and reported on intersessional activities. He informed the meeting of CCAMLR Working Group meetings that had taken place during the year - in Punta Arenas (WG-Krill), Viña del Mar (WG-CEMP and the Joint Meeting of WG-Krill and WG-CEMP) and Hobart (WG-FSA) - and of representation at the 44th Meeting of IWC and at the FAO Technical Consultation on High Seas Fishing. Reports on these latter two meetings are discussed in the relevant sections of this report.

Appointment of Executive Secretary

2.4 The Chairman reported to the Commission that a selection committee comprising all Heads of Delegation had selected Esteban de Salas Ortueta to take over from the present Executive Secretary. Mr de Salas accepted the offer of appointment and is expected to take over as Executive Secretary in February 1993.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

3.1 The following items of the Commission's agenda were referred to the Standing Committee on Administration and Finance (SCAF) for consideration:

- (i) Examination of Audited Financial Statements for 1991;
- (ii) Appointment of Auditor;
- (iii) Review of Budget for 1992;
- (iv) Budget for 1993 and Forecast Budget for 1994;
- (v) Late Payment of Contributions; and
- (vi) Funding of Staff Replacement Costs, Termination and Home Leave Allowances.

Report of SCAF

3.2 The Chairman of SCAF, Ms Robin Tuttle (USA) advised the Commission that the matters raised at the meeting of SCAF and outlined in the Executive Secretary's report (Annex 4), had been extensively discussed and drew to the attention of the Commission a number of issues arising from the SCAF meeting.

Examination of the Audited Financial Statements for 1991

3.3 The Commission accepted the Financial Statements for 1991.

3.4 The Commission agreed to appoint the Australian Auditor-General as the Commission's External Auditor for a further two-year term.

Review of Budget for 1992

3.5 The Commission noted the forecast results of income and expenditure for 1992. The Executive Secretary stated that the amount currently outstanding in respect of the two Members who have not yet paid their 1992 contributions was A\$134 144.

Funding of Staff Replacement Costs, Termination and Home Leave Allowances

3.6 The Commission acknowledged its responsibility to meet the legal obligations in respect of staff termination entitlements and home leave allowances and agreed that funds should be put aside in each budget year in order that these entitlements and allowances and other costs relating to changeovers in staff could be met in the future without recourse to requests for a special *ad hoc* contribution from Members.

3.7 Accordingly it was agreed that the entitlements accruing to staff members during 1993, as well as an estimate for staff replacement costs during 1993 should be included in the budget for 1993.

3.8 The entitlements already earned by staff up to 31 December 1992, estimated to be A\$180 000, will be funded by additional amounts in the Members' Contributions over a period of three years: 1993, 1994 and 1995.

3.9 Individual Members will pay their share of these amounts in two of the three years. Each Member will nominate in which two years their own shares will be paid.

3.10 The Commission agreed that all of the budgeted amounts relating to these costs will be accounted for separately from other expenditure of the Commission.

3.11 The Commission recognises that if a staff member leaves before the accumulated entitlements are fully funded, and the funded amount is insufficient for paying the staff member's entitlements, Members may have to make a special contribution to fund any shortfall.

Budget for 1993

3.12 The Commission approved the budget for 1993 as contained in the Executive Secretary's report of the SCAF meeting on the basis of the assumption that all Members will nominate 1993 as one of the years in which their shares of the accrued staff entitlements would be paid.

3.13 When considering the budget for 1993 the Delegation of Russia advised that its Member's Contribution was calculated on the basis of catches taken by the former USSR, rather than Russian catches; the total of the latter being significantly lower.

3.14 Russia advised that in the near future it will submit to the Secretariat data on all its catches in order to recalculate the size of Russia's contribution.

3.15 The Commission agreed that at its 1994 meeting it will review the formula for calculating Members' Contributions taking into account any changes in the fisheries being conducted in the Convention Area since the current formula was adopted.

3.16 Members were reminded that the contribution amounts per Member for 1993 included in the Executive Secretary's report on SCAF are indicative only. The actual contributions for 1993 will be advised to Members in January 1993. In addition to the adjustments for income items, the 1993 contributions per Member will also be amended to account for the data on catches received from Russia.

3.17 The 1993 contribution advice to each Member will specifically identify the amount the Member is required to contribute towards funding termination entitlements earned by staff up to 31 December 1992 and the Member's options for paying this amount.

Forecast Budget for 1994

3.18 The Commission noted the 1994 forecast budget, recognising that this forecast budget is prepared on the basis of the assumption that all Members will nominate 1994 as one of the years in which their shares of the accrued staff entitlements would be paid.

3.19 The Chairman noted that, given the same level of expenditure under the Scientific Committee budget as in 1993, the Commission's allocation to the Scientific Committee budget in 1994 would have to be increased due to the fact that the remaining balance on the Norwegian Contribution Special Fund will be fully used in 1993.

3.20 The Commission endorsed the suggestion by SCAF that the Scientific Committee should review the number, length and frequency of the meetings of the Scientific Committee and its Working Groups as a means of reducing the cost to Members and participants.

3.21 The Secretariat was directed to prepare, for presentation at the 1993 Meeting of the Commission, a paper reviewing possible areas of cost savings within the Commission's budget.

Late Payment of Contributions

3.22 There being no consensus on the proposal presented by the Delegation of Australia, the subject of charging interest on Members' Contributions paid late was deferred for further consideration at the 1993 Meeting of the Commission.

Terms of Reference

3.23 The Commission agreed that in future SCAF will report to the Commission instead of the existing practice of the Executive Secretary reporting on the Committee's deliberations.

Chairman of SCAF

3.24 The Commission endorsed the appreciation of SCAF of the work of Ms Tuttle who chaired SCAF for the Tenth and Eleventh Meetings of the Commission. The USA was elected to continue providing the Chairman of the Committee for one further year.

REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

4.1 The Chairman of the Scientific Committee, Mr O. Østvedt (Norway), introduced the report of the Scientific Committee. A large part of the work of the Scientific Committee and its Working Groups had been directed at answering specific questions directed to it by the Commission and assessing the status of finfish stocks in the Convention Area. The Commission noted that for the first time data and methods were available for an initial analysis of indicators of predator status by the Working Group for the CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Program (WG-CEMP).

4.2 The Commission noted with concern that very few STATLANT returns of reported catches in the Convention Area had been received by the Secretariat by the deadline of 30 September. The work of the Scientific Committee has been hampered by poor data reporting for a number of years (CCAMLR-IX, paragraph 4.3; CCAMLR-X, paragraph 4.2) and the Commission endorsed the decision of the Scientific Committee to seek a solution to the problem (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraph 3.12).

4.3 The Commission noted that data reporting from the *Dissostichus eleginoides* fishery in Subarea 48.3 (Conservation Measures 36/X and 37/X) had been prompt and comprehensive. In regard to reporting of monthly krill catches under Conservation Measure 32/X, Japan regretted that it had initially been lax in timely reporting but confirmed that there would be no such lapse in the forthcoming seasons. The Executive Secretary confirmed that although no biological data had been reported for the *Electrona carlsbergi* fishery under Conservation Measure 39/X, this fishery had not been operational after November 1991 and had therefore not been directly subject to the provisions of the Conservation Measure.

4.4 The Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's comment on the Scientific Observers' Manual and noted that the Observer Scheme, when fully operational, would improve the quality and quantity of data from the fishery.

4.5 The Commission agreed with the Scientific Committee that the Scientific Observers' Manual, developed by the Scientific Committee's Working Groups and interested Members, should be tested in the field as soon as possible and reviewed or updated whenever necessary.

4.6 The Scientific Committee had reported discussions of it and the WG-FSA on the subject of effort controls as a means of managing fisheries (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraphs 3.14 to 3.16). The Commission welcomed the introduction of discussions of effort limitations especially in connection with a precautionary approach to controlling the rate of expansion of fishing effort in new fisheries. Whilst it could give no specific guidance on the practical implications of such approaches (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraph 3.16) it encouraged the Scientific Committee to pursue the subject further.

4.7 Decisions of the Commission relating to Conservation Measures are reported in Sections 8 and 9. The Commission endorsed the recommendations, advice and interim research plans of the Scientific Committee unless otherwise indicated here.

Krill Resources

4.8 The Commission noted that the Scientific Committee had once again requested information on the number and catching capacities of vessels intending to harvest krill in the coming season. It was explained that the type of information required was different to that contained in the list of vessels intending to harvest, currently requested by the Secretariat in June of each year. The Scientific Committee was seeking information on numbers and catching capacity of vessels so as to have a more precise idea of likely developments in the fishery. Fishing Members indicated that they would have difficulty in providing this information because the fishing companies did not make decisions to fish until they had assessed the state of the market for particular species and would be disinclined to give an early indication of their intentions.

4.9 Japan, Chile, Russia, Poland and Ukraine said that they had no plans to increase their catch of krill in the 1992/93 season. Korea reported that it had no information on future fishing plans. Australia informed the Commission that a proposal to establish an Australian krill fishery, and a draft permit for this fishery, were under consideration by the Australian Government. It was not certain that the fishery would be able to start in the 1992/93 season. The proposal was for a maximum of four vessels and a maximum catch of 80 000 tonnes.

4.10 The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Scientific Committee that fine-scale catch and effort data should be reported from the krill fishery for all statistical areas in the Convention Area. It also endorsed the request of the Scientific Committee that all available historical data be submitted to the Secretariat in fine-scale format.

4.11 The above decision means that catches of all species caught commercially in the Convention Area must now be reported to the Secretariat in fine-scale format, unless more specific reporting requirements have been defined by the Commission.

4.12 The Commission noted that the Scientific Committee had used a relatively simple model to arrive at a suggested management procedure for the krill fishery. The Commission's guidance had been sought on policy matters such as by how much and how often the fishery can change, which may be important as management procedures are developed (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraph 2.81). The Commission encouraged the development of alternative management procedures as well as a feedback mechanism between the Scientific Committee and itself resolving to provide answers to the Scientific Committee's specific questions on policy matters as they arose following the consideration of these procedures.

4.13 The Commission noted that following a call for the submission of haul-by-haul data from the krill fishery at its last meeting (CCAMLR-X, paragraph 4.10), Japan said that like many other countries it had difficulties with submission of this type of data because of domestic legal restrictions, but that it had complied with all other data submission requirements of the Scientific Committee. In addition it stated it had offered to submit data on a scale of 10 x 10 n miles (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraph 2.85). Members expressed their concern that data submission requirements of the Scientific Committee were being avoided because of domestic legal requirements. Some Members stated that the obligations of Parties to the Convention took precedence over domestic law. Nevertheless, the Commission commended Japan on what is an improvement in the detail of catch and effort data submitted to the Commission.

4.14 The United Kingdom noted that studies on catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) from the krill fishery by Drs Mangel and Butterworth*, endorsed by the Scientific Committee, indicated that haul-by-haul data are essential for the detection of changes in CPUE and hence the estimation of abundance. In the absence of haul-by-haul data from the commercial fishery the only method of estimating krill abundance is by the institution of a near-synoptic krill survey. However, Japan was of the view that haul-by-haul data are ineffective as a measure of krill abundance since it is known that the CPUEs of commercial krill fishing are insensitive to changes in the abundance of krill. Japan further stated that synoptic surveys by research vessels are essential for obtaining such information on krill abundance.

4.15 In the light of these comments, Norway, Japan and Australia believed that the question of a synoptic survey needed further examination and suggested that the Scientific Committee and its appropriate Working Groups consider the design for such a survey. Accordingly, the Commission requests the Scientific Committee to provide the design for a near-synoptic survey of Statistical Area 48, taking into account the area coverage, duration, all aspects of appropriate survey design, logistics and financial implications. The Scientific Committee should also consider what additional information, of value to CCAMLR, could be collected during such a survey, and the frequency of subsequent surveys that may be necessary in the continued absence of data from the fishery to enable alternative methods of assessment (paragraph 4.12 above) to be used.

* BUTTERWORTH, D.S. 1989. A simulation study of krill fishing by an individual Japanese trawler. In: *Selected Scientific Papers. 1989 (SC-CAMLR-SSP/5)*. CCAMLR, Hobart, Australia: 1-108. BUTTERWORTH, D.S. 1989. Some aspects of the relation between Antarctic krill abundance and CPUE measures in the Japanese krill fishery. In: *Selected Scientific Papers. 1989 (SC-CAMLR-SSP/5)*. CCAMLR, Hobart, Australia: 109-126. MANGEL, M. 1989. Analysis and modelling of the Soviet Southern Ocean krill fleet. In: *Selected Scientific Papers. 1989 (SC-CAMLR-SSP/5)*. CCAMLR, Hobart, Australia: 127-236.

Fish

4.16 The Commission endorsed the requests for data on finfish made by the Scientific Committee (SC-CAMLR-XI, Annex 5, Appendix D).

4.17 The Commission noted the remarks of the Scientific Committee with regard to the consideration of measures that would reduce the by-catch of fish in krill trawls (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraphs 3.17 and 3.18).

4.18 The Commission endorsed the advice of the Scientific Committee concerning Division 58.5.1 (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraphs 3.88 to 3.93). The catch of *D. eleginoides* for the western trawling grounds should not exceed 1 100 tonnes and catches for the northern trawling grounds should be established at a level substantially below those taken in the 1991/92 season. The prohibition of directed fishing on *Notothenia rossii* should continue. The fishery for *Notothenia squamifrons* should remain closed. No substantial fishery for *Champsoccephalus gunnari* is expected since the next strong cohort will not be recruited to the fishery in 1992/93.

4.19 Noting that there was currently no fishery for *Pleuragramma antarcticum* in Division 58.4.2, the Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's recommendation that no fishery on *P. antarcticum* should be undertaken in the Integrated Study Regions (ISRs).

CEMP

4.20 The Commission noted the very effective work by the Secretariat in investigating the acquisition of sea-ice data for Members involved in CEMP and in evaluating the most cost-effective way of providing Members with future editions of the booklet *Standard Methods for Monitoring*.

