

**Report of the First Meeting of the  
Commission for the Conservaiton of  
Antarctic Marine Living Resources.  
(Hobart, Australia 25 May – 11 June 1982)**

Note: Official Documents of the Commission and the Scientific Committee for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources are produced in the Commission's official languages of the Commission and Scientific Committee: English, French, Russian and Spanish. Copies of documents in these languages can be obtained from the Secretariat by writing to:

The Executive Secretary  
Commission for the Conservation of  
Antarctic Marine Living Resources  
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AUSTRALIA

The original of this Report was signed and  
authorised by the Chairman on 24 September 1982.

## Opening of Meeting

The first meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources was held in Parliament House, Hobart. It commenced at 10 a.m. on Tuesday 25 May 1982. Australia, as host country, occupied the Chair. Dr J.L. Farrands, the leader of the Australian Delegation, acted as temporary Chairman.

2. Representatives of the fifteen original signatories of the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources and the European Economic Community participated in the meeting. The Food and Agriculture Organisation, the International Whaling Commission, the Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission, and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources attended the meeting as observers. A list of participants is attached at Annex A.

3. The opening session, which was open to the members of the public and press, was addressed by the Honourable Michael Hodgman, M.P., Minister Assisting in Industry and Commerce, on behalf of the Australian Government.

4. Mr Hodgman welcomed delegations and said that the meeting signified the beginning of the practical realisation of the unique conservation regime embodied in the Convention. The text of his speech is attached at Annex B.

## Membership of the Commission

5. The representative of Australia informed the meeting that the membership of the Commission was as follows:

Australia  
Chile  
European Economic Community  
German Democratic Republic  
Germany, Federal Republic of  
Japan  
New Zealand  
South Africa

Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics  
United Kingdom  
United States of America

6. The representative of Australia added that the Governments of Argentina and France had both ratified the Convention of the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. The instrument of ratification of the Government of Argentina had been deposited on 28 May 1982.

7. It was agreed that it would be appropriate for all signatories which are not yet members of the Commission to participate fully in all negotiations and discussions.

8. Some delegations raised questions concerning the accession of the European Economic Community and its membership of the Commission.

9. The representative of Australia stated that the Depository Government considered that the European Economic Community had fulfilled the conditions for accession and membership of the Commission in accordance with the understandings reached at the Diplomatic Conference in Canberra in May 1980.

10. The majority of delegations agreed with that interpretation. Some delegations, however, did not agree. Consequently, consultations were held on this subject.

11. In conclusion, the meeting agreed that the European Economic Community had fulfilled the conditions for membership of the Commission provided by the Convention and it was therefore a Member of the Commission.

#### Election of Secretary-General

12. Dr Darry Powell, an Australian Government official who was responsible for organising the meeting, was elected as Secretary-General of the meeting.

#### Rules of Procedure for the Commission

13. The Commission considered and adopted its Rules of Procedure.

14. Delegations considered draft rules submitted by the delegations of Australia and the USSR, as well as amendments submitted by other delegations. There was considerable discussion of the draft rules relating to quorums and observers at the meetings of the Commission. Members of the Commission discussed whether it was desirable to include provision for a quorum for decision-making as well as a quorum for a session. As there was no consensus as to the requirements of the Commission on this question, it was decided to delete all provision for quorums from the draft Rules of Procedure and to discuss the matter at a future meeting if necessary. Members agreed that, in practice, it was likely that all members of the Commission would attend all meetings of the Commission. In the event of the absence of one member of the Commission from a meeting, that member could be consulted about matters to be considered at that meeting.

15. The question of observers and the nature of their participation in the meetings of the Commission was discussed at length. Rules of Procedure were adopted by the Commission on invitations to observers to meetings, their presence at sessions of the meeting, their participation in discussions and the distribution of documents submitted by them to the meeting.

16. Some delegations expressed disappointment with the provisions on observers and stated that they had joined the consensus on the understanding that once invited to a meeting there would be a presumption that observers would be able to attend sessions. Other delegations said that although the provisions were in their opinion unduly restrictive, they assumed that members of the Commission would exercise their powers under the provisions in a responsible manner. Some delegations, however, thought that the provisions were satisfactory. There was a general understanding that members of the Commission would ensure that all the rules of procedure were applied reasonably, and that, as far as possible, observers would be advised in advance, of the sessions that they would not be able to attend.

#### Adoption of Agenda

17. The Agenda (Annex C) was adopted by the Meeting and items 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13 were referred for consideration to an informal working party on administration and finance.

#### Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman

18. Under paragraph 4 of Article XIII of the Convention, the Commission elected from among its Members Australia to be its Chairman and Japan to be its Vice-Chairman. In reaching these decisions the Commission noted the outstanding contribution made by Australia in bringing the

Convention into effect, that Australia had acted as host government to the first Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting in 1961, and the precedent provided by other international organisations in which the first chairmanship had been accorded to the host government.

19. The Australian delegation accepted the chairmanship on behalf of the Australian Government and the leader of the Australian delegation, Dr J.L. Farrands, continued as Chairman.

20. Regarding the election of the Chairman of the Commission in future, the Commission noted the benefits to be derived from an arrangement which would ensure an automatic election of all Members of the Commission to that office. Therefore it was decided that, after the Australian term, the Chairmen would in succession be the Members of the Commission in the order of their names arranged alphabetically in the English language.

21. Furthermore, the Commission agreed that, insofar as was feasible within the arrangement for staggered terms of office foreseen in paragraph 4 of Article XIII, the election as Chairman of a Member of the Commission not engaged in research or harvesting activities, should be balanced by the election to the Vice-Chairmanship of a Member of the Commission engaged in such activities.

#### Administration and Finance

22. The Commission, noting the valuable part that had been played in its work by an informal group dealing with administrative and financial matters, decided to establish a Standing Committee on Administration and Finance at its next meeting, its terms of reference to be decided at that time and its first Chairman to be a representative of a Latin country Member of the Commission.

#### Financial Regulations

23. The Commission adopted its Financial Regulations. With regard to Members' contributions, the Commission agreed that while 150 days from the beginning of the financial year should be allowed for payment, Members would, taking into account their respective internal budgetary timing, make their payments as soon as practicable after the beginning of the financial year.

## Staff Regulations

24. The Commission adopted its Staff Regulations.

25. There was discussion of the draft regulation relating to delegation of authority by the Executive Secretary. It was pointed out that the Financial Regulations provided for delegation of authority in financial matters, and that there might therefore be no specific need to provide for delegations in respect of other matters. The Commission agreed to delete the draft regulation, on the understanding that the lack of any specific provision relating to delegation in the Staff Regulations should not restrict the Executive Secretary in the day-to-day operation of the Secretariat.

## Terms and Conditions of Appointment of the Executive Secretary

26. The Commission noted that Article XVII requires that an Executive Secretary shall be appointed to serve the Commission and Scientific Committee according to such procedures and on such terms and conditions as the Commission may determine. It decided that the appointment of Executive Secretary would be offered on the following terms and conditions, which are subject to the terms of the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources and the Staff Regulations adopted by the Commission applicable to the professional category of staff members or as otherwise specifically provided for in those Regulations in connection with the post of the Executive Secretary:

- (a) that upon acceptance of the appointment the person selected shall pledge himself to discharge his duties faithfully, conduct himself with the objectives of the Convention and the interests of the Commission in mind and shall state in writing that he is familiar with and accepts the conditions set out in the Staff Regulations;
- (b) that the offer of appointment shall be subject to the production to the Chairman of a satisfactory medical certificate in accordance with Regulation 6.4 of the Staff Regulations;
- (c) that the function of the Executive Secretary is to serve the Commission and Scientific Committee, appoint, direct and supervise such staff as the Commission may authorise for the Secretariat and otherwise promote the objectives of the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources and the interests of the Commission established under it;

- (d) that the appointment shall be taken up as soon as possible, on a date to be notified to Members of the Commission by the Chairman of the Commission;
- (e) that the term of office of the Executive Secretary shall be for four years and that he shall be eligible for reappointment;
- (f) that the notice required to be given him by the Commission to terminate his appointment is three months and shall be given him in writing;
- (g) that the appointment is to the professional category, is deemed for the purpose of determining his salary to be of rank equivalent to a staff member of the Secretariat of the United Nations Organisation based in Australia classified as D-1, Step 1, and that the scale of increments shall be available to him up to the maximum salary attainable at the D-1 level;
- (h) that the appointment shall attract the allowances normally available to a person of rank equivalent to D-1 based in Australia subject to any necessary adjustments arising from the Staff Regulations and his current place of residence;
- (i) that his appointment can be terminated only following a decision of the Commission reached in accordance with the Rules of Procedure.

27. The Commission decided to offer the appointment of Executive Secretary to Dr Darry Powell on the terms and conditions set out above.

