

CCAMLR-XIX

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

**REPORT OF THE NINETEENTH MEETING
OF THE COMMISSION**

**HOBART, AUSTRALIA
23 OCTOBER – 3 NOVEMBER 2000**

CCAMLR
PO Box 213
North Hobart 7002
Tasmania AUSTRALIA

Telephone: 61 3 6231 0366
Facsimile: 61 3 6234 9965
Email: ccamlr@ccamlr.org
Website: www.ccamlr.org

Chairman of the Commission
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Abstract

This document is the adopted record of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources held in Hobart, Australia from 23 October to 3 November 2000. Major topics discussed at this meeting include: review of the Report of the Scientific Committee; illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the Convention Area; assessment and avoidance of incidental mortality of Antarctic marine living resources; new and exploratory fisheries; current operation of the System of Inspection and the Scheme of International Scientific Observation; compliance with conservation measures in force; review of existing conservation measures and adoption of new conservation measures; management under conditions of uncertainty; 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 NINETEENTH MEETING OF THE COMMISSION

(Hobart, Australia, 23 October to 3 November 2000)

OPENING OF THE MEETING

1.1 The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources was held in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, from 23 October to 3 November 2000. The Executive Secretary conveyed the apologies of the Chair, Dr A.E. Muthunayagam who was not available for the opening of the meeting due to unforeseen circumstances and Mr V. Brukhis (Russia), Vice-Chair, assumed the Chair in his absence. Mr Brukhis then opened the meeting.

1.2 The Chair of the Commission took over his responsibilities after the first two agenda items were dealt with.

1.3 Twenty-two of the 23 Members of the Commission were represented: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, European Community, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island, United States of America and Uruguay. Poland was not represented.

1.4 Other Contracting Parties, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, Greece, Namibia, Netherlands and Peru, were invited to attend the meeting as observers. Bulgaria, Netherlands, Namibia and Peru attended.

1.5 The Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition (ASOC), the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP), the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT), the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (I-ATTC), the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), the Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (IOFC), 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) the South Pacific Commission (SPC) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) were invited to attend the meeting as observers. ASOC, CEP, FAO, IUCN, IWC, SCAR and SCOR attended.

1.6 Belize, China, Panama, Portugal, Mauritius, Seychelles and Vanuatu who were known to have an interest in fishing for, or trade in, *Dissostichus* spp. were also invited to attend as observers in accordance with CCAMLR-XVIII, paragraphs 16.2 and 16.5. Mauritius was represented.

1.7 The List of Participants is given in Annex 1. The List of Documents presented to the meeting is given in Annex 2.

1.8 The Vice-Chair welcomed all Members and introduced His Excellency the Honourable Sir Guy Green, AC, KBE, Governor of Tasmania.

1.9 His Excellency extended a warm welcome to all delegates to Tasmania. In his address he highlighted the CCAMLR 2000 Krill Synoptic Survey of Area 48 (CCAMLR-2000

Survey) undertaken early in January–February by CCAMLR Member States as a major scientific achievement. The survey had contributed a unique set of data that enabled the Scientific Committee and CCAMLR to take a well-informed assessment of the status of krill. This had also provided a significant contribution to the general body of scientific knowledge.

1.10 He acknowledged the widespread concern about seabird by-catch, particularly in relation to albatrosses and petrels, and noted CCAMLR's involvement in a meeting to develop an agreement on the conservation of these taxa. He suggested that, due to its unique role and standing, CCAMLR was well placed to make significant contributions to the development of an agreement and action plan.

1.11 His Excellency noted that an important issue for CCAMLR-XIX was the review of the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp. (CDS) which had been established last year. He was impressed by the resolute and practical approach that CCAMLR was taking with regard to its implementation, particularly in relation to obtaining the cooperation of non-Contracting Parties.

1.12 In concluding his address, His Excellency wished the delegates a successful and productive meeting.

ORGANISATION OF THE MEETING

Adoption of the Agenda

2.1 The Vice-Chair referred Agenda Items 3 and 15 to the Standing Committee on Administration and Finance (SCAF), and Agenda Items 5 and 8 to the Standing Committee on Observation and Inspection (SCOI).

2.2 The Provisional Agenda (CCAMLR-XIX/1) was adopted without amendment; the Agenda is given in Annex 3.

Accession to the Convention

2.3 The Chair informed all Members that Namibia had acceded to the Convention in June 2000. The Commission welcomed Namibia's accession.

2.4 The Honourable A. Naruseb, Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Namibia, stated:

'Allow me to reiterate Namibia's unwavering commitment and support to the management and conservation of marine living resources including resources of the Antarctic within the CCAMLR Convention Area.

During the regular Commission meeting in 1998, our delegate informed a similar gathering about our intentions to amend our fisheries laws to be consistent with the UN Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks Agreement as well as with the FAO Compliance Agreement. The process was longer than expected, as we have to consult all stakeholders. Today the new Marine Resources Bill is under

discussion by the Parliament and expected to be passed during the current session. When the Bill becomes law it will give the Government legal framework to control its vessels outside our EEZ.

As we have informed you during the last Commission meeting, Namibia has acceded to the Convention of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources in line with Articles XXVII and XXIX of the CCAMLR Convention. The Namibian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Broadcasting and Information is currently processing our application for full membership to the Commission in accordance with Article VII, paragraph 2(b). The Australian Government as depositary will soon receive our submission in this regard. We are hopeful to receive a favourable response to our application for full membership of the Commission.

During the last two years or so we have fully cooperated with the CCAMLR Secretariat by providing it with landings of toothfish at our ports and by participating in the Commission's regular meetings. Our Fisheries Inspectors have been provided with forms of the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp. and henceforth landing information will be reported to the Secretariat in accordance with CCAMLR Conservation Measures 170/XVIII. Since May 2000, however, after the Catch Documentation Scheme was introduced, two foreign toothfish vessels off-loaded toothfish in the port of Walvis Bay, Namibia, on 26 and 27 October 2000.

Mr Chairman, in closing, allow me, once more to emphasise Namibia's commitment to the conservation of the Antarctic marine living resources, including the *Dissostichus* fish species, I want to assure of Namibia's full cooperation in and support of all measures to attain CCAMLR's aims and objectives.'

Statement by New Zealand

2.5 New Zealand made a statement to the Commission:

'This year sees the implementation of CDS, an innovative means of addressing IUU fishing in the Convention Area and we call on all Parties to implement their CDS obligations and on Parties to take effective measures against nationals and companies involved in IUU fishing within CCAMLR waters.

The New Zealand Government is concerned to ensure the effective conservation of the resources of the Southern Ocean, in particular, we have a long association with the Ross Sea region and a commitment to ensuring the preservation of its ecosystem and biodiversity. The New Zealand Government has recently committed substantial funding to long-term biodiversity research in the Ross Sea and looks forward to the adoption at this meeting of an extended Specially Protected Area around the Balleny Islands, an area of outstanding biodiversity, and within a larger area in which only exploratory fishing, with substantial research, had taken place in recent years.

The New Zealand Government has given careful consideration to the quantities of continued toothfish fishing in the Ross Sea and confirmed that it cannot support proposals for any increase in effort in Subarea 88.1 over existing precautionary levels and that the strictest environmental standards must continue to be applied. In this regard, New Zealand legislation requires that any vessels seeking to use New Zealand ports to undertake Southern Ocean fishing must comply with our environmental standards and EIA obligations.’

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

3.1 The Chair of SCAF, Mrs C.-P. Martí (Spain), presented the report of the Committee (Annex 4), outlined the results of its discussions and noted the recommendations for decision by the Commission.

Examination of Audited Financial Statements for 1999 and 2000

3.2 Noting that a full audit had been carried out on the 1999 Financial Statements and that an unqualified report had been provided by the auditor, the Commission accepted the audited Financial Statements for 1999.

3.3 The Commission agreed that a review audit only would be required for the 2000 Financial Statements.

3.4 The Commission appointed the Australian National Audit as its auditor for the 2000 and 2001 Financial Statements.

Member Contributions

3.5 The Commission noted the advice of SCAF that Member contributions were currently outstanding from Brazil and Ukraine, and that these two were currently in default under Article XIX(6) of the Convention.

3.6 In this respect, the Representative of Brazil advised the Commission of the world financial crises which had resulted in Brazil’s inability to meet its contribution obligations; he stressed that the position was circumstantial and temporary. Brazil reminded the Commission that it was a founding Member of the Commission and had a sound reputation in the treatment of Antarctic affairs. While aware of the restrictions imposed under Article XIX(6) of the Convention and Financial Regulation 5.3, Brazil would be able to participate in the debates at this meeting in a constructive and cooperative manner aiming at fruitful results.

3.7 Ukraine referred to the continuing economic difficulties it was experiencing in being able to make its contributions. It has been making payments towards its obligations as and when it is able to do so and will make continued efforts in this respect.

3.8 At its 1999 meeting, the Commission had addressed the issue of cash-flow problems by changing the deadline for the receipt of contributions from 31 May to 1 March. Some Members had expressed an inability to meet the new deadline in 2000 because of the time it would take to make the necessary changes in their national arrangements. The Commission

had agreed to extend the deadline for eight Members. In response to the expressed continuing problems of seven of these Members, the Commission agreed to extend the due date in 2001 to 1 April for the following Members:

- Argentina;
- France;
- Italy;
- Japan;
- Republic of Korea;
- Russia; and
- South Africa.

3.9 In agreeing to the extensions, the Commission recalled its expectation at the 1999 meeting that the list of eight Members for 2000 would be substantially shorter this year, and endorsed SCAF's urging to Members who still have administrative difficulties to continue their efforts to resolve them. Australia noted the requirement of SCAF that such Members should report to SCAF in 2001 on the results of their efforts, stressing that the existence of two separate deadlines is a temporary measure which must be eliminated as quickly as possible in the interests not only of efficiency, but also of equity.

3.10 The Commission noted that SCAF had not had time to give full consideration to revising the formula for calculating Members' contributions to the annual budget, but that it has established an intersessional email correspondence group under the convenership of the SCAF Chair, Mrs Martí, with the collaboration of Belgium. Mrs Martí reminded Members that any redistribution of contributions would yield reductions for some, but increases for others. Mrs Martí therefore encouraged all Members to participate in the intersessional discussions.

Review of Budget for 2000

3.11 The Commission noted that SCAF had identified a number of major effects on the 2000 budget. There was an unanticipated higher inflation rate of 3.2%, originally budgeted at 1.6%, and the introduction of the new Australian taxation system (GST). This resulted in an additional overall cost of A\$95 000. The higher workload from the CDS cost A\$18 000. To counteract these additional costs, the Secretariat had saved A\$62 000 by reducing support to WG-EMM and other cost cutting measures. Despite these cost reductions, the 2000 budget was exceeded and it had been necessary to temporarily use A\$45 766 from the US Observer Special Fund, which will be repaid in 2001.

3.12 As a result of these effects it was necessary to revise the Commission's 2000 budget as originally presented. The revised 2000 budget as presented in Annex 4, Appendix II, was then adopted.

Budget for 2001

3.13 The Commission agreed to the SCAF proposal for a change in the budget format for a more transparent and clear presentation of the budget implications of the Commission's activities. The Commission agreed to change the standard format of the budget table by the

inclusion of a column specifically dedicated to the CDS to reflect the substantial financial impact of the scheme. The 2001 budget includes a total of A\$200 600 for the scheme.

3.14 In introducing the budget for 2001, the SCAF Chair noted that there were financial implications of the procedures adopted for the recruitment of a new Executive Secretary (section 15). In particular, SCAF had identified a total of A\$45 500 as being required for advertising and possible travel arrangements to next year's meeting for the final five candidates. This had been included in the budget. The Commission also noted that in performing some of the tasks required by the agreed procedures, such as the translation of applications, the Secretariat would have to take account of budget limitations.

3.15 The Commission was advised that SCAF had deferred to 2001 consideration of higher education allowances for the dependents of Professional Staff.

3.16 The Chair of SCAF stressed that the context in which the budget was prepared this year was particularly difficult mainly due to:

- (i) the repercussions of the 2000 operating deficit which requires the A\$45 766 to be reimbursed to the US Observer Special Fund;
- (ii) the completion of the first stage of the CDS implementation; and
- (iii) additional requests for funding activities of the Scientific Committee and SCOI.

3.17 The Commission accepted for inclusion in the 2001 budget, the budget of the Scientific Committee, which showed a \$2 700 reduction from the amount anticipated in the draft budget. The Chair of SCAF pointed out that the costs relating to the Scientific Committee's work total nearly A\$800 000 and constitute more than 30% of the budget, of which only 20% is the Committee's own budget.

3.18 The Commission noted that, in addition to the costs relating to the recruitment of a new Executive Secretary, the budget presented by SCAF included additional funding requirements from this year's meetings. These included requirements of the Scientific Committee (A\$29 700) and SCOI (A\$96 800), including expansion of the CDS (A\$78 500). In comparison to the revised 2000 budget, the 2001 budget also shows an increase of A\$63 000 for the reinstatement of functions removed in cuts in 2000. The overall result is a budget increase of A\$272 500 above zero real growth.

3.19 In presenting the budget to the Commission, the Chair of SCAF noted that four Members had expressed reservations or difficulties in accepting the large increases.

3.20 With reference to the reservation expressed in SCAF on the proposed budget for 2001 Germany stated:

'Germany faces great difficulties in accepting the budget for 2001 proposed by SCAF. The proposed budget contains a real increase of 12.8% compared to the revised budget for 2000. We do not think that this increase can be justified by inflation, the new Australian taxation system, the implementation of CDS and other causes presented in SCAF. However, in light of the important objectives of CCAMLR and the need to provide CCAMLR with the necessary means to combat IUU fishing, Germany is prepared to accept the proposed budget for 2001. Germany urges the Executive Secretary to provide a draft budget for 2002 that is

based on a nominal zero growth. This is in line with the policy of the Government of Germany to pursue the objective of a nominal zero growth in all international organisations. This should also apply to CCAMLR.’

3.21 Brazil also reiterated its commitment to zero real growth.

3.22 Japan noted that it shared concerns of other Members on real growth, but agreed to join a consensus on the proposed budget.

3.23 Russia advised that the economic difficulties it is experiencing are well known and it has achieved much in being able to pay its 1999 contribution in December 1999, and 2000 contribution in October 2000. Russia agreed to the necessity for the 2001 budget but stressed its requirement for a return to zero real growth in 2002.

3.24 The Commission adopted the budget for 2001 as presented in Annex 4, Appendix II, noting that the increases reflect an expansion of the very important work of the Commission and the Scientific Committee.

Forecast Budget for 2002

3.25 The Commission noted the forecast budget for 2002, as presented by SCAF, and reiterated that, while the forecast budget is useful guidance to Members in planning for future contributions, adopted budgets may require a higher level of contribution.

Management Review of the Secretariat

3.26 The Commission recognised that there were a number of difficulties in undertaking strategic planning for the Secretariat due to the fluidity of Commission requirements and ongoing financial strictures. Notwithstanding this, the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to continue to implement the outstanding recommendations of the Management Review, including work towards strategic planning and individual plans for staff members.

Terms of Tenure of Executive Secretary

3.27 Further to its requirement at last year’s meeting that the tenure of the Executive Secretary be limited to two terms (CCAMLR-XVIII, paragraph 15.2), the Commission adopted a revised Staff Regulation 6.1:

‘6.1 In accordance with Article XVIII(1) of the Convention, the Commission shall appoint an Executive Secretary and shall establish the remuneration and such other entitlements as it deems appropriate. The Executive Secretary’s term of office shall be for four years and the Executive Secretary shall be eligible for reappointment for one additional term. The total length of employment may not exceed eight years.’

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

4.1 The Chair of the Scientific Committee, Dr D. Miller (South Africa) reported on the meeting of the Scientific Committee. The Commission noted the general recommendations, advice, research and data requirements of the Scientific Committee. Substantive matters arising from the deliberations of the Scientific Committee were discussed under other parts of the Commission's agenda: illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing (section 5); incidental mortality and marine debris (section 6); new and exploratory fisheries (section 7); observation and inspection (section 8); and management under uncertainty (section 10). The Commission thanked Dr Miller for his comprehensive report.

Intersessional Activities

4.2 The CCAMLR-2000 Survey was undertaken in January–February 2000 by the *Atlantida* (Russia), *James Clark Ross* (UK), *Kaiyo Maru* (Japan) and *Yuzhmorgeologiya* (USA). The survey was the successful culmination of plans set in motion during the 1996 WG-EMM meeting.

4.3 Three CCAMLR meetings were held during the 1999/2000 intersessional period:

- (i) the B₀ Workshop to analyse data from the CCAMLR-2000 Survey (La Jolla, USA, 30 May to 9 June 2000);
- (ii) the meeting of the Working Group on Ecosystem Monitoring and Management (WG-EMM) – Taormina, Italy, 17 to 28 July 2000; and
- (iii) the meeting of the Working Group on Fish Stock Assessment (WG-FSA), including the ad hoc Working Group on Incidental Mortality Arising from Longline Fishing (WG-IMALF) – Hobart, Australia, 9 to 19 October 2000.

Fishery Status and Trends

4.4 The total catch of krill reported in STATLANT data for the 1999/2000 split-year (1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000) was 101 286 tonnes, and this was taken in Area 48 by Japan (67 188 tonnes), Poland (20 721 tonnes), Republic of Korea (5 444 tonnes), Ukraine (985 tonnes) and Uruguay (6 948 tonnes). In comparison, the total catch of krill reported in Area 48 in the 1998/99 split-year was 103 318 tonnes.

4.5 The Commission noted that not all monthly catch and effort reports from the krill fishery were submitted by Members on time. The Commission reminded Members of their obligations to submit data in accordance with the schedules in Conservation Measures 32/X and 40/X (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 2.3).

4.6 The Commission noted the following plans for krill fishing during the 2000/01 season: Japan expects to reduce the number of its vessels from four to three but will maintain its current harvest level; Argentina, the Republic of Korea, South Africa and Uruguay each expect to have one vessel fishing for krill. Both Russia and Ukraine indicated that they would possibly deploy two vessels each. The USA reported it will have one or two vessels fishing

and the UK indicated it may have one vessel fishing for krill. No information was received from Poland, which has fished in recent years, nor from Canada, a non-Member that has previously stated its intention to fish for krill.

4.7 The total catch of finfish reported from the Convention Area during the 1999/2000 split-year was 19 283 tonnes, of which *Dissostichus eleginoides* accounted for 13 689 tonnes. This species was reported from Subareas 48.3 (4 693 tonnes), 58.6 (688 tonnes), 58.7 (720 tonnes) and 88.1 (<1 tonne), and Divisions 58.5.1 (5 009 tonnes) and 58.5.2 (2 579 tonnes) (SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/1). The catch of *Dissostichus mawsoni* in Subarea 88.1 was 751 tonnes, and *Champscephalus gunnari* was caught in Subarea 48.3 (4 114 tonnes) and Division 58.5.2 (81 tonnes). In comparison, the total reported catch of finfish was 18 094 tonnes in 1998/99.

4.8 There had been no reported fishing for squid during the 1999/2000 split-year, and limited fishing for crab (4 tonnes) was conducted in Subarea 48.3 in September 1999 (see CCAMLR-XVIII, paragraph 4.6).

4.9 The Commission noted that the fishery for *C. gunnari* in Subarea 48.3 had exceeded the catch limit of 4 036 tonnes by 74 tonnes (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 2.12). This was attributable to late reporting of catch data by Chile to the Secretariat and a consequential late closure of the season. The Commission again urged better adherence to the reporting requirements by Members so that catch limits are not exceeded.

4.10 The Commission agreed that the presentation of catch data in the tables of the Scientific Committee report should be revised so as to provide more detail of catches by species and area.

4.11 The European Community drew to the attention of the Commission that it had agreed during CCAMLR-XVIII to advise the Scientific Committee that all catch statistics for CCAMLR Flag States, which are also Members of the European Community, should be listed by Flag States grouped under the heading 'European Community' (CCAMLR-XVIII, paragraph 8.11). The European Community therefore reiterated that in future this should be reflected accordingly in the data of the Scientific Committee.

Dependent Species

4.12 The Commission approved the minor technical revision of the management plans for both Cape Shirreff and Seal Islands. The revision had been undertaken by the Subgroup on Designation and Protection of CEMP Sites (SC-CAMLR-XVIII, paragraphs 4.21 to 4.24). In doing so, the subgroup had recommended a reorganisation of the conservation measures dealing with CEMP sites.

4.13 The intent of the reorganisation was to separate the procedures for according protection of CEMP sites (including guidance to writing management plans and the Code of Conduct which apply to all plans) from the designation of individual sites with associated management plans. The Commission approved this reorganisation.

4.14 The Commission noted that work was under way by the Subgroup on Designation and Protection of CEMP Sites to improve the reference collection of CEMP site maps held by the Secretariat (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 4.9 to 4.11).

Harvested Species

Krill Resources

4.15 The Commission joined the Scientific Committee in thanking all Members involved in the success of the CCAMLR-2000 Survey of Subareas 48.1, 48.2, 48.3 and 48.4 which had been carried out in January–February 2000. The survey involved ships from Japan, Russia, UK and the USA. This survey had been the largest operation ever mounted in support of CCAMLR activities and was a significant milestone in the work of the Scientific Committee. The Commission congratulated the organisers of the survey which had achieved a considerable task of surveying such a large area. The Commission also congratulated the convener and participants of the B_0 Workshop for providing an estimate of B_0 in such a timely fashion.

4.16 The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Scientific Committee that the potential yield for krill in Area 48 be revised to 4.0 million tonnes. This revision was based on the derivation of a new krill biomass estimate and associated coefficient of variation (CV) for Area 48 based on the results of the CCAMLR-2000 Survey (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 5.4 and 5.5).

4.17 Further, the Commission endorsed the subdivision of the potential yield in Area 48 based on the proportion of survey transects in each subarea. The estimated potential yield was 1.008 million tonnes in Subarea 48.1, 1.104 million tonnes in Subarea 48.2, 1.056 million tonnes in Subarea 48.3 and 0.832 million tonnes in Subarea 48.4 (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 5.9). The Commission also considered the use of trigger levels; the discussion is reported in section 10.

4.18 The Commission noted that the biomass of krill in Division 58.4.1 had also been revised. It endorsed the recommendation of the Scientific Committee that the potential yield for krill in Division 58.4.1 be revised to 0.44 million tonnes (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 5.5 and 5.6).

4.19 The Commission reiterated its request for information on conversion factors (CFs), the economics of the fishery and the breakdown of catches by product type (CCAMLR-XVIII, paragraph 4.11). Information on krill fishing strategies, including that contained in a questionnaire which will be recirculated by the Secretariat, is also required (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 3.6). The Commission urged Members involved in these fisheries to submit this information. It was agreed that market information was sought for a general understanding of the economic factors underpinning the fisheries, and that proprietary information was not required.

Finfish Resources

4.20 The Commission noted the developments in age determination, genetic techniques for stock and species discrimination, and reproductive investigations on *Dissostichus* spp. (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 5.29 to 5.32). Developments in assessment methods for *Dissostichus* spp. and *C. gunnari* were also noted (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 5.35).

4.21 The Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's recommendation to hold a Workshop on Assessment Methods for Icefish (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 5.92). This workshop would be held immediately prior to the 2001 meeting of WG-FSA, subject to the final review of information available by 1 August 2001 (SC-CAMLR-XIX, Annex 5, paragraph 10.4).

Ecosystem Monitoring and Management

4.22 The Commission noted developments in the assessment of the Antarctic marine ecosystem (SC-CAMLR-XIX, section 6), including: monitoring of key environmental variables; further development of composite standard indices to underpin ecosystem analysis; the development of questions to focus the work of WG-EMM in relation to ecosystem assessments; and the development of a conceptual framework for considering the development of management procedures (SC-CAMLR-XIX, Figure 1).

4.23 The Commission also noted major elements of future work including: the development of a plan for future work by WG-EMM, including requirements for future meetings (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 13.4 to 13.6); and examination of the feasibility of conducting a survey of land-based marine predators (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 6.24 to 6.26).

Research Exemption

4.24 The Commission noted that the Scientific Committee had reviewed the research exemption defined in Conservation Measure 64/XII. This review was made in light of Conservation Measure 182/XVII and further experimental pot fishing for *D. eleginoides* planned by the UK in Subarea 48.3 (SC-CAMLR-XIX, section 8). Further experimental pot fishing was required to reduce the by-catch of juvenile crabs (*Paralomis* spp.) and demonstrate commercial viability of the method for catching *D. eleginoides*.

4.25 In addition, the Commission noted that the development of mitigating measures for crabs and other by-catch was a suitable research activity under Conservation Measure 64/XII. However, the demonstration of commercial viability was not a research activity within the remit of that conservation measure.

4.26 The Commission noted that the 50 tonnes catch limit for *Dissostichus* spp. for scientific research activities defined in Conservation Measure 64/XII, and the 10 tonne catch limit for *Dissostichus* spp. in exploratory fisheries under Conservation Measure 182/XVIII, were inconsistent in their application to *Dissostichus* spp.

4.27 The Commission agreed that Conservation Measure 64/XII should be amended so that a 10 tonne catch limit applies to the taking of *Dissostichus* spp. by longline, trawl and any other type of gear, including pots. The total aggregate catch limit for finfish should remain at 50 tonnes. Further, research plans for research vessel activity involving catches of *Dissostichus* spp. exceeding 10 tonnes should be subject to a full review by WG-FSA and the Scientific Committee (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 8.8).

CCAMLR Data Management

4.28 The Commission noted the ever-increasing number of tasks allocated by the Scientific Committee and its Working Groups to the Data Management group of the Secretariat (SC-CAMLR-XIX, section 10). In spite of increasing efficiencies in data management, the increased amount of work continued to place increasing demands on the Secretariat's resources.

4.29 The Commission also noted that a major unbudgeted task of the Secretariat during 1999/2000 was the implementation of the new CDS. This work had impacted on data management, computing facilities and the level of support at the meetings of the Scientific Committee and its working groups.

4.30 In particular, the Commission noted that the level of hardware and software support provided by the Secretariat at the meeting of WG-FSA was inadequate. As a result, it had not been possible for the Working Group to complete all planned analyses within the time available at the meeting. This led to inefficiencies in the work of WG-FSA, and created tension which was both unnecessary and counter-productive (SC-CAMLR-XIX, Annex 5, paragraph 10.14).

4.31 The Commission noted that CEP had requested information on the Secretariat's experience with data management (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 10.12). The Commission endorsed the recommendation that the Secretariat submit a paper on this topic at CEP-IV.

Publications

4.32 The Commission noted that the seventh volume of *CCAMLR Science*, published prior to CCAMLR-XIX, would be the first volume to be included in the *Science Citation Index*. This was a major development for the journal and reflects on the high scientific standing achieved by *CCAMLR Science*.

4.33 The Commission noted that the following documents were also published during 2000:

- *CCAMLR Scientific Abstracts*;
- *Statistical Bulletin*, Volume 12 (1990–1999); and
- Revisions of *Scientific Observers Manual* and *CCAMLR Inspectors Manual*.

4.34 The Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's recommendation that the synopsis of the electronic book *Understanding CCAMLR's Approach to Management* should proceed as planned (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 12.3).

Activities of the Scientific Committee during the 2000/01 Intersessional Period

4.35 The Commission endorsed the following activities of the Scientific Committee planned for the 2000/01 intersessional period:

- (i) second CCAMLR-2000 Survey analysis workshop (May–June 2001, UK);

- (ii) meeting of WG-EMM (early July 2001, Sweden);
- (iii) Workshop on Assessment Methods for Icefish (3 to 5 October 2001, Australia); and
- (iv) meeting of WG-FSA, including ad hoc WG-IMALF (8 to 18 October 2001, Australia).

4.36 The Commission also noted that the Scientific Committee had explored options for commemorating the Twentieth Meeting of CCAMLR in 2001. These options included:

- dedicating part of the 2001 edition of *CCAMLR Science* to papers accepted for the journal on the results of the CCAMLR-2000 Survey (e.g. an introductory page followed by selected papers on the CCAMLR-2000 Survey);
- hosting a commemorative dinner during CCAMLR-XX, with invited special guests who had made significant contributions to the work of CCAMLR;
- casting a commemorative badge and T-shirt, the designs of which could be determined by holding a competition; and
- issuing a commemorative postal stamp.

Scientific Committee Budget

4.37 The Commission noted the budget of the Scientific Committee for 2001, and the forecast budget for 2002 (SC-CAMLR-XIX, section 14). The following points were noted:

- (i) It was vital that meetings of WG-EMM continue to be held in locations outside Australia, and that these meetings should be supported by four Secretariat staff.
- (ii) A three-day Workshop on Assessment Methods for Icefish should take place immediately prior to the 2001 meeting of WG-FSA; subject to a final decision by the Convener of WG-FSA, the Chair of the Scientific Committee and the Data Manager.
- (iii) Secretarial support by the Secretariat, and the participation of the Data Manager, was not required at the second CCAMLR-2000 Survey analysis workshop; however, a report on the workshop would be produced and this would involve the Secretariat.

4.38 The Commission also noted other necessary expenditures for 2001, including:

- (i) participation by the Chair of the Scientific Committee in the 2001 meeting of CEP;
- (ii) additional data processing arising from the likely submissions of observer data from krill fisheries;
- (iii) participation of the Data Manager in the 2001 meeting of CWP;

- (iv) staff support for the analysis of data from the CDS and the evaluation of IUU fishing;
- (v) development of computing facilities to enable the archiving of data from the CCAMLR-2000 Survey;
- (vi) development of computing facilities in support of the analyses of WG-FSA; and
- (vii) development of internet facilities to improve the electronic dissemination of working group papers.

Chair of the Scientific Committee

4.39 The Commission congratulated Dr R. Holt (USA) on his appointment as Chair of the Scientific Committee during 2001 and 2002. The Commission thanked the outgoing Chair Dr Miller. The Commission was extremely grateful to Dr Miller for his high level of leadership and dedicated work over his four years in the chair.

ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING IN THE CONVENTION AREA

5.1 The Commission considered information provided by SCOI regarding IUU fishing in the Convention Area presented by the SCOI Chair, Ms F. Wong (New Zealand).

5.2 The Commission noted information presented by SCOI on the level of IUU fishing in the Convention Area (Annex 5, paragraphs 2.1 to 2.23) which, in particular, indicated that the estimated IUU total landings of toothfish at Port Louis, Mauritius, was 3 500 tonnes. Further information received by SCOI from Mauritius (SCOI-00/27), indicated that some 9 000 tonnes of *D. eleginoides* had been landed between January and October 2000, much of it (though not all) likely to be IUU, and largely from Area 58.

5.3 The extremely high level of seabird mortality was of great concern and, as a result of IUU longline fishing, the populations of several albatross and petrel species were facing significant decline (Annex 5, paragraph 2.4).

5.4 The Commission welcomed Chile's initiative to host the recent 'International Conference on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance of Fishing', which took place on 25 and 26 January 2000.

5.5 The Commission also noted that the deterrent effect of legal vessels in the Convention Area appeared to be insufficient, and the presence of control and surveillance vessels appeared to be a more reliable and effective deterrent. Several Members reported undertaking joint patrols or surveillance activity. The Commission also noted that SCOI had considered the sinking, with many casualties, of the IUU vessel *Amur* in the EEZ of the Kerguelen Island. The vessel was involved in IUU fishing. Two other vessels in close proximity, and suspected of IUU activities, refused to cooperate with the French rescue effort.

5.6 With regard to the information received from Mauritius, Australia queried whether the information relating to transshipment of *D. eleginoides* in Port Louis for the period January–October 2000 was complete. In particular, the question related to the submission of information on landings and transshipments as decided last year by the Commission (CCAMLR-XVIII, Annex 8, Attachment A); lack of information on landings by the Australian vessel (*Southern Champion*); the landing by the vessel *Castor* (ex-*Polar*, ex-*Salvora*), known for its IUU activities; and, in particular, the origin of catches apparently taken in the Convention Area.

5.7 The Observer from Mauritius described a procedure used for collecting information by the Port Louis authorities and agreed to consider whether more detailed information could be provided. He also invited the Secretariat to convey information about the format CCAMLR required for the submission of this information. He further clarified that during transshipment (vessel to vessel or vessel to storage) in Port Louis the catch remained the property of the vessel's owners/operators.

5.8 On another question from Australia about whether Mauritius could join CCAMLR in the implementation of the CDS, the Observer from Mauritius indicated that this was being considered. He also said that as a result of cooperation developed between Mauritius, Australia and France, landings in Port Louis are prohibited for any vessel when found that it had engaged in illegal fishing activities after inspection by either Mauritian or joint Mauritian and French inspectors. He drew the attention of the Commission to one such case.

5.9 Chile informed the Commission that new information had become available about the Government of Mauritius' decision to close Port Louis for landing *Dissostichus* spp. from vessels engaged in IUU fishing (an article in the Mauritian newspaper, *Le Mauricien*, on 30 October 2000). France advised that it was necessary for the Government of Mauritius to confirm this information.

5.10 The Commission noted that the Statement of the Acting Prime Minister of Mauritius received later during the meeting (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/45) confirmed the abovementioned development. In particular, the Statement listed the following options being considered by Mauritius:

- (i) acceding to the CCAMLR Convention;
- (ii) adopting CDS; and
- (iii) closing Port Louis to vessels suspected of being engaged in IUU fishing activities.

5.11 The Commission agreed that the Chair should send a letter to the Acting Prime Minister, expressing the Commission's satisfaction at the actions proposed by Mauritius to address the problems relating to the transshipment of IUU-related fish through Port Louis. The letter would express the desire of the Commission that Mauritius should come to positive decisions on the three proposed actions presented in the statement, and eventually accede to the Convention and become a Member of the Commission.

5.12 Australia observed the value of the diplomatic actions taken by Members on this issue. In urging Mauritius to participate in the CDS and close its ports to vessels involved in illegal fishing as soon as possible, as well as to accede to the Convention at the earliest possible opportunity, Australia noted its willingness to provide assistance to Mauritius on all these matters, including the assistance of the Australian diplomatic mission in Mauritius.

5.13 South Africa cautioned the Commission that with the expected reduction in the use of Mauritian ports by vessels involved in IUU trading, it should be noted that the vessels would be seeking to land their catches elsewhere. The Commission would need to remain vigilant to such possibilities and be prepared to take appropriate action next year.

5.14 The European Community made the following statement:

‘Now the authenticity of the Statement by the Acting Prime Minister of Mauritius on illegal fishing appears to have been established, the European Community welcomes the Government of Mauritius’ intentions to take energetic actions and measures to tackle this problem. We further welcome the fact that the Government of Mauritius is seriously examining the three options as outlined in the Acting Prime Minister’s Statement. We express the hope that the intended actions by the Government of Mauritius to combat illegal fishing will soon come to fruition.’

5.15 The Commission endorsed the recommendations of SCOI and:

- (i) expressed support for the ongoing work of FAO, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) on issues relating to the safety and welfare of the crews of fishing vessels (Annex 5, paragraph 2.11);
- (ii) endorsed the idea that Members consider developing further cooperative surveillance arrangements to assist Members to take effective action in respect of activities which undermine the Convention (Annex 5, paragraph 2.16);
- (iii) noted the importance of concluding the work of the FAO Technical Consultation on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and encouraged all Members to participate in the work with a view to ensuring that a comprehensive and integrated approach be adopted globally to combat IUU fishing (Annex 5, paragraph 2.19); and
- (iv) decided to continue to reinforce its efforts to eliminate IUU fishing in the Convention Area (Annex 5, paragraph 2.21).

Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp.

5.16 The Commission welcomed the informal deliberations among nine Members prior to the Commission meeting to consider modifications to the scheme in light of their experiences and thanked Australia for organising the meeting. The Commission agreed that the CDS had commenced in a promising manner, with signs that the scheme was proving useful in combating IUU fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. The Secretariat was commended for its excellent efforts in assisting Contracting Parties and non-Contracting Parties in the implementation of the scheme.

5.17 With respect to the operation of the CDS, Argentina made the following statement:

‘In relation to the operation of the Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) in Subareas 48.3 and 48.4, the Argentine Delegation brings to the attention of the

Commission that the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime zones are an integral part of the national territory of Argentina, they are illegally occupied by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and they are the subject of a dispute on sovereignty between both countries.

This situation has been recognised by the United Nations in numerous resolutions of the General Assembly in which the parties are requested to recommence negotiations so as to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful and definite solution to the controversy. The Special Committee for Decolonisation has expressed itself in similar terms adopting its last resolution on 11 July 2000.

The Republic of Argentina does not recognise the existence of a Government of the Malvinas Islands and, in particular, it does not recognise the existence of an alleged 'Fisheries Department' of these islands and denies the British alleged right to register vessels of its flag in the Malvinas Islands.

Therefore, the Republic of Argentina does not accept that vessels registered in the Malvinas Islands carry out fishing in the waters of the Convention, nor that a so-called Department of Fisheries of the Malvinas Islands can appear as a national authority and contact point for the CDS.'

5.18 In response, the UK made the following statement:

'In relation to the discussion of revisions to Conservation Measure 170/XVIII on the CDS, Argentina restated its well-known positions with regard to sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

As we indicated last year (paragraph 13.4 of the Report of CCAMLR-XVIII) reference to sovereignty of the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, is unlikely to be conducive to the work of this Commission.

Nevertheless, Mr Chairman, since Argentina has raised the matter yet again, we must repeat that the British Government has no doubt about its sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

As the Territorial sovereign the United Kingdom has the right to establish a shipping register in the Falkland Islands and to authorise vessels on that register to fish in the CCAMLR area.'

5.19 In reply, Argentina made the following statement:

'The Delegation of Argentina does not share the statement made by the UK and reiterates its position as was expressed in the declaration made previously when dealing with the Catch Documentation Scheme.

With regard to this, it recalls that the UK is not a Coastal State in the southwest Atlantic nor in the Convention Area.

The Delegation of Argentina reserves its right to further develop this statement at a later stage.'

5.20 The Commission endorsed the recommendations of SCOI and:

- (i) urged those Contracting Parties and non-Contracting Parties which had not yet implemented the CDS to do so as soon as possible (Annex 5, paragraph 2.24);
- (ii) accorded priority to further review of the operation of the CDS, including establishing an intersessional open-ended contact group to address the issues identified by correspondence, and possibly convening an informal ad hoc group (Annex 5, paragraph 2.34);
- (iii) adopted the following (Annex 5, paragraph 2.35):
 - (a) amended Conservation Measure 170/XIX and the Explanatory Memorandum;
 - (b) Resolution 14/XIX ‘Implementation by Acceding States and Non-Contracting Parties’; and
 - (c) Resolution 15/XIX ‘Use of Ports Not Implementing the CDS’.

5.21 Texts of the adopted Conservation Measure 170/XIX, Resolutions 14/XIX and 15/XIX are contained in Annex 6 ‘Conservation Measures adopted at CCAMLR-XIX’. The revised Explanatory Memorandum is contained in Annex 5, Appendix III.

5.22 With respect to the revised Conservation Measures 147/XIX and 170/XIX and the Exploratory Memorandum, Argentina made the following statement:

‘Argentina stated that with respect to the application of Conservation Measures 147/XIX and 170/XIX, which Argentina strongly supports, it expressly reserves its sovereignty rights over the Falkland/Malvinas, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding waters. In this regard the Argentine Government reserves its right to expand this declaration further at a later stage. This statement applies also to the Explanatory Memorandum. This has no mandatory character and is not to be used for any interpretation of Conservation Measure 170/XIX.’

Rules for Access to CDS Data

5.23 The Commission approved the following Rules for Access to CDS Data developed by SCOI (Annex 5, paragraph 2.39):

Contracting Parties

1. Access to CDS data by Contracting Parties shall generally be managed in accordance with the Rules for Access and Use of CCAMLR Data, set out in the latest edition of *Basic Documents*. National CDS contact officers and other authorised persons will have access to all CDS data, including *Dissostichus* catch documents (DCDs) via the website and other means. Authorised CDS persons will have access to data from the DCDs needed for the purpose of implementing the CDS.

2. All data concerning the landing and trade details of individual companies shall be aggregated, or encrypted, as appropriate, to protect the confidentiality of such information before it is made available to working groups of the Commission or Scientific Committee. The Commission also took into account the advice of SCOI that in considering the required Rules for Access of the Scientific Committee to CDS Data, the Commission should take into account the objectives of the data use, conditions for its release and its format (Annex 5, paragraph 2.43).

Non-Contracting Parties

3. Non-Contracting Parties shall be given only limited access to data in order to validate individual shipments (both to that country, and from that country). Further access shall not be provided and password-protected access and other precautions shall be taken as appropriate. Non-Contracting Parties should advise the Secretariat of their national CDS contact point(s) before any access to CDS information is granted.

5.24 The Commission considered further Draft Resolution/Conservation Measure ‘Sale of Seized or Confiscated *Dissostichus* spp.’ (Annex 5, Appendix IV).

5.25 The Commission discussed the difficulties experienced by some Members which, in the course of legal action, had seized or confiscated a catch or shipment of *Dissostichus* spp. and wished to export it to another country. Some options for providing a validated DCD were discussed.

5.26 The Commission agreed that if a State participating in the CDS has cause to sell or dispose of a catch or shipment, it may grant a validated DCD specifying the reasons for that validation. That State would immediately report all such validations to the Secretariat for conveying to all Parties and, as appropriate, recording in trade statistics.

5.27 Members were requested to consider this issue intersessionally with a view to further discussing it at CCAMLR-XX.

5.28 The Commission also considered a proposal that Parties could transfer into a special fund established by the Secretariat, or a national fund whose purposes are consistent with the objectives of the Convention, proceeds from the sale of a catch or shipment of *Dissostichus* spp. sold in the course of legal action.

5.29 While there was no agreement on a conservation measure or resolution, the Commission agreed that if a Contracting Party grants a validated DCD in the course of legal action which results in the sale of a catch or shipment of forfeited *Dissostichus* spp. products, after deducting from the proceeds a reasonable amount to compensate it for its costs of the sale, the legal action and any unpaid fine, the Contracting Party, to the extent its domestic legislation allows, may transfer the net proceeds to the Secretariat for payment into the fund established by the Secretariat or into a national fund whose purposes are consistent with the objectives of the Convention.

5.30 For this purpose, the Secretariat would establish a separate trust fund to be called the ‘CDS Fund’. The Secretariat would invest and administer the fund solely in accordance with

the directions of the Commission. The purposes of the fund would be decided by the Commission from time to time.

5.31 Members were requested to consider this intersessionally with a view to further discussing it at CCAMLR-XX.

5.32 The Commission considered further Draft Conservation Measure 'Application of VMS' (Annex 5, Appendix IV) and adopted Resolution 16/XIX 'Application of VMS in the Catch Documentation Scheme' (paragraph 9.69).

Implementation of Other Measures aimed at the Elimination of IUU Fishing

Cooperation with Non-Contracting Parties and the Provision of Landing and Trade Statistics

5.33 From the information provided to SCOI, the Commission noted that several of the vessels involved in IUU fishing were flagged in Belize or Panama. The Commission also noted correspondence between the Secretariat and Belize and Panama with respect to their flag vessels sighted fishing in the Convention Area or reported as landing *Dissostichus* spp. in ports of other non-Contracting Parties (Annex 5, paragraphs 2.44 to 2.47).

5.34 The Commission endorsed SCOI's request that the Secretariat obtain from Panama a list of vessels licensed to fish on the high seas (Annex 5, paragraph 2.48) and agreed to remain in contact with Panama.

5.35 The Commission welcomed Namibia's efforts to convey information about landings of *Dissostichus* spp. at Walvis Bay, although it was noted that information on landings was not provided in the standard format agreed by the Commission last year. Nevertheless, Members of the Commission agreed to investigate further the information conveyed by Namibia.

5.36 The Commission expressed its particular concerns about any possible IUU fishing activity by vessels flagged in Member States landing in Namibian ports (Annex 5, paragraphs 2.54 to 2.56).

5.37 The Commission congratulated Namibia on its efforts, which had led to the effective shutting down of Walvis Bay as a port for IUU fishing activity within the Convention Area. The Commission also took into account advice from Namibia, a Contracting Party to CCAMLR, of its immediate plans to apply for Commission membership and to implement the CDS.

5.38 The Commission welcomed Mauritius' efforts in submitting information on landings. The Commission agreed that the information submitted by Mauritius indicated a high level of vessels likely to be engaged in IUU-related activities in its ports (see also paragraphs 5.6 and 5.7).

5.39 The Commission approved SCOI's request that the Secretariat, in cooperation with Members, collect all available information on vessels reportedly active in the Convention Area and that Members provide the Secretariat with the names and contact points of their national fisheries monitoring control and surveillance authority to assist exchanges, especially

where rapid responses were needed to deal with possible IUU fishing, or other fisheries enforcement incidents (Annex 5, paragraphs 2.61 to 2.63).

5.40 As recommended by SCOI, the Commission considered further a proposal by Norway to the effect that Members should avoid flagging a vessel or issuing it a licence to fish within national waters, where the vessel had been prohibited from landing or transshipping fish pursuant to paragraphs 5 and 6 of the scheme in Conservation Measure 118/XVII (Annex 5, paragraphs 2.64 and 2.65).

5.41 Norway prepared a revised proposal submitted in the form of a draft resolution. After consultation, the Commission adopted Resolution 13/XIX 'Flagging and Licensing of Non-Contracting Party Vessels' (paragraph 9.69).

5.42 The European Community made the following statement:

'Negotiations within FAO on the International Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing are continuing. The European Community is engaged in the process and remains committed to it. We urge other parties to engage constructively in this process also.

We have, over the years, demonstrated our commitment to the objectives of CCAMLR. Like other Members, the European Community strives to move the CCAMLR process forward. To make a constructive contribution to this, the European Community has decided to support the resolution put forward by Norway with the amendment of the text proposed by the USA.'

5.43 Australia made the following statement:

'Australia can support the proposed resolution on the basis that it recognises that there may be some circumstances, for example, where there is a genuine change in beneficial ownership of the vessel, where a Contracting Party may wish to flag or license a non-Contracting Party vessel.'

5.44 Norway made the following statement:

'We are grateful for the support to our proposal just adopted.

We appreciate in particular the flexibility of the Delegation of the European Community in obtaining new instructions from Brussels. We also appreciate the flexibility of the Delegation of Australia by not insisting on their amendments to the text. Norway strongly believes that the additional measure we have just adopted is an effective way of dealing with IUU fishing. It is recognised that there is a huge over-capacity in the world fishing fleet and the Contracting Parties of CCAMLR are now sending a strong signal to the poachers in the Southern Ocean that there is really no place for these IUU vessels in global fisheries.

The decision just taken is also important for the prestige and standing of CCAMLR as a forum for cooperation. Once again this Commission has demonstrated a capacity to be in the forefront of international measures against IUU fishing and poachers under flags of convenience.

Our Delegation hopes that all Contracting Parties of CCAMLR, based on our decision today, can take appropriate domestic action regarding flagging and licensing of non-Contracting Party vessels, and we would suggest that this item is put on the agenda for our next meeting.’

5.45 The Commission requested that the Secretariat maintain a list of vessels with a history of involvement in IUU fishing and make it available to all Parties.

5.46 The Commission endorsed the recommendations of SCOI (Annex 5, paragraphs 2.51, 2.60 and 2.63) and:

- (i) encouraged all Members to continue the practice of making diplomatic demarches to States which had not acceded to CCAMLR to join CCAMLR in its efforts to eliminate IUU fishing in the Convention Area, and to the extent possible contact Australia in respect of such activities. Australia, in its role as depositary, agreed to coordinate future demarches;
- (ii) noted the resolution adopted at SATCM-XII urging Parties to the Antarctic Treaty which are not Contracting Parties to CCAMLR to implement the CDS; and
- (iii) requested Members to provide the Secretariat with the names and contact points of their national fisheries monitoring control and surveillance authority to assist exchanges, especially where rapid responses were needed to deal with possible IUU or other fisheries enforcement incidents.

ASSESSMENT AND AVOIDANCE OF INCIDENTAL MORTALITY OF ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES

Marine Debris

6.1 In accordance with established practice, the Commission received information and advice from the Scientific Committee on the topics of marine debris and the impact of marine debris on Antarctic animals.

6.2 Members’ activities on monitoring marine debris in the Convention Area in 1999/2000 were summarised in CCAMLR-XIX/BG/28.

6.3 The Commission noted the following points from the Scientific Committee report (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 4.60 to 4.72) that:

- (i) Australia submitted data on lost and discarded fishing gear and marine debris collected at sea;
- (ii) surveys of beached marine debris were conducted by Brazil, Chile, UK, Uruguay and the USA. Data had been reported to the CCAMLR debris database by the UK; submission of the other data (and of historical data) was encouraged.

- (iii) the reports by the UK indicated that:
- (a) at Bird Island (South Georgia) the amount of debris collected was half the total in 1997/98 and the second lowest ever; longline fishing materials made up the majority of items; several packaging bands were reported; the low level of entanglement of fur seals continued; an unprecedented quantity of fishing hooks (54% higher than the previous year) and monofilament fishing lines were observed in association with wandering albatrosses; otherwise, quantities of fishing gear associated with seabird colonies was similar to levels of previous years; one wandering albatross was recorded with a small patch of oil; and
 - (b) at Signy Island (South Orkney Islands) the debris survey recorded a total amount 35% lower than in 1998/99 and the second lowest total ever; plastic waste was predominant, including 10 packaging bands; 46% of items small enough to be ingested by seals and seabirds was polystyrene packaging foam – the Scientific Committee advised Members to use alternative packaging material wherever possible (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 4.65); only five entangled fur seals including one in a packaging band were reported – the lowest total yet;
 - (iv) beach debris surveys reported by Uruguay at King George Island (South Shetland Islands) reported a small amount of debris, mainly fishing line material, but also a packaging band; and
 - (v) surveys by Chile at Cape Shirreff (South Shetland Islands) collected some 265 kg of beach debris; one juvenile female fur seal was released from entanglement with plastic debris; five fur seals with signs or marks of entanglement were observed.

6.4 The Commission noted that the abovementioned information indicates that the use of packaging bands still persists in Subareas 48.2 and 48.3 in contravention of Conservation Measure 63/XV. While these may originate from IUU fishing activities, these are believed to be relatively restricted in these subareas; the widespread occurrence of plastic packaging bands therefore remains a point of concern.

6.5 The Commission endorsed the understanding of the Scientific Committee that information on marine debris is currently reported by Members on the following six topics (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 4.56):

- (i) loss or discards of fishing gear;
- (ii) collection of marine debris by vessels at sea;
- (iii) surveys of marine debris on beaches;
- (iv) entanglement of marine mammals in marine debris;
- (v) marine debris associated with seabird colonies; and
- (vi) animals externally contaminated (i.e. soiled) by hydrocarbons or other substances.

6.6 The Commission noted that only a very small number of observations have been reported by Members on the first topic from the start of monitoring marine debris in 1987; surveys of beach marine debris are now being reported in accordance with the standard method adopted by the Commission in 1993; observations on entanglement of Antarctic

animals in marine debris are being reported annually from a number of sites; and observations of soiled animals may be important in monitoring oil pollution.

6.7 The Commission requested Members to consider intersessionally whether the collection and submission of data by vessels on marine debris collected at sea should be continued. If Members decide at CCAMLR-XX to continue such observations, then a standard form developed by the Secretariat for reporting these data should be used.

6.8 The Commission endorsed the decision of the Scientific Committee that the Secretariat be requested to ensure, in consultation with Members, as appropriate, that standard forms are available for the submission to the Secretariat for all categories of data related to monitoring marine debris and its impact on Antarctic animals (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 4.56 and 4.58).

6.9 The Commission also endorsed the decision of the Scientific Committee that the Secretariat be requested to prepare annual summaries of these data in a manner that would enable the Committee to view trends across time for data from each site or source from which information was reported. It should consult intersessionally with Members, as necessary, in order to ensure that an appropriate consolidated report was available for consideration at next year's meeting of the Scientific Committee (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 4.59).

6.10 The Commission further endorsed the advice of the Scientific Committee on the content of a report on marine debris which should be submitted to next year's meeting of CEP by the Secretariat (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 4.73 to 4.75; see also paragraph 11.3(i) of this report).

Incidental Mortality of Marine Animals during Fishing Operations

6.11 The Commission noted the information and advice received from the Scientific Committee's ad hoc WG-IMALF (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 4.12 to 4.50). Further research requirements into the status of seabirds at risk were noted (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 4.13 and 4.14).

Regulated Longline Fisheries in the Convention Area

6.12 The Commission specifically noted that:

- (i) based on the available information, seabird by-catch in Subarea 48.3 has been reduced to negligible levels due to fishing season restrictions and improved compliance with Conservation Measure 29/XVI (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 4.15(i) and 4.16);
- (ii) greater fishing effort and poorer compliance with Conservation Measure 29/XVI has led to increased seabird by-catch in Subareas 58.6 and 58.7 (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 4.15(ii) and (iii));
- (iii) concern was expressed over the proportion of hooks being observed to derive estimates of seabird by-catch and that this would need to be addressed in the

forthcoming review of observer tasks (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 4.18 and 4.19);

- (iv) it is desirable to obtain IMALF data from the French EEZs in Subarea 58.6 and Division 58.5.1 (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 4.20 to 4.22);
- (v) compliance with Conservation Measure 29/XVI has improved slightly in Subarea 48.3 while being slightly poorer in Subareas 58.6 and 58.7, poor in Division 58.4.4 and complete in Subarea 88.1 (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 4.23); and
- (vi) there was continued lack of compliance with the line-weighting requirements of Conservation Measure 29/XVI by all vessels and some vessels still did not comply with the measure's streamer line, offal discharge and night-setting requirements (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 4.23 to 4.25).

6.13 The Commission noted that France would be submitting information on seabird by-catch relating to its EEZs and that this would permit a comprehensive evaluation of the whole Convention Area (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 4.20).

6.14 New Zealand noted that its vessels fishing in Subarea 88.1 had no seabird by-catch for the third consecutive year, 99% of hooks had been observed in order to ensure that complete compliance was achieved, and there was no offal discharge during these cruises. It also noted there were consistent failures by other Members' vessels to comply with Conservation Measure 29/XVI and noted the concerns of the Scientific Committee that new vessels were entering the Convention Area and failing to comply with Conservation Measure 29/XVI.

6.15 South Africa drew attention to its comments in paragraph 8.7 concerning misunderstandings relating to potential contraventions of this conservation measure by one of its vessels.

6.16 The Commission noted the following results of research into, and experiences with, seabird by-catch mitigating measures (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 4.37 to 4.39):

- (i) the promising results of research on underwater setting devices;
- (ii) the success of New Zealand autoline vessels in achieving the necessary line-weighting sink rates;
- (iii) the need for further trials before a line-weighting regime for autoliners in the whole Convention Area could be incorporated into Conservation Measure 29/XVI; and
- (iv) no seabirds were taken by the pot fishery for *D. eleginoides* in Subarea 48.3.

6.17 The Commission agreed with the Scientific Committee that while some relaxation of provisions of Conservation Measure 29/XVI may be possible in the future through underwater setting, appropriate line weighting and full compliance with all elements of Conservation Measure 29/XVI, the adoption of such an approach is premature at this time and every effort should continue to be made to ensure full compliance with Conservation Measure 29/XVI (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 4.40 to 4.42).

6.18 The Commission noted the proposed amendment to Conservation Measure 29/XVI that line-weighting provisions should be changed from 6 kg at 20 m intervals to 8.5 kg at 40 m intervals. It was noted that many vessels using the Spanish longline system were using a line-weighting regime similar to that now proposed.

6.19 Chile noted that these technological changes might produce significant improvements that may lead to elements of Conservation Measure 29/XVI becoming obsolete; therefore research efforts into line weighting and underwater setting should be supported and encouraged.

6.20 Australia recalled the Commission's decisions (CCAMLR-XVII, paragraph 6.42(i)) that vessels failing to comply with the offal discharge provision of Conservation Measure 29/XVI shall not be allowed to fish in the Convention Area. It indicated that given the continuing lack of compliance with a number of measures under Conservation Measure 29/XVI, particularly with regard to the discharge of offal, certain amendments to the measure were required. This view was supported by New Zealand, which also expressed interest in taking into account links with other international environmental measures, e.g. MARPOL 73/78 and the Environmental Protocol of the Antarctic Treaty.

IUU Longline Fishing

6.21 The Commission noted the conclusion of the Scientific Committee that the levels of mortality resulting from IUU fishing continue to be unsustainable for populations of albatrosses, giant petrels and white-chinned petrels breeding in the Convention Area (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 4.27 and 4.28). The Scientific Committee urged the Commission to continue to take the most stringent measures possible to combat unregulated fishing in the Convention Area (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 4.30).

6.22 The Commission noted this advice and indicated its intention to adopt this year a number of new and revised measures aimed at combating IUU fishing in the Convention Area (see paragraph 5.20(iii)).

New and Exploratory Fisheries

6.23 The Commission noted the following advice of the Scientific Committee in respect of new and exploratory fisheries proposed for 2000/01:

- (i) that some potential conflicts exist between fishing seasons recommended by the Scientific Committee on the advice of ad hoc WG-IMALF and the fishing seasons proposed (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 4.31(iv)(a) and (b)); and
- (ii) that it supported New Zealand's proposal to continue its line-weighting regime experiment in Subarea 88.1 (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 4.32).

6.24 The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Scientific Committee that all vessels in Subarea 88.1 which require exemption from the night-setting requirements of Conservation Measure 29/XVI, should undergo line sink-rate certification prior to entering

this subarea and that any vessel catching a total of three seabirds must immediately revert to the setting of its lines at night (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 4.33).