4.21 The Commission endorsed the comments of the Scientific Committee regarding the importance of the first comprehensive review by WG-CEMP of the predator monitoring data in relation to biological and physical environmental information and the importance of refining and extending these assessments in future years.

4.22 The Scientific Committee had extensive discussions about the potential impact of localised krill catches in Subareas 48.1 and 48.2 (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraphs 5.24 to 5.58). The Commission noted that two different views had been expressed about the necessity of implementing management measures (such as closed areas and seasons) at scales smaller than subareas, with the object of providing adequate protection for predators at these local scales. Notwithstanding divergent views

on this issue, the Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's decision to initiate studies to assess the need for additional precautionary measures, such as closed areas and seasons (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraphs 5.41 to 5.44).

4.23 The Commission noted that WG-CEMP had made considerable progress in estimating krill consumption by selected predators in the ISRs and urged it to complete this task as far as possible, and especially for Subareas 48.1 and 48.2. An essential complement to this work is the investigation of functional relationships between krill-eating predators and their prey and the Commission welcomed the new initiatives proposed in SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraphs 5.59 and 5.60 and Annex 8, paragraph 2 and Appendix 1.

4.24 The Commission endorsed the recommendations of the Scientific Committee given in paragraphs 5.72 to 5.75. In particular, it extended encouragement to SCAR in its research initiative on Antarctic ice-breeding seals and endorsed the Scientific Committee's support of this initiative.

Joint Meeting of WG-Krill and WG-CEMP

4.25 The Commission noted the success of this meeting and the important conclusions and initiatives summarised in its report (SC-CAMLR-XI, Annex 8). It encouraged the two groups to meet together at the next convenient opportunity.

Marine Mammals and Birds

4.26 The Scientific Committee had undertaken the second comprehensive review of the status and trends of marine mammal and bird populations in the CCAMLR Convention Area. (The previous review had been undertaken in 1987). The current review is a valuable summary and the SCAR Group of Specialists on Seals and Subcommittee on Bird Biology were especially thanked for providing the specialist advice on which it is based.

Exploratory Fisheries

4.27 The Commission noted that in the past some Antarctic fisheries had been initiated and subsequently expanded in the Convention Area before sufficient information was available upon which to base management advice. In recent years, these "exploratory fisheries" have often started without adequate information being available to evaluate the fishery potential or the possible adverse impacts on the target, dependent or related populations.

4.28 It was noted that an effective evaluation of a fishery in its exploratory phase should include consideration of the target stock, by-catch species, dependent species, and the ecosystem of which they are a part. Exploratory fishing should not be allowed to expand faster than the acquisition of information necessary to ensure that the fishery can and will be conducted in accordance with the principles set forth in Article II of the Convention.

4.29 It was recalled that Conservation Measure 31/X on new fisheries had succeeded in providing a useful mechanism for evaluating new fisheries as they begin. The Commission agreed that it would be desirable to extend some of these requirements for new fisheries so that the provision of information would continue during a fishery's exploratory phase.

4.30 The Commission's attention was drawn to the steps that had been taken in relation to the recent new fisheries for crabs and *D. eleginoides*. In both cases, advance notice of the fisheries' inception had allowed fruitful discussions and agreement on actions and information that would be desirable during the early phase of each fishery. It would be helpful to have a formal mechanism ensuring that future fisheries received similar attention during their exploratory phase.

4.31 The Commission took note of the Scientific Committee's discussion of this topic (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraphs 3.46 to 3.53). WG-FSA had also discussed new and exploratory fisheries, and had recommended that when insufficient data were available with which to calculate a TAC, consideration should be given to imposing precautionary limits on fishing effort (SC-CAMLR-XI, Annex 5, paragraphs 6.237 to 6.245).

4.32 The Commission agreed that it would be desirable to develop a formal procedure pertaining to new fisheries during their exploratory phase. In particular, there was agreement that consideration should be given to including at least the following elements in such a procedure:

- (i) advance notice that a Member is considering entering a new fishery during its exploratory phase;
- (ii) information on Members' fishing plans and operations;
- (iii) development of a data collection plan by the Scientific Committee that describes that type of data needed for assessments related to the exploratory fishery;

- (iv) limits on fishing effort during the exploratory phase; and
- (v) scientific observers working aboard vessels operating in an exploratory fishery.

4.33 The Commission requested the Scientific Committee and its Working Groups to consider this matter further during 1993 and to include in its advice, a definition of exploratory fishing.

Scientific Publications

4.34 The Commission approved the proposal of the Scientific Committee to publish a collected volume *CCAMLR Scientific Abstracts* which will consist of abstracts of all scientific papers submitted to CCAMLR. It also approved the initiatives taken by the Scientific Committee (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraph 11.2) to raise the standard of publication of the *Selected Scientific Papers* to that of an internationally recognised scientific journal.

Access to CCAMLR Data

4.35 The Commission endorsed the changes proposed by the Scientific Committee to the rules of access to CCAMLR data (CCAMLR-VIII, paragraph 64). Accordingly, the following rules were adopted by the Commission for access to data held in the CCAMLR Data Centre:

- (a) All data submitted to the CCAMLR Data Centre should be freely available to Members for analysis and preparation of papers for use within the Commission, the Scientific Committee and their subsidiary bodies.
- (b) The originators/owners of the data should retain control over any use of their unpublished data outside of CCAMLR.
- (c) Requests to the Secretariat by individual scientists of a Member for access to data in the CCAMLR Data Centre will only be considered if the request has been approved in writing by the Representative to the Scientific Committee (or his nominated deputy) of that Member.

The Representative is responsible for informing the individual scientist requesting the data, of the rules governing access to CCAMLR data and for obtaining the requester's agreement to comply with these rules.

- (d) When Members request access to data for the purpose of undertaking analyses or preparing papers to be considered by future meetings of CCAMLR bodies, they should indicate the reason for the request and the nature of envisaged data analysis. The Secretariat should supply the data and inform the originators/owners of the data of this action, together with the details of the original request. When data are requested for purposes other than consideration by future meetings of CCAMLR bodies, the Secretariat will, in response to a detailed request, supply the data only after permission has been given by the originators/owners of the data.
- (e) Data contained in papers prepared for meetings of the Commission, the Scientific Committee, and their subsidiary bodies should not be cited or used in the preparation of papers to be published outside of CCAMLR without the permission of the originators/owners of the data. Furthermore, because inclusion of papers in the *Selected Scientific Papers* series or any other of the Commission's or Scientific Committee's publications, constitutes formal publication, written permission to publish papers prepared for meetings of the Commission, Scientific Committee and Working Groups should be obtained from the originators/owners of the data and authors of papers.
- (f) The following statements should be placed on the cover page of all unpublished working papers and background documents tabled:

This paper is presented for consideration by CCAMLR and may contain unpublished data, analyses, and/or conclusions subject to change. Data contained in this paper should not be cited or used for purposes other than the work of the Commission, the Scientific Committee or their subsidiary bodies without the permission of the originators/owners of the data.

ASSESSMENT AND AVOIDANCE OF INCIDENTAL MORTALITY

5.1 This year for the first time the practical division of work on this item between the Scientific Committee and the Commission was implemented. The Scientific Committee had primarily considered evidence of the ecological impact of incidental mortality of marine mammals and birds (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraphs 8.1 to 8.35), while the Commission concentrated on general issues concerning the incidence of debris, dumping and pollution.

Marine Debris

5.2 The Commission noted that Reports of Assessment and Avoidance of Incidental Mortality had been received from Australia, Brazil, Japan, Korea, Russian Federation and USA, describing steps that had been taken to minimise the impact of entanglement in and ingestion of persistent marine debris of human origin on Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR-XI/BG/6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 17 and 19).

5.3 Brazil has started periodical surveys of debris in the vicinity of the Brazilian Antarctic Station, Comandante Ferraz, King George Island (CCAMLR-XI/BG/19).

5.4 The United Kingdom reported that, compared to the 1991 season, there was a dramatic drop in the weight of beach litter recovered at Signy Island (CCAMLR-XI/BG/14). However, this result should not be taken to mean that the impact of marine debris at Signy Island has decreased in the same proportion, since it conceals the importance of plastics, especially plastic packaging and banding material which, though light in weight, are abundant and are a proven threat to marine life.

5.5 In the course of demographic studies of Antarctic fur seals conducted at Cape Shirreff (Livingston Island), Chile conducted three beach surveys (SC-CAMLR-XI/BG/7). The analyses of 1 346 objects showed that, on average, 91% of them comprised plastic material and synthetic fibres.

5.6 To facilitate comparison among surveys there is a need to standardise survey methods and formats for presenting results. The Commission requested the Secretariat to prepare guidelines suggesting standard methods for conducting marine debris surveys and formats for reporting their results. The draft guidelines should be distributed to Members for comments before the 1993 meetings of the Working Groups of the Scientific Committee.

Incidental Mortality in Longline Fisheries

5.7 The Scientific Committee reviewed the information available on incidental mortality of seabirds in longline fishing in the Convention Area (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraphs 8.10 to 8.11). The Scientific Committee recommended that the Commission consider redrafting Conservation Measure 29/X, “Minimisation of the Incidental Mortality of Seabirds in the Course of Longline Fishing or Longline Fishing Research in the Convention Area”, so that the use of streamer lines is required for all deployments of longlines regardless of whether these occur during daylight or darkness.

5.8 The Commission amended the text of Conservation Measure 29/X in order to take into account the concern of the Scientific Committee. The amended conservation measure is included in Section 9 of this report as Conservation Measure 29/XI.

5.9 The Commission welcomed the advice of the Scientific Committee that Conservation Measures adopted at recent meetings appeared to be having some effect in reducing the incidental mortality of seabirds in the longline fishery (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraph 8.23). It also noted the Scientific Committee's comments concerning reports from fishing nations on actual cases of seabird entanglements and agreed that further action may be needed as a precautionary measure if the information necessary to assess the level of impact was not forthcoming.

5.10 The Commission noted that Russian longline vessels were having some success with a new device to deter birds from taking baits and looked forward to receiving more information on this innovation (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraphs 8.15 to 8.16).

5.11 The Commission urged Members to continue to collect and report data on incidental mortality of seabirds during longline fishing operations for the purpose of assessing the effectiveness of measures taken by the Commission.

5.12 Members noted that there is currently widespread international concern over incidental mortality of seabirds in longline fisheries and several national and international organisations (e.g., International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP), Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the World Conservation Union (IUCN)) are actively campaigning to reduce such seabird mortality. The Commission agreed with the Scientific Committee's suggestion that CCAMLR provide relevant organisations interested in this issue with information on CCAMLR's efforts in reducing seabird mortality (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraph 8.19).

Prohibition of Net Monitor Cables

5.13 Last year the Commission adopted Conservation Measure 30/X, which prohibited the use of net monitor cables on harvesting vessels in the Convention Area from the 1994/95 fishing season. In the meantime, Members were required to gradually phase out the use of such cables and to deploy cables only in accordance with the method stipulated in CCAMLR-X, Annex 6.

5.14 Members were invited to report on the implementation of this Conservation Measure. The Delegation of Chile reported that such cables have never been used during trawl fishing by Chilean vessels. The Delegation of Russia advised the Commission that Russian trawlers had implemented the recommended method of deploying net monitor cables and by the 1994/95 fishing season the use of net monitor cables would be phased out completely.

OBSERVATION AND INSPECTION

6.1 The Chairman of the Standing Committee on Observation and Inspection (SCOI) Ambassador J. Arvesen (Norway) introduced the report of the Committee. The Committee had considered two agenda items referred to it by the Commission, Item 6 “Observation and Inspection” and Item 7 “Compliance with Conservation Measures in Force”. A copy of the SCOI report is appended as Annex 5.

Reports of Inspection

6.2 During the 1991/92 season Inspectors operating under the CCAMLR System of Inspection and designated by the Russian Federation, United Kingdom and USA carried out inspections on 18 vessels in the Convention Area. The United Kingdom also submitted a report of an attempted inspection in which the team of inspectors was not able to board the vessel because of bad weather and sea conditions.

6.3 An inspection on board a Chilean vessel indicated a problem in interpreting the text of Conservation Measure 29/X, “Minimisation of the Incidental Mortality of Seabirds in the Course of Longline Fishing or Longline Fishing Research in the Convention Area”. It was recommended that the Commission clarify the text of the conservation measure in order to avoid any ambiguity in its interpretation.

6.4 It was noted in the inspection reports that captains of Ukrainian and Russian vessels were well aware of CCAMLR regulations and the operation of the System of Inspection. It was also noted that Chile had undertaken an extensive education program to ensure that Chilean captains understood the role of CCAMLR in Antarctic fisheries and were familiar with CCAMLR regulations.

6.5 A detailed procedure for processing reports of inspection was discussed by SCOI and is appended to the SCOI Report (Annex 5, Appendix I).

Development of a Scheme of International Scientific Observation

6.6 The Chairman of SCOI reported with some satisfaction that the text of a Scheme of International Scientific Observation had been agreed by the Committee. The Scheme incorporates a list of functions and tasks of international scientific observers.

6.7 Attention was drawn to paragraph 22 of the SCOI Report in which the Committee noted that, while acknowledging that the Scheme applied equally to harvesting vessels and research vessels, it was likely that in the early stages of its implementation, observations would primarily be carried out on board harvesting vessels. It was also recognised there would almost certainly be need for review of the Scheme as experience in its operation was attained.

6.8 Possible limitations in application of the Scheme had been noted by SCOI. While fully supporting the adoption of the Scheme and strongly recommending its immediate implementation, France and South Africa expressed their regret at having to reserve their positions on the Scheme's application in their respective Exclusive Economic Zones around Kerguelen and Crozet Islands and around the Prince Edward Islands. It was explained that such reservation had as its objective the establishment, in all cases, of a direct bilateral agreement between the designating Member and the coastal state involved. It was also emphasised that such reservation was in no way intended to restrict the collection of appropriate scientific information within these zones.

6.9 The Committee noted that paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Statement by the Chairman of the Conference on the Conservation of the Antarctic Marine Living Resources on 19 May, 1980, apply to the proposed Scheme of International Scientific Observation.