28. Dr Powell accepted these terms and conditions of appointment, pledged himself and submitted a statement in writing in accordance with condition (a) above to the Commission and undertook to provide a medical certificate as provided for in condition (b) above to the Chairman.

29. Subject to the Chairman being satisfied with regard to the health of Dr Powell the Commission appointed Dr Powell to the post of Executive Secretary.

30. It was agreed that there should be a competitive selection mechanism for future appointments of Executive Secretary. The establishment of such a mechanism will be considered at the next meeting of the Commission.



## Authorisation of Initial Staff Establishment of the Secretariat

31. The Commission agreed that the initial staff establishment of the Secretariat would comprise:

Executive Secretary  
Scientific Officer  
Data Manager  
Administration/Finance Officer  
Steno-Secretary

and approved appropriate job descriptions for the Scientific Officer, Data Manager and Administration/Finance Officer.

32. The Commission endorsed the position that the Executive Secretary in appointing his staff should make every effort to ensure that the staff reflects the highest professional qualifications, including within it knowledge and experience in fisheries matters and capability in the official languages of the Commission.

33. The need for additional typing and general clerical assistance in 1983 was agreed and provision was made in the Budget for an additional typist-secretary to be employed if and when the need should arise.

## Adoption of Budgets for 1982 and 1983

34. The Commission adopted, by consensus, its budgets for 1982 and 1983. These are at Annex D.

35. With regard to item 7.00 (Computing), the Commission in agreeing to the purchase of certain computer equipment in 1983 also agreed that the 1984 budget to be adopted by the Commission at its next meeting will include funds for the following additional equipment:

- purchase and installation of a card reader and line printer;
- purchase and installation of additional interactive terminal;
- purchase of a card punch.

The budget will also include amounts to cover software, hire of central computer and maintenance.

36. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to make all necessary efforts with a view to reducing the expenses of the Secretariat in a way compatible with its efficiency. It also requested that he present to the next meeting of the Commission a report on expenditure incurred and expected during the 1983 financial year to assist the Commission formulate its budget for the following year. The Commission noted in this regard that funds unexpended in 1983 would, under Financial Regulation 6.1(c), be used to offset Members' contributions for 1984.

#### Appointment of External Auditors

37. The Commission accepted the offer by the Australian representative of the services of the Commonwealth Auditor-General, who could be represented through the Chief Auditor (Commonwealth) in Hobart.

#### Headquarters Agreement between the Commission and Australia

38. The Commission discussed the draft Headquarters Agreement submitted by the Australian Delegation. No consensus was reached on the terms of a comprehensive Headquarters Agreement. The Commission agreed on the text of a draft interim Agreement concerning certain privileges and immunities to be concluded between itself and the Australian Government. The Commission decided that this interim Agreement should be without prejudice to the positions of the members of the Commission with regard to the future negotiation of a comprehensive Headquarters Agreement and should not be regarded as a precedent. The Commission agreed that every effort should be made to conclude a comprehensive agreement as soon as possible.

39. Pending the conclusion of a comprehensive Headquarters Agreement, the Government of Australia will accord to the representatives of Contracting Parties to, and signatories of, the Convention attending meetings of the Commission privileges, immunities and facilities commonly granted in accordance with international law and practice.

40. The Government of Australia will do its utmost to provide privileges, immunities and facilities to the staff of the Commission necessary for its proper functioning.

41. The Commission authorised the Executive Secretary to sign the Interim Agreement on its behalf.

Proposals for inclusion in the work program of the Scientific Committee

42. No specific proposals were referred to the Scientific Committee.

Consideration of Articles XX and XXIII of the AMLR convention

43. Delegates emphasised the importance of Article XX concerning the provision of data and indications were given of the type of data that would be made available to the Commission as soon as its headquarters is established.

44. With regard to Article XXIII the Commission agreed that the Executive Secretary should explore the possibility and nature of working relationships with the organisations mentioned in Article XXIII and prepare a report for the Commission.

Other Business

Scientific Committee

45. The chairman of the Scientific Committee, Dr Sahrhage, reported orally to the Commission on the results of the first meeting of the Scientific Committee. It was agreed that the written report and its attachment dealing with informal discussions held by members of the Scientific Committee should be distributed to the Commission members.

46. The Scientific Committee meeting was conducted using temporary Rules of Procedure. The Chairman of the Commission was asked to coordinate consultations in the inter-sessions period with the object of getting agreement to Rules of Procedure for the Scientific Committee before its next meeting.