6.25 New Zealand noted that no other Contracting Party had notified the Commission of the details of any proposal for a line-weighting experiment in Subarea 88.1 within the time period required for notifying such research plans (Conservation Measure 65/XII).

6.26 However, South Africa confirmed that its vessels intending to fish in Subarea 88.1 will comply with all conditions of the proposed line-weighting regime experiment.

International and National Initiatives relating to Incidental Mortality of Seabirds in Longline Fishing

6.27 The Commission recollected its requests to Members to develop and implement their national plans in support of the FAO International Plan of Action on the Reduction of Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (IPOA–Seabirds). It commended New Zealand and the USA for their prompt action in this regard (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 4.43(i)) and also Brazil and Chile for encouraging reports on progress (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 4.43(ii)). The Commission also encouraged Members to participate actively in the next meeting to develop a Regional Agreement for the Conservation of Albatrosses under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) (South Africa, 2001) and in the meetings to be held in New Zealand (November 2000) and Uruguay (2001) to promote discussion with the fishing industry on finding solutions to the problem of seabird by-catch in longline fisheries (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 4.45).

Incidental Mortality in Trawl Fisheries

6.28 The Commission noted with concern that the trawler *Betanzos* (Chile), targeting icefish in Subarea 48.3, killed 19 black-browed albatrosses in a single haul using pelagic trawl gear (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 4.49). The Commission welcomed advice from the Scientific Committee as to how such incidents could be avoided in the future.

NEW AND EXPLORATORY FISHERIES

New and Exploratory Fisheries in 1999/2000

7.1 The Commission noted that one conservation measure relating to a new fishery and 13 conservation measures relating to exploratory fisheries were in force during the 1999/2000 season. In only five of these 14 new or exploratory fisheries did fishing actually occur during 1999/2000, and in most cases the numbers of days fished and the catches reported were very small. The notable exception was the exploratory fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. in Subarea 88.1 conducted under Conservation Measure 190/XVIII, where three vessels fished for a total of 162 days, taking 745 tonnes of *D. mawsoni* (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 9.1).

7.2 The Commission noted the difficulties experienced by the Scientific Committee and WG-FSA in assessing the large number of annual notifications, many of which were repeat

notifications, or incomplete, or both (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 9.2 to 9.4). The Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's decision that future assessments would be made following a first notification but, in the absence of fishing, no further assessments would be made until new data were received. The Commission agreed that some of these difficulties may be alleviated if changes were made to the system of notification and classification of fisheries (see section 10).

7.3 The Commission noted that the Scientific Committee had reviewed the research element of Conservation Measure 182/XVIII describing general measures for exploratory fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp., and its application in small-scale research units (SSRUs). In many instances, no research data were available from SSRUs which had been fished in exploratory fisheries in the 1999/2000 season; a notable exception being the extensive data submission provided by New Zealand. The Commission noted that failure to provide such data seriously undermined the ability of the Scientific Committee and WG-FSA to make assessments (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 9.6 to 9.10).

7.4 The Commission agreed to the revisions of Conservation Measure 182/XVIII which had been endorsed by the Scientific Committee (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 9.11 to 9.15), including:

- (i) emphasising that the research plans mandated by that measure represented the minimum research requirements;
- (ii) encouraging the submission, wherever possible, of more comprehensive research plans, extending further than those required under the measure, and that such research plans, if endorsed by the Scientific Committee, may be exempted from the general research requirements under that measure;
- (iii) clarification of how the research element could be applied in the exploratory fisheries; and
- (iv) revision of the number of fish required for biological samples.

7.5 The Scientific Committee had also identified two options for by-catch limits in exploratory fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp. (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 9.14). During the course of further discussion, the Commission identified a third option: the by-catch catch limit for each SSRU may be set at 50 tonnes per species in large SSRUs, and 20 tonnes per species in smaller SSRUs (paragraph 9.38).

7.6 The Commission noted that the only exploratory longline fishery for which WG-FSA was able to make an assessment was the fishery for *D. mawsoni* in Subarea 88.1. The Scientific Committee was pleased to note that new data from 489 longline hauls had been supplied by New Zealand. A total of 76 fine-scale rectangles has been fished in the past three years. These data included a large amount of biological information on the species, including information from tagging (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 9.18 to 9.24).

7.7 The Commission noted that a tagging program directed not only at *D. mawsoni*, the target species, but also at skates, a significant component of the by-catch, is in progress in Subarea 88.1. The results from these studies are likely to provide much useful information towards reducing the uncertainty over assessments. The Commission noted this study and

encouraged other participants in the fishery in Subarea 88.1 to undertake similar tagging studies.

New and Exploratory Fisheries in 2000/01

7.8 Notifications for exploratory fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp. in 2000/01 had been submitted in relation to longlining in Subareas 48.6, 58.6, 58.7, 88.1, 88.2 and 88.3, and Divisions 58.4.2, 58.4.3, 58.4.4, 58.5.1 and 58.5.2, and trawling in Divisions 58.4.1, 58.4.2 and 58.4.3. All areas notified were outside areas under national jurisdiction. Notifications were also received for a new fishery trawling for *Chaenodraco wilsoni* and other species in Division 58.4.2, and an exploratory jig fishery for *Martialia hyadesi* in Subarea 48.3.

7.9 The Commission noted, with pleasure, that all notifications had been received by the specified deadline. However, it reaffirmed the need for notifications for new and exploratory fisheries to be submitted on time, and for each notification to comprehensively address all of the requirements defined in the respective conservation measure. Notifications should also clearly indicate the total level of catch and effort anticipated in each fishery.

7.10 The Commission recalled earlier decisions regarding the prohibition on directed fishing on *Dissostichus* spp. in Subareas 48.1 (Conservation Measure 72/XVII), 48.2 (Conservation Measure 73/XVII) and 58.7 (Conservation Measure 160/XVII). Furthermore, it agreed that proposals for exploratory fisheries in waters outside areas of national jurisdiction in Divisions 58.5.1 and 58.5.2 would not be viable (CCAMLR-XVIII, paragraph 7.23 and Conservation Measure 172/XVII).

7.11 The Commission agreed that Subarea 48.5, the Antarctic coastal part of Division 58.4.1 south of 64°S, and Subarea 88.3 be closed to directed fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 9.40).

7.12 New and exploratory fisheries notified for the 2000/01 season and considered by the Commission are summarised in Table 1. In addition, the Commission noted the various notifications in Subarea 48.3 to fish for crabs (Uruguay and the USA) and to conduct experimental pot fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. (UK) (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 9.58). The UK had also expressed its intention to fish for crabs (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 5.110). The Commission also took account of advice from the Scientific Committee's ad hoc WG-IMALF on the fishing seasons appropriate for the avoidance of incidental by-catch of seabirds (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 4.31(ii) to (iv) and Annex 5, Table 59).

Table 1: New and exploratory fisheries notified for the 2000/01 season.

Target Species	Region (outside EEZs)	Gear	Member
<i>Dissostichus eleginoides</i>	48.6	Longline	Argentina, Brazil, South Africa
<i>Dissostichus</i> spp.	BANZARE Bank	Trawl	Australia
<i>Dissostichus</i> spp.	BANZARE Bank	Longline	Argentina, France
<i>Dissostichus</i> spp.	Elan Bank	Trawl	Australia
<i>Dissostichus</i> spp.	Elan Bank	Longline	Argentina, France
<i>Dissostichus</i> spp.	58.4.2	Longline	Argentina
<i>Dissostichus</i> spp.	58.4.2	Trawl	Australia
<i>Chaenodraco wilsoni</i> and other species	58.4.2	Trawl	Australia
<i>Dissostichus eleginoides</i>	58.4.4	Longline	Argentina, Brazil, France, South Africa, Ukraine, Uruguay
<i>Dissostichus eleginoides</i>	58.5.1	Longline	Argentina, Brazil, France
<i>Dissostichus eleginoides</i>	58.5.2	Longline	Brazil, France
<i>Dissostichus eleginoides</i>	58.6	Longline	Argentina, France, South Africa
<i>Dissostichus</i> spp.	88.1	Longline	Argentina, New Zealand, South Africa, Uruguay
<i>Dissostichus</i> spp.	88.2	Longline	Argentina, South Africa, Uruguay
<i>Dissostichus</i> spp.	88.3	Longline	Argentina, Uruguay
<i>Martialia hyadesi</i>	48.3	Jig	Joint notification by the Republic of Korea and the UK

7.13 Following consultations with the authorities competent in Antarctic matters, the Delegation of Argentina advised the Commission of its intention to withdraw its notifications for exploratory fisheries in Subareas 88.1, 88.2 and Division 58.4.2. This was because full compliance with mitigation measures relating to seabird by-catch recommended by the Scientific Committee would require entry in high latitude areas in autumn and winter.

7.14 The Commission complimented Argentina on its approach to reducing the IMALF problem.

7.15 The Commission noted New Zealand's position that it did not support proposals for expanded effort in the Ross Sea, an area with which New Zealand has had a long association and commitment to manage and protect the environment from any adverse impacts. In any previous year of the exploratory fishery in Subarea 88.1 a maximum of three vessels have operated. However, this year there are notifications of a total maximum of 10 vessels. New Zealand does not believe this escalation in effort is warranted for the purposes of researching this exploratory fishery. There is also the danger that the current research program may be undermined in the following manner:

- (i) there is potential for the short total season length to be further shortened if the catch limit was reached. This would then restrict the collection of research data to a shorter period than required;
- (ii) difficulties may be encountered in trying to replicate research sets previously fished within SSRUs for research purposes; and
- (iii) interpretation of longline CPUE data is confounded by changes in vessels from year to year.

7.16 New Zealand advised that it could not support proposals for multiple exploratory fishing operations in Subarea 88.1 unless a fisheries management system was developed to address practical issues which will arise relating to compliance with Conservation Measure 182/XVIII. In particular, the current requirement for the maintenance of a maximum of only one vessel per fine-scale rectangle presents a major difficulty to operational management.

7.17 The Commission noted the recommendations of the Scientific Committee that all vessels in Subarea 88.1 requiring the exemption from the night-setting requirements of Conservation Measure 29/XVI must undergo line sink-rate certification by the authority of the Flag State (SC-CAMLR-XIX, Annex 5, paragraph 7.98) prior to entering the subarea and comply with all the experimental protocols of the existing sink rate experiment. Any vessel catching a total of three seabirds must immediately revert to night setting as required in Conservation Measure 29/XVI (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 4.33).

7.18 The Commission noted that following statement by the Representative of Brazil:

‘I would like to refer to document CCAMLR-XIX/5 which issued the Brazilian notification of its intention to develop exploratory longline fisheries for *Dissostichus eleginoides* in CCAMLR areas.

Since it is the first time Brazil takes this initiative, my Delegation, for the purpose of clarification, deems it necessary to offer some comments for the records of this meeting.

As it can be noticed, our notification was put forward in due time, that is to say by 23 July. Its language clearly states that all requirements of CCAMLR conservation measures will be followed. It also refers to the special care that will be taken to avoid incidental capture of seabirds. It refers as well to the presence of scientific observers on board each vessel. In brief, when our notification was drafted, special attention was given to the need to reflect properly the commitment of the Brazilian Government to the relevant CCAMLR conservation and management measures.

This season Brazil intends to fish in CCAMLR waters with only two vessels. As it is generally known, like many developing Coastal States, Brazil does not yet count on an adequate national fleet in order to develop longline fisheries in the high seas. To solve this problem, the Brazilian Government has been stimulating joint ventures with foreign fishing companies capable of offering expertise in this field and willing to transfer technology.

After reviewing our notification, the Secretariat informed us that one of the vessels indicated therein had a record of engagement in illegal fishing. Immediately, Brazil withdrew this vessel from its notification. This is the reason why there are no references to vessels in document CCAMLR-XIX/5.

This circumstance led the Brazilian authorities to take a decision that was reached recently and I take this opportunity to announce it to the Commission. Although we believe that the chartering of vessels constitutes a valuable tool for countries whose national fleet faces limitations to operate in the high seas, we recognise that such a practice raises serious concerns due to its possible links to IUU fishing. Taking into account these concerns, the Brazilian authorities decided that Brazil will only fish in CCAMLR waters with vessels of its own companies’

property. That means, that we do not intend to resort to the chartering of vessels in order to fish in the Area of the Convention.

Fishing in Antarctic waters is a part of Brazil's Development National Plan of Action for Fishing in the High Seas. We believe that valuable expertise can be gained as far as fishing in deep waters is concerned. Nevertheless, we are convinced that these goals should only be achieved if they do not imply any possibility of damage to the sound reputation Brazil has been building throughout the years with regard to the conservation of the Antarctic environment.'

Catch Limits

7.19 The Commission agreed that the catch limits defined for exploratory fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp. in 1999/2000 (CCAMLR-XVIII, Table 1) remained appropriate, with the following revisions:

- (i) the catch limit for *Dissostichus* spp. in Division 58.4.2 could be revised to 1 000 tonnes if the calculations from last year are used (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 9.39; CCAMLR-XVIII, Table 1), but the catch limit was retained at 500 tonnes as set last year;
- (ii) the catch limit for *Dissostichus* spp. in Division 58.4.2 should be split evenly between trawl and longline fishing if these two types of fisheries proceeded (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 9.39); and
- (iii) the catch limit for *D. mawsoni* in Subarea 88.1 south of 65°S was revised to 1 889 tonnes as a result of applying a discount factor of 0.5 to the estimated potential yield of 3 778 tonnes (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 9.20).

7.20 The Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's recommendation that the appropriateness of the application of the catch limit of 100 tonnes per fine-scale rectangle in new and exploratory fisheries be reviewed by WG-FSA (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 9.36 and 9.37).

7.21 Australia expressed concern that the large number of exploratory fishery proposals for *Dissostichus* spp. could result in large numbers of vessels fishing for small catch limits and in small statistical areas. Australia said that such an outcome would be inconsistent with the principle of Conservation Measure 65/XII that exploratory fishing should not be allowed to expand further than the acquisition of information necessary to ensure the fishery is conducted in accordance with Article II. Australia proposed that to prevent such an outcome, effort limitations could be applied to all exploratory fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp. One way to do this would be to restrict Members to only one vessel in each fishery.

OBSERVATION AND INSPECTION

Operation of the System of Inspection and Compliance with Conservation Measures

8.1 The Commission welcomed information from Members on port inspections, including from Argentina, and welcomed information from Chile, France, Russia and Ukraine about the implementation of VMS in accordance with Conservation Measure 148/XVII (Annex 5, paragraphs 3.3 to 3.7).

8.2 With regard to compliance with Conservation Measure 29/XVI, the Commission noted that overall compliance was slightly improved in Subarea 48.3, slightly poorer in Subareas 58.6 and 58.7, poor in Division 58.4.4 and complete in Subarea 88.1 (Annex 5, paragraph 3.8).

8.3 The Chair of SCOI noted that vessels which had not complied with certain aspects of Conservation Measure 29/XVI included *Argos Helena*, *Eldfisk*, *Illa de Rua*, *Isla Gorriti*, *Lyn*, *Jacqueline*, *Magallanes III*, *No. 1 Moresko*, *Tierra del Fuego*, *Isla Sofía*, *Isla Camila* and all vessels using the Spanish longline system (Annex 5, paragraph 3.9).

8.4 The Chair of SCOI noted that *Isla Sofía*, *Magallanes III*, *Aquatic Pioneer* and *Eldfisk* did not comply with Conservation Measure 63/XV with respect to the use and/or disposal of plastic packaging bands (Annex 5, paragraph 3.11).

8.5 The Chair of SCOI noted that while vessels of three Members had triggered the research requirements under Conservation Measure 182/XVIII, no data had been received from South Africa (paragraph 8.16; Annex 5, paragraph 3.12).

8.6 Some catch and effort reports were submitted late from vessels from Chile, the Republic of Korea, Japan, Poland, South Africa, Spain, UK, Ukraine and Uruguay. The Commission reminded Members of the necessity to submit reports on time (Annex 5, paragraph 3.13 and 3.14).

8.7 South Africa indicated that reporting of information associated with potential violations of conservation measures should be accurately reflected when contravention of a measure is implied. In this respect, the South African-flagged vessel *Eldfisk*, which had been indicated in the SCOI report to be in contravention of the night-time setting requirements of Conservation Measure 29/XVI, was undertaking an underwater line-setting experiment in the South African EEZ around the Prince Edward Islands and under the sanction of the South African authorities. Similarly, the SCOI report had highlighted late reporting of catch data from South African vessels in respect of various conservation measures when either the vessels returned to port only after the deadline for the submission of such data had passed, and, or when such vessels had been fishing within the South African EEZ around the Prince Edward Islands.

8.8 The Commission also considered a proposal of Chile on the revision of some reporting requirements as contained in Conservation Measures 40/X, 51/XII, 121/XVI, 122/XVI and 182/XVIII (CCAMLR-XIX/19) and requested the Scientific Committee to consider it further.

8.9 For 1999/2000, CCAMLR inspectors designated by Chile and the UK submitted 10 reports.

8.10 Three reports related to attempted and refused inspections and one report to avoided inspection (Annex 5, paragraph 3.16).

8.11 The UK made the following statement:

‘The Report of SCOI records in paragraphs 3.16 to 3.18 that the Argentine-flagged vessels *Cristal Marino* and *Kinsho Maru* had been present in CCAMLR Subarea 48.3 outside the toothfish fishing season. The vessels had declined inspections by a United Kingdom-designated inspector. This was because, although the inspector had identified himself as a CCAMLR inspector, the vessel carrying him had not been flying a CCAMLR inspection pennant. The pennant which was being flown, the international inspection pennant, conformed to that illustrated in the latest (1999) version of the *CCAMLR Inspectors’ Manual*, but, due to a misprint, the CCAMLR insignia had been omitted. We regret this incident, both in respect to the type of pennant flown, and that CCAMLR inspections were not undertaken.

Nevertheless, the United Kingdom is pleased to note from the SCOI Report (paragraphs 3.20 to 3.22) that, following the reports by the United Kingdom-designated CCAMLR inspector and port inspections by the Argentine authorities, the Argentine courts found that the vessels had indeed been fishing illegally and imposed significant fines and suspensions from fishing.

Thus, the end result – firm action against IUU fishing – was the right one, even if the procedures by which this was achieved were somewhat unorthodox.’

8.12 In reply, Argentina made the following statement:

‘The Delegation of Argentina certainly does not agree with some of the aspects contained in the intervention of the UK and reiterates the concepts which it explained in paragraph 3.17 of the SCOI report.’

8.13 The Commission expressed its concern at any information which could indicate that a Member’s vessel had refused to accept a legitimate inspection under the CCAMLR System of Inspection, noting that this was a fundamental principle of the Convention. The Commission noted that it was incumbent on all Members seeking to undertake at-sea inspections to ensure they complied in full with all requirements of the CCAMLR System of Inspection (Annex 5, paragraph 3.19).

8.14 The Commission noted the importance of inspection reports being limited to recording acts, findings and, where required, inspectors’ opinions. The Commission further noted that there were no proposals received for improvements to the System of Inspection (Annex 5, paragraph 3.30).

8.15 The Commission requested the Secretariat to compile annually a quantitative summary of data relating to individual vessels on all compliance issues derived from information available as a result of the System of Inspection, reports of Members in accordance with Articles X and XXII of the Convention and the Scheme of International Scientific Observation.

Actions by Flag States

8.16 The Commission emphasised the importance of Flag States conveying information on actions taken in respect of their vessels based on reports submitted by CCAMLR inspectors. The Commission noted that the required information was submitted by Argentina, Japan, New Zealand, Chile and South Africa (Annex 5, paragraphs 3.20 to 3.29).

8.17 The Commission welcomed information conveyed by Argentina on investigations related to reports in respect of its vessels submitted by CCAMLR inspectors designated by the UK (Annex 5, paragraph 3.20).

8.18 Argentina noted that its port inspections by an Argentine-designated CCAMLR inspector, indicated that the vessels had presumably been engaged in IUU activity within the Convention Area. After the inspections Argentina had immediately instituted legal proceedings against the vessel *Cristal Marino* and since imposed sanctions (Annex 5, paragraph 3.21).

8.19 Argentina also advised that the *Cristal Marino* had been fined US\$50 000 and suspended from fishing for 60 days. The second incident had resulted in a US\$150 000 fine and a 67-day suspension. Argentina also provided advice on sanctions imposed on the vessel *Isla Guamblin*. Proceedings against the *Kinsho Maru* are under way. The Commission welcomed this information from Argentina (Annex 5, paragraph 3.22).

8.20 Argentina noted that in some cases the information in SCOI-00/24 conflicted with inspection reports relating to streamer lines for the *Isla Santa Clara*, *Argos Helena*, *Ibsa Quinto* and *Jacqueline*. Argentina noted it was difficult to take legal actions against those vessels when information relating to compliance was inconsistent (Annex 5, paragraph 3.23).

8.21 Japan advised that investigations were continuing regarding the *Chiyo Maru No. 5*, although preliminary results showed that the vessel was not in contravention of CCAMLR conservation measures. The vessel had carried a scientific observer on board in accordance with the Scheme of International Scientific Observation. Chile reiterated that there was no presumption of contravention of CCAMLR conservation measures but the alleged lack of compliance with the CCAMLR System of Inspection deserved the continued attention given to the case by the Japanese authorities (Annex 5, paragraph 3.24).

8.22 New Zealand advised that proceedings were outstanding against two vessels which had not completed all research hauls in Subarea 88.1 in light of weather and fuel restrictions (SCOI-00/11). It also advised that the *Polar Viking* was no longer on the New Zealand register and had no authorisation to fish (Annex 5, paragraph 3.25).

8.23 Chile had informed SCOI about the action it had taken against vessels involved in infringements of CCAMLR conservation measures reported by inspections undertaken nationally (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/11). The paper contained details of the court proceedings initiated over the period 1992 to July 2000 with respect to six vessels (Annex 5, paragraph 3.26).

8.24 The Commission emphasised the importance of receiving information from Flag States on actions taken in respect of their vessels, submitted by CCAMLR inspectors. It noted that: Argentina had submitted such information in respect of actions arising from port inspections of the *Cristal Marino*, the *Isla Guamblin* and the *Kinsho Maru*; Japan had advised

that investigations regarding *Chiyo Maru No. 5* were continuing; New Zealand had advised that proceedings were outstanding against two vessels which had not completed all research hauls in Subarea 88.1; Chile was taking action against vessels arising from national inspections; and South Africa was also undertaking prosecutions against two vessels (Annex 5, paragraphs 3.20 to 3.28).

8.25 The UK reported that the UK-flagged vessel *Mila* had arrived back in the home port on 28 October 2000. The vessel had been arrested and court proceedings against the charter and owner who had already pleaded guilty to two charges, had begun. The UK informed the Commission that further information on this matter would be transmitted to the Secretariat as required by paragraph XII of the System of Inspection.

8.26 Following its statement to SCOI, South Africa wished it to be recorded in respect of its EEZ around Prince Edward and Marion Islands that:

- ‘(i) South Africa is deeply concerned about IUU fishing in its EEZ. As part of its strategy to curb such fishing it relies on licensed vessels to report on IUU fishing.
- (ii) Despite South Africa’s limited financial and logistic resources, South Africa has recently deployed a naval vessel to these islands. This has had a deterrent effect on IUU fishing. Further details of this initiative are not as yet available.
- (iii) South Africa reiterates that it insists, as part of its permit conditions, on adherence to all CCAMLR conservation measures, including Conservation Measure 29/XVI.
- (iv) South Africa also wishes to advise the Commission that with regard to Conservation Measure 182/XVIII it is currently investigating a contravention with regard to one of the South African-flagged vessels.
- (v) South Africa also continues to actively exercise Port State controls, with inspections, with regard to *Dissostichus* spp. This has been done since 1996. There are currently two prosecutions under way.
- (vi) South Africa is fully mindful of all conservation measures and therefore adheres to submission of catch data (fine-scale data and observer data) to the Commission.
- (vii) South Africa has recently cooperated with other CCAMLR Members concerning investigations into alleged IUU contraventions. This took place in Durban and Cape Town harbours and has led to the basis for a prosecution.’

8.27 The Commission endorsed the recommendations of SCOI and:

- (i) reminded Members that before they authorise vessels under Conservation Measure 119/XVII they should ensure that those vessels are able to comply with Conservation Measure 29/XVI, and withhold authorisation unless compliance can be demonstrated (Annex 5, paragraph 3.10); and
- (ii) reminded Members of the necessity to submit catch and effort reports on time (Annex 5, paragraph 3.14).

Operation of the Scheme of International Scientific Observation

8.28 Regarding the operation of the Scheme of International Scientific Observation, the Commission noted that although the quality/timing of the submission of observer reports and logbooks had continued to improve, compliance with Conservation Measure 29/XVI continued to be low, and only a small number of fishing vessels sighted in the Convention Area were reported (Annex 5, paragraphs 4.1 to 4.7).

8.29 As required, observers were deployed on board 20 longliners engaged in exploratory fishing for toothfish, seven trawl vessels fishing for finfish and one krill fishing vessel. All but two longliners had complied with the requirement (Annex 5, paragraphs 4.2 and 4.4).

8.30 The Commission noted that discrepancies in compliance evaluations between reports of observers and inspectors were likely to be due to the 'snap shot' of vessels' compliance observed during the inspection, compared to data from observers relating to the entire trips for those vessels (Annex 5, paragraph 4.6).

8.31 The Commission noted with satisfaction that an international observer was deployed on board a krill fishing vessel, but expressed concern about the lack of access of the observer to the fishing deck and factory area (Annex 5, paragraph 4.7).

8.32 The Commission took note of the advice received this year from the Scientific Committee (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 3.19) that, where possible:

- (i) two scientific observers should be deployed on board each vessel operating in fisheries where requirements for observer data are high;
- (ii) scientific observers should record and submit data using the CCAMLR electronic forms in Microsoft Excel format; and
- (iii) scientific observers should record data on conversion factors on a fish-by-fish basis.

The Commission also noted that the Scientific Committee had advised that observers on board krill fishing vessels should follow the protocols in the *Scientific Observers Manual* (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 3.14).

8.33 The Commission also recalled the advice it had received from the Scientific Committee at CCAMLR-XVIII that:

- (i) there is a paucity of information on the operation of krill fisheries and the associated by-catch in the fishery and that such information could only be obtained by observers on krill fishing vessels (SC-CAMLR-XVIII, paragraph 3.6); and
- (ii) whenever possible, two scientific observers should be deployed on longline fishing vessels (SC-CAMLR-XVIII, paragraph 3.21).

8.34 The Commission agreed with a recommendation by SCOI that a request for scientific observers to collect factual data on sightings of fishing vessels be continued. In future, all reports of sightings should be submitted in accordance with instructions and on the standard form which had been developed by the Scientific Committee (SC-CAMLR-XIX, Annex 6).

SCOI Working Arrangements

8.35 The Commission recalled its decision in 1998 on the revision of SCOI working arrangements (CCAMLR-XVII, paragraph 8.19).

8.36 The European Community submitted a proposal which included replacing SCOI with a new Standing Committee on the Control of Fishing with new terms of reference. The proposal also suggested raising the status of the current discussions on conservation measures from an ad hoc group to a Standing Committee (CCAMLR-XIX/22).

8.37 The Commission noted that the proposal had been discussed by SCOI. Although some Members saw merit in the idea, others noted the functions of the ad hoc group were among the most important of the Commission and that it may not entirely lend itself to a permanent Committee with an additional layer of decision making in the CCAMLR system. However, there was a general recognition that SCOI had developed wider responsibilities than reflected in its current terms of reference. There were concerns about costs and parallel meetings, and reservations about placing too much emphasis on the management of fisheries at the expense of the objectives of the Commission, including issues relating to the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources (Annex 5, paragraphs 5.1 to 5.7).

8.38 The Commission requested Members to consider during the intersessional period the proposal of the European Community to adjust SCOI's Terms of Reference with a view to discussing the matter further at CCAMLR-XX (Annex 5, Appendix V).

CONSERVATION MEASURES

9.1 All Conservation Measures adopted at CCAMLR-XIX are contained in Annex 6.

Timing of the Season for Longline Fishing

9.2 The Commission reviewed the timing of the seasons for longline fishing in light of information provided by ad hoc WG-IMALF in 2000 and endorsed by the Scientific Committee (SC-CAMLR-XIX, Annex 5, paragraphs 7.61 to 7.63). The Commission agreed that the timing of fishing seasons decided at CCAMLR-XVIII remained appropriate (CCAMLR-XVIII, paragraphs 9.3 and 9.4). Consequently, the fishing seasons for longlining in 2000/01 would be as follows:

- 1 December to 31 August in Subarea 88.1;
- 15 December to 31 August in Subarea 88.2;
- 1 April to 30 September in Division 58.4.2; and
- 1 May to 31 August in Divisions 58.4.1, 58.4.3, 58.4.4, 58.5.1, 58.5.2 and Subarea 58.6.

Review of Existing Conservation Measures

Lapsed Measures

9.3 Conservation Measures 150/XVIII, 172/XVIII¹, 174/XVIII, 175/XVIII, 176/XVIII, 177/XVIII, 178/XVIII, 179/XVIII, 181/XVIII, 182/XVIII^{1,2,3}, 183/XVIII, 184/XVIII, 185/XVIII, 186/XVIII, 187/XVIII, 188/XVIII³, 189/XVIII^{2,3}, 190/XVIII and 191/XVIII would lapse at the end of the period defined in each of these measures.

Measures remaining in Force

9.4 Conservation Measures 2/III⁴, 3/IV, 4/V, 5/V⁵, 6/V⁵, 7/V, 19/IX^{1,2}, 31/X^{1,2,3}, 40/X, 45/XIV, 61/XII, 63/XV, 65/XII^{1,2,3}, 72/XVII, 73/XVII, 95/XIV, 118/XVII, 119/XVII^{1,2,3}, 129/XVI, 146/XVII^{1,2}, 148/XVII, 160/XVII³, 171/XVIII, 173/XVIII^{1,2} and 180/XVIII remained in force.

9.5 Resolutions 7/IX and 10/XII remained in force.

Revised Measures

9.6 Conservation Measures 18/XIII, 29/XVI^{1,2,3}, 32/X, 51/XII, 62/XI, 64/XII^{1,2,3}, 82/XIII, 106/XV, 121/XVI^{1,2,3}, 122/XVI^{1,2,3}, 147/XVIII^{1,2} and 170/XVIII were revised by the Commission. The revisions are detailed in paragraphs 9.7 to 9.19.

Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp.

9.7 The Commission endorsed the recommendation of SCOI concerning the CDS, the amendments to Conservation Measure 170/XVIII and the Explanatory Memorandum (paragraph 5.20). Accordingly, the measure was revised and adopted as Conservation Measure 170/XIX.

Compliance with Conservation Measures

9.8 The Commission agreed to a revision of Conservation Measure 147/XVIII so that vessels known to be engaged in IUU fishing be denied port access, other than for

¹ Except for waters adjacent to the Kerguelen Islands

² Except for waters adjacent to the Crozet Islands

³ Except for waters adjacent to the Prince Edward Islands

⁴ As amended by Conservation Measure 19/IX which came into force on 1 November 1991 except for waters adjacent to Kerguelen and Crozet Islands.

⁵ Conservation Measures 5/V and 6/V, which prohibit directed fishing for *Notothenia rossii* in Subareas 48.1 and 48.2 respectively, remain in force but are currently encompassed within the provisions in Conservation Measures 72/XVII and 73/XVII.

emergency purposes. Accordingly, this measure was revised and adopted as Conservation Measure 147/XIX.

9.9 Argentina referred to the statement it made at least year's meeting (CCAMLR-XVIII, paragraph 5.37), and drew the Commission's attention to its statement in paragraph 5.22.

CEMP Sites

9.10 The Commission approved the minor technical revision of the management plans for both Cape Shirreff and Seal Islands, and the reorganisation of the CEMP conservation measures (paragraphs 4.12 and 4.13). Accordingly, Conservation Measures 18/XIII, 62/XI and 82/XIII were revised and adopted as Conservation Measures 18/XIX, 62/XIX and 82/XIX respectively.

Research Exemption

9.11 The Commission reviewed the research exemption defined in Conservation Measure 64/XII (paragraphs 4.24 to 4.27). It was agreed to add a catch limit to the taking of *Dissostichus* spp. by any type of fishing gear. Accordingly, this measure was revised and adopted as Conservation Measure 64/XIX.

Minimisation of Incidental Mortality of Seabirds

9.12 The Commission reviewed the elements of Conservation Measure 29/XVI which aimed to minimise the incidental mortality of seabirds in the course of longline fishing or longline fishing research (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 4.41 and 4.42). It was agreed the line-weighting regime for the Spanish longline methods be revised also to include 8.5 kg/40 m. The Commission also agreed that vessels unable to process or retain offal on board, or discharge offal on the opposite side of the vessel, shall not be authorised to fish in the Convention Area. Accordingly, Conservation Measure 29/XVI was revised and adopted as Conservation Measure 29/XIX.

Data Reporting

9.13 The Commission noted the advice of the Scientific Committee regarding the overrun of the catch limit in the fishery for *C. gunnari* in Subarea 48.3 (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 2.12). The Commission accepted the seriousness of this situation and agreed that, in the future, vessels which failed to comply with the five-day catch and effort reporting system would be required to cease fishing. Accordingly, Conservation Measure 51/XII was revised and adopted as Conservation Measure 51/XIX.

9.14 The Commission amended conservation measures detailing the requirements for fine-scale catch and effort data and biological data so as to include fisheries using pots. Accordingly, Conservation Measures 121/XVI and 122/XVI were revised and adopted as Conservation Measures 121/XIX and 122/XIX respectively.

Euphausia superba

9.15 The Commission endorsed the new estimate of krill biomass in Area 48, the revised precautionary limit for Area 48, and the subdivision of this catch limit in Subareas 48.1, 48.2, 48.3 and 48.4 (paragraphs 4.16 and 4.17).

9.16 The Commission noted that the Scientific Committee had advised that an alternative to the existing trigger level (620 000 tonnes), the value above which the precautionary catch limit in Area 48 should be divided into smaller management units, was 1.0 million tonnes (paragraphs 10.9 to 10.12). However, there was no conclusion on the relationship between the value of the trigger level and the need to divide Area 48 into smaller management units. The Commission therefore agreed to retain the existing trigger level pending further review and advice from the Scientific Committee.

9.17 Accordingly, the Scientific Committee was requested to provide advice on appropriate trigger levels, on the determination of appropriate smaller management units for the krill fishery and on the level of information required from the krill fishery, including the submission of fine-scale data.

9.18 Accordingly, Conservation Measure 32/X was revised and adopted as Conservation Measure 32/XIX.

9.19 The Commission also endorsed the new estimate of krill biomass in Division 58.4.1 and the revised precautionary limit for that division (paragraph 4.18) and the subdivision of this catch limit (paragraph 10.13). Accordingly, Conservation Measure 106/XV was revised and adopted as Conservation Measure 106/XIX.

New Conservation Measures

Assessed Fisheries

Chamsocephalus gunnari

9.20 The Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's advice on the trawl fishery for *C. gunnari* in Subarea 48.3 in the 2000/01 season (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 5.78 to 5.80). This advice included setting the catch limit for *C. gunnari* at 6 760 tonnes, and closing the fishery in the whole of Subarea 48.3 from 1 March to 31 May 2001. Accordingly, the conservation measure for the trawl fishery for *C. gunnari* in Subarea 48.3 in the 2000/01 season was adopted as Conservation Measure 194/XIX.

9.21 The Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's advice on the trawl fishery for *C. gunnari* on the Heard Island Plateau part of Division 58.5.2 in the 2000/01 season (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 5.88 to 5.90). This advice included setting the catch limit for *C. gunnari* at 1 150 tonnes and allowing fishing from 1 December 2000 to 30 November 2001, or until the catch limit is reached, whichever is sooner. Accordingly, the conservation measure for the trawl fishery for *C. gunnari* on the Heard Island Plateau part of Division 58.5.2 in the 2000/01 season was adopted as Conservation Measure 195/XIX.

Dissostichus eleginoides

9.22 The Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's advice on the longline fishery for *D. eleginoides* in Subarea 48.3 in the 2000/01 season (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 5.48 to 5.50). This advice included setting the catch limit for *D. eleginoides* at 4 500 tonnes; allowing fishing from 1 May 31 August 2001, or until the catch limit is reached, whichever is sooner; and counting any catch of *D. eleginoides* taken in other fisheries in Subarea 48.3 against the catch limit for *D. eleginoides*.

9.23 The Commission also agreed that the measures for this fishery should be extended to include pot fishing for *D. eleginoides*. Fishing using pots could take place year-round, or until the catch limit is reached, whichever is sooner. It was also agreed that any crabs taken in the pot fishery for *D. eleginoides* should be counted against the catch limit for crabs in that subarea.

9.24 Accordingly, the conservation measure for the longline fishery for *D. eleginoides* in Subarea 48.3 in the 2000/01 season was adopted as Conservation Measure 196/XIX.

9.25 The Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's advice on the trawl fishery for *D. eleginoides* in Division 58.5.2 in the 2000/01 season (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 5.63), including the catch limit of 2 995 tonnes. Accordingly, the conservation measure for the trawl fishery for *D. eleginoides* in Division 58.5.2 in the 2000/01 season was adopted as Conservation Measure 197/XIX.

Electrona carlsbergi

9.26 The Commission noted that no new advice was available from the Scientific Committee on the trawl fishery for *E. carlsbergi* in Subarea 48.3 in the 2000/01 season (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 5.101). Accordingly, the elements of Conservation Measure 174/XVIII were carried forward to the 2000/01 season, and Conservation Measure 199/XIX was adopted.

By-catch Species

9.27 The Commission noted the general advice of the Scientific Committee, including the urgent need to quantify catches of by-catch taken in the Convention Area (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 5.107 and 5.108). Most by-catch elements of conservation measures in force in 1999/2000 were carried forward to the 2000/01 season.

9.28 In addition, limitations on the taking of by-catch in Division 58.5.2 were maintained for the 2000/01 season. Accordingly, the elements of Conservation Measure 178/XVIII were carried forward to the 2000/01 season and Conservation Measure 198/XIX was adopted.

9.29 The Commission also revised the by-catch catch limits in the exploratory fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp. (see below), and a new measure was introduced to limit the taking of by-catch in Divisions 58.4.1, 58.4.2 and 58.4.3. This new measure was adopted as Conservation Measure 201/XIX.

9.30 For by-catch catch limits with respect to developed longline fisheries for toothfish, it was noted that:

- (i) SC-CAMLR-XVII produced management advice on general provisions for by-catch in paragraphs 5.110 to 5.123. This arose from discussions on by-catch in exploratory fisheries, consideration of past assessments in Division 58.5.2 and discussion on how to manage by-catch of species for which no assessments had been made. In essence this advice was that:
 - (a) the mixed strategy for protecting by-catch species, the setting of overall catch limits as well as ensuring that localised depletion is unlikely to occur, should be retained as a general policy;
 - (b) the measures for by-catch species already specified in conservation measures for Subarea 48.3 be continued;
 - (c) by-catch catch limits for *Channichthys rhinoceratus* and *Lepidonotothen squamifrons* in Division 58.5.2 be set at the assessed levels; and
 - (d) for any by-catch species for which there is no explicit catch limit, that a scheme, as set out in SC-CAMLR-XVII, paragraph 5.115, be applied.
- (ii) Since then, no advice from the Scientific Committee has addressed the issue of by-catch in the developed fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. in Subarea 48.3, other than as already provided for under Conservation Measure 95/XIV.
- (iii) The particular by-catch catch limits which may be appropriate for new and exploratory fisheries, characterised by single-vessel operation, low catch limits and short duration of fishing, may be inappropriate for developed fisheries which are characterised by multi-vessel operations, high catch limits and consequential long duration fishing operations. By-catch limits have been applied in such a trawl fishery in Division 58.5.2 for several years.
- (iv) This year's report of WG-FSA, endorsed by the Scientific Committee, specifically addresses the topic of by-catch of skates and rays in Subarea 48.3, on the basis of extensive research by the UK (SC-CAMLR-XIX, Annex 5, paragraphs 3.99 to 3.187 and 4.261 to 4.263). WG-FSA established an intersessional group to collate relevant data to address the urgent need for calculation and presentation of by-catch rates in longline (and trawl) fisheries (SC-CAMLR-XIX, Annex 5, paragraph 4.269).

9.31 Australia noted that the Commission and Scientific Committee have considered general by-catch provisions since 1997 (SC-CAMLR-XVI, paragraphs 5.144 to 5.149; SC-CAMLR-XVII, paragraphs 5.119 to 5.123). Australia is concerned at the high mortality rates of skates and rays in longline fisheries and that management of these species requires urgent attention. Australia welcomed initiatives to obtain data for assessments of by-catch species, particularly for *Macrourus* spp. and elasmobranchs. In 1998 the Commission endorsed the by-catch principles for new and exploratory fisheries (SC-CAMLR-XVII, paragraph 4.23). It also applied the advice on general by-catch provisions to the developed trawl fishery in Division 58.5.2. This resulted in a reduction of the by-catch catch limit for skates and rays from 120 tonnes to 50 tonnes, given the uncertainty in the assessment for

skates and rays. Australia endorsed the precautionary approach of the Commission in applying the advice of the Scientific Committee for by-catch species to assessed and new and exploratory fisheries.

9.32 Australia requested the Commission to remind technical coordinators of scientific observers to take particular notice of the obligation to report by-catches, especially of skates and rays.

9.33 The Commission agreed that the by-catch of skates and rays in longline fisheries needs urgent assessment and requested advice on this for its next meeting in order to provide the foundation for conservation measures on these species.

9.34 In the meantime, in order to be able to address potential by-catch problems in all parts of the Convention Area, it was agreed that some interim limitation on by-catch of fish species, additional to those currently specified in Conservation Measure 95/XIV, should relate to Subarea 48.3.

9.35 As an interim measure and until the Scientific Committee can provide detailed advice, most Members agreed that in Subarea 48.3 the by-catch of macrourids, and the category of skates and rays should be limited to 200 tonnes for each category, for each *Dissostichus* spp. fishery operating in the subarea.

9.36 Some Members were unable to accept the insertion of a specific by-catch catch limit for macrourids, skates and rays of 200 tonnes for each category into Conservation Measure 95/XIV this year without any scientific evidence and advice from the Scientific Committee. However, they fully understood the importance of a precautionary approach under the ecosystem management and are ready to discuss this further at next year's meeting of WG-FSA. Consequently, the Commission agreed that Conservation Measure 95/XIV remained in force.

9.37 The Commission noted its agreement to apply by-catch catch limits for finfish species based on the recommendations of the Scientific Committee for general by-catch provisions (CCAMLR-XVII, paragraph 10.14). This year the Commission noted that provisions for research in exploratory fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp. could result in this by-catch catch limit being reached before commercial exploration can be undertaken. This is because of the potential for large numbers of vessels entering a statistical area being required to fish in unknown areas that could have high by-catch rates, particularly of macrourids, skates and rays.

9.38 In recognition of this, the Commission agreed that the approach for this year in exploratory fisheries that involve research requirements on *Dissostichus* spp., as well as conservation of by-catch species, would be to adopt a by-catch catch limit for species in each SSRU. The Commission recognised that the SSRUs vary greatly in size across statistical areas and that larger SSRUs are more likely to sustain higher levels of by-catch. As an interim measure the Commission agreed that smaller SSRUs should be assigned a by-catch of 20 tonnes per species and the larger SSRUs in Subareas 48.6 and 88.1 should be assigned a by-catch of 50 tonnes.

9.39 The Commission agreed that this is only an interim measure pending evaluation of catch statistics and other information, as available, by the Scientific Committee next year. This alteration of the general by-catch rules aims to protect against localised depletion.

Measures to ensure the long-term status of by-catch species is an issue for urgent attention by the Scientific Committee. The Commission requests the Scientific Committee to provide advice on this issue as well as to the following questions:

- (i) How might the general by-catch provisions (CCAMLR-XVII, paragraph 10.14) be best modified to take account of different sized SSRUs and statistical areas in order that the principles concerning avoidance of localised depletion and the maintenance of long-term status of the by-catch species be achieved?
- (ii) In this regard, how might a balance be achieved between research requirements and commercial activities?

Exploratory Fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp.

General Measure

9.40 The Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's advice on exploratory fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp. (section 7 and SC-CAMLR-XIX, section 10).

9.41 The Commission updated the general measure for exploratory fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp. in light of the advice of the Scientific Committee, and further discussions during the Commission meeting. Accordingly, Conservation Measure 200/XIX was adopted. This measure included changes to the research plan (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 9.12) and by-catch catch limits, detailed in the paragraphs above.

9.42 The Commission agreed that proposals for new or exploratory fisheries with specific research plans endorsed by the Scientific Committee can be exempted from the general research requirements under Conservation Measure 200/XIX. The rationale for this exemption is detailed below.

9.43 Noting the Commission has previously adopted research plans in Conservation Measures 185/XVIII and 186/XVIII for trawl fisheries in Divisions 58.4.1, 58.4.2 and 58.4.3, and noting the endorsement by the Scientific Committee of plans for these areas for the coming season (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 9.11 and 9.15), the Commission endorsed the exemption for these fisheries from the general research provisions of Conservation Measure 200/XIX. The Commission noted that the exemptions to Conservation Measure 200/XIX are in force for the 2000/01 season only.

9.44 The Commission noted that for new or exploratory fisheries to be exempted from general research requirements adopted by the Commission, alternative research plans need to be submitted with the notification under Conservation Measures 31/X and 65/XII, and then reviewed and adopted by the Scientific Committee.

9.45 The Commission requested that the Scientific Committee and WG-FSA provide advice on the ability of the proposed research plan, relative to Conservation Measure 200/XIX and other previously approved conservation measures with research plans, to provide information on abundance and productivity of target species, and, where relevant, important by-catch species, and other information that could assist in the management of a continuing fishery.

Exploratory Fisheries

9.46 The Commission adopted 10 conservation measures for exploratory fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp. in 2000/01 (Table 2). The timing of the fishing seasons, and catch limits for target species and by-catch species were based on the Commission's deliberations detailed in preceding paragraphs. With the exception of developments in the exploratory fishery in Subarea 88.1, and specific research plans endorsed by the Scientific Committee for Divisions 58.4.1, 58.4.2 and 58.4.3, the adopted conservation measures followed the general format of similar measures in force in the 1999/2000 season.

Table 2: Adopted conservation measures for exploratory fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp. in 2000/01.

CM	Region	Fishing Gear	Member Countries	Fishing Season		Catch Limit (tonnes)
202/XIX	48.6	Longline	Argentina Brazil South Africa	N of 60°S S of 60°S	1 Mar to 31 Aug 2001 15 Feb to 15 Oct 2001	455 455
203/XIX	BANZARE Bank	Trawl	Australia		1 Dec 2000 to 30 Nov 2001	150
204/XIX	BANZARE Bank*	Longline	Argentina France		1 May to 31 Aug 2001	300
205/XIX	Elan Bank	Trawl	Australia		1 Dec 2000 to 30 Nov 2001	145
206/XIX	Elan Bank*	Longline	Argentina France		1 May to 31 Aug 2001	250
**	58.4.2	Longline	Argentina**	S of 64°S	1 April to 30 Sep 2001	500
207/XIX	58.4.2	Trawl	Australia	S of 64°S	1 Dec 2000 to 30 Nov 2001	500
208/XIX	58.4.4	Longline	Argentina Brazil France South Africa Ukraine Uruguay	N of 60°S	1 May to 31 Aug 2001	370
209/XIX	58.6*	Longline	Argentina France South Africa		1 May to 31 Aug 2001	450
210/XIX	88.1	Longline	Argentina** New Zealand South Africa Uruguay	N of 65°S S of 65°S	1 Dec 2000 to 31 Aug 2001 1 Dec 2000 to 31 Aug 2001	175 1 889
211/XIX	88.2	Longline	Argentina** South Africa Uruguay	S of 65°S	15 Dec 2000 to 31 Aug 2001	250

* Outside areas of national jurisdiction

** See paragraph 7.13

9.47 The Commission noted that BANZARE Bank is defined as waters within the latitudes 55°S and 64°S and longitudes 73°30'E and 89°E. This bank straddles Divisions 58.4.1 and 58.4.3. Elan Bank is defined as waters within the latitudes 55°S and 62°S and longitudes 60°E and 73°30'E in Division 58.4.3. The Commission requested that the Scientific Committee review the definition of the divisions in this region.

9.48 The Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's advice on the longline fishery for *D. mawsoni* in Subarea 88.1 (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 9.19 to 9.24). Earlier in the meeting, the Commission had agreed to a discount factor of 0.5, leading to a catch limit of 1 889 tonnes of *D. mawsoni* in Subarea 88.1 south of 65°S.

9.49 The Commission noted the concern of New Zealand in respect of Subarea 88.1 expressed during the meeting (paragraphs 2.5, 7.15 and 7.16). It was agreed that three New Zealand, two South African and one Uruguayan-flagged vessels would be allowed to operate in this fishery. Further, New Zealand, South Africa and Uruguay agreed to conduct the experimental line-weighting trials which had been approved by the Scientific Committee (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 4.41). All three Members were encouraged to collaborate in these trials and, if possible, obtain comparative data from autolines and Spanish-type longlines.

9.50 The Commission agreed that vessels seeking an exemption to night setting, as defined in paragraph 3 of Conservation Measure 29/XIX, would need to demonstrate a consistent minimum line sink rate of 0.3 m/s when setting longlines south of 65°S. Further, any vessel catching a total of three seabirds shall immediately revert to night setting.

9.51 The Commission also recommended that Members intending to participate in the longline fishery for *D. mawsoni* in Subarea 88.1 coordinate their fishing plans in order to obtain the maximum amount of data of the target species, as well as the by-catch species. This activity would accord with the aims of the Commission and the Scientific Committee.

9.52 Accordingly, the measure for the longline fishery for *D. mawsoni* in Subarea 88.1 in the 2000/01 season was adopted as Conservation Measure 210/XIX.

9.53 The Commission noted the advice of the Scientific Committee (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 9.17) relating to the practical problems arising when there are multiple exploratory fisheries operating in a subarea or division, and that Conservation Measure 200/XIX requires that fishing in any fine-scale rectangle shall cease when the reported catch reaches 100 tonnes, and that only one vessel at a time may fish in any fine-scale rectangle.

9.54 The Commission noted that in principle, the presence of VMS on each vessel allows accurate monitoring of vessel position and urged Members to cooperate together to make arrangements between themselves to coordinate this information in order to prevent either overshooting of target catches or non-compliance with Conservation Measure 200/XIX.

9.55 The Commission noted the study under way in Subarea 88.1 directed not only at *D. mawsoni*, the target species, but also at skates, a significant component of the by-catch, and encouraged other participants in the fishery in Subarea 88.1 to undertake similar tagging studies.

9.56 In the interests of clarity, South Africa wished to indicate that it will issue permits to a total of only four vessels for all the areas subject to its notification for exploratory fishery in

2000/01 (including the two vessels in Subarea 88.1). As a consequence, there will be no increased effort above that involving South African vessels over the past three years.

9.57 New Zealand noted in the interests of clarity that prior notification of vessels was required in accordance with Conservation Measure 65/XII, paragraph 2(vii).

9.58 With reference to the application of Conservation Measure 65/XII South Africa (as has been its practice throughout its commitment to CCAMLR) sees itself bound by the provisions of this measure. However, in South Africa's view, conditions for notification for exploratory fisheries under Conservation Measure 65/XII, paragraph 2(vii), may require further reflection. In this respect, the requirement to nominate specific vessel details subject to Conservation Measure 65/XII, paragraph 2(vii), in advance of a decision by the Commission, may prove problematic when the commencement of the fishing season follows closely to the end of a Commission meeting. Therefore, South Africa requests a review of Conservation Measure 65/XII at the Commission's next meeting and recognises that such a review will constitute an essential element on the ongoing debate concerning a unified regulatory framework.

9.59 New Zealand noted that until any review was completed concerning the application of Conservation Measure 65/XII, the requirement in paragraph 2(vii) to register vessel details with the CCAMLR Secretariat at least three months in advance of starting fishing each season was a clear legal obligation on all Members participating in an exploratory fishery.

9.60 The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Scientific Committee regarding the closure of various areas to directed fishing on *Dissostichus* spp. (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 9.40). Accordingly, Conservation Measure 192/XIX was adopted to prohibit directed fishing on *Dissostichus* spp. in Subarea 48.5, Divisions 58.4.1 (except BANZARE Bank), 58.4.2 north of 64°S (except BANZARE Bank) and 58.5.1 and longline fishing areas in Division 58.5.2.

9.61 The Commission agreed to adopt a complementary measure, Conservation Measure 193/XIX, to prohibit directed fishing on *Dissostichus* spp. except in accordance with specific conservation measures in the 2000/01 season.

9.62 With respect to the exploratory fishery in Division 58.4.4 (Conservation Measure 208/XIX), the Commission noted that, according to Conservation Measure 200/XIX, data relating to that fishery must be submitted to the Secretariat by 30 September 2001, before the 2001 meeting of WG-FSA. This would allow the Working Group to carry out an assessment. The Commission further considered that, in accordance with Conservation Measure 65/XII, paragraph 2(v), failure by a vessel participating in the exploratory fishery in Division 58.4.4 to report data by the deadlines specified in Conservation Measure 200/XIX will mean that further notification for exploratory fishing involving that vessel would not be considered until the relevant data have been submitted to CCAMLR, and the Scientific Committee has been allowed an opportunity to review the data, with the exception of documented *force majeure* circumstances as notified by the Flag State concerned.

Other Fisheries

Chaenodraco wilsoni and Other Species

9.63 The Commission noted the Scientific Committee's advice on the trawl fishery for *C. wilsoni*, *Lepidonotothen kempfi*, *Trematomus eulepidotus* and *Pleuragramma antarcticum* in Division 58.4.2 in the 2000/01 season (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 9.45). The Commission agreed that this fishery should now be considered as an exploratory fishery, and that the elements of Conservation Measure 186/XVIII should be carried forward to the 2000/01 season. Accordingly, Conservation Measure 212/XIX was adopted.

Martialia hyadesi

9.64 The Commission agreed that the existing management regime for the exploratory jig fishery for *M. hyadesi* in Subarea 48.3 be maintained for the 2000/01 fishing season (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 5.119). Accordingly, Conservation Measure 213/XIX was adopted.

Paralomis spp.

9.65 The Commission endorsed the utility of the experimental harvest regime for the pot fishery for crab in Subarea 48.3, as set out in Conservation Measure 150/XVIII for the 1999/2000 season. The Commission agreed that the existing catch limits for this fishery, as set out in Conservation Measure 181/XVIII, be maintained for the 2000/01 fishing season (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 5.113 to 5.116). Accordingly, the elements of Conservation Measures 150/XVIII and 181/XVIII were carried forward to the 2000/01 season and adopted in Conservation Measures 214/XIX and 215/XIX respectively.

9.66 The Commission noted that experimental harvest for crabs in Subarea 48.3 may result in significant levels of by-catch of *D. eleginoides*. It was agreed that these catches should be counted against the catch limit for *D. eleginoides* in Subarea 48.3 (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 8.6).

9.67 The Commission also noted that the UK, Uruguay and the USA planned to fish for crab species in Subarea 48.3 during the 2000/01 season. Conservation Measure 214/XIX requires that all vessels carry out the experimental harvest regime. The Commission noted that the US-flagged vessel notified for this fishery had already fulfilled the requirement set out in this conservation measure. However, the other vessels notified in this fishery would need to complete the experimental harvest regime.

Other Measures and Related Matters

9.68 The Commission discussed options for the sale or disposal of a catch or shipment of *Dissostichus* spp. This matter is reported in paragraphs 5.25 to 5.31.

- 9.69 The Commission adopted four resolutions (paragraphs 5.20(iii), 5.32 and 5.41):
- 13/XIX – Flagging and Licensing of Non-Contracting Party Vessels;
 - 14/XIX – Implementation by Acceding States and Non- Contracting Parties;
 - 15/XIX – Use of Ports not Implementing the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp.; and
 - 16/XIX – Application of VMS in the Catch Documentation Scheme.
- 9.70 The Commission’s discussions pertaining to these resolutions are reported in section 5.

General

9.71 Australia wished to advise the Commission that, for conservation measures, allowing any fishing or fishery research activities in those parts of Divisions 58.4.3 and 58.5.2 which constitute the Australian EEZ around the Australian territory of Heard Island and the McDonald Islands must have the prior approval of Australian authorities. The Australian EEZ extends up to 200 n miles from the territory. Australia regards unauthorised fishing in its waters as a serious matter that undermines efforts to ensure that fishing occurs only on an ecologically sustainable basis. Australia seeks the assistance of other CCAMLR Members in ensuring their nationals are aware of the boundaries of the Australian EEZ and the need for prior permission to fish there. Australia has implemented strict controls to ensure that fishing in its EEZ occurs only on a sustainable basis. These controls include a limit on the number of fishing concessions issued. Presently, fishing concessions are fully subscribed. Any enquiries about fishing in the Australian EEZ should be made initially to the Australian Fisheries Management Authority. As Australia advised the Commission in 1999, Australia has amended its legislation to provide increased penalties for fishing illegally in Australia’s EEZ, including the immediate forfeiture of foreign vessels found engaged in such activities, and operates regular fishery enforcement patrols in the region.

9.72 The Commission recognised that the suite of conservation measures that it regularly reviews and adopts has become large and extremely complex in recent years. The Commission agreed that there was considerable merit in reviewing the structure of the conservation measures and their presentation and remitted the task to an intersessional group including the Secretariat.