6.10 The Committee recommended that the Commission adopt the agreed text of the Scheme (Annex 5, Appendix 2).

6.11 The Commission adopted the SCOI Report with all its recommendations, including the text of the Scheme of International Scientific Observation and the Procedure for Processing Reports of Inspection. The Commission expressed its satisfaction with the results achieved and its gratitude to the Chairman of the Committee.

6.12 The Delegation of the USA informed Members that the US Government had allocated funds for placing US-designated scientific observers on board vessels operating in the Convention Area. The money had been deposited in a special fund established for the purpose, in accordance with the CCAMLR Financial Regulations.

COMPLIANCE WITH CONSERVATION MEASURES IN FORCE

7.1 The Chairman of SCOI drew the attention of Members to a statement made by the Delegation of Chile referring to the possibility of a violation by Chilean vessels of Conservation Measure 35/X “Catch limit on *Dissostichus eleginoides* in Statistical Subarea 48.3 for the 1991/92 Season” (Annex 5, paragraph 25). SCOI members noted that legal action was being taken against the alleged offenders by the Chilean Government.

7.2 In addition to the apparent infringement of Conservation Measure 29/X (see paragraph 6.3 above), the Commission noted that there had been an apparent failure to comply with two other Conservation Measures. The requirements of Conservation Measure 32/X, “Precautionary Catch Limitations on *Euphausia superba* in Statistical Area 48”, to provide data on krill catches on a monthly basis had not been met, whilst the TAC of Conservation Measure 35/X, “Catch Limit on *Dissostichus eleginoides* in Statistical Subarea 48.3 for the 1991/92 season”, had been exceeded due to catches taken in a Russian research cruise. The Commission agreed to address these issues when discussing relevant sections of the report of the Scientific Committee.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSED NEW FISHERIES

New Fisheries in the South Sandwich Islands (Subarea 48.4)
for *Dissostichus eleginoides*

8.1 The Commission considered an application by Chile to conduct a new fishery on *D. eleginoides* in Subarea 48.4, notified to the Commission in accordance with Conservation

Measure 31/X. The Commission noted the endorsement of this proposal by the Scientific Committee. The proposed fishing activity in 1992/93 applies the minimum possible effort of one vessel for one trip.

8.2 The Commission endorses the conduct of a new fishery by Chile in accordance with the proposal that one vessel undertake a single voyage of not less than 10 days and not more than 40 days duration, and with a total catch not exceeding 240 tonnes. As no other Member has notified the Commission of proposals to establish a new fishery for this species and subarea, the Commission agreed that no other fishing shall occur for this species in Subarea 48.4 in the 1992/93 season, defined as the period from 6 November 1992 to the close of the Commission meeting in 1993. Accordingly, Conservation Measure 44/XI was adopted.

8.3 The Commission notes, with appreciation, the undertaking by Chile to provide full information on the results from the new fishery in 1992/93, including *inter alia* haul-by-haul data, and full biological data from the catches to the Commission before the 1993 meeting of WG-FSA. WG-FSA and the Scientific Committee shall provide, to the extent possible, a preliminary assessment of potential yield at its 1993 meeting. Taking into account the advice of the Scientific Committee, the Commission will take such further action as it deems appropriate to establish measures for the further regulation of fishing for this species in the subarea.

8.4 The Commission noted a statement from the USA that the new fishery for *D. eleginoides*, notified to the Commission in CCAMLR-XI/5, in accordance with Conservation Measure 31/X, would not take place in the 1992/93 season.

CONSERVATION MEASURES

9.1 The Commission agreed that Conservation Measures 2/III (as amended by 19/IX which came into force on 1 November 1991 except for waters adjacent to Kerguelen and Crozet Islands), 3/IV, 4/V, 5/V, 6/V, 7/V, 18/IX, 19/IX, 30/X (which came into force on 3 May 1992, except for waters adjacent to Kerguelen and Crozet Islands), 31/X (which came into force on 3 May 1992, except for waters around Kerguelen and Crozet Islands and around the Prince Edward Islands) and 32/X remain in force.

9.2 Conservation Measures 33/X to 39/X inclusive and 41/X to 43/X inclusive were applicable to the 1991/92 season only and therefore lapse at the end of the present meeting.

9.3 Members reviewed the advice of the Scientific Committee, concerning matters where existing Conservation Measures needed modification or new Conservation Measures were recommended or envisaged. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the clarity of the Scientific Committee report which considerably assisted this review.

9.4 The Commission noted that several conservation measures relating to data reporting requirements, were purposefully written in general terms and did not of themselves relate to any particular species, stock or area (Conservation Measures 36/X, 37/X, 39/X, 40/X, 51/XI and 52/XI). It emphasised that these measures were data reporting mechanisms, and only had bearing on a fishery when invoked by a separate conservation measure specifically directed at that fishery in a specified area.

Krill

9.5 The Commission noted the remarks of the Scientific Committee with respect to Conservation Measure 32/X. It was noted that conservation measures in force with no time limit are understood to be in force until revoked by the Commission. Accordingly, Conservation Measure 32/X was retained unmodified.

9.6 The Scientific Committee had provided the Commission with a recommended precautionary TAC of 390 000 tonnes for krill in Division 58.4.2, calculated on the same basis as the precautionary catch limit for krill in Statistical Area 48 (CCAMLR-X, paragraph 6.16). Accordingly, Conservation Measure 45/XI was adopted.

9.7 The Scientific Committee had examined the possible allocation of the precautionary catch limit for krill in Statistical Area 48 to subareas (paragraphs 2.72 to 2.79). The Commission endorsed the analysis of the Scientific Committee as an interim approach to the problem, and encouraged further work to refine proposals to subdivide the precautionary catch limit in this area. The Commission adopted Conservation Measure 46/XI.

Scientific Research Exemption

9.8 The Commission endorsed the report of the Scientific Committee on this item (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraphs 3.27 to 3.42), which arose out of concern that the existing provisions for Scientific Research Exemption (CCAMLR-V, paragraph 60 and SC-CAMLR-VIII, paragraph 3.10) were insufficiently defined in relation to the perceived objectives of such a scheme.

9.9 The Commission had recognised that fishing for research purposes while essential, could interfere with efforts to conserve marine living resources including ensuring the recovery of depleted species and populations. It had also noted that research fishing 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. Similarly, the Commission had recognised that fishing for research purposes should be designed and carried out so as to minimise possible adverse effects on marine living resources, including protected species and populations, while providing timely acquisition of information needed for essential assessment and monitoring purposes (CCAMLR-V, paragraph 60). Finally, it had been agreed that research catches should constitute part of any prevailing TAC and should be reported in haul-by-haul format (CCAMLR-VIII, paragraph 51).

9.10 The Commission agreed that confusion had arisen from the scientific research exemption provisions as set out in CCAMLR-V, paragraph 60 and subsequently in CCAMLR-VIII, paragraph 51. Consequently, it was agreed that the important elements of these paragraphs should be incorporated into a conservation measure.

9.11 Accordingly the Commission adopted Conservation Measure 47/XI and Resolution 9/XI.

9.12 Having adopted Conservation Measure 47/XI and Resolution 9/XI, the Commission felt that there may be some necessity to review the status of the Registry of Permanent Research Vessels instituted at its Fifth Meeting. It was agreed that this matter would be examined at the Commission's next meeting and until then the Registry shall be maintained.

9.13 While agreeing in principle with Conservation Measure 47/XI concerning scientific research exemption provisions, the French Delegate indicated that this conservation measure will not apply to the Exclusive Economic Zone around Kerguelen and Crozet Islands, as authorised by the statement of 19 May 1980. He specified that his country will of course, as in the past, inform the Commission of its research programs and results; the total catches made during these research surveys in these economic zones will naturally be taken into account so as to comply with the advice of the Scientific Committee and the Commission.

Fish

Subarea 48.3 (South Georgia)

Notothenia gibberifrons, *Chaenocephalus aceratus*,
Pseudochaenichthys georgianus, *Notothenia squamifrons*
and *Patagonotothen guntheri* in Subarea 48.3

9.14 The Commission noted the unanimous advice of the Scientific Committee that directed fishing on these species should remain prohibited. Some Members felt that this intention was best implemented by adopting a conservation measure binding only for the 1992/93 season; other Members preferred to close the fishery until the Scientific Committee provided a recommendation for re-opening it.

9.15 Accordingly, Conservation Measure 48/XI was adopted.

Champscephalus gunnari in Subarea 48.3

9.16 The Delegations of the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Australia and Argentina felt that the recent history of this fishery, the uncertainties of data and the fact that any re-opened fishery will predominantly target very young (2 year old) fish indicated that closing the fishery for another year was the best option.

9.17 Others felt that a TAC in line with the suggestion of the Scientific Committee in SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraph 3.68 would be appropriate.

9.18 The Commission decided to implement a conservative TAC in line with SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraph 3.68, incorporating the full suite of measures indicated in this paragraph.

9.19 Accordingly, Conservation Measure 49/XI was adopted, in conjunction with Conservation Measures 50/XI, 51/XI and 52/XI.

Electrona carlsbergi in Subarea 48.3

9.20 The Commission noted the inability of the Scientific Committee to provide any specific management advice on this stock, largely due to the absence of sufficient new data (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraphs 3.73 and 3.74).

9.21 The Commission endorsed the need for new scientific data to estimate stock biomass. In the meantime most Members were prepared to accept a TAC, not exceeding, but broadly in line with that set last year.

9.22 Australia, supported by Sweden and New Zealand, noted that it was undesirable to maintain any TAC at a constant level in the absence of current biological data on which to base realistic assessments. Australia suggested that this year's TAC should incorporate a precautionary reduction, amounting to 20% of last year's TAC. Japan was opposed to the introduction of such a new principle, since it requires the Commission to alter TACs without recommendation from the Scientific Committee. It also stated that the need for precaution varies from species to species, which constitutes another reason for its objection.

9.23 The Commission agreed that the principles to be applied when setting TACs when there is no or insufficient advice from the Scientific Committee due to uncertainty about stock size and sustainable yield, should be discussed as an agenda item at its next meeting.

9.24 However, it was agreed, without establishing a precedent on the broader principles involved, that for the 1992/93 season a TAC could be set at the same level as in the previous year.

9.25 Accordingly, Conservation Measure 53/XI was adopted in conjunction with Conservation Measures 40/X and 54/XI.

Dissostichus eleginoides in Subarea 48.3

9.26 The Commission noted the advice of the Scientific Committee that a TAC in the middle of the range 750 to 5 370 tonnes, similar to that set last year, be adopted and that further expansion of the number of vessels participating in the fishery would be undesirable (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraphs 3.79 to 3.80).

9.27 The European Community accepted this advice in outline but noted that given that the TAC had been exceeded, that vessels had continued to fish after closure, that other infractions of conservation measures may have occurred and that there was a potential problem of increased effort, it would be appropriate to limit the TAC to around 3 000 tonnes (the middle of the range suggested by the Scientific Committee).

9.28 Chile noted that last year a very conservative TAC had been set in order to reflect the inadequacies in the provision of data and compliance with conservation measures. Since Chile's entry into the fishery it had taken action to comply in full with all conservation measures, including all data reporting requirements, as far as it was able. It felt it was inappropriate, given the full provision by Chile of requested data, to continue to set a TAC at the lower end of the range recommended by the Scientific Committee. However, Chile was prepared to accept this year a TAC broadly in line with the advice of the Scientific Committee.

9.29 Russia wished to draw attention to the problems of the re-opening of this fishery with respect to the different abilities of Members for travel to participate in this fishery. Members based further away were at a considerable disadvantage compared with those based close to Subarea 48.3. Russia suggested that the TAC be divided amongst fishing states and that the number of vessels permitted to each Member participating in the fishery be specified.

9.30 Argentina drew the attention of the Commission to the fact that this suggestion was a new precedent in the workings of the Commission. Argentina noted its strong reservations concerning the establishment of an allocation scheme for any fishery in the Convention Area.

9.31 Chile noted that difficulties arising from Members' relative proximities to CCAMLR fisheries were part of the natural economics of such fisheries and did not warrant any special consideration in the terms of the scientific conservation measures implemented by the Commission.

9.32 Russia reiterated its position, reminding Members of the advice of the Scientific Committee concerning the undesirability of increased fishing effort and the consequent likely reduction in the fishing period in 1992/93. It noted that a reduction in the number of fishing vessels will enable a more rational distribution of fishing activities on the *D. eleginoides* population throughout the year and will help to avoid the substantial pressure caused by the fishery during particular periods of this species' life cycle. Compliance with conservation measures, insofar as it relates to the submission of detailed data on the fishery and biology over a longer period of time, will assist the Scientific Committee to develop further advice based on more complete data. They proposed that the number of vessels for the 1992/93 season be limited to a maximum of 10 at any one time, divided equally amongst all Members fishing for *D. eleginoides* in Subarea 48.3.

9.33 The European Community noted that it would find unacceptable the subdivision of a TAC and its distribution on the basis of equal shares for all Members currently fishing.

9.34 Chile reiterated its desire to comply with the advice of the Scientific Committee and agreed with the desirability of maintaining the fishing season to ensure provision of adequate biological data for future assessments. In order to take this into account Chile proposed that the fishing season should start on 6 December 1992 and be divided into three periods, the TAC in each period being limited to one-third of the overall TAC.

9.35 The United Kingdom referred again to the advice of the Scientific Committee which had recommended that there should not be an increase in the number of vessels participating in the fishery over that prevailing in 1991/92. An increase in effort would further foreshorten the fishery and result in greater uncertainty in the estimates of the status of the stock.

9.36 The Commission endorsed the advice of the Scientific Committee and requested Members to ensure that the number of vessels participating in the fishery in this subarea not be permitted to increase beyond the numbers operating in 1991/92.

9.37 The Delegations of Chile and Russia stated that with regard to the *D. eleginoides* fishery in Subarea 48.3 during the 1992/93 season, the number of vessels from Chile and Russia operating in the fishery will not increase over the numbers operating in the 1991/92 season.

9.38 In the light of the advice of the Scientific Committee, Conservation Measure 55/XI was adopted, in conjunction with Conservation Measures 51/XI and 56/XI.

