

CCAMLR-XXXII

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

**REPORT OF THE THIRTY-SECOND MEETING
OF THE COMMISSION**

HOBART, AUSTRALIA
23 OCTOBER – 1 NOVEMBER 2013

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Chair of the Commission
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Abstract

This document is the adopted record of the Thirty-second Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources held in Hobart, Australia from 23 October to 1 November 2013. Major topics discussed at this meeting include: the status of CCAMLR-managed fisheries; the Report of the Thirty-second meeting of CCAMLR's Scientific Committee; illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the Convention Area; vulnerable marine ecosystems and bottom fishing; the establishment of a representative system of marine protected areas 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, including the implementation of CCAMLR's Compliance Evaluation Procedure; review of existing conservation measures and adoption of new conservation measures; a process to support a review of CCAMLR's Catch Documentation Scheme and a separate process to support the acquisition of a Vessel Monitoring System; management under conditions of uncertainty; consideration of a second Performance Review and cooperation with other international organisations, including within the Antarctic Treaty System. The Reports of the Standing Committee on Administration and Finance and the Standing Committee on Implementation and Compliance are appended.

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**REPORT OF THE THIRTY-SECOND
MEETING OF THE COMMISSION**
(Hobart, Australia, 23 October to 1 November 2013)

OPENING OF THE MEETING

1.1 The Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR-XXXII) was held in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, from 23 October to 1 November 2013. It was chaired by Mr L. Dybiec (Poland).

1.2 The following Members of the Commission were represented: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, People's Republic of China, European Union, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.

1.3 Other Contracting Parties, Bulgaria, Canada, Cook Islands, Finland, Greece, Mauritius, Netherlands, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Panama, Peru and Vanuatu were invited to attend the meeting as observers. The Netherlands and Vanuatu were represented. Apologies were received from Peru.

1.4 The Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP), the Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition (ASOC), the Association of Responsible Krill Operators (ARK), the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT), the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), the Coalition of Legal Toothfish Operators (COLTO), the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (COMNAP), the Permanent Commission on the South Pacific (CPPS), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the International Whaling Commission (IWC), the Secretariat of the Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in South East Asia (RPOA), the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR), the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR), the South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (SEAFO), the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Commission for the Conservation and Management of the Highly Migratory Fish Stocks of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPFC) were also invited to attend the meeting as observers. ACAP, ARK, ASOC, CEP, CCSBT, COLTO, SCAR and SCOR attended. Apologies were received from CITES, UNEP and WCPFC.

1.5 In accordance with the Commission's decision last year (CCAMLR-XXXI, paragraph 13.3), the following non-Contracting Parties were invited to attend CCAMLR-XXXII as observers: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico,

Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Philippines, Seychelles, Singapore, St Kitts and Nevis, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam. Singapore was represented.

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

1.7 The Chair welcomed all participants to the meeting, and looked forward to a productive meeting which would continue to trial an eight-day meeting format for a second year (CCAMLR-XXX, paragraph 15.13).

1.8 The Chair introduced His Excellency the Honourable Peter Underwood AC, Governor of Tasmania, who delivered an opening address (Annex 3).

ORGANISATION OF THE MEETING

Adoption of the Agenda

2.1 The Agenda for the meeting was adopted (Annex 4).

Status of the Convention

2.2 Australia, the Depository for the Convention, advised that since CCAMLR-XXXI, the Republic of Panama had acceded to the Convention on 20 March 2013. The Convention entered into force for Panama on 19 April 2013. The Membership of the Commission is unchanged.

Report of the Chair

2.3 The Chair provided a brief report on the activities of the Commission during the last 12 months (Annex 5).

IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE

3.1 The Chair of SCIC, Mr O. Urrutia (Chile) presented the report of SCIC to the Commission (Annex 6).

Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS)

3.2 The Commission noted that the number of non-Contracting Parties (NCPs) that may be involved in the harvest and/or trade of *Dissostichus* spp. while not cooperating with CCAMLR by participating in the CDS is increasing. The Commission supported SCIC's

recommendation to enhance cooperation of these NCPs by allowing those who do not have the status of an NCP cooperating with CCAMLR by participating in the CDS to have limited access to the electronic CDS (e-CDS). It was agreed that this will provide valuable information to the Commission regarding the trade of toothfish.

3.3 The Commission considered the paper submitted by Singapore (CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/33) as a request to have access to the e-CDS and agreed to grant Singapore limited access in accordance with Conservation Measure (CM) 10-05, Annex 10-05/C.

3.4 The Commission also encouraged all Members to increase their efforts to reach out bilaterally to NCPs engaged in the harvest and/or trade of toothfish to seek their cooperation with CCAMLR.

3.5 The Commission agreed to undertake a review of CCAMLR's CDS and endorsed the terms of reference (Annex 6, Appendix I).

Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

3.6 The Commission agreed to the VMS technical requirements developed by the VMS Technical Working Group and endorsed the process and budget agreed by SCIC to identify and implement a new VMS solution.

3.7 The Commission also endorsed the recommendation of SCIC to task the VMS Technical Working Group to make recommendations on the minimum technical requirements for VMS units to comply with CM 10-04 and any other technical and operational specifications for CCAMLR's VMS.

3.8 The Commission expressed concern about serious maritime accidents that have occurred in the Convention Area and endorsed the recommendation of SCIC for the Secretariat to develop Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with the competent Maritime Rescue Coordination Centres (MRCCs), to be approved by the Commission intersessionally, to facilitate the release of CCAMLR VMS data for the purpose of supporting search and rescue operations in the Southern Ocean.

Compliance Evaluation Procedure (CCEP)

3.9 The Commission commended the Secretariat and the Chair of SCIC for their efforts to guide SCIC through the first year of implementing CCAMLR's Compliance Evaluation Procedure (CCEP).

3.10 The Commission agreed that the CCEP had been a very useful process to consider compliance and implementation issues in a transparent manner. It was noted that the CCEP had assisted in identifying opportunities to revise conservation measures and to clarify issues regarding implementation.

3.11 The USA noted that infringements will always occur, and it is how CCAMLR addresses these infringements as Members and as a Commission, that will make the difference in how effective CCAMLR is in achieving the objectives of the Convention.

3.12 Some Members expressed appreciation to those Members who suggested a non-compliant status for their vessels identified as having a compliance issue in the Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report. All Members with issues reported in the Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report were encouraged to follow this example. It was noted that this was important for ensuring the integrity of the CCEP as a mechanism for evaluating compliance and implementation of Commission decisions.

3.13 The Commission noted the conclusions of SCIC that there was a need to develop a consistent approach to each compliance issue, rather than basing the compliance status on the self-nomination of the Member concerned. The Commission noted that in order for the CCEP to be meaningful going forward, it will be important for CCAMLR to reopen efforts to reach agreement on the gravity of various compliance and implementation issues. Members were encouraged to engage with other Members during the intersessional period to consider this issue as well as identify possible refinements to the CCEP.

3.14 The Commission adopted the Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report as recommended by SCIC (Annex 6, Appendix II).

New and revised measures

3.15 The EU noted that SCIC had considered CCAMLR-XXXII/31 that presented a discussion paper on trade measures and that the goal of the paper was to obtain advice from SCIC on how to move forward on the specific issues of concern raised during previous years' discussions. The EU invited CCAMLR Members to provide comments intersessionally to the specific questions put forward in the EU paper.

3.16 In that regard, Argentina recalled that, as stated in the SCIC report, several Members have for a long time been submitting feedback and suggestions on alternative ways to combat illegal fishing.

3.17 The USA noted that SCIC had considered CCAMLR-XXXII/33 that proposed amendments to CM 32-18 to require that all sharks incidentally caught in the Convention Area that cannot be released alive be landed with their fins naturally attached.

3.18 The USA further noted that the adoption of CM 32-18 on the prohibition of directed fishing for sharks was based on the recognised need for more information on the status of shark stocks in the Convention Area. This year, the need was also recognised by the Scientific Committee (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.144) that recommended sharks, where possible be transported to shore when they are not suitable for live release. In addition to preventing the destructive practice of removing shark fins and discarding the carcass at sea, some Members noted that requiring all sharks to be landed intact will support increased understanding of the status of shark stocks in the Convention Area by aiding species identification.

3.19 Some Members expressed concern about the practice of shark finning and reminded the Commission that the practice contributed to the global depletion of shark stocks and was inconsistent with the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

3.20 Many Members and ASOC expressed strong support for the proposal and were disappointed that it had not been adopted and that no amendments to CM 32-18 were made. These Members were of the view that sharks are particularly vulnerable to overexploitation and that more information is needed regarding the status of shark stocks in the Convention Area. These Members considered that the adoption of amendments to improve data collection and conservation of sharks would be appropriate steps for CCAMLR to take to address this issue.

3.21 Germany made the following statement:

‘Germany is gravely concerned by the practice of shark finning, contributing to the depletion of shark stocks throughout the world.

Shark finning is generally inconsistent with the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and has been prohibited within the convention areas of various RFMOs.

Finning of live sharks has also been completely prohibited in EU legislation since June 2013.

Therefore, Germany is very disappointed that there was no agreement on the US proposal to put an end to the shark finning practice with devastating consequences for marine ecosystems.’

3.22 Japan and China noted that they fully recognised the general importance of scientific data collection and shark conservation, but pointed out that the by-catch of sharks in the Convention Area was so small and had never been a serious problem. They noted that the proposal is irrelevant to shark conservation and scientific data collection in the Convention Area and therefore they did not believe that there is a need to amend CM 32-18.

3.23 The USA welcomed Members’ comments during the meetings of the Scientific Committee and SCIC on this matter and expressed disappointment that CCAMLR could not make progress on this issue at this meeting.

IUU fishing

3.24 France noted that SCIC considered a report on continuing efforts to fight illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in the Convention Area and beyond (CCAMLR-XXXII/21 Rev. 1). France recalled that it works in close collaboration with Australia within the framework of a bilateral agreement. France noted that a number of vessels had been observed in 2012/13 on the border of the Convention Area or the French Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and expressed concern that these vessels may be undertaking IUU fishing in the Convention Area, although they remain unobserved.

3.25 Spain noted that SCIC considered a report on the measures and actions it had taken to combat IUU fishing, including amendments to Spanish legislation and measures taken against

its nationals working on IUU-listed vessels (CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/31). Spain thanked Australia and Singapore for the support they provided in relation to legal actions undertaken against Spanish nationals on board IUU vessels.

3.26 Australia noted that SCIC had considered a report which, among other matters, reported on actions undertaken by Southeast Asian countries in inspecting and detaining known IUU vessels (CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/21). Australia considered that the information derived from these activities has been revealing in identifying catch amounts and could be used to complement ongoing work to estimate IUU catches in the Convention Area.

3.27 The Commission noted that no new vessels had been included by SCIC on the Proposed NCP-IUU Vessel List for 2013/14. The Commission also noted that insufficient information was received for the removal of the vessel *Tchaw* from the NCP-IUU Vessel List and therefore the vessel would remain on the list.

3.28 The Commission approved the Proposed NCP-IUU Vessel List for 2013/14 recommended by SCIC (Annex 6, Appendix III).

SCIC meeting schedule

3.29 The Commission acknowledged that SCIC had requested additional time be provided for the meeting of SCIC in 2014. It was noted that the 2–3 days allocated for the meeting of SCIC this year was insufficient to adequately advise the Commission on all implementation and compliance matters.

3.30 Argentina noted, and thanked, the SCIC Chair and the Secretariat for the excellent work carried out with regard to this year's complex SCIC agenda.

3.31 The Commission endorsed the Report of SCIC (Annex 6) as presented by the Chair of SCIC and thanked him for his excellent oversight of a complex SCIC agenda.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

4.1 The Chair of SCAF, Dr M. Mayekiso (South Africa) presented the SCAF report to the Commission (Annex 7).

4.2 The Commission thanked SCAF for its advice to the Commission and noted that the immediate implementation of the recommendations proposed to the Commission by SCAF for cost reduction and income generation will see progress made to reduce the current annual deficit.

4.3 The Commission noted that the intent of the recommendations in Annex 7, paragraph 9(v), was to ensure that the Secretariat was able to recover the true costs associated with fisheries notifications and was not intended to include those fisheries for which a notification to CCAMLR was not required, in line with the options presented by the ICG-SF (CCAMLR-XXXII/24).

4.4 The Commission encouraged all Members to proactively work with the Secretariat in the coming intersessional period to consider additional options to further reduce the current annual deficit and to progress the development of a sustainable financing strategy and noted that this work will be presented by the ICG-SF to SCAF in 2014.

4.5 The Commission endorsed the SCAF report as presented and thanked Dr Mayekiso for his efficient chairing of SCAF for the last three years.

REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

5.1 The Scientific Committee Chair, Dr C. Jones (USA) presented the report of the Scientific Committee (SC-CAMLR-XXXII) and, in his introduction, thanked all Members who sent appropriately qualified scientists to participate in the Scientific Committee deliberations. The Commission noted the Scientific Committee's advice, recommendations and identification of research and data requirements, and thanked the Chair and the many scientists that had contributed to positive outcomes of the meeting.

Harvested species

Krill resources

5.2 In 2012/13 (to 20 September 2013), five Members harvested 212 000 tonnes of krill from Subareas 48.1 (154 000 tonnes), 48.2 (30 000 tonnes) and 48.3 (28 000 tonnes) (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, Table 1). In comparison, the total reported catch of krill in 2011/12 was 161 000 tonnes taken from Subareas 48.1 (76 000 tonnes), 48.2 (29 000 tonnes) and 48.3 (56 000 tonnes) (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, Table 2). The Commission noted that fishing was continuing at the time of its meeting.

5.3 Notifications for krill fishing in 2013/14 were received from six Members and 19 vessels with a notified total predicted catch of 545 000 tonnes (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.3); there were no notifications for exploratory krill fisheries.

5.4 The Commission noted the revised guidelines for providing parameters for green weight estimation in the krill fishery (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.7), and it endorsed the Scientific Committee's advice to update CM 21-03, Annex 21-03/B, using the revised guidelines (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.6). The Commission also endorsed the Scientific Committee's recommendation for the Secretariat to update the C1 data form for 2013/14 to include examples of how the green weight estimation parameters should be presented, and to make such examples available on the CCAMLR website.

5.5 The Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's work plan for the continued development of a feedback management strategy for the krill fishery in Area 48 (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 3.11 to 3.27), and welcomed the proposal of the Scientific Committee to improve communication and understanding of the five specific elements that a feedback management strategy for krill could include (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.11).

5.6 The Commission welcomed the proposal by the Chair of the Scientific Committee to provide a short targeted presentation on the complex matter of feedback management, including considerations in respect of climate change, to be presented to the Commission in 2014.

5.7 The Commission noted the Scientific Committee's re-evaluation of the work plan and timescale of implementation of a feedback management process and endorsed the recommendation (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.15) that the four stages in the development of feedback management in the krill fishery could be:

Stage 1 – continuation of the current trigger level and its spatial distribution among subareas

Stage 2 – an increase from the trigger level to a higher interim catch limit and/or changes in the spatial distribution of catches that are adjusted based on decision rules that take account of results from the existing CEMP and other observation series

Stage 3 – a further increase to a higher interim catch limit and/or changes in the spatial distribution of catches that take account of results from an 'enhanced' CEMP and other observation series

Stage 4 – a fully developed feedback management strategy that is based on forecasts from ecosystem models, may involve structured fishing and/or reference areas, and includes catches up to the precautionary catch limit based on decision rules taking account of enhanced CEMP and other observation series.

5.8 The Commission also noted the ongoing development in CEMP, including new CEMP sites established by Poland and Ukraine (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 3.28 to 3.31) and also welcomed the progress in the use of krill fishing vessels in collecting acoustic data and ecological research.

Finfish resources

5.9 In 2012/13, 11 Members fished for toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides* and/or *D. mawsoni*) in Subareas 48.3, 48.4, 48.6, 58.6, 58.7, 88.1 and 88.2 and Divisions 58.4.1, 58.4.2, 58.4.3a, 58.5.1 and 58.5.2; Members also conducted research fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. in Subarea 48.5 and Division 58.4.4b. The reported total catch of *Dissostichus* spp. to 20 September 2013 was 12 565 tonnes (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, Table 1) and the Commission noted that fishing was continuing in some fisheries for toothfish at the time of its meeting. In comparison, the total reported catch of toothfish in 2011/12 was 14 702 tonnes (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, Table 2). The Commission noted that during 2013 the Secretariat had closed toothfish fisheries in Subareas 48.4N, 88.1 and 88.2 as catch limits were reached.

5.10 The Commission noted the occurrence of catches of *D. eleginoides* from outside the Convention Area, including regions outside EEZs, reported by Members through the CDS, (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, Table 3).

5.11 In 2012/13, two Members (Chile and the UK) targeted icefish (*Champsocephalus gunnari*) in Subarea 48.3 and one Member (Australia) targeted icefish in Division 58.5.2; this species was also reported as by-catch in the krill fishery. The reported total catch of *C. gunnari* to 20 September 2013 was 2 003 tonnes (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, Table 1). The Commission noted that fishing for icefish was continuing in some fisheries at the time of its meeting.

5.12 The Commission noted that all Fishery Reports should be translated as they formed an important component of the CCAMLR documentation. Although SCAF has advised that translation of the Fishery Reports in their existing format could not be supported in the current budget (Annex 7, paragraph 14), the development of a standardised format for all Fishery Reports would allow a more accurate estimate of initial and ongoing translation costs and would result in decreased costs after the first year. The Commission also noted that the Scientific Committee had endorsed the preparation and translation of a new Krill Fishery Report (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.2).

5.13 Australia noted that CCAMLR needs to ensure that consistent standards are applied in all toothfish assessments in all areas. Noting that differences will arise between assessments for many reasons, these standards require an assessment methodology that satisfies the precautionary approach of CCAMLR, maintains the stock around the target level, avoids depletion of the stock below the limit reference point and provides long-term stability for the fishery with small adjustments to the catch limit from one assessment to the next. Achieving such goals requires a suitable review process for refinements to the software used in the assessment and the assessment outcomes.

5.14 In relation to misconceptions among parts of the international community regarding the scientific processes in CCAMLR, some Members requested that the Scientific Committee consider ways to develop and refine procedures that identify and prioritise CCAMLR's work, enable any issues that arise to be resolved in a considered and timely fashion, as well as providing access to fishery resources. The Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's recommendation (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.69) that it should develop a process to facilitate independent reviews of CCAMLR stock assessments. The Commission welcomed the offer of the UK to present a proposal for consideration by the Scientific Committee to facilitate such reviews. Furthermore, there is a need to refine and update documentation on the CCAMLR website that explains CCAMLR's management strategies, the assessment methodologies and outcomes of the scientific deliberations and conclusions reached by the Commission.

5.15 The Commission endorsed the advice of the Scientific Committee on catch limits for *C. gunnari* in Subarea 48.3 and Division 58.5.2 and the recommendations for information to be provided within stock assessments (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.84).

5.16 The Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's advice on catch limits in 2013/14 for the fisheries for *D. eleginoides* in Subareas 48.3 and 48.4 and Division 58.5.2, and for *D. mawsoni* in Subarea 48.4 (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 3.87, 3.94, 3.97 and 3.115), noting that the catch limit for *D. mawsoni* in Subarea 48.4 is the first species-specific catch limit for this species.

5.17 The Commission noted the advice of the Scientific Committee in respect to the fishery for *D. eleginoides* in the French EEZ in Division 58.5.1 (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.102).

5.18 The Commission noted that the fishery for *D. eleginoides* in the French EEZ in Division 58.5.1 is the largest in the Convention Area and that setting catch limits based on a robust stock assessment should be a priority. France agreed that a robust assessment is required and recalled the POKER 3 survey which had been conducted during 2013 to provide key input data to such an assessment that would be presented in 2014 (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.101).

5.19 The Commission noted the concerns of some Members that, while the catch advice for *D. eleginoides* in Division 58.5.2 in excess of 2 500 tonnes was consistent with the CCAMLR decision rules, maintaining a catch level in the long term that results in a decline below the target level for several years may be less precautionary than a catch level that results in a less steep decline (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.108).

5.20 The Commission requested that the Scientific Committee prioritise a review of the mechanisms by which the CCAMLR decision rules are implemented to improve the Commission's ability to meet the objectives of the Convention. The review should be conducted by WG-SAM in order to provide advice to WG-FSA and the Scientific Committee.

5.21 Some Members noted that the toothfish fishery in Division 58.5.2 is one of the most important and largest fisheries in the Convention Area, but the provision of scientific advice for the toothfish stock suffers from some uncertainty. In particular, the stock assessment did not account for tag-recapture data which raises uncertainty in the stock assessment. Those Members considered that the catch limit is set at a level which is not suitably precautionary because it leads to a drop in spawning stock below the reference level by 2017. Furthermore, some Members were also surprised that bottom trawling operates in this fishery despite being prohibited elsewhere in CCAMLR fisheries. Russia believed WG-SAM needs to analyse this situation in great detail at its next meeting.

5.22 Australia recalled the extensive details provided in SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.110. It noted that the ecosystem-based precautionary management approach applied in Division 58.5.2 is entirely consistent with CCAMLR's objectives as well as world's best practice. It further noted that it will be presenting results from a stock assessment, including tagging results, the ecological risk assessment procedure applied to all marine biota and habitats in this region, and the analysis of the performance of the marine reserve, to the Scientific Committee and its working groups in 2014.

5.23 The Commission noted that, as a result of the concerns raised in respect of the fishery for *D. eleginoides* in Division 58.5.2, WG-FSA has been requested to consider this assessment in 2014 rather than on the previously agreed biennial schedule, focusing, in particular, on the items listed in SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.112.

5.24 The Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's advice on the maintenance of the current catch limit of 2 730 tonnes for *D. eleginoides* in Division 58.5.2 for a further year, noting that that this should not be viewed as a precedent and that uncertainty in current status will increase as the interval between assessments increases (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 3.115 and 3.116).

5.25 The Commission welcomed the first stock assessment model of *D. eleginoides* at Crozet Islands (Subarea 58.6 inside the French EEZ) (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.123) which had been requested for many years, and looked forward to this model being further considered by the Scientific Committee in 2014.

5.26 The Commission also noted that the Scientific Committee was unable to provide management advice for the fishery in the South African EEZ at the Prince Edward Islands, including in Subareas 58.6 and 58.7 (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.132).

5.27 The Commission noted that no new information was available on the state of fish stocks in Subareas 58.6 and 58.7 and Division 58.4.4 outside areas of national jurisdiction. The Commission agreed to carry forward the prohibition of directed fishing for *D. eleginoides* in Subareas 58.6 and 58.7 and Division 58.4.4a outside areas of national jurisdiction, and in Division 58.4.4b (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.133).

5.28 The Commission noted that, while the Scientific Committee was unable to provide management advice for the catch limit in the fishery for *D. eleginoides* in the Prince Edward and Marion Islands (Subareas 58.6 and 58.7) and Area 51 inside the South African EEZ, a catch of 230 tonnes was reported last year. The Scientific Committee Chair noted that the Committee only provided management advice to the area outside the EEZ and was not in a position to provide advice on the catch limit within the EEZ as there was no stock assessment available for this fishery.

5.29 Dr Mayekiso recalled SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.130, which described the work program established by South Africa to create a stock assessment for the area inside the EEZ. However, he noted that South Africa has no information on the stock status of the fishery outside its EEZ.

Exploratory fisheries

5.30 The Commission noted that seven Members have submitted notifications for exploratory fisheries for Subarea 48.6 and Divisions 58.4.1, 58.4.2 and 58.4.3a and in Subareas 88.1 and 88.2 (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.145). Four Members have submitted notifications to conduct research fishing for the closed areas in Divisions 58.4.4a and 58.4.4b, and Subareas 48.2 and 48.5 (CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/06 Rev. 1). No new fisheries were notified for 2013/14.

5.31 The Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's advice regarding the continuation of the sub-adult survey in the Ross Sea (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, Annex 4, paragraphs 3.25 and 3.26) with a catch limit of 43 tonnes allocated from the Ross Sea shelf catch limit in 2013/14 (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.149), and that the catch limit for *Dissostichus* spp. in Subarea 88.1 should be set at 3 044 tonnes for 2013/14 and 2014/15 (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.150).

5.32 The Commission noted the Scientific Committee's discussions on the potential to open SSRU 882A and for it to be managed as part of the Ross Sea fishery (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.151) as toothfish in this SSRU are considered to be part of the larger Ross Sea region stock (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 3.152 to 3.154).

5.33 The Commission noted the recommendation of the Scientific Committee on an appropriate basis for research fishing in a research block (76.647S–75.790S and 169.660W–166.967W) and the surrounding areas of SSRU 882A (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.155).

5.34 The Commission noted the Scientific Committee's advice that catch limits for the Ross Sea region were managed under two conservation measures (CMs 41-09 and 41-10) and that the boundary between Subareas 88.1 and 88.2 be revised or that the scope of CMs 41-09 and 41-10 be revised such that the Ross Sea Region (Subarea 88.1 and SSRUs 882A–B) would be managed within a single conservation measure (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.160). No consensus was achieved on this matter.

5.35 Russia and Ukraine welcomed the proposal to open SSRU 882A as the first step in a process of opening of SSRUs that were closed eight years ago as part of a three-year experiment in accordance with CM 41-10.

5.36 Some Members noted the potential for the opening of SSRU 882A to change the spatial distribution of fishing in the Ross Sea and that this would impact the objectives of the proposed marine protected area (MPA) in this region (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.156).

5.37 The Commission noted that in the absence of consensus regarding paragraph 5.34, it was impossible to consider implementation of the Scientific Committee's advice regarding SSRU 882A. Consequently, the Commission agreed that the current catch limit of 0 tonnes in these SSRUs will stay in place.