MANAGEMENT UNDER UNCERTAINTY

IUU Fishing

10.1 The Commission noted the progress made at the FAO Expert Consultation on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, held in Sydney, Australia, during May 2000, toward an International Plan of Action to combat IUU fishing (IPOA–IUUF). The draft IPOA was used as the basis for discussion and negotiation at a Technical Consultation on IUU fishing held in Rome, Italy, from 2 to 6 October 2000, but final agreement on the IPOA

was not reached. Final agreement is expected before the end of the year, and the Commission noted that the adoption of a global plan to combat IUU fishing would aid the work of CCAMLR.

Regulatory Framework

10.2 The Commission noted the significant progress which had been made by the Scientific Committee in developing a unified regulatory framework for CCAMLR fisheries (SC-CAMLR-XIX, section 7). This work had been advanced during the intersessional period by an ad hoc task group convened by the Chair of the Scientific Committee.

10.3 The purpose of the regulatory framework, from a scientific perspective, was to:

- (i) provide clear guidance on the data and information requirements from all fisheries in the Convention Area to support the development of management advice by the Scientific Committee in accordance with the precautionary and the ecosystem approaches to fisheries management;
- (ii) support the design of control mechanisms that will enable the collection of data and information for scientific analysis, and aim to ensure that fisheries in the Convention Area do not expand faster than the acquisition of information necessary for the development of management advice; and
- (iii) streamline the process of annual review and assessment of fisheries by the Scientific Committee and its working groups, in the face of a mounting workload created by the increasing number of fisheries in the Convention Area.

10.4 A simplified framework was proposed within which existing regulatory requirements, including notification, establishment of research and fishery operations plans and data collection plans, could be generalised and applied to all fisheries, not just those falling under the remit of the new and exploratory measures (Conservation Measures 31/X and 65/XII). The proposal also addressed the specification of conditions that would apply to closed fisheries that are reopened, and to the interpretation and application of the existing new and exploratory measures. Importantly, the framework did not rely on defining the stages of fishery development

10.5 The Commission noted that a key component of the generalised mechanism proposed was a new reference document prepared and maintained by the Secretariat for each fishery in the Convention Area, to be known as the *Fishery Plan*. The *Fishery Plan* would provide a comprehensive summary of information on each fishery, including a list of all the regulatory requirements. It would also provide a summary of the fishing activity, and a summary list of the data received by the Secretariat for the most recent season in which fishing took place. Having all of this information brought together in one place would help the Scientific Committee and its working groups plan future work, depending on what data are submitted from the fishery and/or what notifications are received.

10.6 The Commission agreed that in order to provide comprehensive coverage of all CCAMLR fisheries under the framework, a *Fishery Plan* would need to be prepared and maintained for all fisheries which exist, or have existed, in the Convention Area. This would create a simplified structure of two fishery types: those with fishery plans and those without.

For the former, the regulatory and scientific requirements would be specified in the plan. For the latter, the Commission would need to establish entry-level conditions, which it has already done in the context of new and exploratory fisheries.

10.7 The Commission noted that the *Fishery Plans* would enable:

- (i) the Scientific Committee to make decisions about whether a new assessment is required and/or possible; and
- (ii) the Commission to formulate conservation measures based on all appropriate information about the fishery.

10.8 The Commission agreed that the Secretariat should develop two example *Fishery Plans*, one for the krill fishery in Area 48, the other for fishery for *C. gunnari* in Subarea 48.3. These plans would be reviewed by the working groups in 2001, with a view to further develop the regulatory framework.

Trigger Levels in the Management of the Krill Fishery

10.9 The Commission noted with pleasure the significant advances made this year in the revision of catch limits for krill in Area 48 and Division 58.4.1 (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 7.21 to 7.24). The Commission recognised that the setting of new precautionary catch limits was the beginning of the process for further developing a management procedure for krill and that this procedure will need to include consideration of the subdivision of the catch limit into smaller management units.

10.10 The Commission noted that another five to 10 years will be required to develop a management procedure consistent with Article II of the Convention that takes full account of spatial, particularly small-scale, requirements of land-based predators. The Commission recognised that in the absence of advice on these requirements, the Scientific Committee would be unable to judge how the dynamics of local populations may be affected by the proposed krill catch limits.

10.11 As a precautionary step, the Commission agreed that krill catches should not exceed a set (i.e. 'trigger') level in Area 48 until a procedure for division of the overall catch limit into smaller management units has been established. This is consistent with the current Conservation Measure 32/X which sets such a trigger level at 620 000 tonnes – slightly above the historical maximum annual catch in Area 48 to date.

10.12 The Commission noted that the Scientific Committee had proposed two options for setting a trigger level in Area 48:

- retain the level of 620 000 tonnes, which approximates the historical maximum annual catch; or
- set the level at 1 million tonnes, which approximates the harvest level suggested for each of the subareas in Area 48 and derived from the CCAMLR-2000 Survey results.

10.13 The Commission also noted that a subdivision of the catch limit for krill in Division 58.4.1 had been proposed by some Members of the Scientific Committee. The calculated potential yields for Division 58.4.1 west of 115°E was 277 000 tonnes and that for Division 58.4.1 east of 115°E was 163 000 tonnes.

10.14 The Commission agreed that the subdivision of potential yield in this manner was appropriate.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE ANTARCTIC TREATY SYSTEM

Third Meeting of the Committee for Environmental Protection of ATCM (CEP-III)

11.1 In September 2000 a Special Meeting of ATCM (SATCM-XII) was held in the Hague, Netherlands. The Commission was not represented at the meeting.

11.2 The Chair of the Scientific Committee (Dr Miller) represented CCAMLR at the Third Meeting of the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) which was held as part of SATCM-XII. His report was presented to and discussed by the Scientific Committee (SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/17).

11.3 The Chair of the Scientific Committee concluded that the most important issues of cooperation with CCAMLR, as discussed at CEP-III, were:

- (i) CCAMLR has been requested to table a report at the next CEP meeting on marine debris, especially in relation to compliance with the Protocol on Environmental Protection, Annex IV (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 4.73).
- (ii) The Scientific Committee should consider the designation of Specially Protected Species in respect of its own needs and in relation to available IUCN criteria (SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/17).
- (iii) CCAMLR's consideration of Marine Protected Areas should be carried forward and in this context the Guidelines for Implementation of Article 3, Annex V to the Environmental Protocol (Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPAs) developed by CEP), may offer a useful point of reference (SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/17).
- (iv) The potential of CEMP data to complement that from the COMNAP environmental monitoring program around Antarctic research stations should be kept under review (SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/17).
- (v) A request from SCAR for the Scientific Committee to be involved in the preparation of the *State of the Antarctic Environment Report* (SAER) should be noted (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 11.4 to 11.8).

- (vi) The Secretariat has been requested to provide CEP-IV with a paper outlining its experience with data/information management (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 10.12).
 - (vii) The participation of the Chair of the Scientific Committee in the work and meeting of CEP had been extremely useful and should continue to be supported.
- 11.4 CEP-III also adopted a resolution calling for support by Antarctic Treaty members of CCAMLR and its measures to combat IUU fishing, including the CDS.
- 11.5 Dr Miller noted that CEP was in a process of evolution. The delineation between the objectives of CEP to protect the environment and objectives of CCAMLR to achieve conservation, which includes rational use of resources, should be developed.
- 11.6 Sweden strongly supported the developing cooperation between CCAMLR and CEP and looked forward to CCAMLR supporting SCAR in the preparation of the SAER.
- 11.7 The CEP Observer (Dr A. Press), agreed with the conclusion of the Chair of the Scientific Committee that the cooperation established between CEP and CCAMLR was constructive and productive.
- 11.8 The UK advised that at SATCM-XII it had raised its concern that the terms of reference of CEP for intersessional work on Antarctic Specially Protected Species did not take into account CCAMLR's responsibility for marine species (SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/17, Table 1). CCAMLR must involve itself in this process and ensure it maintains its appropriate competence.
- 11.9 Chile emphasised that, in accordance with the jointly agreed definition of marine areas between CCAMLR and ATCM, the objectives of these two components of the ATCM in the establishment of marine protected or managed areas should coexist. In this respect the proposal by New Zealand for the Balleny Islands Specially Protected Area (SPA) (CCAMLR-XIX/21) is an important step which should not be ignored.

Assessments of Proposals for Antarctic Specially Protected Areas which include Marine Areas

- 11.10 In accordance with Article 6(2) of Annex V of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, no marine area shall be designated as an ASPA or an Antarctic Specially Managed Area (ASMA) without the prior approval of CCAMLR. Annex V has not yet come into force and no proposals for marine areas have yet been formally submitted by ATCM to CCAMLR for consideration, although New Zealand had submitted its proposal initially at CCAMLR-XVIII in accordance with provisions of Annex V.
- 11.11 New Zealand has developed a proposal for an enlarged SPA No. 4, encompassing the Balleny Islands and the surrounding marine area in the northern Ross Sea. The SPA would be designated under the Antarctic Treaty and in accordance with Annex V of the Protocol. The Commission last year endorsed the recommendation of the Scientific Committee that the proposal be referred to the Scientific Committee's Subgroup on the Designation and Protection of CEMP Sites.

11.12 New Zealand stated that:

‘New Zealand introduced the draft Management Plan (CCAMLR-XIX/21) noting that the Balleny Islands was an area of outstanding biodiversity. The proposal involved affording protection to all islands in the group and to a 50 n mile surrounding marine area. The Balleny Islands contained a representative range of Ross Sea marine communities from the coast to a depth of over 2 000 m and provided an example of a largely undisturbed ecosystem, free from direct human influence.

The Balleny Islands contained the breeding, moulting and resting sites for many bird species and under the proposal, protection for a substantial part of the foraging range of these species would be accorded.

The proposal aimed to preserve the integrity of the natural terrestrial and marine ecosystems and associated interactions in the Ross Sea regions; protect a representative Antarctic oceanic archipelago; contribute to the protection of biodiversity in the Ross Sea region by creating a biodiversity preserve; avoid degradation of, or substantial risk to, the values of the area by preventing unnecessary human disturbance to the area; allow scientific research; minimise risk of introduction of alien plants, animals and microbes; and allow visits for management purposes.’

11.13 The Commission noted that the proposal had been revised to include the Balleny Seamount as a result of consideration at WG-EMM, and had been modified based on advice from the SCAR Group of Specialists on Environmental Affairs and Conservation (GOSEAC) in 1999. The modified plan had also been approved by the SCAR Working Group on Biology (WG-Biology), and finally been submitted in its amended version to CCAMLR-XIX (CCAMLR-XIX/21).

11.14 The Commission noted that the Scientific Committee agreed that the proposal contained the only, and hence best, scientific evidence available at this time (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 11.11).

11.15 However, the Commission noted that while many Members of the Scientific Committee supported the proposal, views remained divided on the scientific merits of this specific proposal (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 11.12 to 11.14). The Commission also noted that the divergent views of Members were relevant to discussions as to whether the proposal would assist in the management of fisheries according to Article II of the Convention (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 11.16).

11.16 The Commission further noted that the Scientific Committee requested further advice on how to consider proposals for marine areas (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 11.16 and 17).

11.17 The Commission took into account that the Scientific Committee needed to further develop a methodology for assessing (for CCAMLR purposes) proposals on marine protected areas forwarded by the ATCM (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 11.20) or by Members in accordance with Annex V of the Environmental Protocol. The Commission endorsed items which should be considered during such assessments, as defined by the Scientific Committee (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 11.21 and 11.22).

11.18 The Commission considered the revised proposal for the Balleny Islands SPA (CCAMLR-XIX/21).

11.19 The Commission recommended that the ATCM consider the creation of an ASMA to augment SPA No. 4 for the Balleny Islands. New Zealand agreed to prepare a redrafted proposal to this end and to propose to the Commission additional measures for the conservation and management of marine living resources so that the Commission, taking into account the advice of the Scientific Committee, may at its next meeting consider measures relating to the marine component mentioned in Article 6(2) of Annex V of the Environmental Protocol and Decision 4 (1998) of ATCM XXII.

11.20 Considering Decision 4 of ATCM XXII (1998) regarding implementation of Article 6(2) of the Environmental Protocol and given the deliberations of the Scientific Committee this year (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 11.20 to 11.26), the Scientific Committee is requested to develop scientific advice on steps to be undertaken to determine:

- (i) whether a site proposed for designation as a marine protected area affects actual or potential harvesting of marine resources in relation to Article II of the Convention; and
- (ii) whether the draft management plan for the proposed site might prevent or restrict CCAMLR-related activities.

11.21 Furthermore, in this regard, the Scientific Committee is requested to provide advice on the application of the provisions of Article IX(2)(g) of the Convention.

11.22 IUCN noted that it had welcomed the New Zealand initiative for an SPA at the Balleny Islands, especially as there are so few examples of integrated protection of island archipelagos and adjacent marine environments. However, it was unable to comment on the revised proposal until more information was available. With respect to this and other similar precautionary efforts by CCAMLR in the future, IUCN offered to provide assistance to the Commission, particularly through access to IUCN's extensive practical experience in this area. It will also provide to the Secretariat two new publications on the subject which it has recently produced.

11.23 ASOC recalled its strong support of the proposal for an SPA at the Balleny Islands. ASOC considered that the ASMA designation was not designed for such a pristine natural environment and would not provide adequate safeguard for the scientific values concerned.

11.24 Brazil indicated that it attaches great importance to the creation of protected areas for marine species within the scope of related international fora such as the Antarctic Treaty and the International Whaling Commission (IWC). In this context, Brazil recalled its active participation in the IWC negotiations of proposals for the establishment of sanctuaries for the protection of whales in the Antarctic, South Pacific and South Atlantic Oceans. For the purpose of consistency, Brazil considered that the New Zealand proposal on the Balleny Islands merited the support of CCAMLR.

11.25 With respect to the proposal by Italy to establish a Special Site of Scientific Interest (SSSI) at Terra Nova Bay, the Scientific Committee noted that it would be premature to consider the proposal until comments from SCAR-GOSEAC are received.

11.26 The UK questioned the rationale of the Scientific Committee for delaying consideration of the Terra Nova Bay proposal while awaiting the advice of SCAR. The Chair of the Scientific Committee advised that a methodology for the assessment of ATCM proposals for marine protected areas needed further development (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 11.20 to 11.26).

11.27 With respect to the provision of assistance by the Scientific Committee in preparing a SCAR paper on SAER for the 2001 meeting of CEP, the Commission agreed that the Scientific Committee should provide copies of several CCAMLR publications to SCAR on the extent of data available on the Southern Ocean fisheries (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraphs 11.4 to 11.8).

11.28 The UK noted that the Commission should take into account that future work required from CCAMLR to assist SCAR in preparing the SAER would have an impact on its resources and could be very costly.

Cooperation with SCAR

11.29 The CCAMLR Observer to SCAR, Dr E. Fanta (Brazil) reported on the SCAR meeting that took place from 17 to 20 July 2000 in Tokyo, Japan, and highlighted items of potential interest to CCAMLR (see also CCAMLR-XIX/BG/34 and SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 11.29).

11.30 SCAR WG-Biology (<http://www.up.ac.za/academic/zoology/scar/webcon.htm>) is organising a SCAR Biology Symposium on 'Antarctic Biology in a Global Context' which will be held in Amsterdam, Netherlands, from 27 August to 1 September 2001. CCAMLR scientists are invited to participate and present the latest scientific developments within CCAMLR. One of the aims of the Program on Evolution in the Antarctic (EVOLANTA) is the use of molecular biology techniques for species or population identification; these techniques may be useful for IMALF and CEMP, as well as for toothfish identification using small tissue samples. The Program on Regional Sensitivity to Climate Change (RiSCC) in terrestrial environments may have relevance to CEMP. The Program on Ecology of the Antarctic Sea-ice Zone has included studies on the relationship between bottom features and organisms in the water column, which can be taken into consideration when analysing the vertical migration of target species or the feeding grounds of land-based predators.

11.31 The SCAR Bird Biology Subcommittee presented data on seabird populations (WG-EMM-00/16) to WG-EMM. It requested that National Programs take part in assessments on the mortality levels of Southern Ocean seabirds in longline fisheries by their respective countries, and produce FAO National Plans of Action – Seabirds. The development and adoption of a Southern Hemisphere Albatross and Petrel Agreement should be encouraged. IUCN criteria should be taken into consideration when proposing species for protection.

11.32 The Working Group on Geodesy and Geographic Information is developing a program to run the Antarctic Digital Database (available at <http://www.nerc.bas.ac.uk/public/magic/add-home.html>). This provides useful information for correct nomination and definition of CEMP sites or protected areas.

11.33 The Working Group on Geology noted the publication of a new map of Antarctic bedrock that includes some marine areas to be considered for analysis of species distribution.

11.34 The Working Group on Physics and Chemistry of the Atmosphere is planning to establish a reference database of Antarctic climate observations over the last 50 years. This will allow correlation with changes in populations.

11.35 The Working Group on Solid-Earth Geophysics and WG-Biology expressed concerns regarding a possible restriction on the use of marine acoustic techniques for environmental reasons. This would impair navigation and the acoustic assessment of krill or fish.

11.36 The SCAR Group of Specialists on Seals reported on the success of the Antarctic Pack Ice Seals (APIS) Program and the circum-Antarctic seals census, and on the protection status of Ross and fur seals (SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/16 and BG/24).

11.37 Use of the *Handbook on Environmental Monitoring* will produce results to be considered when analysing population fluctuations and the development of fish larvae and juveniles in coastal shallow areas.

11.38 Operational guidelines for dealing with outbreaks of diseases in Antarctic wildlife (SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/10) will be developed, and further research is recommended.

11.39 Guidelines for conducting Environmental Impact Assessments have been developed, and these relate to CCAMLR's assessments of beached marine debris.

11.40 The next SCAR meeting will be held from 8 to 19 July 2002 in Shanghai, China. The intersessional activities of several SCAR groups will continue.

11.41 SCAR considers that the links with CCAMLR should be improved and integrated research encouraged. The reports of these organisations' activities should continue (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 11.31).

COOPERATION WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Reports from Observers from International Organisations

12.1 The Commission received reports from FAO, IUCN and ASOC.

12.2 The FAO Observer (Mr R. Shotton) presented his report (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/31 Rev. 1). The report covered a number of topics, which are given below.

12.3 FAO global statistics relating to the catch and trade of *D. eleginoides* indicated that there are discrepancies between amounts of fish exported and imported (approximately 17 000 tonnes in each of the past two years). This is most probably due to the absence of trade classification codes for *D. eleginoides* in a number of countries.

12.4 Seventeen countries have accepted the FAO Compliance Agreement. Of these 17, eight are CCAMLR Members. Twenty-five are needed to bring the agreement into force.

12.5 At the direction of FAO's member countries at the COFI Meeting in 1999, FAO was directed to develop a voluntary IPOA-IUUF. In March 2000 an expert consultation was hosted by the Australian Government in cooperation with FAO. A preliminary draft of IPOA-IUUF was prepared for discussion at the FAO Technical Consultation held in October 2000. The Consultation did not complete its work on drafting IPOA-IUUF and another meeting is required before the plan can be submitted for adoption to COFI in February 2001.

12.6 The International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity was adopted by COFI in February 1999.

12.7 FAO continues to develop an International Plan of Action on Sharks. FAO has prepared guidelines for the management of shark fisheries and remains open to collaboration in future work, including cooperation with CCAMLR.

12.8 IPOA-Seabirds was adopted by COFI in February 1999. A second meeting of FAO and non-FAO regional fisheries bodies will be held in February 2001 at FAO Headquarters in Rome, Italy.

12.9 FAO is also developing an International Plan of Action on Status and Trends Reporting on Fisheries. This will be further discussed in December 2000 at FAO Headquarters in Rome.

12.10 Finally, the FAO Observer advised that Iceland, in cooperation with Norway and in collaboration with FAO, will sponsor a meeting on Marine Ecosystem Management in September 2001.

12.11 The IUCN Observer presented a report (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/41). The report referred to the fact that many elements within the IUCN are involved in IUCN's commitment to CCAMLR. In particular, there appears to be scope for the very large network of scientists who participate in the IUCN Species Survival Commission and World Commission on Protected Areas to work more closely with the CCAMLR Scientific Committee. The Species Survival Commission has just released the 2000 edition of the *Red List of Threatened Species*.

12.12 IUCN held the Second World Conservation Congress in Amman, Jordan, during early October. Of the resolutions adopted by the Congress, five were of direct relevance to CCAMLR. The resolutions seek to convey the support of IUCN to CCAMLR's efforts to deal effectively with the difficult questions of IUU fishing, preventing continued unsustainable seabird mortality, and ensuring that all fishing efforts are sustainable.

12.13 In view of the uncertainty expressed over the past several years as to the minimum quantity of krill required to ensure the survival of krill-dependent predators, the IUCN urged CCAMLR to take a strongly precautionary approach in any adjustments to the trigger levels for krill harvesting.

12.14 The IUCN also reiterated its concern that IUU fishing continues to kill thousands of albatrosses and petrels. Since the last major *Red List* assessment in 1996, there has been an increase from 32 to 55 threatened species of these taxa. The number of threatened albatross species listed has increased from three to 16 as a result of the high levels of mortality associated with longline fisheries. Of the remaining five albatross species, four are now near-threatened. IUCN urged CCAMLR to take strong and effective action to reverse these trends toward extinction.

12.15 ASOC advised the Commission that it has substantially expanded its global operations over the last year (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/26). In particular, it has been documenting IUU fishing activities in the Indian Ocean around Heard and McDonald Islands, Kerguelen Island and in Port Louis, Mauritius.

12.16 ASOC is concerned that the structural limitations and incomplete implementation of the CCAMLR CDS limit its ability to restrict IUU fishing for *Dissostichus* spp.

12.17 Consequently, ASOC called on CCAMLR to establish a short-term moratorium on the legal fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp. with concomitant prohibition of toothfish trade under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) until the IUU fishing is under control, sufficient scientific data are available, a suitable trade system providing for the verification of the catch source is in place and incidental mortality of seabirds is essentially eliminated.

12.18 ASOC expressed its concern that the krill fishery is apparently set to expand dramatically. It also strongly supported the concept of a Balleny Island SPA put forward by New Zealand.

12.19 ASOC also submitted a separate paper on trade measures and IUU fishing which called on CCAMLR to ensure that the illegal trade does not undermine the resource base and to develop broader trade measures to deny port and market access for fish caught in contravention of CCAMLR conservation measures.

12.20 The reports of the observers to CCAMLR were briefly discussed by the Commission.

12.21 In particular, Australia expressed its disappointment at the failure of the FAO Consultation held in Rome in October 2000 to adopt a draft of the FAO IPOA-IUUF. It stated that CCAMLR has much to contribute to the FAO process, mainly with the introduction of CDS which appears to be having a significant impact on IUU fishing for *Dissostichus* spp., and urged Contracting Parties to participate constructively to further FAO consultations on this matter.

12.22 The Secretariat informed the Commission that the International Coalition of Fisheries Associations (ICFA), in a letter of 4 August 2000, advised the Secretariat of a Resolution on Catch Documentation and Reporting Measures which had been adopted by ICFA at its annual meeting held in Singapore on 29 June 2000. The Resolution calls upon FAO to initiate a consultation on the development of model uniform catch documentation and reporting measures that take advantage of available electronic technologies. ICFA is looking forward to CCAMLR supporting this initiative. Copies of the letter received from ICFA and of the Secretariat's reply are given in CCAMLR-XIX/18.

12.23 As in 1999, the Secretariat this year again received an invitation from the World Trade Organisation (WTO) to attend a meeting of its Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE) which was held on 5 and 6 July 2000. A small number of Secretariats from 'multilateral environmental' organisations, including CCAMLR, were invited to informally brief CTE on recent trade-related developments within their organisations.

12.24 A paper prepared on the matter by the Secretariat (CCAMLR-XIX/20 Rev. 1) invited Members to consider the development of a long-term strategy and policy for cooperation with WTO/CTE, including the participation of the Secretariat at meetings of CTE, and the implied financial arrangements.

12.25 The SCAR Observer was present at the meeting, and presented a report under section 11.

Reports of CCAMLR Representatives at 1999/2000

Meetings of Other International Organisations

12.26 The Commission received reports from CCAMLR Observers who had attended a number of meetings of international organisations.

12.27 New Zealand reported on its attendance as a CCAMLR Observer at the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference Parties for CITES (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/3). The issues of interest to CCAMLR were discussions of the relationship between CITES, IWC and FAO, the definition of the term 'introduction to the sea' as contained in the CITES, and the listing proposals for marine species such as whales, sharks and turtles.

12.28 The Secretariat's Science Officer reported on his participation as a CCAMLR Observer on the meeting held in Australia on the development of an Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels of the Southern Hemisphere. The report summarised points in the Draft Agreement of direct relevance to CCAMLR.

12.29 The report of the CCAMLR Observer was considered together with the document CCAMLR-XIX/BG/10 submitted by Australia, the host country of the meeting. That document described the meeting's background, outcomes and expected future work on the Agreement. In particular, Australia noted that the Agreement being drafted is of direct importance to CCAMLR, that the meeting was attended by 10 CCAMLR Members, and that the Commission should urge other Members to participate at the next meeting on the Agreement which will be held in South Africa from 26 January to 9 February 2001.

12.30 Chile reported on the recent International Conference on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance of Fishing held in January 2000 in Santiago, Chile. The meeting had adopted the 'Santiago 2000 Declaration of Responsible Fishing' which covered issues on establishing an international network for the coordination of fisheries control activities and on IUU fishing (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/12; see also Annex 5, paragraph 2.18).

12.31 Italy reported on FAO's recent Technical Consultation on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing held in Rome in October 2000 (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/30). The report had already been considered by SCOI (Annex 5, paragraph 2.19).

12.32 Italy also reported on the meeting of the FAO Working Party on Status and Trends of Fisheries held in Rome in November–December 1999 (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/14). Attached to the report is a report of the FAO Working Party which was drawn to the attention of the Commission.

12.33 Germany reported on the meeting of the Sub-Committee on Fish Trade of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/38). In particular, the Subcommittee on Fish Trade agreed on the need for technical guidelines related to Articles 11.2 (Responsible International Trade) and 11.3 (Laws and Regulations related to Fish Trade) of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. The report of the Sub-Committee was drawn to the attention of the Commission.

12.34 Australia reported on outcomes of the Sixth Annual Meeting of CCSBT (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/32); the USA reported on the 66th Meeting of the I-ATTC (BG/35); and Brazil reported on the 1999 meeting of ICCAT (BG/39).

12.35 In discussing reports of CCAMLR Observers at meetings of international commissions responsible for the management of various tuna species, the Commission reiterated its request that all observers should report to CCAMLR on mitigating measures which the abovementioned commissions apply to reduce by-catch of seabirds in longline fisheries. No such information had been received by the Commission for the past two years. The Secretariat was requested to again remind CCAMLR Observers of that request.

12.36 France reported on the 13th meeting of the Standing Committee on Tuna and Marlins of the Pacific Community (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/40). Of interest to CCAMLR is the development of a Convention for the Conservation of Tuna in the Central Western Pacific. Article 22 of the draft Convention calls for cooperation with CCAMLR.

12.37 Australia reported on outcomes of the IUCN World Conservation Congress, held in Amman, Jordan, between 4 and 11 October 2000 (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/35).

12.38 Sweden reported on outcomes of the 52nd Annual Meeting of the IWC (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/36). Prof. B. Fernholm (Sweden) has been elected Chairman of the IWC Commission. CCAMLR welcomed this election and expressed satisfaction with cooperation established between CCAMLR and the IWC.

12.39 Namibia reported on the progress made with the establishment of the South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (SEAFO). It was noted that the SEAFO Convention would broadly cover FAO Statistical Area 47, and management would exclude species managed by ICCAT and CCAMLR. The SEAFO Convention is expected to be signed next year, and CCAMLR is invited to attend the signing ceremony.

12.40 The European Community reported on the FAO meeting on Fishing Capacity, held in Mexico, 20 November to 3 December 1999.

Nomination of CCAMLR Observers to 2000/01 Meetings of International Organisations

12.41 The following observers were nominated to represent CCAMLR at intersessional meetings in 2000/01:

- 12th Special Meeting of ICCAT, 13 to 20 November 2000, Marrakech, Morocco – European Community;
- Southern Hemisphere Albatross and Petrel Agreement Meeting, 26 January to 9 February 2001, Cape Town, South Africa – South Africa;
- Second Meeting of FAO and non-FAO Regional Fisheries Bodies, 20 and 21 February 2001, FAO, Rome, Italy – Executive Secretary;
- 24th Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI), 26 February to 2 March 2001, Rome, Italy – Executive Secretary;

- United Nations Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (UNICPOLOS), 7 to 11 May 2001 (to be confirmed) (venue to be announced) – New Zealand;
- 7th Annual Meeting of CCSBT (venue and dates to be determined) – New Zealand;
- Fifty-third Annual Meeting of the IWC, July 2001, London, UK – UK;
- ATCM XXIV, May 2001, St Petersburg, Russia – Executive Secretary;
- CEP – Antarctic Treaty, May 2001, St Petersburg, Russia – Chair, Scientific Committee;
- Workshop on ASPAs – Antarctic Treaty (venue and dates to be determined) – no nomination;
- 67th Meeting of I-ATTC, 11 to 22 June 2001, El Salvador – no nomination;
- WTO Meeting of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) Secretariats (venues and dates to be determined) – not yet decided; and
- 3rd Meeting of Fishery Officers of the Pacific Community (venue and dates to be advised) – France.

CONSIDERATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OBJECTIVE OF THE CONVENTION

13.1 Chile presented CCAMLR-XIX/BG/43, explaining the analogy between the subject and the operation of the Antarctic Treaty System, and detailing the relationship between the subject of the document and the efforts to eradicate IUU fishing. The document indicates that in order to meet the challenge of IUU fishing, CCAMLR needs to strengthen its organisational structure. The document also examines the links between CCAMLR's objectives and the ecosystem approach. CCAMLR-XIX/BG/43 follows on with an interpretation of Article II of the Convention, as it was formulated by the Conference which adopted the Convention, and which accentuated the value of the precautionary principle. The document mentions that this precautionary principle has been incorporated into recent regional fisheries agreements, and highlights plans for an international conference on responsible fishing with an ecosystem approach, which will take place in Iceland. The document also emphasises science as a paradigm for CCAMLR, and the importance of directing its actions with regard to cooperation with adjacent areas, towards the adoption of an overall international agreement for the conservation of the oceans.

13.2 Members responded to this presentation with general appreciation, particularly for focusing the Commission's attention to its objectives.

13.3 Argentina stated:

‘The Delegation of Argentina expressed its appreciation for the document CCAMLR-XIX/BG/43 presented by Chile, which it found of great interest. It identified important points of view in the document, many of which Argentina agrees with. Argentina also made reference to the document CCAMLR-XVIII/BG/50 Rev. 1 presented by Chile last year, which also contained important views on the interaction between CCAMLR and other international organisations, but which, at the same time, developed certain concepts which caused some concern.

Argentina expressed that the attempt to find a solution based on the harmonisation of different regimes coexisting within the Convention would allow one to infer that there is indeed the possibility of confronting competences, which is not actually the case. The Convention and the Statement by the Chairman provide for adequate demarcation of competence. There are both the multilateral regime of the Convention, and the possibility of regimes of exceptional nature based on the Statement by the Chairman. The latter enables those States with islands within the Convention Area over which the existence of a State sovereignty is recognised by all Contracting Parties to adopt their own national measures, provided that the mechanism referred to in the Statement by the Chairman is applied.

A different situation arises in the case of unilateral action, because even well-intentioned and intensive efforts to reach a state of harmony on an auxiliary basis would lead to a dead end. This is because in such a context, the very essence of unilateral action is incompatible with international law. Moreover, no other conflicts could arise if no action were to be taken since all Contracting Parties are clearly committed to act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Convention. At this stage, the duty to cooperate and to act in good faith show us the way forward and, by means of the work of the Commission, preclude the existence of ‘lacunae’ as well.

Probably the time has come to give further consideration to other concepts which might be useful, such as compatibility, coherence, convergence and uniformity. It is indeed a complex scenario. Let us, for example, recall that at the time the Straddling Stocks Agreement was being negotiated, both the concepts of compatibility and of coherence had been thoroughly developed, however when the text was adopted, only the crucial concept of compatibility pervaded.

In relation to the sources of international law referred to in the Chilean document, the Argentine Delegation wishes to point out that in its view only international treaties, custom and general principles of law are to be considered. International jurisprudence and state practice should, in this context, be set aside. Subsequent state practice might well be used in treaty interpretation. However it should not be used in connection with amendment or derogation of treaties. This was the choice made by the Vienna 1968–69 Conference on the Law of Treaties, which in that respect decided to set aside the International Law Commission’s proposal, according to which state practice could be used to interpret and modify a treaty. Accordingly, the decision taken by the International Court of Justice in the *Gabcíkovo-Nagymaros* case, is consistent with the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. That means that treaties do not consist of mere state practice but

are the result of a complex process of conclusion. The Convention and the Statement by the Chairman have the status of a treaty.

With regard to CCAMLR-XIX/BG/43, the Argentine Delegation considers that it was fortunate in that it also deals with certain concerns which sometimes seem not to have been given enough attention in the debates. One of those concerns is related to a certain trend allowing the Commission to extend its competence beyond the Convention Area. The document of Chile suggests to reflect prudently about the possibility to envisage the conclusion of an overall scheme encompassing all problems related to the conservation of the oceans. The Argentine Delegation certainly shares those views.'

13.4 Australia noted that the Commission has much to contribute to the proposed International Plan of Action. The CDS is seen by others as a benchmark action in addressing IUU fishing.

13.5 With respect to cooperation within the Antarctic Treaty System, Australia believed that interaction is important, as shown by the very effective and constructive participation of the Chair of the Scientific Committee in CEP.

13.6 Australia stressed that it is important that all parts of the Antarctic Treaty System work together so that one arm of the System does not undermine another and that proposals requiring approval by two parts of the System do not get delayed indefinitely in a loop of referral from one forum to another.

13.7 New Zealand agreed with Chile that there needed to be opportunity for considering CCAMLR's objectives and effectiveness. Also it had recalled that CCAMLR's main objective was 'conservation' based on the application of both the precautionary principle and the 'ecosystem approach'.

13.8 The UK noted the synergy between the comments of Chile and the proposals of the European Community concerning operating arrangements for the work of SCOI. Such proposals were regarded by the UK as worthy of further consideration, but it noted that in the area of preparing conservation measures, it was not appropriate for the Commission to delegate responsibility for such an important issue.

13.9 The UK indicated that the feedback received from other fora has indicated that CCAMLR continues to lead the field with its approaches to IUU fishing and to ecosystem management. The UK stressed that it was important that CCAMLR should continue to adopt innovative approaches to its work.

13.10 Japan shared the concerns expressed by other Members concerning IUU fishing and was working hard with the implementation of agreed counter-measures. Although Japan is not a country adjacent to the Convention Area, its concerns relate not only to fishing but also to a responsible approach to conservation.

13.11 South Africa observed that it was important that such a body as CCAMLR continues to reflect on its objectives and find ways to meet the new challenges affecting it. It is important to be prepared to address not only the current issues but also those which are likely to arise in the future.

13.12 The Commission agreed that specific reflection on the objectives of the Convention continues to be an important requisite of each annual meeting. As a result, this item will continue to be on the agenda for next year's meeting.

ELECTION OF CHAIR OF THE COMMISSION

14.1 In accordance with the agreed procedure in the footnote to Rule 8 of the Rules of Procedure, the Commission agreed that Italy shall provide the Chair from the conclusion of the 2000 meeting until the end of the 2002 meeting.

14.2 In accepting the nomination, the Representative of Italy, Prof. Rydzy, conveyed to the Commission that the Government of Italy considered the election to this post a great privilege and thanked delegates for entrusting Italy with this important role.

14.3 The next Chair of the Commission will be Dr N. Sasanelli, Scientific Attaché to the Embassy of Italy in Canberra, Australia.

REPLACEMENT OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

15.1 The Chair of SCAF, Mrs Martí, reported to the Commission the deliberations of SCAF about the procedures required to select a new Executive Secretary to replace the present incumbent whose term of appointment expires in February 2002 (Annex 4, paragraph 17). The financial implications have been included in the budget adopted by the Commission (paragraph 3.14).

15.2 The detailed paper outlining the procedures to be followed had continued to be refined, and was presented to the Commission (CCAMLR-XIX/23). With a few clarifying amendments, the procedures were adopted by the Commission, and are presented in Annex 7 to this report.

NEXT MEETING

Invitation of Observers to Next Meeting

16.1 The Commission invited the following States to attend the Twentieth Meeting of the Commission as observers:

16.2 Acceding States: Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, Greece, Namibia, Netherlands and Peru.

16.3 Non-Contracting Parties: Belize, Mauritius, Panama, Seychelles, Vanuatu and the People's Republic of China.

16.4 It was also agreed that Sao Tome and Principe should be invited as a Flag State for vessels operating in the Convention Area.

16.5 The following international organisations were also invited: ASOC, CCSBT, CEP, FAO, FFA, I-ATTC, ICCAT, IOC, IUCN, IWC, SCAR, SCOR, SPC and UNEP.

16.6 At the suggestion of Chile, the Commission also agreed to invite the Standing Commission on the South Pacific (CPPS) because its members include Coastal States in the South Pacific and it is active in marine matters in the region.

16.7 Brazil recalled the concerns expressed in SCOI about transparency and the terms of participation of observers' within the meeting. Brazil expressed its wish that the Commission would, in the future, give further consideration to the terms of participation of observers at the meeting.

16.8 The USA agreed that Rules of Procedure must be adhered to, but noted that these rules were clear and appropriate and that participation by observers was valuable and should not be inhibited. Australia supported the views of the USA and expressed appreciation for the contribution of observers to the work of the Commission, including their interaction with delegates at the meeting.

Date and Location of Next Meeting

16.9 Members agreed that the 2001 meeting of the Commission and Scientific Committee would be held in Hobart, Australia, during the period 22 October to 2 November 2001. Heads of Delegation were requested to be in Hobart for a Heads of Delegation meeting on 21 October 2001.

16.10 The Commission requested the Secretariat to prepare and circulate to Members by the end of February 2001 a report on the venue options available in Hobart for holding future meetings, and the Commission to consider taking a decision intersessionally.

OTHER BUSINESS

Competency of Fishing by Members of the European Community

17.1 The European Community reminded the Commission that its Members have transferred to the Community full competence with regard to fishing and that the Community is obliged to regulate the internal and external fishing activities of its Member States. Consequently, the European Community requested that, in addition to the requirements under the Rules of Procedure, any communications with regard to fishing matters in respect of its Member States should be sent to the Community. Australia and other Members noted that this suggestion was contrary to Rule 38 of the Rules of Procedure which required all communications to be sent to all Members. The Executive Secretary pointed out that this procedure was followed at present, and would continue to be done under the existing and binding Rules of Procedure. He further noted that for some matters of extreme urgency, such as the five-day reporting requirements, expediency was paramount and communications directly with Member States directly involved in the fisheries, as well as the Community itself, were needed when the actual closing of fisheries was in question.

Scientific Acknowledgement

17.2 Japan reported to the Commission on the success of a program for breeding Antarctic krill in an artificial Antarctic environment in Japan. For the first time, Japan has been hatching krill since 14 October 2000 at the Port of Nagoya Public Aquarium. The Commission congratulated Japan on this scientific achievement.

Twentieth Meeting of CCAMLR

17.3 The Chair of the Scientific Committee brought to the attention of the Commission the Committee's proposals to celebrate the Twentieth Meeting of CCAMLR (SC-CAMLR-XIX, paragraph 18.1). The Commission acknowledged, in particular, the suggestion for Members to arrange for the issue of commemorative stamps.

17.4 The Commission requested the Secretariat to consider the suggestions for commemoration at next year's meeting and to inform Members intersessionally of its recommendations.

17.5 Australia advised that an exhibition of CCAMLR scientific research would be held at the Australian Antarctic Division during next year's meeting and invited Members to provide their own exhibits for inclusion in it.

17.6 Chile agreed to prepare, and circulate to all Members by April 2001, a draft text of the Declaration, which could be used by Members as a basis for national publicity campaigns to promote the work of CCAMLR. This would be in the form of a declaration at high political level which would be submitted to CCAMLR-XX for approval.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

18.1 The Report of the Nineteenth Meeting was adopted.

CLOSE OF THE MEETING

19.1 The Chair expressed his sincere appreciation to the Commission for the privilege of chairing its meetings over the past two years. This period had seen important developments within CCAMLR, and Dr Muthunayagam looked forward to further participation in CCAMLR activities. Dr Muthunayagam also welcomed Italy as it stepped into the Chair in 2001 and 2002.

19.2 Dr Press, on behalf of the Commission, thanked Dr Muthunayagam for his leadership and contribution to the Commission over the term of his chair. The Commission also thanked Dr Miller, outgoing Chair of the Scientific Committee, for his significant contribution to the work and future direction of CCAMLR. Finally, the Commission thanked Dr D. Agnew (UK) for chairing the conservation measures drafting group, Mrs Martí for chairing SCAF, and Ms Wong for chairing SCOI; all had done a great job in leading the discussions and bringing the meeting to a successful close.

19.3 Mr N. Verola (Italy), on behalf of the incoming Chair, expressed his gratitude for the work of the outgoing Chair.

19.4 Dr R. Arnaudo (USA), on behalf of the Commission, thanked the Executive Secretary, his dedicated staff, and the interpreters, for the excellent support provided to the meeting; this had been greatly appreciated.

19.5 The Chair closed the meeting. The Executive Secretary presented Dr Muthunayagam with a CCAMLR gavel.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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CHAIR

Dr A.E. Muthunayagam
Secretary to Government of India
Department of Ocean Development
New Delhi, India

CHAIR, SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Dr Denzil Miller
Marine and Coastal Management
Department of Environment Affairs
Cape Town, South Africa

ARGENTINA

Representative:

Ministro Rubén N. Patto
Director de Antártida,
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores,
Comercio Internacional y Culto
Buenos Aires

Alternate Representatives:

Ministro Ariel R. Mansi
Secretaría de Agricultura,
Ganadería, Pesca y Alimentación
Buenos Aires

Secretario Gabriel A. Servetto
Dirección de Antártida,
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores,
Comercio Internacional y Culto
Buenos Aires

Advisers:

Dr. Enrique R. Marschoff
Instituto Antártico Argentino
Buenos Aires

Dr. Esteban R. Barrera-Oro
Instituto Antártico Argentino
Buenos Aires

Sr. Marcelo F. González
Cámara de Armadores de Pesqueros
Congeladores de la Argentina
Buenos Aires

AUSTRALIA

Representative: Dr Anthony Press
Australian Antarctic Division
Environment Australia
Tasmania

Alternate Representatives: Mr Michael Bliss
Legal Branch
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Canberra

Dr Andrew Constable
Australian Antarctic Division
Environment Australia
Tasmania

Mr John Davis
Australian Fisheries Management Authority
Canberra

Mr Ian Hay
Australian Antarctic Division
Environment Australia
Tasmania

(week 2) Mr Matthew Kinross-Smith
International Fisheries Section
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Australia
Canberra

(week 2) Mr Geoff Rohan
Australian Fisheries Management Authority
Canberra

Advisers:
(week 2) Ms Robyn Bromley
Environment Australia

Mr Martin Exel
Representative of Australian Fishing Industry
Kailis and France Group
Western Australia

(2 and 3 November only) Ms Joanna Fisher
Australian Fisheries Management Authority
Canberra

Ms Sally Gartelman
Australian Antarctic Division
Environment Australia
Tasmania

Mr Alistair Graham
Representative of Australian Conservation
Organisations
Tasmanian Conservation Trust
Hobart

(week 2)

Mr David Mason
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Canberra

Dr Stephen Nicol
Australian Antarctic Division
Environment Australia
Tasmania

Ms Victoria O'Brien
Australian Fisheries Management Authority
Canberra

Mr Alex Schaap
Representative of Australian State
and Territory Governments

(week 2)

Mr Trent Timmiss
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Australia

Mr Justin Whyatt
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Canberra

Mr Richard Williams
Australian Antarctic Division
Environment Australia
Tasmania

BELGIUM

Representative:

Mr Patrick Renault
Consul General of Belgium
Sydney

Alternate Representative: Mr Willy Vanhee
Sea Fisheries Department
Oostende

BRAZIL

Representative: Counsellor Hadil da Rocha-Vianna
Head of the Division of the Sea
Antarctic and Outer Space Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Brasília

Alternate Representative: Dr Edith Fanta
Departamento Biologia Celular
Universidade Federal do Paraná
Curitiba

Adviser: Mr Francisco Osvaldo Barbosa
Departamento de Pesca e Aqüicultura – DPA
Ministério da Agricultura e do Abastecimento
Brasília, DF

CHILE

Representative: Embajador José Manuel Ovalle Bravo
Director de Medio Ambiente
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Alternate Representative: Embajador Jorge Berguño
Subdirector Instituto Antártico Chileno
Santiago

Advisers: Sra. Valeria Carvajal
Subsecretaría de Pesca
Ministerio de Economía
Valparaíso

Sra. Paulina Julio
Dirección de Medio Ambiente
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Santiago

Prof. Carlos Moreno
Instituto Antártico Chileno
Universidad Austral de Chile
Valdivia

Sr. Fernando Naranjo
Servicio Nacional de Pesca
Valparaíso

Prof. Marcos Orellana
Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y Sociales
Universidad de Talca
Talca

Prof. Daniel Torres
Instituto Antártico Chileno
Santiago

Sra. Marcela Zamorano
Dirección General de Territorio
Marítimo y Marina Mercante
Valparaíso

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Representative:
(week 1)

Mr Christopher Le Villain
Directorate-General for Fisheries
of the European Commission
Brussels

Representative:
(week 2)

Mr Jan de Kok
Counsellor
Delegation of the European Commission
to Australia and New Zealand

Alternate Representative:
(week 2)

Mr Christopher Le Villain
Directorate-General for Fisheries
of the European Commission
Brussels

Adviser:

Dr Volker Siegel
Sea Fisheries Institute
Hamburg

Lars Erik Svensson
General Secretariat
Council of the European Union
Brussels

FRANCE

Representative: Mr Bernard Botte
Secrétaire des Affaires étrangères
à la Direction des Affaires juridiques
Ministère des Affaires étrangères
Paris

Alternate Representative: Mr Julien Turenne
Ministère de l'agriculture et de la pêche
Paris

Advisers: Prof. Guy Duhamel
Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle
Laboratoire d'ichtyologie générale et appliquée
Paris

Mr Marc Ghiglia
UAPF
Paris

GERMANY

Representative: Mr Norbert Kleeschulte
Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture
and Forestry
Bonn

Alternate Representative: Dr Karl-Hermann Kock
Federal Research Centre for Fisheries
Institute of Sea Fisheries
Germany

INDIA

Representative: Shri Variathody Ravindranathan
Director
Department of Ocean Development
Sagar Sampada Cell
Kochi

ITALY

Representative: Prof. Jerzy Rydzy
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Rome

Alternate Representative:
(2 and 3 November only)

Mr Nicola Verola
First Secretary
Embassy of Italy
Canberra

JAPAN

Representative:

Mr Kiyoshi Katsuyama
Japan Fishery Agency
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Tokyo

Alternate Representative:

Mr Fumito Mizuma
Counsellor
Embassy of Japan
Canberra

Advisers:

Prof. Mitsuo Fukuchi
Center for Antarctic Environment Monitoring
National Institute of Polar Research
Tokyo

Mr Masahide Higaki
Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association
Tokyo

Mr Sadabumi Hirase
Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association
Tokyo

Mr Tetsuo Inoue
Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association
Tokyo

Ms Kaori Ito
Agricultural and Marine Products Office
Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Tokyo

Dr So Kawaguchi
National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries
Shimizu

Dr Mikio Naganobu
Chief Scientist
National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries
Shimizu

Mr Ryoichi Sagae
North Pacific Longline Association
Tokyo

Mr Ikuo Takeda
International Affairs Division
Fisheries Agency
Tokyo

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Representatives:
(week 1)

Mr Yongsoo Lee
First Secretary
Embassy of the Republic of Korea
Canberra

(week 2)

Mr Jung-hee Yoo
Minister
Embassy of the Republic of Korea
Canberra

Alternate Representatives:
(week 2)

Mr Yongsoo Lee
First Secretary
Embassy of the Republic of Korea
Canberra

Mr Ho-kwon Ryu
Assistant Director
International Legal Affairs Division
Fisheries Resources Bureau

Dr Sungkwon Soh
International Cooperation Division
Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
Seoul

Advisers:

Mr Choon-Ok Ku
Dongyang Fisheries Co. Ltd
Seoul

Mr Doo Sik Oh
Insung Co.
Seoul

Dr Hyoung-chul Shin
Polar Sciences Laboratory
Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute
Seoul

NEW ZEALAND

Representative: Ms Felicity Wong
Antarctic Policy Unit
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Wellington

Alternate Representative:
(week 2) Jennifer McDonald
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Wellington

Advisers: Bernice Anderson
Antarctic Policy Unit
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Wellington

Ms Alexandra Edgar
Ministry of Fisheries

Dr Kevin Sullivan
Ministry of Fisheries
Wellington

Mr Greg Johansson
Industry Representative
Timaru

Mr Graham Patchell
Industry Representative
Nelson

Ms Sarah Duthie
NGO Representative
Auckland

NORWAY

Representative: Ambassador Jan Tore Holvik
Special Adviser on Polar Affairs
Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Oslo

Alternate Representative: Mr Terje Løbach
Legal Adviser
Directorate of Fisheries
Bergen

Adviser: Mr Are Dommasnes
Marine Resources Centre
Institute of Marine Research
Bergen

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Representative: Mr Vadim Brukhis
State Committee for Fisheries
of the Russian Federation
Moscow

Alternate Representative: Dr Konstantin Shust
VNIRO
Moscow

Advisers: Mrs Olga Drozdova
State Committee for Fisheries
of the Russian Federation
Moscow

Mr Vladimir Senioukov
PINRO
Murmansk

Mr Oleg Sizov
Pelagial Joint Stock Company
Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

Mr Victor Solodovnik
VNIRO
Moscow

Dr Viatcheslav Sushin
AtlantNIRO
Kaliningrad

SOUTH AFRICA

Representative: Mr Horst Kleinschmidt
Deputy Director General
Marine and Coastal Management
Cape Town

Alternate Representative: Mr Barry Watkins
Marine and Coastal Management
Cape Town

Advisers:

Mr Richard Ball
Fisheries Industry Representative
Hout Bay

Mr Mudini Makhethakhetha
Department of Foreign Affairs
Pretoria

Mr Barrie Rose
Irvin and Johnson Ltd
Cape Town

SPAIN

Representative:

Sra. Carmen-Paz Martí
Consejera tecnica de Relaciones
Pesqueras Internacionales
Madrid

Alternate Representative:

Sr. David Carriedo Tomás
Consejero de la Embajada de España
Canberra

Adviser:

Sr. Luis López Abellán
Instutito Español de Oceanografía
Centro Oceanográfico de Canarias
Santa Cruz de Tenerife

SWEDEN

Representative:

Ambassador Eva Kettis
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Stockholm

Alternate Representative:

Dr Marie Jacobson
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Stockholm

Advisers:

Prof. Bo Fernholm
Swedish Museum of Natural History
Stockholm

Mr Rolf Åkesson
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Stockholm

UKRAINE

Representative: Dr Volodymyr V. Herasymchuk
State Committee for Fisheries of Ukraine
Department of Foreign Economic Relations
and Marketing
Kiev

Alternate Representative: Dr Eugeny P. Goubanov
YugNIRO
State Committee for Fisheries of Ukraine
Crimea

UNITED KINGDOM

Representative: Dr Mike Richardson
Head of Polar Regions Section
Overseas Territories Department
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
London

Alternate Representatives: Mr Anthony Aust
Legal Counsellor
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
London

Prof. John Croxall
British Antarctic Survey
Cambridge

Advisers: Dr David Agnew
Renewable Resources Assessment Group
Royal School of Mines
London

Dr Inigo Everson
British Antarctic Survey
Cambridge

Ms Indrani Lutchman
Representative, UK Wildlife Link
(Umbrella Non-Governmental
Environmental Organisation)

Ms Helen Roscoe
Polar Regions Section
Overseas Territories Department
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
London

Mr D. Woodier
British High Commission
Canberra

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Representative: Mr Raymond V. Arnaudo
Acting Director
Office of Oceans Affairs
US Department of State
Washington, DC

Alternate Representative: Dr Rennie Holt
Southwest Fisheries Science Center
National Marine Fisheries Service
La Jolla, California

Advisers: Ms Jennifer Barnes
Office of Oceans Affairs
US Department of State
Washington, DC

Ms Kimberly Dawson
National Seafood Inspection Laboratory
National Marine Fisheries Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Pascagoula, Mississippi

Mr E. Spencer Garrett
National Seafood Inspection Laboratory
National Marine Fisheries Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Pascagoula, Mississippi

Mr Steven Koplin
National Marine Fisheries Service
Department of Commerce
Silver Springs, Maryland

C/n Aldo Felici
Instituto Antártico Uruguayo
Montevideo

Sr. Juan Carlos Tenaglia
Instituto Antártico Uruguayo
Montevideo

OBSERVERS – ACCEDING STATES

BULGARIA
(30 October only)

Mr Aleksander Raykov
Consul-General of Bulgaria
New South Wales

NAMIBIA

Honourable Alpheus Naruseb
Deputy Minister of Fisheries

Mr Frikkie Botes
Directorate Resource Management
International Fisheries Organisations

Mr Peter Schivuté
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
Walvis Bay

Mr Angel Tordesillas
NovaNam Ltd

Mr Pierre Rocher
Walvis Bay

NETHERLANDS
(week 2)

Mr Robert Jumelet
Netherlands Embassy
Canberra

PERU

Mr Ronaldo Gallo Gallo
Urbanizacion Corpac
Lima

OBSERVERS – INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

CEP	Dr Anthony Press Australian Antarctic Division Environment Australia Tasmania
FAO	Mr Ross Shotton Fishery Resources Division Fisheries Department, FAO Rome, Italy
IUCN	Mr Eddie Hegerl Queensland, Australia
IWC	Dr Karl-Hermann Kock Federal Research Centre for Fisheries Institute of Sea Fisheries Hamburg, Germany
SCAR	Dr Edith Fanta Departamento Biologia Celular Universidade Federal do Paraná Curitiba
SCOR	Prof. John Croxall British Antarctic Survey Cambridge, UK

OBSERVERS – NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

ASOC	Dr Alan Hemmings Senior Advisor, ASOC Christchurch, New Zealand
	Mr Mark Stevens ASOC Washington, DC, USA

OBSERVERS – NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES

MAURITIUS	Mr Atmanun Venkatasami Albion Fisheries Research Centre Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Petite Rivère
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SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretary	Esteban de Salas
Science Officer	Eugene Sabourenkov
Data Manager	David Ramm
Administration/Finance Officer	Jim Rossiter
Coordinator, Publications and Translation	Genevieve Tanner
Coordinator, Compliance, Planning and Data	Leanne Bleathman
Information Resources Administrator	Rosalie Marazas
Finance Assistant/Receptionist	Natasha Slicer
Document Production and Distribution	Philippa McCulloch
Publications Assistant	Doro Forck
Computer Systems Administrator	Nigel Williams
Computer Network Administrator	Fernando Cariaga
Scientific Observer Data Analyst	Eric Appleyard
Data Entry Assistant	Lydia Millar
French Translation Team	Gillian von Bertouch Bénédicte Graham Floride Pavlovic Michèle Roger
Russian Translation Team	Blair Denholm Natalia Sokolova Vasily Smirnov
Spanish Translation Team	Anamaría Merino Margarita Fernández Marcia Fernández
Interpreters	Rosemary Blundo Cathy Carey Robert Desiatnik Paulin Djité Sandra Hale Rozalia Kamenev Demetrio Padilla Ludmilla Stern Irene Ullman

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

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- CCAMLR-XIX/1 Provisional Agenda for the Nineteenth Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
- CCAMLR-XIX/2 Provisional Annotated Agenda for the Nineteenth Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
- CCAMLR-XIX/3 Examination of the audited financial statements for 1999
Executive Secretary
- CCAMLR-XIX/4 Review of the 2000 budget, draft 2001 budget and forecast budget for 2002
Executive Secretary
- CCAMLR-XIX/5 Notification of an exploratory longline fishery for *Dissostichus eleginoides* in CCAMLR areas
Delegation of Brazil
- CCAMLR-XIX/6 Notification of exploratory fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp. in the 2000/2001 season
Delegation of South Africa
- CCAMLR-XIX/7 Notification of Ukraine's intention to initiate exploratory fisheries for *Dissostichus eleginoides* in Division 58.4.4
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- CCAMLR-XIX/8 Proposal for an exploratory jig fishery for squid in Subarea 48.3 in the 2000/2001 fishing seasons
Delegations of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Korea
- CCAMLR-XIX/9 Proposal for an extension of the CCAMLR pot fishing trial for 2000/2001
Delegation of the United Kingdom
- CCAMLR-XIX/10 Notification of an exploratory fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. on Elan and BANZARE Banks (Divisions 58.4.3 and 58.4.1) and a proposed research plan
Delegation of Australia
- CCAMLR-XIX/11 Notification of Australia's intention to continue an exploratory fishery in Division 58.4.2
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CCAMLR-XIX/12	Notification of Argentina's intention to initiate exploratory longline fisheries for <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. in CCAMLR areas Delegation of Argentina
CCAMLR-XIX/13	Notification by France of new and exploratory fisheries in CCAMLR Statistical Area 58 during the 2000/2001 season Delegation of France
CCAMLR-XIX/14	Notification of an exploratory pot fishery for crabs in Subarea 48.3 Delegation of Uruguay
CCAMLR-XIX/15	Notification of exploratory fisheries in Subareas 88.1, 88.2, 88.3 and Division 58.4.4 Delegation of Uruguay
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CCAMLR-XIX/22	The work of SCOI in relation to the operational structure of the Commission: a discussion paper Delegation of the European Community
CCAMLR-XIX/23 Rev. 1	Procedures for Recruiting Executive Secretary Standing Committee on Administration and Finance (SCAF)