9.39 The Delegations of Chile and Russia expressed their thanks to all delegations who had assisted in the drafting of Conservation Measure 55/XI.

Subarea 48.2 (South Orkney Islands)

9.40 The Commission noted the unanimous advice of the Scientific Committee to continue the closure of this subarea to fishing.

9.41 Accordingly Conservation Measure 57/XI was adopted.

Subarea 48.1 (Antarctic Peninsula)

9.42 The Commission noted the unanimous advice of the Scientific Committee to continue the closure of this subarea to fishing.

9.43 Accordingly, Conservation Measure 58/XI was adopted.

Statistical Area 58

Notothenia squamifrons (Division 58.4.4)

9.44 Fishing for *N. squamifrons* in Division 58.4.4 (Ob and Lena Banks) was prohibited in 1991/92 under Conservation Measure 43/X. The Commission noted the advice of the Scientific Committee that this fishery should not be re-opened until a survey of this stock had been undertaken. Ukraine had submitted a survey plan which was reviewed by an *ad hoc* group chaired by Dr K.-H. Kock (Germany) (CCAMLR-XI/BG/21).

9.45 The Commission was aware that a non-member (Ukraine) has expressed interest in fishing on the Ob and Lena Banks. The Commission adopted Conservation Measure 59/XI and requested the observer of Ukraine to inform his Government that CCAMLR regulations were in force for these Banks.

9.46 Some Members expressed reservations about this conservation measure insofar as the Scientific Committee had advised that a survey was required before it could advise the Commission on catch levels for these fisheries. However, given that the total catch over two years specified in Conservation Measure 59/XI would not exceed the catch levels recommended by the Scientific Committee in 1991, these Members were able to accept the proposal.

9.47 The Commission welcomed the proposal by Ukraine to carry out a trawl survey of these Banks and the undertaking given by Ukraine to submit full data from their survey and catches to the 1993 meeting of WG-FSA.

Crabs

9.48 Following notification of the Commission by the United States in 1991 of a potential new fishery for the Antarctic crab *Paralomis spinosissima* in Subarea 48.3, (CCAMLR-X, paragraphs 6.7 to 6.12), a fishery had been operating in Subarea 48.3 since July 1992. The United States noted that this fishery served as a useful model of a developing fishery for the Commission.

9.49 The Scientific Committee had recommended that a conservative management strategy be followed in the development of the fishery for this species, and had recommended a series of measures to manage the fishery in this stage of its development.

9.50 The Commission requests the Scientific Committee to develop a Longterm Management Plan for the Exploratory Crab Fishery. A CCAMLR Workshop will specify the data needed and the actions required to acquire the relevant information from the exploratory crab fishery that will allow the estimation of appropriate harvest levels and methods in accordance with Article II of the Convention. The Scientific Committee shall review the data and actions proposed by the Workshop.

9.51 The United Kingdom noted its opinion that the TAC of 1 600 tonnes in Conservation Measure 60/XI was too high and should be more appropriately 1 000 tonnes as suggested in paragraph 4.20 of the Scientific Committee report. The United States referred to paragraphs 4.11 to 4.14 which recommended a TAC of 2 200 tonnes.

9.52 Pending the development and implementation of a Longterm Management Plan by the Scientific Committee and Commission, the Commission adopted Conservation Measure 60/XI for the 1992/93 season.

Protection of CEMP Sites

9.53 At its 1991 meeting, the Commission adopted Resolution 8/X, providing provisional protection to the Seal Islands CEMP Site in accordance with Conservation Measure 18/IX (CCAMLR-X, paragraphs 4.22 to 4.25).

9.54 Following the procedure defined in Conservation Measure 18/X, the draft management plan for the Seal Islands CEMP site was circulated to SCAR and the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties for their review. Comments had been received from SCAR, which formally endorsed the management plan. No adverse responses had been received from Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraphs 5.64 to 5.68).

9.55 In response to some of the comments received from SCAR, the Scientific Committee had recommended that some minor editorial changes be made to the management plan to clarify some ambiguities in the text (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraphs 5.67 to 5.68). The Commission endorsed the changes to the management plan recommended by the Scientific Committee.

9.56 The Commission adopted Conservation Measure 62/XI.

Incidental Mortality

9.57 The Commission noted the advice of SCOI and the Scientific Committee that Conservation Measure 29/X (which came into force on 3 May 1992, except for waters around Kerguelen and Crozet Islands) should be modified in order to remove any ambiguities concerning the use of streamer lines (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraph 8.21).

9.58 The Commission noted paragraphs 8.15 to 8.17 of the report of the Scientific Committee, which stated that one report had been received on prevention of incidental mortality in longline fisheries. However, the Commission also noted that no descriptions or results of research into the best methods of preventing such mortality had been submitted. Members are urged to undertake studies in the intersessional period to assess the effectiveness of methods for preventing such incidental mortality, and report the results of such studies to next year's meeting of the Scientific Committee.

9.59 The Commission adopted the amended measure as Conservation Measure 29/XI.

CONSERVATION MEASURES ADOPTED IN 1992

CONSERVATION MEASURE 44/XI

Limitation of the Total Catch of *Dissostichus eleginoides*
in Statistical Subarea 48.4 in the 1992/93 Season

The Commission,

Endorsing the application of Chile to conduct a new fishery on *Dissostichus eleginoides* in Statistical Subarea 48.4 in accordance with Conservation Measure 31/X,

Welcoming the invitation of Chile for one scientist to participate as an observer on board the vessel fishing for *Dissostichus eleginoides*,

Noting that no other Member has notified the Commission of proposals to establish a new fishery for this species and Statistical Subarea,

Agreeing that no other fishing shall occur for *Dissostichus eleginoides* in Statistical Subarea 48.4 in the 1992/93 season,

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

1. The new fishery by Chile for *Dissostichus eleginoides* in Statistical Subarea 48.4 in 1992/93 shall be limited to 240 tonnes.
2. For the purposes of this new fishery for *Dissostichus eleginoides* in Statistical Subarea 48.4 the 1992/93 fishing season is defined as the period from 6 November 1992 to the close of the Commission meeting in 1993.
3. Full data shall be provided to the CCAMLR Secretariat for consideration by the Working Group on Fish Stock Assessment and Scientific Committee, as specified in CCAMLR-XI/7, supplemented by SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraph 3.45 .

CONSERVATION MEASURE 45/XI

Precautionary Catch Limitation on *Euphausia superba*
in Statistical Division 58.4.2

The total catch of *Euphausia superba* in Statistical Division 58.4.2 shall be limited to 390 000 tonnes in any fishing season. A fishing season begins on 1 July and finishes on 30 June of the following year.

This limit shall be kept under review by the Commission, taking into account the advice of the Scientific Committee.

For the purposes of implementing this Conservation Measure, the catches shall be reported to the Commission on a monthly basis.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 46/XI

Allocation of Precautionary Catch Limit on *Euphausia superba*
in Statistical Area 48 (Conservation Measure 32/X) to Statistical Subareas

If the total catch of *Euphausia superba* in Statistical Subareas 48.1, 48.2 and 48.3 in any fishing season exceeds 620 000 tonnes, then catches in the following Statistical Subareas shall not exceed the precautionary catch limit prescribed below:

Antarctic Peninsula	Subarea 48.1	420 000 tonnes
South Orkney Islands	Subarea 48.2	735 000 tonnes
South Georgia	Subarea 48.3	360 000 tonnes
South Sandwich Islands	Subarea 48.4	75 000 tonnes
Weddell Sea	Subarea 48.5	75 000 tonnes
Bouvet Island region	Subarea 48.6	300 000 tonnes

Notwithstanding these subareal limits, the total sum of catches in any fishing season in all subareas shall not exceed the precautionary catch limit of 1.5 million tonnes for the whole of Statistical Area 48 prescribed by Conservation Measure 32/X. A fishing season begins on 1 July and finishes on 30 June of the forthcoming year.

The above precautionary catch limits shall apply to the fishing seasons 1992/93 and 1993/94 after which time they will be reviewed by the Commission, taking into account the advice of the Scientific Committee.

For the purpose of implementing this Conservation Measure, the catches shall be reported to the Commission for each Statistical Subarea on a monthly basis.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 47/XI Scientific Research Exemption Provisions

This Conservation Measure is adopted in accordance with Article IX of the Convention.

1. Catches taken during fishing for research purposes by commercial fishing or fishery support vessels, or vessels of a similar catching capacity, will be considered as part of any catch limit.
2. For the purposes of implementing this Conservation Measure, the catch reporting procedure set out in Conservation Measure 51/XI shall apply whenever the catch within any five-day reporting period exceeds 5 tonnes, unless more specific regulations apply to the particular species.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 48/XI Prohibition of Directed Fishery on *Notothenia gibberifrons*, *Chaenocephalus aceratus*, *Pseudochaenichthys georgianus*, *Notothenia squamifrons* and *Patagonotothen guntheri*, in Statistical Subarea 48.3 for the 1992/93 and 1993/94 Seasons

This Conservation Measure is adopted in accordance with Conservation Measure 7/V:

Directed fishing on *Notothenia gibberifrons*, *Chaenocephalus aceratus*, *Pseudochaenichthys georgianus*, *Notothenia squamifrons* and *Patagonotothen guntheri* in Statistical Subarea 48.3 is prohibited in the 1992/93 and 1993/94 seasons, defined as the period from 6 November 1992 to the end of the Commission meeting in 1994.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 49/XI

Limitation of the Total Catch of *Champsocephalus gunnari*
in Statistical Subarea 48.3 in the 1992/93 Season

This Conservation Measure is adopted in accordance with Conservation Measure 7/V:

1. The total catch of *Champsocephalus gunnari* in the 1992/93 season, which shall commence on 6 November 1992 shall not exceed 9 200 tonnes in Statistical Subarea 48.3.
2. The fishery for *Champsocephalus gunnari* in Statistical Subarea 48.3 shall close if the by-catch of any of the species listed in Conservation Measure 50/XI reaches its by-catch limit or if the total catch of *Champsocephalus gunnari* reaches 9 200 tonnes, whichever comes first.
3. If, in the course of the directed fishery for *Champsocephalus gunnari*, the by-catch of any one haul of any of the species named in Conservation Measure 50/XI exceeds 5%, the fishing vessel shall move to another fishing ground within the subarea.
4. The use of bottom trawls in the directed fishery for *Champsocephalus gunnari* in Statistical Subarea 48.3 is prohibited.
5. The fishery for *Champsocephalus gunnari* in Statistical Subarea 48.3 shall be closed from 1 April 1993 until the end of the Commission meeting in 1993.
6. For the purpose of implementing paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Conservation Measure:
 - (i) the Five-day Catch and Effort Reporting System set out in Conservation Measure 51/XI shall apply in the 1992/93 season commencing on 6 November 1992.
 - (ii) the Monthly Effort and Biological Data Reporting System set out in Conservation Measure 52/XI shall apply for *Champsocephalus gunnari* and all by-catch species listed in Conservation Measure 50/XI in the 1992/93 season, commencing on 6 November 1992.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 50/XI

Limitation of the By-catch of *Notothenia gibberifrons*,
Chaenocephalus aceratus, *Pseudochaenichthys georgianus*, *Notothenia rossii*
and *Notothenia squamifrons*, in Statistical Subarea 48.3 for the 1992/93 Season

This Conservation Measure is adopted in accordance with Conservation Measure 7/V:

In any directed fishery in Statistical Subarea 48.3, during the 1992/93 season commencing 6 November 1992, the by-catch of *Notothenia gibberifrons* shall not exceed 1 470 tonnes; the by-catch of *Chaenocephalus aceratus* shall not exceed 2 200 tonnes; and the by-catch of *Pseudochaenichthys georgianus*, *Notothenia rossii* and *Notothenia squamifrons* shall not exceed 300 tonnes each.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 51/XI

Five-day Catch and Effort Reporting System

This Conservation Measure is adopted in accordance with Conservation Measure 7/V where appropriate:

1. For the purposes of this Catch and Effort Reporting System the calendar month shall be divided into six reporting periods, viz: day 1 to day 5, day 6 to day 10, day 11 to day 15, day 16 to day 20, day 21 to day 25 and day 26 to the last day of the month. These reporting periods are hereinafter referred to as periods A, B, C, D, E and F.
2. At the end of each reporting period, each Contracting Party shall obtain from each of its vessels its total catch and total days and hours fished for that period and shall, by cable or telex, transmit the aggregated catch and days and hours fished for its vessels so as to reach the Executive Secretary not later than the end of the next reporting period.
3. The catch of all species, including by-catch species, must be reported.
4. Such reports shall specify the month and reporting period (A, B, C, D, E or F) to which each report refers.
5. Immediately after the deadline has passed for receipt of the reports for each period, the Executive Secretary shall notify all Contracting Parties engaged in fishing activities in the area, of the total catch taken during the reporting period, the total aggregate catch for the season to date together with an estimate of the date upon which the total allowable catch is

likely to be reached for that season. The estimate shall be based on a projection forward of the trend in daily catch rates, obtained using linear regression techniques from a number of the most recent catch reports.

6. At the end of every six reporting periods, the Executive Secretary shall inform all Contracting Parties of the total catch taken during the six most recent reporting periods, the total aggregate catch for the season to date together with an estimate of the date upon which the total allowable catch is likely to be reached for that season.
7. If the estimated date of completion of the TAC is within five days of the date on which the Secretariat received the report of the catches, the Executive Secretary shall inform all Contracting Parties that the fishery will close on that estimated day or on the day on which the report was received, whichever is the later.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 52/XI
Monthly Effort and Biological Data Reporting System
for Trawl Fisheries

This Conservation Measure is adopted in accordance with Conservation Measure 7/V, where appropriate:

1. Specification of “target species” and “by-catch species” referred to in this Conservation Measure shall be made in the Conservation Measure to which it is attached.
2. At the end of each month each Contracting Party shall obtain from each of its vessels the data required to complete the CCAMLR fine-scale catch and effort data form for trawl fisheries (Form C1, latest version). It shall transmit those data to the Executive Secretary not later than the end of the following month.
3. The catch of all species, including by-catch species, must be reported.
4. At the end of each month each Contracting Party shall obtain from each of its vessels representative samples of length composition measurements of the target species and by-catch species from the fishery (Form B2, latest version). It shall transmit those data to the Executive Secretary not later than the end of the following month.