5.38 The Commission noted that the Scientific Committee had been unable to reach agreement on management advice for catch limits in Subarea 88.2 (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.168) but had provided the following three options:

Option 1 – To apply a catch limit of 266 tonnes across all SSRUs (882C–H)

Option 2 – To apply a catch limit of 266 tonnes to the northern area (SSRU 882H) and, as in 2012/13, to apply a catch limit of 124 tonnes for the southern area (SSRUs 882C–G)

Option 3 – To apply the management measures that had applied in 2012/13 – which equalled a catch limit of 406 tonnes in the northern area (SSRU 882H) and a catch limit of 124 tonnes for the southern area (SSRUs 882C–G).

5.39 New Zealand noted that the stock assessment for the Subarea 88.2 fishery was stable and was judged by the Scientific Committee to accurately reflect the biomass and stock dynamics of this stock in the northern area. This stock assessment indicated that stock biomass in the northern area is likely to be lower than previously estimated. There is no scientific basis, as suggested under option 3, to discard the most recent two years of data and revert to the 2011 stock assessment for the northern area. The stock assessment indicated that a catch of 406 tonnes in the north (i.e. option 3) would result in stock depletion below the target biomass; this level of catch violates CCAMLR's decision rules and is inconsistent with CCAMLR's precautionary system of management. New Zealand supported option 1 but noted that option 2 may also be appropriate given a lack of new scientific information indicative of stock status for the southern area. New Zealand also supported the Scientific Committee's

advice that this stock assessment be reviewed in 2014 so that alternate means of assessing the status of the southern area might be developed (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.169).

5.40 Russia drew the attention of the Commission to the discussion at WG-SAM and WG-FSA relating to the methods used to select data to be used in the assessment. As this data selection process results in data from the southern SSRUs being excluded, the assessment for the entire area is based on data from seamounts in the north and is not representative of the entire subarea. Russia therefore welcomed the proposed consideration of this assessment for this subarea in 2014 and supported the catch limits set out in option 3 for 2013/14.

5.41 Ukraine noted that the assessment model used for Subarea 88.2 employed the same data selection routine as used for the assessment in Subarea 88.1 and, accordingly, the same concerns may apply to that assessment.

5.42 New Zealand recalled that the data selection method used in this stock assessment was endorsed by the Scientific Committee in 2012 for use in these stock assessments in 2013, but subsequently no consensus was achieved at WG-SAM regarding its implementation (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.162). New Zealand clarified that the substantial reduction in estimated yield between the 2011 and 2013 versions of this stock assessment was a consequence of the two additional years' tag-recapture data, and was not driven by the choice of data selection method. New Zealand further clarified that the extent to which the Subarea 88.2 model represents the stock in the southern area is not affected by, or related to, this data selection method. While the model may not adequately represent stock dynamics in the south, it was still important for understanding stock dynamics in the north.

5.43 The UK noted that the clear distinction between the northern and southern SSRUs in Subarea 88.2 and the increasing number of tag returns in the north indicate that precaution is advisable and, noting that WG-SAM will review this assessment in 2014, supported option 2.

5.44 The Commission adopted option 2 presented in paragraph 5.38. The Commission expressed appreciation to Russia for its flexibility on this matter.

5.45 The Commission noted that the Scientific Committee did not achieve consensus regarding the advice of WG-FSA concerning measures to minimise the by-catch of macrourids during research fishing in data-poor areas (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.174). Recognising that research in data-poor areas may continue for several years, it was acknowledged that the Scientific Committee should consider the cumulative risks of such research on all marine living resources. The Scientific Committee has not considered how research in data-poor fisheries might impact by-catch species over the long term.

5.46 The Commission asked that the Scientific Committee consider how continuing research in data-poor areas may affect by-catch species before the Commission accepts a recommendation that research in data-poor areas be exempt from move-on rules for *Macrourus* spp.

5.47 The Commission noted the advice of the Scientific Committee with respect to the catch limits for research blocks in Subarea 48.6 and recognised that the Scientific Committee had not reached agreement on the catch limit for research block d in SSRU 486E (research block 48.6d) (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 3.192 to 3.196).

5.48 The USA, supported by others, supported a catch limit of 100 tonnes for the research block in 48.6d, noting the Scientific Committee's report (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.193) indicates that the proposed catch limit of 100 tonnes for *D. mawsoni* in research block 48.6d is based on a method agreed and applied by the Scientific Committee and WG-FSA, and that the proposed catch limit of 150 tonnes is not based on the recently agreed approach to advise on catch limits in data-poor fisheries (paragraph 7.97; SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.193).

5.49 Japan supported a catch limit of 150 tonnes. While it drew to the Commission's attention that both figures did not have a firm scientific basis, it stressed the necessity to collect as much scientific information as possible for data-poor fisheries.

5.50 After consultation with the Members concerned, Japan accepted a catch limit of 100 tonnes, highlighting the importance of the research to collect more data for scientifically justifiable analysis.

5.51 The Commission noted the Scientific Committee's discussion on flexibility in fishing location (i.e. fishing outside the specified research blocks) in years of severe ice conditions which was requested by some Members (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.180).

5.52 The Commission recognised that, in order to secure efficient and robust research operations in data-poor fisheries under adverse ice conditions, research may be conducted within a buffer zone surrounding the research block. Vessels undertaking this research shall prioritise research sets according to the following procedure:

- (i) in the event that a vessel attempts research fishing in a research block, and finds that insufficient area is accessible to conduct research sets, the vessels shall notify the Secretariat, and may attempt to set research sets in a buffer zone up to one fine-scale rectangle wide around the research block, or move to another research block
- (ii) if this buffer zone is also inaccessible due to sea-ice, the vessel shall notify the Secretariat, and then the vessel may attempt to set research lines in an extended buffer zone up to two fine-scale rectangles wide around the research block, or move to another research block
- (iii) if, during the course of fishing in the buffer zone or the extended buffer zone, sea-ice conditions change such that sufficient area to conduct research sets in the original research block become accessible, then the vessel shall prioritise further research hauls within the original research block
- (iv) if the research block, buffer zone and/or extended buffer zone are all inaccessible, the vessel may move to any other designated research block where the catch limit has not been reached.

5.53 The Commission agreed that once 27 tonnes of *D. eleginoides* have been caught, fishing will cease in research block 48.6a. Although fishing may continue in research block 48.6b, South Africa and Japan have agreed that the vessels will fish in deeper water and

move south within 48.6_2. Any *D. eleginoides* caught in excess of the 28 tonnes catch limit in research blocks 48.6a and 48.6b will be counted against the catch limit of *D. mawsoni* for those areas (paragraphs 7.88 to 7.90).

5.54 Germany drew the Commission's attention to the planned German research activities and associated vessel movements in the Weddell Sea in 2013/14. Germany noted that, as in previous years, there would be a number of vessels operating in the vicinity of the German permanent research station Neumayer III, especially in the area of SSRU 486E which is in the approach path to the German station. Germany also outlined the proposed scientific research in the southern part of the Weddell Sea, including the deployment of sub-surface oceanographic moorings in the Filchner overflow area close to the research block in Subarea 48.5. Germany will provide the specific location of these research activities in the Weddell Sea by COMM CIRC shortly after the meeting.

5.55 The Commission noted the discussion of the Scientific Committee on a research notification that was submitted by Ukraine for research in Subarea 48.2 (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 3.209 to 3.215). Further documentation was also considered by a subgroup during the Commission meeting.

5.56 Some Members noted with concern that considering a substantially revised research proposal during the Commission meeting was not consistent with the agreed procedure and template for developing and approving research plans required by CM 24-01 and Annex 24-01/A, format 2, therefore they could not support Ukraine's proposal going ahead in 2013/14.

5.57 Ukraine and Russia regretted the lack of agreement on this proposal for scientific research that had been submitted by the specified deadlines, and that this set an unfortunate precedent for CCAMLR, being evidence of a selective approach to admission to conduct research.

5.58 Some Members expressed concern that Scientific Committee advice was not available to inform the Commission's decision and highlighted the importance of scientific research and scientific research processes in CCAMLR. They welcomed the improvements to the scientific content of the proposal, and suggested that this should be submitted for consideration by the Scientific Committee in 2014 in order that the agreed process and procedures of the Commissions can be followed.

5.59 The Commission noted that Russia conducted research in 2013 in Subarea 48.5 and endorsed the recommendations for continuing this research in 2014 (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, Annex 6, paragraphs 6.86 to 6.88).

5.60 The Commission noted the concerns that have been expressed in relation to vessel safety and the ability to conduct multi-year research in Subarea 48.5, and endorsed the agreement that the order of priority for completion of this research in 2014 was first to complete work in the research block in option 1, then the prospecting sets in option 1, and last the completion of options 2 and 3, depending on ice conditions.

5.61 The Commission endorsed the advice on research in Divisions 58.4.4a and 58.4.4b (Ob and Lena Banks) (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 3.221 to 3.224), including a catch limit of 25 tonnes in SSRU C and 35 tonnes in SSRU D, with a total catch limit of 60 tonnes

for 2013/14 and welcomed that the *Shinsei Maru No. 3* would first complete research sets in each grid square as in 2012/13, prior to undertaking fishing anywhere within the research block.

Anomalous catch data

5.62 The Commission noted the consideration of anomalous catch data provided from three Korean vessels owned by the Insung Corporation fishing in Divisions 58.4.1 and 58.4.2 and Subarea 48.6 from 2009 to 2011, including potential hypotheses to account for the anomalous pattern in reported catch and the recommendation that catch and effort data collected on the *Insung No. 22* in 2009, *Insung No. 2* in 2010 and *Insung No. 7* in 2011, should be flagged as unsuitable for analysis (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 3.226, 3.227 and 3.234).

5.63 The Republic of Korea stated as follows:

‘We have heard from many Members the request for an investigation of the anomalous CPUE reported by the three Insung Corporation vessels in 2009, 2010 and 2011. As a responsible Member of CCAMLR, we are committed to conducting a thorough investigation of the activities of those three vessels to address the questions raised during the meetings of the Scientific Committee and SCIC. To enable us to focus fully on the investigation, we will withdraw the notification for the *Insung No. 3* and *Insung No. 5* for the upcoming fishing season. We will provide an update on the progress of the investigation to the Commission intersessionally and be prepared to discuss this matter at next year’s Commission meeting.’

5.64 Many Members expressed their gratitude to the Republic of Korea for its commitment to conducting a thorough investigation and for the withdrawal of the notifications. Those Members noted that they would be happy to assist, should Korea require additional assistance in its analyses relating to this issue.

Incidental mortality of seabirds and marine mammals associated with fisheries

5.65 The Commission noted the Scientific Committee’s general advice on incidental mortality of seabirds and marine mammals (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 4.1 and 4.4), in particular the total extrapolated mortalities of seabirds within the Convention Area which totalled 141 (the lowest reported to date). The Commission also welcomed the advice that there has been a 90% reduction in incidental catches of seabirds within the French EEZs in Subarea 58.6 and Division 58.5.1 since 2007/08.

5.66 The Commission endorsed the recommendations of the Scientific Committee to extend the season in Division 58.5.2 and Subarea 48.3 due to the low risk of seabird mortality (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 4.5). The Commission also noted the need to assess any impacts resulting from these extensions at next year’s meeting of WG-FSA and that these extensions would have the same conditions applied to them as previous extensions relating to seabird by-catch.

Bottom fishing and vulnerable marine ecosystems

5.67 The Commission endorsed the advice of the Scientific Committee on the implementation of CMs 22-06 and 22-07 to avoid, and mitigate, significant adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs) during bottom fishing (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 5.1 to 5.12), in particular noting that:

- (i) no VMEs were added to the VME registry under the provisions of CM 22-06 during 2013. All VMEs that have been notified under CM 22-06 are currently afforded protection through specific area closures in Subarea 88.1 and Division 58.4.1 (CM 22-09), and general closures to bottom fishing activities in Subareas 48.1 and 48.2 (CMs 32-02 and 32-03)
- (ii) under the provisions of CM 22-07 there have been five notifications of encounters with potential VMEs during exploratory bottom fisheries in 2012/13 with one new VME risk-area declared in Subarea 88.1 in 2013 (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, Annex 6, paragraph 7.13; CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/06 Rev. 1), and a total of 64 VME risk-areas closed to fishing since the introduction of this conservation measure in 2008/09.

5.68 The Commission noted the Scientific Committee's discussion on the complex issue of the influence of different gear types on the by-catch of VME taxa (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 5.1 to 5.4).

5.69 The Commission recalled the advice of the Scientific Committee regarding the potential for bottom fisheries to cause significant adverse impacts to VMEs. Cumulative impact assessments for all bottom longline vessels are carried out routinely by the Secretariat using agreed software. These methods should also be extended to other bottom fishing gears, including bottom trawls (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 5.4 and 5.12).

5.70 The Commission noted the Scientific Committee's discussion on the use of bottom trawls in Division 58.5.2 (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 5.5 to 5.12).

5.71 In respect of the use of bottom trawls in Division 58.5.2, Australia made the following statement:

'We would like emphasise the key points detailed in paragraphs 5.8 and 5.9 of the Scientific Committee report. The application of CMs 22-05, 22-06 and 22-07 is clear. The precautionary ecosystem-based management approach in Division 58.5.2 takes account of bottom fishing of all types. The marine reserve in Division 58.5.2 is closed to commercial fishing of all types, covers over 64 000 km² and encompasses 39% of the area shallower than 1 000 m, where the great majority of benthic biota is predicted to occur. The total fishing footprint of all bottom fishing gears, outside the marine reserve in Division 58.5.2, constitutes less than 2% of fishable depths. No more than five vessels are permitted to fish in this division. However, it is a very large area – more than 110 000 km² across fishable depths. The value of the approach used in Division 58.5.2 has been recognised by the Marine Stewardship Council and the Monterey Bay Aquarium – both rigorous review processes. Positive outcomes of these reviews indicate that the precautionary ecosystem-based approach to managing the marine environment at Heard Island and McDonald Islands reflects world's best

practise. We will present the details of recent assessments, including the impacts of bottom fishing, the role of the marine reserve, and the ecological risk assessment approach for all marine organisms occurring in Division 58.5.2 to the Scientific Committee next year. This work will provide an important basis for re-evaluating all bottom fishing activities in the CCAMLR area, as was scheduled by the Commission for 2012. Therefore, Australia is confident that its fishing activities in the CCAMLR area, and in particular in Division 58.5.2, are entirely consistent with CCAMLR's conservation and rational use objectives.'

5.72 Russia made the following statement:

'Russia expressed concern regarding the continued use of bottom trawls in Division 58.5.2 which are banned elsewhere in the CAMLR Convention Area according to the requirements of CMs 22-05, 22-06 and 22-07. Russia emphasised that the Commission's concentration on mitigation of adverse impacts on VMEs while undertaking bottom longline and trap fishing according to CMs 22-06 and 22-07, and simultaneous disregarding of obvious and much more adverse impacts of bottom trawls on VMEs, it brings itself into a somehow ambiguous situation. It is not worthy to persuade each other not to walk in the flower beds and at the same time, to close one's eyes to the fact that some of us are riding across those flowers in bulldozers. Equally, it is impossible to deny the damage being done to VMEs by bottom trawl fisheries and that there needs to be a detailed analysis of these impacts. Russia was also concerned about the use of bottom trawls in the vicinity of the area of an MPA established in the waters adjacent to Heard Island and believed such practice is not compatible with that designation and, in fact, it compromises the very idea of MPAs. Russia called on the Commission to amend CM 22-05 to extend its application to cover the entire Convention Area.'

5.73 In response to the previous intervention by Russia, Australia stated that it was in no doubt that its fishing practices in the Convention Area were consistent with all related conservation measures and the objectives of CCAMLR.

5.74 Norway indicated that changes in fishing practices can take time to implement and suggested that a suitable timeline, defining steps towards the termination of bottom trawling in any part of the Convention Area, could be a solution to this issue.

5.75 The Commission recalled the Scientific Committee's advice from 2012 (SC-CAMLR-XXXI, paragraph 5.13) that CM 22-06, Annex 22-06/A could be removed, but there remains no consensus to implement this advice (CCAMLR-XXXI, paragraph 5.56).

Marine protected areas

5.76 The Commission noted the progress reported by the Scientific Committee towards a representative system of MPAs within the Convention Area (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 5.13 to 5.55). Progress in relation to Domain 1 (Western Antarctic Peninsula–South Scotia Arc) is reported in SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 5.13 to 5.21, including a proposal from Norway and the UK outlining the potential need to harmonise the South Orkney Islands southern shelf MPA with CM 91-04 as appropriate.

5.77 The Commission recognised that CM 91-03 was agreed prior to CM 91-04; that the South Orkney Islands MPA was the first MPA in the CAMLR Convention Area; and that such harmonisation may help improve clarity in the future designation of MPAs in the CAMLR Convention Area.

5.78 The Commission noted the preparatory work for the spatial planning process for MPAs in Domains 3 (Weddell Sea) and the southern part of Domain 4 (Bouvet–Maud) up to 20°E. The Commission welcomed the proposal for an international workshop in April 2014 in Bremerhaven, Germany, to progress the scientific work on a Weddell Sea MPA, to which scientists and experts from all CCAMLR Members will be invited in accordance with Germany’s desire to cooperate with all Members in this planning process (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 5.23).

5.79 The Commission also noted that Norway has undertaken preliminary discussions about the potential for an MPA planning process around Bouvet Island, which would augment the work carried out in the southern part of Domain 4 (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 5.26).

5.80 The Commission welcomed the update on the collaborative efforts to advance planning in Domains 5 and 9 (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 5.29 to 5.32).

5.81 The Commission noted the general considerations of research and spatial planning (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 5.33 to 5.36), including the proposal by Russia that the opening of closed SSRUs would improve the availability of research data coming from these areas.

5.82 The Commission noted that the development and implementation of fisheries research proposals in all parts of the Convention Area is possible under the provisions of CM 24-01. The opening of closed SSRUs should be scientifically and systematically structured in conjunction with other spatial management measures.

5.83 The Commission noted the consideration by the Scientific Committee of Antarctic specially managed areas (ASMAs) and Antarctic specially protected areas (ASPAs) in the Convention Area (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 5.38 to 5.41) and endorsed the advice that, consistent with the procedure established in ATCM XXVIII Decision 9 (2005), any proposal to undertake commercial harvesting within an ASMA should be submitted to CCAMLR for its consideration and that the activities outlined in that proposal should only be taken with the prior approval of CCAMLR. The Commission agreed that the provision of advice from CCAMLR to the ATCM, in order that such advice could be included in decision-making, was consistent with the spirit of cooperation and harmonisation between CCAMLR and the ATCM.

MPA review process

5.84 The Commission considered the desire for a systematic approach for the preparation and review of future MPA proposals in CCAMLR, and some Members suggested that the process of review could be streamlined with the development of a ‘checklist’ of practical and operational issues related to the consideration of MPA proposals, as well as the implementation of an MPA. The first phase of this could be achieved in parallel with the consideration of the conservation measures related to the current proposals. Some Members

felt that the development of such a checklist would help to facilitate a common understanding of an MPA proposal, including its scientific objectives, in the context of the general requirements of CM 91-04.

5.85 The Commission noted that CM 91-04 provided the basis for the designation of MPAs. Objectives of individual MPAs would be different, given the range of conditions that exist throughout the Convention Area, hence a checklist could be very useful in ensuring that individual MPAs can be established in accordance with CM 91-04 while accommodating their individual conservation objectives.

5.86 The Commission recognised that the extensive discussions of the MPA proposals for the Ross Sea Region MPA and the East Antarctica Representative System MPA (EARSMPA), during intersessional and subgroup meetings, had helped to improve understanding of the implementation process. Some Members suggested that in the future, extensive discussions like those held on the East Antarctic and Ross Sea Region MPA proposals, could be streamlined and facilitated by such a checklist.

5.87 The Commission also noted the need to recognise the interaction between science and policy in the development of MPAs, and that this required an effective interaction between the Scientific Committee and the Commission.

Climate change

5.88 The Commission noted the advice of the Scientific Committee with respect to climate change, including the discussion of the potential effects of climate change on krill, krill-dependent predators and krill habitat, and other initiatives of direct relevance to climate change in the Antarctic ecosystem (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 8.1 to 8.10).

5.89 The Scientific Committee Chair highlighted WG-EMM's discussions on potential changes to krill and its habitat arising from climate change (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 8.1) and indicated that the challenge for the Scientific Committee was how to integrate such findings into its work. The Scientific Committee was urged to increase consideration of climate change impacts in the Southern Ocean to better inform CCAMLR's management decisions. This will require an increased investment of time and energy, as well as awareness and understanding of climate change and continued investment in the science essential in identifying and evaluating the risks posed by climate change.

5.90 ASOC drew the attention of the Commission to CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/11 and indicated that one of the specific actions to be taken in regard to the consideration of climate change effects on CCAMLR's management procedures was the possible use of MPAs as reference sites for investigating climate change processes. The Chair of the Commission thanked ASOC for its valuable contribution to CCAMLR's work.

5.91 While there was no specific advice relating to climate change arising from the consideration of the Scientific Committee, the Commission requested that it be prioritised in the agenda of next year's meetings as it has implications for many aspects of relevance to CCAMLR.

Scientific research exemption

5.92 The Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's advice regarding the proposal by Chile to conduct a survey of the finfish resources in Subareas 48.1 and 48.2 in 2014 (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 9.1 and 9.2).

Capacity building

5.93 The Commission endorsed the advice of the Scientific Committee in relation to the CEMP Fund Management Group, the CCAMLR Scientific Scholarship Scheme and the proposal to consider the issue of the invitation of experts to the meetings of working groups at its meeting next year (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 13.3 to 13.7).

5.94 The Chair of the Scientific Committee was pleased to announce that Dr Anna Panasiuk-Chodnicka, an early career research associate at the University of Gdańsk, Poland, was elected to receive a CCAMLR scholarship in 2013 (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 13.8 to 13.13).

5.95 The EU informed the Commission that it was currently studying opportunities to contribute to the General Science Capacity Fund in order to ensure that the scholarship scheme can be maintained.

CCAMLR SCHEME OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATION

6.1 The Commission endorsed the discussion of the Scientific Committee in relation to the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation (SISO) (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 7.1 to 7.15), including:

- (i) observer coverage for the krill fishery
- (ii) data collection on finfish by-catch (including fish larvae) in the krill fishery
- (iii) agreement to consider the outcomes of the external peer review of the CCAMLR SISO.

6.2 France made the following statement:

'France noted that its experience with respect to the level of by-catch in exploratory fisheries conducted by a French fishing company in Division 58.4.3a over the past three seasons has raised questions on data reported by another Member engaged in the same fishery. Based on this observation, the French Delegation would urge the Commission to implement the recommendations made in 2008 by the Performance Review Panel regarding the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation, on whether the current mechanism, which favours the appointment of observers by a simple bilateral agreement between Members, should be reviewed, and if a greater standardisation of working methods of the observers should not be considered.'

6.3 The Commission noted that there is a need to clarify data collection roles with respect to the responsibilities of the observer and the Flag State in order to address confusion that may exist between Designating and Receiving Members.

6.4 The Commission noted that this issue had been identified in the SISO review and that the Scientific Committee had agreed that a detailed consideration of the results of the SISO review be held over to its meeting in 2014, following further consideration as follows (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 7.9):

- (i) a correspondence group be established to consider the recommendations and implications of the review intersessionally, as well as to review the terms of reference for ad hoc TASO; Dr D. Welsford (Australia) agreed to lead that correspondence group
- (ii) ad hoc TASO be reconstituted to consider the SISO review and other issues that may be identified by the correspondence group
- (iii) the results of the SISO review and relevant outputs from TASO and the correspondence group be considered by WG-EMM-14 and WG-FSA-14.

6.5 COLTO drew the Commission's attention to the successful outcome of the inaugural tag-return lottery (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 10.12 to 10.14). COLTO members believed that the concept was positive, and the contribution valuable, to encourage return of tags by crew on vessels in new and exploratory fisheries. Therefore, COLTO had decided to contribute a further A\$1 000 for the tag lottery in 2013/14. COLTO will coordinate with the Secretariat to distribute information to licensed vessels on the reward for the coming season, and provide the funds to the Secretariat in time for the draw to occur next year at SC-CAMLR-XXXIII.

6.6 The Commission expressed appreciation to COLTO for the offer to again support the tag lottery in the coming season.

CONSERVATION MEASURES

Proposals for new conservation measures

Marine protected areas

7.1 The Commission established an MPA Working Group, chaired by Mr C. Bentancour Fernandez (Uruguay). The MPA Working Group discussed the two proposals for the establishment of MPAs (CCAMLR-XXXII/27 and XXXII/34 Rev. 1). The Chair periodically reported back to the Commission on the progress of the MPA Working Group. For clarity in this report, the discussions have been grouped under each proposal where appropriate.

7.2 Australia, France and the EU introduced a revised proposal to establish a representative system of MPAs in the East Antarctica Planning Domain (EARSMPA; CCAMLR-XXXII/34 Rev. 1). This proposal reflected the input provided by Members throughout the development of the proposal; the discussions that took place at SC-CAMLR-IM-I and CCAMLR-SM-II; and the comments and suggestions offered by Members in

response to COMM CIRC 13/87. The proponents noted that the proposal was based on the best available science as confirmed by the Scientific Committee in 2011 (SC-CAMLR-XXX, paragraph 5.63) and reaffirmed at SC-CAMLR-IM-I (paragraph 2.55). In addition, a staged approach was introduced, starting with the implementation of four of the seven MPAs originally proposed. The revised proposal also removed restrictions on activities and, instead, includes a process for the Commission to use existing conservation measures and procedures for managing activities in order to comply with the objectives of the MPAs.

7.3 New Zealand and the USA introduced a revised proposal for the establishment of a Ross Sea Region MPA (CCAMLR-XXXII/27). First submitted at CCAMLR-XXXI and again at CCAMLR-SM-II (CCAMLR-SM-II/04 Rev. 1), the proposal would establish an MPA to conserve marine living resources; maintain ecosystem structure and function; protect vital ecosystem processes and areas of ecological significance; and promote scientific research, including through the establishment of reference areas. The proposal reflected the careful consideration of discussions and the advice from SC-CAMLR-IM-I and CCAMLR-SM-II and the many constructive discussions and comments received from Members intersessionally, while still achieving the key scientific and protection objectives envisioned by the original joint proposal.