CCAMLR-XIX/24 Report of the Standing Committee on Administration and Finance (SCAF)

CCAMLR-XIX/25 Report on the Standing Committee on Observation and Inspection (SCOI)

CCAMLR-XIX/BG/1
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CCAMLR-XIX/BG/2 List of participants

CCAMLR-XIX/BG/3 Report from the CCAMLR Observer at the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties for CITES
CCAMLR Observer (New Zealand)

CCAMLR-XIX/BG/4 Summary of current conservation measures and resolutions 1999/2000
Secretariat

CCAMLR-XIX/BG/5
Rev. 1 Implementation of conservation measures in 1999/2000
Secretariat

CCAMLR-XIX/BG/6 Resourcing the work of CCAMLR for the longer term
Secretariat

CCAMLR-XIX/BG/7 Report on CCAMLR's website (www.ccamlr.org)
Secretariat

CCAMLR-XIX/BG/8 Review of Members comments and observations on the implementation and operation of the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp.
Secretariat

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CCAMLR-XIX/BG/10 Report on a meeting to discuss an agreement on the conservation of Southern Hemisphere albatrosses and petrels
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Delegation of Chile

CCAMLR-XIX/BG/12	Informe del observador de la CCRVMA a la conferencia internacional sobre monitoreo, control y vigilancia pesquera Observador e la CCRVMA (V. Carvajal, Chile)
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/13	Sistema de posicionamiento automatico de naves pesqueras y de investigacion pesquera Delegación de Chile
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/14	Report of the FAO Working Party on Status and Trends of Fisheries (Rome, Italy, 30 November to 3 December 1999) CCAMLR Observer (Italy)
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/15	Report of the CCAMLR Observer at the Meeting on the Development of a Regional Agreement for Southern Hemisphere albatross and petrels under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) Secretariat
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/16	Aplicación en Chile de la Medida de Conservación 170/XVIII de la CCRVMA Delegación de Chile
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/17	Implementation and operation of the Catch Documentation Scheme in 1999/2000 Secretariat
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CCAMLR-XIX/BG/19	Évaluation de la pêche illicite dans les eaux françaises adjacentes aux îles Kerguelen et Crozet pour la saison 1999/2000 (1 ^{er} juillet 1999–30 juin 2000) – informations générales sur la zone CCAMLR 58 et tendances 2000/2001 Délégation française
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/20	Background information for a review of the formula for calculating Members' contributions to the annual budget Secretariat
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/21	Commission decisions relating to the procedures for selecting a new Executive Secretary Secretariat
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CCAMLR-XIX/BG/23	Member's reporting obligations and circulation of reports Secretariat
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/24	Implementation of the System of Inspection and other CCAMLR enforcement provisions in the 1999/2000 season Secretariat
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/25	State of the Antarctic environment Chairman of the Scientific Committee
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/26	Report of the Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition (ASOC) to the XIX Meeting of the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources Submitted by ASOC
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/27	Notification of a longline fishery for <i>Dissostichus eleginoides</i> in CCAMLR areas Delegation of Brazil
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/28	Report on the trade in <i>Dissostichus eleginoides</i> (Patagonian toothfish or Chilean sea bass) in Canada (Canada)
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/29 Rev. 1	The ASOC evaluation of the CDS Submitted by ASOC
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/29 Rev. 1	Addendum – The ASOC evaluation of the CDS Submitted by ASOC
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/30	Report of the consultation on illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing Rome, Italy, 2–6 October 2000 Observer, Italy
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/31 Rev. 1	FAO Observer's Report FAO Observer (R. Shotton)
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/32	Observer report to CCAMLR of outcomes of Sixth Annual Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna CCAMLR Observer (Australia)
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/33	Summary report of the 66th Meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission San Jose, Costa Rica, June 12, 14–16, 2000 CCAMLR Observer (USA)
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/34	Report on the SCAR Working Group on Biology Meeting Observer (E. Fanta, Brazil)

- CCAMLR-XIX/BG/35 Report from the Australian Delegation at the Second IUCN World Conservation Congress held from 4–11 October 2000
CCAMLR Observer (Australia)
- CCAMLR-XIX/BG/36 Observer's report from the 52nd Meeting of the International Whaling Commission
CCAMLR Observer (B. Fernholm, Sweden)
- CCAMLR-XIX/BG/37 Trade measures and IUU fishing
Submitted by ASOC
- CCAMLR-XIX/BG/38 FAO Subcommittee on Fisheries – Subcommittee on Fish Trade Seventh Session
Draft Report
CCAMLR Observer (K.-H. Kock, Germany)
- CCAMLR-XIX/BG/39 Report from the CCAMLR Observer (Brazil) at the XVI Regular Meeting of the International Commission for the Conservation of the Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT)
CCAMLR Observer (Brazil)
- CCAMLR-XIX/BG/40 13th Meeting of the Permanent Committee on Tunas and Marlins
(Noumea, 5–11 July 2000)
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- CCAMLR-XIX/BG/41 IUCN Report to the Nineteenth Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
Submitted by the IUCN
- CCAMLR-XIX/BG/42 New Zealand Government views
Delegation of New Zealand
- CCAMLR-XIX/BG/43 Notes on the Consideration of the Implementation of the Objective of the Convention
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- CCAMLR-XIX/BG/44 Report of the SCAR Observer to CCAMLR and the CCAMLR Observer to SCAR
Observer (E. Fanta, Brazil)
- CCAMLR-XIX/BG/45 Statement by the Acting Prime Minister of Mauritius on illegal fishing
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- CCAMLR-XIX/BG/46 CCAMLR-related resolutions adopted by IUCN at the 2nd World Conservation Congress
Submitted by the IUCN

CCAMLR-XIX/BG/47 Preliminary announcement for the birth of Antarctic krill at Port of Nagoya Public Aquarium in Japan
Delegation of Japan

SC-CAMLR-XIX/1 Provisional Agenda for the Nineteenth Meeting of the Scientific Committee for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources

SC-CAMLR-XIX/2 Provisional Annotated Agenda for the Nineteenth Meeting of the Scientific Committee for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources

SC-CAMLR-XIX/3 Report of the Working Group on Ecosystem Monitoring and Management
(Taormina, Sicily, Italy, 17 to 28 July 2000)

SC-CAMLR-XIX/4 Report of the Working Group on Fish Stock Assessment
Hobart, Australia, 9 to 19 October 2000

SC-CAMLR-XIX/5 Regional surveys of land-based predators, and a future synoptic survey of land-based predators
Report of correspondence on behalf of the SC-CAMLR Working Group on Ecosystem Monitoring and Management
Delegation of Australia

SC-CAMLR-XIX/6 Future work of the Working Group on Ecosystem Monitoring and Management and implications for the format of its meetings
Convener
WG-EMM

SC-CAMLR-XIX/7 Report on implications of meeting schedules
Chairman of the Scientific Committee

SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/1 Catches in the Convention Area in the 1999/2000 split-year
Rev. 1 Secretariat

SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/2 Entanglement of Antarctic fur seals *Arctocephalus gazella* in man-made debris at Bird Island, South Georgia during the 1999 winter and the 1999/2000 pup rearing season
Delegation of the United Kingdom

- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/3 Entanglement of Antarctic fur seals *Arctocephalus gazella* in man-made debris at Signy Island, South Orkney Islands 1999/2000
Delegation of the United Kingdom
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/4 Anthropogenic feather soiling, marine debris and fishing gear associated with seabirds at Bird Island, South Georgia, 1999/2000
Delegation of the United Kingdom
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/5 Beach debris survey – Main Bay, Bird Island, South Georgia 1998/99
Delegation of the United Kingdom
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/6 Beach debris survey Signy Island, South Orkney Islands 1999/2000
Delegation of the United Kingdom
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/7 Sixth conference of parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Somerset West, South Africa, November 1999)
CCAMLR Observer (J. Cooper, South Africa)
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/8 Observer's report from the 52nd Meeting of the Scientific Committee of the International Whaling Commission (Adelaide, 14 to 16 June 2000)
CCAMLR Observer (K.-H. Kock, Germany)
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/9 Data Management report on activities during 1999/2000
Secretariat
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/10 New data on anti-*Brucella* antibodies detection in *Arctocephalus gazella* from Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, Antarctica
Delegation of Chile
(*CCAMLR Science*, 8: submitted)
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/11 The direct impact of fishing and fishery-related activities on marine life in the CCAMLR Convention Area with particular emphasis on longline fishing and its impact on albatrosses and petrels – a review
Delegation of Germany
(*Reviews in Fish Biology*, submitted)
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/12 Albatross and petrel mortality from longline fishing: Report on an international workshop held in Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, 11 and 12 May 2000
CCAMLR Observer (J. Cooper, South Africa)

- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/13 Report to SC-CAMLR on the expert consultation on illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
Sydney, Australia, 15–19 May 2000
Presented by the Chairman of the Scientific Committee
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/14 Report on assessment and avoidance of incidental mortality in the Convention Area 1999/2000
United Kingdom
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/15 GLOBEC/IOC Initiative: ‘Use of Environmental Indices in the Management of Pelagic Fish Populations’
Submitted by SCOR/IOC
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/16 Report of the Meeting of the SCAR Group of Specialists on Seals
Submitted by SCAR
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/17 Report on attendance at the Third Meeting of the Committee for Environmental Protection Under the Madrid Protocol
Chairman of the Scientific Committee
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/18 Summary of observations conducted in the 1999/00 season by designated CCAMLR Scientific Observers
Secretariat
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/19 Information on the development of a methodology for the assessment of marine protected areas by the Committee on Environmental Protection Antarctic Treaty
Secretariat
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/20 Calendar of meetings of relevance to the Scientific Committee – 2000/2001
Secretariat
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/21 Avoidance of seabird by-catch in longline fisheries: catch fish not birds
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Submitted by ASOC
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/22 Information on UBC’s ECOPATH proposal
Chairman, Scientific Committee
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/23 Summary of notifications for new and exploratory fisheries in 2000/2001
Secretariat
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/24 Informe del Observador de la CCRVMA a la Reunión del Grupo de Especialistas en Pinnípedos del SCAR
(Tokio, Japón, 6–9 de julio de 2000)
CCAMLR Observer (D. Torres, Chile)

- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/25 Fisheries Society of the British Isles Annual Symposium
'Biology of Polar Fish'
SC-CAMLR Observer (I. Everson, United Kingdom)
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/26 Relevamiento de Desechos Marinos en la Costa de la Base
Científica Antártica Artigas (BCAA) en la Isla Rey Jorge / 25 de
Mayo, y en la Estación Científica Antártica T/N Ruperto
Elichiribehety (ECARE) en la Península Antártica – Temporada
1999–2000
Delegación de Uruguay
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/27 Working paper on scientific issues related to a Unified
Regulatory Framework for CCAMLR
Ad Hoc Task Group on the Development of a Unified
Regulatory Framework for CCAMLR
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/28 CCAMLR activities on monitoring marine debris in the
Convention Area in 1999/2000
Secretariat
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/29 Cuarta Conferencia Internacional sobre Desechos Marinos
Delegación de Chile
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/30 A proposal to host the Second CCAMLR 2000 Survey Analysis
Workshop
Delegation of the United Kingdom
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/31 The ICES Annual Science Conference
CCAMLR Observer (W. Vanhee, Belgium)

Other Documents

- CCAMLR-XVIII/19 Review of working arrangements for the Standing Committee on
Observation and Inspection
Secretariat

WG-EMM-00/16

A statistical assessment of the status and trends of Antarctic and sub-Antarctic seabirds

Prepared for the SCAR Bird Biology Subcommittee and SC-CAMLR

Working draft as of June 2000

E.J. Woehler (Australia), J. Cooper (South Africa), J.P. Croxall (United Kingdom), W.R. Fraser (USA), G.L. Kooyman (USA), D.G. Miller (South Africa), D.C. Nel (South Africa), D.L Patterson (USA), H.-U. Peter (Germany), C.A. Ribic (USA), K. Salwicka (USA), W.Z. Trivelpiece (USA) and H. Weimerskirch (France)

**AGENDA FOR THE NINETEENTH MEETING
OF THE COMMISSION**

**AGENDA FOR THE NINETEENTH MEETING
OF THE COMMISSION**

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Organisation of the Meeting
 - (i) Adoption of the Agenda
 - (ii) Report of the Chair
3. Finance and Administration
 - (i) Report of SCAF
 - (ii) Audited Financial Statements for 1999 and Audit Requirement for 2000
Financial Statements
 - (iii) Members' Contributions
 - (iv) Budgets for 2000, 2001 and 2002
 - (v) CCAMLR Site on the World Wide Web
 - (vi) Management Review of the Secretariat
 - (vii) Terms of Tenure of the Executive Secretary
4. Scientific Committee
5. Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing in the Convention Area
 - (i) Information Provided by Members in Accordance with Articles X and XXII of
the Convention and the System of Inspection
 - (ii) Operation of the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp.
 - (iii) Cooperation with Non-Contracting Parties
 - (iv) Implementation of Other Measures aimed at the Elimination of IUU Fishing
 - (a) Collection of Landing and Trade Statistics for *Dissostichus* spp.
 - (b) CCAMLR Vessel Register
 - (c) Additional Measures
6. Assessment and Avoidance of Incidental Mortality of Antarctic Marine Living
Resources
 - (i) Marine Debris
 - (ii) Incidental Mortality of Marine Animals during Fishing Operations
7. New and Exploratory Fisheries
8. Observation and Inspection
 - (i) Report of SCOI
 - (ii) Operation of the System of Inspection and Compliance with Conservation
Measures
 - (iii) Operation of the Scheme of International Scientific Observation
 - (iv) Review of SCOI Working Arrangements

9. Conservation Measures
 - (i) Review of Existing Measures
 - (ii) Consideration of New Measures and Other Conservation Requirements
10. Management Under Uncertainty
11. Cooperation with Other Elements of the Antarctic Treaty System
 - (i) Cooperation with Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties
 - (ii) Cooperation with SCAR
 - (iii) Assessment of Proposals for Antarctic Special Protected Areas which include Marine Areas
12. Cooperation with Other International Organisations
 - (i) Reports of Observers from International Organisations
 - (ii) Reports from CCAMLR Representatives at 1999/2000 Meetings of International Organisations
 - (iii) Nomination of Representatives to 2000/01 Meetings of International Organisations
13. Consideration of the Implementation of the Objective of the Convention
14. Election of Chairman of the Commission
15. Appointment of Executive Secretary
16. Next Meeting
 - (i) Invitation of Observers to Next Meeting
 - (ii) Date and Location of Next Meeting
17. Other Business
18. Report of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Commission
19. Close of the Meeting.

**REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE (SCAF)**

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE (SCAF)

The Committee noted that the Commission had deferred to it Item 3 of the Commission's Agenda (Finance and Administration) and Item 15 (Replacement of Executive Secretary). The Agenda as included as Appendix A to the Commission's Provisional Agenda (CCAMLR-XIX/1) was adopted (Appendix I).

EXAMINATION OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 1999

2. The Committee noted that a full audit had been carried out on the 1999 Financial Statements and that an unqualified report had been provided. The Committee **recommended that the Commission accept the Financial Statements as presented in CCAMLR-XIX/3.**

AUDIT REQUIREMENT FOR 2000 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. The Committee noted that the Commission had decided in 1994 that a full audit should be performed on average once every two years, and in 1995 that this would be required at least once every three years. As a full audit has been performed on the 1999 Financial Statements it was **recommended that the Commission require only a review audit to be performed on the 2000 Financial Statements.**

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITOR

4. The Australian National Audit Office has been the Commission's auditor since the Commission was established. As the Office's latest two-year appointment expired after completion of the audit of the 1999 Financial Statements, the Committee **recommended that the Commission appoint the Australian National Audit Office as its auditor for the 2000 and 2001 Financial Statements.**

MEMBERS' CONTRIBUTIONS

5. At its 1999 meeting the Commission revised the Financial Regulations to effectively change the deadline for the receipt of annual Member contributions from 31 May to 1 March. As a number of Members had indicated administrative difficulties in achieving this in 2000, the Commission included in the Financial Regulations provision for selected Members to retain the previous deadline as a temporary measure. The Committee noted that the changes made had achieved the required result of resolving the Commission's cash flow difficulties, that contributions were currently outstanding from Brazil and Ukraine, and that these Members are currently in default under Article XIX(6) of the Convention.

6. The Committee noted that the extension for selected Members had been a temporary measure which would only be required while those Members were resolving the administrative difficulties. Except for the UK, those Members who had required an extension for 2000 advised the Committee that they would again require an extension in 2001. The Committee commended the UK on its efforts to meet the new deadline and strongly urged those Members still unable to do so to continue efforts to resolve their administrative difficulties. The Committee agreed that such Members would report to SCAF in 2001 on the results of such efforts. The Committee **recommended that, in accordance with Financial Regulation 5.6, the Commission extend the due date in 2001 to 1 April for the following Members:**

Argentina;
France;
Italy;
Japan;
Republic of Korea;
Russia; and
South Africa.

7. An intersessional correspondence group, coordinated by Mr P. Renault (Belgium) and Mrs C.-P. Martí (Chair of SCAF), had been asked to provide some suggestions for possible changes to the formula to be used for calculating Members' contributions to the annual budget. The Committee noted that there had been little support from other Members to this correspondence group and that there had been insufficient time during the SCAF meeting to give adequate consideration to the issue. It **recommended that the Commission continue the correspondence group, coordinated by Mr Renault and Mrs Martí, for the next year and that all Members be urged to participate.** The Committee recalled its observation at the 1997 meeting that a revision of the formula is required in order to obtain a more equitable allocation of the contribution amounts.

REVIEW OF BUDGET FOR 2000

8. The Committee noted that since the budget had been adopted by the Commission in 1999 there had been two major factors requiring additional expenditure: an increase in the Australian inflation rate, including the effects of the new Australian taxation system introduced on 1 July, and the implementation of the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp. (CDS). These had been accommodated within the budget by the deferral of some work by the Secretariat, implementation of savings and the temporary use of the US Observer Special Fund. These had resulted in the requirement for substantial changes within the 2000 budget and the Committee **recommended that the Commission adopt the revised budget for 2000 shown in Appendix II to this report.**

BUDGET FOR 2001

9. The Chair of the Scientific Committee presented to SCAF the Scientific Committee's budget for 2001 and identified items of additional expenditure from the Commission's budget relating to work of the Scientific Committee. He explained that the items were necessary to

enable the Scientific Committee and its working groups to effectively continue their work. The Scientific Committee's appreciation of the budgetary constraints and its responsible financial approach to its work were commended by SCAF.

10. The Committee incorporated the requirements of the Scientific Committee into the 2001 budget and **recommended that the Commission accept the Scientific Committee's budget.**

11. The Chair of SCOI introduced to the Committee matters raised by SCOI which would have a budgetary impact. The Committee recognised the importance of the work underlying these matters and incorporated the appropriate amounts into the proposed 2001 budget.

12. The major additional costs this year related to the full introduction of the CDS which was started in 2000. The Committee **recommended that a new column be introduced into the standard budget format as presented in Appendix II in order to identify the costs relating to this scheme.**

13. SCAF expressed concern at the costs associated with the increasing number of notifications for new and exploratory fisheries, especially since it is understood that many fisheries proposed are not undertaken.

14. Some Members recalled their aim for zero budget growth. Nevertheless, the Committee noted the difficulty in achieving this due to the expansion of important programs in the Commission and Scientific Committee's work in 2001 that necessitate substantial additional expenditure, particularly the CDS. A number of Members expressed great difficulties in being able to approve the contribution amounts based on the proposed budget due to the increase in expenditure. With reservations extended by Germany and Russia, the Committee **recommended that the Commission adopt the budget for 2001 presented in Appendix II to this report.**

FORECAST BUDGET FOR 2002

15. The Committee reviewed the forecast income and expenditure for 2002 and noted that while there were no indications of programs ceasing in 2002, no major new projects were anticipated. The Committee emphasised that while the forecast budget is useful guidance to Members in planning for future contributions, adopted budgets may require a higher level of contribution. The Committee **recommended that the Commission note the forecast budget for 2002 presented in Appendix II to this report.**

MANAGEMENT REVIEW OF THE SECRETARIAT

16. The Committee received the Executive Secretary's report on strategic planning in the Secretariat. The Executive Secretary explained the difficulty in planning the Secretariat's work in the absence of consistent direction from the Commission and with the requirement for continual reorganising to cope with financial difficulties and changes in the Commission's requirements. While recognising these difficulties, the Committee considered that strategic planning and individual plans for staff members are invaluable management tools. The Committee requested that the Executive Secretary continue his efforts in this respect.

RECRUITMENT OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

17. The Committee considered the procedures and position requirements for the recruitment of a new Executive Secretary. It prepared, for approval by the Commission, a paper including procedures, advertisement, plan for use of the website, recruitment timeline, standard summary form and expenditure schedule (CCAMLR-XIX/23). The Committee called to the attention of the Commission, in particular, the text in square brackets which represents concepts upon which agreement had not been reached by the Committee.

TERMS OF TENURE OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

18. The Committee noted the Commission's requirement to limit to two terms the length of employment of future Executive Secretaries. It recommended that the Commission revise Staff Regulation 6.1 to reflect this as follows:

'6.1 In accordance with Article XVII(1) of the Convention, the Commission shall appoint the Executive Secretary and shall establish the remuneration and such other entitlements as it deems appropriate. The Executive Secretary's term of office shall be for four years and the Executive Secretary shall be eligible for reappointment for one additional term. The total length of employment may not exceed eight years.'

HIGHER EDUCATION ALLOWANCES

19. The Committee had been tasked with considering the impact of Australian university fees for dependents of Professional Staff. Due to a lack of time, this issue has been postponed until 2001.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

20. The report of the meeting was adopted.

CLOSE OF THE MEETING

21. The Committee congratulated the Chair of SCAF, Mrs Martí, on her work in successfully guiding the Committee through some very difficult issues.

22. The Chair closed the meeting.

AGENDA

Standing Committee on Administration and Finance (SCAF)
(Hobart, Australia, 23 to 27 October 2000)

1. Meeting Arrangements
2. Examination of Audited Financial Statements for 1999
3. Audit Requirement for 2000 Financial Statements
4. Members' Contributions
 - (i) Timing of Members' Contributions
 - (ii) Contribution Formula
5. Review of Budget for 2000
6. Budget for 2001 and Forecast Budget for 2002
 - (i) Zero Growth Target
 - (ii) Scientific Committee Budget
7. CCAMLR Site on the World Wide Web
8. Management Review of the Secretariat
 - (i) Terms of Tenure of the Executive Secretary
9. Any Other Business Referred by the Commission
10. Adoption of the Report.

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

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

OPENING OF THE MEETING

1.1 The meeting of the Standing Committee on Observation and Inspection (SCOI) was held from 23 to 27 October 2000 chaired by Ms F. Wong (New Zealand). The Vice-Chair was Dr H. Nion (Uruguay).

1.2 The Committee adopted the Provisional Agenda as contained in CCAMLR-XIX/2. The Agenda and list of papers considered by the Committee is contained in Appendices I and II.

ILLEGAL, UNREGULATED AND UNREPORTED FISHING IN THE CONVENTION AREA

Information Provided by Members in accordance with Articles X and XXII of the Convention and the System of Inspection

2.1 The Committee considered information relating to the control of activities in the Convention Area, including fishing activities, and reviewed all available information relevant to estimating the magnitude of illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing taking place in the Convention Area.

2.2 The Chair of the Scientific Committee (Dr D. Miller) presented information to the Committee based on the work of the Working Group on Fish Stock Assessment (WG-FSA) contained in paragraphs 3.19 to 3.33, and Tables 3 and 4 of its report (SC-CAMLR-XIX, Annex 5). This indicated that the estimated landings of IUU-caught *Dissostichus* spp. by all countries for the 1999/2000 split-year was 8 418 tonnes green weight landed in several ports. In the period January to August 2000, Mauritius remained the primary site for the landing of IUU-caught *Dissostichus* spp., in particular after May 2000 when the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp. (CDS) came into force and landings in all ports other than Port Louis ceased (estimated at 3 526 tonnes (green weight) in Port Louis).

2.3 The Committee noted the Scientific Committee's advice that it was becoming more difficult to make estimates of the IUU catch, largely as a result of the increase in transshipments at sea, together with landings under different species names. IUU activity was concentrated in Area 58, around Kerguelen, Heard and Crozet Islands and on the oceanic banks within Subarea 58.6. To the extent information was available, it indicated that two markets may have developed, with IUU-caught *Dissostichus* spp. (not accompanied by a validated *Dissostichus* catch document (DCD)) commanding a lower international price of some 25 to 40%.

2.4 Information relating to the high levels of incidental mortality of seabirds caught during IUU activity was also considered. The Committee received information from the Chair of the Scientific Committee based on the work of its ad hoc Working Group on Incidental Mortality Arising from Longline Fishing (WG-IMALF) (SC-CAMLR-XIX, Annex 5, paragraphs 7.64 to 7.83 and Tables 56, 57 and 58). WG-IMALF had noted that seabird by-catch rates from

the unregulated fishery were likely to be extremely high because such vessels did not confine their activities to night-time setting, use streamer lines or use other mitigation measures. The total estimate of the numbers of albatrosses and petrels being killed by unregulated vessels fishing in the Convention Area was between 237 000 and 333 000 in the last four years. The populations of several albatross and petrel species were facing significant decline as a result of IUU longline fishing.

2.5 France reported that illegal fishing activities were still taking place in its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) around the Kerguelen and Crozet Islands (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/19). The deterrent effect of legal vessels present in this area appeared to be minimal, with only the presence of military vessels being a reliable and effective deterrent to IUU activity. IUU vessels often hid their names and fished at night so as to avoid detection. The Committee noted that massive IUU activity around Kerguelen often led to massive landings of fish in Mauritius and expressed its serious concern about the concentration of IUU fishing in Area 58.

2.6 The Committee welcomed Mauritius' efforts to convey detailed information (SCOI-00/27) about the levels of landings in Port Louis from January to October 2000 although it was not entirely in the format requested. The Committee expressed concern that the information showed 9 109 tonnes of *Dissostichus* spp. transhipped at Port Louis (from January to 23 October 2000), and that much of this was likely to be IUU catch from the Convention Area (see paragraph 2.59). This information had not been available to the Scientific Committee's deliberations and indicated that the level of IUU fishing was probably higher than the Committee's estimates.

2.7 The Committee noted the information collected by non-governmental organisations relating to the activity in Mauritius (SCOI-00/15) and welcomed its presentation to the Committee by ASOC. The Committee noted that the information indicated that many vessels involved in IUU fishing were flagged in Belize. The Committee noted that all information was useful for estimating the possible levels of IUU fishing and the possible flagging and ownership of the vessels concerned. Ukraine noted that the vessel *Chartyr Dag* was not engaged in *Dissostichus* spp. fishing and that information provided to the Committee needed to be verified. The Committee agreed all information needs careful examination.

2.8 However, some of the activities reported in SCOI-00/15 pre-dated efforts already undertaken by Members to control vessels. Nonetheless, the Committee noted with concern the French media reports to the effect that the vessel previously named *Salvora* was again active in the area, under the name *Castor*.

2.9 A summary of sightings of fishing vessels in the Convention Area during the 1999/2000 season had been prepared by the Secretariat (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/24, Attachment 2). In total, sightings of eight vessels had been reported by Australia, France and the UK. The names and flags of only two vessels had been identified and both vessels were flagged in Belize. The Committee urged all Members to submit information about sightings of fishing vessels in the Convention Area in the standard format prepared intersessionally by the Secretariat and circulated to Members in March 2000.

2.10 France also reported on an incident in its EEZ of 9 October 2000. The vessel *Amur*, flagged by Sao Tome and Principe, sank with many casualties. It was apparent that the vessel was fishing illegally. France noted that two other fishing vessels were close to the *Amur*, but refused to communicate with, or assist, French rescue activities. This suggested that they were also fishing illegally (SCOI-00/17). Chile noted that the vessel had been inspected

before departure from a Chilean port and was found to have insufficient safety equipment for all crew members and was only allowed to sail after substantial overhauling and refitting of its safety devices.

2.11 Australia noted that the vessel *Amur* had previously been named the *Sil*, *Anyo Maru No. 22* and *San Raphael No. 1*. The commercial owner of the vessel, Austral Management, had no link to the Australian company Austral Fisheries. The owners of the vessel appeared to be creating a misleading link with legitimate fishing activities. The Committee expressed its concern about this tragic incident, noting that IUU vessels were often of a very poor standard and represented a threat to the lives of their crews. The Committee recommended that the Commission express its support for the ongoing work of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) on issues relating to the safety and welfare of the crews of fishing vessels.

2.12 Australia reported on successful cooperation with the UK and South Africa in the identification and action relating to the UK-flagged vessel *Mila* sighted illegally fishing in Division 58.5.2 (McDonald and Heard Islands). The UK reported that immediate action had been taken and the vessel directed to Stanley. The vessel had been inspected in South Africa en route, its holds sealed and an investigation started by the UK authorities. A report on the matter would be submitted, as appropriate, in due course to the Secretariat.

2.13 In the 1999/2000 season no reports on sightings of vessels were received from CCAMLR-designated observers. Australian national observers on the fishing vessel *Austral Leader* submitted, as part of a cruise report, reports of sightings of four vessels operating in Division 58.5.2.

2.14 France and Australia advised the Committee of their continuing cooperation in the conduct of joint vessel patrols off the Australian and French EEZs of Heard and McDonald Islands, and Kerguelen Island, which lie in the Convention Area. Australia advised that another enforcement patrol had just concluded and that these patrols, which cover large areas of their respective EEZs acted as a substantial deterrent to IUU fishing.

2.15 South Africa reported that for the first time this season, it had despatched a vessel to the Convention Area for surveillance work. New Zealand conducted aerial surveillance over Subarea 88.1 and also instructed national observers and masters of its fishing vessels, as well as national representatives on board tourist vessels in the Ross Sea, to report any sightings of vessels. No IUU vessels were sighted. The UK also advised that they conducted aerial surveillance over Subarea 48.3.

2.16 The Committee noted that several Members were now conducting fishery patrols within the Convention Area. The Committee recommended that the Commission endorse the idea that Members consider developing further cooperative surveillance arrangements to assist Members to take effective action in respect of activities which undermined the Convention.

2.17 Australia advised that it had commissioned TRAFFIC¹ to do an independent assessment on IUU fishing and that the conclusions of its report were consistent with CCAMLR's estimates.

2.18 Chile reported on the recent International Conference on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance of Fishing held on 25 and 26 January 2000 in Santiago, Chile, with the participation of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Germany, Iceland, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Peru, Portugal, USA, Uruguay and Venezuela. The meeting had adopted 'The Santiago Declaration of Responsible Fishers, 2000' (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/12). The Committee welcomed this initiative.

2.19 Italy reported on FAO's recent Technical Consultation on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing held in Rome, Italy, from 2 to 6 October 2000 (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/30). The Committee recommended that the Commission note the importance of this work being concluded and encourage all Members to participate in the work with a view to ensuring that a comprehensive and integrated approach be adopted globally to combat IUU fishing. Argentina and Brazil believed that extending CCAMLR measures to areas outside the Convention Area should be avoided and that consistency with the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) should be taken into consideration. In addition, Argentina recalled that the objective of CCAMLR was the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources and that CCAMLR was not a fisheries organisation, although fishing is an activity contained within the scope of conservation.

2.20 The Committee noted that given the information before the Committee from a range of sources, it was clear that more effort was required to eliminate IUU activity and recommended to the Commission that Members take further steps to ensure conservation measures were not undermined. Given the obligations in Articles X, XXI, XXII and XXIV of the Convention, the Committee expressed its concern about information reported to SCOI which related to activities clearly affecting the implementation of the objectives of the Convention.

2.21 Bearing in mind the continued problems with IUU and that implementation of the CDS was not yet universal, the Committee agreed to recommend to the Commission that it continues to reinforce its efforts to eliminate IUU fishing in the Convention Area.

2.22 The Committee requested the Secretariat to review all information in order to provide annually, as accurate as possible estimates of the level of IUU fishing within the Convention Area for future discussions.

Operation of the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp.

2.23 The Committee welcomed the informal deliberations held among nine Members prior to the beginning of the Commission meeting to consider what modifications to the scheme might be appropriate in the light of their experiences (SCOI-00/13). The Committee agreed that the CDS had commenced in a promising manner, with signs that it was proving useful in combating IUU fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/17). The Committee

¹ TRAFFIC is the joint wildlife trade monitoring program of World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the World Conservation Union (IUCN).

recommended to the Commission that those Contracting and non-Contracting Parties which had not yet implemented the CDS, be urged to do so as soon as possible.

2.24 The European Community explained that due to its internal procedures it had experienced some difficulties in implementing the CDS. Nevertheless, some European Community Member States such as France, the UK (for its overseas territories) and Spain have already implemented the CDS. The European Community expects that its implementation of the CDS will be concluded by early next year. The Committee noted information provided by Brazil and Russia about their national efforts to implement the CDS. The Committee welcomed information from Members including Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, Japan and the USA about how they implemented the CDS.

2.25 The Secretariat was commended for its excellent efforts in assisting Contracting and non-Contracting Parties in the implementation of the scheme, establishing the CDS website (and other structures necessary for support of the CDS), and preparing useful documents (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/8 and BG/17). In particular, the CDS website had proven to be an outstanding resource, providing timely access to the information needed to verify CDS documents by harvesting, exporting and importing Members, and its continuation and enhancement was critical for the efficient operation of the CDS.

2.26 The Committee agreed that since the CDS had been in force for only a short period it would not be appropriate to make substantial changes at this stage but to keep any changes to a minimum.

2.27 The Committee recommended to the Commission that a number of minor amendments be made to Conservation Measure 170/XVIII based on the proposals in SCOI-00/13. In particular, changes were made to ensure more immediate exchange of information between Parties and the Secretariat, and to provide for the use on DCDs of seals or stamps by national authorities.

2.28 Because some problems had been encountered in interpreting the terminology used in Conservation Measure 170/XVIII, a number of descriptions were recommended for addition to the Explanatory Memorandum, which was also amended to ensure consistency with the conservation measure. The Explanatory Memorandum has also been amended to clarify that the CDS currently applied to all catches of *Dissostichus* spp., whether targeted or by-catch.

2.29 In order to assist the implementation of paragraph 4 of Conservation Measure 170/XVIII, additional language was developed to the effect that authorisations to fish would be required from Contracting Parties whose vessels fished for *Dissostichus* spp. on the high seas outside the Convention Area.

2.30 Contracting Parties which have not yet nominated their national CDS contact points were urgently requested to do so and to provide CCAMLR with the necessary information for posting on the CCAMLR website, as password-protected information.

2.31 It was recommended that an intersessional group discuss further the two substantive items (items 5 and 6 of SCOI-00/13) relating to concerns about confidentiality of the declared landing data on the DCD and the application of the CDS to by-catch.

2.32 A number of other proposals contained in SCOI-00/13 required further discussion and development. In addition to the items above, there was a need to consider developing a set of instructions to guide persons filling out a DCD. There was also a need to provide guidance

on the analyses and periodical reports, or summaries of CDS data, that should be developed by the Secretariat.

2.33 Since Chile appeared to be the only State with an artisanal fleet fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. in coastal domestic waters, and the USA provided the only export market for the *Dissostichus* spp. caught by that fleet, bilateral discussions took place with the aim of taking account of the special characteristics of that fleet in a manner that fully complied with the effective operation of the CDS. Both parties reported to SCOI their understanding that operational procedures could be streamlined without changes to the CDS and that it would further enhance its verification aspects. Further discussions are expected to take place on the matter during the USA and Chile bilateral fishery meeting to be held in December 2000. The Committee welcomed the discussions between Chile and the USA on ways to overcome this issue and looked forward to a practical solution to the problem.

2.34 The Committee recommended that the Commission accord priority to further review of the operation of the CDS. The Committee recommended that an intersessional open-ended contact group be established to address the issues identified above by correspondence. There may also be a need to convene an informal ad hoc group.

2.35 To ensure the more effective implementation of the CDS, the Committee recommended to the Commission that it adopt:

- (i) draft amendments to Conservation Measure 170/XVIII and the Explanatory Memorandum (Appendix III);
- (ii) Draft Resolution ‘Catch Documentation Scheme: Implementation by Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties’ (Appendix IV); and
- (iii) Draft Resolution ‘Use of Ports not Implementing the CDS’ (Appendix IV).

2.36 The Committee recommended the Commission give further consideration to adopting:

- (i) Draft Resolution/Conservation Measure ‘Sale of Seized or Confiscated *Dissostichus* spp.’ (Appendix IV); and
- (ii) Draft Conservation Measure ‘Application of VMS’ (Appendix IV).

Access to and Use of CDS Data

2.37 In developing the required rules, the Committee took into account that aggregation or encryption was needed to protect the commercial sensitivity of data which could reveal the details of individual companies’ harvesting and trading activities. Provision for import authorities to access relevant parts of the CDS database by being designated as national CDS officers was a potential problem.

2.38 The Committee considered that non-Contracting Parties should be provided with limited access to the CDS website for the purposes of checking only whether DCDs or re-export forms which they were processing have been validated, or for accessing the list of national CDS contact points. Preliminary legal advice from Australia was that such

restrictions on access to CDS data posed no difficulty from a World Trade Organisation (WTO) consistency perspective.

2.39 The Committee recommended to the Commission that the following rules be adopted:

Rules for Access to CDS Data

Contracting Parties

1. Access to CDS data by Contracting Parties shall generally be managed in accordance with the Rules for Access and Use of CCAMLR Data, set out in the latest edition of *Basic Documents*. National CDS contact officers and other authorised persons will have access to all CDS data, including DCDs via the website and other means. Authorised CDS persons will have access to data from the DCDs needed for the purpose of implementing the CDS.
2. All data concerning the landing and trade details of individual companies shall be aggregated, or encrypted, as appropriate, to protect the confidentiality of such information before it is made available to working groups of the Commission or Scientific Committee.

Non-Contracting Parties

3. Non-Contracting Parties shall be given only limited access to data in order to participate in the CDS. Further access shall not be provided and password-protected access and other precautions shall be taken as appropriate. Non-Contracting Parties should advise the Secretariat of their national CDS contact point(s) before any access to CDS information is granted.

2.40 At last year's meeting the Commission agreed that the Scientific Committee and its subsidiary bodies needed access to the CDS data and noted that the present Rules for Access and Use of CCAMLR Data may not be suitable. The Scientific Committee and SCOI were requested to provide advice to the Commission at CCAMLR-XIX about proposed Rules for Access to CDS Data.

2.41 The Committee did not have advice on the matter from the Scientific Committee which will be submitted directly to the Commission as part of the Scientific Committee's report.

2.42 It was agreed that the required Rules for Access to CDS Data for the Scientific Committee should be based on the same principles as the abovementioned rules for Contracting and non-Contracting Parties.

2.43 The Committee recommended that in considering the required Rules for Access of the Scientific Committee to CDS Data, the Commission should take into account objectives of the data use (e.g. stock assessment, evaluation of impact of IUU fishing on particular stocks), conditions for its release (e.g. originators of data be requested to give permission for the release of data, the use of data is to be restricted to the preparation of papers for use within CCAMLR etc.) and its format (e.g. summary catch data by fisheries, countries and month; total accumulated catch for the whole season in the Convention Area etc.).

Cooperation with Non-Contracting Parties

2.44 The Committee noted the correspondence between the Chair of the Commission to the following non-Contracting Parties which have not acceded to CCAMLR: Belize, China, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Panama, Portugal, Singapore, Seychelles, Taiwan, Thailand and Vanuatu inviting those States to cooperate with CCAMLR in the implementation of the CDS. All these non-Contracting Parties were subsequently advised that the CDS had entered into force on 7 May 2000 for all Contracting Parties (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/17, paragraphs 65 and 66). The Committee considered the FAO statistics for *Dissostichus* spp. trade to Members and requested the Secretariat correspond also with Bolivia, Canada and Honduras.

2.45 The Committee also noted correspondence between the Chair of the Commission and the UK Overseas Territory of Cayman Islands and Denmark on behalf of the Faroe Islands.

2.46 The Committee noted that the Secretariat had corresponded with Belize as a result of the sightings referred to above (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/24, paragraph 26). The Secretariat informed the Committee that as a result, a cooperative arrangement had been established between CCAMLR and the International Merchant Marine Registry of Belize (IMMARBE).

2.47 The Committee noted the correspondence with Panama (SCOI-00/8) in which Panama indicated that it did not issue fishing licences either for the CCAMLR Convention Area or for harvesting *Dissostichus* spp. Panama noted that until recently it had authorised fishing for this resource under other names (e.g. *Merluza negra*) but that this was no longer the case. Although Panama's legislation required its vessels to be licensed to fish in international waters, there were some Panamanian-flagged vessels without fishing licences which were licensed only to 'sail'. The Committee welcomed receiving information from Panama and recommended to the Commission that it again request the Secretariat to write to Panama conveying information, in particular, about reports of possible IUU fishing by Panama's vessels.

2.48 Panama also advised that the list of its vessels licensed to fish in international waters could be provided upon request. The Committee requested that the list be obtained and placed on the CCAMLR website for the information of Members.

2.49 Australia advised the Committee on several significant diplomatic demarches it had undertaken with Mauritius, Vanuatu and Namibia following last year's meeting (SCOI-00/10). The demarches had conveyed information on the CDS and urged that these States accede to the Convention.

2.50 The Committee noted that Namibia was no longer a non-Contracting Party and welcomed its accession to the Convention.

2.51 Australia informed the Committee that as Depositary it could act as coordinator for future diplomatic demarches to States to accede to CCAMLR. The Committee recommended to the Commission that all Members be encouraged to continue the practice of making diplomatic demarches to such States encouraging them to join CCAMLR in its effort to eliminate IUU fishing in the Convention Area, and to the extent possible, to contact Australia in respect of such activities.

2.52 Australia also advised that diplomatic discussions had taken place with Portugal concerning its interest in fishing in the Convention Area.

2.53 The Committee noted information about the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO) efforts to contact its non-Contracting Parties (SCOI-00/7).

Implementation of Other Measures aimed at the Elimination of IUU Fishing

Collection of Landing and Trade Statistics for *Dissostichus* spp.

2.54 The Committee welcomed Namibia's efforts to convey information about landings of *Dissostichus* spp. in Walvis Bay (SCOI-00/9). The information indicated that the following vessels had unloaded a total of 811 tonnes of *Dissostichus* spp. during 1999: *Myra Q*, *Arbumasa XXV*, *The Valiant* and *Acechador*. Namibia reported that during 2000 the following vessels had unloaded a total of 458.9 tonnes of *Dissostichus* spp. at Walvis Bay: *The Valiant*, *Isla Santa Clara*, *Polar* and *Isla Camila*.

2.55 Members agreed to investigate the information conveyed by Namibia. After initial inquiries the European Community confirmed that the *Acechador*, which was a surface longliner registered on the European Community register (VI-510073), had been licensed to catch swordfish during the period July to December 1999 in international waters outside the Convention Area. The vessel was required to maintain a logbook and record catches by area and to report periodically to European Community authorities. Although its log recorded that it was not in port at the time reported by Namibia, the European Community undertook to complete further investigations using VMS data. All reported catches of the vessel were swordfish and tuna species. The *Polar* was not an European Community vessel. Contrary to the information provided by Namibia, none of the vessels indicated in its report, with the exception of the *Acechador*, were registered in Spanish ports. The Committee noted that it was important that information about IUU activity be accurate, clear and provided in due time. With respect to the Chilean vessels, *Isla Santa Clara* and *Isla Camila*, the Committee welcomed Chile's advice that the recent introduction of VMS had overcome such problems.

2.56 The Committee congratulated Namibia on the implementation of the CDS which had led to the effective shutting down of Walvis Bay as a port for IUU fishing activity within the Convention Area.

2.57 With regard to the information conveyed by Mauritius referred to above (SCOI-00/27), the Committee noted the report mentioned port visits by the following vessels: *Vieirasa Doce* (Argentina), *Austral* and *Croix du Sud* (France), *Bonanza 707* (Republic of Korea) and *Viarsa I* (Uruguay). Argentina noted that its vessel was not licensed to fish in the Convention Area and it would investigate whether it was licensed to fish in international waters. France noted that its vessels had called at Mauritius to refuel only and no fish had been landed. The Republic of Korea noted that its vessel was licensed to fish outside the Convention Area and in the case of *Dissostichus* spp. catches, all relevant CDS documents had been submitted to the Secretariat. Australia queried why the unloading of *Dissostichus* spp. from its vessel *Southern Champion* was not mentioned, given that Mauritian port officials were present, noting that this had been accompanied by a validated DCD. Uruguay also noted that its vessel had been authorised to land *Dissostichus* spp. with a validated DCD. The Committee welcomed the news that Uruguay had extended the use of VMS to all its vessels, including to those operating outside the Convention Area.

2.58 The Committee expressed its particular concerns about any possible IUU fishing activity by vessels flagged to Member States and requested that all information provided on

landings be submitted in the standard format as agreed at last year's meeting (CCAMLR-XVIII, paragraph 2.35).

2.59 The Committee viewed the information from Mauritius about the level of activity as very serious and recommended that the Secretariat write to Mauritius requesting clarification of some of the information and enquiring why Mauritius appeared to be continuing to accept landings of *Dissostichus* spp. without validated DCDs from vessels declaring catch from within the Convention Area.

2.60 Canada had also supplied trade statistics. As a major importer of *Dissostichus* spp. it was agreed that representations should be made to the Canadian Government concerning the implementation of the CDS. It was noted that many of the countries listed in the trade statistics provided by Canada and in landings information provided by Namibia and Mauritius, may not be aware of the CDS. The Committee requested the Secretariat to correspond with these countries on behalf of the Commission with information about the CDS and recommended the Commission note the Resolution adopted at the Special Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (SATCM-XII) urging Parties to the Treaty which are not Contracting Parties to CCAMLR to implement the CDS (SCOI-00/23).

CCAMLR Vessel Database

2.61 The Committee welcomed the database the Secretariat maintained on vessels licensed to fish in the Convention Area and noted that it was particularly useful for Members who sought information from time to time relating to requests for reflagging or licensing. Members were encouraged to submit information and photographs of their fishing vessels to the Secretariat. The Committee requested the Secretariat, in cooperation with Members, to collect available information, including from the IMO/Lloyds Register, on vessels which were reportedly active in the Convention Area. Information needed to be brought to the attention of Members for verification where possible. All information was to be placed on the password-protected page of the CCAMLR website with an indication as to whether it had been verified. The Committee recommended to the Standing Committee on Administration and Finance (SCAF) that provision be made for the modest financial resources involved in obtaining Internet access to the IMO/Lloyds Register.

2.62 In its discussion on possible additional measures to combat IUU fishing, SCOI emphasised the importance of cooperation and exchange of current information between Members.

2.63 SCOI recommended to the Commission that Members be requested to provide the Secretariat with the name and contact points of the national fisheries monitoring control and surveillance authority to assist such exchanges, especially where rapid responses were needed to deal with a possible IUU, or other fisheries enforcement, incident. This information would be conveyed to all Parties, and be posted on the CCAMLR website. Parties were also requested to advise the Secretariat promptly of any changes to their contact points.

Additional Measures

2.64 The Committee considered the proposal from Norway that additional measures be adopted to counteract the activities of those non-Contracting Parties involved in IUU fishing (SCOI-00/6 and 00/22). Norway recalled its experience in declining to license vessels for fishing in its EEZ where that vessel had previously taken part in IUU activity. Norway proposed that an addition be made to Conservation Measure 118/XVII to the effect that Members would be required to avoid flagging a vessel or issuing it a licence to fish in waters within areas of national jurisdiction where the vessel in question had been prohibited from landing or transshipping fish pursuant to paragraphs 5 and 6 of the measure.

2.65 Many Members of the Committee supported the proposal noting it was a welcome initiative inspired by the FAO Compliance Agreement which would enhance the credibility of CCAMLR Members. Other Members expressed serious reservations given that the proposal had been made in other fora (e.g. NAFO) and encountered difficulties, and felt that until those difficulties were resolved it was not appropriate for CCAMLR Members to adopt such a measure. The Committee noted the support for the proposal but also the reservations made to it, and encouraged Norway to develop the proposal further in consultation with others.

OPERATION OF THE SYSTEM OF INSPECTION AND COMPLIANCE WITH CONSERVATION MEASURES

Implementation of Conservation Measures in the 1999/2000 Season

3.1 The Committee reviewed information summarised by the Secretariat on conservation measures related to fisheries management and reporting data (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/5 Rev. 1) and on the implementation of measures related to compliance and enforcement (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/24).

3.2 All Members notified the Secretariat of vessels licensed to fish in the Convention Area in accordance with Conservation Measure 118/XVII. The list of licensed vessels had been made available to Members on the CCAMLR website. The list of vessels licensed to fish during the 2000/01 season was contained in CCAMLR-XIX/BG/24.

3.3 There were no reports from Members on inspections of their vessels in their ports undertaken under Conservation Measure 119/XVII. However, Argentina submitted three reports of port inspections carried out by Argentine-designated CCAMLR inspectors of their vessels *Cristal Marino* and *Kinsho Maru* which had been sighted by UK-designated CCAMLR inspectors within the Convention Area (reported in SCOI-00/3) (see paragraph 3.16).

3.4 New Zealand reported an inspection in Wellington of the krill fishing vessel *Chiyo Maru No. 3* (Japan). The vessel was found to be complying with CCAMLR conservation measures.

3.5 There were five port inspections undertaken in accordance with Conservation Measure 147/XVII (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/24). Four were reported by Uruguay and one by the UK. The vessels were from Bolivia, Honduras, New Zealand, Belize and the Republic of Korea. All vessels inspected by Uruguay had *Dissostichus* spp. on board. Two vessels (flagged by Belize and New Zealand) inspected after the CDS became effective, were refused to land their catch as no DCDs were on board. New Zealand noted that the vessel *Polar*

Viking had been sold and had unsuccessfully sought reflagging to Norway when departing from New Zealand. The vessel had no authorisation to fish and New Zealand had accordingly declined to issue it a DCD. New Zealand fully supported the decisions of Uruguay in declining to permit this vessel to land the *Dissostichus* spp.

3.6 Chile, France and Ukraine submitted their reports on the implementation of VMS in accordance with Conservation Measure 148/XVII. Chile reported that it had implemented VMS (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/13; SCOI-00/25). Uruguay also reported that VMS is being applied during the whole year to its longliners operating both inside and outside the Convention Area. Ukraine will implement VMS by 31 December 2000. France confirmed that it had implemented VMS since the beginning of the year. Russia advised that all its vessels fishing for finfish and krill in the Convention Area will be equipped with VMS starting with the 2000/01 season. The Committee welcomed this information.

3.7 Disruption to VMS monitoring during the 1999/2000 season occurred on three vessels flagged by Australia, Republic of Korea and the UK. Reports had been received and placed on the CCAMLR website.

3.8 The Committee took into account the advice of the Chair of the Scientific Committee on the implementation of a number of fisheries-related conservation measures, in particular, of Conservation Measure 29/XVI (SC-CAMLR-XIX, Annex 5, paragraphs 7.51 to 7.60 and Tables 53 and 54). The Committee noted that this year overall compliance with Conservation Measure 29/XVI was slightly improved in Subarea 48.3, slightly poorer in Subareas 58.6 and 58.7, poor in Division 58.4.4 and complete in Subarea 88.1.

3.9 The Committee noted with concern the information provided to the Scientific Committee (SC-CAMLR-XIX, Annex 5; SCOI-00/24) which reported that over the last two years vessels which had not complied with the streamer line requirements included *Argos Helena*, *Eldfisk*, *Illa de Rua*, *Isla Gorriti*, *Lyn*, *Jacqueline*, *Magallanes III*, *No. 1 Moresko* and *Tierra del Fuego*. Three vessels (*Isla Sofía*, *Isla Camila* and *Jacqueline*) had never complied with the requirement to discharge offal on the opposite side to where the line was hauled. Several vessels (*Eldfisk*, *Isla Camila*, *Isla Gorriti*, *Magallanes III*, *No. 1 Moresko* and *Tierra del Fuego*) had fished for at least the last two seasons without complying with the night-time setting requirement. No vessels using the Spanish longline system were complying with the line-weighting requirements. Three vessels, which first entered the longline fishery in the Convention Area in 2000, failed to comply with two or more elements of the conservation measures (see Members' comments in paragraphs 4.1 to 4.7).

3.10 The Committee urged all Members to ensure compliance with Conservation Measure 29/XVI. Noting the concerns raised by the Scientific Committee concerning the continuing failure of authorised vessels in the *Dissostichus* spp. fishery to comply with all provisions of Conservation Measure 29/XVI, the Committee recommended that the Commission remind Members that before they authorise vessels under Conservation Measure 119/XVII, they should ensure that those vessels are able to comply with Conservation Measure 29/XVI, and withhold authorisation unless compliance can be demonstrated.

3.11 The Chair noted the Scientific Committee advice that although 85% of vessels retained or incinerated all plastic packaging bands in accordance with Conservation Measure 63/XV, four vessels (*Isla Sofía*, *Magallanes III*, *Aquatic Pioneer* and *Eldfisk*) used and/or disposed of packaging in contravention of this conservation measure and MARPOL 73/78.

3.12 The Committee reviewed information on the implementation of fisheries data reporting requirements reported in CCAMLR-XIX/BG/5 Rev. 1 and requested the Secretariat to continue to provide quantitative data. In particular, the Committee considered compliance with the requirement in Conservation Measure 182/XVIII for a prescribed number of research hauls to be undertaken once a catch limit of 10 tonnes (or 10 hauls) was reached in any small-scale research unit (SSRU). Vessels from three Members had triggered this requirement. No data had been received in respect of research hauls conducted by South African vessels.

3.13 The Committee expressed concern that of the catch and effort reports required, approximately half had been submitted after the deadlines (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/5 Rev. 1, Figures 1 and 2 and accompanying text) and included late reporting of some data from vessels from Chile, Republic of Korea, Japan, Poland, South Africa, Spain, UK, Ukraine and Uruguay.

3.14 The Committee recommended that the Commission remind Members of the necessity to submit catch and effort reports on time. Late submission could affect closing dates for fisheries calculated by the Secretariat and lead to overshooting of established catch limits.

3.15 The Committee noted Chile's proposal to modify a related fisheries data reporting system under Conservation Measures 40/X, 51/XII, 121/XVI, 122/XVI and 182/XVIII (CCAMLR-XIX/19). The Committee requested the Scientific Committee to consider this proposal and report further at the Commission meeting.

Inspections Undertaken in the 1999/2000 Season

3.16 A summary of inspectors' reports undertaken in the 1999/2000 season follows:

CCAMLR Inspector Designated by	Inspection Details				Comments of Inspectors
	Vessel Name	Flag State of Vessel	Date	Area/ Subarea/ Division	
UK	<i>Cristal Marino</i>	Argentina	28/11/99	48.3	Attempted and refused inspection.
UK	<i>Kinsho Maru</i>	Argentina	19/1/00	48.3	Attempted and refused inspection.
UK	<i>Cristal Marino</i>	Argentina	21/1/00	48.3	Attempted and refused inspection.
Chile	<i>Chiyo Maru No. 5</i>	Japan	23/2/00	48.1	Avoided inspection.
UK	<i>Isla Santa Clara</i>	Chile	6/5/00	48.3	In general, compliance with conservation measures was found to be satisfactory for all six vessels.
UK	<i>Argos Helena</i>	UK	6/7/00	48.3	
UK	<i>Koyo Maru 8</i>	Japan	3/7/00	48.3	
UK	<i>Ibsa Quinto</i>	Spain	2/7/00	48.3	
UK	<i>Jacqueline</i>	UK	1/7/00	48.3	
UK	<i>Faro de Hercules</i>	Chile	30/6/00	48.3	

3.17 Argentina referred to the UK letter of 17 October 2000 to the Executive Secretary (SCOI-00/18) and stated:

'Since this letter was received by our Delegation shortly before departure to Hobart, we reserve our right to further widely reply at a later stage after the end of this CCAMLR meeting. However, at this stage, our Delegation wishes to

comment briefly and on a preliminary basis on some of the points raised in the UK letter and on other aspects related to the issue as well.

The proceedings against the *Cristal Marino* were duly and timely channelled, despite the awkward situation deriving from the fact that crystal-clear evidence proved that the UK vessel *Criscilla* has been engaged at the time in an attempt to carry out an inspection in breach of the Convention rules and of the System of Inspection as well. The explanation given in the UK note in order to seek some justification of the reason that the *Criscilla* was not carrying the CCAMLR inspection pennant is absolutely unconvincing. Furthermore, reference in the British letter to the internationally recognised inspection pennant mounted on both sides of the UK vessel makes the explanation even harder to understand. In addition, reference to the British vessel as a patrol vessel is irrelevant and misleading.

The lack of the CCAMLR inspection pennant should not be trivialised. On the contrary, the CCAMLR pennant provides for trust in the scheme to all parties involved, including inspectors and inspected as well.