Interim Staffing and Initial Funding of the Secretariat

47. In order to facilitate the operation of the Secretariat prior to the permanent staff taking up their appointments, Australia offered to provide on a reimbursable basis staffing assistance for the Executive Secretary. Australia offered the services of two officers of the Australian Public Service for a period of up to six months in each case. Salaries and similar direct costs would be reimbursed by the Commission before the end of June 1983.

48. Australia also offered to provide funds to enable the Secretariat to commence operation and to function in the period before member states' contributions are received. The figure offered was equal to the total of the 1982 budget to be paid back before the end of June 1983.

The Commission accepted both Australian offers.

Next Meeting of the Commission:

49. The Commission discussed suitable dates for the next meeting and it was noted that there were advantages in having meetings as close as possible to the beginning of the financial year. The Executive Secretary was asked to consult members as soon as possible after the Secretariat has been established in Hobart to set the date for the next meeting of the Commission and the Scientific Committee. He was also asked to bear in mind that some representatives would be attending other Antarctic-related meetings in Australia in the second half of 1983.

50. The Commission agreed that the Food and Agriculture Organisation, the International Whaling Commission, the Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research and the Scientific Committee for Oceanic Research be invited to attend the next meeting as observers.

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Address on Behalf of the Australian Government

**OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONY FOR THE COMMISSION FOR THE  
CONSERVATION OF THE ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES**

By the Hon. Michael Hodgman, M.P., Minister Assisting in Industry and Commerce

Hobart, 25 May 1982

Your Excellencies, Ministers, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

It is my great privilege, on behalf of the Australian Government, to welcome you all to Hobart – Australia's most beautiful state capital city – and which also comprises the Federal Electorate of Denison which it has been my honour to represent in the Australian Parliament since 1975. Many of you will have travelled great distances to Hobart, Tasmania, and I hope that your stay here and in the Commonwealth of Australia generally, will be most pleasant and rewarding. Some of you are no strangers to this historic and beautiful city. It is my particular pleasure to welcome back to Hobart distinguished representatives who visited our city during the conference in Canberra in 1980 when the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources was concluded and also those of you who were present at the Preparatory Meeting held here in Hobart last September.

Today is, without doubt, a most historic occasion. It is the first meeting of the Commission which is established by the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. The launch of the international Commission today is the culmination of seven years hard work by the Antarctic Treaty nations and is an achievement of which all of you can be justly proud. Today's historic meeting signifies the beginning of the practical realisation of the unique conservation regime which is embodied in the Convention. The Commission is charged with the task of developing and implementing that regime. The fact that you are embarking on this important task so soon after the conclusion of the Convention is a clear indication of the commitment of all participating countries to work for the early attainment of the objectives set out in the Convention itself.

It gives me particular pleasure, both as Federal Member for Denison and as a minister in the Australian Government, that Article XIII of the Convention prescribes that this Commission and its international secretariat will be permanently based here in Hobart, Tasmania. For me, this

achievement brings to reality a dream and a vision for which I and others have worked assiduously for nearly a decade.

The elaboration of a Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, which countries represented here today concluded in Canberra just two years ago, presented both new challenges and new and exciting opportunities. It presented challenges because the task facing those countries who have traditionally been concerned with Antarctic affairs was to devise a regime for the off-shore areas of Antarctica which would permit international co-operation, notwithstanding the differences which exist about the political and legal status of some of these waters.

It was also a challenge because, perhaps for the very first time, the Antarctic Treaty partners were called upon to deal with issues which raised in a most direct way vital questions relating to the exploitation of resources. Further, it was a challenge to the commitment of the Antarctic Treaty system to its goals of conservation at a time when international interest in the harvesting of the living resources of the Antarctic was on the increase.

It seems to me – and to the Australian Government – that these challenges also present new opportunities. The growing perception of the need to regulate the future exploitation of all the living resources of the great southern oceans provides an opportunity to the Antarctic Treaty system to demonstrate that it is truly equal to that task. The Antarctic Treaty partners have a record of which they may be justly proud, reaching back over the past twenty years with respect to their demonstrated concern and commitment to protect and preserve the living resources of the land mass of Antarctica. They have also, in the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals, 1972, extended their concerns into the marine areas. But the opportunity that now presents itself requires a commitment to conservation needs of a kind not previously encountered.