7.4 The proposal for the Ross Sea Region MPA included four new preambular paragraphs, which highlighted and reflected many of the important concepts and views that Members had shared. The Scientific Committee agreed that the science related to the objectives in the Ross Sea shelf and Balleny Islands components of the proposal represented the best available science and that the designation of those areas was appropriate. As such, the boundaries for those areas were not changed. Key revisions included:

- (i) removal of the spawning protection zone in response to advice that there was insufficient scientific evidence to support the objective of protecting toothfish spawning grounds for the northern seamounts
- (ii) reduction of the area covering Scott Seamount to better match the corresponding protection objectives for the subarea
- (iii) addition of an area of the northwest Ross Sea Region to the General Protection Zone to provide some representative protection of important deep-sea habitats for biodiversity, including seamounts
- (iv) removal of an area of the northeastern seamounts as those bioregions were now represented in the area proposed for protection in the northwest.

7.5 The boundaries of the Special Research Zone remain unchanged but the catch limit formula was revised in response to advice from the Scientific Committee to a percentage of the overall catch limit for the Ross Sea fishery, thus linking it to the Scientific Committee's regular stock-assessment process. A level of 10% was proposed as a level that maintained: (i) the integrity and continuity of the toothfish tagging program; and (ii) ensured contrasting local exploitation rates between the Special Research Zone and the Mawson and Iselin Banks, which is vital to the purpose of the Special Research Zone.

7.6 The proponents also clarified that the Commission may amend the proposed MPA conservation measure following each 10-year review.

7.7 The USA and New Zealand thanked Members and the Scientific Committee for their valuable engagement and input to date and expressed their hope to work together with other Members to find consensus to approve an MPA in the Ross Sea during this meeting.

7.8 The Commission requested the Scientific Committee to advise on how the revised proposals had taken account of advice and other outcomes of the discussions at SC-CAMLR-IM-I. The outcomes of discussions presented by the Scientific Committee were provided in SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 5.42 to 5.55.

7.9 The MPA Working Group considered, inter alia:

- (i) General matters –
 - (a) the boundaries and sizes of proposed MPAs, with reference to the specific objectives
 - (b) period of designation and review mechanism, taking account of timescales of ecological processes and research programs
 - (c) research and monitoring arrangements, including encouragement of all Members to participate
 - (d) climate change
 - (e) meeting the requirements of CM 91-04
 - (f) ability to adapt MPA boundaries and duration in response to new science and information.
- (ii) EARSMPA –
 - (a) multi-stage approach for establishing a representative system of MPAs
 - (b) managing activities, including the process to use existing conservation measures and procedures for managing activities in order to comply with the objectives of the MPAs (Figure 1)
 - (c) representativeness, reference areas and long-term monitoring.
- (iii) Ross Sea Region MPA –
 - (a) reporting of research and monitoring activities, review mechanism and period of designation (CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/38 Rev. 1)
 - (b) approaches to research and monitoring, including opportunities for participation and collaboration
 - (c) explanation of specific objectives supporting component areas, and levels of protection achieved by the MPA (CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/40 Rev. 1)

- (d) the appropriateness of retaining a northern area as part of the General Protection Zone because it was recognised to contain unique benthic bioregions within the broader Ross Sea area
- (e) potential options for fishing in the southern part of SSRU 882A and representation of habitats in the northwestern Ross Sea region.

7.10 Norway stated that it continues to support its commitment to the development of a CCAMLR network of MPAs, including protected areas in all designated domains.

7.11 For the Ross Sea Region MPA proposal in the form with new ideas presented by New Zealand and the USA, Norway noted:

- ‘(i) the Ross Sea is a data-rich area, which makes good decisions by this Commission easier
- (ii) that an inclusive and transparent process was used to design the MPA, which we can use as a model for future MPAs
- (iii) a revised proposal following the Bremerhaven meetings was delivered in a timely manner – allowing for translation and reflection by interested persons
- (iv) the proposed MPA as it stands contains significant regions of the shelf (the habitat of young toothfish), regions containing rich biodiversity assemblages (including key foraging areas for breeding predator populations in the region) and areas with concentrations of endemic fauna (in the region of the Balleny Islands) – as well as some representative and some science-based elements
- (v) further – good discussions have been held over the course of this meeting in the margins – as well as in plenary at both the Scientific Committee and Commission meetings, allowing for greater understanding and the potential to approach common ground, particularly on the scientific issues
- (vi) the proponents have been responsive throughout this process of moving toward consensus – in a timely manner – and we all appreciate them meeting this challenge with patience
- (vii) the MPA topics – initially being relegated to the Commission only – complicated the progress on this important work at CCAMLR-XXXII
- (viii) but Norway feels strongly that there is a common understanding at the base of the revision now on the table, after the many discussions at this meeting
- (ix) Norway is sure that its concerns are now met and it supports fully the Ross Sea Region MPA proposal with new ideas suggested by New Zealand and the USA
- (x) Norway welcomes being part of a text drafting group to progress the conservation measure associated with the Ross Sea Region MPA proposal or to help in any other manner useful to the proponents.’

Ross Sea Region MPA

7.12 With regard to the Ross Sea Region MPA, many Members recalled that the proposal is based on the best available science. Many Members commented on the responsiveness of the proponents to the scientific advice and general views provided at SC-CAMLR-IM-I and CCAMLR-SM-II, and during informal discussions in the lead-up to CCAMLR-XXXII. Many Members supported the proposal as it stood, while some Members wished to discuss some outstanding concerns.

7.13 In response to the concerns raised during CCAMLR-XXXII, the proponents presented additional information and ideas for discussion on potential ways to move forward, noting that these were not formal proposals (slide presentations and CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/38 Rev. 1 and BG/40 Rev. 1). Russia also expressed some alternative ideas on the proposed MPA boundaries for discussion.

7.14 New Zealand and the USA presented an idea about the possibility of including a potential smaller-sized General Protection Zone in the northwestern area and a second Special Research Zone for SSRU 882A to achieve the scientific objectives described in SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 3.76 and 3.157 to 3.159.

7.15 The proponents presented requirements in CM 91-04 regarding MPA research and monitoring and how these had been addressed in the proposal. Specifically, this included the priority elements for a research and monitoring plan contained in Annex C of the Ross Sea Region MPA draft conservation measure and the development of a draft research and monitoring plan (SC-CAMLR-IM-I/BG/03 Rev. 1). A table showing known current and planned research against the priority elements was presented. The proponents thanked those Members that had already engaged on the draft research and monitoring plan and reiterated the invitation to other Members to do so.

7.16 Russia noted that fishing had not occurred around the Balleny Islands in the proposed northwestern General Protection Zone since 2005 and that the absence of fishing would mean that opportunities for collecting data to monitor that region of the MPA would be limited. In addition, with no fishing, Russia considered that the area around the Balleny Islands was already afforded protection.

7.17 Many Members recalled the Scientific Committee's advice that the science related to the objectives in the Balleny Islands represented the best available science and the designation of that component as part of the General Protection Zone was appropriate (SC-CAMLR-IM-I, paragraph 2.31i).

7.18 In relation to the Special Research Zone, Russia proposed to reduce Special Research Zone 1 to one-third of its present size with the reduction of catch in it up to 3% of the catch limit for the Ross Sea area. In the event of the creation of Special Research Zone 2 in SSRU 882A, its size should be comparable to Special Research Zone 1 with a corresponding catch.

7.19 The MPA Working Group conducted a read-through of the proposed draft conservation measure for the Ross Sea Region MPA. Many Members expressed their gratitude for the revised proposal and the progress made since CCAMLR-SM-II, and voiced their full support for the proposal as submitted or with further possible amendments presented

in the MPA Working Group. Many Members provided comments on the text of the proposal (CCAMLR-XXXII/27), including specific proposals and other substantive suggestions. The proponents welcomed the suggestions to improve the proposal, provided answers to many questions raised, and invited Members to provide specific text to reflect their comments.

East Antarctic Representative System of MPAs

7.20 Following discussions, the proponents of the EARSMPA proposal presented an amended proposal which aimed to address the discussions in the MPA Working Group, as well as specific matters raised in further discussions with Members. The changes included, inter alia:

- (i) recognition of the value of scientific activities undertaken by fishing vessels, and the need for subsequent stages in the development of the representative system
- (ii) the need for reasonable progress to be made in implementing the research and monitoring plan, including establishing criteria for assessing progress
- (iii) recognition that advice from the Scientific Committee would be needed to identify areas within MPAs that may need special protection.

7.21 The MPA Working Group discussed these amendments, including further discussion on:

- (i) relationship between the size and boundaries of areas and the general and specific objectives
- (ii) the need to ensure consistency with CM 91-04
- (iii) the multiple-use approach and the management process for achieving the objectives, including how reviews based on new scientific information may give rise to amendments of the MPAs or management measures
- (iv) the role of the Scientific Committee and its advice in making decisions about fisheries and research in the MPAs.

7.22 Some Members expressed concern about the size of the proposed MPAs, noting that an MPA of such size would not be feasible in the northern hemisphere. In their view, the size proposed was also incompatible with existing mechanisms for area protection in the Antarctic Treaty System (ATS). It was the view of Ukraine that CCAMLR should delegate responsibility for marine area protection to the Madrid Protocol.

7.23 Other Members noted that the size of the MPAs were determined by the area required to satisfactorily encompass the scale of ecological processes as needed to achieve the objectives for the MPAs, including in accordance with CM 91-04, paragraph 2(i).

7.24 The MPA Working Group also discussed the science-based criteria that would be applied to a review of outcomes of research and monitoring plans and the time frame required to mobilise appropriate resources and partnerships to support meaningful research and monitoring activities.

7.25 Some Members stated that the proposed conservation objective to protect representative areas of pelagic and benthic biodiversity was too general and subject to uncertainty. In their view, more precision was required in developing objectives for MPAs. Some Members also noted that the revised proposals required time to assess and appraise, particularly in relation to the scientific basis of amendments and the implications of these changes on the stated conservation objectives.

7.26 The proponents provided a synopsis of the conservation objectives of the four MPAs considered in Stage 1 (Gunnerus, MacRobertson, Drygalski, D'Urville Sea–Mertz) and the underlying research and current scientific activities in those areas. The justification for the objectives has been reviewed by the Scientific Committee, in particular in 2011, based on the details in SC-CAMLR-XXX/11.

7.27 In response to a specific question from China, the proponents expressed the view that the revised proposal was in full compliance with CM 91-04, paragraph 3(iii), i.e. the proposed activities would be 'managed in the MPA or parts thereof'.

7.28 The MPA Working Group conducted a read-through of the proposed draft conservation measure for the EARSMPA. Many Members expressed their gratitude for the revised proposal and the progress made since CCAMLR-SM-II, and voiced their full support for the revised proposal tabled during the meeting. Many Members provided comments and concerns on the text of the proposal, including specific proposals and other substantive suggestions, especially with regard to the size of the MPAs. The proponents welcomed the suggestions to improve the proposal, provided answers to many questions raised, and invited Members to provide specific text to reflect their comments.

General

7.29 Norway proposed text for inclusion in both MPA proposals, noting that MPAs should be implemented in a manner consistent with the rights and obligations of states under international law, including those reflected in the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea. In addition, Norway proposed that a paragraph similar to the Ross Sea Region MPA proposal, paragraph 20, regarding CCAMLR's relations with other international organisations, also be included in the EARSMPA proposal.

7.30 Some Members noted that they had supported marine spatial and temporal protection initiatives for many years in areas under their national jurisdiction. These Members noted that, in their experience, it was inappropriate to implement a long or indefinite time frame on the designation of an MPA because situations change and there needs to be mechanisms to refine the original arrangements, if needed, to respond to such change.

7.31 Many Members reiterated their views that MPAs should be designated indefinitely.

7.32 The Commission was unable to reach consensus for the implementation of either of the two MPA proposals. However, the Commission agreed on the importance of continuing work towards establishing a representative system of MPAs in the Convention Area, and encouraged all Members to continue consultations on this matter.

7.33 The Commission also expressed its appreciation to Mr Bentancour Fernandez for chairing the MPA Working Group.

7.34 Australia made the following statement:

‘Firstly, may I thank Members who have participated in these MPA discussions in a constructive way and have shown goodwill in entering into meaningful negotiations on the East Antarctic Representative System of MPAs. I feel that we have made good progress and are in a strong position to address outstanding specific issues in drafting.

The situation in which we find ourselves is very frustrating.

For the last two years we have pursued a multiple-use approach in the system of MPAs we propose for East Antarctica.

We have heard twice now from the Scientific Committee that the proposal is based on the best scientific evidence available.

Coming into this meeting we sought flexibility to meet the aspirations of ALL Members to adopt marine protected areas in the CCAMLR area.

In Bremerhaven, our multiple-use proposal had a prohibition on fisheries and research activities until approved by the Commission. We heard disagreements with that approach. In the spirit of flexibility, the proposal has been changed so that it is up to the Commission, by consensus, to determine that restrictions are needed. This demonstrates our flexibility to meet the aspirations of all Members.

We all have a commitment, by consensus, to a system of MPAs – a modern norm in managing marine ecosystems. Many of us have aspirations to fish in the region, including Australia. Our proposal provides for both of these outcomes in a mutually beneficial way into the future, within the terms of the CAMLR Convention. It provides for regular review. Importantly, it maintains a role of all Members in determining how to achieve these MPA objectives in the designated areas.

Without these areas, Australia will have to consider how the objectives can be achieved in the East Antarctic planning domain in the absence of a conservation measure for MPAs. We will have to examine our position on proposals for all activities in this area to see whether the MPA objectives may be undermined by other actions.

Nevertheless, we believe that this conservation measure can be progressed to conclusion next year. The substantive issues are now on the table and we do not believe that they are an impediment to adopting this conservation measure with constructive dialogue and good faith.’

7.35 The USA made the following statement:

‘We appreciate the commitment of all Members at this meeting to undertake detailed and substantive discussions on the proposal for a CCAMLR MPA in the Ross Sea Region, as well as on the proposal for a system of MPAs in East Antarctica. In addition, we thank the Scientific Committee for its willingness, despite its previously agreed schedule, to undertake a scientific review of the revised Ross Sea Region MPA proposal and provide advice to the Commission. We have found the comments on the Ross Sea Region MPA proposal provided by many Members to be both insightful and useful in thinking about how to progress the MPA toward consensus.

While there was some progress, and we heard that most Members were ready to support final negotiation and establishment of the Ross Sea MPA, we regret that once again consensus could not be achieved. We are particularly mindful that this is the third meeting of the Commission and Scientific Committee that has come and gone where specific, mature and well-supported proposals for MPAs have been tabled, yet we have not, as a Commission, been able to achieve our objectives.

The Ross Sea Region MPA proposal is underpinned by decades of research and years of scientific analysis; it has been assessed and reassessed by the Scientific Committee, with the conclusion that the proposal is based on the best available science. The proposal is also consistent with Conservation Measure 91-04. The specific conservation and scientific objectives in the proposal are consistent with the precautionary approach to marine living resource management, for which this Commission is internationally recognised. These objectives are also consistent with the Commission’s endorsement of the development of a system of Antarctic MPAs, with the aim of conserving marine biodiversity in the Convention Area.

In order to negotiate the Ross Sea MPA conservation measure, it would have been necessary for the proposal to have moved into the Commission’s drafting group. We appreciate the strong support of the vast majority of Members to move the proposal to this next stage during this meeting.

We ask that all Members renew their commitment to achieve establishment of meaningful MPAs in Antarctica; we have no choice but to make our best efforts again next year.’

7.36 Sweden made the following statement:

‘Sweden supported the original MPA proposals and with respect to the Ross Sea Region MPA proposal regretted the drastic reduction in size that took place when the spawning protection zone was taken away already before this meeting in order to reach a compromise. We had detailed and promising discussions about both proposals this week and we regret that we could not reach a conclusion. We believe in the long-term protection of the Antarctic biota through creation of MPAs and we urge especially the opponents to give a detailed explanation of what they believe is needed to be able to reach a meaningful consensus decision at the next meeting.’

7.37 The EU made the following statement:

‘The European Union regrets the outcome of the XXXII CCAMLR Annual Meeting as regards the East Antarctica Representative System of Marine Protected Areas – a proposal that was presented to CCAMLR for a third time.

The EU, with many other delegations around the table, worked hard intersessionally and travelled to Hobart with the hope and the intention to see the EARSMPA proposal adopted. This proposal has been continuously developed in close consultation with many delegations present here today since the Annual Meeting 2012 on various occasions and through many channels. After the failure of the CCAMLR Special Meeting in Bremerhaven to establish further MPAs in the Southern Ocean, the proponents sought the comments from CCAMLR Members in order to progress and have sought direct dialogue. We engaged in intersessional bilateral consultations and dialogue in order to incorporate all concerns and pave the way for the adoption of the proposal.

The meeting in Hobart was useful in providing more material towards a proposal that fulfils the requirements of the relevant CCAMLR rules and presented true progress in creating a representative system of MPAs in the CAMLR Convention Area.

The European Union also regrets that the proposal on Ross Sea Region MPA could not be adopted. We believe that the establishment of the Ross Sea Region MPA would be a crucial step for CCAMLR but also for the international community given the commitment that CCAMLR made as an organisation in the past and given the targets set by the international community regarding the establishment of MPAs in the world’s oceans.

CCAMLR has given itself a very ambitious objective to establish a representative system in each planning domain of the CAMLR Convention Area. I would like to thank in particular co-proponents for the effort and passion invested in this project and all the delegations that have supported the EARSMPA proposal. We hope that we achieve consensus on both proposals during the next annual session in 2014.’

7.38 Italy made the following statement:

‘Also Italy would like to express regret that the proposals of the two MPAs have not been approved considering the CCAMLR commitment to establish such areas in the Southern Ocean.

Italy hopes that the proposals will be approved at next year’s CCAMLR meeting.’

7.39 France made the following statement:

‘The French Delegation would first like to thank the Delegations of Australia and the European Union for the work they have done over a number of years with regard to the representative systems of marine protected areas in East Antarctica. The French Delegation also wishes to thank the Members of the Commission for the quality of the exchanges we have had since the beginning of our meeting regarding the two proposals for marine protected areas in the Southern Ocean. We have made progress since the Bremerhaven meeting last July, as these proposals now have almost

unanimous support. This indicates their relevance as regards their objectives in terms of the conservation of the marine ecosystems and biodiversity of the Southern Ocean. However, despite this progress, we deeply regret the fact that CCAMLR Members have not been able to arrive at a consensus with a view to adopting these proposals.

This disappointing result does not in any way weaken our resolve to take matters forward, along with all Members of the Commission, in order to honour CCAMLR's commitments to establish representative systems of marine protected areas in the Southern Ocean.

The extensive discussions we have had during this annual meeting have encouraged us to continue our work. We have had constructive exchanges within the meetings of the Commission and its working groups, as well as numerous informal exchanges. These discussions have enabled us to further clarify and improve our proposal, and encourage us to continue this dialogue during the intersessional period. Our aim is to produce a proposal which will enable the objectives of conservation of Antarctic marine living resources enshrined in the Convention to be fulfilled, including the principle of rational use.

The French Delegation would like to thank all delegations who have supported the proposal for a representative system of Marine Protected Areas in East Antarctica, and to remind them of its determination to continue this dialogue in order to arrive at consensus by the next meeting of the Commission.'

7.40 The UK made the following statement:

'The United Kingdom shared the frustration and disappointment expressed by others that it had not been possible to reach consensus on the establishment of marine protected areas, either in the Ross Sea, or in East Antarctica. The United Kingdom expressed its sincere thanks for all those who had worked so tirelessly since the last annual meeting to try to achieve a consensus outcome. The United Kingdom was concerned that as a result of what had transpired during this meeting, there would be questions about whether the economic interests of a very small minority was undermining CCAMLR's global reputation as a progressive conservation organisation. The United Kingdom reiterated that it remained fully committed to implementing a representative system of MPAs in the Convention Area, based on the best scientific evidence. The United Kingdom urged all Members to work constructively and transparently in order to deliver the commitments made by all Members to achieve this.'

7.41 South Africa made the following statement:

'South Africa has always believed that MPAs are a valuable tool to address issues concerning resource use and conservation as agreed in the Johannesburg plan of implementation, and these views have been confirmed with the declaration of the Prince Edward Islands MPA earlier this year. The South African Delegation therefore believes that both the Ross Sea and the East Antarctica MPA proposals address the protection of Antarctic marine living resources and representative biodiversity. South

Africa feels that the updated proposals for the Ross Sea and East Antarctica have addressed many of the concerns raised in earlier CCAMLR meetings, Bremerhaven and the MPA Working Group at the current CCAMLR meeting.

South Africa supports the stage approach of implementation as proposed for the East Antarctic Representation System of MPAs and understands the valuable contribution this EARSMPA would make to marine conservation in the East Antarctica. South Africa also supports the establishment of the Ross Sea MPA as proposed by both USA and New Zealand. South Africa also notes that the two proposals take cognizance of the alignment with the context of the Antarctic Treaty and the Law of the Sea.’

7.42 Chile made the following statement:

‘Chile would like to express its gratitude to the United States and to New Zealand for this revised proposal presented to the Commission for its consideration and that would have created an MPA in the area of the Ross Sea. This initiative was supported by the Chilean Delegation.

In 2011 CCAMLR approved Conservation Measure 91-04 that establishes a general framework for the creation of marine protected areas, with a view to developing a representative network of MPAs in Antarctica. This measure established the foundations to ensure the conservation of a unique marine biodiversity in the area of the Convention. The preservation of this biodiversity is the responsibility of this organisation. This is an obligation that we undertook by consensus and to which Chile is committed.

Our countries, as Contracting Parties to this Convention, have recognised the importance of safeguarding the environment and protecting the integrity of the ecosystems of the seas surrounding Antarctica. It is our responsibility to abide by our commitments.

Chile regrets it was not possible to approve this initiative in this session of the Commission despite the enormous efforts by the proponents to accommodate the views of many delegations.

Chile hopes the Commission will be able to approve an MPA for the area of the Ross Sea at its next meeting as an additional step in the development of a representative system of Antarctic MPAs protecting marine biodiversity in the area of the Convention.’

7.43 Spain made the following statement:

‘Spain wishes to express its appreciation to Australia, France, European Union, United States and New Zealand for their efforts in submitting the current MPA proposals with the aim to achieve consensus between CCAMLR Members and have them approved, and regrets that this consensus was not reached during this meeting.

Some years ago, when a conservation measure was proposed to regulate the establishment of marine protected areas (reflected in CM 91-04 currently in force), Spain suggested that the need for the best available scientific information should be included.

We believe that presently we are in that situation, given that modification of the proposals has strengthened them by including elements such as refined boundaries, regulations that are better adapted to research areas, a definition of research and monitoring plans etc. For this reason, Spain has supported both MPA proposals presented.

This delegation hopes that in the near future we may reach consensus in order to adopt a Representative System of Marine Protected Areas in the Convention Area.’

7.44 Uruguay made the following statement:

‘The Thirty-Second Meeting of the Commission has yet another opportunity to progress in the consideration of the various proposals for the establishment of marine protected areas (MPAs) within CCAMLR’s framework.

The long discussions on this issue during the Thirty-first Meeting of the Commission, as well as during the Bremerhaven meeting, have clearly shown how difficult it is to agree on criteria for an endeavour of unprecedented scale within our organisation.

The proposal to establish an MPA in the Ross Sea presented by New Zealand and the United States, and the proposal to establish an MPA in East Antarctica presented by Australia, France and the EU have generic merits, given that these proposals are based on Conservation Measure 91-04.

For Uruguay, the concept of an MPA as such is shared, although we acknowledge that we still need to define parameters that can lead to consensus. We are aware not only of the complex scientific and technical aspects of the concept, but also of the logistical complexities, because the extent of the areas defined is enormous, and they are situated in inhospitable seas of difficult access for conducting research on the seabed and benthic organisms.

In principle, our position is favourable to the establishment of MPAs because, in general, they are in agreement with the specific conservation objectives set by the Convention.

It has always been our understanding that the areas covered by any MPA shouldn’t be “closed”, instead, research activities and exploratory fishing should be enabled, both these activities being valuable sources of reliable scientific data from the areas in question. We are pleased to see that the proposals submitted for consideration have taken into account these issues.

But we also believe that the data that may one day be collected need to be available to all the Members, in order to enable the effective utilisation of scientific information to better evaluate protected areas.

In addition, we would like to emphasise that the MPAs proposed for adoption represent not only great logistical challenges, but also complex legal implications. We must not lose sight that the general legal framework for conservation activities within these MPAs is ultimately the Antarctic Treaty, and that this Treaty considers that the waters where any regulations yet to be defined would apply are international waters.

Consequently, we offer our support to the proposal for the establishment of an MPA in the Ross Sea, since it has been possible to consider it in depth. Moreover, although we view the proposal presented by Australia, France and the EU positively, we believe that more time is needed to give it further consideration.’

7.45 Argentina made the following statement:

‘Argentina would like to reiterate its position already expressed at previous meetings, stressing its commitment to the establishment of a system of MPAs in the Convention Area, as enshrined in CM 91-04.

Argentina also recalled that the Commission operates in the framework of the Antarctic Treaty System and that its main objective is conservation, which includes the rational use of the resources. The System of Marine Protected Areas is at the core of the Convention’s main objective which, we reiterate, is conservation. Argentina considers that it is important to fulfil these conservation objectives, which go beyond sustainable harvesting of resources, while maintaining a clear understanding of the framework of the Antarctic Treaty System within which the Commission operates.

In the understanding that both proposals are consistent with such requirements, Argentina is in a position to support them.

Argentina also stresses the importance of working constructively to achieve consensus to establish these MPAs, in order to ensure a firm foundation.’