The fact that the *Cristal Marino* was sanctioned because of having infringed CCAMLR conservation measures should not, at any time, divert our attention from the fact that an infringement of the Convention, and international law as well, was in this case committed by a State-owned vessel.

Unfortunately, the situation described is not at all new. Let us recall the incident concerning the Chilean-flagged vessel *Antonio Lorenzo* (paragraph 13.6 and related of CCAMLR-XVI and paragraphs 1.73 and 1.74 of SCOI 1996), when the CCAMLR System of Inspection was misused in order to perform, immediately after, a unilateral inspection to the vessel. In the case of the *Cristal Marino* a frustrated attempt at a unilateral inspection was later referred as a frustrated attempt of a CCAMLR inspection. Such situations certainly do not contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention since unilateral actions erode those objectives.'

3.18 The UK noted that its vessel was displaying an international pennant and that this was consistent with the drawing in the recent edition of the *CCAMLR Inspectors Manual*. The Committee noted that this was unfortunately a misprint and that CCAMLR pennants supplied by the Secretariat contained the CCAMLR insignia and were distinguishable from the international pennant.

3.19 The Committee expressed its concern about any information which could indicate that a Member's vessel had refused to accept a legitimate inspection under the CCAMLR System of Inspection, noting that this was a fundamental principle of the Convention. The Committee noted that it was incumbent on all Members seeking to undertake at-sea inspections to ensure they complied in full with all requirements of the CCAMLR System of Inspection.

Actions of Flag States in respect of Inspections Undertaken

3.20 The Committee welcomed information conveyed by Argentina on investigations related to reports submitted by CCAMLR inspectors designated by the UK in respect of its vessels (paragraph 3.16; SCOI-00/3).

3.21 Argentina noted that its port inspections by an Argentine-designated CCAMLR inspector, indicated that the vessels had presumably been engaged in IUU activities within the Convention Area. After the inspections Argentina had immediately instituted legal proceedings against the vessel *Cristal Marino* and had since imposed sanctions.

3.22 Argentina also advised that the *Cristal Marino* had been fined US\$50 000 and suspended from fishing for 60 days. The second incident had resulted in a US\$150 000 fine and a 67-day suspension. Argentina also provided advice on sanctions imposed on the vessel *Isla Guamblin*. Proceedings against the *Kinsho Maru* are under way. The Committee welcomed this information from Argentina.

3.23 Argentina noted that in some cases the information in SCOI-00/24 conflicted with inspection reports relating to streamer lines for the *Isla Santa Clara*, *Argos Helena*, *Ibsa Quinto* and *Jacqueline*. Argentina noted that it was difficult to take legal action against vessels when information relating to compliance was inconsistent.

3.24 Japan advised that investigations were continuing regarding the *Chiyo Maru No. 5*, although preliminary results showed that the vessel was not in contravention of CCAMLR conservation measures. The vessel had carried a scientific observer on board in accordance with the Scheme of International Scientific Observation. Chile reiterated that there was no presumption of contravention of CCAMLR conservation measures but the alleged lack of compliance with the CCAMLR System of Inspection deserved the continued attention given to the case by the Japanese authorities.

3.25 New Zealand advised that proceedings were outstanding against two vessels which had not completed all research hauls in Subarea 88.1 in light of weather and fuel restrictions (SCOI-00/11). It also advised that the *Polar Viking* was no longer on the New Zealand register and had no authorisation to fish.

3.26 Chile informed the Committee about the action it had taken against vessels involved in infringements of CCAMLR conservation measures reported by inspections undertaken nationally (CCAMLR-XIX/BG/11). The paper contained details of the court proceedings initiated over the period 1992 to July 2000 with respect to six vessels.

3.27 South Africa noted that in respect of its EEZ around Prince Edward and Marion Islands it voluntarily submitted fine-scale data and observer data, and required compliance with CCAMLR conservation measures, including Conservation Measure 29/XVI.

3.28 South Africa had also implemented VMS from the beginning of the fishery and had also collected VMS information from vessels not under the South African flag. It also continued to exercise Port State controls, including undertaking inspections since 1997 of *D. eleginoides* vessels. At least two prosecutions are presently under way and South Africa has been cooperating with a number of parties in ensuring action against vessels participating in IUU operations.

3.29 The Committee thanked all Members for the information provided and emphasised the importance of conveying the information to the Commission.

Improvements to the System of Inspection

3.30 The Committee noted the importance of inspection reports being limited to recording acts, findings and, where required, inspectors' opinions. The Committee did not receive any other proposals for improvements to the System of Inspection but recommended that the item remain on the Committee's agenda for future years.

OPERATION OF THE SCHEME OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATION

Observations Undertaken in the 1999/2000 Season

4.1 The Committee received advice from the Chair of the Scientific Committee about the implementation of the scheme. The Committee noted that:

- (i) the quality and timing of the submissions of observer reports and logbooks had continued to improve;
- (ii) compliance with Conservation Measure 29/XVI continues to be low, especially in relation to offal discharge, night setting and streamer lines (see also paragraph 3.8); and
- (iii) although only a small number of sightings of fishing vessels were reported, this task should be maintained and a standard form for recording sightings should be developed (see paragraph 2.9).

4.2 A summary of observation programs undertaken in 1999/2000 was provided in SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/18. In total, international scientific observers were deployed on board 20 longliners, seven trawl vessels fishing for finfish and one krill fishing vessel.

4.3 The Committee noted that all but two longliners engaged in exploratory fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. had CCAMLR international scientific observers on board in accordance with Conservation Measure 182/XVIII. The two vessels without international scientific observers on board were French longliners which had fished for only a short period in the Convention Area but outside the French EEZ around the Kerguelen Islands.

4.4 France advised that in the circumstances it had not been in a position to conclude the necessary bilateral arrangement in order to have international observers on board. France noted that national scientific observers were on board these vessels for the whole duration of the trips and that all information, as specified by the scheme, was collected and submitted to the Secretariat. The Committee noted that nonetheless, an absence of international observers on board these two French longliners for even a short period amounted to non-compliance with Conservation Measure 182/XVIII.

4.5 Chile and the European Community noted that there were contradictions between inspectors' reports and observers' reports relating to compliance with Conservation

Measure 29/XVI. The Republic of Korea noted that the report of the inspection of *No. 1 Moresko* positively evaluated the vessel's compliance with Conservation Measure 29/XVI and that the evaluation contradicted information presented in the WG-FSA report (SC-CAMLR-XIX, Annex 5).

4.6 The Committee noted that discrepancies between reports of observers and inspectors were likely due to the 'snap shot' of vessels' compliance observed during the inspection, compared to the data from observers relating to the entire trips for those vessels.

4.7 The Committee noted with satisfaction that for the second time international scientific observers had been deployed on board a krill fishing vessel and a scientific observer designated by the USA had conducted observations on board the Japanese vessel *Chiyo Maru No. 5*. Concern was noted about the lack of access of this observer to the fishing deck and the factory area.

Improvements to the Scheme

4.8 The Committee recalled the advice it had received in previous years from the Scientific Committee that it was highly desirable to have international scientific observers working on board all krill fishing vessels. The Committee noted the Chair of the Scientific Committee's advice that Members should consider deploying two observers on each vessel in all fisheries.

4.9 The Committee recommended to the Commission that the collection by scientific observers of factual data on sightings of fishing vessels should be continued. The Committee recommended that a standard form for reporting such data, developed by the Scientific Committee, be adopted. Members agreed to retain the agenda item for future meetings.

REVIEW OF SCOI WORKING ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 The Committee recalled the Commission's decision in 1998 in light of the significant increase in the number of issues dealt with by SCOI to re-examine its terms of reference and operation. Building on the Secretariat's paper submitted last year (CCAMLR-XVIII/19), the European Community conveyed an analysis of the existing working arrangement (CCAMLR-XIX/22), and proposed that SCOI be disbanded and replaced with a new Standing Committee on the Control of Fishing.

5.2 The main objective would be to reorganise the work of SCOI so that it would in future focus on aspects of compliance and control of activities that undermine the effectiveness of conservation measures, such as IUU fishing. This would involve new terms of reference for the new standing committee. The paper proposed that the new committee would take more time over its deliberations than is currently scheduled for SCOI, and would therefore, to a certain extent, have to run parallel with SCAF during the first week of the meeting. The European Community noted that the new committee could contribute to a reduction in the discussion of some items at the Commission level by having a clear mandate to propose conservation measures.

5.3 The paper also suggested raising the status of the current discussions on conservation measures from an ad hoc group to a standing committee. Although some Members recognised merit in this idea, others noted that the functions of the ad hoc group were among the most important of the Commission, and its composition and leadership would vary from year to year. Further they felt its work may not entirely lend itself to a permanent committee. There were also reservations about adding an additional layer of decision-making to the CCAMLR system.

5.4 The Committee discussed the proposal relating to SCOI and the general recognition that SCOI had developed wider responsibilities than were reflected in its current terms of reference and considered both administrative and substantive issues relating to the European Community proposal.

5.5 At the administrative level there were concerns about possible additional costs, and about the problems for delegations in attending both SCOI and SCAF meetings if these were held in parallel. There would also be an additional resource implication for the Secretariat in providing an additional room for meetings.

5.6 There were reservations about placing too much emphasis on the management of fisheries at the expense of the wider objectives of the Convention, including issues relating to the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources.

5.7 Some Members felt that the proposal would not resolve the main problem of the limited time available for various meetings during the annual sessions of CCAMLR.

5.8 The Committee was not opposed to the proposal for modification of the terms of reference (Appendix V), though it was noted that this might need some close examination and recommended that the Commission consider the proposal further.

5.9 The Committee noted that in accordance with the decisions from last year, the Secretariat had implemented recommendations relating to the improvement of Members' reporting obligations and circulation of the reports concerned. Guidelines relating to the implementation of the CDS were circulated in COMM CIRC 99/111 of 24 November 1999. Guidelines for the submission of and access to other compliance and enforcement-related information were circulated in COMM CIRC 99/114 of 21 December 1999. These guidelines were available to the Committee in CCAMLR-XIX/BG/23.

5.10 The Secretariat noted it had received comments from some Members concerning the new system of reporting and further improvements had been made. Members were now notified when new information was received and placed on the CCAMLR website. Members were also notified by email of all material which would otherwise be circulated to Members by mail or fax in accordance with established deadlines (e.g. reports of inspection, reports on sightings of vessels, reports on disruption in VMS monitoring of vessels etc.).

5.11 Concern was expressed that Members Activities Reports placed on the website were not being translated. The Committee agreed that these should be translated as it provided important information for Members during the intersessional period and forthcoming year. It also agreed that the reports should immediately be put on the website in the language in which they were received. Translations could be put on as soon as they were available. The Committee recommended to SCAF that it make provision in the budget for the translation of at least the first two pages of Members' reports.

ADVICE TO SCAF

6.1 The Committee agreed that the present level of support to the CDS developed by the Secretariat should be sustained and enhanced.

6.2 It also requested SCAF to provide modest resources for the Secretariat to improve the CCAMLR Vessel Database by using all available sources of information, including through Internet access to the Lloyd's Register database (paragraph 2.61).

6.3 The Committee also recommended to SCAF that it make provision in the budget for the translation of at least the first two pages of Members' reports (paragraph 5.11).

ADVICE TO THE COMMISSION

7.1 The Committee made the following recommendations that the Commission:

- (i) In relation to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the Convention Area:
 - (a) express support for the ongoing work of FAO, ILO and IMO on issues relating to the safety and welfare of the crews of fishing vessels (paragraph 2.11);
 - (b) endorse the idea that Members consider developing further cooperative surveillance arrangements to assist Members to take effective action in respect of activities which undermined the Convention (paragraph 2.16);
 - (c) note the importance of concluding the work of the FAO Technical Consultation on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and encourage all Members to participate in the work with a view to ensuring that a comprehensive and integrated approach be adopted globally to combat IUU fishing (paragraph 2.19); and
 - (d) continue to reinforce its efforts to eliminate IUU fishing in the Convention Area (paragraph 2.21).
- (ii) In relation to the CDS:
 - (a) urge those Parties and non-Contracting Parties which had not yet implemented the CDS to do so as soon as possible (paragraph 2.23);
 - (b) accord priority to further review of the operation of the CDS (paragraph 2.34);
 - (c) adopt the following (paragraph 2.35):
 - draft amendments to Conservation Measure 170/XVIII and the Explanatory Memorandum (Appendix III);
 - Draft Resolution 'Implementation by Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties' (Appendix IV); and

- Draft Resolution ‘Use of Ports not Implementing the CDS’ (Appendix IV).
- (d) Give further consideration to the following (paragraph 2.36):
- Draft Resolution/Conservation Measure ‘Sale of Seized or Confiscated *Dissostichus* spp.’ (Appendix IV); and
 - Draft Conservation Measure ‘Application of VMS’ (Appendix IV).
- (e) adopt the Rules for Access to CDS Data as contained in paragraph 2.39; and
- (f) in considering the required Rules for Access of the Scientific Committee to CDS Data, take into account the objectives of data use, conditions for its release and its format (paragraph 2.43).
- (iii) In relation to implementation of other measures aimed at the elimination of IUU fishing:
- (a) encourage all Members to continue the practice of making diplomatic demarches to States which had not acceded to CCAMLR, to join CCAMLR in its efforts to eliminate IUU fishing in the Convention Area, and to the extent possible, contact Australia in respect of such activities (paragraph 2.51);
- (b) note the Resolution adopted at the SATCM-XII urging Parties to the Treaty which are not Contracting Parties to CCAMLR to implement the CDS (paragraph 2.60); and
- (c) request Members to provide the Secretariat with names and contact points of the national fisheries monitoring control and surveillance authority to assist exchanges, especially where rapid responses were needed to deal with a possible IUU, or other fisheries enforcement, incident (paragraph 2.63).
- (iv) In relation to operation of the system of inspection and compliance with conservation measures:
- (a) remind Members that before they authorise vessels under Conservation Measure 119/XVII they should ensure that those vessels are able to comply with Conservation Measure 29/XVI, and withhold authorisation unless compliance can be demonstrated (paragraph 3.10); and
- (b) remind Members of the necessity to submit catch and effort reports on time (paragraph 3.14).
- (v) In relation to operation of the Scheme of International Scientific Observation:
- (a) continue the requirement for the collection by scientific observers of factual data on sightings of fishing vessels (paragraph 4.9).
- (vi) In relation to review of SCOI working arrangements:

- (a) consider the proposal (Appendix V) further (paragraph 5.8).

CHAIR OF THE COMMITTEE AND ELECTION OF VICE-CHAIR

8.1 The Committee confirmed its election of Dr Nion as Chair for the next two years taking effect from the end of CCAMLR-XIX.

OTHER BUSINESS

9.1 The Chair reminded all Members and observers of the necessity for information provided to SCOI and about its deliberations to be handled appropriately, in view of the sensitivity of the matters involved.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSE OF THE MEETING

10.1 The Report of SCOI was adopted and the meeting closed.

AGENDA

Standing Committee on Observation and Inspection (SCOI)
(Hobart, Australia, 23 to 27 October 2000)

1. Opening of Meeting
2. Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in the Convention Area
 - (i) Information provided by Members in accordance with Articles X and XXII of the Convention and the System of Inspection
 - (ii) Operation of the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp.
 - (iii) Cooperation with Non-Contracting Parties
 - (iv) Implementation of Other Measures aimed at the Elimination of IUU Fishing
 - (a) Collection of Landing and Trade Statistics for *Dissostichus* spp.
 - (b) CCAMLR Vessel Register
 - (c) Additional Measures
 - (v) Advice to the Commission
3. Operation of the System of Inspection and Compliance with Conservation Measures
 - (i) Implementation of Conservation Measures in the 1999/2000 Season
 - (ii) Inspections Undertaken in the 1999/2000 Season
 - (iii) Actions of Flag States in respect of Inspections Undertaken
 - (iv) Improvements to the System of Inspection
 - (v) Advice to the Commission
4. Operation of the Scheme of International Scientific Observation
 - (i) Observations Undertaken in 1999/2000 Season
 - (ii) Improvements to the Scheme
 - (iii) Advice to the Commission
5. Review of SCOI Working Arrangements
6. Advice to SCAF
7. Other Business
8. Chair of the Committee and Election of Vice-Chair
9. Adoption of the Report
10. Close of Meeting.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Standing Committee on Observation and Inspection (SCOI)
(Hobart, Australia, 23 to 27 October 2000)

SCOI-00/1	Provisional Agenda
SCOI-00/2	List of Documents
SCOI-00/3	Reports of CCAMLR inspectors submitted in accordance with the CCAMLR System of Inspection for 1999/2000
SCOI-00/4	Deployment of UK-designated CCAMLR inspectors and observers during the 1999/2000 fishing season Submitted by the United Kingdom
SCOI-00/5	Report of port inspection on <i>Chiyo Maru No. 3</i> (JQDO) New Zealand
SCOI-00/6	Additional measure proposed by Norway to counteract IUU fishing activities
SCOI-00/7	Non-Contracting Party (NCP) activity in the NAFO Regulatory Area
SCOI-00/8	Advice from Panama in respect of fishing for <i>Dissostichus</i> spp.
SCOI-00/9	Information on landings of <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. in ports of Namibia
SCOI-00/10	Significant Diplomatic Demarches Extract from Report of Member's Activities in the Convention Area, 1999/2000 (Australia)
SCOI-00/11	Inspection and surveillance activities, New Zealand Extract from Report of Member's Activities in the Convention Area, 1999/2000 (New Zealand)
SCOI-00/12	Efectivización de las Medidas de Conservación de CCRVMA por Uruguay
SCOI-00/13	Report on informal discussions on the CCAMLR Catch Documentation Scheme for Toothfish Jointly submitted by the Delegations of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, Japan, Republic of Korea, South Africa and USA

SCOI-00/14	Trade data for <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. (Extract from WG-FSA-00/6) Secretariat
SCOI-00/15	Mauritius: Indian Ocean haven for pirate fishing vessels Submitted by New Zealand
SCOI-00/15 Supplement	Mauritius: Indian Ocean haven for pirate fishing vessels Submitted by New Zealand
SCOI-00/16	Vessel database Delegation of New Zealand
SCOI-00/17	On the sinking of the longliner <i>Amur</i> Secretariat
SCOI-00/18	System of Inspection – infringements by Argentine-flagged vessels (A letter from the UK as distributed to Members in COMM CIRC 00/66 of 18 October 2000)
SCOI-00/19	Patagonian toothfish import control program Delegation of the USA
SCOI-00/20	Toothfish import monitoring program Delegation of the USA
SCOI-00/21	Note on CCAMLR Catch Documentation Scheme Delegation of the United Kingdom
SCOI-00/22 Rev. 1	Flagging and licensing of non-Contracting Party vessels Delegation of Norway
SCOI-00/23	Resolution X (2000) adopted at SATCM-XII
SCOI-00/24	Agenda Item 3(i) Compliance with Conservation Measures Extract from the report of the 2000 Meeting of WG-FSA (SC-CAMLR-XIX/4)
SCOI-00/25	Summary: Chilean vessel monitoring system implementation
SCOI-00/26	Report of SCOI Working Group on Proposed Catch Documentation Scheme Modifications
SCOI-00/27	Information on the transshipment of Patagonian toothfish at Port Louis Harbour, Mauritius Secretariat
SCOI-00/28	Inspections undertaken in the 1999/2000 season Argentina

Other Documents

SCOI-99/5	On the establishment of a CCAMLR vessel register Secretariat
CCAMLR-XIX/19	Deadlines set by CCAMLR for the submission of information by Member countries Delegation of Chile
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/5 Rev. 1	Implementation of conservation measures in 1999/2000 Secretariat
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/8	Review of Members comments and observations on the implementation and operation of the Catch Documentation Scheme for <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. Secretariat
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/11	Report about court's process in Chile for infraction CCAMLR measures at July 2000 Delegation of Chile
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/12	Informe del observador de la CCRVMA a la conferencia internacional sobre monitoreo, control y vigilancia pesquera Observador de la CCRVMA (V. Carvajal, Chile)
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/13	Sistema de posicionamiento automatico de naves pesqueras y de investigacion pesquera Delegación de Chile
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/16	Aplicación en Chile de la Medida de Conservación 170/XVIII de la CCRVMA Delegación de Chile
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/17	Implementation and operation of the Catch Documentation Scheme Secretariat
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/19	Évaluation de la pêche illicite dans les eaux françaises adjacentes aux îles Kerguelen et Crozet pour la saison 1999/2000 (1 ^{er} juillet 1999–30 juin 2000) – informations générales sur la zone CCAMLR 58 et tendances 2000/2001 Délégation française
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/23	Member's reporting obligations and circulation of reports Secretariat
CCAMLR-XIX/BG/24	Implementation of the System of Inspection and other CCAMLR enforcement provisions in the 1999/2000 season Secretariat

- CCAMLR-XIX/BG/28 Report on the trade in *Dissostichus eleginoides* (Patagonian toothfish or Chilean sea bass) in Canada (Canada)
- CCAMLR-XVIII/19 Review of working arrangements for the Standing Committee on Observation and Inspection Secretariat
- SC-CAMLR-XIX/BG/18 Summary of observations conducted in the 1999/00 season by designated CCAMLR Scientific Observers Secretariat

CONSERVATION MEASURE 170/XVIII
CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME FOR *DISSOSTICHUS* SPP.
(PROPOSED REVISION)

The Commission,

Concerned that illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. in the Convention Area threatens serious depletion of populations of *Dissostichus* spp.,

Aware that IUU fishing involves significant by-catch of some Antarctic species, including endangered albatross,

Noting that IUU fishing is inconsistent with the objective of the Convention and undermines the effectiveness of CCAMLR conservation measures,

Underlining the responsibilities of Flag States to ensure that their vessels conduct their fishing activities in a responsible manner,

Mindful of the rights and obligations of Port States to promote the effectiveness of regional fishery conservation measures,

Aware that IUU fishing reflects the high value of, and resulting expansion in markets for and international trade in, *Dissostichus* spp.,

Recalling that Contracting Parties have agreed to introduce classification codes for *Dissostichus* spp. at a national level,

Recognising that the implementation of a Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp. will provide the Commission with essential information necessary to provide the precautionary management objectives of the Convention,

Committed to take steps, consistent with international law, to identify the origins of *Dissostichus* spp. entering the markets of Contracting Parties and to determine whether *Dissostichus* spp. harvested in the Convention Area that is imported into their territories was caught in a manner consistent with CCAMLR conservation measures.

Wishing to reinforce the conservation measures already adopted by the Commission with respect to *Dissostichus* spp.,

Inviting non-Contracting Parties whose vessels fish for *Dissostichus* spp. to participate in the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp.,

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

1. Each Contracting Party shall take steps to identify the origin of *Dissostichus* spp. imported into or exported from its territories and to determine whether *Dissostichus* spp. harvested in the Convention Area that is imported into or exported from its territories was caught in a manner consistent with CCAMLR conservation measures.

2. Each Contracting Party shall require that each **master or authorised representative** of its flag vessels authorised to engage in harvesting of *Dissostichus eleginoides* and/or *Dissostichus mawsoni* complete a *Dissostichus* catch document for the catch landed or transhipped on each occasion that it lands or tranships *Dissostichus* spp.
3. Each Contracting Party shall require that each landing of *Dissostichus* spp. at its ports and each transshipment of *Dissostichus* spp. to its vessels be accompanied by a completed *Dissostichus* catch document.
4. **Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with their laws and regulations, require that their flag vessels which intend to harvest *Dissostichus* spp., including on the high seas outside the Convention Area, are provided with specific authorisation to do so.** Each Contracting Party shall provide *Dissostichus* catch document forms to each of its flag vessels authorised to harvest *Dissostichus* spp. and only to those vessels.
5. A non-Contracting Party seeking to cooperate with CCAMLR by participating in this Scheme may issue *Dissostichus* catch document forms to any of its flag vessels that intend to harvest *Dissostichus* spp.
6. The *Dissostichus* catch document shall include the following information:
 - (i) the name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the issuing authority;
 - (ii) the name, home port, national registry number, and call sign of the vessel and, if ~~applicable~~ **issued**, its **IMO/Lloyd's** registration number;
 - (iii) the **reference** number of the licence or permit, **whichever is applicable, that is** issued to the vessel, ~~as applicable~~;
 - (iv) the weight of each *Dissostichus* species landed or transhipped by product type, and
 - (a) by CCAMLR statistical subarea or division if caught in the Convention Area; and/or
 - (b) by FAO statistical area, subarea or division if caught outside the Convention Area;
 - (v) the dates within which the catch was taken;
 - (vi) the date and the port at which the catch was landed or the date and the vessel, its flag and national registry number, to which the catch was transhipped; and
 - (vii) the name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the ~~receiver or receivers~~ **recipient(s)** of the catch and the amount of each species and product type received.

7. Procedures for completing *Dissostichus* catch documents in respect of vessels are set forth in paragraphs A1 to A10 of Annex 170/A to this measure. **The standard A sample** catch document is attached to the annex¹.
8. Each Contracting Party shall require that each shipment of *Dissostichus* spp. imported into its territory be accompanied by the export-validated *Dissostichus* catch document(s) ~~or~~ **and, where appropriate, validated re-export document(s)** that account for all the *Dissostichus* spp. contained in the shipment.
9. An export-validated *Dissostichus* catch document issued in respect of a vessel is one that:
 - (a) includes all relevant information and signatures provided in accordance with paragraphs A1 to A11 of Annex 170/A to this measure; and
 - (b) includes a signed and stamped certification by a responsible official of the exporting State of the accuracy of the information contained in the document.
10. Each Contracting Party shall ensure that its customs authorities or other appropriate officials request and examine the import documentation of each shipment of *Dissostichus* spp. imported into its territory to verify that it includes the export-validated *Dissostichus* catch document(s) ~~or documents~~ **and, where appropriate, validated re-export document(s)** that account for all the *Dissostichus* spp. contained in the shipment. These officials may also examine the content of any shipment to verify the information contained in the catch document or documents.
11. If, as a result of an examination referred to in paragraph 10 above, a question arises regarding the information contained in a *Dissostichus* catch document **or a re-export document** the exporting State whose national authority validated the document(s) and, as appropriate, the Flag State whose vessel completed the document are called on to cooperate with the importing State with a view to resolving such question.
12. Each Contracting Party shall **promptly provide by the most rapid electronic** means ~~quarterly~~ copies to the CCAMLR Secretariat of all export-validated *Dissostichus* catch documents **and, where relevant, validated re-export documents** that it issued from and received into its territory and shall report annually to the Secretariat data, drawn from ~~*Dissostichus* catch~~ **such** documents, on the origin and amount of *Dissostichus* spp. exported from and imported into its territory.
13. Each Contracting Party, and any non-Contracting Party that issues *Dissostichus* catch documents in respect of its flag vessels in accordance with paragraph 5, shall inform the CCAMLR Secretariat of the national authority or authorities (including names, addresses, **phone and** fax numbers and email addresses) responsible for issuing and validating *Dissostichus* catch documents.
14. Notwithstanding the above, any Contracting Party may require additional verification of catch documents, including inter alia the use of VMS, in respect of catches by its flag vessels outside the Convention Area, when landed at and exported from its territory.

¹ **The final adopted version of the *Dissostichus* catch document is attached to Conservation Measure 170/XIX in Annex 6 of the Commission's report.**

ANNEX 170/A

A1. Each Flag State shall ensure that each *Dissostichus* catch document form that it issues includes a specific identification number consisting of:

- (i) a four-digit number, consisting of the two-digit International Standards Organization (ISO) country code plus the last two digits of the year for which the form is issued; and
- (ii) a three-digit sequence number (beginning with 001) to denote the order in which catch document forms are issued.

It shall also enter on each *Dissostichus* catch document form the number as appropriate of the licence or permit issued to the vessel.

A2. The master of a vessel which has been issued a *Dissostichus* catch document form or forms shall adhere to the following procedures prior to each landing or transhipment of *Dissostichus* spp.:

- (i) the master shall ensure that the information specified in paragraph 6 of this conservation measure is accurately recorded on the *Dissostichus* catch document form;
- (ii) if a landing or transhipment includes catch of both *Dissostichus* spp., the master shall record on the *Dissostichus* catch document form the total amount of the catch landed or transhipped by weight of each species;
- (iii) if a landing or transhipment includes catch of *Dissostichus* spp. taken from different statistical subareas and/or divisions, the master shall record on the *Dissostichus* catch document form the amount of the catch by weight of each species taken from each statistical subarea and/or division;
- (iv) the master shall convey to the Flag State of the vessel by the most rapid electronic means available, the *Dissostichus* catch document number, the ~~trip start date~~ **dates within which the catch was taken**, the species, processing type or types, the **estimated net landed weight to be landed** and the area or areas of the catch, the date of landing or transhipment and the port and country of landing or vessel of transhipment and shall request from the Flag State, a Flag State confirmation number.

A3. If the Flag State determines that the catch landed or transhipped as reported by the vessel is consistent with its authorisation to fish, it shall convey a unique Flag State confirmation number to the master by the most rapid electronic means available.

A4. The master shall enter the Flag State confirmation number on the *Dissostichus* catch document form.

A5. The master of a vessel that has been issued a *Dissostichus* catch document form or forms shall adhere to the following procedures immediately after each landing or transhipment of *Dissostichus* spp.:

- (i) in the case of a transshipment, the master shall confirm the transshipment by obtaining the signature on the *Dissostichus* catch document of the master of the vessel to which the catch is transferred;
 - (ii) in the case of a landing, the master **or authorised representative** shall confirm the landing by **obtaining a signed and stamped certification**~~obtaining the signature~~ on the *Dissostichus* catch document ~~of~~ **by** a responsible official at the port of landing **or free trade zone**;
 - (iii) in the case of a landing, the master **or authorised representative** shall also obtain the signature on the *Dissostichus* catch document of the individual that receives the catch at the port of landing **or free trade zone**; and
 - (iv) in the event that the catch is divided upon landing, the master **or authorised representative** shall present a copy of the *Dissostichus* catch document to each individual that receives a part of the catch at the port of landing **or free trade zone**, record on that copy of the catch document the amount and origin of the catch received by that individual and obtain the signature of that individual.
- A6. In respect of each landing or transshipment, the master **or authorised representative** shall **immediately** sign and convey by the most rapid electronic means available a copy, or, if the catch landed was divided, copies, of the signed *Dissostichus* catch document to the Flag State of the vessel and shall provide a copy of the relevant document to each recipient of the catch.
- A7. The Flag State of the vessel shall immediately convey by the most rapid electronic means available a copy or, if the catch was divided, copies, of the signed *Dissostichus* catch document to the CCAMLR Secretariat to be made available by the next working day to all Contracting Parties.
- A8. The master **or authorised representative** shall retain the original copies of the signed *Dissostichus* catch document(s) ~~or documents~~ and return them to the Flag State no later than one month after the end of the fishing season.
- A9. The master of a vessel to which catch has been transhipped (receiving vessel) shall adhere to the following procedures immediately after landing of such catch in order to complete each *Dissostichus* catch document received from transhipping vessels:
- (i) the master of the receiving vessel shall confirm the landing by **obtaining a signed and stamped certification**~~obtaining the signature~~ on the *Dissostichus* catch document by a responsible official at the port of landing **or free trade zone**;
 - (ii) the master of the receiving vessel shall also obtain the signature on the *Dissostichus* catch document of the individual that receives the catch at the port of landing **or free trade zone**; and
 - (iii) in the event that the catch is divided upon landing, the master of the receiving vessel shall present a copy of the *Dissostichus* catch document to each individual that receives a part of the catch at the port of landing **or free trade zone**, record on that copy of the catch document the amount and origin of the catch received by that individual and obtain the signature of that individual.

- A10. In respect of each landing of transhipped catch, the master **or authorised representative** of the receiving vessel shall **immediately** sign and convey by the most rapid electronic means available a copy of all the *Dissostichus* catch documents, or if the catch was divided, copies, of all the *Dissostichus* catch documents, to the Flag State(s) that issued the *Dissostichus* catch document, and shall provide a copy of the relevant document to each recipient of the catch. The Flag State of the **receiving** vessel shall immediately convey by the most rapid electronic means available a copy of the document to the CCAMLR Secretariat to be made available by the next working day to all Contracting Parties.
- A11. For each shipment of *Dissostichus* spp. to be exported from the country of landing, the exporter shall adhere to the following procedures to obtain the necessary export validation of the *Dissostichus* catch document(s) ~~or documents~~ that account for all the *Dissostichus* spp. contained in the shipment:
- (i) the exporter shall enter on each *Dissostichus* catch document the amount of each *Dissostichus* spp. reported on the document that is contained in the shipment;
 - (ii) the exporter shall enter on each *Dissostichus* catch document the name and address of the importer of the shipment and the point of import;
 - (iii) the exporter shall enter on each *Dissostichus* catch document the exporter's name and address, and shall sign the document; and
 - (iv) the exporter shall obtain **a signed and stamped** validation of **the** *Dissostichus* catch document by ~~the~~ a responsible ~~authority~~ **official** of the exporting State.
- A12. In the case of re-export, the re-exporter shall adhere to the following procedures to obtain the necessary re-export validation of the *Dissostichus* catch document(s) ~~or documents~~ that account for all the *Dissostichus* spp. contained in the shipment:
- (i) the re-exporter shall supply details of the net weight of product of all species to be re-exported, together with the *Dissostichus* catch document number to which each species and product relates;
 - (ii) the re-exporter shall supply the name and address of the importer of the shipment, the point of import and the name and address of the exporter;
 - (iii) the re-exporter shall obtain **a signed and stamped** validation of the above details by the responsible ~~authority~~ **official** of the exporting State **on the accuracy of information contained in the document(s); and**
 - (iv) **the responsible official of the exporting state shall immediately transmit by the most rapid electronic means a copy of the re-export document to the Secretariat to be made available next working day to all Contracting Parties.**

~~An example~~ **The standard** form for re-export is attached to this annex¹.

¹ **The final adopted version of the *Dissostichus* catch document is attached to Conservation Measure 170/XIX in Annex 6 of the Commission's report.**

**EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM ON THE INTRODUCTION
CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME (CDS)
FOR TOOTHFISH (*DISSOSTICHUS* SPP.)**

1. BACKGROUND

The scale of illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing for toothfish (*Dissostichus* spp.) in the Southern Oceans is the most significant problem faced by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR).

~~Over the past three years~~ **During 1996–1999** the amounts of toothfish taken by IUU fishing have been of the order of 90 000 tonnes, more than twice the level of catches taken in CCAMLR regulated fisheries. This rate of extraction is unsustainable and has led to a significant depletion of toothfish stocks in some areas. In addition, the mortality of seabirds, principally albatross and petrel species, taken as a by-catch of the longline fisheries is also unsustainable and has resulted in declines in the populations of these species.

To address this problem a number of conservation measures have been introduced by CCAMLR ~~over the last three~~ **recent** years relating to the toothfish fisheries in order to combat the problem of IUU fishing on the toothfish stocks. These measures in particular include:

- Flag State licensing requirement for all vessels in the fisheries;
- conservation measures fixing fishing levels for all toothfish fisheries in the Convention's waters;
- mandatory vessel monitoring systems (VMS);
- port inspections of landings and transshipments; and
- marking of vessels and fishing gear.

In addition there has been an intensification of control in the Convention Area. Consequently, the number of inspections followed by sanctions has also increased, reaching a peak in 1998.

2. TERMINOLOGY

For the purposes of consistent implementation of CDS and completion of its associated forms the following descriptions are provided (notwithstanding normal trade terminology):

Recipient: The person(s) who assumes(s) responsibility for the catch in its harvested or processed form upon landing or transshipment, i.e. vessel owner; buyer(s); master of the vessel to which the catch is transhipped.

Landing: The initial transfer of catch in its harvested or processed form from a vessel to dockside or to another vessel in a port, where the catch has been recorded by the Port State or Flag State as landed.

Transshipment: Transferring catch in its harvested or processed form from one vessel to another vessel either at sea or in port without the catch having been recorded by the Port State or Flag State as landed.

Export: The movement in trade of a catch in its harvested or processed form from the original country, free trade zone, or regional economic integration organisation of landing.

Import: The movement in trade of a catch in its harvested or processed form other than as a landing into a country, free trade zone or regional economic integration organisation.

3. CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME

As a further means to address this problem which threatens the conservation of the toothfish stocks, the CCAMLR Commission adopted at its Eighteenth Meeting a conservation measure (170/XVIII) on the introduction of a Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp.

The purpose for the introduction of this Scheme is:

- (i) to monitor the international trade in toothfish;
- (ii) to identify the origins of toothfish imported into or exported from the territories of Contracting Parties;
- (iii) to determine whether toothfish imported into or exported from the territories of Contracting Parties, if caught in the Convention Area, was caught in a manner consistent with CCAMLR conservation measures; and
- (iv) to gather catch data for the scientific evaluation of the stocks.

To meet this purpose, all landings, transshipments and importations of toothfish into the territories of Contracting Parties will require to be accompanied by a completed catch document. This will specify a range of information relating to the volume and location of catch, and the name and Flag State of the vessel.

This Catch Documentation Scheme ~~will become~~ **became** operative on 7 May 2000 and will be open to all Flag States irrespective of whether they are Members of CCAMLR or not. **The Scheme applies to all catches of *Dissostichus* spp. regardless of whether they were taken as by-catch or as a result of targeted fishing.**

Non-Contracting Parties to CCAMLR are invited to participate in the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp. To do so they will need to ensure that their vessels are provided with **the standard *Dissostichus*** catch documents for presentation to Contracting Party authorities as required.

4. LANDING AND TRANSHIPMENT PROCEDURES

4.1 Area

Toothfish are caught both inside and outside the CCAMLR Convention Area (see map attached). ~~The importation authorities (customs authorities or other appropriate officials) of Contracting Parties to CCAMLR will require that a *Dissostichus* catch document accompanies all imports of toothfish.~~ **Each Contracting Party shall require that each shipment of *Dissostichus* spp. imported into its territory be accompanied by the export-validated *Dissostichus* catch document(s) and, where appropriate, validated re-export documents that account for all the *Dissostichus* spp. contained in the shipment.**

4.2 Procedures

The document required will have the form of the attached catch document. **Each Flag State shall provide the standard *Dissostichus* catch document forms to each of its flag vessels authorised to harvest *Dissostichus* spp. and only to those vessels.** ~~This document will be issued by the Flag State to its fishing vessels authorised to fish toothfish. It will also issue this document to all vessels authorised by the Flag State to receive transshipments of toothfish.~~

On receipt of a request from a fishing vessel the Flag State will determine whether the catches that are intended for landing or transshipping are consistent with its authorisation to fish and if so will issue the vessel with a unique Flag State confirmation number.

The document will need to be countersigned by a Port State official when the catch is landed. This signature will confirm that the catches landed agree with the details on the document. The person who receives the catch must also countersign the document and state on the document the amount of the landed catch that has been received. In the case that the catch is divided on landing, copies of the catch document must be supplied by the master and completed by each receiver of a part of the landing.

In the case of transshipment, the master of a receiving vessel will sign the catch document presented by the fishing vessel master. When catches are landed from a vessel that has received a transshipment of toothfish the quantity of the toothfish to be landed must be confirmed by the countersignature of a Port State official on each catch document that was received from fishing vessels by the master of the receiving vessel. In all other respects the landing is treated similarly to a landing direct to port.

Originals of all copies of the document must then be returned to the Flag State of the fishing vessel that caught the fish, which will forward a copy to the CCAMLR Secretariat. The copies of the document that were provided to each receiver must remain with the catch throughout all subsequent transactions, including export and import.

Please note that for catches taken in CCAMLR waters, the Commission is seeking to determine whether catches have been taken in a manner consistent with CCAMLR conservation measures including those in Attachment A. Full details of the CCAMLR conservation measures currently in force can be obtained from the CCAMLR Secretariat.

5. EXPORT AND IMPORT PROCEDURES

In the event that a part of the catch is exported from the country of landing, the exporter must complete the export and intended import details on the *Dissostichus* catch documents that account for all toothfish contained in the shipment. The exporter must also obtain validation of the catch documents by the relevant official of the exporting state. If a shipment is re-exported, similar validation must be obtained from a relevant official of the exporting states and copies of the original catch documents attached.

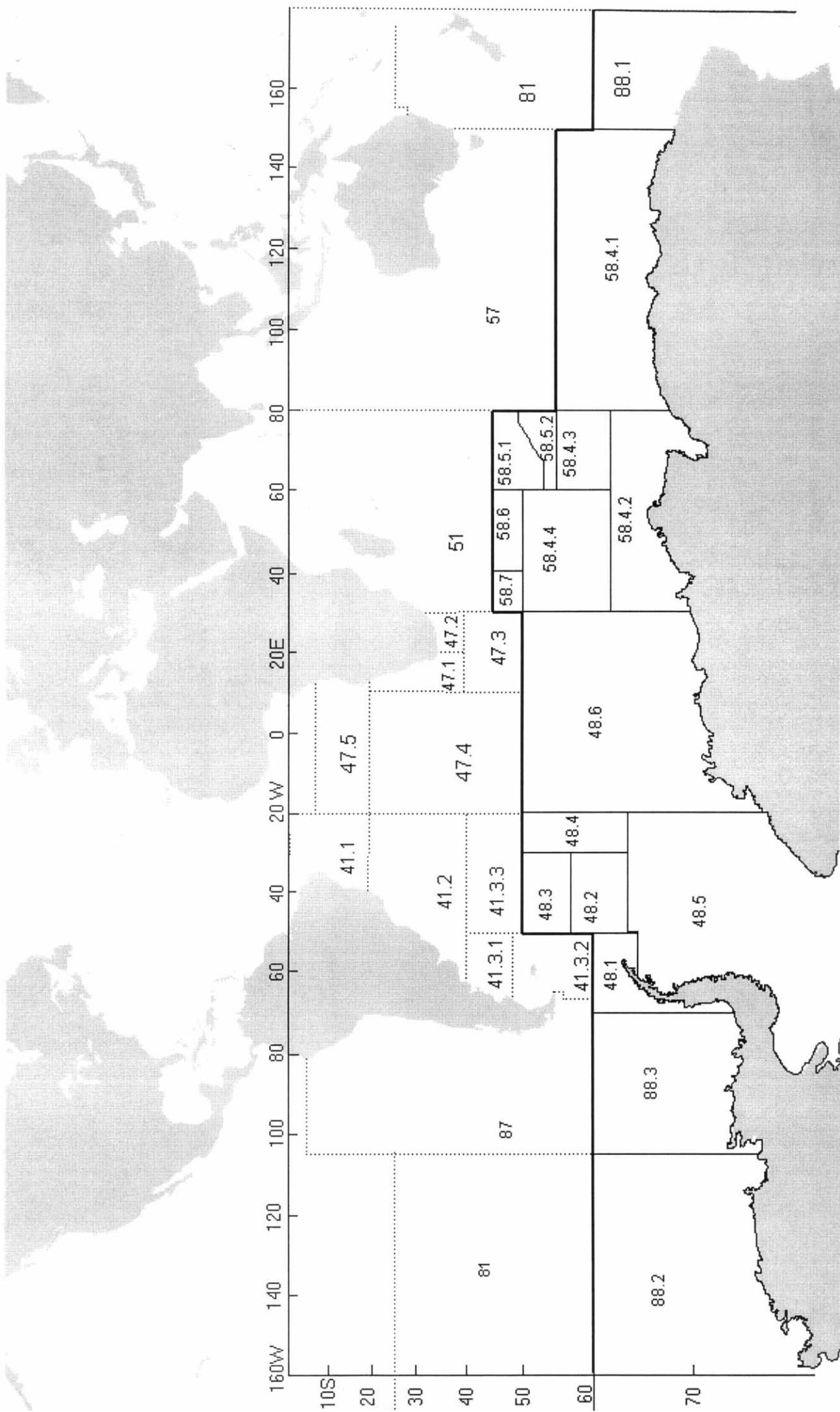
On importation, the relevant authorities may, if appropriate, contact the Flag State of the vessel to verify the authenticity of the content of the Catch Document. In the event that Contracting Parties importation authorities receive a shipment of toothfish that is NOT accompanied by a valid catch document, the shipment will be detained. In the event that checks carried out by the importation authorities with the Flag State fail to verify the legitimacy of a catch document, importation of the shipment will not be authorised.

6. INFORMATION

Should Flag States or fishing companies require further information or clarification on the operation of the Catch Documentation Scheme, they may contact the CCAMLR Secretariat at:

CCAMLR
PO Box 213
North Hobart 7002
Tasmania Australia

Telephone: 61 3 6231 0366
Facsimile: 61 3 6234 9965
Email: ccamlr@ccamlr.org



**CONSERVATION MEASURES AND OTHER REGULATIONS,
RELEVANT TO TOOTHFISH FISHERIES IN THE CONVENTION AREA**

Licensing (Conservation Measure 119/XVII, Resolution 13/XIX)

The specific provisions of Conservation Measure 119/XVII and Article IV(c) of the System of Inspection must be complied with. Vessels must be licensed by their Flag States to fish in CCAMLR waters, and details of the licence (name of vessel, time period(s) of fishing, area(s) of fishing, species targeted and gear used) must be sent to the CCAMLR Secretariat within seven (7) days of the issue of the licence. **Resolution 13/XIX urges all Contracting Parties, consistent with their domestic legislation, to avoid flagging a non-Contracting Party vessel or licensing such a vessel to fish in waters under their fisheries jurisdiction, if that particular vessel has a history of engagement in IUU fishing in the Convention Area.**

Compliance with conservation measures

The provisions of all relevant conservation measures in relation to catch limits, fishing seasons, areas, and restriction of effort to named Parties must be complied with.

Data reporting

All toothfish fisheries require in-season catch reporting for the purposes of monitoring catch, as well as reporting of all catch, effort and biological data to CCAMLR (Conservation Measures **51/XIX**, **121/XIX** and **122/XIX**), which must be complied with.

Scientific observation and inspection procedures

The relevant provisions of the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation and the System of Inspection must be adhered to. In particular all vessels engaged in toothfish fisheries must carry an international scientific observer designated in accordance with the Scheme of Observation. Vessels fishing in the Convention's waters will be subject to inspection by inspectors designated under the System of Inspection.

*Vessel monitoring and marking (Conservation Measures 148/XVII, ~~and~~ 146/XVII
and Resolution 16/XIX)*

All vessels and fishing gear must be marked according to internationally accepted standards and vessels should have on board an operational VMS reporting to the Flag State. **In accordance with Resolution 16/XIX it was agreed that, on a voluntary basis, subject to their laws and regulations, Flag States participating in the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp. should ensure that their flag vessels authorised to fish for or tranship *Dissostichus* spp. on the high seas maintain an operational VMS, as defined in Conservation Measure 148/XVII, throughout the whole of the calendar year.**

Mitigating measures

Measures for the mitigation of incidental mortality of birds in longline fisheries must be complied with (Conservation Measures **29/XIX**). These include the deployment of bird-scaring devices, appropriate line-weighting regimes, prohibition on the use of plastic packaging bands on board vessels and the use of frozen bait, the requirement for night-time setting of lines, and the prohibition on the discharge of offal during hauling. General by-catch provisions associated with toothfish fisheries must be complied with.

*Use of ports not implementing the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp. (Resolution 15/XIX)*

In accordance with Resolution 15/XIX it was agreed that Contracting Parties be urged:

- 1. Where they are unable to provide an authorised Flag State official(s) to monitor a landing for the purposes of validating *Dissostichus* Catch Documents, to discourage their flag vessels authorised to fish for *Dissostichus* spp. from using ports of Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties which are not implementing the Catch Document Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp.**
- 2. To attach to the authorisation to fish a list of all Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties that are implementing the Catch Documentation Scheme.**

Other measures

Any proposed development of new fishing areas must conform to the conservation measures dealing with new and exploratory fisheries. These include the requirement for research and data collection during the exploratory phase of a fishery (Conservation Measures 31/X and 65/XII). Vessels will be subject to inspection by Port States on landing or transshipping catches (Conservation Measures 118/XVII and 147/XIX).

The above is only a synopsis of the relevant measures. Those intending to be engaged in the Catch Documentation Scheme are advised to consult the actual texts of the measures to ensure compliance with their provisions.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND CONSERVATION MEASURES

**DRAFT RESOLUTION (paragraph 2.35)
Catch Documentation Scheme: Implementation
by Acceding States and Non-Contracting Parties**

The Commission,

Having considered reports on the implementation of the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp. established by Conservation Measure 170/XVIII,

Being satisfied that the Scheme has been successfully launched, and noting the improvements to the scheme made by Conservation Measure .../XIX,

Conscious that the effectiveness of the Scheme depends also on implementation of the Scheme by those Contracting Parties which are not Members of the Commission ('Acceding States') but which fish for, or trade in, *Dissostichus* spp., as well as by non-Contracting Parties.

Concerned at the evidence that several Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties which continue to be engaged in fishing for, or trading in, *Dissostichus* spp. are not implementing the Scheme,

Particularly concerned at the failure by such Acceding States to implement the Scheme, to uphold and promote its objectives, and to meet their obligations under Article XXII to exert appropriate efforts with regard to activities contrary to the objectives of the Convention,

Determined to take all necessary measures, consistent with international law, to ensure that the effectiveness and credibility of the Scheme is not harmed by non-implementation of it by Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties,

Acting pursuant to Article X of the Convention,

1. Urges all Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties not participating in the Catch Documentation Scheme which fish for, or trade in, *Dissostichus* spp. to implement the Scheme as soon as possible.
2. Requests to this end that the CCAMLR Secretariat convey this resolution to such Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties and give all possible advice and assistance to them.
3. Recommends that Members of the Commission make appropriate representations concerning this resolution to such Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties.
4. Reminds Members of the Commission of their obligation under the Catch Documentation Scheme to prevent trade in *Dissostichus* spp. in their territory, or by

their flag vessels, with Acceding States or non-Contracting Parties when it is not carried out in compliance with the Scheme.

5. Decides to consider the matter again at the XXth meeting of the Commission in 2001 with a view to taking such further measures as may be necessary.

DRAFT RESOLUTION (paragraph 2.35)
Use of Ports not Implementing the CDS

The Commission,

Noting that a number of Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties not participating in the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp, as set out in Conservation Measure 170/XVIII, continue to be engaged in trade in *Dissostichus* spp.; and

Recognising that these Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties thus do not participate in the landing procedures for *Dissostichus* spp. accompanied by *Dissostichus* Catch Documents;

Urges Contracting Parties,

1. Where they are unable to provide an authorised Flag State official(s) to monitor a landing for the purposes of validating *Dissostichus* Catch Documents, to discourage their flag vessels authorised to fish for *Dissostichus* spp. from using ports of Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties which are not implementing the Catch Document Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp.
2. To attach to the authorisation to fish a list of all Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties that are implementing the CDS.

DRAFT RESOLUTION/CONSERVATION MEASURE (paragraph 2.36)
Sale of Seized or Confiscated *Dissostichus* spp.

1. If, in the course of legal action a State participating in the Catch Documentation Scheme seizes or confiscates a catch or shipment of *Dissostichus* spp. and wishes to sell or otherwise dispose of it, it shall grant a specially validated DCD for that catch or shipment. In such cases, the State shall immediately report all such special validations to the Secretariat, for conveying to all Parties, and, as appropriate, recording in trade statistics.
- [2. If a Contracting Party acts in accordance with paragraph 1, after deducting from the proceeds of sale of the catch or shipment a reasonable amount to compensate it for the costs of the sale, the legal action and any unpaid fine, the Contracting Party may transfer the net proceeds of sale to the Secretariat (together with a detailed account of how the net proceeds have been calculated) for payment into the Fund established by this measure.

3. For this purpose the Secretariat shall maintain a separate trust fund to be called the 'CDS Fund'. The Secretariat shall invest and administer the Fund solely in accordance with the directions of the Commission.
4. The purposes of the Fund shall be decided by the Commission from time to time.]

[DRAFT CONSERVATION MEASURE (paragraph 2.36)

Application of VMS]

[The Commission, desiring to enhance the implementation of Conservation Measure 170/XVIII,

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

Contracting Parties shall use their best efforts to ensure that their flag vessels entitled, in accordance with their laws and regulations, to harvest *Dissostichus* spp. maintain an operational VMS, as defined in Conservation Measure 148/XVII, throughout the whole of the calendar year in which they are so entitled.^{1]}

¹ This requirement does not extend to vessels of less than 19 m engaged in artisanal fisheries or trawlers taking *Dissostichus* spp. as the result of by-catch]

**REVIEW OF SCOI WORKING ARRANGEMENTS
POSSIBLE TERMS OF REFERENCE**

The Committee shall, inter alia,

- (i) provide advice on the control of activities in the Convention Area, including fishing activities, that is necessary to give effect to Articles X, XXI, XXII and XXIV of the Convention;
- (ii) review all aspects of the undermining of the objectives of the Convention and the undermining of the effectiveness of conservation measures through the activities of Contracting Parties or non-Contracting Parties, including non-compliance with conservation measures;
- (iii) review any other aspects of monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) as may be necessary to give effect to Articles X, XXI, XXII and XXIV of the Convention;
- (iv) recommend actions to be taken by the Commission in respect of such issues, and the priority that should be attached to those actions;
- (v) recommend conservation measures to the Commission, and amendments to current conservation measures as appropriate, for adoption;
- (vi) review the operation of, and recommend improvements to, the Scheme of International Scientific Observation and the System of Inspection; and
- (vii) interact with, and receive advice from, the Scientific Committee, in respect of the control of activities referred to in (ii) above, especially in regard to the Scheme of International Scientific Observation.

**CONSERVATION MEASURES AND RESOLUTIONS
ADOPTED AT CCAMLR-XIX**

**CONSERVATION MEASURES AND RESOLUTIONS
ADOPTED AT CCAMLR-XIX**

CONSERVATION MEASURE 29/XIX^{1,2}

**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 fishing vessels and by preventing them from attempting to seize baited hooks, particularly during the period when the lines are set,

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

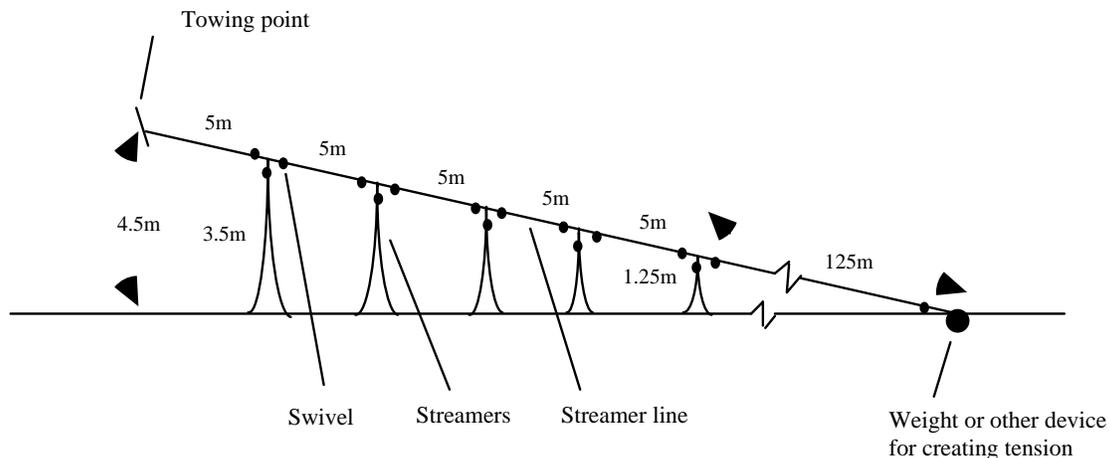
1. Fishing operations shall be conducted in such a way that the baited hooks sink as soon as possible after they are put in the water. Only thawed bait shall be used.
2. For vessels using the Spanish method of longline fishing, weights should be released before line tension occurs; weights of at least 8.5 kg mass shall be used, spaced at intervals of no more than 40 m, or 6 kg mass shall be used, spaced at intervals of no more than 20 m.
3. Longlines shall be set at night only (i.e. during the hours of darkness between the times of nautical twilight³)⁴. During longline fishing at night, only the minimum ship's lights necessary for safety shall be used.
4. The dumping of offal is prohibited while longlines are being set. The dumping of offal during the haul shall be avoided. Any such discharge shall take place only on the opposite side of the vessel to that where longlines are hauled.
5. Vessels which are so configured that they lack on-board processing facilities or adequate capacity to retain offal on board, or the ability to discharge offal on the opposite side of the vessel to that where longlines are hauled, shall not be authorised to fish in the Convention Area.
6. A streamer line designed to discourage birds from settling on baits during deployment of longlines shall be towed. Specification of the streamer line and its method of deployment is given in the appendix to this measure. Details of the construction relating to the number and placement of swivels may be varied so long as the effective sea surface covered by the streamers is no less than that covered by the currently specified design. Details of the device dragged in the water in order to create tension in the line may also be varied.
7. Other variations in the design of streamer lines may be tested on vessels carrying two observers, at least one appointed in accordance with the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation, providing that all other elements of this conservation measure are complied with⁵.

8. Every effort should be made to ensure that birds captured alive during longlining are released alive and that wherever possible hooks are removed without jeopardising the life of the bird concerned.

- ¹ Except for waters adjacent to the Kerguelen and Crozet Islands
- ² Except for waters adjacent to the Prince Edward Islands
- ³ The exact times of nautical twilight are set forth in the Nautical Almanac tables for the relevant latitude, local time and date. All times, whether for ship operations or observer reporting, shall be referenced to GMT.
- ⁴ Wherever possible, setting of lines should be completed at least three hours before sunrise (to reduce loss of bait to/catches of white-chinned petrels).
- ⁵ The streamer lines under test should be constructed and operated taking full account of the principles set out in WG-IMALF-94/19 (available from the CCAMLR Secretariat); testing should be carried out independently of actual commercial fishing and in a manner consistent with the spirit of Conservation Measure 65/XII.