The history of the uncontrolled harvesting which has occurred in the past and is seen in the depletion of the whale population, has provided the opportunity to reassess our actions and to manage the resources so as to ensure – to the utmost of our collective ability – continued harvesting in the future whilst at the same time conserving the wild life of the region. It provides a unique chance to show that control mechanisms can be devised, and put in place, before harvesting reaches a point where it could raise risks for the harvesting of krill and dependent species. In no other region of the world are the inter-relationships between species so direct or the risks of uncontrolled harvesting greater than they are in the Antarctic Southern Ocean.

The conclusion of the Convention is a clear indication that your governments were willing – and are willing – to meet these challenges and to grasp these opportunities. You must now carry this important task forward, with skill, with determination and with commitment, through the work of the

Commission. Your presence here today is eloquent testimony of your desire to do so expeditiously. Your presence is also testimony that the spirit of international co-operation in often difficult times, which has been so marked a feature of the Antarctic Treaty system over the 22 years of its existence, will hold good for the future.

We are also greatly honoured to have present at this opening ceremony representatives of a range of inter-governmental and other scientific and specialist organisations with a competence and responsibility with relation to the subject matter covered in the Convention. The lively interest taken in the process of negotiating the Convention and in establishing the Commission by qualified scientific and conservation bodies, is another mark of the broader international interest which is being shown in your work. Antarctic Treaty partners cannot expect to operate free from public scrutiny. Indeed the eyes of the world are on you today. The international community, which has tacitly accepted the role of the Consultative Parties to the Antarctic Treaty for two decades, will increasingly look to those parties to hold themselves accountable for the quality and expertise of their performance. From that point of view as well, the way in which this international Commission will approach its work will be of great interest well beyond the confines of the grouping of nations which have traditionally interested themselves in Antarctica.

Australia was greatly honoured when, at the May 1980 diplomatic conference, you selected this nation and this city of Hobart as the site for the Commission's headquarters. The Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources is the first international and inter-governmental organisation to have its permanent headquarters located in Australia, and it is singularly appropriate that Hobart, with its long history of association with the Antarctic should be the home of the Commission.

Many of you will know that Hobart has also, in recent years, become the focus of Australia's own Antarctic and Southern Oceans research effort. The Commonwealth and State governments have co-operated closely in providing suitable accommodation for the first headquarters and you will all have an opportunity to see the premises which have been selected when they are officially handed over later this week.

Your Excellencies, Ministers, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, both personally and on behalf of the Australian government, I wish you every success in this the first – and indeed historic – meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. I trust and pray that the spirit of goodwill which has brought you here from every part of the globe will reward your efforts as you commence your duties of trusteeship and guidance, of management and advice, for the benefit of Mankind. I wish you Godspeed as you now proceed to commence the very important work with which this international Commission is charged.

## **AGENDA**

(Submitted by the Secretary-General)

1. Opening of Meeting
2. Election of Secretary-General for Meeting
3. Rules of Procedure for Commission
4. Adoption of Agenda
5. Election of Chairman
6. Election of Vice-Chairman
7. Financial Regulations
8. Staff Regulations
9. Terms and Conditions of Appointment of Executive Secretary
10. Appointment of Executive Secretary
11. Authorisation of Initial Staff Establishment of the Secretariat
12. Adoption of Budgets for 1982 and 1983
13. Appointment of External Auditors
14. Headquarters Agreement Between the Commission and Australia
15. Proposals for Inclusion in Work Program of the Scientific Committee
16. Consideration of Articles
17. Other Business (Including Consideration of Rules of Procedure of Scientific Committee and any Other Matters Referred by the Scientific Committee)
18. Next Meeting of the Commission

**BUDGETS FOR 1982 AND 1983**  
**(Adopted by the Commission on 11 June, 1982)**

## A. BUDGET SUMMARY

	<u>Item</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
1.00	Salaries	35,000	158,000
2.00	Overtime, Allowances and Provident Fund	20,000	70,350
3.00	Travel	7,000	10,000
4.00	Meetings	-	203,000
5.00	Office Requisites	17,000	50,000
6.00	Postage, Telex and Telephones	16,000	38,000
7.00	Computing	-	25,600
8.00	Publications and Printing	5,000	10,000
9.00	Consultants' Fees	2,000	19,500
10.00	Automobile	1,000	2,000
11.00	Building Services	2,000	9,000
12.00	Incidentals	10,000	10,000
13.00	Reimbursable Costs	265,000	-
		<u>380,000</u>	<u>605,450</u>

**C. DETAILED ESTIMATES AND EXPLANATIONS**

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Item</u>
1.00	Salaries
2.00	Overtime, Allowances and Provident Fund
3.00	Travel
4.00	Meetings
5.00	Office Requisites
6.00	Postage, Telex and Telephones
7.00	Computing
8.00	Publications and Printing
9.00	Consultants' Fees
10.00	Automobile
11.00	Building Services
12.00	Incidentals
13.00	Reimbursable Costs