7.46 New Zealand made the following statement:

‘CCAMLR has been working to develop marine protected areas since 2005. In 2009, eleven priority areas for conserving marine biodiversity were identified, including the Ross Sea region. Since 2010, New Zealand and the United States have presented extensive scientific analyses to underpin an MPA in CCAMLR Planning Domain 8.

In 2010, the Commission officially recognised the important role that MPAs should play in conserving Antarctic marine biodiversity and endorsed a work program to develop a system of Antarctic MPAs by 2012 with the aim of conserving marine biodiversity. In 2011, CM 91-04 was adopted providing a general framework for the establishment of CCAMLR MPAs. Out of respect to the agreement that was forged in developing this conservation measure, New Zealand and the United States used CM 91-04 as our guiding reference point in developing an MPA proposal for the Ross Sea region.

We were also determined to follow a robust and transparent scientific method to ensure that the MPA boundaries arise logically from protection objectives agreed by the Scientific Committee, and supported by rigorous scientific analysis submitted and analysed by CCAMLR scientific bodies since 2009.

At last year’s annual meeting, the Commission asked us to bring the New Zealand and United States proposals together. We heard you and we responded. However, we left last year’s meeting disappointed, not only because we had not been able to achieve an MPA in the Ross Sea region, but because we believed we have not been given the chance to have a substantive discussion about the proposal’s merits.

So, in cooperation with our US colleagues, we picked ourselves up and started an intensive program of trilateral scientific and policy consultations around the world to build consensus on our proposal for the Ross Sea region. The importance of this initiative was also the subject of discussion between our political leaders.

In July, the German Government graciously hosted us in Bremerhaven for special meetings of the Scientific Committee and Commission specifically to discuss MPAs. On one hand, we welcomed that the components and scientific rationale for the Ross Sea Region MPA proposal were endorsed by the Scientific Committee in Bremerhaven. On the other hand, we were naturally disappointed to learn in Bremerhaven that some among us did not share the same view about the framework we had agreed to guide us in our MPA work.

Nevertheless, when we returned home we decided to heed the advice of our wise Korean colleague in Bremerhaven and see the glass as half full. So again we regrouped and set to work to carefully consider the advice of the Scientific Committee and to continue discussion with Members about remaining concerns. The result of this work was the substantially revised proposal for a Ross Sea Region MPA submitted to this meeting.

We are extremely grateful to all colleagues for their active engagement on the substance of the proposal at this year's meeting. We came here to work hard and we have worked hard. It appears that we have moved past procedural and legal doubts. Scientific and policy discussions at this meeting have reduced the issues left to be resolved. Most importantly, we all agree that the Ross Sea region has tremendous conservation and scientific value and that it warrants protection.

Last night we reaffirmed our collective commitment to consensus decision-making. There is no doubt this is the only way we can move forward. However, consensus decision-making is a two-way street. It implies that we must all work together towards an outcome. In doing so we will all have to compromise and step away from putting our national interest above the desires and aspirations of the wider membership.

While we are disappointed at the result, we are not giving up. We look forward to working with you on this important initiative for the Ross Sea region, and on Antarctic marine protected areas more generally, over the next year to ensure a successful conclusion in 2014.'

7.47 Germany made the following statement:

'In line with the Statements made by the proponents of the MPAs, Germany deeply regrets that, again, consensus could not be found on the two proposals on marine protected areas. Marine protected areas are an essential and necessary instrument for the protection of marine biological diversity and sustainable use of marine living resources. This has been stressed by the international community a number of times, already at Johannesburg in 2002 and again at the Rio Summit last year. The international community agreed on the goal to establish a representative system of marine protected areas which covers 10% of the worldwide oceans by 2020, and we all agreed within CCAMLR to establish a representative system of MPAs.

The German Delegation came to Hobart in the hope that we finally could do an important step in this direction. We expected that after the enormous efforts made in Bremerhaven and the various intersessional bilateral talks, all countries would reconsider their position and work together with the proponents to achieve a final compromise. This hope was nurtured before the meeting when we saw that the amended proposals showed the willingness by the proponents to fully take into account the scientific advice from Bremerhaven and to accommodate quite a number of concerns highlighted by other Parties. The positive mood continued to be nurtured by the constructive discussions here in Hobart. We must, however, note with disappointment that this hope was not fulfilled.

We do hope that further progress can be made on both proposals, on the Ross Sea as well as on the East Antarctica proposal, until the next CCAMLR meeting and that additional bilateral negotiations, as indicated by the proponents, can clear the way for an adoption in 2014.’

7.48 Norway made the following statement:

‘Norway reaffirms our commitment to the development of a CCAMLR network of MPAs, including protected areas in all designated domains.

We note that good discussions have been held over the course of this meeting in the margins – as well as in plenary at both the Scientific Committee and Commission meetings, allowing for greater understanding and the potential to approach common ground, particularly on the scientific issues. We look forward to seeing the results of these discussions on the floor of our next meeting.

The proponents of both current MPA proposals currently under assessment have made significant progress in acknowledging concerns of other Members and moving their MPA designs toward plans that are closer to reaching consensus, while retaining core conservation values.

Norway will continue to work constructively within CCAMLR in order to contribute to eventually reaching agreement on the establishment of MPAs that can ensure long-term conservation of the nature and the ecosystems in the Antarctic.

We believe that MPAs in the future can be important and useful tools that can enhance the international sustainable management of the marine living resources in the Southern Ocean.

We believe in CCAMLR as an important and appropriate arena for the future work in establishing MPAs in the Antarctic.’

7.49 Brazil made the following statement:

‘As we have had the chance to express on many occasions, Brazil favours and promotes the multilaterally agreed establishment of MPAs in the CCAMLR area supported by strong scientific foundations and based on the general framework agreed by CCAMLR.

Brazil would like to congratulate the proponents of both proposals for their efforts to accommodate the concerns expressed by delegations and also to thank all delegations for their engagement in the discussions.

We understand the frustration expressed by several Members. However, we would like to remind, as it was expressed yesterday, that the principle of consensus is what has made the Antarctic Treaty System a strong and durable system.

Therefore, we encourage the proponents to continue working on their proposals and, most importantly, continue to engage with all Members. You can continue to count on Brazil's support.'

7.50 Japan made the following statement:

'Japan shares the view and sentiment expressed by previous speakers. Japan has been vigorously participating in the deliberations regarding the MPA proposals in the Ross Sea and the East Antarctic in order for CCAMLR to establish good models for this organisation and for other RFMOs. Japan is committed to continue to work constructively with other Members to this end.'

7.51 Belgium made the following statement:

'Belgium finds the development of representative systems of MPAs very important for the conservation of marine biodiversity in the Convention Area and the protection of the unique ecosystems in the Antarctic. We would therefore like to express our disappointment in the fact that none of the two MPA proposals were successfully turned into conservation measures at this meeting.

CCAMLR is more than an RFMO and, therefore, the process and objectives of MPAs are somewhat different than in other RFMOs. These are fully described in Conservation Measure 91-04, which should be used as a guideline for the designation of MPAs in the Convention Area. At this meeting we have worked constructively in order to create a representative system of MPAs in the Convention Area, which meet the requirements of the CCAMLR rules and the objectives set out in Conservation Measure 91-04. We hope that the last hurdles can be taken intersessionally and that we can agree on both MPA proposals during the CCAMLR meeting next year.'

7.52 The Republic of Korea made the following statement:

'This delegation shares the feeling with other delegations that it was disheartening that we could not reach a consensus on either of the MPAs. This delegation's heart especially goes to the proponents of both MPAs that have exerted sincere efforts, time, and energy to address the concerns and questions raised inside and outside the meeting room, showing flexibility but without compromising the fundamental goals of the establishment of MPAs.

We note that there has been an undeniably tremendous progress in our discussions on both proposals at this meeting. We do hope that we will continue to work intersessionally, taking advantage of various occasions available, in the spirit of

constructive cooperation, which has been evident during this meeting, and finally will be able to reach consensus at next year's meeting, meeting the legitimate expectation of the world of us.

In line with the analogy my predecessor suggested in Bremerhaven, this delegation takes the result as a step backward that comes before taking two steps, or in French, *reculer pour mieux sauter*.'

7.53 India made the following statement:

'India strongly supports both these proposals towards establishment of MPA, one in the Ross Sea region and the other in the East Antarctic zone. In addition, India also wanted to participate actively in these proposed MPAs to carry out research and develop technology with regard to atmospheric sciences, physical oceanography, chemical oceanography, and biological including microbiological characteristics of water, sediment and biota etc. during the entire tenure.'

7.54 Namibia made the following statement:

'Namibia subscribes to the ideals of MPA establishment. We have noticed with interest different views by Member States on a number of issues on MPAs. It is our observation that there exists a unified will from all Member States to agree but there is need of creating a mode to merge our wishes in order to reach a consensual agreement. Namibia encourages Members to continue with positive engagement until appropriate and CCAMLR satisfying results are reached.'

7.55 Poland made the following statement:

'Poland would like to express our disappointment that consensus has not been achieved during this session regarding both MPA proposals. We still support both proposals and we hope that proposals will be adopted during next year's annual session. We would also like to thank all the proponents for their work, which has been done during this session and we would like to underline that they can still count on our support.'

7.56 Russia made the following statement:

'The Russian Party notes a constructive (extensive) dialog in relation to the proposals for the establishment of MPAs in the Antarctic, submitted to the CCAMLR meeting. We reached a substantial progress in the course of substantive discussions on that issue. We proceed from the assumption that the remarks and suggestions made by the parties concerned could be eliminated and the consensus could be reached.

We share the opinion of the Delegations of China and Japan concerning the importance of elaboration of a holistic approach for the establishment of MPAs. At the same time we note a broad spectrum of different aims and tasks which are suggested to be solved within the framework of MPAs. Taking into account the abovementioned, we express our interest to continue the discussions of all these aspects of the issue in future.'

7.57 ASOC made the following statement:

‘ASOC – on behalf of the millions of people around the world who are supporters of our 25 member groups and the Antarctic Ocean Alliance’s 30 members – is very sad today. In this context, ASOC also represents the tens of millions of creatures which depend on CCAMLR to make rational decisions to protect their home – the Antarctic marine ecosystem. They do not get a vote here.

Despite all the challenges with this MPA process in the past two years, ASOC came to Hobart with full faith that we would leave here with meaningful outcomes for the Ross Sea and East Antarctica. The proponents and most Member countries have worked hard to get a positive result here and we thank them for it.

As NGOs, we weren’t always happy with the changes to the original proposals, which were made in an effort to gain consensus. However, we believed that CCAMLR Members would, in the end, honour their commitments and make the right decision to designate important MPAs to conserve East Antarctic and Ross Sea ecosystems for generations to come. It was encouraging to see that most Members have been supportive of MPAs at this meeting. It was discouraging to see that a few Members are not ready to follow up on their earlier commitments. Once again we leave the meeting with no new MPAs.

ASOC cannot quite understand how CCAMLR has gotten to this point. The decision to establish a network of MPAs in the Southern Ocean was made by consensus. Setting a 2012 target for the initial network was made by consensus. CM 91-04 creating the framework for designating MPAs was made by consensus. These steps imply that all CCAMLR Members are prepared to carry out the commitments.

But the sad reality is that not all Members are prepared to act. It has been claimed that the proposals before us do not contain sufficient scientific justifications and that these MPAs interfere too much with fishing. This creates a perverse situation where designating MPAs requires more evidence than opening a fishery.

CCAMLR has always thought of itself as being more than just another RFMO. Are we to conclude that the second “C” in CCAMLR stands for something other than “conservation”? Perhaps it is the “Convention for the Consumption of Antarctic Marine Living Resources”.

We hope that delegates go home and reflect on the legacy they want CCAMLR to leave behind. Will it be one of failure, or one of success? We note that other important proposals for MPAs are being developed for other areas – the Weddell Sea, Amundsen Sea and Scotia Sea. This logjam must be broken. ASOC calls on all Members to renew their will and return to Hobart next year ready to achieve consensus on both of these proposals. That will leave a legacy for future generations of real value, as well as restoring CCAMLR to a position of leadership in marine conservation.’

Schedule of conservation measures

7.58 The conservation measures drafting group had met extensively during the meeting to consider and prepare conservation measures and resolutions for the Commission's consideration. The Commission expressed its appreciation to Mr G. Bryden (New Zealand) for chairing this drafting group.

7.59 The Commission's consideration of revised and new conservation measures and resolutions, and related matters, is reported in this section. Conservation measures and resolutions adopted at CCAMLR-XXXII will be published in the *Schedule of Conservation Measures in Force 2013/14*.

7.60 The Commission noted that the following conservation measures will lapse on 30 November 2013: 32-09 (2012), 33-02 (2012), 33-03 (2012), 41-01 (2012), 41-02 (2011), 41-03 (2012), 41-04 (2012), 41-05 (2012), 41-06 (2012), 41-07 (2012), 41-08 (2011), 41-09 (2012), 41-10 (2012), 41-11 (2012), 42-01 (2012), 42-02 (2012) and 51-04 (2012).

7.61 The Commission agreed that the following conservation measures¹ and resolutions will remain in force in 2013/14:

Measures on compliance

10-01 (1998), 10-06 (2008), 10-07 (2009), 10-08 (2009), 10-09 (2011) and 10-10 (2012).

Measures on general fishery matters

21-01 (2010), 22-01 (1986), 22-02 (1984), 22-03 (1990), 22-04 (2010), 22-05 (2008), 22-06 (2012), 22-08 (2009), 22-09 (2012), 23-01 (2005), 23-02 (1993), 23-03 (1991), 23-04 (2000), 23-05 (2000), 23-06 (2012), 23-07 (2012), 24-02 (2008), 25-02 (2012), 25-03 (2011) and 26-01 (2009).

Measures on fishery regulations

31-01 (1986), 31-02 (2007), 32-01 (2001), 32-02 (2012), 32-18 (2006), 33-01 (1995), 51-01 (2010), 51-02 (2008), 51-03 (2008), 51-06 (2012) and 51-07 (2011).

Measures on protected areas

91-01 (2004), 91-02 (2012), 91-03 (2009) and 91-04 (2011).

Resolutions

7/IX, 10/XII, 14/XIX, 15/XXII, 16/XIX, 17/XX, 18/XXI, 19/XXI, 20/XXII, 22/XXV, 23/XXIII, 25/XXV, 27/XXVII, 28/XXVII, 29/XXVIII, 30/XXVIII, 31/XXVIII, 32/XXIX, 33/XXX and 34/XXXI.

7.62 The Commission adopted the following revised and new conservation measures:

Revised measures on compliance (see paragraphs 7.63 to 7.70)

10-02 (2013), 10-03 (2013), 10-04 (2013) and 10-05 (2013).

¹ Reservation to these measures are given in the *Schedule of Conservation Measures in Force 2013/14*.

Revised measures on general fishery matters (see paragraphs 7.71 to 7.78)
21-02 (2013), 21-03 (2013), 22-07 (2013) and 24-01 (2013).

New measures on fishery regulations (see paragraphs 7.79 to 7.99)
32-09 (2013), 33-02 (2013), 33-03 (2013), 41-01 (2013), 41-02 (2013), 41-03
(2013), 41-04 (2013), 41-05 (2013), 41-06 (2013), 41-07 (2013), 41-08 (2013),
41-09 (2013), 41-10 (2013), 41-11 (2013), 42-01 (2013), 42-02 (2013)
and 51-04 (2013).

Revised conservation measures

Compliance

Licensing and inspection obligations of Contracting Parties

7.63 The Commission endorsed SCIC's advice to revise CM 10-02 to improve the licensing and inspection obligations of Contracting Parties with regard to their vessels operating in the Convention Area (Annex 6, paragraphs 75 to 84). The Commission further agreed that IMO numbers should be mandatory for all vessels operating in the Convention Area. CM 10-02 (2013) was revised accordingly and adopted.

7.64 The Commission agreed to require the provision of vessel communication details to facilitate the use of CCAMLR's VMS in support of search and rescue operations in the Convention Area (Annex 6, paragraphs 42 to 47; see also paragraph 7.67). CM 10-02 (2013) was revised accordingly and adopted.

7.65 The Commission considered SCIC's advice in relation to CM 10-02, Annex 10-02/A (Annex 6, paragraphs 85 and 86). It was noted that the information provided under this provision could support the work of the Scientific Committee to develop a vessel detection model for use in estimating IUU fishing activities. The Commission agreed that all information concerning vessel sightings collected by the Flag State under CM 10-02, Annex 10-02/A, should be provided to the Secretariat in an orderly and timely way.

Port inspection of fishing vessels

7.66 The Commission endorsed SCIC's advice to amend CM 10-03 to require the mandatory provision of port inspection reports to the Flag State of the vessel inspected (Annex 6, paragraphs 98 and 99). CM 10-03 (2013) was revised accordingly and adopted.

Automated satellite-linked VMS

7.67 The Commission endorsed SCIC's advice on the provision of CCAMLR VMS data to support search and rescue operations in the Convention Area (Annex 6, paragraphs 42 to 47), and agreed that VMS data may be provided in support of search and rescue activities

undertaken by a Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC) subject to the terms of a MoU or arrangement between the Secretariat and the competent MRCC to be considered by Members intersessionally. CM 10-04 (2013) was revised accordingly and adopted.

Catch Documentation Scheme

7.68 The Commission endorsed SCIC's advice to clarify non-Contracting Party access to the e-CDS (Annex 6, paragraphs 16 to 18). The Commission agreed that an NCP seeking the status of an NCP cooperating with CCAMLR by participating in the CDS could request access to the e-CDS to monitor the importation of toothfish and issue re-export documents as required. CM 10-05 (2013) was revised accordingly and adopted.

7.69 The Commission noted that it was important that the processes relating to NCP cooperation with CCAMLR remain simple and accessible to all NCPs.

7.70 The Commission considered the recommendation of SCIC to establish a process to review the CDS (Annex 6, paragraphs 19 to 27). The terms of reference for the review were considered by the Commission and adopted (Annex 6, Appendix I).

General fishery matters

Notifications

7.71 The Commission recalled that Members notifying for exploratory fisheries in Subarea 48.6 and Divisions 58.4.1, 58.4.2 and 58.4.3a in 2012/13 were required to submit research plans in accordance with CM 21-02, paragraph 6(iii). With reference to the footnote in that paragraph (footnote 7), the Commission noted that the Scientific Committee had provided consensus advice on the research plans currently being implemented in these fisheries and, accordingly, the footnote could be removed. CM 21-02 (2013) was revised accordingly and adopted.

7.72 The Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's advice to revise the requirements for the notification of krill fisheries (CM 21-03). The revision provided for more detailed information on krill processing and the configuration of nets and mammal exclusion devices used on board vessels (Annex 21-03/A) and further strengthened the reporting requirement for the estimation of the green weight of krill caught (Annex 21-03/B). The requirements for notification were also extended to include information on the collection of acoustic data (SC-CAMLR-XXX, paragraph 2.10). CM 21-03 (2013) was revised accordingly and adopted.

7.73 The Commission requested that the Secretariat revise the catch and effort data form (C1 data) in order to include the data requirements specified in Annex 21-03/B.

Bottom fishing

7.74 The Commission noted that CM 22-07 was due to be reviewed in 2012, in light of observer, vessel and other data collected, the results of the deliberations of WG-EMM and WG-FSA, and in accordance with the advice of the Scientific Committee (CM 22-07, paragraphs 9 and 10).

7.75 The Commission agreed to a consequential change in the reporting of the total benthos recovered (CM 22-07, paragraph 8, first sentence) to reflect the change in the catch and effort reporting system agreed for exploratory bottom fisheries (CCAMLR-XXXI, paragraph 7.16). The Commission agreed that the reporting of the total benthos recovered should be reported on a daily basis, in accordance with the daily catch and effort reporting system (CM 23-07). CM 22-07 (2013) was revised accordingly and adopted.

Scientific research

7.76 The Commission agreed to revise footnote 4 of CM 24-01 as follows:

‘In the case of krill research undertaken by fishing vessels, the presence of qualified research scientist(s) on board is needed to conduct the notified research plan. In areas where there are no existing catch limits for krill, in accordance with CM 51-04, one additional scientist who is a national of a Member other than the Member undertaking the research, shall be deemed to fulfil the requirements of paragraph 3(c). Where the krill research is to be conducted in areas where there are existing catch limits, the vessel must carry at least one scientific observer appointed in accordance with the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation or at least one scientific observer appointed by the Contracting Party to fulfil the requirements of paragraph 3(c).’

7.77 The Commission also revised the reporting requirements for research activities, such that the five-day catch and effort reporting system will apply, except for: (i) exploratory finfish fisheries, where the daily reporting system (CM 23-07) shall apply; (ii) exploratory krill fisheries, where the reporting system in CM 51-04 shall apply; and (iii) other krill fisheries with a catch limit greater than zero, where the reporting system in CM 23-06 shall apply.

7.78 The Commission also agreed to reference the scientific observer sampling requirements for reporting finfish research proposals in CM 24-01, format 2 (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 7.13). CM 24-01 (2013) was revised accordingly and adopted.

New conservation measures on compliance and fishery matters

General fishery matters

Fishing seasons, closed areas and prohibition of fishing

7.79 The Commission reaffirmed the prohibition of directed fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. except in accordance with specific conservation measures. Accordingly, directed fishing for *Dissostichus* spp. in Subarea 48.5 was prohibited in 2013/14 and CM 32-09 (2013) was adopted.

By-catch limits

7.80 The Commission agreed to carry forward the existing by-catch limits in Division 58.5.2 in 2013/14. CM 33-02 (2013) was adopted.

7.81 The Commission agreed to carry forward the by-catch limits for exploratory fisheries in 2013/14, noting consequential changes to by-catch limits (Annex 33-02/A and associated footnotes) following the revision of the catch limits for *Dissostichus* spp. in exploratory fisheries in 2013/14. CM 33-03 (2013) was adopted.

Toothfish

7.82 The Commission revised the limits on the fishery for *D. eleginoides* in Subarea 48.3 in 2013/14 and 2014/15 and agreed that the longline fishing operations may be extended in both seasons subject to the conditions and decision rule described in paragraphs 5 to 7 of CM 41-02 (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 3.87 and 4.5). This fishery is assessed biennially and the limits are summarised in Table 1. CM 41-02 (2013) was adopted.

7.83 The Commission revised the catch limits for *D. eleginoides* and *D. mawsoni* in the fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. in Subarea 48.4, noting that these limits applied to the northern and southern areas combined (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 3.94 and 3.97). The Commission agreed to combine the northern and southern areas into a single management area with species-specific limits for the target species and revised by-catch limits for rajids and macrourids. The Commission also agreed that: (i) should the catch limit for *D. mawsoni* be reached prior to the closure of the fishery, the area south of latitude 57°20'S shall be closed; and (ii) should the catch limit for *D. eleginoides* be reached prior to the closure of the fishery, the area north of 58°00'S shall be closed. Other elements regulating this fishery were carried forward and CM 41-03 (2013) was adopted.

7.84 The Commission noted the Scientific Committee's advice on the assessment and catch limits for the fishery for *D. eleginoides* in Division 58.5.2 in 2013/14 (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 3.108, 3.115 and 3.116). In light of this advice, the Commission agreed to carry forward the limits from the current season (2012/13) to 2013/14. The Commission noted that this fishery is expected to return to a biennial management arrangement from 2014. The

Commission agreed to the season extensions which had been considered by the Scientific Committee (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 4.5). The limits for the fishery are summarised in Table 1. CM 41-05 (2013) was adopted.

7.85 During the meeting, the Republic of Korea withdrew its notifications for the *Insung No. 3* in the exploratory fishery in Division 58.4.1, and for the *Insung No. 3* and *Insung No. 5* in the exploratory fisheries in Subareas 88.1 and 88.2. Ukraine withdrew its notification for the *Poseydon I* in the exploratory fishery in Subarea 48.6.

7.86 The Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's advice on the general requirements for exploratory fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp., including:

- (i) the requirement for fishing vessels to provide scientific observers with sufficient access to fish to enable them to conduct sampling in accordance with the minimum sampling requirements specified in CM 41-01, Annex 41-01/B (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 7.13)
- (ii) the need for flexibility in fishing location (i.e. fishing outside the specified research blocks) in years of severe ice conditions (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.180).

7.87 The Commission further discussed the requirements for flexibility in fishing location and revised CM 41-01, Annex 41-01/B, footnote 1, in order to provide greater flexibility in the event that a research block was inaccessible due to sea-ice at the time of research fishing. The Commission agreed that:

- (i) in the event that a vessel attempts research fishing in a research block, and finds that insufficient area is accessible to conduct research sets, the vessels shall notify the Secretariat, and may attempt to set research sets in a buffer zone up to one fine-scale rectangle wide around the research block, or move to another research block
- (ii) if this buffer zone is also inaccessible due to sea-ice, the vessel shall notify the Secretariat, and then the vessel may attempt to set research lines in an extended buffer zone up to two fine-scale rectangles wide around the research block, or move to another research block
- (iii) if, during the course of fishing in the buffer zone or the extended buffer zone, sea-ice conditions change such that sufficient area to conduct research sets in the original research block become accessible, then the vessel shall prioritise further research hauls within the original research block
- (iv) if the research block, buffer zone and/or extended buffer zone are all inaccessible, the vessel may move to any other designated research block where the catch limit has not been reached.

7.88 The Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's advice on research requirements in the data-poor exploratory fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp. in Subarea 48.6 and Divisions 58.4.1, 58.4.2 and 58.4.3a, noting the inclusion of a new research block (research block 486_5) in Subarea 48.6 (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.196, Figure 2). The Commission agreed to identify the research block using consecutive numbers within each

subarea and division in order to clearly distinguish the identifiers used for research blocks from those used for SSRUs (which are identified by upper case letters). For example, the five research blocks designated in Subarea 48.6 have been identified in CM 41-04 for 2013/14 as research blocks 486_1 to 486_5. Previously, the research blocks had been unlabelled in the conservation measures but the Scientific Committee had identified blocks using lower case letters (e.g. 486.a to 486.e in SC-CAMLR-XXXII, Figure 2).