APPENDIX TO CONSERVATION MEASURE 29/XIX

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 have a device at the end to create tension so that the main line 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.



CONSERVATION MEASURE 32/XIX

Precautionary Catch Limitations on *Euphausia superba* in Statistical Area 48

1. The total catch of *Euphausia superba* in Statistical Area 48 shall be limited to 4.0 million tonnes in any fishing season. A fishing season begins on 1 December and finishes on 30 November of the following year.
2. The total catch shall be further subdivided into statistical subareas as follows:
 - Subarea 48.1 – 1.008 million tonnes;
 - Subarea 48.2 – 1.104 million tonnes;
 - Subarea 48.3 – 1.056 million tonnes; and
 - Subarea 48.4 – 0.832 million tonnes.
3. Precautionary catch limits to be agreed by the Commission on the basis of advice of the Scientific Committee shall be applied to smaller management units, or on such other basis as the Scientific Committee may advise, if the total catch in Statistical Area 48 in any fishing season exceeds 620 000 tonnes.
4. This measure shall be kept under review by the Commission, taking into account the advice of the Scientific Committee.
5. For the purpose of implementing this conservation measure the catches shall be reported to the Commission on a monthly basis.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 51/XIX

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, telex or facsimile, 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. In the case of longline fisheries, the number of hooks shall also be reported.
3. A report must be submitted by every Contracting Party taking part in the fishery for each reporting period for the duration of the fishery even if no catches are taken.
4. The catch of all species, including by-catch species, must be reported.

5. Such reports shall specify the month and reporting period (A, B, C, D, E or F) to which each report refers.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Should a Contracting Party fail to transmit a report to the Executive Secretary in the appropriate form by the deadline specified in paragraph 2, the Executive Secretary shall issue a reminder to the Contracting Party. If at the end of a further two five-day periods those data have still not been provided, the Executive Secretary shall notify all Contracting Parties of the closure of the fishery to the vessel which has failed to supply the data as required and the Contracting Party concerned shall require the vessel to cease fishing. If the Executive Secretary is notified by the Contracting Party that the failure of the vessel to report is due to technical difficulties, the vessel may resume fishing once the report or explanation concerning the failure has been submitted.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 64/XIX^{1,2}
The Application of Conservation Measures
to Scientific Research

This conservation measure governs the application of conservation measures to scientific research and is adopted in accordance with Article IX of the Convention.

1. General application.
 - (a) Catches taken by any vessel for research purposes will be considered as part of any catch limits in force for each species taken, and shall be reported to CCAMLR as part of the annual STATLANT returns.
 - (b) The CCAMLR within season catch and effort reporting systems shall apply whenever the catch within a specified reporting period exceeds five tonnes, unless more specific regulations apply to the particular species.
2. Application to vessels taking less than 50 tonnes of finfish including no more than 10 tonnes of *Dissostichus* spp.

- (a) Any Member planning to use a vessel for research purposes when the estimated catch is as above shall notify the Secretariat of the Commission which in turn will notify all Members immediately, according to the format provided in Annex 64/A. This notification shall be included in the Members' Activities Reports.
 - (b) Vessels to which the provisions of paragraph 2(a) above apply, shall be exempt from conservation measures relating to mesh size regulations, prohibition of types of gear, closed areas, fishing seasons and size limits, and reporting system requirements other than those specified in paragraphs 1(a) and (b) above.
3. Application to vessels taking more than 50 tonnes of finfish or more than 10 tonnes of *Dissostichus* spp.
- (a) Any Member planning to use any type of vessel to conduct fishing for research purposes when the estimated catch is as above, shall notify the Commission and provide the opportunity for other Members to review and comment on its research plan. The plan 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 plan being lodged within two months of its circulation, 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 shall not proceed.
 - (b) Research plans shall be reported in accordance with the standardised guidelines and formats adopted by the Scientific Committee, given in Annex 64/A.
 - (c) A summary of the results of any research subject to these provisions shall be provided to the Secretariat within 180 days of the completion of the research fishing. A full report shall be provided within 12 months.
 - (d) Catch and effort data resulting from the research fishing in accordance with paragraph (a) above, should be reported to the Secretariat according to the haul-by-haul reporting format for research vessels (C4).

¹ Except for waters adjacent to the Kerguelen and Crozet Islands

² Except for waters adjacent to the Prince Edward Islands

FORMATS FOR NOTIFICATION OF RESEARCH VESSEL ACTIVITY

Format 1

**NOTIFICATION OF RESEARCH VESSEL ACTIVITY WHEN THE
TOTAL CATCH IS EXPECTED TO BE LESS THAN 50 TONNES
OF FINFISH INCLUDING NO MORE THAN 10 TONNES
OF *DISSOSTICHUS* SPP.**

Name and registration number of vessel _____

Division and subarea in which research is to be carried out _____

Estimated dates of entering and leaving CCAMLR Convention Area _____

Purpose of research _____

Fishing equipment likely to be used:

Bottom trawl _____

Midwater trawl _____

Longline _____

Crab pots _____

Other fishing gear (specify) _____

Format 2

**FORMAT FOR REPORTING PLANS FOR FINFISH SURVEYS
IN THE CONVENTION AREA WHEN THE TOTAL CATCH IS
EXPECTED TO BE MORE THAN 50 TONNES OF FINFISH
OR MORE THAN 10 TONNES OF *DISSOSTICHUS* SPP.**

CCAMLR MEMBER _____

SURVEY DETAILS

A statement of the planned research objectives _____

Survey Area/Subarea/Division _____

Geographical Boundaries: Latitude from _____ to _____
Longitude from _____ to _____

Is a map of area surveyed (preferably including bathymetry
and positions of sampling stations/hauls) appended to the format?

Proposed dates of survey: from _____ / _____ / _____ (Y/M/D)
to _____ / _____ / _____ (Y/M/D)

Name(s) and address of the chief scientist(s) responsible
for planning and coordinating the research _____

Number of scientists _____ and crew _____ to be aboard the vessel.

Is there opportunity for inviting scientists from other Members? _____

If so, indicate a number of such scientists _____

DESCRIPTION OF VESSEL

Name of vessel _____

Name and address of vessel owner _____

Vessel type (dedicated research or chartered commercial vessel) _____

Port of registration _____ Registration number _____

Radio call sign _____ Overall length _____ (m)

Tonnage _____

Equipment used for determining position _____

Fishing capacity (limited to scientific sampling activities only
or commercial capacity) _____ (tonnes/day)

Fish processing capacity (if vessel type is commercial) _____ (tonnes/day)

Fish storage capacity (if vessel type is commercial) _____ (m³)

DESCRIPTION OF FISHING GEAR TO BE USED:

Trawl type (i.e. bottom, midwater) _____

Mesh shape (i.e. diamond, square) and
mesh size in codend (mm) _____

Longline _____

Other sampling gear as plankton nets, CTD probes,
water samplers, etc. (specify) _____

DESCRIPTION OF ACOUSTIC GEAR TO BE USED

Type _____ Frequency _____

SURVEY DESIGN AND METHODS OF DATA ANALYSES

Survey design (random, semi-random) _____

Target species _____

Stratification (if any) according to:

Depth zones (list) _____

Fish density (list) _____

Other (specify) _____

Duration of standard sampling stations/hauls (preferably 30 min) _____ (min)

Proposed number of hauls _____

Proposed sample size (total): _____ (number) _____ (kg)

Proposed methods of survey data analyses
(i.e. swept area method, acoustic survey) _____

DATA TO BE COLLECTED

Haul-by-haul catch and effort data in accordance with CCAMLR Form C4 for reporting
results of fishing for research purposes: _____

Fine-scale biological data in accordance with CCAMLR Forms B1, B2 and B3:

Other data (as applicable)

CONSERVATION MEASURE 106/XIX
Precautionary Catch Limitation on *Euphausia superba*
in Statistical Division 58.4.1

1. The total catch of *Euphausia superba* in Statistical Division 58.4.1 shall be limited to 440 000 tonnes in any fishing season. A fishing season begins on 1 December and finishes on 30 November the following year.
2. The total catch shall be further subdivided into two subdivisions within Division 58.4.1 as follows: west of 115°E, 277 000 tonnes; and east of 115°E, 163 000 tonnes.
3. This measure shall be kept under review by the Commission, taking into account the advice of the Scientific Committee.
4. For the purposes of implementing this conservation measure, the catches shall be reported to the Commission on a monthly basis.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 121/XIX^{1,2}
Monthly Fine-Scale Biological Data Reporting System
for Trawl, Longline and Pot Fisheries

The Commission hereby adopts the following conservation measure in accordance with Conservation Measure 7/V, where appropriate.

This conservation measure is invoked by the conservation measures to which it is attached.

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 representative samples of length composition measurements of the target species and by-catch species from the fishery (Form B2). It shall transmit those data in the specified form to the Executive Secretary not later than the end of the following month.
3. For the purpose of implementing this conservation measure:
 - (i) length measurements of fish should be of total length to the nearest centimetre below; and
 - (ii) a representative sample of length composition should be taken from each single fine-scale grid rectangle (0.5° latitude by 1° longitude) in which fishing occurs. In the event that the vessel moves from one fine-scale grid rectangle to another during the course of a month, then a separate length composition should be submitted for each fine-scale grid rectangle.
4. Should a Contracting Party fail to transmit the fine-scale length composition data to the Executive Secretary in the appropriate form by the deadline specified in paragraph 2, the Executive Secretary shall issue a reminder to the Contracting Party. If at the end of a further two months 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.

¹ Except for waters adjacent to the Kerguelen and Crozet Islands

² Except for waters adjacent to the Prince Edward Islands

CONSERVATION MEASURE 122/XIX^{1,2}
Monthly Fine-Scale Catch and Effort Data Reporting System
for Trawl, Longline and Pot Fisheries

The Commission hereby adopts the following conservation measure in accordance with Conservation Measure 7/V, where appropriate.

This conservation measure is invoked by the conservation measures to which it is attached.

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 (trawl fisheries Form C1, longline fisheries Form C2, or pot fisheries Form C5). It shall transmit those data in the specified format to the Executive Secretary not later than the end of the following month.
3. The catch of all target and by-catch species must be reported by species.
4. The numbers of seabirds and marine mammals of each species caught and released or killed must be reported.
5. Should a Contracting Party fail to transmit the fine-scale catch and effort data to the Executive Secretary in the appropriate form by the deadline specified in paragraph 2, the Executive Secretary shall issue a reminder to the Contracting Party. If at the end of a further two months 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.

¹ Except for waters adjacent to the Kerguelen and Crozet Islands

² Except for waters adjacent to the Prince Edward Islands

CONSERVATION MEASURE 147/XIX¹
Provisions to ensure Compliance with CCAMLR
Conservation Measures by Vessels, including
Cooperation between Contracting Parties

1. Contracting Parties shall undertake inspections of those fishing vessels that intend to land or tranship *Dissostichus* spp. at their ports. The inspection shall be for the purpose of determining that the catch to be unloaded or transhipped is accompanied by the *Dissostichus* catch document required by Conservation Measure 170/XIX, that the catch agrees with the information recorded on the document and, if the vessel carried out

harvesting activities in the Convention Area, that these activities were carried out in accordance with CCAMLR conservation measures.

2. To facilitate these inspections, Contracting Parties shall require vessels to provide advance notice of their entry into port and to convey a written declaration that they have not engaged in or supported illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing in the Convention Area. The inspection shall be conducted within 48 hours of port entry and shall be carried out in an expeditious fashion. It shall impose no undue burdens on the vessel or its crew, and shall be guided by the relevant provisions of the CCAMLR System of Inspection. Vessels which either declare that they have been involved in IUU fishing or fail to make a declaration shall be denied port access, other than for emergency purposes.
3. In the event that there is evidence that the vessel has fished in contravention of the CCAMLR conservation measures, the catch shall not be landed or transhipped. The Contracting Party will inform the Flag State of the vessel of its inspection findings and will cooperate with the Flag State in taking such appropriate action as is required to investigate the alleged infringement, and, if necessary, apply appropriate sanctions in accordance with national legislation.
4. Contracting Parties shall promptly advise the Secretariat of any vessels denied port access or permission to land or tranship *Dissostichus* spp. The Secretariat shall promptly convey such reports to all Contracting Parties.

¹ Except for waters adjacent to the Kerguelen and Crozet Islands

CONSERVATION MEASURE 170/XIX **Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp.**

The Commission,

Concerned that illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. in the Convention Area threatens serious depletion of populations of *Dissostichus* spp.,

Aware that IUU fishing involves significant by-catch of some Antarctic species, including endangered albatross,

Noting that IUU fishing is inconsistent with the objective of the Convention and undermines the effectiveness of CCAMLR conservation measures,

Underlining the responsibilities of Flag States to ensure that their vessels conduct their fishing activities in a responsible manner,

Mindful of the rights and obligations of Port States to promote the effectiveness of regional fishery conservation measures,

Aware that IUU fishing reflects the high value of, and resulting expansion in markets for and international trade in, *Dissostichus* spp.,

Recalling that Contracting Parties have agreed to introduce classification codes for *Dissostichus* spp. at a national level,

Recognising that the implementation of a Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp. will provide the Commission with essential information necessary to provide the precautionary management objectives of the Convention,

Committed to take steps, consistent with international law, to identify the origins of *Dissostichus* spp. entering the markets of Contracting Parties and to determine whether *Dissostichus* spp. harvested in the Convention Area that is imported into their territories was caught in a manner consistent with CCAMLR conservation measures.

Wishing to reinforce the conservation measures already adopted by the Commission with respect to *Dissostichus* spp.,

Inviting non-Contracting Parties whose vessels fish for *Dissostichus* spp. to participate in the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp.,

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

1. Each Contracting Party shall take steps to identify the origin of *Dissostichus* spp. imported into or exported from its territories and to determine whether *Dissostichus* spp. harvested in the Convention Area that is imported into or exported from its territories was caught in a manner consistent with CCAMLR conservation measures.
2. Each Contracting Party shall require that each master or authorised representative of its flag vessels authorised to engage in harvesting of *Dissostichus eleginoides* and/or *Dissostichus mawsoni* complete a *Dissostichus* catch document for the catch landed or transhipped on each occasion that it lands or tranships *Dissostichus* spp.
3. Each Contracting Party shall require that each landing of *Dissostichus* spp. at its ports and each transshipment of *Dissostichus* spp. to its vessels be accompanied by a completed *Dissostichus* catch document.
4. Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with their laws and regulations, require that their flag vessels which intend to harvest *Dissostichus* spp., including on the high seas outside the Convention Area, are provided with specific authorisation to do so. Each Contracting Party shall provide *Dissostichus* catch document forms to each of its flag vessels authorised to harvest *Dissostichus* spp. and only to those vessels.
5. A non-Contracting Party seeking to cooperate with CCAMLR by participating in this Scheme may issue *Dissostichus* catch document forms to any of its flag vessels that intend to harvest *Dissostichus* spp.
6. The *Dissostichus* catch document shall include the following information:
 - (i) the name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the issuing authority;
 - (ii) the name, home port, national registry number, and call sign of the vessel and, if issued, its IMO/Lloyd's registration number;

- (iii) the reference number of the licence or permit, whichever is applicable, that is issued to the vessel;
 - (iv) the weight of each *Dissostichus* species landed or transhipped by product type, and
 - (a) by CCAMLR statistical subarea or division if caught in the Convention Area; and/or
 - (b) by FAO statistical area, subarea or division if caught outside the Convention Area;
 - (v) the dates within which the catch was taken;
 - (vi) the date and the port at which the catch was landed or the date and the vessel, its flag and national registry number, to which the catch was transhipped; and
 - (vii) the name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the recipient(s) of the catch and the amount of each species and product type received.
7. Procedures for completing *Dissostichus* catch documents in respect of vessels are set forth in paragraphs A1 to A10 of Annex 170/A to this measure. The standard catch document is attached to the annex.
 8. Each Contracting Party shall require that each shipment of *Dissostichus* spp. imported into its territory be accompanied by the export-validated *Dissostichus* catch document(s) and, where appropriate, validated re-export document(s) that account for all the *Dissostichus* spp. contained in the shipment.
 9. An export-validated *Dissostichus* catch document issued in respect of a vessel is one that:
 - (i) includes all relevant information and signatures provided in accordance with paragraphs A1 to A11 of Annex 170/A to this measure; and
 - (ii) includes a signed and stamped certification by a responsible official of the exporting State of the accuracy of the information contained in the document.
 10. Each Contracting Party shall ensure that its customs authorities or other appropriate officials request and examine the import documentation of each shipment of *Dissostichus* spp. imported into its territory to verify that it includes the export-validated *Dissostichus* catch document(s) and, where appropriate, validated re-export document(s) that account for all the *Dissostichus* spp. contained in the shipment. These officials may also examine the content of any shipment to verify the information contained in the catch document or documents.
 11. If, as a result of an examination referred to in paragraph 10 above, a question arises regarding the information contained in a *Dissostichus* catch document or a re-export document the exporting State whose national authority validated the document(s) and, as appropriate, the Flag State whose vessel completed the document are called on to cooperate with the importing State with a view to resolving such question.

12. Each Contracting Party shall promptly provide by the most rapid electronic means copies to the CCAMLR Secretariat of all export-validated *Dissostichus* catch documents and, where relevant, validated re-export documents that it issued from and received into its territory and shall report annually to the Secretariat data, drawn from such documents, on the origin and amount of *Dissostichus* spp. exported from and imported into its territory.
13. Each Contracting Party, and any non-Contracting Party that issues *Dissostichus* catch documents in respect of its flag vessels in accordance with paragraph 5, shall inform the CCAMLR Secretariat of the national authority or authorities (including names, addresses, phone and fax numbers and email addresses) responsible for issuing and validating *Dissostichus* catch documents.
14. Notwithstanding the above, any Contracting Party may require additional verification of catch documents, including, inter alia, the use of VMS, in respect of catches by its flag vessels outside the Convention Area, when landed at and exported from its territory.

ANNEX 170/A

- A1. Each Flag State shall ensure that each *Dissostichus* catch document form that it issues includes a specific identification number consisting of:
 - (i) a four-digit number, consisting of the two-digit International Standards Organization (ISO) country code plus the last two digits of the year for which the form is issued; and
 - (ii) a three-digit sequence number (beginning with 001) to denote the order in which catch document forms are issued.

It shall also enter on each *Dissostichus* catch document form the number as appropriate of the licence or permit issued to the vessel.

- A2. The master of a vessel which has been issued a *Dissostichus* catch document form or forms shall adhere to the following procedures prior to each landing or transshipment of *Dissostichus* spp.:
 - (i) the master shall ensure that the information specified in paragraph 6 of this conservation measure is accurately recorded on the *Dissostichus* catch document form;
 - (ii) if a landing or transshipment includes catch of both *Dissostichus* spp., the master shall record on the *Dissostichus* catch document form the total amount of the catch landed or transhipped by weight of each species;
 - (iii) if a landing or transshipment includes catch of *Dissostichus* spp. taken from different statistical subareas and/or divisions, the master shall record on the *Dissostichus* catch document form the amount of the catch by weight of each species taken from each statistical subarea and/or division; and
 - (iv) the master shall convey to the Flag State of the vessel by the most rapid electronic means available, the *Dissostichus* catch document number, the dates within which

the catch was taken, the species, processing type or types, the estimated weight to be landed and the area or areas of the catch, the date of landing or transshipment and the port and country of landing or vessel of transshipment and shall request from the Flag State, a Flag State confirmation number.

- A3. If the Flag State determines that the catch landed or transhipped as reported by the vessel is consistent with its authorisation to fish, it shall convey a unique Flag State confirmation number to the master by the most rapid electronic means available.
- A4. The master shall enter the Flag State confirmation number on the *Dissostichus* catch document form.
- A5. The master of a vessel that has been issued a *Dissostichus* catch document form or forms shall adhere to the following procedures immediately after each landing or transshipment of *Dissostichus* spp.:
- (i) in the case of a transshipment, the master shall confirm the transshipment by obtaining the signature on the *Dissostichus* catch document of the master of the vessel to which the catch is transferred;
 - (ii) in the case of a landing, the master or authorised representative shall confirm the landing by obtaining a signed and stamped certification on the *Dissostichus* catch document by a responsible official at the port of landing or free trade zone;
 - (iii) in the case of a landing, the master or authorised representative shall also obtain the signature on the *Dissostichus* catch document of the individual that receives the catch at the port of landing or free trade zone; and
 - (iv) in the event that the catch is divided upon landing, the master or authorised representative shall present a copy of the *Dissostichus* catch document to each individual that receives a part of the catch at the port of landing or free trade zone, record on that copy of the catch document the amount and origin of the catch received by that individual and obtain the signature of that individual.
- A6. In respect of each landing or transshipment, the master or authorised representative shall immediately sign and convey by the most rapid electronic means available a copy, or, if the catch landed was divided, copies, of the signed *Dissostichus* catch document to the Flag State of the vessel and shall provide a copy of the relevant document to each recipient of the catch.
- A7. The Flag State of the vessel shall immediately convey by the most rapid electronic means available a copy or, if the catch was divided, copies, of the signed *Dissostichus* catch document to the CCAMLR Secretariat to be made available by the next working day to all Contracting Parties.
- A8. The master or authorised representative shall retain the original copies of the signed *Dissostichus* catch document(s) and return them to the Flag State no later than one month after the end of the fishing season.
- A9. The master of a vessel to which catch has been transhipped (receiving vessel) shall adhere to the following procedures immediately after landing of such catch in order to complete each *Dissostichus* catch document received from transhipping vessels:

- (i) the master of the receiving vessel shall confirm the landing by obtaining a signed and stamped certification on the *Dissostichus* catch document by a responsible official at the port of landing or free trade zone;
 - (ii) the master of the receiving vessel shall also obtain the signature on the *Dissostichus* catch document of the individual that receives the catch at the port of landing or free trade zone; and
 - (iii) in the event that the catch is divided upon landing, the master of the receiving vessel shall present a copy of the *Dissostichus* catch document to each individual that receives a part of the catch at the port of landing or free trade zone, record on that copy of the catch document the amount and origin of the catch received by that individual and obtain the signature of that individual.
- A10. In respect of each landing of transhipped catch, the master or authorised representative of the receiving vessel shall immediately sign and convey by the most rapid electronic means available a copy of all the *Dissostichus* catch documents, or if the catch was divided, copies, of all the *Dissostichus* catch documents, to the Flag State(s) that issued the *Dissostichus* catch document, and shall provide a copy of the relevant document to each recipient of the catch. The Flag State of the receiving vessel shall immediately convey by the most rapid electronic means available a copy of the document to the CCAMLR Secretariat to be made available by the next working day to all Contracting Parties.
- A11. For each shipment of *Dissostichus* spp. to be exported from the country of landing, the exporter shall adhere to the following procedures to obtain the necessary export validation of the *Dissostichus* catch document(s) that account for all the *Dissostichus* spp. contained in the shipment:
- (i) the exporter shall enter on each *Dissostichus* catch document the amount of each *Dissostichus* spp. reported on the document that is contained in the shipment;
 - (ii) the exporter shall enter on each *Dissostichus* catch document the name and address of the importer of the shipment and the point of import;
 - (iii) the exporter shall enter on each *Dissostichus* catch document the exporter's name and address, and shall sign the document; and
 - (iv) the exporter shall obtain a signed and stamped validation of the *Dissostichus* catch document by a responsible official of the exporting State.
- A12. In the case of re-export, the re-exporter shall adhere to the following procedures to obtain the necessary re-export validation of the *Dissostichus* catch document(s) that account for all the *Dissostichus* spp. contained in the shipment:
- (i) the re-exporter shall supply details of the net weight of product of all species to be re-exported, together with the *Dissostichus* catch document number to which each species and product relates;
 - (ii) the re-exporter shall supply the name and address of the importer of the shipment, the point of import and the name and address of the exporter;

- (iii) the re-exporter shall obtain a signed and stamped validation of the above details by the responsible official of the exporting State on the accuracy of information contained in the document(s); and
- (iv) the responsible official of the exporting state shall immediately transmit by the most rapid electronic means a copy of the re-export document to the Secretariat to be made available next working day to all Contracting Parties.

The standard form for re-export is attached to this annex.

DISSOSTICHUS CATCH DOCUMENT

V1.2

Document Number	Flag State Confirmation Number
------------------------	---------------------------------------

PRODUCTION SECTION
1. Issuing Authority of Document
 Name _____ Address _____ Tel: _____
 Fax: _____

2. Fishing Vessel Name _____ **Home Port & Registration Number** _____ **Call Sign** _____ **IMO/Lloyd's Number** _____
 (if issued)

3. Licence Number (if issued) _____ **4. Fishing dates for catch under this document**
 From: _____ To: _____

5. Date of Landing/Transshipment _____

6. Description of Fish (Landed/Transhipped)						7. Recipient name, address, telephone, fax and signature. Recipient Name: Signature: Address: Tel: Fax:
Species	Type	Estimated Weight to be Landed (kg)	Area Caught	Verified Weight Landed (kg)	Net Weight Sold (kg)	

Species: **TOP** *Dissostichus eleginoides*, **TOA** *Dissostichus mawsoni*
 Type: **WHO** Whole; **HAG** Headed and gutted; **HAT** Headed and tailed; **FLT** Fillet; **HGT** Headed, gutted, tailed; **OTH** Other (specify)

8. Landing/Transshipment Information: I certify that the above information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and that any *Dissostichus* spp. taken in the Convention Area was caught in a manner:
 consistent * with CCAMLR conservation measures.
 not consistent *

Master of Fishing Vessel or Authorised Representative (print in block letters) _____ **Signature** _____ **Landing/Transshipment Port and Country/Area** _____

9. Certificate of Transshipments: I certify that the above information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge.
Master of Receiving Vessel _____ **Signature** _____ **Vessel Name** _____ **Registration Number** _____

10. Certificate of Landing and/or Transshipment within a Port Area: I certify that the above landing information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge.
Name _____ **Authority** _____ **Signature** _____ **Address** _____ **Tel:** _____ **Seal (Stamp)** _____
Fax: _____

11. EXPORT SECTION			12. Exporter Declaration: I certify that the above information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge.			
Description of Fish			Name	Address	Signature	Export Licence (if issued)
Species	Product Type	Net Weight (kg)				

13. Export Government Authority Validation: I certify that the above information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge.
Name/Title _____ **Signature** _____ **Date** _____ **Seal (Stamp)** _____

14. IMPORT SECTION
Name of Importer _____ **Address** _____
Point of Unlading: _____ **City** _____ **State/Province** _____ **Country** _____

* Tick whichever applies

CONSERVATION MEASURE 192/XIX¹

Directed Fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. in the 2000/01 Season

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

Directed fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. in Statistical Subareas 48.5 and 88.3, and Statistical Divisions 58.4.1 (except BANZARE Bank), 58.4.2 north of 64°S (except BANZARE Bank) and 58.5.1, is prohibited from 1 December 2000 to 30 November 2001. Directed fishing by longlining in Statistical Division 58.5.2 is prohibited from 1 December 2000 to 30 November 2001.

BANZARE Bank is defined as waters within the latitudes 55°S and 64°S and longitudes 73°30'E and 89°E.

¹ Except in waters adjacent to the Kerguelen Islands

CONSERVATION MEASURE 193/XIX

Prohibition of Directed Fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. except in accordance with Specific Conservation Measures in the 2000/01 Season

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

Directed fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. in Statistical Subarea 88.2 north of 65°S and Statistical Division 58.4.4 south of 60°S is prohibited from 1 December 2000 to 30 November 2001.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 194/XIX

Limitation of the Total Catch of *Champocephalus gunnari* in Statistical Subarea 48.3 in the 2000/01 Season

The Commission hereby adopts the following conservation measure in accordance with Conservation Measure 7/V:

1. The total catch of *Champocephalus gunnari* in the 2000/01 season shall be limited to 6 760 tonnes in Statistical Subarea 48.3.
2. The fishery for *Champocephalus gunnari* in Statistical Subarea 48.3 shall close if the by-catch of any of the species listed in Conservation Measure 95/XIV reaches its by-catch limit or if the total catch of *Champocephalus gunnari* reaches 6 760 tonnes, whichever is sooner.
3. If, in the course of the directed fishery for *Champocephalus gunnari*, the by-catch in any one haul of any of the species named in Conservation Measure 95/XIV
 - is greater than 100 kg and exceeds 5% of the total catch of all fish by weight, or

- is equal to or greater than 2 tonnes, then

the fishing vessel shall move to another location at least 5 n miles distant¹. The fishing vessel shall not return to any point within 5 n miles of the location where the by-catch of species named in Conservation Measure 95/XIV exceeded 5% for a period of at least five days². The location where the by-catch exceeded 5% is defined as the path followed by the fishing vessel from the point at which the fishing gear was first deployed from the fishing vessel to the point at which the fishing gear was retrieved by the fishing vessel.

4. Where any haul contains more than 100 kg of *Champocephalus gunnari*, and more than 10% of the *Champocephalus gunnari* by number are smaller than 240 mm total length, the fishing vessel shall move to another fishing location at least 5 n miles distant¹. The fishing vessel shall not return to any point within 5 n miles of the location where the catch of small *Champocephalus gunnari* exceeded 10%, for a period of at least five days². The location where the catch of small *Champocephalus gunnari* exceeded 10% is defined as the path followed by the fishing vessel from the point at which the fishing gear was first deployed from the fishing vessel to the point at which the fishing gear was retrieved by the fishing vessel.
5. The use of bottom trawls in the directed fishery for *Champocephalus gunnari* in Statistical Subarea 48.3 is prohibited.
6. The fishery for *Champocephalus gunnari* in Statistical Subarea 48.3 shall be closed from 1 March to 31 May 2001.
7. Each vessel participating in the directed fishery for *Champocephalus gunnari* in Statistical Subarea 48.3 in the 2000/01 season shall have a scientific observer, appointed in accordance with the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation, on board throughout all fishing activities within the fishing period.
8. 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/XIX shall apply in the 2000/01 season; and
 - (ii) the Monthly Fine-scale Catch and Effort Data Reporting System set out in Conservation Measure 122/XIX shall apply for *Champocephalus gunnari*. Data shall be reported on a haul-by-haul basis.
9. Fine-scale biological data, as required under Conservation Measure 121/XIX shall be collected and recorded. Such data shall be reported in accordance with the Scheme of International Scientific Observation.

¹ This provision concerning the minimum distance separating fishing locations is adopted pending the adoption of a more appropriate definition of a fishing location by the Commission.

² The specified period is adopted in accordance with the reporting period specified in Conservation Measure 51/XIX, pending the adoption of a more appropriate period by the Commission.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 195/XIX
Fishery for *Champtocephalus gunnari* in
Statistical Division 58.5.2 in the 2000/01 Season

1. The total catch for *Champtocephalus gunnari* in Statistical Division 58.5.2 shall be limited to 1 150 tonnes in the 2000/01 season.
2. Areas in Statistical Division 58.5.2 outside that defined in paragraph 4 below shall be closed to directed fishing for *Champtocephalus gunnari*.
3. Fishing shall cease if the by-catch of any of the species reaches its by-catch limit as detailed in Conservation Measure 198/XIX.
4. For the purpose of this fishery for *Champtocephalus gunnari*, the area open to the fishery is defined as that portion of Statistical Division 58.5.2 that lies within the area enclosed by a line:
 - (i) starting at the point where the meridian of longitude 72°15'E intersects the Australia–France Maritime Delimitation Agreement Boundary then south along the meridian to its intersection with the parallel of latitude 53°25'S;
 - (ii) then east along that parallel to its intersection with the meridian of longitude 74°E;
 - (iii) then northeasterly along the geodesic to the intersection of the parallel of latitude 52°40'S and the meridian of longitude 76°E;
 - (iv) then north along the meridian to its intersection with the parallel of latitude 52°S;
 - (v) then northwesterly along the geodesic to the intersection of the parallel of latitude 51°S with the meridian of longitude 74°30'E; and
 - (vi) then southwesterly along the geodesic to the point of commencement.

A chart illustrating the above definition is appended to this conservation measure (Annex 195/A).

5. For the purposes of this fishery for *Champtocephalus gunnari*, the 2000/01 season is defined as the period from 1 December 2000 to 30 November 2001.
6. The catch limit may only be taken by trawling.
7. Where any haul contains more than 100 kg of *Champtocephalus gunnari*, and more than 10% of the *Champtocephalus gunnari* by number are smaller than 240 mm total length, the fishing vessel shall move to another fishing location at least 5 n miles distant¹. The fishing vessel shall not return to any point within 5 n miles of the location where the catch of small *Champtocephalus gunnari* exceeded 10% for a period of at least five days². The location where the catch of small *Champtocephalus gunnari* exceeded 10% is defined as the path followed by the fishing vessel from the point at which the fishing gear was first deployed from the fishing vessel to the point at which the fishing gear was retrieved by the fishing vessel.

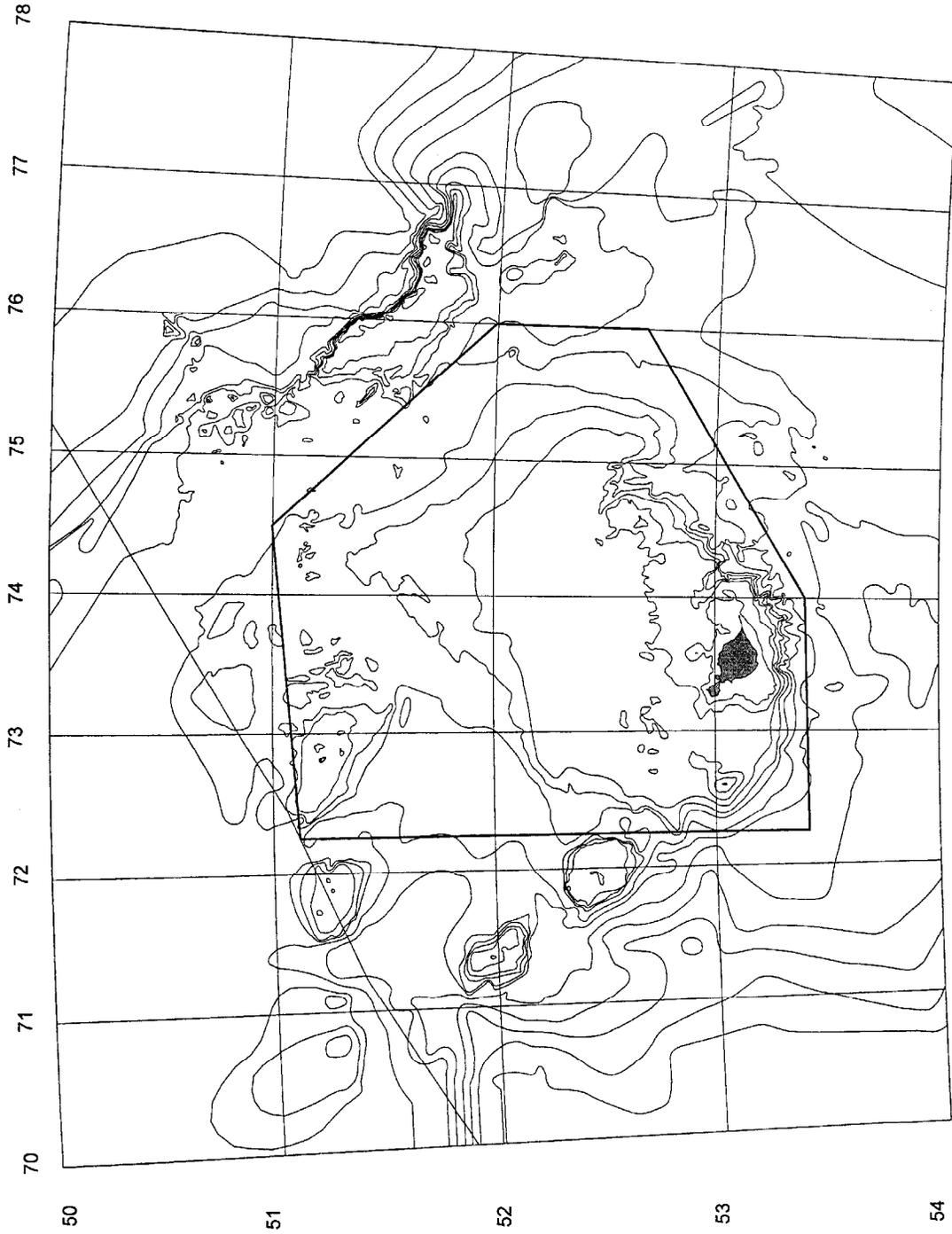
8. Each vessel participating in the fishery shall have at least one scientific observer, and may include one appointed in accordance with the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation, on board throughout all fishing activities.
9. Each vessel operating in the fishery for *Champscephalus gunnari* in Statistical Division 58.5.2 shall be required to operate a VMS at all times, in accordance with Conservation Measure 148/XVII.
10. A ten-day catch and effort reporting system shall be implemented:
 - (i) for the purpose of implementing this system, the calendar month shall be divided into three reporting periods, viz: day 1 to day 10, day 11 to day 20 and day 21 to the last day of the month. The reporting periods are hereafter referred to as periods A, B and C;
 - (ii) at the end of each reporting period, each Contracting Party participating in the fishery shall obtain from each of its vessels information on total catch and total days and hours fished for that period and shall, by cable, telex, facsimile or electronic transmission, transmit the aggregated catch and days and hours fished for its vessels so as to reach the Executive Secretary no later than the end of the next reporting period;
 - (iii) a report must be submitted by every Contracting Party taking part in the fishery for each reporting period for the duration of the fishery, even if no catches are taken;
 - (iv) the catch of *Champscephalus gunnari* and of all by-catch species must be reported;
 - (v) such reports shall specify the month and reporting period (A, B and C) to which each report refers;
 - (vi) 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 division of the total catch taken during the reporting period and the total aggregate catch for the season to date; and
 - (vii) 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 and the total aggregate catch for the season to date.
11. A fine-scale effort and biological data reporting system shall be implemented:
 - (i) the scientific observer(s) aboard each vessel shall collect the data required to complete the CCAMLR fine-scale catch and effort data form C1, latest version. These data shall be submitted to the CCAMLR Secretariat not later than one month after the vessel returns to port;
 - (ii) the catch of *Champscephalus gunnari* and of all by-catch species must be reported;

- (iii) the numbers of seabirds and marine mammals of each species caught and released or killed must be reported;
- (iv) the scientific observer(s) aboard each vessel shall collect data on the length composition from representative samples of *Champscephalus gunnari* and by-catch species:
 - (a) length measurements shall be to the nearest centimetre below; and
 - (b) representative samples of length composition shall be taken from each fine-scale grid rectangle (0.5° latitude by 1° longitude) fished in each calendar month; and
- (v) the above data shall be submitted to the CCAMLR Secretariat not later than one month after the vessel returns to port.

¹ This provision concerning the minimum distance separating fishing locations is adopted pending the adoption of a more appropriate definition of a fishing location by the Commission.

² The specified period is adopted in accordance with the reporting period specified in Conservation Measure 51/XIX, pending the adoption of a more appropriate period by the Commission.

CHART OF THE HEARD ISLAND PLATEAU



CONSERVATION MEASURE 196/XIX
Limits on the Fishery for *Dissostichus eleginoides*
in Statistical Subarea 48.3 in the 2000/01 Season

The Commission hereby adopts the following conservation measure in accordance with Conservation Measure 7/V:

1. The total catch of *Dissostichus eleginoides* in Statistical Subarea 48.3 in the 2000/01 season shall be limited to 4 500 tonnes.
2. Directed fishing shall be by longlines and pots only. The use of all other methods of directed fishing for *Dissostichus eleginoides* in Statistical Subarea 48.3 is prohibited.
3. For the purposes of the longline fishery for *Dissostichus eleginoides* in Statistical Subarea 48.3, the 2000/01 fishing season is defined as the period from 1 May to 31 August 2001, or until the catch limit is reached, whichever is the sooner.
4. For the purposes of the pot fishery for *Dissostichus eleginoides* in Statistical Subarea 48.3, the 2000/01 fishing season is defined as the period from 1 December 2000 to 30 November 2001, or until the catch limit is reached, whichever is the sooner.
5. The by-catch of crab shall be counted against the catch limit in the crab fishery in Subarea 48.3.
6. Each vessel participating in the *Dissostichus eleginoides* fishery in Statistical Subarea 48.3 in the 2000/01 season shall have at least one scientific observer appointed in accordance with the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation, on board throughout all fishing activities within the fishing period.
7. For the purpose of implementing this conservation measure:
 - (i) the Five-day Catch and Effort Reporting System set out in Conservation Measure 51/XIX shall apply in the 2000/01 season; and
 - (ii) the Monthly Fine-scale Catch and Effort Reporting System set out in Conservation Measure 122/XIX shall apply in the 2000/01 season. Data shall be submitted on a haul-by-haul basis. For the purpose of Conservation Measure 122/XIX the target species is *Dissostichus eleginoides* and 'by-catch species' are defined as any species other than *Dissostichus eleginoides*.
8. Fine-scale biological data, as required under Conservation Measure 121/XIX shall be collected and recorded. Such data shall be reported in accordance with the System of International Scientific Observation.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 197/XIX
Fishery for *Dissostichus eleginoides* in
Statistical Division 58.5.2 in the 2000/01 Season

1. The total catch of *Dissostichus eleginoides* in Statistical Division 58.5.2 shall be limited to 2 995 tonnes in the 2000/01 season.

2. For the purpose of this fishery for *Dissostichus eleginoides*, the 2000/01 fishing season is defined as the period from 1 December 2000 to 30 November 2001.
3. Fishing shall cease if the by-catch of any species reaches its by-catch limit as detailed in Conservation Measure 198/XIX.
4. The catch limit may only be taken by trawling.
5. Each vessel participating in the fishery for *Dissostichus eleginoides* in Statistical Division 58.5.2 shall have at least one scientific observer, and may include one appointed in accordance with the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation, on board throughout all fishing activities.
6. Each vessel operating in the fishery for *Dissostichus eleginoides* in Statistical Division 58.5.2 shall be required to operate a VMS at all times, in accordance with Conservation Measure 148/XVII.
7. A ten-day catch and effort reporting system shall be implemented:
 - (i) for the purpose of implementing this 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;
 - (ii) at the end of each reporting period, each Contracting Party participating in the fishery shall obtain from each of its vessels information on total catch and total days and hours fished for the period and shall, by electronic transmission, cable, telex or facsimile, 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;
 - (iii) a report must be submitted by every Contracting Party taking part in the fishery for each reporting period for the duration of the fishery, even if no catches are taken;
 - (iv) the catch of *Dissostichus eleginoides* and of all by-catch species must be reported;
 - (v) such reports will specify the month and reporting period (A, B and C) to which each report refers;
 - (vi) 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 division of the total catch taken during the reporting period and the total aggregate catch for the season to date; and
 - (vii) 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 and the total aggregate catch for the season to date.
8. A fine-scale effort and biological data reporting system shall be implemented:

- (i) the scientific observer(s) aboard each vessel shall collect the data required to complete the CCAMLR fine-scale catch and effort data form C1, latest version. These data shall be submitted to the CCAMLR Secretariat not later than one month after the vessel returns to port;
 - (ii) the catch of *Dissostichus eleginoides* and all by-catch species must be reported;
 - (iii) the numbers of seabirds and marine mammals of each species caught and released or killed must be reported;
 - (iv) the scientific observer(s) aboard each vessel shall collect data on the length composition from representative samples of *Dissostichus eleginoides* and by-catch species as detailed in the CCAMLR *Scientific Observers Manual* (Part III, Section 1) for finfish fisheries:
 - (a) length measurements shall be to the nearest centimetre below; and
 - (b) representative samples of length composition shall be taken from each fine-scale grid rectangle (0.5° latitude by 1° longitude) fished in each calendar month; and
 - (v) the above data shall be submitted to the CCAMLR Secretariat not later than one month after the vessel returns to port.
9. The total number and weight of *Dissostichus eleginoides* discarded, including those with the 'jellymeat' condition, shall be reported. These fish will count towards the total allowable catch.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 198/XIX

Limitation of the By-catch in Statistical Division 58.5.2 in the 2000/01 Season

1. There shall be no directed fishing for any species other than *Dissostichus eleginoides* and *Champscephalus gunnari* in Statistical Division 58.5.2 in the 2000/01 fishing season.
2. In directed fisheries in Statistical Division 58.5.2 in the 2000/01 season, the by-catch of *Channichthys rhinoceratus* shall not exceed 150 tonnes, and the by-catch of *Lepidonotothen squamifrons* shall not exceed 80 tonnes.
3. The by-catch of any fish species not mentioned in paragraph 2, and for which there is no other catch limit in force, shall not exceed 50 tonnes in Statistical Division 58.5.2. For the purposes of by-catch catch limits, skates and rays will be considered as a single species.
4. If, in the course of a directed fishery, the by-catch in any one haul of any by-catch species for which by-catch limitations apply under this conservation measure is equal to, or greater than 2 tonnes, then the fishing vessel shall not fish using that method of fishing at any point within 5 n miles¹ of the location where the by-catch exceeded 2 tonnes for a period of at least five days². The location where the by-catch exceeded 2

tonnes is defined as the path followed by the fishing vessel from the point at which the fishing gear was first deployed from the fishing vessel to the point at which the fishing gear was retrieved by the fishing vessel.

¹ This provision concerning the minimum distance separating fishing locations is adopted pending the adoption of a more appropriate definition of a fishing location by the Commission.

² The specified period is adopted in accordance with the reporting period specified in Conservation Measure 51/XIX, pending the adoption of a more appropriate period by the Commission.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 199/XIX
Precautionary Catch Limit for *Electrona carlsbergi*
in Statistical Subarea 48.3 in the 2000/01 Season

The Commission hereby adopts the following conservation measure 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 1 December 2000 to 30 November 2001.
2. The total catch of *Electrona carlsbergi* in the 2000/01 season shall be limited to 109 000 tonnes in Statistical Subarea 48.3.
3. In addition, the total catch of *Electrona carlsbergi* in the 2000/01 season shall be limited to 14 500 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. In the event that the catch of *Electrona carlsbergi* is expected to exceed 20 000 tonnes in the 2000/01 season, a survey of stock biomass and age structure shall be conducted during that season by the principal fishing nations involved. A full report of this survey including data on stock biomass (specifically including area surveyed, survey design and density estimates), age structure and the biological characteristics of the by-catch shall be made available in advance for discussion at the meeting of the Working Group on Fish Stock Assessment in 2001.
5. The directed fishery for *Electrona carlsbergi* in Statistical Subarea 48.3 shall close if the by-catch of any of the species named in Conservation Measure 95/XIV reaches its by-catch limit or if the total catch of *Electrona carlsbergi* reaches 109 000 tonnes, whichever is sooner.
6. The directed fishery for *Electrona carlsbergi* in the Shag Rocks region shall close if the by-catch of any of the species named in Conservation Measure 95/XIV reaches its by-catch limit or if the total catch of *Electrona carlsbergi* reaches 14 500 tonnes, whichever is sooner.
7. If, in the course of the directed fishery for *Electrona carlsbergi*, the by-catch in any one haul of any species other than the target species
 - is greater than 100 kg and exceeds 5% of the total catch of all fish by weight, or
 - is equal to or greater than 2 tonnes, then

the fishing vessel shall move to another fishing location at least 5 n miles distant¹. The fishing vessel shall not return to any point within 5 n miles of the location where the by-catch of species, other than the target species, exceeded 5%, for a period of at least five days². The location where the by-catch exceeded 5% is defined as the path followed by the fishing vessel from the point at which the fishing gear was first deployed from the fishing vessel to the point at which the fishing gear was retrieved by the fishing vessel.

8. For the purpose of implementing this conservation measure:
- (i) the Catch Reporting System set out in Conservation Measure 40/X shall apply in the 2000/01 season;
 - (ii) the Monthly Fine-scale Catch and Effort Data Reporting System set out in Conservation Measure 122/XIX shall also apply in the 2000/01 season. For the purposes of Conservation Measure 122/XIX, the target species is *Electrona carlsbergi*, and 'by-catch species' are defined as any cephalopod, crustacean or fish species other than *Electrona carlsbergi*; and
 - (iii) the Monthly Fine-scale Biological Data Reporting System set out in Conservation Measure 121/XIX shall also apply in the 2000/01 season. For the purposes of Conservation Measure 121/XIX, the target species is *Electrona carlsbergi*, and 'by-catch species' are defined as any cephalopod, crustacean or fish species other than *Electrona carlsbergi*. For the purposes of paragraph 3(ii) of Conservation Measure 121/XIX a representative sample shall be a minimum of 500 fish.

¹ This provision concerning the minimum distance separating fishing locations is adopted pending the adoption of a more appropriate definition of a fishing location by the Commission.

² The specified period is adopted in accordance with the reporting period specified in Conservation Measure 51/XIX, pending the adoption of a more appropriate period by the Commission.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 200/XIX^{1,2}
General Measures for Exploratory Fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp.
in the Convention Area in the 2000/01 Season

The Commission,

Noting the need for the distribution of fishing effort and catch in fine-scale rectangles³ in these exploratory fisheries,

hereby adopts the following conservation measure:

1. This conservation measure applies to exploratory fisheries using the trawl or longline methods except for such fisheries where the Commission has given specific exemptions to the extent of those exemptions. In trawl fisheries, a haul comprises a single deployment of the trawl net. In longline fisheries, a haul comprises the setting of one or more lines in a single location.
2. Fishing should take place over as large a geographical and bathymetric range as possible to obtain the information necessary to determine fishery potential and to avoid over-concentration of catch and effort. To this end, fishing in any fine-scale rectangle

shall cease when the reported catch reaches 100 tonnes and that rectangle shall be closed to fishing for the remainder of the season. Fishing in any fine-scale rectangle shall be restricted to one vessel at any one time.

3. In order to give effect to paragraph 2 above:
 - (i) the precise geographic position of a haul in trawl fisheries will be determined by the mid-point of the path between the start-point and end-point of the haul;
 - (ii) the precise geographic position of a haul in longline fisheries will be determined by the centre-point of the line or lines deployed;
 - (iii) catch and effort information for each species by fine-scale rectangle shall be reported to the Executive Secretary every five days using the Five-Day Catch and Effort Reporting System set out in Conservation Measure 51/XIX; and
 - (iv) the Secretariat shall notify Contracting Parties participating in these fisheries when the total catch for *Dissostichus eleginoides* and *Dissostichus mawsoni* combined in any fine-scale rectangle is likely to reach 100 tonnes, and fishing in that fine-scale rectangle shall be closed when that limit is reached.
4. If the by-catch of *Macrourus* spp. in any one haul
 - is greater than 100 kg and exceeds 18% of the total catch of all fish by weight, or
 - is equal to or greater than 2 tonnes, then

the fishing vessel shall move to another location at least 5 n miles distant⁴. The fishing vessel shall not return to any point within 5 n miles of the location where the by-catch of *Macrourus* spp. exceeded 18% for a period of at least five days⁵. The location where the by-catch exceeded 18% is defined as the path followed by the fishing vessel from the point at which the fishing gear was first deployed from the fishing vessel to the point at which the fishing gear was retrieved by the fishing vessel.

5. The by-catch of any species other than *Macrourus* spp. in the exploratory fisheries in the statistical subareas and divisions concerned shall be limited to the following:
 - in small-scale research units (SSRUs) in Subarea 48.6, Division 58.4.2 and Subarea 88.1 south of 65°S, and on BANZARE Bank, the by-catch of any species shall be limited to 50 tonnes; and
 - in other SSRUs, the by-catch of any species shall be limited to 20 tonnes.

For the purposes of by-catch catch limits, skates and rays will be counted as a single species.

If the by-catch of any one species exceeds 2 tonnes on any one haul, then the fishing vessel shall move to another location at least 5 n miles distant⁴. The fishing vessel shall not return to any point within 5 n miles of the location where the by-catch exceed 2 tonnes for a period of at least five days⁵. The location where the by-catch exceeded 2 tonnes is defined as the path followed by the fishing vessel from the point at which the fishing gear was first deployed from the fishing vessel to the point at which the fishing gear was retrieved by the fishing vessel.

6. The total number and weight of *Dissostichus eleginoides* and *Dissostichus mawsoni* discarded, including those with the 'jellymeat' condition, shall be reported.
7. Each vessel participating in the exploratory fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp. during the 2000/01 season shall have one scientific observer appointed in accordance with the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation, and where possible one additional scientific observer, on board throughout all fishing activities within the fishing season.
8. The data collection plan (Annex 200/A) and research plan (Annex 200/B) shall be implemented. Data collected pursuant to the Data Collection and Research Plans for the period up to 31 August 2001 shall be reported to CCAMLR by 30 September 2001 so that the data will be available to the meeting of the Working Group on Fish Stock Assessment (WG-FSA) in 2001. Such data taken after 31 August shall be reported to CCAMLR not later than three months after the closure of the fishery, but, where possible, submitted in time for the consideration of WG-FSA.

¹ Except for waters adjacent to the Kerguelen and Crozet Islands

² Except for waters adjacent to the Prince Edward Islands

³ A fine-scale rectangle is defined as an area of 0.5° latitude by 1° longitude with respect to the northwest corner of the statistical subarea or division. The identification of each rectangle is by the latitude of its northernmost boundary and the longitude of the boundary closest to 0°.

⁴ This provision concerning the minimum distance separating fishing locations is adopted pending the adoption of a more appropriate definition of a fishing location by the Commission.

⁵ The specified period is adopted in accordance with the reporting period specified in Conservation Measure 51/XIX, pending the adoption of a more appropriate period by the Commission.

DATA COLLECTION PLAN FOR EXPLORATORY FISHERIES

1. All vessels will comply with the five-day catch and effort reporting system (Conservation Measure 51/XIX) and monthly fine-scale effort and biological data reporting system (Conservation Measures 121/XIX and 122/XIX).
2. All data required by the CCAMLR *Scientific Observers Manual* for finfish fisheries will be collected. These include:
 - (i) position, date and depth at the start and end of every haul;
 - (ii) haul-by-haul catch and catch per effort by species;
 - (iii) haul-by-haul length frequency of common species;
 - (iv) sex and gonad state of common species;
 - (v) diet and stomach fullness;
 - (vi) scales and/or otoliths for age determination;
 - (vii) number and mass by species of by-catch of fish and other organisms; and
 - (viii) observation on occurrence and incidental mortality of seabirds and mammals in relation to fishing operations.
3. Data specific to longline fisheries will be collected. These include:
 - (i) position and sea depth at each end of every line in a haul;
 - (ii) setting, soak, and hauling times;
 - (iii) number and species of fish lost at surface;
 - (iv) number of hooks set;
 - (v) bait type;
 - (vi) baiting success (%);
 - (vii) hook type; and
 - (viii) sea and cloud conditions and phase of the moon at the time of setting the lines.

RESEARCH PLAN FOR EXPLORATORY FISHERIES

1. Activities under this research plan shall not be exempted from any conservation measure in force.
2. This plan applies to all small-scale research units (SSRUs) as defined in Table 1 and Figure 1.
3. Any vessel undertaking prospecting or commercial fishing in any SSRU must undertake the following research activities:
 - (i) On first entry into a SSRU, the first 10 hauls, designated 'first series', whether by trawl or longline, should be designated 'research hauls' and must satisfy the criteria set out in paragraph 4.
 - (ii) The next 10 hauls, or 10 tonnes of catch for longlining, whichever trigger level is achieved first, or 10 tonnes of catch for trawling, are designated the 'second series'. Hauls in the second series can, at the discretion of the master, be fished as part of normal exploratory fishing. However, provided they satisfy the requirements of paragraph 4, these hauls can also be designated as research hauls.
 - (iii) On completion of the first and second series of hauls, if the master wishes to continue to fish within the SSRU, the vessel must undertake a 'third series' which will result in a total of 20 research hauls being made in all three series. The third series of hauls shall be completed during the same visit as the first and second series in a SSRU.
 - (iv) On completion of 20 research hauls the vessel may continue to fish within the SSRU.
 - (v) When either the catch limit or the end of the fishing season is reached, all fishing within the designated area should cease.
4. To be designated as a research haul:
 - (i) each research haul must be separated by not less than 10 n miles from any other research haul, distance to be measured from the geographical mid-point of each research haul;
 - (ii) each haul shall comprise: for longlines, at least 3 500 hooks; this may comprise a number of separate lines set in the same location; for trawls, at least 30 minutes effective fishing time as defined in the *Draft Manual for Bottom Trawl Surveys in the Convention Area* (SC-CAMLR-XI, Annex 5, Appendix H, Attachment E, paragraph 4).
 - (iii) each haul of a longline shall have a soak time of not less than six hours, measured from the time of completion of the setting process to the beginning of the hauling process; and

5. All data specified in the data collection plan (Annex 200/A) of this conservation measure shall be collected for every research haul; in particular, all fish in a research haul up to 100 fish are to be measured and at least 30 fish sampled for biological studies (paragraphs 2(iv) to 2(vi) of Annex 200/A). Where more than 100 fish are caught, a method for randomly subsampling the fish should be applied.

Table 1: The coordinates of the small-scale research units (Figure 1).