5. Failure by a Contracting Party to provide the fine-scale catch and effort data or length composition data for three consecutive months shall result in the closure of the fishery to vessels of that Contracting Party. If the Executive Secretary has not received length composition data for two consecutive months he shall notify the Contracting Party that the fishery will be closed to that Contracting Party unless those data (including arrears of data) are provided by the end of the next month. If at the end of the next month those data have still not been provided, the Executive Secretary shall notify all Contracting Parties of the closure of the fishery to vessels of the Contracting Party which has failed to supply the data as required.
6. For the purpose of implementing this Conservation Measure;
 - (i) length measurements of fish should be of total length to the nearest centimetre below;
 - (ii) representative samples of length composition should be taken from a single fishing ground¹. In the event that the vessel moves from one fishing ground to another during the course of a month, then separate length compositions should be submitted for each fishing ground.

¹ Pending the provision of a more appropriate definition, the term fishing ground is defined here as the area within a single fine-scale grid rectangle (0.5° latitude by 1° longitude).

CONSERVATION MEASURE 53/XI

Limitation of the Total Catch of *Electrona carlsbergi* in Statistical Subarea 48.3 for the 1992/93 Season

This Conservation Measure is adopted in accordance with Conservation Measure 7/V:

1. For the purposes of this Conservation Measure the fishing season for *Electrona carlsbergi* is defined as the period from 6 November 1992 to the end of the Commission meeting in 1993.
2. The total catch of *Electrona carlsbergi* in the 1992/93 season shall not exceed 245 000 tonnes in Statistical Subarea 48.3.
3. In addition, the total catch of *Electrona carlsbergi* in the 1992/93 season shall not exceed 53 000 tonnes in the Shag Rocks region, defined as the area bounded by 52°30'S, 40°W; 52°30'S, 44°W; 54°30'S, 40°W and 54°30'S, 44°W.

4. The directed fishery for *Electrona carlsbergi* in Statistical Subarea 48.3 shall close if the by-catch of any of the species detailed in Conservation Measure 50/XI reaches its by-catch limit or if the total catch of *Electrona carlsbergi* reaches 245 000 tonnes, whichever comes first.
5. The directed fishery for *Electrona carlsbergi* in the Shag Rocks region shall close if the by-catch of any of the species detailed in Conservation Measure 50/XI above reaches its by-catch limit or if the total catch of *Electrona carlsbergi* reaches 53 000 tonnes, whichever comes first.
6. If, in the course of the directed fishery for *Electrona carlsbergi*, the by-catch of any one haul of any of the species named in Conservation Measure 50/XI exceeds 5%, the fishing vessel shall move to another fishing ground within the subarea.
7. For the purpose of implementing this Conservation Measure:
 - (i) the Catch Reporting System set out in Conservation Measure 40/X shall apply in the 1992/93 season; and
 - (ii) the Data Reporting System set out in Conservation Measure 54/XI shall apply in the 1992/93 season.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 54/XI
Biological Data Reporting System for *Electrona carlsbergi*
in Statistical Subarea 48.3

This Conservation Measure is adopted in accordance with Conservation Measure 7/V.

Each month the length composition of a minimum of 500 fish, randomly collected from the commercial fishery, will be measured and the information passed to the Executive Secretary not later than the end of the month following.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 55/XI
Catch Limit on *Dissostichus eleginoides* in
Statistical Subarea 48.3 for the 1992/93 Season

This Conservation Measure is adopted in accordance with Conservation Measure 7/V:

1. The total catch of *Dissostichus eleginoides* in Statistical Subarea 48.3 caught in the 1992/93 season shall be limited to 3 350 tonnes.

2. For the purposes of the fishery for *Dissostichus eleginoides* in Statistical Subarea 48.3, the 1992/93 fishing season is defined as the period from 6 December 1992¹ to the end of the Commission meeting in 1993, or until the TAC is reached, whichever is sooner.
3. For the purpose of implementing this Conservation Measure:
 - (i) the Five-day Catch and Effort Reporting System set out in Conservation Measure 51/XI shall apply in the 1992/93 season, commencing on 6 December 1992.
 - (ii) the Effort and Biological Data Reporting System set out in Conservation Measure 56/XI shall apply in the 1992/93 season, commencing on 6 December 1992.
4. There will be no increase over the 1991/92 season in the number of vessels of Members who have been fishing in the 1991/92 season for *Dissostichus eleginoides* in Subarea 48.3.

¹ This date allows one month to elapse from the end of the Commission meeting in order for notification of this measure to be transmitted to the fishing vessels.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 56/XI
Effort and Biological Data Reporting System for *Dissostichus eleginoides*
in Statistical Subarea 48.3 for the 1992/93 Season

This Conservation Measure is adopted in accordance with Conservation Measure 7/V:

1. At the end of each month each Contracting Party shall obtain from each of its vessels the haul-by-haul data required to complete the CCAMLR fine-scale catch and effort data form for longline fisheries (Form C2, latest version). It shall transmit those data to the Executive Secretary not later than the end of the following month.
2. At the end of each month, each Contracting Party shall obtain from each of its vessels a representative sample of length composition measurements from the fishery (Form B2, latest version). It shall transmit those data to the Executive Secretary not later than the end of the following month.
3. Failure by a Contracting Party to provide either/or both of the haul-by-haul and length composition data for three consecutive months shall result in the closure of the fishery to vessels of that Contracting Party. If the Executive Secretary has not received either/or both of the haul-by-haul and length composition data for two consecutive months he shall notify

the Contracting Party that the fishery will be closed to that Contracting Party unless those data (including arrears of data) are provided by the end of the next month. If at the end of the next month those data have still not been provided, the Executive Secretary shall notify all Contracting Parties of the closure of the fishery to vessels of the Contracting Party which has failed to supply the data as required.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 57/XI
Prohibition of Directed Fishing for Finfish in
Statistical Subarea 48.2 for the 1992/93 Season

Taking of finfish, other than for scientific research purposes, in Statistical Subarea 48.2 is prohibited in the 1992/93 season, defined as the period from 6 November 1992 to the end of the Commission meeting in 1993.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 58/XI
Prohibition of Directed Fishing for Finfish in
Statistical Subarea 48.1 for the 1992/93 Season

Taking of finfish, other than for scientific research purposes, in Statistical Subarea 48.1 is prohibited in the 1992/93 season, defined as the period from 6 November 1992 to the end of the Commission meeting in 1993.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 59/XI
Limitation of Total Catch of *Notothenia squamifrons*
in Statistical Division 58.4.4 (Ob and Lena Banks)
in the 1992/93 and 1993/94 Seasons

1. The total catch of *Notothenia squamifrons* for the entire two year period shall not exceed 1 150 tonnes, which shall be made up of 715 tonnes on Lena Bank and 435 tonnes on Ob Bank.
2. The two year period shall be from 6 November 1992 to the end of the Commission meeting in 1994.
3. For the purpose of implementing this Conservation Measure:

- (i) the Five-day Catch and Effort Reporting System set out in Conservation Measure 51/XI shall apply in the period 1992 to 1994 commencing on 6 November 1992;
- (ii) the Monthly Effort and Biological Data Reporting System set out in Conservation Measure 52/XI shall apply for *Notothenia squamifrons* commencing on 6 November 1992;
- (iii) age frequency and age/length keys for *Notothenia squamifrons* and any other species forming a significant part of the catch shall be collected and reported to each annual meeting of the Working Group on Fish Stock Assessment for each Bank separately; and
- (iv) the fishery for *Notothenia squamifrons* will be subject to review at the 1993 annual meetings of the Scientific Committee and the Commission.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 60/XI
Limits on the Exploratory Crab Fishery in
Statistical Area 48 in the 1992/93 Season

The following measures apply to all crab fishing within Statistical Area 48:

1. The crab fishery is defined as any harvest activity in which the target species is any member of the crab group (Order *Decapoda*, Suborder *Reptantia*).
2. The crab fishery in Statistical Area 48 shall be closed from 15 November 1992 until the CCAMLR Workshop to Develop the Longterm Management Plan for Crabs (planned for April or May, 1993) has met, revised the data reporting forms and provided modified forms to Members who have notified the Secretariat of their intention to fish for crabs.
3. The crab fishery shall be limited to one vessel per Member, however, if the Secretariat is notified that more than three vessels intend to fish for crabs, no more than 1 600 tonnes shall be taken during the period from the start of the fishery until the end of the next meeting of the Commission in 1993.
4. Each Member intending to participate in the crab fishery shall notify the CCAMLR Secretariat at least three months in advance of starting fishing of the name, type, size, registration number and radio call sign and fishing plan of the vessel that the Member has authorised to participate in the crab fishery.

5. The following data shall be reported to CCAMLR by 30 August 1993 for crabs caught prior to 30 July 1993:
 - (i) the location, date, depth, fishing effort (number and spacing of pots) and catch (numbers and weight) of commercially sized crabs (reported on as fine a scale as possible, but no coarser than 1° longitude by 0.5° latitude) for each 10-day period;
 - (ii) the species, size and sex of a representative subsample of crabs and by-catch caught in traps; and
 - (iii) other relevant data, as possible, according to the logbook formats already being used in the crab fishery (SC-CAMLR-XI, Annex 5, Appendix F).
6. For the purposes of implementing this Conservation Measure the 10-day catch and effort reporting system set out in Conservation Measure 61/XI shall apply.
7. Data identified by the Workshop that are required to determine the appropriate harvest levels shall be collected during the 1993 season by all vessels fishing for crabs. These data shall be reported to CCAMLR in the form specified by the Workshop. Data on catches taken before 30 August 1993 shall be reported to the CCAMLR Secretariat by 30 September to enable the data to be available to the Working Group on Fish Stock Assessment.
8. Crab fishing gear shall be limited to the use of crab pots (traps). The use of all other methods of catching crabs (e.g., bottom trawls) shall be prohibited.
9. The crab fishery shall be limited to sexually mature male crabs - all female and undersized male crabs caught shall be released unharmed. In the case of *Paralomis spinosissima* and *P. formosa*, males with a minimum carapace width of 102 mm and 90 mm, respectively, may be retained in the catch; and
10. Crab processed at sea shall be frozen as crab sections (minimum size of crabs can be determined using crab sections).

CONSERVATION MEASURE 61/XI
Ten-day Catch and Effort Reporting System

This Conservation Measure is adopted in accordance with Conservation Measure 7/V where appropriate:

1. For the purposes of this Catch and Effort Reporting System the calendar month shall be divided into three reporting periods, *viz*: day 1 to day 10, day 11 to day 20, day 21 to the last day of the month. These reporting periods are hereinafter referred to as periods A, B and C.
2. At the end of each reporting period, each Contracting Party shall obtain from each of its vessels its total catch and total days and hours fished for that period and shall, by cable or telex, transmit the aggregated catch and days and hours fished for its vessels so as to reach the Executive Secretary not later than the end of the next reporting period.
3. The retained catch of all species and by-catch species, must be reported.
4. Such reports shall specify the month and reporting period (A, B and C) to which each report refers.
5. Immediately after the deadline has passed for receipt of the reports for each period, the Executive Secretary shall notify all Contracting Parties engaged in fishing activities in the area, of the total catch taken during the reporting period, the total aggregate catch for the season to date together with an estimate of the date upon which the total allowable catch is likely to be reached for that season. The estimate shall be based on a projection forward of the trend in daily catch rates, obtained using linear regression techniques from a number of the most recent catch reports.
6. At the end of every three reporting periods, the Executive Secretary shall inform all Contracting Parties of the total catch taken during the three most recent reporting periods, the total aggregate catch for the season to date together with an estimate of the date upon which the total allowable catch is likely to be reached for that season.
7. If the estimated date of completion of the TAC is within ten days of the date on which the Secretariat received the report of the catches, the Executive Secretary shall inform all Contracting Parties that the fishery will close on that estimated day or on the day on which the report was received, whichever is the later.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 62/XI
Protection of the Seal Islands CEMP Site

1. The Commission noted that a program of longterm studies is being undertaken at Seal Islands, South Shetland Islands, as part of the CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Program (CEMP). Recognising that these studies may be vulnerable to accidental or wilful interference, the Commission expressed its concern that this CEMP site, the scientific investigations, and the Antarctic marine living resources therein be protected.
2. Therefore, the Commission considers it appropriate to accord protection to the Seal Islands CEMP site, as defined in the Seal Islands management plan.
3. Members are required to comply with the provisions of the Seal Islands CEMP site management plan, which is recorded in Annex B of Conservation Measure 18/IX.
4. To allow Members adequate time to implement the relevant permitting procedures associated with this measure and the management plan, Conservation Measure 62/XI shall become effective as of 1 May 1993.
5. In accordance with Article X, the Commission shall draw this Conservation Measure to the attention of any State that is not a Party to the Convention and whose nationals or vessels are present in the Convention Area.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 29/XI
Minimisation of the Incidental Mortality of Seabirds in the Course of
Longline Fishing or Longline Fishing Research in the Convention Area

The Commission,

Noting the need to reduce the incidental mortality of seabirds during longline fishing by minimising their attraction to the fishing vessels and by preventing them from attempting to seize baited hooks, particularly during the period when the lines are set.