7.89 The Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's advice on species-specific catch limits for *D. eleginoides* (28 tonnes) and *D. mawsoni* (170 tonnes) in Subarea 48.6 north of 60°S (SSRUs A and G). The Commission agreed that if the catch of *D. eleginoides* reached 27 tonnes, then fishing will cease in research block 486_1 and any additional *D. eleginoides* caught will be counted against the catch limit of *D. mawsoni*.

7.90 The Commission noted that Japan and South Africa have agreed that once the catch of *D. eleginoides* in 2013/14 reaches 27 tonnes in research block 486_1, fishing would move to research block 486_2 and research lines would be set in deeper water in order to avoid areas where *D. eleginoides* are known to occur.

7.91 The Commission reiterated the conditions and limits applicable in the data-poor exploratory fisheries in 2013/14:

- (i) fishing will be limited to French, Japanese and South African flagged vessels conducting research fishing in designated research blocks (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, Figure 2; see relevant conservation measures for the coordinates of the boundaries and paragraph 7.88), and to a Spanish-flagged vessel conducting depletion experiments (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.199), with catch limits and vessel access as agreed in Tables 2 and 3 respectively
- (ii) fishing will be limited to research lines deployed in accordance with CM 41-01, Annex 41-01/B, and with a balance of catch and effort between vessels when they fish in the same spatially constrained area
- (iii) each vessel will tag *Dissostichus* spp. at a rate of at least five fish per tonne of green weight caught and in accordance with the tagging protocol (CM 41-01, Annex 41-01/C)
- (iv) no fishing will take place in Division 58.4.2, SSRU A.

7.92 The Commission also agreed that vessels conducting research fishing in Division 58.4.3a in 2013/14 will be required to set a minimum of five research lines, separated by at least 3 n miles, east of 70°E, after which research lines, as defined in CM 41-01, may continue within the research block (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.205).

7.93 The Commission encouraged all Members to participate in research to progress developing assessments in data-poor exploratory fisheries.

7.94 The Commission agreed to the catch limits and vessel access in the exploratory fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp. in Subareas 88.1 and 88.2 in 2013/14 (Tables 2 and 3).

7.95 The Commission also agreed that the fishery in Division 58.4.3b will remain unchanged with a zero catch limit in 2013/14.

7.96 The Commission adopted the following conservation measures:

- CM 41-01 (2013) – general measure for exploratory fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp.
- CM 41-04 (2013) – exploratory fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. in Subarea 48.6
- CM 41-05 (2013) – exploratory fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. in Division 58.4.2
- CM 41-06 (2013) – exploratory fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. in Division 58.4.3a
- CM 41-07 (2013) – exploratory fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. in Division 58.4.3b
- CM 41-09 (2013) – exploratory fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. in Subarea 88.1
- CM 41-10 (2013) – exploratory fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. in Subarea 88.2
- CM 41-11 (2013) – exploratory fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. in Division 58.4.1.

7.97 These conservation measures included the following limits and requirements:

- (i) all exploratory fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp. in 2013/14 were limited to vessels using longlines only
- (ii) the general limits and measures for by-catch and move-on rules provided in CM 33-03 apply
- (iii) the data collection and research plans and tagging protocols provided in CMs 21-02, 24-01 and 41-01 apply
- (iv) a research catch limit of 43 tonnes of *Dissostichus* spp. was set aside to facilitate a sub-adult survey in Subarea 88.1 (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 3.149), and this amount was deducted from the catch limit in the combined SSRUs J and L in 2013/14
- (v) a prohibition of fishing in the defined areas for the registered VMEs (CM 22-09)
- (vi) the requirements for environmental protection provided in CMs 22-06, 22-07, 22-08 and 26-01 apply.

Icefish

7.98 The Commission endorsed the Scientific Committee's advice on the limits for the established fisheries for *C. gunnari* in Subarea 48.3 and Division 58.5.2 in 2013/14 (paragraph 5.15 and Table 1). The limits in these fisheries are summarised in Table 1, and other elements regulating these fisheries were carried forward. CMs 42-01 (2013) and 42-02 (2013) were adopted.

Krill

7.99 The Commission noted that no notifications had been made for exploratory fisheries for *Euphausia superba* in 2013/14. However, the requirements of the general measure for exploratory fisheries for *E. superba* were carried forward to 2013/14 in order to provide guidance to Members who may wish to notify for these exploratory fisheries. CM 51-04 (2013) was adopted.

Other measures considered

Fishing capacity and effort in exploratory fisheries

7.100 The Commission considered the EU's proposal to manage fishing capacity and effort in exploratory fisheries (CCAMLR-XXXII/25). The proposal called for a quantification of potential overcapacity using CCAMLR data and indicators of overcapacity such as CPUE and the spatial and temporal distribution of fishing vessels. The analysis would be conducted in collaboration with other Members during the intersessional period, and the findings would be presented at CCAMLR-XXXIII.

7.101 Some Members noted that overcapacity and the race to fish had the potential to compromise data quality, scientific research, vessel safety and economic efficiency in CCAMLR fisheries. Further, there may also be associated environmental risks. The Commission also recalled that consideration of overcapacity was one of the key outstanding recommendations of the Performance Review.

7.102 The EU also noted that the analysis could quantify indices of overcapacity, such as changes in fishable areas, spatial and temporal changes in vessel proximity and changes in the quality of data provided by vessels.

7.103 The Commission agreed that the proposed analysis was an important step in informing the discussion on overcapacity, and in developing appropriate mechanisms for managing overcapacity and the race to fish in fisheries where this issue may occur.

7.104 Argentina acknowledged the importance of the fishing overcapacity problem and expressed that it is willing to study this issue in depth in order to be able to quantify the dimension of the problem. In that context, Argentina recalled its intervention last year (CCAMLR-XXXI, paragraph 7.58), in the sense that the mechanisms proposed for managing overcapacity cannot imply, under any circumstances, an appropriation of resources by the Commission. Such schemes would not be acceptable within the ATS, of which CCAMLR is part.

7.105 Some Members, while recognising the importance of capacity management, stressed the necessity to have agreed terms of reference for organising this kind of work which is of a highly sensitive nature and would include confidential information.

7.106 The Commission encouraged Members to contribute to this work during the intersessional period, and noted that findings would be reported at CCAMLR-XXXIII. The EU confirmed that they would coordinate the contributions of Members to this analysis, including undertaking the production of terms of reference to ensure data confidentiality.

Conservation of sharks

7.107 The USA introduced a proposal to amend CM 32-18 on the conservation of sharks (CCAMLR-XXXII/33). The current measure prohibits the directed fishing on shark species in the Convention Area and requires the live release of incidentally caught sharks where possible. However, the USA noted that this measure is silent on the practice of shark finning should incidental catches of sharks occur. The USA proposed to amend CM 32-18 to require

that all sharks incidentally caught in the Convention Area that cannot be released alive be landed with their fins naturally attached (paragraphs 3.17 to 3.23). This practice was consistent with resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA).

7.108 The Commission was unable to reach consensus on the proposal to amend CM 32-18 to require that all sharks incidentally caught in the Convention Area that cannot be released alive be landed with their fins naturally attached (paragraphs 3.17, 3.18, 7.30 and 7.31). Some Members encouraged the proponents to bring this proposal back next year for further discussion.

General

7.109 Australia advised the Commission that any fishing or fisheries research activities in that part of Divisions 58.4.3a, 58.4.3b and 58.5.2 that constitutes the Australian EEZ around the Australian Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands, must have the prior approval of Australian authorities. The Australian EEZ extends up to 200 n miles from the Territory. Unauthorised or illegal fishing in these waters is a serious offence under Australian law. Australia seeks the assistance of other CCAMLR Members in ensuring their nationals and vessels are aware of the limits 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. Presently, fishing concessions are fully subscribed and no further concessions for legal fishing in the EEZ are available. Australian legislation provides for large penalties for illegal fishing in Australia's EEZ, including the immediate forfeiture of foreign vessels found engaged in such activities. Any enquiries about fishing in the Australian EEZ should be made initially to the Australian Fisheries Management Authority.

IMPLEMENTATION OF CONVENTION OBJECTIVES

Follow-up to the 2008 CCAMLR Performance Review

8.1 The EU introduced a discussion paper on a proposed follow-up to the CCAMLR Performance Review in 2008 (CCAMLR-XXXII/32). The proposed follow-up was based on the Commission's advice in 2012 (CCAMLR-XXXI, paragraph 8.1) and the recommendations by the 2008 Performance Review Panel and UNGA 61/105.

8.2 Australia presented CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/13 that also reflected on the recommendations of the 2008 Performance Review and noted the outstanding priorities of the designation of MPAs, the orderly and precautionary development of the krill fishery, continuing development of compliance and enforcement mechanisms, and the standardisation of training and accreditation of scientific observers to improve the quality of data collected.

8.3 Some Members indicated that starting an additional performance review process might be premature and hamper the implementation of the recommendations of the 2008 Performance Review.

8.4 Members reflected on the recommendations of the 2008 Performance Review noting that it was important that the Commission maintains its commitment towards implementing the recommendations of the Performance Review. It was noted that there are a number of recommendations that still require further action as a matter of priority.

8.5 Members also noted that undertaking a second performance review could have a number of merits and that the ongoing progress on the implementation of those recommendations did not preclude consideration by the Commission of a second performance review in the near future.

8.6 The USA noted generally that periodic performance reviews are essential to the proper functioning of international organisations.

8.7 The Commission requested that the Secretariat prepare a summary document outlining the status of the recommendations of the 2008 Performance Review to assist the Commission in its work towards addressing those recommendations.

8.8 The Commission also requested that the Secretariat develop options for consideration by CCAMLR-XXXIII concerning the timing, scope and procedures for a second performance review.

8.9 ASOC made the following statement:

‘CCAMLR has made good progress in addressing the recommendations from the 2008 Performance Review, but we all know that the process is still incomplete. ASOC has identified 14 incomplete recommendations that require further action from CCAMLR, SC-CAMLR, and other working groups. Most of these recommendations fall under the categories of Conservation and Management, and Compliance and Enforcement, and are therefore critical items to implement. Fulfilment of all outstanding Performance Review recommendations will help ensure CCAMLR’s continued leadership in the management of high-seas areas.

ASOC is concerned that there is no mechanism for maintaining the Commission’s oversight of items that are not yet completed. For full transparency and openness, and to ensure the recommendations are not forgotten, the Commission should agree to a regular review of the progress on these items, including the progress on those that have been initiated but not yet completed.

It has also been suggested by some that a new Performance Review should be undertaken. Although it has been several years since the first review was conducted, ASOC suggests that CCAMLR should focus its efforts on reviewing the overall state of progress on the panel’s advice and ensuring first that all significant recommendations are either completed or nearly completed before initiating a new review.’

8.10 Many Members thanked Australia, EU and ASOC for their papers, noting their important recommendations.

COOPERATION WITH THE ANTARCTIC TREATY SYSTEM AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Cooperation with Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties

9.1 The Commission noted the Executive Secretary's summary report of the 36th Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/02) held in Brussels, Belgium, from 20 to 29 May 2013. Key points included:

- (i) the status of the Antarctic Treaty, CCAMLR and the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (CCAS)
- (ii) the status of ACAP
- (iii) efforts to increase the number of Parties to the Protocol on Environmental Protection
- (iv) matters relating to coordination of search and rescue and the invitation to CCAMLR to consider means to contribute
- (v) bathymetric surveying
- (vi) climate change deliberations
- (vii) biological prospecting
- (viii) arrangements for ATCM XXXVII in Brasilia, Brazil, 12 to 21 May 2014.

9.2 The Commission noted the report of the CEP Observer to SC-CAMLR (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraph 10.1).

9.3 The discussion of the Commission in respect of proposals for ASPAs and ASMAs is contained in paragraph 5.83 and the Commission requested that it be communicated to ATCM XXXVII and CEP XVII.

9.4 The Commission agreed that CCAMLR should be represented at ATCM XXXVII and CEP XVII to be held in Brasilia, Brazil, from 12 to 21 May 2014, by the Executive Secretary, the Science Manager and the Scientific Committee Chair.

Cooperation with SCAR

9.5 The Commission noted the advice of the Scientific Committee on the benefits of a more strategic approach to the relationship between CCAMLR and SCAR and, in particular, the outcomes of an Action Group meeting between SCAR and CCAMLR in Brussels, Belgium, during ATCM XXXVI (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, paragraphs 10.2 to 10.5).

Cooperation with international organisations

ARK

9.6 The ARK Observer made the following statement:

‘ARK thanks the Commission for the invitation to attend CCAMLR-XXXII and for the opportunity to address the meeting.

The aim of ARK is to assist the krill fishing industry to work with CCAMLR to ensure the sustainable management of the fishery.

ARK now has four companies in its membership and ARK companies are responsible for 64% of the krill catch. ARK welcomes enquiries for membership from krill fishing companies from all Member nations.

ARK noted that the closure of the krill fishery when the trigger level in Area 48 was reached during the 2012/13 fishing season is evidence that CCAMLR’s management procedures are working efficiently. ARK also noted that no krill fishing occurred in Antarctic specially managed or protected areas during 2012/13 following the provision of clear information on the location of these areas by ARK in 2012, including making maps available on the ARK website.

ARK noted the discussions in the Scientific Committee on the desire to increase the use of fishing vessels for the collection of scientific data and encourages such initiatives.

ARK has proposed holding a two-day workshop prior to WG-EMM in 2014 to bring together the masters from fishing vessels with krill scientists working within CCAMLR and this proposal was well received by the Scientific Committee. The meeting will be a forum for exchange of information between fishery operators and scientists on issues such as krill management, krill biology and fleet behaviour. The Convener of WG-EMM has been invited to attend the meeting and to report the outcomes of this workshop back to WG-EMM.’

9.7 The Commission expressed its appreciation to ARK for the information and the efforts of industry in contributing to the scientific work of the Commission.

ASOC

9.8 The ASOC Observer made the following statement:

‘ASOC and its 25 member groups in 12 countries around the world thank the Commission for the opportunity to participate in its 32nd annual meeting. ASOC has submitted six papers that are relevant to the work of the Commission, including on marine protected areas, climate change, IUU fishing, vessel safety and CCAMLR’s performance review process.

ASOC looks forward to concrete agreed outcomes on MPAs at this meeting that will help meet the World Summit on Sustainable Development goal of achieving a representative system of marine protected areas and marine reserves, based on the best available science, and other global targets, as well as CCAMLR's own commitments. Designation of ecologically meaningful MPAs in the Ross Sea and East Antarctica will demonstrate to the world CCAMLR's commitment to conservation, as outlined in Article II, to protect ecosystems as well as managing fishing on a scientific, sustainable basis.

ASOC looks forward to the Commission making progress on measures, among others, to improve the estimation of green weight in krill fisheries, ecosystem-based management of the krill fishery, to implement Port State measures and take other steps to reduce, and hopefully exterminate, IUU fishing, to improve the safety of fishing vessels, and to develop concrete ways to incorporate climate change into its management decisions.

There is a lot of important work on the agenda for the next year, and ASOC looks forward to continued work with the Commission and Scientific Committee to make progress on these issues. We also would appreciate the opportunity to participate in the working groups, as outlined in a paper before the meeting, and hope this can be agreed next year.'

9.9 On behalf of the Commission, the Chair expressed appreciation to ASOC for its ongoing contribution to the work of the Commission.

COLTO

9.10 The COLTO Observer made the following statement:

'COLTO is pleased to be invited to attend as an observer to your meeting. Our members represent over 80% of toothfish catches in the Convention Area, and our vessels and crew provide platforms and support for virtually all the science undertaken on toothfish. COLTO looks forward to continued work with the Commission to improve all aspects of science and sustainability of toothfish fisheries, including tagging, observer programs and scientific studies.'

ACAP

9.11 The Executive Secretary of ACAP noted that the incidental by-catch of CCAMLR seabirds in adjacent fisheries has been an item of concern to the CAMLR Commission for some years and provided a report on action being taken by ACAP to address this issue.

9.12 ACAP advised the Commission that substantial progress has been made by the tuna RFMOs managing fisheries adjacent to the CAMLR Convention Area, with the adoption of seabird conservation measures requiring the use of two of the three mitigation measures recommended by ACAP for pelagic longline fisheries. The support of ACAP Parties, as well

as CCAMLR Members, such as China, EU, Japan and the USA, was essential in achieving this success. ACAP noted that its work in the tuna RFMOs has been supported for a number of years now by voluntary contributions from the Government of France.

9.13 ACAP further noted that the adoption of these conservation measures provides an effective framework with which to prevent the incidental mortality of CCAMLR seabirds in adjacent fisheries. This is a significant step towards ensuring the long-term survival of many populations of albatrosses and petrels. ACAP considered that the challenge now was to achieve the implementation of the conservation measures. The use of electronic monitoring was regarded by ACAP as an effective means for facilitating compliance with these conservation measures, and the support of CCAMLR Members in ensuring the adoption of this technology in relevant RFMOs was sought.

9.14 France requested that information on the level of seabird by-catch in adjacent fisheries be reported by ACAP to the next meeting of the Scientific Committee. ACAP agreed to provide this information, subject to the consent of relevant Parties to the release of this information.

Cooperation with RFMOs

9.15 The Executive Secretary advised the Commission that the formal arrangement with CCSBT was signed by the respective chairperson of each organisation in November 2012. The arrangement with WCPFC was formally renewed in March 2013. The Commission noted that copies of these arrangements were available from the Secretariat on request.

Reports of CCAMLR representatives at meetings of international organisations in 2012/13

9.16 The Chair introduced CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/05 and invited nominations for CCAMLR observers to these meeting (Table 4).

9.17 The Commission noted the background papers tabled by a number of delegations and the Executive Secretary summarising the main outcomes of meetings of other organisations of interest to CCAMLR:

- CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/01 – Report from the CCAMLR Observer to the First Commission Meeting of SPRFMO (Chile)
- CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/26 – Report of the CCAMLR Observer to the 85th IATTC Meeting, Veracruz, Mexico, from 10 to 14 June 2013 (European Union)
- CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/27 – Report CCAMLR Observer to the 17th Plenary Session of IOTC, Mauritius, from 6 to 10 May 2013 (European Union)
- CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/29 – Report from the CCAMLR Observer to the 9th Regular Session of WCPFC, Manila, the Philippines, from 2 to 6 December 2012 (Republic of Korea)

- CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/34 – Report from the CCAMLR Observer to the First Meeting of the Parties to SIOFA, Melbourne, Australia, 18 and 19 October 2013 (Australia)
- CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/35 – Report from the CCAMLR Observer to the Meeting of the Extended Commission for the 20th Annual Session of CCSBT, Adelaide, Australia, from 14 to 17 October 2013 (Australia)
- CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/36 – Observer’s Report of the Second Consultation Meeting of Project Scale Regional Consultation on Fisheries Crime (South Africa)
- CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/39 – Report to CCAMLR on the 9th Annual Meeting of SEAFO (Republic of Korea)
- CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/41 – Report from the CCAMLR Observer (Norway) to the 35th Annual Meeting of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization, Halifax, Canada, from 23 to 27 September 2013 (Norway).

9.18 In presenting CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/01, Chile invited the Commission to consider the possible establishment of a formal collaborative arrangement with SPRFMO at some time in the future.

9.19 In presenting CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/34, Australia noted that SIOFA was considering a range of options for the location of secretariat services such as a stand-alone secretariat or a possible co-location with the CCAMLR Secretariat.

BUDGET

10.1 The revised budget for 2013, draft budget for 2014 and forward estimates for 2015 were approved under Agenda Item 4.

OTHER BUSINESS

11.1 Uruguay made the following statement:

‘We firmly believe in the validity of the inspection system and we have on many occasions applied the provisions of Conservation Measure 10-03.

However, notwithstanding our competence under the Convention, we must acknowledge the new developments with respect to port inspections, including the expected entry into force of the Agreement on Port State Measures designed to deter illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

Our country is one of the 12 original signatories of the abovementioned agreement and it ratified it in November last year. Therefore, as far Uruguay is concerned, this Agreement has the force of law, with obligatory domestic application, although its application is voluntary internationally until the agreement comes into effect.

As it is known, the Port of Montevideo is the port terminal with the highest volume of traffic of fishing fleets on the South American Atlantic coast. This means that Uruguay conducts intensive inspection work on fishing fleets from many nations.

As noted, we have submitted to the Secretary a report of the inspections conducted under CM 10-03 during the first half of this year. Our projections indicate that for the whole of 2013, the number of inspections, just within the CCAMLR framework, will approach 50. If we add to this the procedures relating to the implementation of the Agreement on Port State Measures, and those pertaining to IATTC, we could easily reach 100 interventions, which could translate in a substantial number of inspection man/hours.

We are willing to undertake the task we already have, within the framework of the current conservation measures, however, when discussing these issues in the Commission, we should bear in mind that the impact of inspection responsibilities does not affect all Member countries equally.’

Statements by Argentina and the UK

11.2 Argentina made the following statement:

‘Argentina recalls that the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas are an integral part of the Argentine national territory, and that, being under illegal British occupation, are subject to a sovereignty dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that is recognised by the United Nations.

Therefore, Argentina rejects any reference to those islands as being a separate entity from its national territory, thus giving them an international status that they do not have.

In light of the above, Argentina reiterates that in Statistical Subareas 48.2, 48.3 and 48.4 only the multilateral scheme of the Convention is legally applicable.

Moreover, Argentina recalls that the following actions are illegal and consequently, invalid:

- those activities carried out in the CCAMLR area by vessels registered in, or operating having its base in, the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands, or flagged to alleged British authorities thereof which Argentina does not recognise; as well as
- port inspections and inspections at sea carried out by such alleged authorities
- the issuance of, as well the clearing of, catch documents by such alleged authorities
- the imposition by them of fishing licences

- the imposition of either a British scientific observer or of an observer designated with British conformity on other Member vessels operating in the CCAMLR area
- as well as any other unilateral action taken by the abovementioned colonial authorities in those territories.’

11.3 The UK made the following statement:

‘In response to Argentina’s statement, the UK reiterates that it has no doubts about its sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and their surrounding maritime areas, as is well known to all delegates.

In that regard, the UK has no doubt about the right of the Government of the Falkland Islands to operate a shipping register for UK-flagged vessels. As the UK has stated on previous occasions, the port inspections undertaken by the Port authorities of the respective governments of the UK’s Overseas Territories of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the Falkland Islands were conducted pursuant to the UK’s obligations under CCAMLR CM 10-03 and were reported to the Commission as such.

Furthermore, the UK has the right to undertake inspections within those of its jurisdictional waters that lie within Subareas 48.2, 48.3 and 48.4 in the way that it sees fit. In addition, the UK remains committed to the implementation of the Systems of Observation and Inspection of CCAMLR and its record of doing so is clearly apparent in this Commission.

The UK would reiterate its views expressed previously that it remains wholly committed to the principles and objectives of CCAMLR. It intends to ensure that the highest standards of fisheries management as well as appropriate spatial and temporal marine protection will be implemented in its jurisdictional waters – through licensing and inspections, and also through the imposition of legislation and tough management measures that are in line with, and back up, the provisions of CCAMLR.’

11.4 Argentina rejected the statement made by the UK and reiterated its legal position, which is well known to all Members.

Hosting Scientific Committee intersessional meetings

11.5 Poland offered to host the intersessional meetings of the Scientific Committee’s working groups in 2015.

11.6 The Chair of the Scientific Committee thanked Poland for its offer to host the Scientific Committee’s working groups in 2015, and Chile for hosting them in 2014.

NEXT MEETING

Election of officers

12.1 The Commission elected the USA to continue as the Vice-Chair of the Commission until the conclusion of the meeting in 2015.

12.2 In the absence of a Chair elected for SCAF, the Republic of Korea, as current Vice-Chair, will assume the role of Chair of SCAF in 2014.

12.3 The position of Vice-Chair for SCIC remains vacant.

Invitation of Observers

12.4 The Commission will invite the following to attend the Thirty-third Meeting of the Commission as Observers:

- non-Member Contracting Parties – Bulgaria, Canada, Cook Islands, Finland, Greece, Mauritius, Netherlands, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Panama, Peru and Vanuatu
- NCPs participating in the CDS who are involved in harvesting or landing and/or trade of toothfish – Seychelles
- NCPs not participating in the CDS but possibly involved in harvesting, landing and/or trade of toothfish – Brunei Darussalam, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Philippines, Singapore, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam.

12.5 The Executive Secretary advised the Commission that a list of NCPs to be invited to CCAMLR-XXXIII will be circulated to Members for comment prior to meeting invitations being issued in July 2014.

12.6 The following intergovernmental organisations will be invited to attend CCAMLR-XXXIII as observers: ACAP, CCSBT, CEP, CITES, COMNAP, FAO, IATTC, ICCAT, IOC, IUCN, IWC, RPOA, SCAR, SCOR, SEAFO, UNEP and WCPFC.

12.7 The following non-governmental organisations will be invited: ASOC, ARK and COLTO.

Date and location of the next meeting

12.8 The Commission agreed that its Thirty-third Meeting will be held at the CCAMLR Headquarters building (181 Macquarie Street) in Hobart from 20 to 31 October 2014. Heads of Delegations were requested to be in Hobart for a meeting on the morning of 20 October 2014. The Commission also agreed that the issue of duration of the meetings will be discussed on a year-to-year basis.

12.9 The Commission agreed that SCIC and SCAF would be delegated their agenda by the Commission on the basis of the Provisional Agenda considered at the opening of CCAMLR-XXXIII. The reports of SCIC and SCAF will be integrated in the report of the Commission which, for CCAMLR-XXXIII, will not be appended as separate reports.

12.10 The Commission noted that the Thirty-third Meeting of the Scientific Committee will be held in Hobart from 20 to 24 October 2014.