Subarea/ Division	SSRU	Grid Coordinates			
		Top Left Latitude	Top Left Longitude	Bottom Right Latitude	Bottom Right Longitude
58.4.1	A	55 S	80 E	64 S	89 E
58.4.3	A	55 S	60 E	62 S	73.5 E
58.4.3	B	55 S	73.5 E	62 S	80 E
58.4.4	A	51 S	40 E	54 S	42 E
58.4.4	B	51 S	42 E	54 S	46 E
58.4.4	C	51 S	46 E	54 S	50 E
58.4.4	D	Areas outside SSRUs A, B, C			
58.7	A	45 S	37 E	48 S	40 E
58.6	A	45 S	40 E	48 S	44 E
58.6	B	45 S	44 E	48 S	48 E
58.6	C	45 S	48 E	48 S	51 E
58.6	D	45 S	51 E	48 S	54 E
88.1	A	60 S	150 E	65 S	170 W
88.1	B	65 S	150 E	72 S	180
88.1	C	65 S	180	72 S	170 W
88.1	D	72 S	171 E	84 S	180
88.1	E	72 S	180	84.5 S	170 W

Subarea 88.2 is divided into six 10° longitudinal sections and one 5° longitudinal section; designated A–F from west to east.

Subarea 48.6 is divided into one section north of 60° (A) and five 10° longitudinal sections south of 60°; designated B–F from west to east.

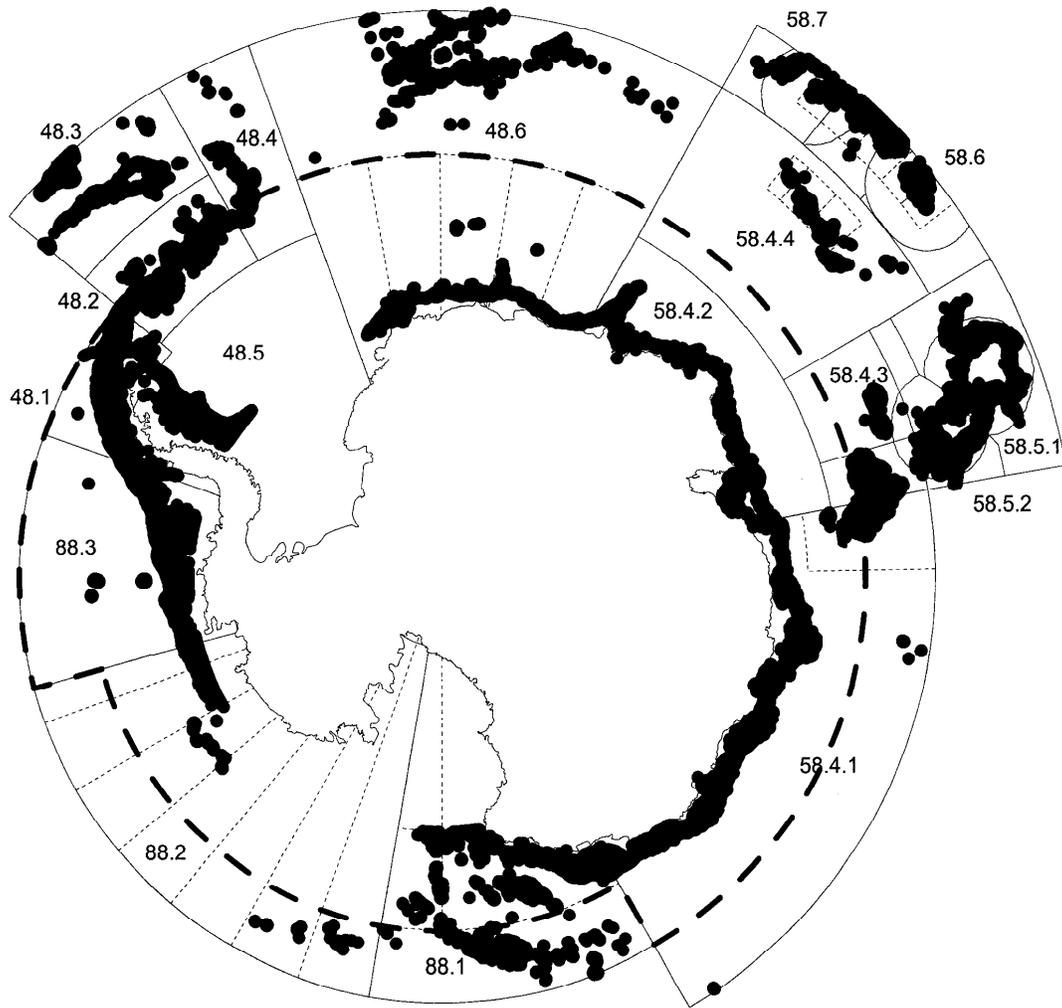


Figure 1: Small-scale research units for new and exploratory fisheries. The boundaries of these units are listed in Table 1. EEZ boundaries for Australia, France and South Africa are marked in order to address notifications for new and exploratory fisheries in waters adjacent to these zones. Dashed line – delineation between *Dissostichus eleginoides* and *Dissostichus mawsoni*; shaded patches – seabed areas between 500 and 1 800 m.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 201/XIX
Limitation of By-catch in the Exploratory Fisheries
in Statistical Divisions 58.4.1, 58.4.2 and 58.4.3
in the 2000/01 Season

1. The by-catch in exploratory fisheries in Divisions 58.4.1, 58.4.2 and 58.4.3 shall not exceed 50 tonnes per species in each division in the 2000/01 season.
2. For the purposes of this measure, by-catch is defined as any species not specified as a target species in a conservation measure relevant to one of the divisions specified in paragraph 1. For the purposes of by-catch catch limits, skates and rays will be considered as a single species.
3. This measure applies to fisheries conducted under Conservation Measures 203/XIX, 204/XIX, 205/XIX, 206/XIX, 207/XIX and 212/XIX.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 202/XIX
Exploratory Longline Fishery for *Dissostichus* spp.
in Statistical Subarea 48.6 in the 2000/01 Season

The Commission hereby adopts the following conservation measure in accordance with Conservation Measure 65/XII:

1. Fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. in Statistical Subarea 48.6 shall be limited to the exploratory longline fishery by Argentina, Brazil and South Africa. The fishery shall be conducted by Argentinian, Brazilian and South African-flagged vessels using longlining only. No more than one vessel per country shall fish at any one time.
2. The precautionary catch limit for this exploratory longline fishery in Statistical Subarea 48.6 shall be limited to 455 tonnes of *Dissostichus* spp. north of 60°S, and 455 tonnes of *Dissostichus* spp. south of 60°S. In the event that either limit is reached, the relevant fishery shall be closed.
3. For the purpose of this exploratory longline fishery, the 2000/01 fishing season to the north of 60°S is defined as the period from 1 March to 31 August 2001. The 2000/01 fishing season south of 60°S is defined as the period from 15 February to 15 October 2001.
4. The exploratory longline fishery for the above species shall be carried out in accordance with Conservation Measures 29/XIX and 200/XIX.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 203/XIX
Exploratory Trawl Fishery for *Dissostichus* spp.
on BANZARE Bank in the 2000/01 Season

The Commission hereby adopts the following conservation measure in accordance with Conservation Measure 65/XII:

1. Fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. by trawl on BANZARE Bank shall be limited to the exploratory fishery by Australian-flagged vessels. No more than one vessel shall fish at any one time.
2. BANZARE Bank is defined as waters within the latitudes 55°S and 64°S and longitudes 73°30'E and 89°E.
3. The total catch of *Dissostichus* spp. in the 2000/01 season taken by the trawl method shall not exceed 150 tonnes for BANZARE Bank.
4. Catch of *Dissostichus* spp. shall be further limited to 100 tonnes in any one fine-scale rectangle (0.5° latitude by 1° longitude).
5. (i) The by-catch in this exploratory fishery shall be regulated as set out in Conservation Measure 201/XIX.

(ii) If in the course of a directed fishery, the by-catch in any one haul of any by-catch species for which by-catch limitations apply, as set out in paragraph 5(i) of this conservation measure, is equal to, or greater than 2 tonnes, then the fishing vessel shall not fish using that method of fishing at any point within 5 n miles¹ of the location where the by-catch exceeded 2 tonnes for a period of at least five days². The location where the by-catch exceeded 2 tonnes is defined as the path followed by the fishing vessel from the point at which the fishing gear was first deployed from the fishing vessel to the point at which the fishing gear was retrieved by the fishing vessel.
6. For the purposes of this exploratory trawl fishery, the 2000/01 fishing season is defined as the period from 1 December 2000 to 30 November 2001 or until the catch limit of the target or by-catch species is reached, whichever is the sooner.
7. Each vessel participating in this exploratory trawl fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. on BANZARE Bank in the 2000/01 season shall have at least one scientific observer appointed in accordance with the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation on board throughout all fishing activities within these divisions.
8. Each vessel operating in this exploratory trawl fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. on BANZARE Bank shall be required to operate a VMS at all times, in accordance with Conservation Measure 148/XVII.
9. For the purpose of implementing this conservation measure:
 - (i) the Five-day Catch and Effort Reporting System set out in Conservation Measure 51/XIX shall apply; and
 - (ii) the monthly fine-scale biological data, as required under Conservation Measure 121/XIX, shall be recorded and reported in accordance with the System of International Scientific Observation when undertaking commercial fishing on BANZARE Bank.
10. The total number and weight of *Dissostichus* spp. discarded, including those with the 'jellymeat' condition, shall be reported. These fish will count towards the total allowable catch.

11. The data collection plan shall be as set out in Annex 200/A of Conservation Measure 200/XIX (General Measures for Exploratory Fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp. in the Convention Area in the 2000/01 Season), with the following variations:
 - (i) data reporting measures specific to the longlining method shall not apply.
12. The research and fisheries operations plans shall be as set out in Annex 200/B of Conservation Measure 200/XIX, with the following variation:
 - (i) prospecting and fishing will be unrestricted until 10 tonnes of *Dissostichus* spp. has been taken from any one aggregation that may be discovered;
 - (ii) once 10 tonnes of *Dissostichus* spp. has been taken from any one aggregation the vessel must complete a survey using an echosounder to map the aggregation and the physical feature with which it is associated;
 - (iii) the vessel must complete eight research trawls around the aggregation to map its extent and to obtain CPUE data;
 - (iv) the research trawls should be arranged as evenly as possible around the aggregation and the track of any trawl should not be closer than 2 n miles to any part of the track of another research trawl; and
 - (v) these provisions will apply to each aggregation discovered where 10 tonnes or more of *Dissostichus* spp. have been caught, irrespective of the number of hauls.

¹ This provision is adopted pending the adoption of a more appropriate definition of a fishing location by the Commission.

² The specified period is adopted in accordance with the reporting period specified in Conservation Measure 51/XIX, pending the adoption of a more appropriate period by the Commission.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 204/XIX
Exploratory Longline Fishery for *Dissostichus* spp.
on BANZARE Bank outside Areas under National
Jurisdictions in the 2000/01 Season

The Commission hereby adopts the following conservation measure in accordance with Conservation Measure 65/XII:

1. Fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. on BANZARE Bank outside areas under national jurisdictions by the longline method shall be limited to the exploratory longline fishery by Argentina and France. The fishery shall be conducted by Argentinian and French-flagged vessels using longlining only. No more than one vessel per country shall fish at any one time.
2. BANZARE Bank is defined as waters between the latitudes 55°S and 64°S and longitudes 73°30'E and 89°E.
3. The precautionary catch limit of *Dissostichus* spp. for this exploratory longline fishery shall be limited to 300 tonnes on BANZARE Bank.

4. The by-catch in this exploratory fishery shall be regulated as set out in Conservation Measure 201/XIX.
5. For the purpose of this exploratory longline fishery, the 2000/01 fishing season is defined as the period from 1 May to 31 August 2001.
6. The exploratory longline fishery for the above species shall be carried out in accordance with Conservation Measures 29/XIX and 200/XIX.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 205/XIX

Exploratory Trawl Fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. on Elan Bank (Statistical Division 58.4.3) in the 2000/01 Season

The Commission hereby adopts the following conservation measure in accordance with Conservation Measure 65/XII:

1. Fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. by trawl on Elan Bank in Statistical Division 58.4.3 shall be limited to the exploratory fishery by Australian-flagged vessels. No more than one vessel shall fish at any one time.
2. Elan Bank is defined as waters within the latitudes 55°S and 62°S and longitudes 60°E and 73°30'E.
3. The total catch of *Dissostichus* spp. in the 2000/01 season taken by the trawl method shall not exceed 145 tonnes for Elan Bank.
4. Catch of *Dissostichus* spp. shall be further limited to 100 tonnes in any one fine-scale rectangle (0.5° latitude by 1° longitude).
5. (i) The by-catch in this exploratory fishery shall be regulated as set out in Conservation Measure 201/XIX.

(ii) If in the course of a directed fishery, the by-catch in any one haul of any by-catch species for which by-catch limitations apply, as set out in paragraph 5(i) of this conservation measure, is equal to, or greater than 2 tonnes, then the fishing vessel shall not fish using that method of fishing at any point within 5 n miles¹ of the location where the by-catch exceeded 2 tonnes for a period of at least five days². The location where the by-catch exceeded 2 tonnes is defined as the path followed by the fishing vessel from the point at which the fishing gear was first deployed from the fishing vessel to the point at which the fishing gear was retrieved by the fishing vessel.
6. For the purposes of this exploratory trawl fishery, the 2000/01 fishing season is defined as the period from 1 December 2000 to 30 November 2001 or until the catch limit of the target or by-catch species is reached, whichever is the sooner.
7. Each vessel participating in this exploratory trawl fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. on Elan Bank in Statistical Division 58.4.3 in the 2000/01 season shall have at least one scientific observer appointed in accordance with the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation on board throughout all fishing activities within these divisions.

8. Each vessel operating in this exploratory trawl fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. on Elan Bank in Statistical Division 58.4.3 shall be required to operate a VMS at all times, in accordance with Conservation Measure 148/XVII.
9. For the purpose of implementing this conservation measure:
 - (i) the Five-day Catch and Effort Reporting System set out in Conservation Measure 51/XIX shall apply; and
 - (ii) the monthly fine-scale biological data, as required under Conservation Measure 121/XIX, shall be recorded and reported in accordance with the System of International Scientific Observation when undertaking commercial fishing on Elan Bank in Statistical Division 58.4.3.
10. The total number and weight of *Dissostichus* spp. discarded, including those with the 'jellymeat' condition, shall be reported. These fish will count towards the total allowable catch.
11. The research and fisheries operations plans shall be as set out in Annex 200/A and 200/B of Conservation Measure 200/XIX (General Measures for Exploratory Fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp. in the Convention Area in the 2000/01 Season), with the following variations:
 - (i) there shall be one small-scale research unit for Elan Bank, as defined in paragraph 2 above.
 - (ii) data reporting measures specific to the longlining method shall not apply; and
 - (iii) any vessel undertaking prospecting or commercial fishing in the small-scale research unit (SSRU) must undertake the research activities once 10 tonnes of *Dissostichus* spp. have been caught irrespective of the number of hauls.

¹ This provision is adopted pending the adoption of a more appropriate definition of a fishing location by the Commission.

² The specified period is adopted in accordance with the reporting period specified in Conservation Measure 51/XIX, pending the adoption of a more appropriate period by the Commission.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 206/XIX
Exploratory Longline Fishery for *Dissostichus* spp.
on Elan Bank (Statistical Division 58.4.3) outside Areas
under National Jurisdictions in the 2000/01 Season

The Commission hereby adopts the following conservation measure in accordance with Conservation Measure 65/XII:

1. Fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. on Elan Bank in Statistical Division 58.4.3 outside areas under national jurisdictions by the longline method shall be limited to the exploratory longline fishery by Argentina and France. The fishery shall be conducted by Argentinian and French-flagged vessels using longlining only. No more than one vessel per country shall fish at any one time.

2. Elan Bank is defined as waters within the latitudes 55°S and 62°S and longitudes 60°E and 73°30'E outside areas of national jurisdiction.
3. The precautionary catch limit of *Dissostichus* spp. for this exploratory longline fishery shall be limited to 250 tonnes on Elan Bank.
4. The by-catch in this exploratory fishery shall be regulated as set out in Conservation Measure 201/XIX.
5. For the purpose of this exploratory longline fishery, the 2000/01 fishing season is defined as the period from 1 May to 31 August 2001.
6. The exploratory longline fishery for the above species shall be carried out in accordance with Conservation Measures 29/XIX and 200/XIX.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 207/XIX
Exploratory Trawl Fishery for *Dissostichus* spp.
in Statistical Division 58.4.2 in the 2000/01 Season

The Commission hereby adopts the following conservation measure in accordance with Conservation Measure 65/XII:

1. Fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. by trawl in Statistical Division 58.4.2 south of 64°S shall be limited to the exploratory fishery by Australian-flagged vessels.
2. The total catch of *Dissostichus* spp. taken by the trawl method shall not exceed 500 tonnes, of which no more than 150 tonnes shall be taken in any one of the zones bounded by the longitudes 30°E and 40°E, 40°E and 50°E, 50°E and 60°E, 60°E and 70°E, 70°E and 80°E respectively.
3. The by-catch in this exploratory fishery shall be regulated as set out in Conservation Measure 201/XIX.
4. If, in the course of a directed fishery, the by-catch in any one haul of any by-catch species for which by-catch limitations apply, as set out in paragraph 3 of this conservation measure, is equal to, or greater than 2 tonnes, then the fishing vessel shall not fish using that method of fishing at any point within 5 n miles¹ of the location where the by-catch exceeded 2 tonnes for a period of at least five days². The location where the by-catch exceeded 2 tonnes is defined as the path followed by the fishing vessel from the point at which the fishing gear was first deployed from the fishing vessel to the point at which the fishing gear was retrieved by the fishing vessel.
5. For the purposes of this exploratory trawl fishery, the 2000/01 fishing season is defined as the period from 1 December 2000 to 30 November 2001 or until the catch limit is reached, whichever is the sooner.
6. Each vessel participating in this exploratory trawl fishery in Statistical Division 58.4.2 in the 2000/01 season shall have at least one scientific observer appointed in accordance with the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation on board throughout all fishing activities within this division.

7. Each vessel operating in this exploratory trawl fishery in Statistical Division 58.4.2 shall be required to operate a VMS at all times, in accordance with Conservation Measure 148/XVII.
8. For the purpose of implementing this conservation measure:
 - (i) the Five-day Catch and Effort Reporting System set out in Conservation Measure 51/XIX shall apply; and
 - (ii) the monthly fine-scale biological data, as required under Conservation Measure 121/XIX, shall be recorded and reported in accordance with the System of International Scientific Observation.
9. The total number and weight of *Dissostichus* spp. discarded, including those with the 'jellymeat' condition, shall be reported. These fish will count towards the total allowable catch.
10. The data collection and research plans in Annex 207/A shall be implemented and the results reported to CCAMLR not later than three months after the closure of the fishery.

¹ This provision is adopted pending the adoption of a more appropriate definition of a fishing location by the Commission.

² The specified period is adopted in accordance with the reporting period specified in Conservation Measure 51/XIX, pending the adoption of a more appropriate period by the Commission.

DATA COLLECTION AND RESEARCH PLANS

1. Demersal trawling for *Dissostichus* spp. in water shallower than 550 m shall be prohibited except for the research activities described below:
 - (i) demersal trawling shall be allowed only in designated 'open' areas on the upper and mid-slope in depths greater than 550 m;
 - (ii) the manner in which areas are designated 'open' and 'closed' for demersal trawling will be determined according to the following procedure:
 - (a) open and closed areas will consist of a series of north–south strips extending from the coast to beyond the foot of the continental slope. Each strip will be one degree of longitude wide;
 - (b) in the first instance, when the vessel has found an appropriate area for prospecting or fishing, it will designate the strip as open, with the area to be fished to be approximately centered in that strip;
 - (c) a single prospecting haul will be permitted in that strip before it is designated as open or closed, to establish if an aggregation of interest is present. There must be a minimum of 30 minutes of longitude between prospecting hauls where no strip is designated open;
 - (d) whenever a strip is designated open, at least one strip adjacent to that strip must be designated as closed. Any remnant strips less than one degree wide resulting from the previous selection of open and closed strips, will be designated as closed;
 - (e) once a strip is designated closed it cannot be subsequently fished in that season by any method that allows fishing gear to contact the bottom;
 - (f) prior to commercial fishing in an open strip, the vessel must undertake the survey trawls in the open strip as described below. The survey trawls in the adjacent closed strip must be undertaken prior to the vessel fishing a new strip. If the adjacent closed strip has already been surveyed, a new survey is not necessary; and
 - (g) when the vessel wishes to fish in a new strip, it must not choose a strip already closed. Once a new strip is designated, conditions as described in paragraphs (b) to (f) will apply to that strip.
2. Survey trawls in each open strip and its adjacent closed strip will be conducted according to the following scheme:
 - (i) each pair of strips will be divided between the shelf area above 550 m and the slope area below 550 m. In each open and closed strip the following research shall be undertaken:

- (a) in the section deeper than 550 m, two stations (whose locations have been randomly pre-selected according to depth and longitude) shall be sampled. At each of these stations a beam trawl sample of benthos and a bottom-trawl sample of finfish using a commercial trawl with a small mesh liner shall be taken;
 - (b) in the section shallower than 550 m, two stations shall be sampled at randomly pre-selected sites according to depth and longitude for benthos using a beam trawl once at each station only; and
 - (c) this will be undertaken in each pair of the open and closed strips using the process described above.
3. The following data and material will be collected from research and commercial hauls, as required by the CCAMLR *Scientific Observers Manual*:
- (i) position, date and depth at the start and end of every haul;
 - (ii) haul-by haul catch and catch per effort by species;
 - (iii) haul-by haul length frequency of common species;
 - (iv) sex and gonad state of common species;
 - (v) diet and stomach fullness;
 - (vi) scales and/or otoliths for age determination;
 - (vii) by-catch of fish and other organisms; and
 - (viii) observations on the occurrence of seabirds and mammals in relation to fishing operations, and details of any incidental mortality of these animals.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 208/XIX¹
Exploratory Longline Fishery for *Dissostichus eleginoides*
in Statistical Division 58.4.4 in the 2000/01 Season

The Commission hereby adopts the following conservation measure in accordance with Conservation Measure 65/XII:

1. Fishing for *Dissostichus eleginoides* in Statistical Division 58.4.4 shall be limited to the exploratory longline fishery by Argentina, Brazil, France, South Africa, Ukraine and Uruguay. The fishery shall be conducted by Argentinian, Brazilian, French, South African, Ukrainian and Uruguayan-flagged vessels using longlining only. No more than one vessel per country shall fish at any one time.
2. The precautionary catch for Statistical Division 58.4.4 shall be limited to 370 tonnes of *Dissostichus* spp. north of 60°S, to be taken by longlining. In the event that this limit is reached, the fishery shall be closed.
3. For the purpose of this exploratory longline fishery, the 2000/01 fishing season is defined as the period from 1 May to 31 August 2001.
4. The exploratory longline fishery for the above species shall be carried out in accordance with Conservation Measures 29/XIX and 200/XIX.

5. Members who for whatever reason are unable to participate in the fishery must inform the Secretariat of changes in their plans no later than 1 April 2001.

¹ Except for waters adjacent to the Prince Edward Islands

CONSERVATION MEASURE 209/XIX^{1,2}

Exploratory Longline Fishery for *Dissostichus eleginoides* in Statistical Subarea 58.6 in the 2000/01 Season

The Commission hereby adopts the following conservation measure in accordance with Conservation Measure 65/XII:

1. Fishing for *Dissostichus eleginoides* in Statistical Subarea 58.6 shall be limited to the exploratory longline fishery by Argentina, France and South Africa. The fishery shall be conducted by Argentinian, French and South African-flagged vessels using longlining only. No more than one vessel per country shall fish at any one time.
2. The precautionary catch limit for this exploratory fishery in Statistical Subarea 58.6 shall be limited to 450 tonnes of *Dissostichus eleginoides*, to be taken by longlining. In the event that this limit is reached, the fishery shall be closed.
3. For the purpose of this exploratory longline fishery, the 2000/01 fishing season is defined as the period from 1 May to 31 August 2001.
4. The exploratory longline fishery for the above species shall be carried out in accordance with Conservation Measures 29/XIX and 200/XIX.

¹ Except for waters adjacent to the Crozet Islands

² Except for waters adjacent to the Prince Edward Islands

CONSERVATION MEASURE 210/XIX

Exploratory Longline Fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. in Statistical Subarea 88.1 in the 2000/01 Season

The Commission hereby adopts the following conservation measure in accordance with Conservation Measure 65/XII:

1. Fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. in Statistical Subarea 88.1 shall be limited to the exploratory longline fishery by New Zealand, South Africa and Uruguay. The fishery shall be conducted by three New Zealand, two South African and one Uruguayan-flagged vessels using longlining only.
2. The precautionary catch limit north of 65°S in Statistical Subarea 88.1 shall be limited to 175 tonnes of *Dissostichus* spp. In the event this limit is reached, the fishery north of 65°S shall be closed.
3. The precautionary catch limit south of 65°S in Statistical Subarea 88.1 shall be limited to 1 889 tonnes of *Dissostichus* spp. In the event this limit is reached, the fishery south of 65°S shall be closed. In order to ensure an adequate spread of fishing effort south of

65°S, no more than 472 tonnes of *Dissostichus* spp. shall be taken from each of the four small-scale research units (SSRUs), as defined in Annex 200/B of Conservation Measure 200/XIX, identified for Statistical Subarea 88.1 south of 65°S.

4. For the purposes of this exploratory longline fishery, the 2000/01 fishing season is defined as the period from 1 December 2000 to 31 August 2001.
5. The directed longline fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. in Statistical Subarea 88.1 shall be carried out in accordance with all aspects of Conservation Measures 29/XIX and 200/XIX with the exception of paragraph 6 below.
6. South of 65°S the directed fishery for the above species shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Conservation Measures 200/XIX and 29/XIX, except paragraph 3 (night setting) of Conservation Measure 29/XIX shall not apply. Prior to licensing, each vessel shall demonstrate its capacity to comply with experimental line-weighting trials as approved by the Scientific Committee and attached as Annex 210/A and such data shall be reported to CCAMLR immediately. South of 65°S, longlines may be set during daylight hours only if the vessels are demonstrating a consistent minimum line sink rate of 0.3 metres per second. Any vessel catching a total of three (3) seabirds shall immediately revert to night setting in accordance with Conservation Measure 29/XIX.
7. Each vessel participating in the fishery shall have at least two scientific observers, one of whom shall be an observer appointed in accordance with the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation, on board throughout all fishing activities within this fishery.
8. Each vessel participating in this exploratory longline fishery shall be required to operate a VMS at all times, in accordance with Conservation Measure 148/XVII.
9. Fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. in Statistical Subarea 88.1 shall be prohibited within 10 n miles of the coast of the Balleny Islands.
10. There shall be no offal discharge in this fishery.
11. All vessels shall be prohibited from discharging in this area: oil or fuel products or oily residues into the sea, except as permitted in Annex I of MARPOL 73/78; disposal of garbage; food wastes not capable of passing through a screen with openings no greater than 25 mm; or sewage within 12 n miles of land or ice shelves; or sewerage while the ship is travelling at a speed of less than 4 knots.

EXPERIMENTAL LINE-WEIGHTING TRIALS

1. Paragraph 3 of Conservation Measure 29/XIX shall not apply only where a vessel can demonstrate prior to licensing for this fishery its ability to fully comply with the following experimental protocol, observed by a scientific observer:
 - (i) set a minimum of five longlines with a minimum of four Time Depth Recorders (TDR) on each line;
 - (ii) randomise TDR placement on the longline within and between sets;
 - (iii) calculate an individual sink rate for each TDR when returned to the vessel, where:
 - (a) the sink rate shall be measured as an average of the time taken to sink from the surface (0 m) to 15 m; and
 - (b) this sink rate shall be at a minimum rate of 0.3 m/s;
 - (iv) if the minimum sink rate is not achieved at all 20 sample points, repeat the test until such time as a total of 20 tests with a minimum sink rate of 0.3 m/s are recorded; and
 - (v) all equipment and fishing gear used in the tests is to be the same as that to be used in the Convention Area.
2. During fishing, for a vessel to maintain the exemption to night-time setting requirements, continuous line sink monitoring shall be undertaken by the CCAMLR scientific observer. The vessel shall cooperate with the CCAMLR observer who shall:
 - (i) aim to place a TDR on every longline set during the observer's shift;
 - (ii) every seven days place all available TDRs on a single longline to determine any sink rate variation along the line;
 - (iii) randomise TDR placement on the longline within and between sets;
 - (iv) calculate an individual rate for each TDR when returned to the vessel; and
 - (v) measure the sink rate as an average of the time taken to sink from the surface (0 m) to 15 m.
3. The vessel shall:
 - (i) ensure the average sink rate is at a minimum of 0.3 m/s;
 - (ii) report daily to the fishery manager; and
 - (iii) ensure that data collected from line sink trials is recorded in the approved format and submitted to the fishery manager at the conclusion of the season.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 211/XIX
Exploratory Longline Fishery for *Dissostichus* spp.
in Statistical Subarea 88.2 in the 2000/01 Season

The Commission hereby adopts the following conservation measure in accordance with Conservation Measure 65/XII:

1. Fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. in Statistical Subarea 88.2 shall be limited to the exploratory longline fishery by South Africa and Uruguay. The fishery shall be conducted by South African and Uruguayan-flagged vessels using longlining only. No more than one vessel per country shall fish at any one time.
2. The precautionary catch for this exploratory longline fishery in Statistical Subarea 88.2 shall be limited to 250 tonnes of *Dissostichus* spp. south of 65°S. In the event that this limit is reached, the fishery shall be closed.
3. For the purposes of this exploratory longline fishery, the 2000/01 fishing season is defined as the period from 15 December 2000 to 31 August 2001.
4. The exploratory longline fishery for the above species shall be carried out in accordance with Conservation Measures 29/XIX and 200/XIX.
5. Each vessel participating in this exploratory longline fishery shall be required to operate a VMS at all times, in accordance with Conservation Measure 148/XVII.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 212/XIX
Exploratory Trawl Fishery for *Chaenodraco wilsoni*,
***Lepidonotothen kempfi*, *Trematomus eulepidotus* and**
***Pleuragramma antarcticum* in Statistical Division 58.4.2**
in the 2000/01 Season

The Commission hereby adopts the following conservation measure in accordance with Conservation Measure 65/XII:

1. Fishing for *Chaenodraco wilsoni*, *Lepidonotothen kempfi*, *Trematomus eulepidotus*, and *Pleuragramma antarcticum* by trawl in Statistical Division 58.4.2 south of 64°S shall be limited to the exploratory fishery by Australian-flagged vessels.
2. The total catch of all species in the 2000/01 season shall not exceed 1 500 tonnes.
3. The catch of *Chaenodraco wilsoni* in the 2000/01 season shall be taken by the midwater trawl method only, except for the research program on shallow-water bottom trawling specified in paragraph 4 of Annex 212/A of this conservation measure, and shall not exceed 500 tonnes.
4. The catches of *Lepidonotothen kempfi*, *Trematomus eulepidotus* and *Pleuragramma antarcticum* in the 2000/01 season shall be taken by the midwater trawl method only, except for the research program on shallow-water bottom trawling specified in paragraph 4 of Annex 212/A of this conservation measure, and shall not exceed 300 tonnes for any one species.

5. Any *Dissostichus* spp. caught during the directed fishery for the above species shall be deducted from the catch of *Dissostichus* spp. authorised in Conservation Measure 207/XIX.
6. (i) The by-catch in this exploratory fishery shall be regulated as set out in Conservation Measure 201/XIX.

(ii) If, in the course of a directed fishery, the by-catch in any one haul of any by-catch species for which by-catch limitations apply, as set out in paragraph 6(i) of this conservation measure, is equal to, or greater than 2 tonnes, then the fishing vessel shall not fish using that method of fishing at any point within 5 n miles¹ of the location where the by-catch exceeded 2 tonnes for a period of at least five days². The location where the by-catch exceeded 2 tonnes is defined as the path followed by the fishing vessel from the point at which the fishing gear was first deployed from the fishing vessel to the point at which the fishing gear was retrieved by the fishing vessel. These provisions do not apply to activities undertaken under paragraph 2(f) of Annex 212/A of this conservation measure.
7. For the purposes of this exploratory trawl fishery, the 2000/01 fishing season is defined as the period from 1 December 2000 to 30 November 2001 or until the catch limit is reached, whichever is the sooner.
8. Each vessel participating in this exploratory trawl fishery in Statistical Division 58.4.2 in the 2000/01 season shall have at least one scientific observer appointed in accordance with the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation on board throughout all fishing activities within this division.
9. Each vessel operating in this exploratory trawl fishery in Statistical Division 58.4.2 shall be required to operate a VMS at all times, in accordance with Conservation Measure 148/XVII.
10. For the purpose of implementing this conservation measure:
 - (i) the Five-day Catch and Effort Reporting System set out in Conservation Measure 51/XIX shall apply; and
 - (ii) the monthly fine-scale biological data, as required under Conservation Measure 121/XIX, shall be recorded and reported in accordance with the System of International Scientific Observation.
11. The total number and weight of *Dissostichus* spp. discarded, including those with the 'jellymeat' condition, shall be reported. These fish will count towards the total allowable catch.
12. The data collection and research plans in Annex 212/A shall be implemented and the results reported to CCAMLR not later than three months after the closure of the fishery.

¹ This provision is adopted pending the adoption of a more appropriate definition of a fishing location by the Commission.

² The specified period is adopted in accordance with the reporting period specified in Conservation Measure 51/XIX, pending the adoption of a more appropriate period by the Commission.

RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION PLANS

1. There shall be five small-scale research units (SSRUs), bounded by the longitudes 30°E to 40°E, 40°E to 50°E, 50°E to 60°E, 60°E to 70°E and 70°E to 80°E.
2. Any vessel undertaking prospecting or commercial fishing in any SSRU must undertake the following research activities once 10 tonnes of any one species have been caught, irrespective of the number of hauls required:
 - (i) a minimum of 20 hauls must be made within the SSRU and must collectively satisfy the criteria specified in subparagraphs (ii) to (iv);
 - (ii) each haul must be separated by not less than 10 n miles from any other haul, distance to be measured from the geographical mid-point of each haul;
 - (iii) each haul shall comprise at least 30 minutes effective fishing time as defined in the *Draft Manual for Bottom Trawl Surveys in the Convention Area* (SC-CAMLR-XI, Annex 5, Appendix H, Attachment E, paragraph 4); and
 - (iv) all data specified in the paragraph 5 of this annex shall be collected for every research haul; in particular, all fish in a research haul up to 100 fish are to be measured and biological characteristics obtained from 30 fish, where more than 100 fish are caught, a method for randomly subsampling the fish should be applied.
3. The requirement to undertake the above research activities applies irrespective of the period over which the trigger levels of 10 tonnes of catch in any SSRU are achieved during the 2000/01 fishing season. The research activities must commence immediately the trigger levels have been reached and must be completed before the vessel leaves the SSRU.
4. In the SSRU between 60°E and 70°E and in locations where the bottom depth is 280 m or less:
 - (i) a maximum total of 10 commercial bottom trawls may be conducted in no more than seven locations, but with no more than two bottom trawls in any one location;
 - (ii) each location must be at least 5 n miles distant from any other location; and
 - (iii) at each location trawled, three separate samples will be taken with a beam trawl in the vicinity of the commercial trawl track to assess the benthos present and compare with the benthos brought up in the commercial trawl.
5. The following data and material will be collected from research and commercial hauls, as required by the CCAMLR *Scientific Observers Manual*:
 - (i) position, date and depth at the start and end of every haul;
 - (ii) haul-by haul catch and catch per effort by species;
 - (iii) haul-by haul length frequency of common species;

- (iv) sex and gonad state of common species;
- (v) diet and stomach fullness;
- (vi) scales and/or otoliths for age determination;
- (vii) by-catch of fish and other organisms; and
- (viii) observations on the occurrence of seabirds and mammals in relation to fishing operations, and details of any incidental mortality of these animals.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 213/XIX
Exploratory Fishery for *Martialia hyadesi* in
Statistical Subarea 48.3 in the 2000/01 Season

The Commission hereby adopts the following conservation measure in accordance with Conservation Measures 7/V and 65/XII:

1. The total catch of *Martialia hyadesi* in the 2000/01 season shall be limited to 2 500 tonnes.
2. For the purposes of this exploratory fishery, the fishing season is defined as the period from 1 December 2000 to 30 November 2001 or until the catch limit is reached, whichever is sooner.
3. For the purposes of implementing this conservation measure:
 - (i) the Ten-day Catch and Effort Reporting System, as set out in Conservation Measure 61/XII shall apply;
 - (ii) the data required to complete the CCAMLR standard fine-scale catch and effort data form for squid jig fisheries (Form C3) shall be reported from each vessel. These data shall include numbers of seabirds and marine mammals of each species caught and released or killed. These data shall be reported to CCAMLR by 31 August 2001 for catches taken prior to 31 July 2001; and
 - (iii) data on catches taken between 31 July 2001 and 31 August 2001 shall be reported to CCAMLR by 30 September 2001 so that the data will be available to the meeting of the Working Group on Fish Stock Assessment in 2001.
4. Each vessel participating in this exploratory fishery for *Martialia hyadesi* in Statistical Subarea 48.3 during the 2000/01 season shall have at least one international scientific observer appointed in accordance with the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation, on board throughout all fishing activities in this subarea during the fishing season.
5. The data collection plan in Annex 213/A shall be implemented. Data collected pursuant to the plan for the period up to 31 August 2001 shall be reported to CCAMLR by 30 September 2001 so that the data will be available to the meeting of the Working Group on Fish Stock Assessment in 2001. Such data collected after 31 August shall be reported to CCAMLR not later than three months after the closure of the fishery.

**DATA COLLECTION PLAN FOR EXPLORATORY
SQUID (*MARTIALIA HYADESI*) FISHERIES
IN STATISTICAL SUBAREA 48.3**

1. All vessels will comply with conditions set by CCAMLR. These include data required to complete the data form (Form TAC) for the Ten-day Catch and Effort Reporting System, as specified by Conservation Measure 61/XII; and data required to complete the CCAMLR standard fine-scale catch and effort data form for a squid jig fishery (Form C3). This includes numbers of seabirds and marine mammals of each species caught and released or killed.
2. All data required by the CCAMLR *Scientific Observers Manual* for squid fisheries will be collected. These include:
 - (i) vessel and observer program details (Form S1);
 - (ii) catch information (Form S2); and
 - (iii) biological data (Form S3).

**CONSERVATION MEASURE 214/XIX
Experimental Harvest Regime for the Crab Fishery
in Statistical Subarea 48.3 in the 2000/01 Season**

The following measures apply to all crab fishing within Statistical Subarea 48.3 in the 2000/01 fishing season. Every vessel participating in the crab fishery in Statistical Subarea 48.3 shall conduct fishing operations in accordance with an experimental harvest regime as outlined below:

1. Vessels shall conduct the experimental harvest regime in the 2000/01 season at the start of their first season of participation in the crab fishery and the following conditions shall apply:
 - (i) every vessel when undertaking an experimental harvesting regime shall expend its first 200 000 pot hours of effort within a total area delineated by twelve blocks of 0.5° latitude by 1.0° longitude. For the purposes of this conservation measure, these blocks shall be numbered A to L. In Annex 214/A, the blocks are illustrated (Figure 1), and the geographic position is denoted by the coordinates of the northeast corner of the block. For each string, pot hours shall be calculated by taking the total number of pots on the string and multiplying that number by the soak time (in hours) for that string. Soak time shall be defined for each string as the time between start of setting and start of hauling;
 - (ii) vessels shall not fish outside the area delineated by the 0.5° latitude by 1.0° longitude blocks prior to completing the experimental harvesting regime;
 - (iii) vessels shall not expend more than 30 000 pot hours in any single block of 0.5° latitude by 1.0° longitude;

- (iv) if a vessel returns to port before it has expended 200 000 pot hours in the experimental harvesting regime the remaining pot hours shall be expended before it can be considered that the vessel has completed the experimental harvesting regime; and
 - (v) after completing 200 000 pot hours of experimental fishing, it shall be considered that vessels have completed the experimental harvesting regime and they shall be permitted to commence fishing in a normal fashion.
2. Data collected during the experimental harvest regime up to 30 June 2001 shall be submitted to CCAMLR by 31 August 2001.
 3. Normal fishing operations shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations set out in Conservation Measure 215/XIX.
 4. For the purposes of implementing normal fishing operations after completion of the experimental harvest regime, the Ten-day Catch and Effort Reporting System set out in Conservation Measure 61/XII shall apply.
 5. Vessels that complete experimental harvest regime shall not be required to conduct experimental fishing in future seasons. However, these vessels shall abide by the guidelines set forth in Conservation Measure 215/XIX.
 6. Fishing vessels shall participate in the experimental harvest regime independently (i.e. vessels may not cooperate to complete phases of the experiment).
 7. Crabs taken by any vessel for research purposes will be considered as part of any catch limits in force for each species taken, and shall be reported to CCAMLR as part of the annual STATLANT returns.
 8. All vessels participating in the experimental harvest regime shall carry at least one scientific observer on board during all fishing activities.

**LOCATIONS OF FISHING AREAS FOR THE EXPERIMENTAL
HARVEST REGIME OF THE EXPLORATORY CRAB FISHERY**

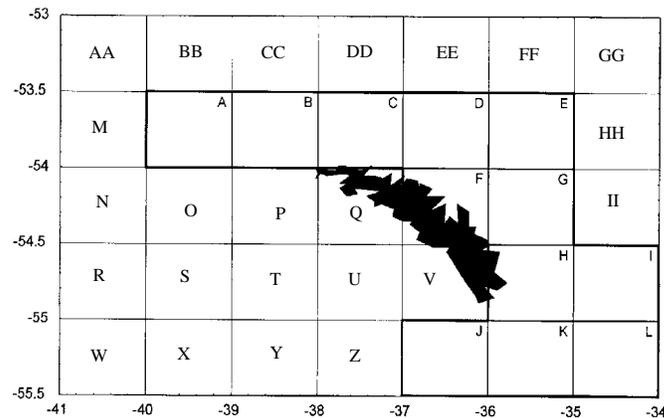


Figure 1: Operations area for Phase 1 of the experimental harvest regime for the crab fishery in Statistical Subarea 48.3.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 215/XIX
Limits on the Crab Fishery in Statistical Subarea 48.3
in the 2000/01 Season

The Commission hereby adopts the following conservation measure in accordance with Conservation Measure 7/V:

1. The crab fishery is defined as any commercial harvest activity in which the target species is any member of the crab group (Order Decapoda, Suborder Reptantia).
2. In Statistical Subarea 48.3, the crab fishing season is defined as the period from 1 December 2000 to 30 November 2001, or until the catch limit is reached, whichever is sooner.
3. The crab fishery shall be limited to one vessel per Member.
4. The total catch of crab from Statistical Subarea 48.3 shall be limited to 1 600 tonnes during the 2000/01 crab fishing season. The by-catch of *Dissostichus eleginoides* shall be counted against the catch limit in the fishery for *D. eleginoides* in Subarea 48.3.
5. Each vessel participating in the crab fishery in Statistical Subarea 48.3 in the 2000/01 season shall have a scientific observer, appointed in accordance with the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation, on board throughout all fishing activities within the fishing period.
6. 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, radio call sign, and research and fishing operations plan of the vessel that the Member has authorised to participate in the crab fishery.
7. All vessels fishing for crab shall report the following data to CCAMLR by 31 August 2001 for crabs caught prior to 31 July 2001:
 - (i) the location, date, depth, fishing effort (number and spacing of pots and soak time), and catch (numbers and weight) of commercially sized crabs (reported on as fine a scale as possible, but no coarser than 0.5° latitude by 1.0° longitude) for each 10-day period;
 - (ii) the species, size, and sex of a representative subsample of crab sampled according to the procedure set out in Annex 215/A (between 35 and 50 crabs shall be sampled every day from the line hauled just prior to noon) and by-catch caught in traps; and
 - (iii) other relevant data, as possible, according to the requirements set out in Annex 215/A.
 8. For the purposes of implementing this conservation measure, the Ten-day Catch and Effort Reporting System set out in Conservation Measure 61/XII shall apply.
 9. Data on catches taken between 31 July and 31 August 2001 shall be reported to CCAMLR by 30 September 2001 so that the data will be available to the Working Group on Fish Stock Assessment.
 10. 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.
 11. 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 *Paralomis formosa*, males with a minimum carapace width of 102 mm and 90 mm, respectively, may be retained in the catch.
 12. Crab processed at sea shall be frozen as crab sections (minimum size of crabs can be determined using crab sections).

ANNEX 215/A

**DATA REQUIREMENTS ON THE
CRAB FISHERY IN STATISTICAL SUBAREA 48.3**

Catch and Effort Data:

Cruise Descriptions

cruise code, vessel code, permit number, year.

Pot Descriptions

diagrams and other information, including pot shape, dimensions, mesh size, funnel position, aperture and orientation, number of chambers, presence of an escape port.

Effort Descriptions

date, time, latitude and longitude of the start of the set, compass bearing of the set, total number of pots set, spacing of pots on the line, number of pots lost, depth, soak time, bait type.

Catch Descriptions

retained catch in numbers and weight, by-catch of all species (see Table 1), incremental record number for linking with sample information.

Table 1: Data requirements for by-catch species in the crab fishery in Statistical Subarea 48.3.

Species	Data Requirements
<i>Dissostichus eleginoides</i>	Numbers and estimated total weight
<i>Notothenia rossii</i>	Numbers and estimated total weight
Other species	Estimated total weight

Biological Data:

For these data, crabs are to be sampled from the line hauled just prior to noon, by collecting the entire contents of a number of pots spaced at intervals along the line so that between 35 and 50 specimens are represented in the subsample.

Cruise Descriptions

cruise code, vessel code, permit number.

Sample Descriptions

date, position at start of the set, compass bearing of the set, line number.

Data

species, sex, length of at least 35 individuals, presence/absence of rhizocephalan parasites, record of the destination of the crab (kept, discarded, destroyed), record of the pot number from which the crab comes.

RESOLUTION 13/XIX
Flagging and Licensing of Non-Contracting Party Vessels

The Commission,

Concerned that illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing in the Convention Area continues to persist,

Noting that IUU fishing is inconsistent with the objective of the Convention and undermines the effectiveness of CCAMLR conservation measures,

Recognising that the vast majority of the IUU fishing in the Convention Area is undertaken by fishing vessels flying the flag of non-Contracting Parties,

Inspired by the FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas,

urges all Contracting Parties, consistent with their domestic legislation, to avoid flagging a non-Contracting Party vessel or licensing such a vessel to fish in waters under their fisheries jurisdiction, if that particular vessel has a history of engagement in IUU fishing in the Convention Area.

RESOLUTION 14/XIX
Catch Documentation Scheme: Implementation
by Acceding States and Non-Contracting Parties

The Commission,

Having considered reports on the implementation of the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp. established by Conservation Measure 170/XVIII,

Being satisfied that the Scheme has been successfully launched, and noting the improvements to the scheme made by Conservation Measure 170/XIX,

Conscious that the effectiveness of the Scheme depends also on implementation of the Scheme by those Contracting Parties which are not Members of the Commission ('Acceding States') but which fish for, or trade in, *Dissostichus* spp., as well as by non-Contracting Parties.

Concerned at the evidence that several acceding States and non-Contracting Parties which continue to be engaged in fishing for, or trading in, *Dissostichus* spp. are not implementing the Scheme,

Particularly concerned at the failure by such acceding States to implement the Scheme, to uphold and promote its objectives, and to meet their obligations under Article XXII to exert appropriate efforts with regard to activities contrary to the objectives of the Convention,

Determined to take all necessary measures, consistent with international law, to ensure that the effectiveness and credibility of the Scheme is not harmed by non-implementation of it by acceding States and non-Contracting Parties,

Acting pursuant to Article X of the Convention,

1. Urges all Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties not participating in the Catch Documentation Scheme which fish for, or trade in, *Dissostichus* spp. to implement the Scheme as soon as possible.
2. Requests to this end that the CCAMLR Secretariat convey this resolution to such Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties and give all possible advice and assistance to them.
3. Recommends that Members of the Commission make appropriate representations concerning this resolution to such Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties.
4. Reminds Members of the Commission of their obligation under the Catch Documentation Scheme to prevent trade in *Dissostichus* spp. in their territory, or by their flag vessels, with Acceding States or non-Contracting Parties when it is not carried out in compliance with the Scheme.
5. Decides to consider the matter again at the Twentieth Meeting of the Commission in 2001 with a view to taking such further measures as may be necessary.

RESOLUTION 15/XIX

Use of Ports not Implementing the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp.

The Commission,

Noting that a number of Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties not participating in the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp., as set out in Conservation Measure 170/XIX, continue to in trade in *Dissostichus* spp.; and

Recognising that these Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties thus do not participate in the landing procedures for *Dissostichus* spp. accompanied by *Dissostichus* Catch Documents;

urges Contracting Parties,

1. Where they are unable to provide an authorised Flag State official(s) to monitor a landing for the purposes of validating *Dissostichus* Catch Documents, to discourage their flag vessels authorised to fish for *Dissostichus* spp. from using ports of Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties which are not implementing the Catch Document Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp.
2. To attach to the authorisation to fish a list of all Acceding States and non-Contracting Parties that are implementing the Catch Documentation Scheme.

RESOLUTION 16/XIX

Application of VMS in the Catch Documentation Scheme

The Commission agreed that, on a voluntary basis, subject to their laws and regulations, Flag States participating in the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp. should ensure that their flag vessels authorised to fish for or tranship *Dissostichus* spp. on the high seas maintain an operational VMS, as defined in Conservation Measure 148/XVII, throughout the whole of the calendar year.¹

¹ This requirement does not extend to vessels of less than 19 m engaged in artisanal fisheries.

CONSERVATION MEASURE 18/XIX

Procedure for According Protection to CEMP Sites

The Commission,

Bearing in mind that the Scientific Committee has established a system of sites contributing data to the CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Program (CEMP), and that additions may be made to this system in the future;

Recalling that it is not the purpose of the protection accorded to CEMP sites to restrict fishing activity in adjacent waters;

Recognising that studies being undertaken at CEMP sites may be vulnerable to accidental or wilful interference;

Concerned, therefore, to provide protection for CEMP sites, scientific investigations and the Antarctic marine living resources therein, in cases where a Member or Members of the Commission conducting or planning to conduct CEMP studies believes such protection to be desirable;

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

1. In cases where a Member or Members of the Commission conducting, or planning to conduct, CEMP studies at a CEMP site believe it desirable that protection should be accorded to the site, it, or they, shall prepare a draft management plan in accordance with Annex A to this conservation measure.
2. Each such draft management plan shall be sent to the Executive Secretary for transmission to all Members of the Commission for their consideration at least three months before its consideration by WG-EMM.
3. The draft management plan shall be considered in turn by WG-EMM, the Scientific Committee and the Commission. In consultation with the Member or Members of the Commission which drew up the draft management plan, it may be amended by any of these bodies. If a draft management plan is amended by either WG-EMM or the Scientific Committee, it shall be passed on in its amended form either to the Scientific Committee or to the Commission as the case may be.

4. If, following completion of the procedures outlined in paragraphs 1 to 3 above, the Commission considers it appropriate to accord the desired protection to the CEMP site, the Commission shall adopt a Resolution calling on Members to comply, on a voluntary basis, with the provisions of the draft management plan, pending the conclusion of action in accordance with paragraphs 5 to 8 below.
5. The Executive Secretary shall communicate such a Resolution to SCAR, the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties and, if appropriate, the Contracting Parties to other components of the Antarctic Treaty System which are in force.
6. Unless, before the opening date of the next regular meeting of the Commission, the Executive Secretary has received:
 - (i) an indication from an Antarctic Treaty Consultative Party that it desires the resolution to be considered at a Consultative Meeting; or
 - (ii) an objection from any other quarter referred to in paragraph 5 above;

the Commission may, by means of a conservation measure, confirm its adoption of the management plan for the CEMP site and shall include the management plan in Annex 18/A of that conservation measure.
7. In the event that an Antarctic Treaty Consultative Party has indicated its desire for the Resolution to be considered at a Consultative Meeting, the Commission shall await the outcome of such consideration, and may then proceed accordingly.
8. If objection is received in accordance with paragraphs 6(ii) or 7 above, the Commission may institute such consultations as it may deem appropriate to achieve the necessary protection and to avoid interference with the achievement of the principles and purposes of, and measures approved under, the Antarctic Treaty and other components of the Antarctic Treaty System which are in force.
9. The management plan of any site may be amended by decision of the Commission. In such cases full account shall be taken of the advice of the Scientific Committee. Any amendment which increases the area of the site or adds to categories or types of activities that would jeopardise the objectives of the site shall be subject to the procedures set out in paragraphs 5 to 8 above.
10. Entry into a CEMP site described by a conservation measure shall be prohibited except for the purposes authorised in the relevant management plan for the site and in accordance with a permit issued under paragraph 11.
11. Each Contracting Party shall, as appropriate, issue permits authorising its nationals to carry out activities consistent with the provisions of the management plans for CEMP sites and shall take such other measures, within its competence, as may be necessary to ensure that its nationals comply with the management plans for such sites.
12. Copies of such permits shall be sent to the Executive Secretary as soon as practical after they are issued. Each year the Executive Secretary shall provide the Commission and the Scientific Committee with a brief description of the permits that have been issued by the Parties. In cases where permits are issued for purposes not directly related to the conduct of CEMP studies at the site in question, the Executive Secretary shall forward a

copy of the permit to the Member or Members of the Commission conducting CEMP studies at that site.

13. Each management plan shall be reviewed every five years by WG-EMM and the Scientific Committee to determine whether it requires revision and whether continued protection is necessary. The Commission may then act accordingly.

**INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN MANAGEMENT
PLANS FOR CEMP SITES**

Management plans shall include:

A. GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

1. A description of the site, and any buffer zone within the site, including:
 - (a) geographical coordinates;
 - (b) natural features;
 - (c) boundary markers;
 - (d) natural features that define the site;
 - (e) access points (pedestrian, vehicular, airborne, sea-borne);
 - (f) pedestrian and vehicular routes in the site;
 - (g) preferred anchorages;
 - (h) location of structures within the site;
 - (i) areas or zones within the site, described in generic or geographical terms, or both, in which activities are prohibited or otherwise constrained;
 - (j) location of nearby scientific stations, research or refuge facilities; and
 - (k) location of areas or sites, in or near the site, which have been accorded protected status in accordance with measures adopted under the Antarctic Treaty or other components of the Antarctic Treaty System which are in force.
2. Maps showing:
 - (a) the location of the site in relation to major surrounding features; and
 - (b) where applicable, the geographical features listed in paragraph 1 above.

B. BIOLOGICAL FEATURES

1. A description of the biological features of the site, in both space and time, which it is the purpose of the management plan to protect.

C. CEMP STUDIES

1. A full description of the CEMP studies being conducted or planned to be conducted, including the species and parameters which are being or are to be studied.

D. PROTECTION MEASURES

1. Statements of prohibited activities:
 - (a) throughout the site at all times of the year;

- (b) throughout the site at defined parts of the year;
 - (c) in parts of the site at all times of the year; and
 - (d) in parts of the site at defined parts of the year.
2. Prohibitions regarding access to and movement within or over the site.
 3. Prohibitions regarding:
 - (a) the installation, modification, and/or removal of structures; and
 - (b) the disposal of waste.
 4. Prohibitions for the purpose of ensuring that activity in the site does not prejudice the purposes for which protection status has been accorded to areas or sites, in or near the site, under the Antarctic Treaty or other components of the Antarctic Treaty System which are in force.

E. COMMUNICATIONS INFORMATION

1. The name, address, telephone, telex and facsimile numbers of:
 - (a) the organisation or organisations responsible for appointing national representative(s) to the Commission; and
 - (b) the national organisation or organisations conducting CEMP studies at the site.

Notes:

1. A code of conduct. If it would help towards achieving the scientific objectives of the site, a code of conduct may be annexed to the management plan. Such a code should be written in hortatory rather than mandatory terms, and must be consistent with the prohibitions contained in Section D above.
2. Members of the Commission preparing draft management plans for submission in accordance with this conservation measure should bear in mind that the primary purpose of the management plan is to provide for the protection of CEMP studies at the site through the application of the prohibitions contained in Section D. To that end, the management plan is to be drafted in concise and unambiguous terms. Information which is intended to help scientists, or others, appreciate broader considerations regarding the site (e.g. historical and bibliographic information) should not be included in the management plan but may be annexed to it.

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

1. The Commission noted that a program of long-term 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 62/A.
4. 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.

**MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE PROTECTION OF SEAL ISLANDS,
SOUTH SHETLAND ISLANDS, AS A SITE INCLUDED IN THE
CCAMLR ECOSYSTEM MONITORING PROGRAM¹**

A. GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

1. Description of the site:

- (a) Geographical coordinates: The Seal Islands are composed of small islands and skerries located approximately 7 km north of the northwest corner of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. The Seal Islands CEMP Protected Area includes the entire Seal Islands group, which is defined as Seal Island plus any land or rocks exposed at mean low tide within a distance of 5.5 km of the point of highest elevation on Seal Island. Seal Island is the largest island of the group, and is situated at 60°59'14"S, 55°23'04"W (coordinates are given for the point of highest elevation on the island – see Figures 1 and 2).
- (b) Natural features: The Seal Islands cover an area approximately 5.7 km from east to west and 5 km from north to south. Seal Island is approximately 0.7 km long and 0.5 km wide. It has an altitude of about 125 m, with a raised plateau at about 80 m, and precipitous cliffs on most coastlines. There is a raised, sandy beach on the western shore and several coves on the northern and eastern shores. Seal Island is joined to the adjacent island to the west by a narrow sand bar that is approximately 50 m long; the bar is rarely passable on foot, and only when seas are calm and the tide is very low. Other islands in the group are similar to Seal Island, with precipitous cliffs, exposed coasts, and a few sand beaches and protected coves. There is no permanent ice on any of the islands. Seal Island is mainly composed of poorly consolidated sedimentary rocks. Rocks crumble and fracture easily, resulting in prevalent erosion from water runoff and coastal wave action. Geologists have characterised the bedrock 'pebbly mudstone'. No fossils have been reported from the site. Because colonies of penguins are present in virtually all sectors of Seal Island (including the summit), the soil in many areas as well as several vertical rock faces are enriched by guano.
- (c) Boundary markers: As of 1997, no man-made boundary markers indicating the limits of the protected area had been established. The boundaries of the site are defined by natural features (i.e. coastlines).
- (d) Natural features that define the site: The Seal Islands CEMP Protected Area includes the entire Seal Islands group (see Section A.1(a) for definition). No buffer zones are defined for the site.
- (e) Access points: The site may be accessed by boat or aircraft at any point where pinnipeds and seabirds will not be adversely affected (see Sections D.1 and D.2). Access by small boat is recommended in most circumstances because the number of beach landing spots for helicopters (which must approach these spots by flying

¹ As adopted at CCAMLR-XVI (paragraphs 9.67 and 9.68), and revised at CCAMLR-XIX (paragraph 9.9).

over water rather than over land) is very limited. There are no landing sites for fixed-winged aircraft.

- (f) Pedestrian and vehicular routes: Pedestrians should follow the advice of the local scientists in selecting pathways which will minimise disturbance to wildlife (see Section D.2(d)). Land vehicles are not permitted except in the immediate vicinity of the field camp and the beach (see Section D.2(c)).
- (g) Preferred anchorages: Numerous shoals and pinnacles are known to exist in the vicinity of the Seal Islands, and navigation charts of the area are incomplete. Most ships visiting the area recently have preferred an anchorage spot approximately 1.5 km to the southeast of Seal Island (Figure 2), which has a rather consistent depth of approximately 18 m. A second anchorage utilised by smaller vessels is located approximately 0.5 km to the northeast of Seal Island (Figure 2) at a depth of about 20 m. Organisation(s) conducting CEMP studies at the site can provide further details about sailing instructions pertaining to these anchorages (see Section E.2).
- (h) Location of structures within the site: As of March 1999 no structures remained on Seal Island. Between 1996 and 1999, all structures were dismantled and retrograded from the island.
- (i) Areas within the site where activities are constrained: The protection measures specified in Section D apply to all areas within the Seal Islands Protected Area, as defined in Section A.1(d).
- (j) Location of nearby scientific research or refuge facilities: The nearest research facility to the site is the scientific field camp maintained by the Brazilian government at Stinker Point, Elephant Island (61°04'S, 55°21'W), which is approximately 26 km south of Seal Island. However in some years this site is not occupied. Numerous scientific stations and research facilities are located on King George Island, which is approximately 215 km southwest of Seal Island.
- (k) Areas or sites protected under the Antarctic Treaty System: No areas or sites within or near (i.e. within 100 km) the Seal Island Protected Area have been accorded protected status in accordance with measures adopted under the Antarctic Treaty or other components of the Antarctic Treaty System which are in force.

2. Maps of the site:

- (a) Figure 1 shows the geographical position of the Seal Islands in relation to major surrounding features, including the South Shetland Islands and adjacent bodies of water.
- (b) Figure 2 illustrates the location of the entire Seal Islands archipelago and preferred vessel anchorages. The detailed insert of Seal Island in Figure 2 shows the location of structures associated with CEMP studies and the location of the point of highest elevation (indicated by a cross).

B. BIOLOGICAL FEATURES

1. Terrestrial: There is no information on soil biology at Seal Island but it is likely that similar types of plants and invertebrates are found as at other sites in the South Shetland Islands. Lichens are present on stable rock surfaces. There is no evidence of well-developed moss or grass banks being present on Seal Island.
2. Inland waters: There are no known lakes or ephemeral ponds of significance on Seal Island.
3. Marine: No studies on littoral communities have been carried out.
4. Birds: Seven species of birds are known to breed on the Seal Islands: chinstrap penguins (*Pygoscelis antarctica*), macaroni penguins (*Eudyptes chrysolophus*), Cape petrels (*Daption capense*), Wilson's storm petrels (*Oceanites oceanicus*), southern giant petrels (*Macronectes giganteus*), southern black-backed gulls (*Larus dominicanus*) and American Sheathbills (*Chionis alba*). The chinstrap penguin population on Seal Island numbers approximately 20 000 breeding pairs, nesting in about 60 colonies throughout the island. About 350 pairs of macaroni penguins nest on Seal Island in five separate colonies. The nesting and chick-rearing period for chinstrap and macaroni penguins at Seal Island extends from November to March. No surveys have been made of cape petrel or storm petrel populations, however, both species are numerous; the Cape petrels nest on cliff faces and the storm petrels nest in burrows in the talus slopes. Brown skuas (*Catharacta lönnerbergi*) are common. Blue-eyed shags (*Phalacrocorax atriceps*), Adélie penguins (*Pygoscelis adeliae*), gentoo penguins (*Pygoscelis papua*), king penguins (*Aptenodytes patagonicus*) and rockhopper penguins (*Eudyptes chrysocome*) are among the avian visitors to the area.
5. Pinnipeds: Five species of pinnipeds have been observed at Seal Island: Antarctic fur seals (*Arctocephalus gazella*), southern elephant seals (*Mirounga leonina*), Weddell seals (*Leptonychotes weddellii*), leopard seals (*Hydrurga leptonyx*) and crabeater seals (*Lobodon carcinophagus*). Of these, fur seals are the only confirmed breeders on the island, although small numbers of elephant seals probably breed on the island early in the spring. During the last few years approximately 600 fur seal pups have been born in the Seal Islands group, with approximately half of these born on Seal Island and half on Large Leap Island (Figure 2). The fur seal pupping and pup-rearing period at Seal Island extends from late November to early April. During the austral summer, elephant seals are ashore during their moult period; Weddell seals regularly haul out on the beaches; crabeater seals are infrequent visitors; and leopard seals are common both ashore and in coastal waters where they prey on penguins and fur seal pups.

C. CEMP STUDIES

1. The presence at the Seal Islands of both Antarctic fur seal and penguin breeding colonies, as well as significant commercial krill fisheries within the foraging range of these species make this an excellent site for inclusion in the CEMP network of sites established to help meet CCAMLR objectives. However, recent geological assessments of Seal Island have indicated that soil composition of cliff areas above and around the camp site are unstable and might result in catastrophic failure during periods of intense

rainfall. Therefore, in 1994 the AMLR Program terminated its research at Seal Island and between 1996 and 1999 dismantled and retrograded all camp and observation blind structures.

2. No CEMP studies are being conducted at Seal Island and the USA has no plans to occupy the site in the future except to conduct seal and bird censuses.

D. PROTECTION MEASURES

1. Prohibited activities and temporal constraints:

- (a) Throughout the site at all times of the year: Any activities which damage, interfere with, or adversely affect CEMP monitoring and directed research which potentially could be conducted at this site are not permitted.
- (b) Throughout the site at all times of the year: Any non-CEMP activities are not permitted which result in:
 - (i) killing, injuring, or disturbing pinnipeds or seabirds;
 - (ii) damaging or destroying pinniped or seabird breeding areas; or
 - (iii) damaging or destroying the access of pinnipeds or seabirds to their breeding areas.
- (c) Throughout the site at defined parts of the year: Human occupation of the site during the period 1 June to 31 August is not permitted except under emergency circumstances.
- (d) In parts of the site at all times of the year: Building structures within the boundaries of any pinniped or seabird colony is not permitted. For this purpose, colonies are defined as the specific locations where pinniped pups are born or where seabird nests are built. This prohibition does not pertain to placing markers (e.g. numbered stakes, posts, etc.) or situating research equipment in colonies as may be required to facilitate scientific research.
- (e) In parts of the site at defined parts of the year: Entry into any pinniped or seabird colonies during the period 2 September to 31 May is not permitted except in association with CEMP activities.

2. Prohibitions regarding access to and movement within or over the site:

- (a) Entry of the site at locations where pinniped or seabird colonies are present in the immediate vicinity is not permitted.
- (b) Aircraft overflight of the site is not permitted at altitudes less than 1 000 m unless the proposed flight plan has been reviewed in advance by the organisation(s) conducting CEMP activities at the site (see Section E.2).
- (c) The use of land vehicles is not permitted except to transport equipment and supplies to and from the field camp.

- (d) Pedestrians are not permitted to walk through areas used regularly by pinnipeds and seabirds (i.e. colonies, resting areas, pathways) or to disturb other fauna or flora, except as necessary to conduct authorised research.
3. Prohibitions regarding structures:
- (a) New structures are not permitted to be built within the site unless the proposed plans have been reviewed in advance by the organisation(s) conducting CEMP activities at the site (see Section E.2).
 - (b) Building structures other than those directly supporting CEMP directed scientific research and monitoring activities or to house personnel and/or their equipment is not permitted.
 - (c) Human occupation of these structures is not permitted during the period 1 June to 31 August (see Section D.1(c)).
4. Prohibitions regarding waste disposal:
- (a) Landfill disposal of non-biodegradable materials is not permitted; non-biodegradable materials brought to the site are to be removed when no longer in use.
 - (b) Disposal of waste fuels, volatile liquids and scientific chemicals within the site is not permitted; these materials are to be removed from the site for proper disposal elsewhere.
 - (c) The burning of any non-organic materials or the open burning of any materials is not permitted (except for properly used fuels for heating, lighting, cooking or electricity).
5. Prohibitions regarding the Antarctic Treaty System:

It is not permitted to undertake any activities in the Seal Islands CEMP Protected Area which are not in compliance with the provisions of: (i) the Antarctic Treaty, including the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora; (ii) the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Seals; and (iii) the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources.

E. COMMUNICATIONS INFORMATION

1. Organisation(s) appointing national representatives to the Commission:

Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs
US Department of State
Washington, DC 20520
USA

Telephone: +1 (202) 647 3262
Facsimile: +1 (202) 647 1106

2. Organisation(s) which potentially might conduct CEMP studies at the site:

US Antarctic Marine Living Resources Program
Southwest Fisheries Science Center
National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA
PO Box 271
La Jolla, Ca. 92038
USA

Telephone: +1 (858) 546 5601
Facsimile: +1 (858) 546 5608

ANNEX 62/A SEAL ISLANDS, APPENDIX 1

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE SEAL ISLANDS, ANTARCTICA

Investigators should take all reasonable steps to ensure that their activities, both in implementing their scientific protocols as well as in maintaining a field camp, do not unduly harm or alter the natural behaviour and ecology of wildlife in the Seal Islands. Wherever possible, actions should be taken to minimise disturbance of the natural environment.

Capturing, handling, killing, photographing and taking eggs, blood or other biological samples from pinnipeds and seabirds should be limited to that necessary to provide essential background information or to characterise and monitor individual and population parameters that may change in detectable ways in response to changes in food availability or other environmental factors. Sampling should be done and reported in accordance with: (i) the Antarctic Treaty, including the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora; (ii) the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals; and (iii) the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources.

Geological and other studies which can be done inside of the pinniped and seabird breeding seasons in such a way as they do not damage or destroy pinniped or seabird breeding areas, or access to those areas, would be permitted as long as they would not adversely affect the planned assessment and monitoring studies. Likewise, the planned assessment and monitoring studies would not be affected adversely by periodic biological surveys or studies of other species which do not result in killing, injuring or disturbing pinnipeds or seabirds, or damage or destroy pinnipeds or seabird breeding areas or access to those areas.

ANNEX 62/A SEAL ISLANDS, APPENDIX 2

BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SEAL ISLANDS, ANTARCTICA

Prior to the discovery of the South Shetland Islands in 1819, there were substantial colonies of fur seals, and possible elephant seals, throughout the archipelago. Commercial exploitation began shortly after discovery and, by the mid-1820s, fur seal breeding colonies had been completely destroyed throughout the South Shetland Islands (Stackpole, 1955; O’Gorman, 1963). Antarctic fur seals were not observed again in the South Shetland Islands until 1958, when a small colony was discovered at Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island (O’Gorman, 1961). The original colonisers probably came from South Georgia where surviving fur seal colonies had substantially recovered by the early 1950s. At present, the fur seal rookeries in the Seal Islands group are the second largest in the South Shetland Islands, with the largest rookeries being at Cape Shirreff and Telmo Islands, Livingston Island (Bengtson et al., 1990).

During the past three decades, the population of Antarctic fur seals in the South Shetland Islands grew to a level at which tagging or other research could be undertaken at selected locations without threatening the population’s continued existence and growth.

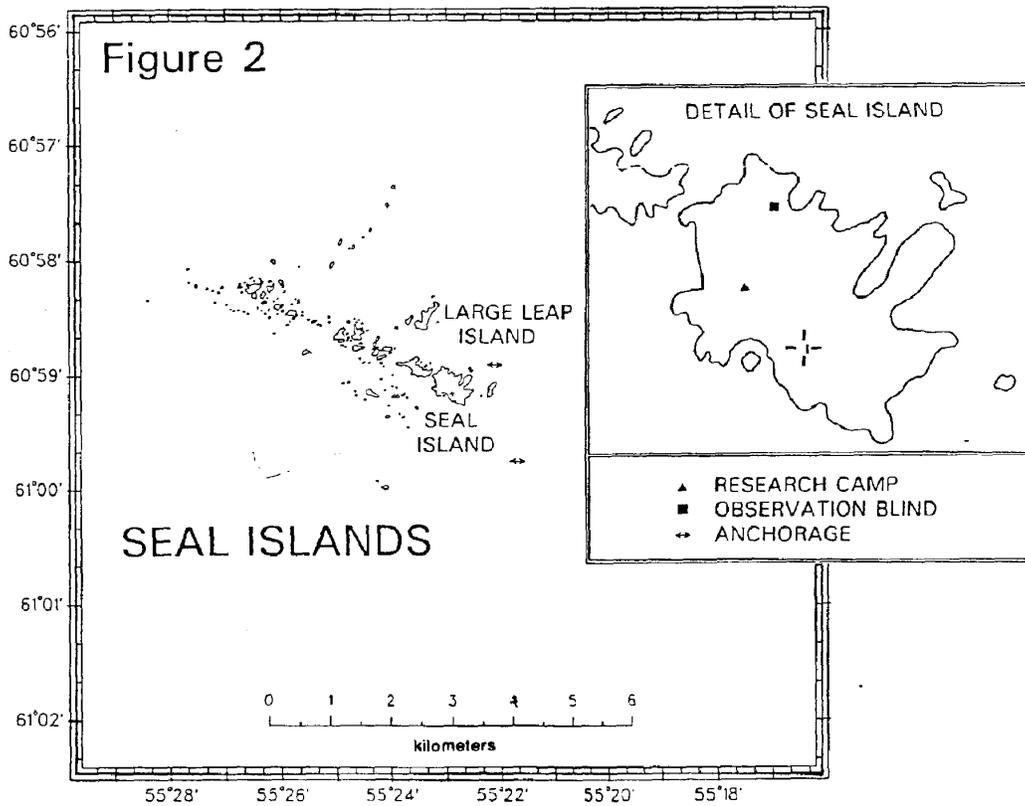
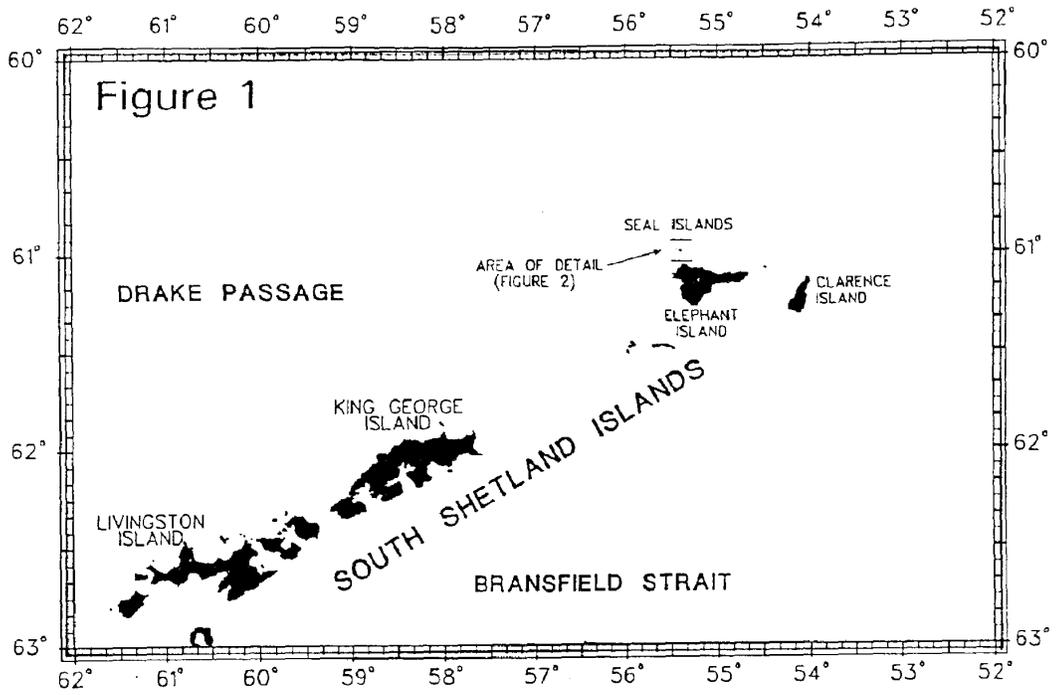
During the 1986/87 austral summer, researchers from the USA surveyed areas on the South Shetland Islands and the Antarctic Peninsula to identify fur seal and penguin breeding colonies that might be suitable for inclusion in the network of CEMP monitoring sites being established. The results of that survey (Shuford and Spear, 1987; Bengtson et al., 1990), suggested that the Seal Island area would be an excellent site for long-term monitoring of fur seal and penguin colonies that might be affected by fisheries in the Antarctic Peninsula Integrated Study Region.

To safely and effectively carry out a long-term monitoring program, a temporary, multi-year field camp for a small group of researchers was established on Seal Island. This camp was occupied annually by US scientists during the austral summer (approximately December to February) between 1986/87 and 1993/94. Because of the geological assessment that the cliff areas above and around the camp site are unstable and might result in catastrophic failure during periods of intense rainfall, the camp was closed. Between 1995/96 and 1998/99 all buildings, equipment, and supplies were retrograded from the island.

In 1991, to protect the site from damage or disturbance that could adversely affect the long-term CEMP monitoring and directed research which were being conducted and planned for the future, the Seal Islands were proposed as a CEMP Protected Area. At its 1997 meeting (SC-CAMLR-XVI, paragraphs 4.17 to 4.20), the CCAMLR Scientific Committee reviewed the status of the Seal Island CEMP site management plan. Based on the expectation that research at the site would end, the Scientific Committee agreed that site protection would be extended for five years.

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CONSERVATION MEASURE 82/XIX
Protection of the Cape Shirreff CEMP Site

1. The Commission noted that a program of long-term studies is being undertaken at Cape Shirreff and the San Telmo Islands, Livingston Island, 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 Cape Shirreff CEMP site, as defined in the Cape Shirreff management plan.
3. Members shall comply with the provisions of the Cape Shirreff CEMP site management plan, which is recorded in Annex 82/A.
4. 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.

**MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE PROTECTION OF
CAPE SHIRREFF AND THE SAN TELMO ISLANDS,
SOUTH SHETLAND ISLANDS, AS A SITE INCLUDED
IN THE CCAMLR ECOSYSTEM MONITORING PROGRAM¹**

A. GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

1. Description of the site:

(a) Geographical coordinates: Cape Shirreff is a low, ice-free peninsula towards the western end of the north coast of Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands, situated at latitude 62°27'S, longitude 60°47'W, between Barclay Bay and Hero Bay. San Telmo Islands are the largest of a small group of ice-free rock islets, approximately 2 km west of Cape Shirreff.

(b) Natural features: Cape Shirreff is approximately 3 km from north to south and 0.5 to 1.2 km from east to west. The site is characterised by many inlets, coves and cliffs. Its southern boundary is bordered by a permanent glacial ice barrier, which is located at the narrowest part of the cape. The cape is mainly an extensive rock platform, 46 to 83 m above sea level, the bedrock being largely covered by weathered rock and glacial deposits. The eastern side of the base of the cape has two beaches with a total length of about 600 m. The first is a boulder beach, the second of sand. Above this is a raised beach with mosses and lichens, crossed by melt-streams from the snow above. The extremity of the cape has a rocky barrier about 150 m long. The western side is formed by almost continuous cliffs 10 to 15 m high above an exposed coast with a few protected beaches. At the Southwestern base of the cape is a small sandy and pebble beach approximately 50 m long.

The San Telmo Islands are located approximately 2 km west of Cape Shirreff, and are a group of ice-free, rocky islets. The east coast of San Telmo Island (the largest of the group) has a sandy and pebble beach (60 m) at the south end, separated from the northern sandy beach (120 m) by two irregular cliffs (45 m) and narrow pebble beaches.

(c) Boundary markers: The boundaries of the Cape Shirreff CEMP Protected Area are identical to the boundaries of the Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 32, as specified by ATCM Recommendation XV-7. At present, there are no man-made boundary markers indicating the limits of the SSSI or established protected areas. The boundaries of the site are defined by natural features (i.e. coastlines, glacial margins) described in Section A.1(d).

(d) Natural features that define the site: The Cape Shirreff CEMP Protected Area includes the entire area of the Cape Shirreff peninsula north of the glacier ice tongue margin, and most of the San Telmo Islands group. For the purposes of the CEMP protected area, 'the entire area' of Cape Shirreff and the San Telmo Islands

¹ As adopted at CCAMLR-XVIII (paragraphs 9.5 and 9.6), and revised at CCAMLR-XIX (paragraph 9.9).

group is defined as any land or rocks exposed at mean low tide within the area delimited by the map (Figure 3).

- (e) Access points: The Cape Shirreff part of the CEMP site may be entered at any point where pinniped or seabird rookeries are not present on or near the beach. Access to the island in the San Telmo group is unrestricted but should be at the least densely populated areas and cause minimal disturbance to the fauna. Access for other than CEMP research should avoid disturbing pinnipeds and seabirds (see Sections D.1 and D.2). Access by small boat or helicopter is recommended in most circumstances. Four helicopter landing areas are recommended including: (i) the south plain of Playa Yámana, which is situated on the Southwest coast of the cape; (ii) on the west coast of the cape, on the top plain of Gaviota Hill (10 x 20 m), near the monument erected to commemorate the officers and crew of the Spanish ship *San Telmo*; (iii) the wide plain, Paso Ancho, situated to the east of Cóndor Hill; and (iv) the top plain of Cóndor Hill. Recommended sites for landing small boats include: (i) the northern end of Half Moon beach, on the east coast of the cape; (ii) on the east coast, 300 m north of El Mirador, there is a deep channel which permits easy disembarkation, and (iii) the northern end of Playa Yámana on the west coast of the cape (during high tide conditions). There are no landing sites for fixed-wing aircraft.
- (f) Pedestrian and vehicular routes: Boats, helicopters, fixed-wing aircraft and land vehicles should avoid the site except for operations directly supporting authorised scientific activities. During these operations, boats and aircraft should travel routes that avoid or minimise disturbance of pinnipeds and seabirds. Land vehicles should not be used except to transport needed equipment and supplies to and from the field camps. Pedestrians should not walk through wildlife population areas, especially during the breeding season, or disturb other fauna or flora except as necessary to conduct authorised research.
- (g) Preferred anchorages: Numerous shoals and pinnacles are known to exist in the vicinity of Cape Shirreff and the San Telmo Islands. The detailed bathymetric chart No. 14301 produced by the Servicio Hidrográfico y Oceanográfico de la Armada de Chile (SHOA, 1994) provides guidance but those unfamiliar with local conditions at Cape Shirreff are advised to approach the area with caution. Three anchorages that have been used in the past are: (i) northwest coast – situated between Rapa-Nui Point on Cape Shirreff and the northern extremity of the San Telmo Islands; (ii) east coast – 2.5 km to the east of El Mirador, being alert for icebergs drifting in the area; and (iii) south coast – located about 4 km off the southern coast of Byers Peninsula to support ship-based helicopter operations. Organisation(s) conducting CEMP studies at the site can provide further details about sailing instructions pertaining to recommended anchorages (see Section E.2).
- (h) Location of structures within the site: During the 1991/92 austral summer, a fibreglass cabin for four people was installed by the Instituto Antártico Chileno (INACH) (Anonymous, 1992) in the El Mirador area. This area is on the cape's east coast, at the base of Condor Hill (near the site of the previous installation of the former Soviet Union). This site was chosen because of its accessibility by helicopter and boat, shelter from winds, good water supply and absence of seal or bird colonies. During the 1996/97 austral summer a US AMLR field camp was

established approximately 50 m to the south of the INACH camp. The US camp is comprised of four small wood-constructed buildings (including an outhouse); all within 3 m of each other and jointed by wooden walkways. In February 1999 an emergency shelter/bird observation blind was constructed by the US program at the northern end of the Cape. Minor remains of a hut used in the past by the former Soviet Union as well as sparse evidence of a 19th century sealers' camp can be found near the camp site.

- (i) Areas within the site where activities are constrained: The protection measures specified in Section D apply to all areas within the Cape Shirreff CEMP Protected Area, as defined in Section A.1(d).
- (j) Location of nearby scientific, research, or refuge facilities: The nearest research facility to the site is Juan Carlos I Station (summer only) maintained by the Spanish government at South Bay, Livingston Island, (62°40'S, 60°22'W), approximately 30 km southeast of Cape Shirreff. The Chilean Station Arturo Prat is located on Greenwich Island (62°30'S, 59°41'W) approximately 56 km northeast of Cape Shirreff. Numerous scientific stations and research facilities (e.g. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Korea, Poland, Russia, Uruguay) are located on King George Island, approximately 100 km northeast of Cape Shirreff. The largest of these facilities is Base Presidente Eduardo Frei Montalva (also formerly referred to as Base Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Martin), maintained by the Chilean government on the western end of King George Island (62°12'S, 58°55'W).
- (k) Areas or sites protected under the Antarctic Treaty System: Cape Shirreff and the San Telmo Islands are protected as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (No. 32) under the Antarctic Treaty System (see Section A.1(c)). Several other sites or areas within 100 km of Cape Shirreff are also protected under the Antarctic Treaty System: SSSI No. 5, Fildes Peninsula (62°12'S, 58°59'W); SSSI No. 6, Byers Peninsula (62°38'S, 61°05'W); SSSI No. 35, Ardley Island, Maxwell Bay, King George Island (62°13'S, 58°56'W); Marine SSSI No. 35, Western Bransfield Strait (63°20'S to 63°35'S, 61°45'W to 62°30'W); and SPA No. 16, Coppermine Peninsula, Robert Island (62°23'S, 59°44'W). The Seal Islands CEMP Protected Area (60°59'14"S, 55°23'04"W) is located approximately 325 km northeast of Cape Shirreff.

2. Maps of the site:

- (a) Figures 1 and 2 show the geographical position of Cape Shirreff and the San Telmo Islands in relation to major surrounding features, including the South Shetland Islands and adjacent bodies of water.
- (b) Figure 3 identifies the boundaries of the site and provides details of specific locations within the vicinity of Cape Shirreff and the San Telmo Islands, including preferred vessel anchorages.

B. BIOLOGICAL FEATURES

- 1. Terrestrial: There is no information on soil biology of Cape Shirreff but it is likely that similar types of plants and invertebrates are found as at other sites in the South Shetland

Islands (e.g. see Lindsey, 1971; Allison and Smith, 1973; Smith, 1984; Sömme, 1985). A moderate lichen cover (e.g. *Polytrichum alpestre*, *Usnea fasciata*) is present on rocks located in the higher geological platforms. In some valleys there are patches of moss and grass (e.g. *Deschampsia antarctica*).

2. Inland waters: There are several ephemeral ponds and streams located at Cape Shirreff. These form from melting snow, especially in January and February. Hidden Lake is the only permanent body of water on the cape, and it is located in the confluence of the slope of three hills: El Toqui, Pehuenche and Aymara. The lake's drainage supports the growth of moss banks along its northeast and southwest slopes. From the southwest slope a stream flows to the western coast at Playa Yámana. The lake's depth is estimated at two to 3 m and it is approximately 12 m long when fullest; the lake diminishes considerably in size after February (Torres, 1995). There are no known lakes or ephemeral ponds of significance on the San Telmo Islands.
3. Marine: No studies on littoral communities have been carried out. There is abundant macroalgae present in the intertidal zone. The limpet *Nacella concinna* is common, as elsewhere in the South Shetland Islands.
4. Seabirds: In January 1958, 2 000 pairs of chinstrap penguins (*Pygoscelis antarctica*) and 200 to 500 pairs of gentoo penguins (*P. papua*) were reported (Croxford and Kirkwood, 1979). In 1981 two unspecified penguin colonies had 4 328 and 1 686 individuals respectively (Sallaberry and Schlatter, 1983). A census in January 1987, produced estimates of 20 800 adult chinstrap penguins and 750 adult gentoo penguins (Shuford and Spear, 1987). Huckle-Gaete et al. (1997a) identified the presence of 31 breeding colonies for both species during 1996/97 and reported estimates of 6 907 breeding pairs of chinstrap penguins and 682 of gentoo penguins. A chick census developed in early February that same year gave a total of 8 802 chinstrap penguins and 825 gentoo penguins. The first of a continuing CCAMLR census of the colonies at Cape Shirreff conducted on 3 December, 1997 recorded 7 617 and 810 breeding pairs of chinstrap and gentoo penguins, respectively (Martin 1998). Dominican gulls (*Larus dominicanus*), brown skuas (*Catharacta lönnerbergi*), Antarctic terns (*Sterna vittata*), blue-eyed shags (*Phalacrocorax atriceps*), Cape petrels (*Daption capense*), Wilson's storm petrels (*Oceanites oceanicus*) and black-bellied storm petrel (*Fregetta tropica*) also nest on the cape. Giant petrels (*Macronectes giganteus*) are regular visitors during the austral summer (Torres, 1995).
5. Pinnipeds: Cape Shirreff is presently the site of the largest known breeding colony of the Antarctic fur seal (*Arctocephalus gazella*) in the South Shetland Islands. The first post-exploitation record of fur seals at Cape Shirreff was reported by O'Gorman (1961) in mid-February 1958 when 27 non-breeding adults were seen. Over the past 30 years, the colony has continued to increase in size (Aguayo and Torres, 1968, 1993; Bengtson et al., 1990, Torres, 1995; Huckle-Gaete et al., 1999). Annual censuses begun in 1991/92 by INACH scientists showed that pup production has increased every year except for 1997/98 when there was an apparent 14% decrease in the entire SSSI. From 1965/66 to 1998/99 the population increased at a rate of 19.8%. However, from 1992/93 to 1998/99 the growth rate has decreased to ca. 7% per year, with the last census in 1998/99 reporting 5 497 pups born on Cape Shirreff and 3 027 pups born on San Telmo Islands (Huckle-Gaete et al., 1999). Groups of non-breeding southern elephant seals (*Mirounga leonina*), Weddell seals (*Leptonychotes weddelli*), leopard seals (*Hydrurga leptonyx*) and crabeater seals (*Lobodon carcinophagus*) have been

observed on the cape (O’Gorman, 1961; Aguayo and Torres, 1967; Bengtson et al., 1990; Torres et al., 1998). Additionally, observations of pup carcasses suggest breeding sites of southern elephant seals (Torres, 1995).

C. CEMP STUDIES

1. The presence at Cape Shirreff of both Antarctic fur seal and penguin breeding colonies, and of krill fisheries within the foraging range of these species, make this a critical site for inclusion in the ecosystem monitoring network established to help meet the objectives of the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. The purpose of the designation is to allow planned research and monitoring to proceed, while avoiding or reducing, to the greatest extent possible, other activities which could interfere with or affect the results of the research and monitoring program or alter the natural features of the site.
2. The following species are of particular interest for CEMP routine monitoring and directed research at this site: Antarctic fur seals, chinstrap penguins and gentoo penguins.
3. Long-term studies are under way to assess and monitor the feeding ecology, growth and condition, reproductive success, behaviour, and population dynamics of pinnipeds and seabirds that breed in the area. The results of these studies will be compared with environmental data, wildlife diseases, offshore sampling data, and fishery statistics to identify possible cause-effect relationships.
4. Chilean scientists have been conducting studies at the site for many years and in recent seasons they have developed studies specifically designed to contribute to CEMP. These studies have mainly focused on Antarctic fur seals, wildlife diseases and survey of marine debris. Annual marine debris surveys began in 1985, with a baseline established in 1994 (e.g. Torres and Jorquera 1995, 1999). In 1996/97 US scientists began CEMP monitoring studies of Antarctic fur seals, chinstrap and gentoo penguins in conjunction with studies of offshore prey distribution and general oceanography (e.g. Martin 1999).
5. Penguin parameters routinely monitored include trends in population size (A3), demography (A4), duration of foraging trips (A5), breeding success (A6), chick fledging weight (A7), chick diet (A8) and breeding chronology (A9). Studies of fur seals include foraging energetics, at-sea foraging locations using satellite-linked telemetry, diving behaviour, diet studies, duration of foraging trips (C1), reproductive success, and pup growth rates (C2).

D. PROTECTION MEASURES

1. Prohibited activities and temporal constraints:
 - (a) Throughout the site at all times of the year: Any activities which damage, interfere with, or adversely affect the planned CEMP monitoring and directed research at this site are not permitted.

- (b) Throughout the site at all times of the year: Any non-CEMP activities are not permitted which result in:
 - (i) killing, injuring, or disturbing pinnipeds or seabirds;
 - (ii) damaging or destroying pinniped or seabird breeding areas; or
 - (iii) damaging or destroying the access of pinnipeds or seabirds to their breeding areas.
 - (c) Throughout the site at defined parts of the year: Human occupation of the site during the period 1 June to 31 August is not permitted except under emergency circumstances.
 - (d) In parts of the site at all times of the year: Building structures within boundaries of any pinniped or seabird colony is not permitted. For this purpose, colonies are defined as the specific locations where pinniped pups are born or where seabird nests are built. This prohibition does not pertain to placing markers (e.g. numbered stakes, posts, etc.) or situating research equipment in colonies as may be required to facilitate scientific research.
 - (e) In parts of the site at defined parts of the year: Entry into any pinniped or seabird colonies during the period 1 September to 31 May is not permitted except in association with CEMP activities.
2. Prohibitions regarding access to and movement within the site:
- (a) Entry to the site at locations where pinniped or seabird colonies are present in densely populated areas is not permitted.
 - (b) Aircraft overflight of the site is not permitted at altitudes less than 1 000 m unless the proposed flight plan has been reviewed in advance by the organisation(s) conducting CEMP activities at the site (see Section E.2). Aircraft overflight at altitudes below 200 m is not permitted.
 - (c) The use of land vehicles is not permitted except to transport needed equipment and supplies to and from the field camps.
 - (d) Pedestrians are not permitted to walk through wildlife population areas (e.g. colonies, resting areas, pathways), or to disturb other fauna or flora, except as necessary to conduct authorised research.
3. Prohibitions regarding structures:
- (a) Building structures other than those directly supporting authorised scientific research and monitoring programs or to house research personnel and their equipment is not permitted.
 - (b) Human occupation of these structures is not permitted during the period 1 June to 31 August (see Section D.1(c)).
 - (c) New structures are not permitted to be built within the site unless the proposed plans have been reviewed in advance by the organisation(s) conducting CEMP activities at the site (see Section E.2).

4. Prohibitions regarding waste disposal:

- (a) Landfill disposal of any materials is not permitted; all materials brought to the site are to be removed when no longer in use.
- (b) Disposal of waste fuels, volatile liquids and scientific chemicals within the site is not permitted; these materials are to be removed from the site for proper disposal elsewhere.
- (c) The open burning of any materials is not permitted (except for properly used fuels for heating, lighting or cooking).

5. Prohibitions regarding the Antarctic Treaty System:

It is not permitted to undertake any activities in the Cape Shirreff CEMP Protected Area which are not in compliance with the provisions of: (i) the Antarctic Treaty, including the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora and the Protocol on Environmental Protection, (ii) the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals, and (iii) the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources.

E. COMMUNICATIONS INFORMATION

1. Organisation(s) appointing national representatives to the Commission.

- (a) Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Direccion de Medio Ambiente (DIMA)
Catedral 1143, 2° Piso
Santiago
Chile

Telephone: +56 (2) 673 2152
Facsimile: +56 (2) 380 1084
Email: dima5@minrel.cl

- (b) Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs
US Department of State
Washington DC 20520
USA

Telephone: +1 (202) 647 3262
Facsimile: +1 (202) 647 1106

2. Organisation(s) conducting CEMP studies at the site.

- (a) Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Instituto Antártico Chileno
Luis Thayer Ojeda 814
Casilla 16521, Correo 9
Santiago
Chile

Telephone: +56 (2) 232 2617
Facsimile: +56 (2) 232 0440
Email: dtorres@inach.cl

- (b) US Antarctic Marine Living Resources Program
National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA
Southwest Fisheries Science Center
PO Box 271
La Jolla Ca. 92038
USA

Telephone: +1 (858) 546 5601
Facsimile: +1 (858) 546 5608
Email: rholt@ucsd.edu

ANNEX 82/B CAPE SHIRREFF, APPENDIX 1

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE CAPE SHIRREFF CEMP PROTECTED AREA

Investigators should take all reasonable steps to ensure that their activities, both in implementing their scientific protocols as well as in maintaining a field camp, do not unduly harm or alter the natural behaviour and ecology of wildlife. Wherever possible, actions should be taken to minimise disturbance of the natural environment.

Killing, capturing, handling and taking eggs, blood, or other biological samples from pinniped and seabirds should be limited to that necessary to characterise and monitor individual and population parameters that may change in detectable ways in response to changes in food availability or other environmental factors. Sampling should be done and reported in accordance with: (i) the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora and the Protocol on Environmental Protection, (ii) the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals, and (iii) the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources.

Geological, glaciological and other studies which can be done outside of the pinniped and seabird breeding season, and which will not damage or destroy pinniped or seabird breeding areas, or access to those areas, would not adversely affect the planned assessment and monitoring studies. Likewise, the planned assessment and monitoring studies would not be affected adversely by periodic biological surveys or studies of other species which do not result in killing, injuring, or disturbing pinnipeds or seabirds, or damage or destroy pinnipeds or seabird breeding areas or access to those areas.

ANNEX 82/B CAPE SHIRREFF, APPENDIX 2

BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING CAPE SHIRREFF

Prior to the discovery of the South Shetland Islands in 1819, there were substantial colonies of fur seals, and possibly elephant seals, throughout the archipelago. Within a few months of discovery, Cape Shirreff was the scene of intensive sealing activities until about 1825. Sealers' refuges were erected all around the western shores of Livingston Island, with those on the south coast being occupied mainly by American sealers and those on the north coast by British sealers. There were about 60 to 75 men living ashore at Cape Shirreff in January 1821 (Stackpole, 1955) and 95 000 skins were taken during the 1821/22 season (O'Gorman, 1963). There are ruins of at least 12 sealers' huts on the cape and the shoreline in several bays is littered with timbers and sections of wrecked sealers' vessels (Torres, 1995). The outcome of the sealing of the early 1820s was the extermination of fur seals from the entire region. Antarctic fur seals were not observed again in the South Shetland Islands until 1958, when a small colony was discovered at Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island (O'Gorman, 1961). The original colonisers probably came from South Georgia, where surviving fur seal colonies had substantially recovered by the early 1950s. Chilean studies at the site began in 1965 (e.g. Aguayo and Torres, 1967, 1968) and US studies began in 1996 (e.g. Martin, 1998). At present, the fur seal rookeries at Cape Shirreff and the San Telmo Islands are the largest in the South Shetland Islands.

ANNEX 82/B CAPE SHIRREFF, APPENDIX 3

HISTORY OF PROTECTION AT CAPE SHIRREFF

Cape Shirreff was designated in 1966 as Specially Protected Area (SPA) No. 11 by ATCM Recommendation IV-11 'on the grounds that the cape supports a considerable diversity of plant and animal life, including many invertebrates, that a substantial population of elephant seals (*Mirounga leonina*) and small colonies of Antarctic fur seals are found on the beaches and that the area is of outstanding interest'. The protection conferred on this site was successful in ensuring that Antarctic fur seals were not disturbed during the important early phases of their recolonisation. Subsequent to the site's designation as a SPA, the locally breeding population of Antarctic fur seals increased to a level at which biological research activities could be undertaken without threatening the continued recolonisation and population increase of this species.

Surveys during the mid-1980s to locate study sites for long-term monitoring of fur seal and penguin populations as part of the CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Program (CEMP) indicated that Cape Shirreff would be an excellent site within the Antarctic Peninsula Integrated Study Region. To carry out such a monitoring program safely and effectively, a multi-year field camp for four to six researchers was needed within the area previously designated as SPA No. 11. This might have been considered inappropriate within a SPA and hence a proposal was made in 1988 to redesignate Cape Shirreff as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Additionally, it was proposed substantially to enlarge the site by the inclusion of the San Telmo Islands group, presently the location of the largest fur seal colony in the Antarctic Peninsula region.

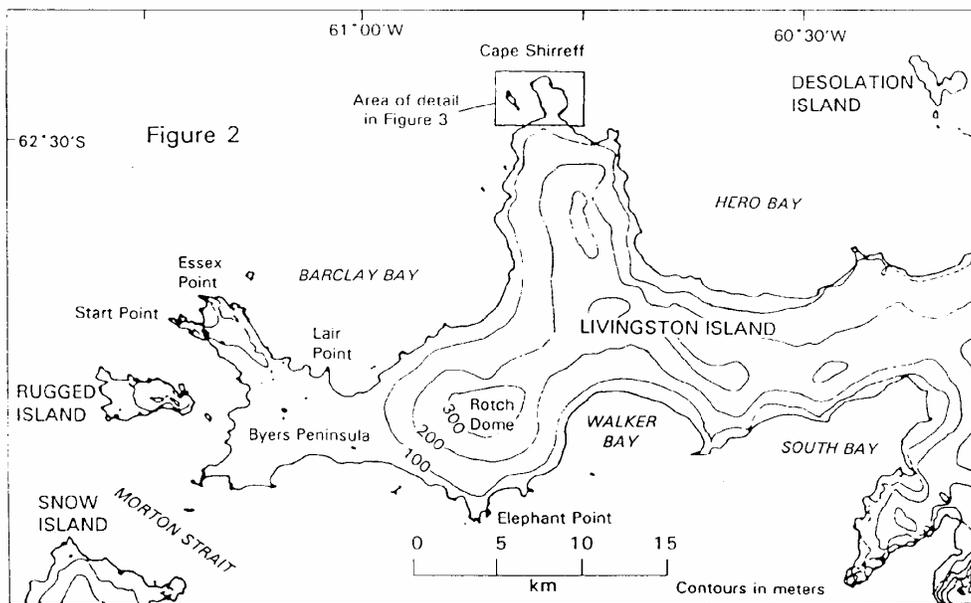
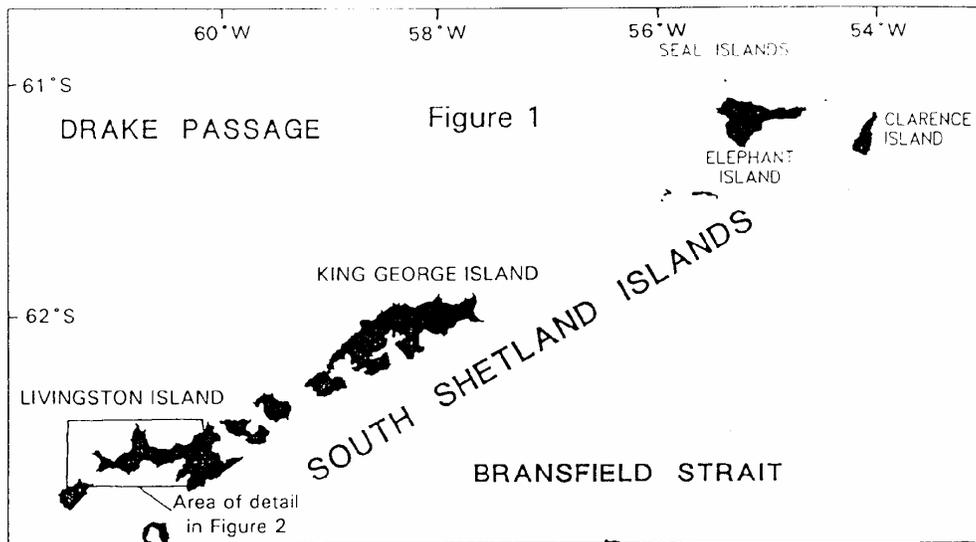
Cape Shirreff was redesignated in 1990 as SSSI No. 32 by Recommendation XV-7, which was adopted by the XVth Consultative Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty. It was understood that SSSI No. 32, Cape Shirreff, should be redesignated an SPA (in its enlarged form) if and when the long-term monitoring of fur seals and seabirds at the site should be ended.

Chilean and US scientists initiated CEMP studies at Cape Shirreff during the late 1980s, and have collaborated on predator studies at Cape Shirreff since 1996/97. To further protect the site from damage or disturbance that could adversely affect the long-term CEMP monitoring and directed research, in 1991 Cape Shirreff was proposed as a CEMP Protected Area.

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Figures 1 and 2: These maps show the general position of Cape Shirreff and the San Telmo Islands CEMP Protected Area (Figure 1) and the location of the CEMP Protected Area in relation to the northwestern portion of Livingston Island.

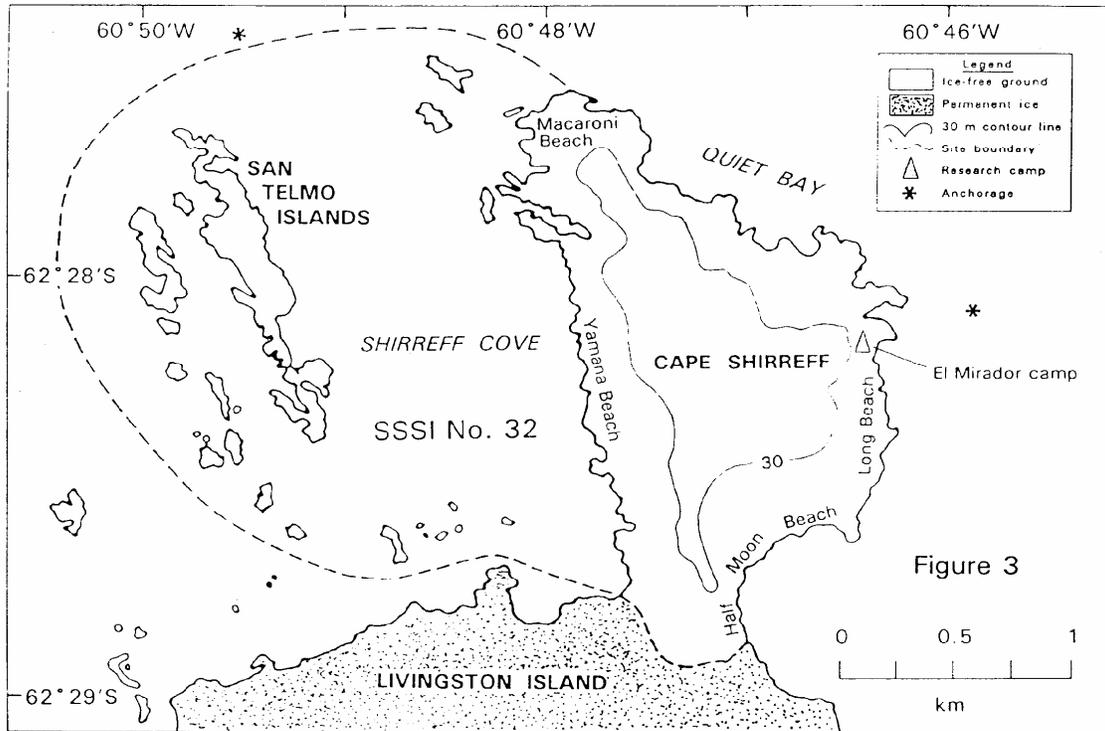


Figure 3: This map shows a detailed view of the Cape Shirreff and the San Telmo Islands CEMP Protected Area. Note that the boundaries of the CEMP Protected Area are identical to the boundaries of Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 32, which is protected under the Antarctic Treaty.

**PROCEDURES FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF
THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO CCAMLR**

PROCEDURES FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO CCAML

Acting Executive Secretary

- (i) Should the post of Executive Secretary fall vacant, the Science Officer will be designated Acting Executive Secretary pending the appointment of a new incumbent.
- (ii) Any person designated Acting Executive Secretary will enjoy the salary, allowances and other privileges appropriate to the post of Executive Secretary for such time as the person occupies the post.

Advertisement

- (iii) Members will agree on the text of an advertisement for the post of Executive Secretary. The advertisement will be placed on the CCAML website and highlighted on the homepage. The recruitment page on the website will include relevant supplementary information, including Member country contacts.
- (iv) The approved advertisement will also be placed by the Chair of the Commission in national and international publications and websites. Websites should be used as a preference whenever available and should be linked to the CCAML recruitment website page.
- (v) Members should agree on the placements of the advertisement by the Chair. Before a Member additionally places the advertisement, it should notify the Secretariat of its plans and confirm that the placement has not already been made by another Member.

Eligible Applicants

- (vi) Only citizens/nationals of a Member of the Commission may apply for the post of Executive Secretary.

Personal Applications

- (vii) Applications may be made by eligible persons directly.

Member Nominations

- (viii) In addition, each Member of the Commission may nominate up to two candidates for the vacant post. Members should not forward nominees, if any, until after the closing date for all persons to submit applications.

Submission of Applications

- (ix) Applications must be submitted electronically to the Chair through the Secretariat and copied electronically to the Member contact designated on the

CCAMLR recruitment website page. Applications submitted by mail will be returned.

Receipt of Applications

- (x) Each applicant will be notified by the Chair of receipt of his or her application.

Availability of Applications

- (xi) Each application received by the Chair will be translated by the Secretariat into each of the official languages and posted to a password-protected section of the CCAMLR website.

Ranking of Applicants

- (xii) Each Member will notify the Secretariat of its 10 preferred candidates in order of preference. On receipt of all the Commission Members' preferences, the Chair will aggregate individual applicants' rankings, awarding 10 points for a first preference, 9 points for a second preference etc.

Short List

- (xiii) The candidates with the five highest aggregate scores will be shortlisted for selection. Should the application of any candidate be withdrawn, the next ranking candidate will be substituted.

Interview Process

- (xiv) The shortlisted candidates will be notified to Members of the Commission, and will be invited to the next meeting of the Commission where the Chair of the Commission will make such arrangements for the final selection process as agreed after consultation with Heads of all Delegations in accordance with Article XII, paragraph 1 of the Convention.
- (xv) Travel and per diem expenses of candidates invited for final selection will be reimbursed by the Commission except where a Member of the Commission pays for these costs directly. Members are strongly urged to assume these costs. (Note: A line item in the amount of A\$30 500 is included in the 2001 budget for these costs. If all Members of the Commission assume these costs for their citizens/nationals, there will be no draw against this line item.)
- (xvi) The chosen candidate will be notified at the conclusion of the first week of the Commission meeting.

Start Date

- (xvii) The chosen candidate will report to the Secretariat headquarters two full weeks before the departure of the incumbent Executive Secretary in order to allow for a transition.

Draft Advertisement

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES (CCAMLR)**

The Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) invites applications for the position of Executive Secretary.

CCAMLR is an international organisation, with Headquarters in Hobart, Australia, responsible for giving effect to the objectives and principles of the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources which provides for the conservation and rational use of marine living resources in waters adjacent to Antarctica.

The Executive Secretary manages a small administrative, technical and scientific staff; presents and manages the Commission budget; and organises the meetings of the Commission and its ad hoc and standing committees.

Applicants must be citizens/nationals of a Member of the Commission {list}

Selection Criteria

- Experience or detailed knowledge of the operations of international, regional and/or intergovernmental organisations.
- Demonstration of a high level of managerial and leadership experience and proven competence, in such areas as:
 - the selection and management of administrative, technical and scientific staff;
 - the preparation of financial budgets and the management of expenditures;
 - the organisation of meetings and provision of secretariat support for high level committees;
 - oversight and management of computer services and information technology.
- Familiarity with Antarctic affairs.
- Familiarity with fisheries and/or ecosystem management.
- Language skills.

Salary and Allowances

The appointment will be for a term of four years with the possibility of one additional four-year appointment. Present salary is in the range of US\$103 763 to US\$121 658 p.a. net. Allowances are based on the UN system and include removal costs, installation grant,

repatriation allowances, home leave allowance every two years, social security and child education benefits.

Availability

The individual chosen for the post of Executive Secretary must be available starting 4 February 2002 for a two-week period of transition with the incumbent Executive Secretary and will assume the post on 18 February 2002.

Additional Information

Please consult the CCAMLR website at www.ccamlr.org for complete information on duties, selection criteria and the application process.

Equal Employment Opportunity

CCAMLR is an equal opportunity employer.

Closing Date

Applications must be received no later than 30 April 2001.

STANDARD SUMMARY FORM

Name:

Address:

Phone:

Fax:

Email address:

Citizenship:

University and Advance Degrees

(List degrees and years awarded)

Language Proficiency in English, French, Russian, Spanish

(Note level)

(Secretariat will insert check-off grid)

Professional and Management Experience

(Include additional information elaborating on this summary in resumé or narrative application)

1. In the management of staff, budget and organisations (note the organisation; the activity or business of the organisation; the size of the staff managed; and the level of budget expenditure).
2. In international, regional and/or intergovernmental organisations, including organisations addressing Antarctic and/or fisheries/ecosystem conservation and management (list organisations and dates of experience).

RECRUITMENT WEBSITE PAGE

- The Advertisement
- Duties of the Executive Secretary
 1. Is responsible overall for ensuring the effective and efficient operation of the Secretariat.
 2. Creates an environment that promotes staff development and maximises their contribution to the organisation.
 3. Institutes systematic strategic/corporate planning for the Secretariat, in consultation with the Commission.
 4. Coordinates, supports and liaises with the Chairpersons of the Commission, Scientific Committee and its subsidiary bodies, the Standing Committee on Administration and Finance and the Standing Committee on Observation and Inspection and any ad hoc groups established, in the management of their respective meetings and implementation of work programs for these meetings.
 5. Manages the necessary preparations and follow-up for all CCAMLR meetings including for the intersessional work of the Scientific Committee and its subsidiary bodies as well as for any ad hoc groups established.
 6. Cooperates and liaises with other international organisations on matters of relevance to CCAMLR.
 7. Appoints and manages all scientific, technical and administrative staff necessary for CCAMLR to achieve its objective, develops individual staff work programs and/or assists in this.
 8. Develops and implements a performance assessment process for all staff members, including the Executive Secretary.
 9. Oversees the collection, collation and dissemination of information on harvesting, illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing, catch documentation and other data as required and in accordance with the conservation measures and CCAMLR objectives, and provides regular reports on the status of these databanks to the Commission and Scientific Committee.
 10. Is responsible for the preparation of the financial budgets for expenditure and forecast budgets for the Commission's consideration, and ensures that expenditure is in accordance with the approved budgets.
- Allowances and Benefits
- Link to Staff and Financial Regulations
- List of Member Contacts
- Application Process

Applications must:

- (i) include a completed standard summary form; and
- (ii) be submitted electronically no later than 30 April 2001 to recruit@ccamlr.org with a copy to the contact for the applicant's Member country.

RECRUITMENT TIMELINE

Placement of advertisement by Secretariat	No later than 1 January 2001
Placement of advertisements by Members	No later than 1 February 2001
Deadline for submission of applications (including standard form)	No later than 30 April 2001
Applications posted to password-protected page of the CCAMLR website by Secretariat	Within one week of receipt
Nominations by Members	No sooner than 8 May 2001 No later than 15 May 2001
Notification by Members of 10 preferred applicants (in priority order)	No later than 30 June 2001
Shortlisted applicants notified	No later than 31 July 2001

**FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF RECRUITING
THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**

A. 2001 BUDGET	
1. International advertising in periodicals	A\$15 000
In three periodicals, for example, <i>New Scientist</i> or <i>Economist</i> .	
2. Travel and per diem expenses for short-listed applicants	<u>A\$30 500</u>
Approximately A\$6 100 per person, based on five people, including subsistence costs. (This item could be reduced to zero if each Member assumed the travel and per diem expenses for each of its citizens/nationals on the short list.)	
TOTAL 2001	<u>A\$45 500</u>
B. 2002 FORECAST BUDGET	
1. Airfares for relocation of Executive Secretary	A\$50 000^{1,2}
Approximate economy costs for two families of four.	
2. Installation grant	A\$8 000²
Based on 30 days Hobart per diem rate for one person plus half per diem for three dependents.	
3. Removal costs	A\$20 000^{1,2}
Approximate cost based upon up to one international shipping container for two families.	
4. Sundry	A\$5 000
Insurance and storage of goods, vehicle expenses.	
5. Changeover	<u>A\$7 800</u>
Two-week handover period.	
TOTAL 2002	<u>A\$90 800</u>

¹ One half of these amounts are already allocated in the Staff Termination Fund

² Balance of these amounts is already included in forecast 2002 budget