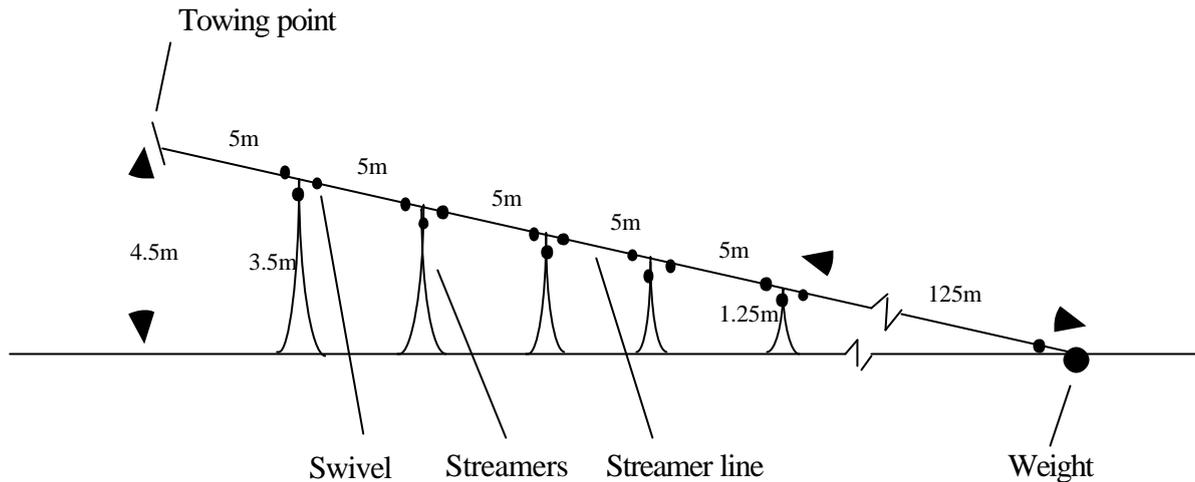
Recognising that successful techniques for reducing the mortality of albatrosses have been employed in the longline fishery for tuna immediately to the north of the Convention Area.

Agrees to the following measures to reduce the possibility of incidental mortality of seabirds during longline fishing.

1. Fishing operations shall be conducted in such a way that the baited hooks sink as soon as possible after they are put in the water.
2. During the setting of longlines at night, only the minimum ship's lights necessary for safety shall be used.
3. Trash and offal are not to be dumped while longline operations are in progress.
4. A streamer line designed to discourage birds from settling on baits during deployment of longlines shall be towed. The specification of the streamer line and its method of deployment is given in the Appendix to this Measure.
5. This Measure shall not apply to designated research vessels investigating better methods for reducing incidental mortality of seabirds.

APPENDIX TO CONSERVATION MEASURE 29/XI

1. The streamer line is to be suspended at the stern from a point approximately 4.5 m above the water and such that the line is directly above the point where the baits hit the water.
2. The streamer line is to be approximately 3 mm diameter, have a minimum length of 150 m and be weighted at the end so that it streams directly behind the ship even in cross winds.
3. At 5 m intervals commencing from the point of attachment to the ship five branch streamers each comprising two strands of approximately 3 mm diameter cord should be attached. The length of the streamer should range between approximately 3.5 m nearest the ship to approximately 1.25 m for the fifth streamer. When the streamer line is deployed the branch streamers should reach the sea surface and periodically dip into it as the ship heaves. Swivels should be placed in the streamer line at the towing point, before and after the point of attachment of each branch streamer and immediately before any weight placed on the end of the streamer line. Each branch streamer should also have a swivel at its attachment to the streamer line.



RESOLUTION 9/XI
 Scientific Research Exemption Provisions for Finfish

In accordance with Conservation Measure 47/XI, the Commission adopts the following resolution:

1. (i) Any Member planning to use commercial fishing or fishery support vessels or vessels of a similar catching capacity to conduct fishing for research purposes when the estimated catch may exceed 50 tonnes, shall notify the Commission and provide the opportunity for other Members to review and comment on their research plans. Such plans shall be provided to the Secretariat for distribution to Members at least six months in advance of the planned starting date for the research. In the event of any request for a review of such plans, the Executive Secretary shall notify all Members and submit the plan to the Scientific Committee for review. Based on the submitted research plan and any advice provided by the appropriate Working Group, the Scientific Committee will provide advice to the Commission where the review process will be concluded. Until the review process is complete the planned fishing for research purposes should not proceed.
- (ii) The Scientific Committee, in consultation with its Working Groups, shall develop standardised guidelines and formats for research plans.

2. (i) Until such time as the Scientific Committee, in consultation with its Working Groups, develops standardised guidelines and formats for research plans, the Member planning to undertake research fishing in accordance with 1(i) above should provide the following information:

Vessel details

- (a) name of vessel;
- (b) name and address of vessel owner;
- (c) port of registration, registration number and radio call sign;
- (d) vessel type, size, fish processing and storage capacity; and
- (e) gear type, fishing capacity and anticipated catch.

Research plan

- (a) a statement of the planned research objectives;
 - (b) a description of when, where, and what activities are planned including a fishing plan which includes the number and duration of hauls and the fishing gear to be used; and
 - (c) the name(s) of the chief scientist(s) responsible for planning and coordinating the research, and the number of scientists and crew expected to be aboard the vessel(s).
3. (i) A summary of the results of any research fishing subject to the research exemption provisions shall be provided to the Secretariat within 180 days of the completion of the research fishing. A full report should be provided within 12 months.
 - (ii) Catch and effort data resulting from the research fishing in accordance with 1(i) should be reported to the Secretariat according to the haul-by-haul reporting format for research vessels (C4).

COOPERATION WITH OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE ANTARCTIC TREATY SYSTEM

10.1 The first meeting of Experts on Environmental Monitoring in Antarctica met in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 1 to 4 June 1992. CCAMLR was represented by the Chairman who provided a brief report to the Commission. The Commission noted in particular that the Meeting had recommended that environmental monitoring under the Antarctic Treaty and the new Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty on Environmental Protection should be closely coordinated, where appropriate, with activities within CCAMLR.

10.2 CCAMLR has been invited to attend the Seventeenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting in Venice from 11 to 20 November 1992. The Commission decided that it would be represented at the forthcoming Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting by Italy.

10.3 It was suggested that there would be merit in having the Commission routinely represented by its Executive Secretary at meetings of the Antarctic Treaty. Discussions on this subject are to be held at SCAF during the Twelfth Meeting of CCAMLR.

10.4 In presenting the report (CCAMLR-XI/BG/9 Rev. 1), the Observer from SCAR, Dr J. Croxall (UK), briefly outlined those aspects of XXII SCAR (June 1992, Argentina) which were of particular interest to CCAMLR. The Commission noted that the report had been extensively discussed by the Scientific Committee (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraphs 10.8 to 10.15).

10.5 The next meeting of SCAR will be held in Italy in 1994. The Commission noted the comments of the SCAR Observer concerning arrangements for CCAMLR participation in SCAR meetings, and asked the Executive Secretary to take the matter up with the Secretary of SCAR.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

11.1 At the 44th Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission (IWC), which was held in June-July 1992 (Glasgow, Scotland), CCAMLR was represented by the USA. In presenting his report (CCAMLR-XI/BG/13), the Delegate of the USA briefly described results of the meeting relating to the following subjects of interest to CCAMLR: comprehensive assessment of whale stocks, whale sanctuaries, research on the environment and whale stocks in Antarctica, scientific whaling, infractions and the Second International Decade of Cetacean Research. The Commission took note of this report.

11.2 At the Meeting of the IWC (June 1992) France submitted a proposal to establish a "Whale Sanctuary" in the Southern Ocean. The IWC passed a Resolution to give full consideration to the proposal at its next meeting in light of detailed advice from its Scientific Committee. This advice is to take into account invited comments from CCAMLR and other relevant organisations.

11.3 The following documents were available to the Commission with regard to the matter: CCAMLR-XI/BG/13, SC-CAMLR-XI/12, 14, 15 and SC-CAMLR-XI/BG/12, 17 and 18. The Commission noted that the Scientific Committee had considered the IWC request to comment on the scientific matters raised in this proposal. The comments of the Scientific Committee are found in paragraphs

10.5 to 10.7 of its report. The Commission agreed that these comments would constitute the CCAMLR response to the IWC. Those comments were as follows:

- (i) The Scientific Committee considered the request of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) to comment on the scientific matters raised in a proposal by the government of France that the IWC designate all waters south of 40° south latitude as a whale sanctuary (SC-CAMLR-XI/12). It was also aware of an IWC resolution on the need for research on the environment and whale stocks in the Antarctic region, which calls for exchange of information between the IWC and CCAMLR (SC-CAMLR-XI/14).
- (ii) The Scientific Committee recognised that the IWC is the global international organisation with authority for the management of whales. Accordingly, the Scientific Committee agreed that it should confine its discussion to scientific aspects of the proposal. There was a range of views on the scientific basis of the proposal and its relationship to the IWC's Revised Management Procedure, but no advice could be offered that had not already been reflected in the discussions of this topic by the Scientific Committee of IWC. However, the CCAMLR Scientific Committee welcomed further cooperation with the IWC Scientific Committee in investigating the role of whales in the Southern Ocean ecosystem.
- (iii) The Scientific Committee noted that the minke whale was one of the original indicator species proposed under CEMP and that the results of substantial directed research into potential monitoring parameters had been reported to WG-CEMP. The minke whale no longer appeared on the list of indicator species simply because no specific proposals, including methods for monitoring had been received. The Scientific Committee considered that it was desirable for any IWC program of research and monitoring on minke whales to include the development of methods addressing parameters of relevance to CEMP. The Scientific Committee would be happy to assist in these endeavours.

11.4 The next meeting of the IWC will be held in Kyoto (Japan). It was proposed that CCAMLR should be represented as an observer at the meeting by Japan, the host country of the meeting. The Delegation of Japan agreed to represent CCAMLR at the meeting.

11.5 CCAMLR was represented at a "Technical Consultation on High Seas Fishing" organised by FAO and the UN and held in Rome from 7 to 15 September 1992. The Chairman of the Scientific Committee had been nominated to represent CCAMLR but, in the event, was not able to attend and Mr S. Olsen (Norway) acted as observer on his behalf. The Chairman of the Scientific Committee

presented Mr Olsen's report (CCAMLR-XI/BG/12). The report was also considered at the meeting of the Scientific Committee (SC-CAMLR-XI, paragraph 10.23). The Technical Consultation was held upon the recommendation of FAO. The Commission noted that FAO had undertaken to draft a "code of conduct" on responsible fishing practices in consultation with other international organisations. The Commission agreed that CCAMLR should follow closely the development of the "code of conduct" and participate as necessary in the preparation of documents for the forthcoming Intergovernmental Conference as decided by UNCED.

11.6 The Chairman of the Scientific Committee observed that the papers prepared for the Technical Consultation demonstrated the very limited level of awareness of CCAMLR. The Commission agreed that the Executive Secretary should write to the FAO to inform it of the objectives of the CCAMLR Convention and the work of the Commission and its Scientific Committee.

11.7 The observer from ASOC (Dr M. De Poorter) urged the Commission to communicate to the Parties of the Montreal Protocol CCAMLR's concern with regard to the effects of ozone depletion on the Southern Ocean ecosystem and to request them to take all possible measures to achieve the fastest reduction of stratospheric chlorine loading on the Antarctic.

11.8 The Chairman of the Commission stated that concern for the ozone layer depletion ranked high within the Agenda 21 of UNCED, as he had reported (CCAMLR-XI/BG/20); that several information papers had been submitted on the effects of UV-B, the biologically damaging wave-lengths of ultraviolet radiations on the Antarctic marine environment, to the present meeting of the Commission; but that the proper course was to reflect these concerns in the report rather than addressing the Parties to another international instrument - an action that, in the past, had been more adequately taken by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative meetings.

11.9 The Commission expressed concern at the potential impact of ozone depletion on the marine environment of the Southern Ocean and noted that substantial efforts were being made within SCAR's International Geosphere-Biosphere Program (IGBP) to investigate this matter. Members felt that close liaison with SCAR on this issue should be maintained.

THE UN CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

12.1 Last year the Commission responded to a request from the Secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) concerning the role of CCAMLR in conserving Antarctic Marine Living Resources. The information was sought in relation to the preparation of background documents for the World Conference on Environment and Development. The Conference was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 3 to 14 June 1992. The Chairman of the Commission presented a report of the Conference (CCAMLR-XI/BG/20) summarising those aspects of most interest and concern to CCAMLR.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN

13.1 In accordance with the agreed procedure, set down in the footnote to Rule 8 of the Rules of Procedure, the Commission agreed that the EEC shall provide the Chairman from the end of the 1992 meeting until the end of the 1994 meeting. The EEC Delegate said that on behalf of his organisation, he accepted the appointment with pleasure and that he expected to be able to inform Members of the name of the Chairman in the next few weeks.

NEXT MEETING

14.1 Members agreed that the 1993 Meeting of the Commission will be held at the Wrest Point Hotel in Hobart during the period 25 October to 5 November. It was noted that the 1993 Meeting of the Scientific Committee will be held during the same period.

OTHER BUSINESS

15.1 The Commission agreed that the system of numbering conservation measures was becoming unwieldy and asked the Secretariat to bring forward some suggestions for improving the numbering system so that reference to conservation measures became easier (for instance, referencing conservation measures under subject and number).

REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE COMMISSION

16.1 The Report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Commission was adopted.

CLOSE OF THE MEETING

17.1 In closing the meeting, the Chairman thanked the Secretariat for its support and assistance, the observers for their participation and the delegations for their cooperation and constructive efforts in making the meeting a success.

17.2 The EEC Delegate thanked Ambassador Jorge Berguño for chairing the Commission over the last two years and for ensuring that it functioned efficiently and harmoniously in the execution of its business.

17.3 Ambassador Côrtes (Brazil) expressed the gratitude of the Commission to Dr Darry Powell, outgoing Executive Secretary of CCAMLR. He congratulated Dr Powell on presiding over the first ten years of CCAMLR and acknowledged his major contribution towards furthering the work of the Commission over these formative years.

LIST OF MEETING PARTICIPANTS

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Group

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Secretariat

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**THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT ON THE
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ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE (SCAF)**

**THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT ON THE
MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE (SCAF)**

The Standing Committee on Administration and Finance (SCAF) met on 27 and 29 October 1992 under the Chairmanship of Ms Robin Tuttle (USA) and considered the following items:

- (i) Examination of Audited Financial Statements for 1991;
- (ii) Appointment of Auditor;
- (iii) Review of Budget for 1992;
- (iv) Budget for 1993 and Forecast Budget for 1994;
- (v) Payment of Members' Contributions; and
- (vi) Funding of Staff Replacement Costs, Termination and Home Leave Allowances.