**B. RECEIPTS**

	1982	1983
1. Members' Contributions	380,000	552,000
2. Staff Assessment Levy	7,000	43,000
3. Sale of Publications	Nil	
4. Special Contributions	35,000	46,000
5. Interest	11,000	30,000

Item 1.00: Salaries

SUB-ITEM		1982	1983
1.	Executive Secretary	25,000	51,000
2.	Science Officer		28,000
3.	Administration/Finance Officer	6,000	22,000
4.	Data Manager		28,000
5.	Secretarial Support	4,000	23,000
6.	Part-time and Casual Staff (assistance with meeting arrangements/ typing/clerical assistance)		6,000
TOTAL		35,000	158,000

Item 2.00: Overtime, Allowances and Provident Fund

SUB-ITEM	1982	1983
1. Overtime	1,000	1,000
2. Travel to Post	2,000	6,000
3. Shipment of Household Effects	2,000	5,000
4. Installation Grants	2,000	7,000
5. Non-Residents Allowance	Nil	100
6. Dependancy Allowance	1,000	3,000
7. Education Grant	3,000	9,000
8. Education Travel	3,000	16,000
9. Home Leave Travel		Nil
10. Language Allowance	Nil	250
11. Automobile Allowance	1,000	2,000
12. Commission's Employer Contribution to Retirement Fund	5,000	21,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>70,350</b>

Item 3.00: Travel

SUB-ITEM		1982	1983
1.	Local Travel	2,000	2,000
2.	Official Visits by Executive Secretary and Senior Secretariat Staff (one visit in 1982 and one in 1983)	5,000	8,000
TOTAL		7,000	10,000

Item 4.00: Meetings

SUB-ITEM	1982	1983
1. Joint Meeting of Commission and Scientific Committee	*	178,000
2. Working Group Meetings		25,000
TOTAL		203,000

\* see Item 13: Reimbursable Costs

Item 5.00: Office Requisites

SUB-ITEM	1982	1983
1. Furniture		
*(a) Exec. Sec. Office	4,000	
*(b) Reception and Waiting Area	1,000	
*(c) Science Officer's Office		3,000
*(d) General Office Furniture	2,000	2,000
*(e) Additional Screens		1,000
*(f) Meeting Room	3,000	
*(g) Shelving	1,000	1,000
(h) Recurrent Costs		1,000
2. Stationery	2,000	5,000
3. Machines		
*(a) Typewriters	4,000	
*(b) Photocopier		10,000
*(c) Word Processing Facility		27,000
TOTAL	17,000	50,000

\* Capital Items – one time cost only

Item 6.00: Postage, Telex and Telephones

SUB-ITEM	1982	1983
*1. Telephone	14,000	4,000
2. Postage and Freight	2,000	4,000
*3. Telex		30,000
TOTAL	16,000	38,000

\* Capital Costs: \$10,000 in 1982 (telephones)  
\$4,000 in 1983 (telex)

Item 7.00: Computing

SUB-ITEM	1982	1983
*1. Purchase and Installation of Basic Node		22,250
*2. Purchase and Installation of two interactive terminals		1,800
3. Telecom charges		1,550
TOTAL		25,600

\* Capital Item – one time cost only



Item 8.00: Publications and Printing

SUB-ITEM	1982	1983
1. Publications and Printing	5,000	10,000
TOTAL	5,000	10,000

Item 9.00: Consultants' Fees

SUB-ITEM	1982	1983
1. Auditor		2,000
2. Translation	2,000	17,500
TOTAL	2,000	19,500

Item 10.00: Automobile

SUB-ITEM	1982	1983
1. Hire and Taxi Charges	1,000	2,000
TOTAL	1,000	2,000

Item 11.00: Building Services

SUB-ITEM	1982	1983
1. Maintenance and Cleaning	1,000	4,000
2. Security	1,000	5,000
TOTAL	2,000	9,000

Item 12.00:      Incidentals

SUB-ITEM	1982	1983
TOTAL	10,000	10,000

Item 13.00: Reimbursable Costs

SUB-ITEM	1982	1983
*1. First Meeting of Commission and Scientific Committee	225,000	
*2. Salaries etc. of Staff seconded to Secretariat after first meeting	40,000	
TOTAL	265,000	

\* Capital Item – one time cost only