REPORT OF THE THIRTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE COMMISSION

13.1 The report of the Thirty-second Meeting of the Commission was adopted.

CLOSE OF MEETING

14.1 In closing the meeting, the Chair thanked delegates for their forbearance in what had been an interesting and challenging meeting. He particularly thanked the Executive Secretary together with the Secretariat staff for the support he was given in his first year as Chair.

14.2 The USA noted, and paid tribute to, James Barnes from ASOC who was attending his last meeting of the Commission. Many Members associated themselves with the tribute.

14.3 Mr Barnes recalled his long association with CCAMLR with fondness advising that it had been a privilege to have been involved in so many dynamic and challenging issues over more than 30 years. He expressed disappointment that CCAMLR had been able to adopt only one MPA in the last three years, given the consensus agreement in the Commission regarding a 2012 time frame to establish a representative system of MPAs, the consensus adoption of the South Orkney southern shelf MPA and the consensus adoption of the general framework (CM 91-04). He appreciated acknowledgement of the contribution ASOC had made to the organisation across a range of issues and considered that ASOC's engagement would be strengthened into the future.

14.4 Norway thanked the Chair for leading the meeting under difficult circumstances.

14.5 The Executive Secretary thanked all the staff and interpreters for their hard work preparing for, and during, the meeting.

14.6 The Chair then closed the Thirty-second meeting of CCAMLR.

Table 1: Catch limits (tonnes) for target and by-catch species in finfish fisheries in Subareas 48.3 and 48.4 and Division 58.5.2 in 2013/14. MA – management area; ✓ – applicable.

Fishery for *Dissostichus eleginoides* in Subarea 48.3 (biennial assessment, advice carried forward to 2014/15)

Fishery area	Target species	By-catch species		
	<i>D. eleginoides</i>	Macrourids	Rajids	Move-on rule
MA A	0			
MA B	720	-	-	✓
MA C	1680	-	-	✓
Whole fishery	2400	120	120	✓

Fishery for *Dissostichus eleginoides* in Division 58.5.2

Fishery area	Target species	By-catch species	Move-on rule
	<i>D. eleginoides</i>		
Whole fishery	2730	Refer CM 33-02	✓

Fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. in Subarea 48.4

Fishery area	Target species	By-catch species		
	<i>Dissostichus</i> spp.	Macrourids	Rajids	Move-on rule
Whole fishery	<i>D. eleginoides</i> 45	11	3.5	✓
Whole fishery	<i>D. mawsoni</i> 24			

Fishery for *Champscephalus gunnari* in Subarea 48.3

Fishery area	Target species	By-catch species	Move-on rule
	<i>C. gunnari</i>		
Whole fishery	4635	Refer CM 33-01	✓

Fishery for *Champscephalus gunnari* in Division 58.5.2

Fishery area	Target species	By-catch species	Move-on rule
	<i>C. gunnari</i>		
Whole fishery	1267	Refer CM 33-02	✓

Table 2: Catch limits (tonnes) for target and by-catch species in exploratory fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp. in 2013/14. By-catch limits in accordance with CM 33-03. SSRU – small-scale research unit; ✓ – applicable.

Exploratory fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. in Subarea 48.6

Fishery area	Target species		By-catch species			
	<i>Dissostichus</i> spp.		Macrourids	Rajids	Other species	Move-on rule
North of 60°S SSRUs A, G	<i>D. eleginoides</i> 28 <i>D. mawsoni</i> 170		32	50	40	✓
South of 60°S SSRUs B, C		190			40	✓
SSRU D		50	54	50	20	✓
SSRU E		100			20	✓
SSRU F		0				
Whole fishery		538	86	100	120	✓

Exploratory fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. in Division 58.4.1

Fishery area	Target species		By-catch species			
	<i>Dissostichus</i> spp.		Macrourids	Rajids	Other species	Move-on rule
SSRUs A, B, F		0				
SSRU C		257*	-	-	20	✓
SSRU D		42*	-	-	20	✓
SSRU E		315	-	-	20	✓
SSRU G		68*	-	-	20	✓
SSRU H		42*	-	-	20	✓
Whole fishery		724	116	50	100	✓

* Includes a catch limit of 42 tonnes for the depletion experiment.

Exploratory fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. in Division 58.4.2

Fishery area	Target species		By-catch species			
	<i>Dissostichus</i> spp.		Macrourids	Rajids	Other species	Move-on rule
SSRU A		30*				
SSRUs B, C, D		0				
SSRU E		35	-	-	20	✓
Whole fishery		35	20	50	20	✓

* No fishing will take place in SSRU A in 2013/14.

Exploratory fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. in Division 58.4.3a

Fishery area	Target species		By-catch species			
	<i>Dissostichus</i> spp.		Macrourids	Rajids	Other species	Move-on rule
Whole fishery		32	26	50	20	✓

(continued)

Table 2 (continued)

Exploratory fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. in Division 58.4.3b

Fishery area	Target species	By-catch species			Move-on rule
	<i>Dissostichus</i> spp.	Macrourids	Rajids	Other species	
Whole fishery	0				

Exploratory fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. in Subarea 88.1

Fishery area	Target species	By-catch species			Move-on rule
	<i>Dissostichus</i> spp.	Macrourids	Rajids	Other species	
SSRUs A, D, E, F, M	0				
SSRUs B, C, G	397	40	50	60	✓
SSRUs H, I, K	2247	320	112	60	✓
SSRUs J, L	357	70	50	40	✓
Whole fishery	3044*	430	152	160	✓

* Includes a research catch limit of 43 tonnes for the sub-adult research survey (paragraph 7.97)

Exploratory fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. in Subarea 88.2

Fishery area	Target species	By-catch species			Move-on rule
	<i>Dissostichus</i> spp.	Macrourids	Rajids	Other species	
SSRUs A, B, I	0				
SSRUs C, D, E, F, G	124	20	50	100	✓
SSRU H	266	42	50	20	✓
Whole fishery	390	62	50	120	✓

Table 3: Access (Members and vessels) in exploratory fisheries for *Dissostichus* spp. in 2013/14.

Member and vessel	Subarea/division where fishing has been notified						
	48.6	58.4.1	58.4.2	58.4.3a	58.4.3b	88.1	88.2
France							
<i>Saint André</i>				✓			
Japan							
<i>Shinsei Maru No. 3</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Korea							
<i>Hong Jin No. 701</i>						✓	✓
<i>Hong Jin No. 707</i>						✓	✓
<i>Insung No. 3</i>		*				*	*
<i>Insung No. 5</i>						*	*
<i>Kostar</i>						✓	✓
<i>Sunstar</i>						✓	✓
New Zealand							
<i>Antarctic Chieftain</i>						✓	✓
<i>Janas</i>						✓	✓
<i>San Aotea II</i>						✓	✓
<i>San Aspiring</i>						✓	✓
Norway							
<i>Seljevaer</i>						✓	✓
Russia							
<i>Palmer</i>						✓	✓
<i>Sarbay</i>						✓	✓
<i>Sparta</i>						✓	✓
<i>Ugulan</i>						✓	✓
<i>Yantar 31</i>						✓	✓
<i>Yantar 35</i>						✓	✓
South Africa							
<i>Koryo Maru No. 11</i>	✓						
Spain							
<i>Tronio</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓
Ukraine							
<i>Belobog</i>						✓	✓
<i>Poseydon I</i>	*					✓	✓
<i>Simeiz</i>						✓	✓
UK							
<i>Argos Froyanes</i>						✓	✓
<i>Argos Georgia</i>						✓	✓
Total Members	2	2	2	2	0	8	7
Total vessels	2	2	2	2	0	22	21

* Notification withdrawn during the meeting.

Table 4: List of 2014 meetings of organisations or arrangements with nominated observers for the Commission.

Entity	Dates (where available)	Venue (where available)	Observer
The Agreement for the Conservation of Albatross and Petrels (ACAP) MoP	1 to 12 September 2014 (provisionally)	Uruguay	Uruguay
The Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM)	12 to 21 May 2014	Brasilia, Brazil	Executive Secretary
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) COFI	9 to 13 June 2014	Rome, Italy	Executive Secretary
The Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT)	13 to 16 October 2014	Auckland, New Zealand	Australia
The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	dates to be confirmed	Lima, Peru	EU
The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)	18 to 25 November 2013	Cape Town, South Africa	South Africa
The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)	June 2015		No nomination
The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)	First Half 2014		EU
The World Conservation Union (IUCN)	No information for 2014		
The International Whaling Commission (IWC)	15 to 18 September 2014	Portorož, Slovenia	Japan
The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO)	22 to 26 September 2014	Vigo, Spain (to be confirmed)	Norway
The South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (SEAFO)	9 to 13 December 2013	Swakopmund, Namibia	Namibia
The South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO)	27 to 31 January 2014	Manta, Ecuador	Chile
The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	No information for 2014		No nomination
The Commission for the Conservation and Management of the Highly Migratory Fish Stocks of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPFC)	2 to 6 December 2013	Cairns, Australia	Republic of Korea

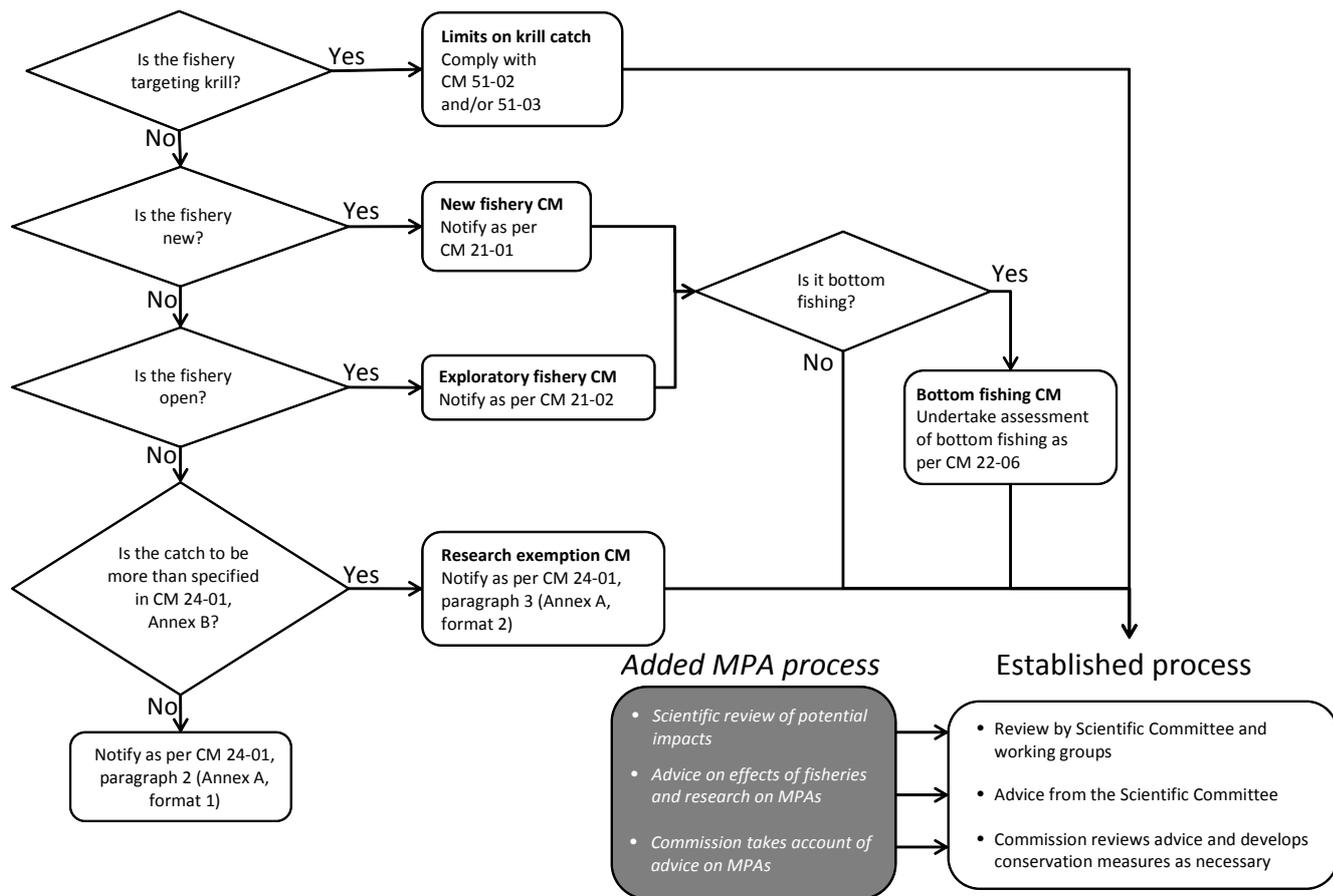


Figure 1: Flowchart of the proposed process for restricting activities in the proposed East Antarctic Representative System of MPAs. Restrictions on fishing and research activities in the EARSMPA would be determined through existing conservation measures. The Commission may also wish to establish, by consensus, additional conservation measures, as needed, to assist with achieving the objectives of the MPAs. The process in the Commission for implementing existing measures or adopting new measures will be the same as the established process. There are three MPA-specific requirements indicated in the flowchart that will need to be taken into account in that process:

- (i) the Scientific Committee and its working groups shall review whether proposed fisheries and/or research activities may impact on the MPAs according to the requirements in the Management Plan
- (ii) the Scientific Committee shall provide advice on how proposed fisheries and/or research activities may impact on the MPAs
- (iii) the Commission shall take account of that advice when deciding on those measures.

Conservation measures referenced in the flow chart are:

CM 21-01: Notification that Members are considering initiating a new fishery; CM 21-02: Exploratory Fisheries; CM 24-01: The application of conservation measures to scientific research; CM 51-02: Precautionary catch limitation on *Euphausia superba* in Statistical Division 58.4.1; CM 51-03: Precautionary catch limitation on *Euphausia superba* in Statistical Division 58.4.2.

Note: The flow chart does not include current conservation measures relating to specific new or exploratory fisheries, such as those for *Dissostichus* spp. in CMs 41-01, 41-05, 41-07, 41-11, as these are a consequence of the application of CM 21-02.

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Fisheries and Ecosystems Analyst

Dr Keith Reid
vacant
Antony Miller
Dr Stéphane Thanassekos

Data Management

Data Manager
Data Administration Officer
Data Assistant
Data Assistant

Dr David Ramm
Lydia Millar
Avalon Ervin
Dr Ashlee Jones

Implementation and Compliance

Fishery Monitoring and Compliance Manager
Compliance Administration Officer
Intern

Sarah Lenel
Ingrid Slicer
Lucy De Vreeze

Administration/Finance

Finance and Administration Manager
Finance Assistant
General Office Administrator

Ed Kremzer
Christina Macha
Maree Cowen

Communications

Communications Manager
Publications Officer
Publications Assistant
Communications Officer (Web Content Coordinator)
French Translator/Team Coordinator
French Translator
French Translator
Russian Translator/Team Coordinator
Russian Translator
Russian Translator
Spanish Translator/Team Coordinator
Spanish Translator
Spanish Translator
Report Preparation Support (temporary position)
Print Production (temporary position)

Jessica Nilsson
Doro Forck
Sarah Mackey
Warrick Glynn
Gillian von Bertouch
Bénédicte Graham
Floride Pavlovic
Ludmilla Thornett
Blair Denholm
Vasily Smirnov
Margarita Fernández San Martín
Jesús Martínez
Marcia Fernández
Genevieve Tanner
Tristan Long

Information Technology

IT Manager
Systems Analyst

Tim Jones
Ian Meredith

Interpreters (ONCALL Conference Interpreters)

Ms Cecilia Alal
Mr Aramais Aroustian
Ms Rosemary Blundo-Grimison
Ms Sabine Bouladon
Ms Vera Christopher
Ms Joelle Coussaert
Mr Vadim Doubine
Dr Sandra Hale
Mr Alexey Ivacheff
Ms Isabel Lira
Ms Silvia Martínez
Ms Maria Laura Speziali
Dr Ludmila Stern
Mr Philippe Tanguy
Ms Irene Ulman
Dr Emy Watt

List of Documents

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

CCAMLR-XXXII/01	vacant
CCAMLR-XXXII/02	vacant
CCAMLR-XXXII/03	Examination of the audited financial statements for 2012 Executive Secretary
CCAMLR-XXXII/04	Review of the 2013 budget, draft 2014 budget and forecast budget for 2015 Executive Secretary
CCAMLR-XXXII/05 Rev. 1	Notification of Chile's intention to participate in the krill fishery in 2013/14 Submitted by the Secretariat on behalf of Chile
CCAMLR-XXXII/06 Rev. 1	Notification of the People's Republic of China's intention to participate in the krill fishery in 2013/14 Submitted by the Secretariat on behalf of the People's Republic of China
CCAMLR-XXXII/07 Rev. 1	Notification of the Republic of Korea's intention to participate in the krill fishery in 2013/14 Submitted by the Secretariat on behalf of the Republic of Korea
CCAMLR-XXXII/08 Rev. 1	Notification of Norway's intention to participate in the krill fishery in 2013/14 Submitted by the Secretariat on behalf of Norway
CCAMLR-XXXII/09 Rev. 1	Notification of Poland's intention to participate in the krill fishery in 2013/14 Submitted by the Secretariat on behalf of Poland
CCAMLR-XXXII/10 Rev. 1	Notification of Ukraine's intention to participate in the krill fishery in 2013/14 Submitted by the Secretariat on behalf of Ukraine
CCAMLR-XXXII/11	Notification of France's intention to conduct an exploratory longline fishery for <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. in 2013/14 Submitted by the Secretariat on behalf of France
CCAMLR-XXXII/12	Notifications of Japan's intention to conduct exploratory longline fisheries for <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. in 2013/14 Submitted by the Secretariat on behalf of Japan

CCAMLR-XXXII/13	Notifications of the Republic of Korea's intention to conduct exploratory longline fisheries for <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. in 2013/14 Submitted by the Secretariat on behalf of the Republic of Korea
CCAMLR-XXXII/14	Notifications of New Zealand's intention to conduct exploratory longline fisheries for <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. in 2013/14 Submitted by the Secretariat on behalf of New Zealand
CCAMLR-XXXII/15	Notifications of Norway's intention to conduct exploratory longline fisheries for <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. in 2013/14 Submitted by the Secretariat on behalf of Norway
CCAMLR-XXXII/16	Notifications of Russia's intention to conduct exploratory longline fisheries for <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. in 2013/14 Submitted by the Secretariat on behalf of Russia
CCAMLR-XXXII/17	Notifications of South Africa's intention to conduct an exploratory longline fishery for <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. in 2013/14 Submitted by the Secretariat on behalf of South Africa
CCAMLR-XXXII/18	Notifications of Spain's intention to conduct exploratory longline fisheries for <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. in 2013/14 Submitted by the Secretariat on behalf of Spain
CCAMLR-XXXII/19	Notifications of Ukraine's intention to conduct exploratory longline fisheries for <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. in 2013/14 Submitted by the Secretariat on behalf of Ukraine
CCAMLR-XXXII/20	Notifications of the United Kingdom's intention to conduct exploratory longline fisheries for <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. in 2013/14 Submitted by the Secretariat on behalf of the United Kingdom
CCAMLR-XXXII/21 Rev. 1	Information on IUU fishing in Statistical Area 58 Assessment of IUU fishing in French waters around Kerguelen and Crozet Islands Report of observations and inspections carried out in the CCAMLR Area 2012/2013 season (15 July 2012–23 August 2013) Delegation of France
CCAMLR-XXXII/22	Proposal for amendment to the CCAMLR Conservation Measure 21-03 to improve data provision requirements Delegation of the EU
CCAMLR-XXXII/23	Search and Rescue: Issues arising from ATCM XXXVI, Brussels, Belgium, May 2013 Secretariat

CCAMLR-XXXII/24	Options for the sustainable financing of CCAMLR: Considerations of the Intersessional Correspondence Group Intersessional Correspondence Group – Sustainable Finance
CCAMLR-XXXII/25	Proposal: Fishing capacity and effort in CCAMLR exploratory fisheries Delegation of the EU
CCAMLR-XXXII/26	Executive Secretary's Report – 2013 including Second Year Implementation Report for the Strategic Plan (2012–2014) and Second Year Implementation Report for the Staffing and Salary Strategy Executive Secretary
CCAMLR-XXXII/27	A proposal for the establishment of a Ross Sea Region Marine Protected Area Delegations of New Zealand and the USA
CCAMLR-XXXII/28	Implementation of Conservation Measures 10-06 and 10-07 CCAMLR IUU Vessel Lists Secretariat
CCAMLR-XXXII/29 Rev. 1	An independent review proposal for CCAMLR's Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) for <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. Secretariat
CCAMLR-XXXII/30	CCAMLR's Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) VMS Technical Working Group
CCAMLR-XXXII/31	Proposal: Discussion paper on the adoption of trade-related measures by CCAMLR in order to promote compliance Delegation of the EU
CCAMLR-XXXII/32	Proposal: Discussion paper on the follow-up to CCAMLR Performance Review in 2008 Delegation of the EU
CCAMLR-XXXII/33	Prohibition of finning of sharks caught in the CAMLR Convention Area Delegation of the USA
CCAMLR-XXXII/34 Rev. 1	Proposal for a conservation measure establishing an East Antarctic Representative System of Marine Protected Areas Delegations of Australia, France and the European Union

CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/01	Report from the CCAMLR Observer (Chile) to the First Commission Meeting of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO) CCAMLR Observer (Chile)
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/02	Thirty-sixth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (Brussels, Belgium, 20 to 29 May 2013) Summary Report Executive Secretary
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/03	vacant
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/04	Description of the General Fund budget Secretariat
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/05	Calendar of meetings of relevance to the Commission in 2013/14 Secretariat
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/06 Rev. 1	Implementation of conservation measures in 2012/13: Fishing and related activities Secretariat
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/07	CCAMLR Compliance Evaluation Procedure (CCEP) Secretariat
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/08	Implementation of Conservation Measure 10-05 CCAMLR's Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) Secretariat
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/09 Rev. 1	Mapping trends in activity of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in the CAMLR Convention Area Secretariat
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/10	Summary report on the fire incident of the fishing vessel <i>Kaixin</i> Delegation of the People's Republic of China
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/11	Climate change and the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources: Developing better informed management Delegations of the United Kingdom and Norway
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/12	Report of the Depository Government for the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) Delegation of Australia

CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/13	CCAMLR Performance Review Delegation of Australia
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/14	The Concept of Representativeness in MPA Design Submitted by ASOC
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/15	Climate Change, Marine Ecosystems, and Non-Native Species: The view from the Southern Ocean Submitted by ASOC
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/16	Key Principles in Designating Marine Protected Areas and Marine Reserves Submitted by ASOC
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/17 Rev. 1	‘When close is too close’ – Krill fishing close to the coast Submitted by ASOC
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/18	Proposals for the governance and control of fishing vessels and fishing support vessels operating in the Southern Ocean Submitted by ASOC
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/19	Update on CCAMLR’s Performance Review Submitted by ASOC
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/20	Information on air surveillance mission in Subarea 48.1 Delegation of Argentina (submitted in English and Spanish)
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/21	Australia’s observations on IUU activities and the Heard Island and McDonald Islands Exclusive Economic Zone 2012/2013 IUU catch estimate for Patagonian toothfish Delegation of Australia
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/22 Rev. 1	IUCN views on time-limits and Marine Protected Areas Submitted by IUCN
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/23 Rév. 1	Le <i>Tchaw</i> , navire inscrit sur la liste INN Secrétariat
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/24	Observer’s report from the Seventh Advisory Committee Meeting, and Associated Working Groups, of the Agreement for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels CCAMLR Observer (New Zealand)
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/25	Report to CCAMLR Submitted by the Association of Responsible Krill Fishing Companies (ARK)

CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/26	Report of the European Union – CCAMLR Observer to the 85th IATTC Meeting (Veracruz, Mexico, 10 to 14 June 2013) CCAMLR Observer (European Union)
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/27	Report of the European Union – CCAMLR Observer to the 17th Plenary Session of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) (Mauritius, 6 to 10 May 2013) CCAMLR Observer (European Union)
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/28 Rev. 1	CCAMLR Compliance Evaluation Procedure (CCEP) Part 2 Secretariat
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/29	Report from the CCAMLR Observer to the 9th Regular Session of the Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPFC) (2 to 6 December 2012, Manila, the Philippines) CCAMLR Observer (Republic of Korea)
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/30	Summary of activities of the Commission during the 2012/13 intersessional period Report of the Chair
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/31	Informe de las medidas tomadas en relación con barcos incluidos en las listas de barcos de pesca INDNR Delegación de España
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/32	INTERPOL and the IUU-listed vessel <i>Snake</i> Secretariat
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/33	Clarification on the IUU-listed vessel <i>Ray</i> port visit and other instances of IUU-listed vessel port visits Submitted by Singapore
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/34	Report from the CCAMLR Observer to the First Meeting of the Parties to the Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (18 and 19 October 2013, Melbourne, Australia) CCAMLR Observer (Australia)
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/35	Report from the CCAMLR Observer to the Meeting of the Extended Commission for the 20th Annual Session of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (14 to 17 October 2013, Adelaide, Australia) CCAMLR Observer (Australia)

CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/36	Observer's report of the Second Consultation Meeting of Project Scale Regional Consultation on Fisheries Crime CCAMLR Observer (South Africa)
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/37	vacant
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/38 Rev. 1	Reporting, review and period of designation in the Ross Sea Region MPA proposal Delegations of New Zealand and the USA
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/39	Report to CCAMLR on the 9th Annual Meeting of the South East Atlantic Fisheries Organization (SEAFO) CCAMLR Observer (Republic of Korea)
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/40 Rev. 1	Ross Sea Region Marine Protected Area: Explanation of objectives supporting component areas Delegations of New Zealand and the USA
CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/41	Report from the CCAMLR Observer (Norway) to the 35th Annual Meeting of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (Halifax, Canada, 23 to 27 September 2013) CCAMLR Observer (Norway)