EXAMINATION OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 1991

2. The Committee had before it document CCAMLR-XI/3 "Examination of the Audited Financial Statements for 1991 and Appointment of External Auditor".

3. The Committee noted the Auditor's report that "The statements, which are in the form approved by the Commission pursuant to Financial Regulation 10.2, have been prepared in accordance with the policies outlined in Note 1 to the Accounts and conform 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 1991 have been in accordance with the Regulations".

4. The Committee noted that there were no qualifications to the Financial Statements by the Auditor and agreed that in accordance with Financial Regulation 12.1, the Commission should signify its acceptance of the Audited Financial Statements.

REVIEW OF BUDGET FOR 1992

5. The Administration/Finance Officer introduced document CCAMLR-XI/4, explained the likely outcome of the 1992 budget and informed the Committee that no expenditures were expected to exceed the approved appropriations.

6. The Committee noted that contributions to the 1992 budget were outstanding from two Members.

APPOINTMENT OF 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 a possibility of re-appointment.

8. The Auditor-General for Australia has served the Commission for the past ten years and has indicated that he is available for re-appointment. The Committee supported his re-appointment.

FUNDING OF STAFF REPLACEMENT COSTS, TERMINATION AND HOME LEAVE ALLOWANCES

9. The Commission agreed at CCAMLR-X to levy a Special Contribution to fund the termination entitlements due to the retiring Executive Secretary. The Committee noted that three Members had advised their inability to pay their Special Contributions by the requested date of 31 October 1992.

10. To avoid having to fund the costs of future staff changes by additional Special Contributions, the Commission, in 1991, asked the Executive Secretary to include in the draft budget for 1993 an allowance for establishing a fund to meet accrued and future obligations to the Secretariat staff.

11. In reviewing this item of the 1993 budget, the Committee considered the suggestion of the auditor, made supplemental to his report of the 1991 Financial Statements, that given the growing amount that is accruing to Secretariat staff, the Commission may wish to review its policy on funding for termination entitlements.

12. The Administration/Finance Officer suggested that if a fund is established for termination and replacement costs, the Commission may consider including Home Leave Allowances in future years.

13. Germany has some problem with the establishment of a fund to meet the financial needs related to the retirement and replacement of staff. It would favour instead *ad hoc* solutions as the occasions arise. Other delegates expressed support for the scheme, but some were concerned that the large amount in the draft budget for 1993 has resulted in a large variation from the contribution for 1992.

14. It was noted that the portions of the Members' Contributions in the draft budget relating to the new scheme would be the following in both 1993 and 1994.

Japan	A\$9 200
Russia	A\$14 300
Other 19 Members	A\$8 300

These amounts would enable the arrears of entitlements which exist at 31 December 1992 to be fully funded by 31 December 1994. The contribution amounts relating to this scheme from 1995 onwards would be significantly reduced as current entitlements only would require to be financed.

15. The Delegate of Spain suggested that the initial establishment of the fund may be achieved over a period of either three or four years instead of the two years envisaged in the draft budget. This would reduce the annual cost over that period. The Administration/Finance Officer reminded Members that if a senior professional staff member were to leave before the fund is fully established, it could be insufficient to meet the Commission's legal responsibilities. The reduction in Members' Contributions resulting from this suggestion would be as follows:

	Start Funding in 1993		Start 1994
	Over 3 Years	Over 4 Years	Over 3 Years
	A\$	A\$	A\$
Japan	1 500	2 300	4 500
Russia	2 400	3 500	7 100
Other 19 Members	1 400	2 100	4 100

16. The Committee noted that any fund created for these purposes must be clearly identified, not available for any other expenditure, and that any surplus amounts identified in the fund should be carried forward and not returned to Members. Once the shortfall in accrued termination and home leave allowances is met, contributions will be required annually to maintain the fund and keep the Commission's obligations current.

BUDGET FOR 1993

17. The Committee reviewed the proposed budget for 1993 as presented in CCAMLR-XI/4 and noted that the item of expenditure for Allowances was significantly larger than the amount expended for Allowances in 1992. This was the result of the need to fund in 1993 the home leave of two staff members and the inclusion of an amount to fund, in part, accrued and projected termination entitlements.

18. The Committee noted that the large increase in Allowances has a significant effect on the total budgeted expenditure, resulting in an increase in Members' Contributions in excess of inflation.

19. The Chairman of the Scientific Committee presented the Scientific Committee Budget for 1993. This showed an increase of 1.2% over that of 1992. The Scientific Committee had noted that the remaining balance of the Norwegian Contribution Special Fund had been allocated to the 1993 budget. The Commission was advised that if the Scientific Committee were to maintain its level of work and expenditure, increased funding would be required from the Commission to make up for the loss of this source of income. The Standing Committee on Administration and Finance acknowledged the value which has been gained by the Commission from the Fund over the years.

20. The Scientific Committee recommended to the Commission, for inclusion in the 1993 budget, the publication of *Scientific Abstracts*. This publication would be issued annually. The estimated cost in 1993 would be A\$8 700.

21. The draft budget for 1993 indicates that the total Members' Contributions will be A\$1 399 800. The contributions calculated according to the agreed formula (CCAMLR-VI, paragraph 28) are estimated as follows:

Japan	A\$70 538
Russia	A\$109 847
Other 19 Members	A\$64 180

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION FROM THE US

22. The Delegation of the USA advised the Committee that the US would be making a special contribution of US\$83 000 to CCAMLR. This would be used to meet the costs of placing US designated observers on fishing vessels operating in CCAMLR areas under the terms of the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation. The Executive Secretary confirmed that such a contribution would be in accordance with Financial Regulations and would be accounted for in the same way as the Norwegian Contribution Special Fund.

FORECAST 1994 BUDGET

23. The Committee noted the forecast budget for 1994 as presented in the document CCAMLR-XI/4, incorporating changes advised by the Scientific Committee.

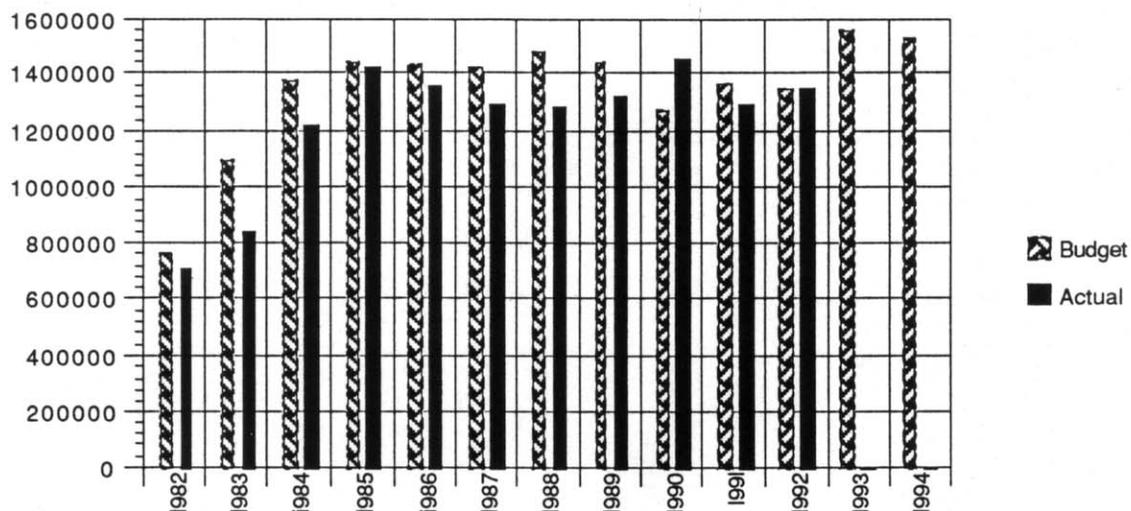
24. The Delegate of Russia raised the question of whether it would be possible to reduce Members' Contributions in future years. The Executive Secretary advised the meeting that the current budget level reflects the costs required to perform the work required by the Commission. Any reduction in cost items would have the effect of slowing the Commission's progress towards meeting its objectives under the Convention.

25. The Committee discussed whether Members could reduce both their own and the Commission's expenditure if meetings were shorter. The Committee suggested that the Commission ask the Scientific Committee and its Working Groups to review the number, length and frequency of their meetings as a means of reducing the cost to Members and participants.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

26. At the request of the Commission (CCAMLR-IX, paragraph 3.8) the relative amounts of expenditure in real terms (i.e., after accounting for inflation) are set out in the graph below:

CCAMLR expenditure in 1992 Australian dollar values
(adjusted using annual inflation rates)



LATE PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS

27. The subject of interest being charged on Members' Contributions paid late had been raised at the 1991 Meeting of the Commission. The Delegation of Australia had drafted an amendment to the Financial Regulations, which was considered by the Committee as CCAMLR-XI/10. The effect of this amendment would be that interest would be charged on contributions paid after 31 May.

28. The Delegate of Australia noted that the interest would not be a penalty for any Members who pay late, but rather a form of restitution to the Members who pay on time. At present, the loss of interest due to some payments being late results in all Members having to pay higher contributions to fund the expenditure of the Commission. The amounts involved are significant: over the period 31 May 1991 to 31 October 1991, the interest lost to the Commission was approximately A\$11 000.

29. It was pointed out that a period of grace for payments already exists. Contributions fall due on 1 January and Members have until 31 May to pay. The proposed amendment to the Financial Regulations does not require interest to be paid from 1 January. Interest is not charged until after 31 May, the date by which all contributions are payable under existing regulations.

30. The Delegate of Poland advised that Poland was opposed to the amendment. The Delegates of Norway, South Africa, UK and USA confirmed their support of the amendment.

31. The Delegate of Argentina requested that Members should have some sympathy for the Members who pay late due to their difficult economic circumstances as interest would make it even more difficult for them to meet their obligations. Argentina is therefore unable to support the Australian proposal. The Delegates of Poland, supported by some other delegates, explained that countries facing financial constraints, due to deep transformations in their economies and making serious efforts to pay their foreign debts, should not be overburdened with additional interest charges. The Delegate of UK, while recognising the economic constraints faced by many Members, suggested that sympathy for such Members should not outweigh the concerns for the finances of the Commission.

32. A number of delegates informed the Committee that such an arrangement is not unique, and that some other international organisations charge interest on late contributions.

FUTURE MEETINGS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

33. The Executive Secretary suggested that the Commission may wish to review the terms of reference of SCAF. In particular, he noted that the Executive Secretary is charged with reporting to the Commission on the deliberations of SCAF. A more appropriate method of reporting would be for SCAF to report directly to the Commission. This is the way that the Standing Committee on Observation and Inspection reports.

PROJECTED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1992,
BUDGET FOR 1993 AND FORECAST BUDGET FOR 1994

(Australian Dollars)

Budget for 1992					(4)	(5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	Item	Subitem	1993	1994
Budget adopted in 1991	Estimates projected to 31/12/92	Variance from Budget			Budget	Forecast Budget
A\$	A\$	A\$			A\$	A\$
1 131 658	1 081 815	-49 843				
			INCOME			
				Members' Contributions	1 399 800	1 435 600
				Items from previous year		
0	0	0		- Arrears of Contributions	0	0
31 000	36 469	5 469		- Interest	36 000	37 000
0	0	0		- Members' Contributions	0	0
5 342	5 469	127		- New Members' Contributions	0	0
167 000	165 963	-1 037		- Staff Assessment Levy	181 000	180 700
19 000	64 284	45 284		- Surplus	0	0
1 354 000	1 354 000	0		Total Income	1 616 800	1 653 300
			EXPENDITURE			
				DATA MANAGEMENT		
6000	6 000	0		Capital Equipment	6 200	6 400
3 500	3 500	0		Consumables	3 600	3 700
38 700	38 700	0		Contract Labour	40 100	41 700
10 700	10 700	0		Maintenance	11 100	11 500
5 100	5 100	0		Time Share Usage	5 300	5 500
64 000	64 000	0		Total Data Management	66 300	68 800
				MEETINGS		
364 700	364 700	0 000		Total Meetings	377 400	392 600
				PUBLICATIONS		
110 200	110 200	-1 240		Total Publications	130 300	118 500
				SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE		
117 700	117 700	0 000		Total Scientific Committee	119 100	132 300
				SECRETARIAT COSTS		
17 200	17 200	0		Administration	18 400	19 100
84 500	84 500	0		Allowances	306 900	299 900
4 800	4 800	0		Automobile	5 000	5 200
27 600	27 600	0		Communication	28 600	29 700
3 600	3 600	0		Incidentals	3 700	3 800
3 600	3 600	0		Library	3 700	3 800
27 400	27 400	0		Office Requisites	28 400	29 500
8 400	8 400	0		Premises	8 700	9 000
495 000	495 000	0		Salaries	494 100	513 900
25 300	25 300	0		Travel	26 200	27 200
697 400	697 400	0		Total Secretariat Costs	923 700	941 100
1 354 000	1 354 000	0		Total Expenditure	1 616 800	1 653 300

Note: In addition to the Scientific Committee 1993 amount, a sum of A\$8 100 is to be drawn from the Norwegian Contribution Special Fund to meet the total Scientific Committee Program of A\$127 200

**REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON OBSERVATION AND INSPECTION (SCOI)**

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON OBSERVATION AND INSPECTION (SCOI)

The Standing Committee on Observation and Inspection (SCOI) met from 26 to 29 October 1992 under the chairmanship of Ambassador Jan Arvesen (Norway). The meeting considered:

Item 6 - Observation and Inspection

- (i) Reports of Inspection Carried out in 1991/92;
- (ii) Development of a Scheme of International Scientific Observation; and

Item 7 - Compliance with Conservation Measures in Force.

REPORTS OF INSPECTION CARRIED OUT IN 1991/92

2. Before the meeting, the Secretariat received and distributed to Members reports of inspections carried out by CCAMLR inspectors designated by the UK on board the Chilean longliner *Mar del Sur III* and by CCAMLR inspectors designated by the USA on board the Russian krill trawler *Pyotr Sgybnev* in the Convention Area in 1991/92. These reports were available at the meeting as documents (CCAMLR-XI/BG/3 and BG/4). The UK also submitted a report of an attempted inspection of the Ukrainian longliner *Pantikopei*. The team of inspectors was not able to board this vessel because of bad weather and sea conditions. This document was available at the meeting as CCAMLR-XI/BG/5. A short video film of activities on board *Mar del Sur III* and the conducted inspection was viewed by the Committee.

3. At the meeting the Delegation of Russia presented six reports of inspections carried out by CCAMLR inspectors designated by the Russian Federation on Russian vessels. These were reported on standard CCAMLR forms. In total, the team of two Russian inspectors conducted 16 inspections in December 1991 and in May 1992. Unfortunately, they had not received sufficient copies of CCAMLR reporting forms and the remaining 10 inspections were reported using national forms. The Secretariat was requested to supply Russian inspectors with sufficient copies of Inspection Report forms so that in the future all reports of inspection were submitted on standard CCAMLR forms.

4. The UK team found that *Mar del Sur III* did not appear to comply fully with the terms of Conservation Measure 29/X "Minimisation of the Incidental Mortality of Seabirds in the

Course of Longline Fishing of Longline Fishing Research in the Convention Area". It was also reported that no CCAMLR placards on the need for correct disposal procedures were seen on the vessel.

5. The Delegation of Chile explained that, in their interpretation, Conservation Measure 29/X requires the use of streamer lines only during daylight operations. Most of the time the Chilean vessels set longlines after midnight, thus making the deployment of the streamer line unnecessary. Therefore, in accordance with this interpretation, the Chilean vessel did not violate the conservation measure. The Committee felt that the text of the conservation measure should be clarified in order to avoid any ambiguity in its interpretation.

6. The Delegation of the USA presented a report of inspection of the Russian krill trawler *Pyotr Sgibnev*. It was noted that the captain of the Russian vessel was familiar with the CCAMLR inspection procedure and conservation measures in force. The same situation was observed during the attempted inspection of the Ukrainian longliner *Pantikopei*. No infractions were reported as a result of these inspections.

7. A question was raised about the degree of awareness of Chilean fishermen of CCAMLR and its current regulations. The Delegation of Chile explained that the involvement of Chilean vessels in longline fishing in the CCAMLR Convention Area has developed rather unexpectedly, but during the season considerable effort had been applied towards educating fishing companies and fishermen about the Antarctic ecosystem and the role of CCAMLR. This effort will be continued during the following seasons.

8. The System of Inspection has been in operation for three seasons. Several inspections have been conducted during that period providing valuable experience to Members of the Commission and the Secretariat in the conduct of inspections and handling of inspection reports. The UK Delegate noted that the text of the System does not mention specifically a procedure for handling reports of inspection. For example, it is not clear to whom the Flag State should send comments on inspection reports.

9. The Committee reviewed decisions taken by the Commission with regard to processing reports of inspection (CCAMLR-VIII, Annex G, paragraph 10 and CCAMLR-IX, Annex 8, paragraphs 8 and 9). Several amendments were suggested by Members. It was also suggested that the Procedure be annexed to the text of the System of Inspection (Appendix I to this report).

10. The Committee confirmed that the Procedure refers only to processing reports submitted in the standard CCAMLR format. At the present stage of implementation of the System it is, however, very useful to receive from Members additional comments describing the manner of conducting inspections, details of communication with the ship's master, specific problems encountered in filling in report forms, etc. As the implementation of the System becomes a routine function in CCAMLR and the number of inspections increases it was thought that detailed comments on inspections would probably only be submitted by Members in cases where there were alleged infractions.

11. The Committee asked the Secretariat to prepare annually a summary of all inspections conducted and infractions reported during the past season. This document, submitted as a Commission Working Paper, would provide a general overview of the year's activity and alert the Committee to matters requiring detailed attention. Original reports of inspection already distributed to Members will be available at the meetings for examination by the Committee as necessary, but they will not be distributed as meeting documents.

12. The existing Inspection Report form was designed in 1989 having in mind the necessity to inspect vessels engaged in the trawl fishery, the only type of fishery in the Convention Area at the time of the introduction of the System of Inspection. Since that time the longline fishery for *Dissostichus eleginoides* has come into operation necessitating an update of the reporting forms to meet these relatively new requirements. The inspection of a longline vessel conducted by the UK in the 1991/92 season clearly identified this deficiency.

13. During the intersessional period the Secretariat prepared a new form for reporting inspections of longline fishing operations. The draft form was circulated to Members for comments. Comments were received from Chile, EEC, Norway and USA and were included in a revised draft presented to SCOI. The Committee approved the form with some minor amendments. It will be included in the Inspectors Manual to complement the existing reporting form for the trawl fishery.

14. Last year it was agreed that a new version of the Inspectors Manual should be published in a ring-bound format. A model of the Manual was available for review. After the first publication, the Manual will be annually updated by issuing replacement pages.

15. In preparing the new version the Secretariat reviewed the information included in the earlier version of the Manual and suggested a number of changes. These changes were accepted by SCOI.

DEVELOPMENT OF A SCHEME OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATION

16. The EEC submitted a revised draft of a Scheme of International Scientific Observation (CCAMLR-XI/6). Introducing the document, the EEC Delegate stated that modifications to the draft considered by SCOI in 1991 were made in order to ensure that the objectives and procedures of the Scheme of International Inspection and that of the proposed Scheme of International Observation are differentiated.

17. The Scheme as drafted has to operate on the basis of bilateral arrangements.

18. The Committee decided that the Annex to the Draft Scheme describing the functions and tasks of observers is an integral part of the Scheme.

19. After considerable and detailed discussion, the Committee agreed to recommend that the Commission adopt the agreed text of the Scheme which is attached in Appendix II.

20. While fully supporting the principles of the Scheme and the recommendation to adopt them, France and South Africa reserved their position with respect to its application in the Exclusive Economic Zones around Kerguelen and Crozet Islands and around Prince Edward Islands. The Committee noted that paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Statement by the Chairman of the Conference on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources on 19 May, 1980, apply to the proposed Scheme of International Observation.

21. The Committee noted that provision A(d) of the Scheme, requiring observers to be able to communicate in the language of the Flag State on vessels on which they carry out their activities, should be interpreted broadly since it was likely to be difficult to find qualified scientists for observer positions who were competent in the languages of the countries involved in the CCAMLR Convention Area.

22. The list of tasks and functions of scientific observers described in the Annex to the Draft Scheme was originally developed by the Scientific Committee to cover observations on board harvesting vessels. The Committee noted that, while acknowledging that the Scheme applied equally to harvesting and research vessels, it was likely that in the early stages of its implementation, observations would primarily be carried out on board harvesting vessels. The Delegation of Japan stated that priority should not be established between commercial or research vessels for the purposes of placing the observers.

23. The Committee noted that the Scheme as agreed should provide a sound initial basis for the placement of observers on board vessels in order to promote the objectives of the Convention. Nevertheless, it was recognised that there would be need for review as experience was gained in its operation.

COMPLIANCE WITH CONSERVATION MEASURES IN FORCE

24. No issues under this item were available to the Committee for discussion. An apparent non-compliance of the Chilean longliner *Mar del Sur III* with the Conservation Measure 29/X was considered above (see paragraph 6).

25. At the meeting the following statement was made by the Delegate from Chile:

“I regret to inform that the possibility of a violation of Conservation Measure 35/X regarding the fishery for *Dissostichus eleginoides* in Subarea 48.3 has recently come to our attention. This situation involves four Chilean vessels, on which there appear to be some evidence that they may have entered Subarea 48.3 in July 1992.

The Chilean authorities have started procedures and the respective cases are being heard by the courts at Punta Arenas. While the precise details concerning the suspected transgressions shall be made known after the courts' decisions, the licences of the accused ships have been suspended and their cargoes are embargoed. They are not only confronting penalties concerning eventual CCAMLR transgressions but also violations of the Chilean fisheries law. In one specific case, the Chilean maritime authorities were assisted by the maritime authorities in Port Stanley and would like to thank them for their cooperation.”

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

26. The Report of the Meeting was adopted on 29 October, 1992.

PROCESSING REPORTS OF INSPECTION

1. At the completion of the inspection, a copy of the Report signed by both the Inspector and the Master of the vessel is to be given to the Master.
2. The Inspector will provide a copy of the Report to the designating Government.
3. The designating Government should send a copy of the Report and any additional remarks related to the inspection to the Flag State of the inspected vessel as soon as possible after the inspection but no later than 1 July.
4. If there is an alleged infraction, a copy of the Report and any additional remarks related to the inspection will be sent immediately to both the CCAMLR Executive Secretary and the Flag State of the inspection vessel.
5. Comments, if any, from the Flag State of the inspected vessel should be sent to the CCAMLR Secretariat as soon as possible after the inspection but not later than 1 September.
6. Copies of all Reports of Inspection should be sent to the CCAMLR Secretariat as soon as possible after the inspection, but not later than 1 July, for circulation to all Members. Reports of Inspection should be made available only to the nominated contact of Contracting Parties, in accordance with the provisions of principles VIII and IX of the System of Observation and Inspection.
7. The Secretariat will prepare, annually, for the Commission a summary of all reports of inspection and any additional remarks and comments related to inspections. All reports of inspection and any additional remarks and comments related to the inspections shall be available in full for consideration by the Standing Committee on Observation and Inspection (SCOI). The report of SCOI to the Commission should provide a summary in general terms of the past year's inspection activities.

CCAMLR SCHEME OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATION

A. Each Member of the Commission may designate observers referred to in Article XXIV of the Convention.

- (a) Activities of scientific observers on board vessels will be specified by the Commission. These activities are laid down in Annex I and may be modified taking into account advice from the Scientific Committee.
- (b) Scientific observers shall be nationals of the Member who designates them and shall conduct themselves in accordance with the customs and order existing on the vessel on which they are operating.
- (c) Members shall designate scientific observers who shall be familiar with the harvesting and scientific research activities to be observed, the provisions of the Convention and the measures adopted under it and who are adequately trained to carry out competently the duties of scientific observers as required by the Commission.
- (d) Scientific observers shall be able to communicate in the language of the Flag State of the vessels on which they carry out their activities.
- (e) Scientific observers shall each carry a document issued by the designating Member in a form approved by the Commission identifying them as CCAMLR scientific observers.
- (f) Scientific observers shall submit to the Commission through the designating Member a report of each observation assignment undertaken, using the observation formats approved by the Scientific Committee. A copy shall be sent to the Member whose vessel was involved.

B. In order to promote the objectives of the Convention, Members agree to take on board their vessels engaged in scientific research or harvesting of marine living resources designated scientific observers, who shall operate in accordance with bilateral arrangements concluded.

In such a bilateral arrangement, the Member wishing to place scientific observers on board a vessel of another Member shall be referred to as the “Designating Member” whilst the Member who accepts on board its vessel shall be referred to as the “Receiving Member”.

Such a bilateral arrangement shall include the following principles:

- (a) The scientific observers shall be given the status of ship’s officers. Accommodation and meals for scientific observers on board shall be of a standard commensurate with this status.
- (b) Receiving Members shall ensure that their vessel operators cooperate fully with the scientific observers to enable them to carry out the tasks assigned to them by the Commission. This will include access to data and to those operations of the vessel necessary to fulfil the duties of a scientific observer as required by the Commission.
- (c) Receiving Members shall take appropriate action on board their vessels to ensure the security and welfare of scientific observers in the performance of their duties, provide them with medical care and safeguard their freedom and dignity.
- (d) Arrangements shall be made for messages to be sent and received on behalf of scientific observers using the vessel’s communications equipment and operator. Reasonable costs of such communications shall normally be borne by the Designating Member.
- (e) Arrangements involving the transportation and boarding of scientific observers shall be organised so as to minimise interference with harvesting and research operations.
- (f) Scientific observers shall provide to the relevant masters copies of such records, prepared by the scientific observers, as the masters may wish to retain.
- (g) Designating Members shall ensure that their scientific observers carry insurance satisfactory to the Parties concerned.
- (h) Transportation of scientific observers to and from boarding points shall be the responsibility of the Designating Member.

- (i) Unless otherwise agreed the equipment, clothing and salary and any related allowances of a scientific observer shall normally be borne by the Designating Member. The vessel of the Receiving Member shall bear the cost of on board accommodation and meals of the scientific observer.

C. Members shall provide a copy of each bilateral arrangement to the Commission as soon as it is concluded.

D. Members who have designated scientific observers will take the initiative in implementing assignments identified by the Commission.

E. The scope of functions and tasks described in Annex I should not be interpreted to suggest in any way the number of required observers which will be accepted on board a vessel.

CCAMLR SCHEME OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATION

Functions and Tasks of International Scientific Observers on Board Vessels Engaged in Scientific Research or Harvesting of Marine Living Resources

1. The function of scientific observers on board vessels engaged in scientific research or harvesting of marine living resources is to observe and report on the operation of fishing activities in the Convention Area with the objectives and principles of the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources in mind.

2. In fulfilling this function, scientific observers will undertake the following tasks, using the observation formats approved by the Scientific Committee:
 - (i) record details of the vessel's operation (e.g., partition of time between searching, fishing, transit etc., and details of hauls);

 - (ii) take samples of catches to determine biological characteristics;

 - (iii) record biological data by species caught;

 - (iv) record by-catches, their quantity and other biological data;

 - (v) record entanglement and incidental mortality of birds and mammals;

 - (vi) record the procedure by which declared catch weight is measured and collect data relating to the conversion factor between green weight and final product in the event that catch is recorded on the basis of weight of processed product;

 - (vii) prepare reports of their observations using the observation formats approved by the Scientific Committee and submit them to CCAMLR through their respective authorities;

 - (viii) submit copies of reports to captains of vessels;

- (ix) assist, if requested, the captain of the vessel in the catch recording and reporting procedures, and;
- (x) undertake other tasks as may be decided by mutual agreement of the parties involved.