SC-CAMLR-XXXII/01	vacant
SC-CAMLR-XXXII/02	vacant
SC-CAMLR-XXXII/03	Report of the Working Group on Ecosystem Monitoring and Management (Bremerhaven, Germany, 1 to 10 July 2013)
SC-CAMLR-XXXII/04	Report of the Working Group on Fish Stock Assessment (Hobart, Australia, 7 to 18 October 2013)
SC-CAMLR-XXXII/05	Report of the Working Group on Statistics, Assessments and Modelling (Bremerhaven, Germany, 24 to 28 June 2013)
SC-CAMLR-XXXII/06	Proposal by the Russian Federation to open Areas of Special Scientific Interest in three sectors of Antarctica in the CAMLR Convention Area Delegation of Russia

SC-CAMLR-XXXII/07 Rev. 1	Review of the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation (26 to 30 August 2013, CCAMLR Headquarters, Hobart, Tasmania) CCAMLR SISO Review Panel
SC-CAMLR-XXXII/08	Establishing an international collaborative CCAMLR project to spatially manage the South Orkney Islands Delegations of Norway and the UK
SC-CAMLR-XXXII/09	Formalising the invitation and management of experts and observers to meetings of CCAMLR Scientific Committee subsidiary bodies Chair of the Scientific Committee
SC-CAMLR-XXXII/10	CCAMLR Papers: accessibility, availability and publication – options for the future Secretariat

SC-CAMLR-XXXII/BG/01	Catches in the Convention Area 2011/12 and 2012/13 Secretariat
SC-CAMLR-XXXII/BG/02	Observer's Report of the 65th Meeting of the Scientific Committee of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) (Jeju Island, Republic of Korea, 3 to 15 June 2013) CCAMLR Observer (K.-H. Kock, Germany)
SC-CAMLR-XXXII/BG/03	Calendar of meetings of relevance to the Scientific Committee in 2013/14 Secretariat
SC-CAMLR-XXXII/BG/04	Committee for Environmental Protection: 2013 Annual Report to the Scientific Committee of CCAMLR CEP Observer to SC-CAMLR (Dr P. Penhale, USA)
SC-CAMLR-XXXII/BG/05	Marine debris and entanglements at Bird Island and King Edward Point, South Georgia, Signy Island, South Orkneys and Goudier Island, Antarctic Peninsula 2012/13 Delegation of the United Kingdom
SC-CAMLR-XXXII/BG/06	Vacant
SC-CAMLR-XXXII/BG/07	Progress report on the scientific data compilation and analyses in support of the development of a CCAMLR MPA in the Weddell Sea (Antarctica) Delegation of Germany

SC-CAMLR-XXXII/BG/08	The Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) Annual Report 2012/13 Submitted by SCAR
SC-CAMLR-XXXII/BG/09	COLTO report on toothfish fisheries – 2012/13 Submitted by COLTO
SC-CAMLR-XXXII/BG/10	Update on FAO's ABNJ Deep Seas Project Submitted by FAO and the CCAMLR Secretariat
SC-CAMLR-XXXII/BG/11	CEMP Special Fund Submitted by the Interim Task Group of the CEMP Special Fund: Olav Rune Godø, Institute of Marine Research, Bergen Nordnes, Norway Andrew Constable, Australian Antarctic Division, Kingston, Tasmania, Australia Christopher Jones, Antarctic Ecosystem Research Division, NOAA Southwest Fisheries Science Center, La Jolla, California, USA
SC-CAMLR-XXXII/BG/12	Application of the precautionary approach in the Ross Sea, Antarctica WG-FSA contributors
SC-CAMLR-XXXII/BG/13 Rev. 1	Location data associated with anomalous catch data Secretariat

Other Documents	
SC-CAMLR-IM-I/05 Rev. 1	Proposal by the Russian Federation to open areas of special scientific interest in the CCAMLR Convention Area (Part 1, Ross Sea and East Antarctica) Delegation of Russia
SC-CAMLR-IM-I/07	Is it necessary to establish MPAs in Divisions 58.4.1 and 58.4.2 to protect krill resources from the impact of fishing? Delegation of Russia

**Opening Address by the Governor of Tasmania,
His Excellency the Honourable Peter Underwood**

**OPENING ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR OF TASMANIA,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONOURABLE PETER UNDERWOOD**

‘Mr Chairman, Your Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen. Welcome to Hobart and to the 32nd regular meeting of the Commission.

Mr Chairman. This is the sixth occasion that I have had the honour of welcoming representatives from CCAMLR Members and other participants to the annual meeting of CCAMLR here in Hobart. Each year I have looked forward to this meeting with great pleasure although I must admit that I am concerned that, as each year passes, your meetings appear to come around more and more quickly! I can only imagine what it is like for all of you given your intimate involvement in the growing annual program of work of this important organisation!

As I have said to you in my previous welcome remarks, CCAMLR’s relatively brief history is highlighted by many achievements that few other organisations with similar mandates for ecosystem conservation and management can emulate. CCAMLR has set benchmarks to which others aspire.

My discussions with experts regarding CCAMLR’s achievements make it clear that CCAMLR appears to have been able to achieve success where others stumble because the key principle that has always underpinned those past achievements is CCAMLR’s commitment to the use of the best available science.

Your collective efforts to manage fisheries in a precautionary manner on the basis of the best information and assessments that you had available; to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing; to manage bottom fishing in the vicinity of vulnerable marine ecosystems and to address incidental mortality arising from fishing, for species such as seabirds, has justifiably resulted in world-wide acclaim. CCAMLR does indeed serve as a model for multilateral cooperation in addressing matters of shared interest such as these.

The way that you approached these challenges in the past has provided a solid foundation for addressing the challenges ahead; challenges that in all likelihood will continue to place significant demands on this organisation. But, tests build character and there is no shortage of character in CCAMLR’s 32-year history.

I have listened with great interest to various reports I received of your meeting in Bremerhaven in July and I was aware that there remained points of difference at CCAMLR-XXXI last October in relation to the proposals that you were considering for the establishment of the MPAs.

I was most impressed to learn that you agreed to continue your discussions by convening a special meeting of both the Scientific Committee and the Commission in the intersessional period. The fact that this is only the second time CCAMLR has met outside its regular annual session in its 32-year history (and the first time for the Scientific Committee) indicates to me how much significance you placed on this matter as an organisation.

There is no doubt that there has been a mixed reception to the outcomes of your discussions in Bremerhaven. There is a vocal and politically active global community that is impatient with the exhaustive multilateral processes that are engaged in a consideration of these MPA

proposals. This community is hoping that CCAMLR will be successful in adding to the South Orkney MPA, declared in 2009, and so demonstrate that there is significant progress in establishing a representative system of MPAs within the CAMLR Convention Area.

However, others accept that CCAMLR's consideration of MPAs requires significant time to work through complex issues that engage a range of national interests. CCAMLR's previous work on IUU fishing, by-catch mitigation, and the introduction of new technologies to monitor fishing vessel positions in the early 2000s, all bear testimony to the fact that, given time for concerns to be worked through, CCAMLR does produce robust outcomes that have significant positive benefits for the conservation of Antarctic marine resources.

So, while no MPAs were adopted at Bremerhaven, the process within CCAMLR has not stopped. In fact, I imagine that during the next eight days you will again dedicate considerable time to this issue. I hope that you are able to find a way forward that is acceptable to you all as a community using the processes and diplomacy that CCAMLR has used extremely effectively during the last three decades to address some particularly challenging matters.

It appears to an observer like me that the matter of MPAs is another challenge that will prove that CCAMLR is an organisation that can take on big and complex issues and, given time, successfully resolve them to broad satisfaction and international acclaim.

That CCAMLR's work, and the desire to be associated with it, continues to attract international attention has again been demonstrated during the last 12 months with yet another country, Panama, acceding to the CAMLR Convention. This follows closely on the heels of Pakistan last year. I warmly welcome Panama to the CCAMLR community.

Increasing international interest in the Antarctic, and the work of this organisation in particular, is likely to continue to see the membership of CCAMLR gradually grow. Of course this is good news for Hobart as each October we welcome more international visitors to our city. But, of course, it also has implications for your efforts to maintain your responsible and precautionary approach to managing Antarctic marine resources to ensure our marine ecosystems are conserved and fisheries are managed sustainably with adequate consideration of uncertainties such as those arising from climate variability.

This increased interest in CCAMLR has, as you can see, made the renovations to this conference room necessary. You certainly now have a comfortable meeting space and facilities. I hope that it serves you well in your deliberations this week.

I know that in the past two weeks some of you have been involved in working group meetings in the lead up to the meeting of the Scientific Committee which commenced its deliberations on Monday. My welcome may be a little late for those of you who have been involved in those meetings. I am sorry about that. Nevertheless, I want to take this opportunity to reaffirm how pleased the people of Hobart are to have you all here again for the annual series of CCAMLR meetings. Over the last 32 years they have become an important feature in Hobart's annual calendar of events.

Mr Chairman, may I congratulate you on your appointment to the important office of chairman of CCAMLR and extend a special welcome to you to your first meeting as Chair of the Commission. And may I also say that I wish everyone all the very best for productive and positive deliberations during the next eight days under your expert guidance.

Distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen, I wish you well and look forward to discussing progress with you all next Tuesday night when I have the pleasure of hosting you at Government House. I'll now leave you to continue with the Commission's agenda or return to the Scientific Committee meeting.

Thank you.'

Agenda for the Thirty-second Meeting of the Commission

**AGENDA FOR THE THIRTY-SECOND MEETING
OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES**

1. Opening of meeting
2. Organisation of meeting
 - 2.1 Adoption of agenda
 - 2.2 Chair's Report
3. Implementation and compliance
 - 3.1 Review of compliance and implementation-related measures and procedures
 - 3.1.1 Compliance Evaluation Procedure
 - 3.1.2 Compliance with conservation measures in force
 - 3.1.2.1 Catch Documentation Scheme
 - 3.1.2.2 System of Inspection
 - 3.1.2.3 Vessel Monitoring System
 - 3.1.2.4 Other conservation measures
 - 3.1.3 Proposals for new and revised measures
 - 3.2 IUU fishing in Convention Area
 - 3.2.1 Current level of IUU fishing
 - 3.2.2 IUU Vessel Lists
4. Finance and administration
 - 4.1 Examination of Audited Financial Statements for 2012
 - 4.2 Appointment of Auditor for 2013 and 2014 Annual Financial Statements
 - 4.3 Secretariat matters
 - 4.3.1 Executive Secretary's Report
 - 4.3.2 Implementation of Secretariat's Strategic Plan
 - 4.4 Report of the CCAMLR Intersessional Correspondence Group on Sustainable Financing
 - 4.5 Budgets
 - 4.5.1 Review of 2013 Budget
 - 4.5.2 Draft Budget for 2014
 - 4.5.3 Forecast Budget for 2015
 - 4.6 Timing of Member contributions
 - 4.7 Review of Financial Regulations

5. Report of the Scientific Committee
 - 5.1 Advice from the Scientific Committee
 - 5.2 Harvested species
 - 5.2.1 Krill resources
 - 5.2.2 Fish resources
 - 5.2.3 New and exploratory finfish fisheries
 - 5.3 Assessment and avoidance of incidental mortality
 - 5.4 Bottom fishing and vulnerable marine ecosystems
 - 5.5 Marine Protected Areas
 - 5.6 Climate change
 - 5.7 Scientific research exemption
 - 5.8 Capacity building
6. CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation
7. Conservation measures
 - 7.1 Review of existing measures
 - 7.2 Consideration of new measures and other conservation requirements
8. Implementation of Convention objectives
9. Cooperation with Antarctic Treaty System and international organisations
 - 9.1 Cooperation with Antarctic Treaty System
 - 9.1.1 Cooperation with Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties
 - 9.1.2 Cooperation with SCAR
 - 9.1.3 Proposals for Antarctic Specially Protected Areas and Specially Managed Areas that include marine areas
 - 9.2 Cooperation with international organisations
 - 9.2.1 Reports of observers from international organisations
 - 9.2.2 Reports from CCAMLR representatives at meetings of international organisations in the previous intersessional period and nominations of representatives to forthcoming meetings of relevant international organisations
 - 9.2.3 Cooperation with ACAP
 - 9.2.4 Cooperation with RFMOs
10. 2014 budget and forecast budget for 2015
11. Other business
12. Next meeting
 - 12.1 Election of officers
 - 12.2 Invitation of observers
 - 12.3 Date and location
13. Report of Thirty-second Meeting of Commission
14. Close of meeting.

**Summary of activities of the Commission during the
2012/13 intersessional period – Report of the Chair**

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION DURING THE 2012/13 INTERSESSIONAL PERIOD – REPORT OF THE CHAIR

MEMBERSHIP

1. There was no change in the Commission's membership since last year's meeting. The Commission has 25 Members and, with the accession of Panama on 20 March 2013, 11 other States are Party to the Convention (see CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/12).

SECRETARIAT

2. The Secretariat continued to provide quarterly financial and investment reports to Members. SCAF will consider a report from an Intersessional Contact Group to review the Commission's financial situation as part of its efforts to develop a sustainable financing base for the organisation (CCAMLR-XXXI, Annex 7, paragraph 13). A report on the second year of implementation for the Strategic Plan (2012–2014) and its associated Staffing and Salary Strategy will also be considered by SCAF. No Member is in default with their contribution for 2013. The Secretariat provided significant support to the Special Meetings that were convened in Bremerhaven, Germany, in July 2013, and to the work of the Scientific Committee, particularly in relation to its working group meetings. It continues development of the Commission's website, particularly in relation to meeting support and integration of functions associated with operational matters in CCAMLR-managed fisheries. Work undertaken with the assistance of the Secretariat intersessionally that will be discussed at CCAMLR-XXXII includes the first year of implementation of the CCAMLR Compliance Evaluation Procedure (CCEP), an independent review of the Scheme for International Scientific Observation (SISO), an examination of options for a new vessel monitoring system (VMS) and a proposal to undertake a review of the Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS). The renovations to our meeting facilities in the Secretariat building are welcomed; it creates a much more comfortable meeting environment for us to undertake our work. I have asked that our appreciation be relayed to the Tasmanian State Government, the Australian Federal Government and to the landlord for their contributions to these improvements.

INTERSESSIONAL MEETINGS

3. The meetings of WG-SAM and WG-EMM took place in Bremerhaven, Germany, in June/July 2013. WG-FSA was hosted at the CCAMLR Headquarters over two weeks from early October. All those involved in local arrangements for these meetings are thanked for the logistical, administrative and financial support that they provided and all participants for their positive contributions. The Chair expressed particular appreciation to Germany for its considerable support for the mid-year working group meetings in Bremerhaven, the First Intersessional Meeting of the Scientific Committee and the Second Special Meeting of the Commission.

CCAMLR SYSTEM OF INSPECTION AND SCHEME OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATION

4. As of 4 October 2013, 115 inspectors were designated by Australia, Argentina, Chile, France, New Zealand and the UK. Thirteen at-sea inspections were reported to have been conducted by Chilean, New Zealand and UK-designated inspectors in Subareas 48.3 and 88.1. The outcomes of these inspections will be considered through the Compliance Evaluation Procedure (1 December 2012 – 31 July 2013) at CCAMLR-XXXII.
5. As of 4 October 2013, 90 port inspections were reported to have been conducted by Chile, France, Republic of Korea, Mauritius, New Zealand, South Africa, Spain, UK and Uruguay.
6. At CCAMLR-XXXI, the Commission adopted Conservation Measure (CM) 10-10 for the implementation of the CCEP. This year, SCIC will consider the Summary CCAMLR Compliance Report and provide the Commission with a Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report for adoption. The CCEP is an important step for CCAMLR as it addresses possible non-compliance in an open and transparent manner and seeks to further strengthen CCAMLR's conservation measures.
7. During 2013 there were 71 scientific observers deployed under SISO in the Convention Area; 45 on longline vessels, 4 on trawl vessels fishing for icefish and 22 on vessels fishing for krill. Of these 71 deployments, 56 were international observers and 15 were national observers. Overall, the deployment of observers in 2013 involved 13 Receiving and eight Designating Members.

FISHERIES

8. CCAMLR Members participated in fisheries targeting icefish, toothfish and krill during the 2012/13 season (1 December 2012 to 30 November 2013), and activities are summarised in CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/06. Thirteen Members fished: Australia, Chile, People's Republic of China, France, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, UK and Ukraine.
9. As of 20 September 2013, Members reported a total catch of 212 798 tonnes of krill, 12 565 tonnes of toothfish and 2 003 tonnes of icefish from the Convention Area. A number of other species have been taken as by-catch and catches are summarised in SC-CAMLR-XXXII/BG/01.
10. The Secretariat monitored all CCAMLR fisheries using catch and effort reports and notifications of vessel movements which it uses to advise Members and vessels of the closure of areas and fisheries. In 2012/13, nine fishery management areas were closed by the Secretariat and these closures were triggered by catches of *Dissostichus* spp. approaching their relevant catch limits; none of the catch limits were exceeded. As of early October 2013, fishing was still in progress in some fisheries and some forecasted closures remain under review.

CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME FOR *DISSOSTICHUS* SPP.

11. CCAMLR's CDS was implemented in May 2000 in accordance with CM 10-05. The CDS was designed to track *Dissostichus* spp. from the point of landing throughout the trade cycle and seeks to encompass all *Dissostichus* spp. caught and traded by participating States.
12. Since its implementation, the CDS has expanded to include 30 Contracting Parties and non-Contracting Parties, with 65 CDS Contact Officers currently authorised by participating States for 2013.
13. As of 17 September 2013, the CDS database contained 55 310 catch, export and re-export documents.
14. Non-Contracting Parties (NCPs) not cooperating with CCAMLR by participating in the CDS identified through the CDS to possibly be involved in the harvest and/or trade of toothfish in 2013 include: Brunei Darussalam, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Indonesia, Mexico, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam.
15. During the year CCAMLR formally approached NCPs that may be involved in the harvest and/or trade of toothfish and are not cooperating with CCAMLR to seek their cooperation and to provide data regarding the trade of toothfish. In 2012/13, only Singapore formally replied to CCAMLR's correspondence.
16. Since CCAMLR-XXX the Secretariat has developed and implemented a range of features to the e-CDS. This work has been made possible by the new technology employed for the recent website development and has added considerable functionality and security to the scheme. Following on from this, the Secretariat has drafted a CDS Review Proposal for SCIC's consideration this year with the objective of taking advantage of additional opportunities to further improve the effectiveness of the CDS (CCAMLR-XXXII/29 Rev. 1).

VMS

17. The VMS continues to be implemented under CM 10-04. All vessels licensed to fish in the CAMLR Convention Area are required to regularly report positions to their Flag State Fisheries Monitoring Centre. Most vessels also voluntarily report directly to the Secretariat in real time. In addition, a number of vessels that catch toothfish outside the Convention Area also voluntarily report to CCAMLR. In 2012/13, 45 vessels operating inside the Convention Area and 250 vessels operating outside it reported to CCAMLR's VMS.
18. In February 2013, the VMS Technical Working Group (WG), supported by the Secretariat, began its consideration of CCAMLR's VMS. The group had submitted a paper to SCIC outlining its work, including a proposed procurement process, budget and list of VMS Technical Requirements for the new VMS (CCAMLR-XXXII/30).

ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED (IUU) FISHING

19. There have been no new vessels proposed for inclusion in the CP- or NCP-IUU Vessel List for 2013/14. One vessel, the *Tchaw*, has had information submitted in respect of its possible removal from the NCP-IUU Vessel List.

20. In a collaborative effort, Secretariat staff have consolidated all available data related to IUU (and probable IUU) activity to provide an overview of the potential spatial and temporal distribution of recent IUU activity in the CAMLR Convention Area. This work will be provided to the Scientific Committee and SCIC and is likely to generate some interesting discussions and possible work for the Secretariat in 2014 (CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/09).

COMMISSION REPRESENTATION AT MEETINGS OF OTHER ORGANISATIONS

21. The Commission was represented at meetings of the following international organisations and programs in 2012/13: ACAP, ATCM, CEP, CCSBT, CWP, IATTC, ICCAT, IOTC, IWC, FIRMS, NAFO, SEAFO, SIOFA, SPRFMO and WCPFC. CCAMLR-XXXII will consider reports from the CCAMLR Observers at these meetings under Agenda Item 9.2.

**Report of the Standing Committee on
Implementation and Compliance (SCIC)**

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REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE (SCIC)

OPENING OF THE MEETING

1. The meeting of the Standing Committee on Implementation and Compliance (SCIC) was held in Hobart, Australia, from 23 to 25 October 2013.
2. The Chair of SCIC, Mr O. Urrutia (Chile) opened the meeting and reminded SCIC that it was tasked with considering Agenda Item 3 of the Commission's agenda and would report to the Commission in relation to the matters considered under this agenda item, taking into account advice provided by the Scientific Committee in respect of these items.

REVIEW OF COMPLIANCE-RELATED MEASURES AND POLICIES

Compliance with conservation measures in force

Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS)

3. SCIC considered CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/08 on the implementation of Conservation Measure (CM) 10-05 (CDS), summarising the implementation and operation of CCAMLR's CDS in 2012/13.
4. SCIC noted that since its implementation, the CDS has expanded to include 30 Contracting Parties and non-Contracting Parties (NCPs) with 65 CDS Contact Officers currently authorised by participating States for 2013.
5. SCIC noted that the only NCP with the status of an NCP cooperating with CCAMLR by participating in the CDS is the Seychelles.
6. SCIC noted that in 2012/13, 14 NCPs not cooperating with CCAMLR by participating in the CDS were identified through the CDS to possibly be involved in the harvest and/or trade of toothfish and included Brunei Darussalam, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Indonesia, Mexico, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam.
7. SCIC further noted that the number of NCPs that may be involved in the harvesting and/or trade of *Dissostichus* spp., while not cooperating with CCAMLR by participating in the CDS, continues to increase with 25 NCPs identified in the last five years.
8. SCIC recalled that in 2012, the People's Republic of China had advised that it communicated with the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (Hong Kong SAR) with a view to participating in the CDS. China advised SCIC that Hong Kong SAR plans to enact internal regulations in relation to the implementation of the CDS and that this process would take 1–2 years. China advised that Hong Kong SAR will continue to monitor toothfish importation into Hong Kong SAR under the existing customs and trade control mechanisms.

9. SCIC welcomed the information from China and looked forward to a further update regarding the review of internal regulations.

10. SCIC noted that in accordance with CM 10-05, Annex 10-05/C, the Secretariat had written to NCPs possibly involved in the harvest and/or trade of toothfish to invite them to cooperate with CCAMLR. SCIC noted that only Singapore had responded to this correspondence and this was circulated to Members (COMM CIRC 13/108).

11. SCIC encouraged Contracting Parties to communicate with NCPs possibly involved in the harvest and/or trade of toothfish to encourage cooperation with CCAMLR. The Secretariat also advised that it would welcome advice in relation to the contact details for NCPs in relation to this matter.

12. SCIC considered CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/33, submitted by Singapore.

13. Singapore responded to SCIC's request from 2012 regarding the port visit of the IUU-listed vessel *Ray* and advised that the vessel did enter Singapore with the name *Kily* on 1 April 2009. Singapore also advised that the IUU-listed vessels *Wuhan 4* (September 2012), *Keshan* (January 2013) and *Snake* (May 2013) had visited its port.

14. Singapore reported that:

- (i) the review on Singapore's fisheries legislation was progressing as scheduled and is to be completed by the end of 2014
- (ii) extra measures have been put in place to strengthen IUU vessel monitoring and the port entry application process by shipping agents representing fishing vessels
- (iii) a multi-agency task force to combat IUU activity had been implemented
- (iv) it continues to commit to its willingness to implement the CDS.

15. A number of Members expressed thanks to Singapore for their information and their efforts.

16. SCIC noted that CM 10-05, paragraph 6 and Annex 10-05/C, was unclear in relation to access to the e-CDS for an NCP which had not been granted the status of NCP cooperating with CCAMLR by participating in the CDS, and that CM 10-05 should be revised in this regard.

17. Some Members noted that it was important for an NCP that is given access to the e-CDS to confirm its commitment to seek the status of an NCP cooperating with CCAMLR by participating in the CDS.

18. SCIC agreed that the Commission shall decide whether or not to grant such access and shall annually review the access to the e-CDS granted to each NCP. SCIC considered the request of Singapore contained in CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/33 and subject to the revised CM 10-05 being adopted, and recommended that Singapore be given limited access to the e-CDS.

19. SCIC considered CCAMLR-XXXII/29 which invited the Commission to establish a process for a review of CCAMLR's CDS for *Dissostichus* spp.
20. SCIC noted that the e-CDS application was developed by a Hobart-based IT consultancy in 2004 using .Net Version 1 software and that changes in web technologies over the last 10 years have made this application no longer readily supported.
21. SCIC noted that while there have been no major incidents adversely impacting the functionality of the e-CDS to date, there is an urgent need to review the existing system as a precautionary measure, and to take advantage of new technology to improve system efficiency.
22. SCIC considered draft Terms of Reference for the review that included the objectives of the review and recommended the Terms of Reference (Appendix I) to the Commission.
23. SCIC agreed that the Review Panel will be elected through a process of nomination and appointment. Members will be invited to nominate candidates to fill a particular role on the Review Panel. These nominations will be circulated to all Members and Members will be invited to vote on the nominated candidates for appointment to the Review Panel.
24. SCIC agreed that it will important for the Review Panel to have diverse geographical representation and asked Members to be considerate of this when nominating and voting for candidates.
25. The CDS Fund Review Panel, consisting of participants from Australia, Chile, France, South Africa, UK and the USA, met to consider using the CDS Fund to support the CDS Review.
26. The Panel agreed that an upper limit of A\$55 000 could be used from the CDS Fund to meet the costs of the Review Panel meeting in Hobart, Australia, for up to a week.
27. The Panel noted that, if through the nomination and appointment process, the Review Panel was geographically situated in a region where it would be more cost effective to meet elsewhere rather than Hobart, that the Secretariat takes this into consideration.
28. Some Members noted the importance of updating the *CDS User Manual* and were advised by the Secretariat that this was in progress to reflect the changes made to the e-CDS in 2012/13. It was noted that there may be additional changes to the *CDS User Manual* following possible recommendations of the Review Panel and these should be undertaken as appropriate.

Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

29. SCIC considered the VMS Technical Working Group's paper, CCAMLR-XXXII/30.
30. SCIC recalled that at CCAMLR-XXXI, it had considered the Secretariat's paper relating to CCAMLR's Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) (CCAMLR-XXXI/13 Rev. 1).

31. SCIC recalled that in 2012, the Secretariat's evaluation of the VMS considered support for the VMS software beyond 2013 and the broader issue of modernising the IT environment. SCIC noted that the current VMS solution utilised for CCAMLR's VMS would be unsupported beyond 2013 and while the current VMS solution could continue to be used unsupported, there are risks associated with this that may impact the ongoing performance of the VMS.
32. In 2012, SCIC recommended that a detailed functional specification should be described and that a possible procurement process be developed. SCIC recommended that this work be carried forward intersessionally by an informal technical advisory working group (CCAMLR-XXXI, Annex 6, paragraph 4.4).
33. SCIC noted that the VMS Technical Working Group was established in 2012 and included participants from Australia, Chile, EU, France, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa and the USA.
34. SCIC considered the list of VMS technical requirements developed by the VMS Technical Working Group and agreed that the list be included in documentation to support a competitive tender process for a new VMS solution.
35. SCIC agreed that through a competitive tender process a new VMS solution be acquired. SCIC agreed to this process being undertaken by the Secretariat in consultation with the VMS Technical Working Group and any other interested Members during the last part of 2013 and early 2014.
36. SCIC agreed that this process would include an evaluation of internally and externally hosted VMS solutions and that the VMS Technical Working Group would undertake a comprehensive evaluation, including a comparison of cost, functionality and security.
37. SCIC noted that any externally hosted VMS solution must be evaluated against the additional requirements outlined in part 38(i-v) of the list of VMS technical requirements developed by the VMS Technical Working Group (CCAMLR-XXXII/13 Rev. 1).
38. SCIC agreed that if an internally hosted VMS solution was selected by the VMS Technical Working Group, it could be implemented without further decision by the Commission.
39. SCIC agreed that if an externally hosted VMS solution was selected by the VMS Technical Working Group, an intersessional decision of the Commission was required before it could be implemented.
40. SCIC agreed that a budget of up to A\$100 000 (amortised over five years) be funded from the CCAMLR General Fund to acquire and implement a new CCAMLR VMS solution.
41. SCIC noted that any new VMS solution would not impact the operation of Automatic Location Communicators on board vessels or impact the implementation of CM 10-04.
42. SCIC considered the Secretariat's paper, 'Search and Rescue: Issues arising from ATCM XXXVI, Brussels, Belgium, May 2013' (CCAMLR-XXXII/23).

43. SCIC considered:

- (i) the possible release of CCAMLR data to Marine Rescue Coordination Centres (MRCCs) to support search and rescue (SAR) in the Southern Ocean in situations involving threats to human life and/or the environment
- (ii) conditions that may be associated with the possible release of CCAMLR VMS data to MRCCs to support SAR in real time
- (iii) the mandatory provision of emergency communication contact details to the CCAMLR Secretariat for all vessels flagged to CCAMLR Members prior to the entry of those vessels into the CAMLR Convention Area
- (iv) a requirement that CCAMLR Members be required to maintain relevant national SAR contact details with the CCAMLR Secretariat
- (v) any other matters relating to possible CCAMLR Secretariat support to SAR efforts in the Southern Ocean.

44. Members welcomed the initiative noting that, in order for CCAMLR to contribute to SAR efforts in Antarctic waters through the provision of position information for vessels reporting to CCAMLR's VMS, the following elements would need to be accommodated in relation to VMS information released:

- (i) only competent MRCCs would be the recipients of information released
- (ii) the release of CCAMLR VMS information would only be in relation to a specific emergency incident identified by a competent MRCC
- (iii) the release of CCAMLR VMS information would be subject to the terms of an arrangement (MoU) between the Secretariat and the MRCCs, to be approved by the Commission
- (iv) the release of CCAMLR VMS information would be restricted to the position for vessels reporting to CCAMLR's VMS within 500 n miles of the emergency incident
- (v) information provided would be subject to CCAMLR's VMS data confidentiality rules and provisions within CCAMLR conservation measures
- (vi) MRCCs would be required to commit to the destruction of any information provided 3 months after the provision of that information.

45. It was noted that COMNAP and IAATO already engage with MRCCs in relation to SAR under arrangements that ensure the protection of confidential data. Such collaboration may serve as a useful model for establishing formal arrangements between CCAMLR and the MRCCs for the release of CCAMLR VMS data to support SAR efforts. SCIC recommended that the Secretariat draft an arrangement (MoU) relating to the possible release of CCAMLR VMS information to competent MRCCs to support SAR for the consideration of the

Commission. Emergency vessel contact details, other matters that may be raised by Members, and the elements identified at in paragraph 44 would be explicitly addressed in the draft arrangement.

46. SCIC referred proposed amendments to CMs 10-02 (relating to the mandatory provision of details for communications equipment and contact numbers) and 10-04 (in relation to VMS information being available to support SAR) to the conservation measures drafting group.

47. During the course of the discussion the Secretariat was encouraged to circulate to Members, in advance, any proposals or information of a sensitive nature to be submitted to other international organisations concerned.

System of Inspection

48. SCIC considered CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/20, submitted by Argentina.

49. Argentina summarised the information collected by the aerial surveillance mission that it carried out on 6 March 2013 over the Antarctic Peninsula, namely Subarea 48.1. Argentina noted that seven fishing vessels were identified in Subarea 48.1, all of them being CCAMLR-licensed vessels. A graphic of the flight route is contained in Annex I and the details of the identified vessels can be found in Annex II of CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/20.

50. Argentina thanked the CCAMLR Secretariat for swiftly providing the VMS information for this subarea, in accordance with CM 10-04, specifically paragraph 20. This information was very useful for the purposes of the abovementioned flight. Argentina noted that these activities are useful tools in order to fight IUU fishing. Argentina also noted that it was intending to undertake this type of activity regularly.

51. Chile thanked Argentina for its efforts and noted that it was considering undertaking similar activities and would look Argentina to coordinate these types of activities.

52. Uruguay also advised SCIC that it was considering undertaking maritime-based surveillance activities in the Convention Area.

53. SCIC welcomed the news from Chile and Uruguay, and thanked Argentina for its efforts.

54. Argentina noted that it is strongly committed to the CCAMLR System of Inspection and believed that it was very important to have all past inspection reports available through the CCAMLR website, as has been the case for the last two years.

55. Argentina made the following statement:

‘Argentina would like to refer to the alleged inspection that CCAMLR inspectors designated by the UK conducted on the Argentine vessel RV *Holmberg*, on 7 May 2013. Argentina considers that such activity cannot be accepted within the CCAMLR

Inspection System, since it was carried out from a vessel with a non-recognised flag and port of registration. This was duly rejected by our country as is reflected in the communications circulated in due time.

Regarding the inspection that the British vessel *Pharos SG* conducted on the fishing vessel *Tronio* on 14 June 2013, Argentina noted that it does not agree with recording this inspection until Inspection Report CCAMLR-SI/E 1256 is corrected since it mentions a country that does not exist.’

56. The UK noted that it had exchanged notes intersessionally with Argentina on the inspection of the RV *Holmberg*. The UK stated that it is in no doubt that this inspection, undertaken by a UK-registered vessel, was lawful under the CCAMLR System of Inspection. The inspectors were fully certified and notified CCAMLR inspectors from the UK, on board a Royal Research Ship on duty with the British Antarctic Survey. The UK therefore rejects the claim by Argentina that this was not a valid CCAMLR inspection.

57. With regard to the at-sea inspection of the *Tronio*, the UK has clarified that the country of registration of this vessel at the time of the inspection was the UK and the inspection report on the CCAMLR website has been amended accordingly. The UK thanked the Secretariat for confirming that this had been actioned and stated that the Port of Registry of the vessel, Stanley, remains in the document, as this is a point of fact.

58. Consequently, Argentina recalled that the statement contained in CCAMLR-XXXI, paragraph 12.1, is applicable to both cases.

59. In response, the UK recalled its statement contained in CCAMLR-XXXI, paragraph 12.2.

Other conservation measures

60. Due to time constraints, SCIC did not consider CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/06 Rev. 1 in relation to fisheries notifications. It was agreed that this was an important issue that would be considered by Members at the Commission meeting.

61. South Africa made the following statement:

‘In September 2013 we received a request from the vessel *El Shaddai* for assistance as the vessel had completely lost power. A request was forwarded to CCAMLR to identify any registered vessels within the vicinity; no vessels were identified in the vicinity at the time.

We requested assistance from the Cape Town MRCC office. The Cape Town MRCC office responded the following day indicating that they had received a positive response from the Reunion MRCC office. The vessel *Marion Dufresne* made contact with the vessel to ascertain the magnitude of the problem and possible solution. As the vessel had been drifting for three days and the severe weather conditions were forecast for the region. The vessel *Marion Dufresne* restored power on the *El Shaddai* and the vessel successfully retrieved its gear and returned to its home port in South Africa. The vessel is currently in dry dock for further repairs.

In conclusion, on behalf of the South African Government, delegation and owner, captain and crew of the vessel *FV El Shaddai*, we would like to thank the French delegation, the French Government and the captain and crew of *MV Marion Dufresne* for restoring power back on the vessel.’

Compliance Evaluation Procedure

62. SCIC recalled that at CCAMLR-XXXI, the Commission adopted CM 10-10 for the implementation of the CCAMLR Compliance Evaluation Procedure (CCEP).

63. SCIC considered CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/07 which reported on the first year of implementation of the CCEP and includes the Summary CCAMLR Compliance Report for 2012/13.

64. SCIC noted that the CCEP covered the period from 1 December 2012 to 31 July 2013 and evaluated the implementation of 14 conservation measures: CMs 10-01, 10-02, 10-03, 10-04, 10-09, 22-07, 23-06, 23-07, 24-02, 25-02, 25-03, 26-01, 31-02 and 41-01.

65. In accordance with CM 10-10, paragraph 1(i), the Secretariat prepared Draft CCAMLR Compliance Reports for all Members of the Commission and made these available to Members on 9 August 2013.

66. SCIC considered the necessity of preparing a Draft CCAMLR Compliance Report for Members with no Port and/or Flag State obligations. SCIC also considered the possibility of preparing Draft CCAMLR Compliance Reports for Acceding States that have Port State obligations.

67. SCIC noted that in compiling information for Draft CCAMLR Compliance Reports for each Member, the Secretariat used data submitted under compliance and data-related conservation measures, the CDS, VMS, and the System of Inspection and the Scheme of International Scientific Observation (SISO).

68. SCIC noted that in accordance with CM 10-10, paragraph 2(i), the Secretariat prepared a Summary CCAMLR Compliance Report (CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/07) based on the Draft CCAMLR Compliance Reports and Members’ responses.

69. SCIC considered the Summary CCAMLR Compliance Report and other information in developing the Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report. SCIC recalled that in accordance with CM 10-10, paragraph 3(ii), it will adopt, by consensus, a Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report. This report shall include an assessment of compliance status, in accordance with CM 10-10, Annex 10-10/B, as well as recommendations on remedial action, amendment to conservation measures, priority obligations and other responsive action.

Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report

70. In developing the Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report (CM 10-10, Annex 10-10/A), SCIC agreed that the first annual report would list compliance issues

identified by the Secretariat, include Members' responses with additional clarification if provided, and include a compliance status (CM 10-10, Annex 10-10/B) for each issue as agreed by SCIC.

71. SCIC agreed that issues may be linked to multiple status categories (e.g. compliant, other information required), noting that other information required may include a review of a conservation measure to address any technical impediments to implementation. SCIC also agreed to include comments where required, and to note issues where a particular status could not be agreed by all Members. The compliance status reported was that nominated by the relevant Member.

72. The Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report is in Appendix II.

Conservation Measure 10-01

73. SCIC noted that no non-compliance was reported for CM 10-01, however, information relating to the implementation of CM 10-01 is only available to the Secretariat if a vessel has been inspected and the inspection report is submitted to the Secretariat.

Conservation Measure 10-02

74. SCIC noted that 48 vessels from 14 Members had submitted licence notifications in 2012/13.

75. SCIC noted that 19 vessels from seven Members did not provide details of the implementation of the tamper-proof requirements for VMS units in the licence notification as required by CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi), within the required time period. The details of these issues are included in the Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report.

76. SCIC agreed that this was caused by ambiguity in the conservation measure regarding the obligation. SCIC requested that the Secretariat check licence notifications for completeness in the future and refer any problems to the Member, while recognising the provision of this information is the responsibility of the Member.

77. SCIC noted that online submission forms for licence notifications were being developed and would provide a mechanism to ensure that all information required in licence notifications was complete before it was submitted.

78. Some Members recommended that CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi), be amended to provide clarity about what is required, by removing 'where applicable'.

79. SCIC noted that CM 10-02, paragraph 3, requires licence notifications to be provided to the Secretariat within seven days of the issuance and that there is no mechanism for the Secretariat to establish when a licence has been issued by a Member.

80. SCIC recommended that CM 10-02, paragraph 3, be amended and reflect that a licence notification needs to be provided by the Flag State before a vessel commences fishing in the Convention Area.

81. SCIC noted that CM 10-02, paragraph 9, requires an annual report containing information pertaining to the implementation of CM 10-02 be submitted by Contracting Parties pursuant to paragraph 12 of the CCAMLR System of Inspection.

82. SCIC noted that these reports should be submitted under paragraph IV(c) of the System of Inspection. Some Members recalled that these reports were still required and were not included in the 2008 decision of the Commission (CCAMLR-XXVII, paragraph 4.70) relating to Members' Activities Reports which are no longer required. Australia noted that these reports may still be of value in providing information to the Commission.

83. Some Members noted that the annual reports pursuant to CM 10-02, paragraph 9, were included in the 2008 decision of the Commission and were no longer required.

84. SCIC noted that, while these reports may be useful, CM 10-02, paragraph 9, could be amended or removed.

85. SCIC noted that one vessel submitted sighting reports under CM 10-02, Annex 10-02/A, of six other licensed vessels operating in the Convention Area and one vessel submitted a sighting report under this provision in respect to an IUU-listed vessel operating in the Convention Area.

86. Concerning the report, some Members noted that there may be an issue with the implementation of this measure and it could be clarified through amendment to CM 10-02.

87. SCIC considered CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/10 which was submitted by China in accordance with CM 10-02, paragraph 10, regarding the fire and subsequent sinking of the *Kai Xin* on 21 April 2013 in Subarea 48.1.

88. China advised that the 97 crew members were safely rescued, thanks to the efforts of the Norwegian vessel *Juvel*, the Greek vessel *Sky Frost* and the Chinese vessel *Fu Rong Hai*. China expressed gratitude to these nations, as well as to Chile for the rescue efforts of the Chilean Navy. China also noted that the incident had been reported to the IMO but no response had yet been received.

89. The UK reminded SCIC of Resolution 34/XXXI which relates to enhancing safety of fishing vessels in the Convention Area, and noted the Cape Town Agreement. The UK encouraged Members to ratify this agreement to improve the safety of fishing vessels.

90. The UK and the USA also expressed some concern about the presence of heavy fuel oil on the *Kai Xin*, noting that the provisions of MARPOL prohibits both the carriage in bulk as cargo and the carriage and use as fuel, of heavy fuel oil in Antarctic waters (the sea area south of latitude 60°S).

91. China clarified information on the nature of the oil, stating that only a small percentage of the oil was heavy oil, and that it was used as ballast rather than fuel oil in the Convention Area.

92. Some Members expressed their concern regarding the serious accidents that have occurred in the Convention Area in recent years and that led to the adoption of CM 10-02, paragraph 10, which requires Members to report on serious marine casualties that occur in the Convention Area. SCIC noted that these accidents pose a serious risk to the safety of human life and protection of the Southern Ocean ecosystem.

93. China provided additional detail regarding the steps it had taken as reported in CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/10 to prevent such accidents in the future.

94. SCIC thanked China for this information.

Conservation Measure 10-03

95. SCIC noted that for the period from 1 December 2012 to 31 July 2013, 73 port inspection reports were submitted by seven Contracting Parties. For 2012/13, 93 port inspection reports were submitted by nine Contracting Parties. SCIC noted that 119 inspectors had been designated for 2012/13.

96. SCIC noted that there is currently no mechanism in place for the Secretariat to determine if a Contracting Party has inspection obligations for vessels carrying species other than toothfish caught inside the Convention Area and landing in their ports.

97. SCIC noted that two Members had issues reported in the Summary CCAMLR Compliance Report in relation to the implementation of CM 10-03. The details of these issues are included in the Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report.

98. Some Members noted that they were often unaware a port inspection had been undertaken on their flagged vessels as no port inspection report had been provided to them.

99. SCIC recommended that CM 10-03, paragraph 8, be amended to provide for the mandatory provision of port inspection reports to the Flag State by the Port State. Some Members suggested that the Port State Measures Agreement text be considered in drafting this amendment.

100. SCIC noted that port inspection reports could be made available on the CCAMLR website to Members in the same way that information relating to licence, movement and transshipment notifications, and at-sea inspection reports are provided.

Conservation Measure 10-04

101. SCIC noted that five vessels from one Member had issues reported in the Summary CCAMLR Compliance Report in relation to the implementation of CM 10-04, paragraphs 2(i) and (ii). The details of these issues are included in the Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report.

102. SCIC noted that tamper-proofing of VMS units may be implemented using official seals or other mechanisms to prevent tampering and that due to a lack of clarity, some Members interpreted that this requirement could be implemented by the Flag State, a manufacturer and in some cases a Port State.

103. Some Members agreed that the approval of a suitable tamper-proof seal or mechanism is the responsibility of the Flag State.

104. In response, the Republic of Korea stated that maintaining tamper-proof seals or other mechanisms for distant-water fleets is challenging.

105. SCIC noted that fishing vessels may have several VMS units and it may not be clear to inspectors which unit was in use in the Convention Area.

106. It was agreed that CM 10-04, paragraphs 2(i) and (ii), lacked clear guidance on the requirements and SCIC agreed that work be undertaken intersessionally by the VMS Technical Working Group to review CM 10-04 and provide recommendations to SCIC on minimum technical specifications for VMS units for use in CCAMLR. SCIC further advised that the VMS Technical Working Group could also consider other issues with the technical requirements of VMS.

Conservation Measure 10-09

107. SCIC noted the responses of the Republic of Korea and China to the notification issues (CM 10-09) which had been reported for transshipments from two of their flagged vessels in the Summary CCAMLR Compliance Report. Notifications from these vessels had not been received by the Secretariat at least 72 hours in advance of the transshipments occurring. The details of these issues are included in the Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report.

108. SCIC noted that a notification from the Korean-flagged vessel had been emailed to the Secretariat at least 72 hours in advance of the transshipment; however, the email had not been received by the Secretariat. A copy of the email has been subsequently provided by the Republic of Korea and the entry was not included in the Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report.

109. SCIC noted that the Secretariat is moving towards a web-based notification system that will provide time-stamped receipts and facilitate automated reporting on such notification issues.

110. China noted that the unexpected factors at sea often made it difficult to comply with the 72 hours' notice required. Some Members noted that they had been able to comply with the conservation measure in the case of bad weather during the transshipment period.

111. SCIC recalled that the intent of CM 10-09 was to provide advanced information on transshipments to and from licensed fishing vessels in the Convention Area. SCIC agreed that the current transshipment practices are generally consistent with the intent of this measure. However, SCIC noted that some licenced fishing vessels regularly rendezvous and tranship

with vessels flagged to non-Contracting Parties, and that such practice may not be consistent with CM 10-03, where the definition of a fishing vessel includes vessels engaged in transshipment and carrier vessels (CM 10-03, footnote 3).

112. SCIC discussed whether there was a need to review CM 10-09 to clarify that transshipments with vessels flagged to NCPs are permitted. However SCIC did not identify a need to review CM 10-09 at this stage.

Conservation Measure 22-07

113. SCIC recalled that the requirement to report VME indicator data for each line segment set in exploratory fisheries was 'to the extent possible' (CM 22-07, paragraph 8). SCIC agreed that it would be difficult to address compliance issues in relation to such data reporting, and agreed to remove this data reporting element from the CCEP.

Conservation Measure 23-06

114. SCIC noted that one vessel had issues reported in the Summary CCAMLR Compliance Report in relation to the implementation of CM 23-06.

115. SCIC noted Chile's response to the overdue catch and effort reports (CM 23-06) from its flagged vessel operating in the krill fishery (CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/28). SCIC also noted that such matters are routinely resolved following correspondence between the Member concerned and the Secretariat. In this instance, Chile had submitted the overdue data.

116. SCIC noted that this matter had been resolved, and agreed not to include this issue in the Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report.

Conservation Measure 24-02

117. SCIC noted the Republic of Korea's response to the absence, at the time of a port inspection, of time-depth recorders or bottles for use in determining longline sink rates (CM 24-02) for its flagged vessel (CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/28). SCIC noted that the observer cruise report had confirmed the use of bottles in determining longline sink rates, and that this report was not available to inspectors at the time of the port inspection.

118. The Republic of Korea made the following statement:

'The port inspection by Uruguayan officials was duly taken. Although the measuring bottles were not seen at the time of inspection, Insung Corp. submitted the relevant documentation to the Uruguayan inspection authority in order to prove that measuring bottles were used normally.

The Uruguayan inspection authority confirmed later through the scientific observer report that measuring bottles were actually equipped in the vessel and were utilised during fishing activity.'

119. SCIC noted that this matter had been resolved, and agreed not to include this issue in the Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report.

Conservation Measure 25-02

120. SCIC noted Ukraine's response in relation to the configuration of streamer lines (CM 25-02) for its flagged vessel (CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/28). SCIC noted that the observer cruise report had subsequently confirmed that the configuration of streamer lines had met the requirements of CM 25-02.

121. SCIC noted that this matter had been resolved, and agreed not to include this issue in the Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report.

Conservation Measure 26-01

122. SCIC noted the responses of Australia, Republic of Korea, Norway, Ukraine and the UK in relation to the issues on environmental protection (CM 26-01) concerning their flagged vessels (CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/28), including that:

- (i) the Australia-flagged vessel did not breach CM 26-01, rather it was a typographical error in the observer report
- (ii) corrective action was taken by the Republic of Korea and the fishing company involved
- (iii) there are legal procedures in place for the Norwegian-flagged vessels through national laws, regulations and annual licences
- (iv) corrective action was taken by Ukraine and the fishing company involved, and relayed correction to the observer cruise report
- (v) corrective action was taken by the UK and the fishing company involved.

123. SCIC noted that Members' corrective actions aimed to prevent further issues with compliance with CM 26-01.

124. As the compliance status recorded in the Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report was that as nominated by the relevant Member, a number of Members expressed appreciation to those Members whose vessels had issues reported and who had suggested the status of non-compliance.

125. These issues have been included in the Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report.

Conservation Measure 31-02

126. SCIC noted the Republic of Korea's response in relation to the delayed departure from a closed fishery (CM 31-02) of its flagged vessel (CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/28). The vessel had delayed departure from a closed SSRU in Subarea 88.1 in order to attempt retrieval of lost fishing gear.

127. SCIC also noted that there had been no overrun of catch limits in management areas in 2012/13 (CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/06).

Conservation Measure 41-01

128. SCIC noted Ukraine's response in relation to the low tag-overlap statistic (43%) achieved by the vessel *Simeiz* in the Ross Sea fishery last year. The details of this issue are included in the Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report.

129. Some Members noted the importance of CCAMLR's tagging program and that a great deal of effort has been made to ensure compliance with the provisions of CM 41-01. Some Members highlighted that the *Simeiz* had clearly only tagged small fish while retaining the higher-value large fish.

130. SCIC noted that advice had been received in respect of this matter from the Scientific Committee (paragraphs 213 and 214).

131. In considering Members' actions, SCIC reiterated that the compliance of an individual fishing vessel is a Flag State responsibility, and that the CCEP aims to assess compliance of Members by also considering Members' responses and corrective actions taken to address compliance issues with flagged vessels.

132. SCIC thanked the Secretariat for preparing the CCEP reports which had contributed to constructive discussions during the meeting.

133. SCIC thanked the Chair for guiding the group through the difficult first years' consideration of the CCEP.

Conservation Measure 10-10

134. SCIC agreed that the process outlined in CM 10-10 had provided adequate information for the first year of the CCEP. The requirements and timeline had allowed the Secretariat and Members to complete the required steps, and for SCIC to review the information provided.

135. SCIC also agreed that this year's review of compliance issues had led to the review and recommendation for the improvements to CMs 10-02 and 10-03 at the meeting and that an intersessional review of the VMS requirements as set out in CM 10-04 would be undertaken. Further improvements to compliance requirements and conservation measures could be expected as the CCEP is developed.

136. Some Members noted the action taken by Members to improve their compliance with CCAMLR obligations.

137. SCIC considered the need to review CM 10-10 in order to:

- (i) clarify the wording in Annex 10-10/B in order to emphasise that the CCEP focuses on Members' compliance with conservation measures, and considering Members' responses and corrective actions taken to address compliance issues with flagged vessels
- (ii) develop the compliance status in order to include a category for minor infringements
- (iii) emphasise the requirement for detailed responses from Members so that SCIC may fully evaluate each compliance issue.

138. SCIC also considered the need to develop a consistent approach to each compliance issue, rather than basing the compliance status assessment on the self-nomination of the Member concerned. Development of a more consistent approach should also include a standard approach to the extent of each investigation and remedial action, as well as agreement on the gravity of infringements.

139. SCIC encouraged Members to develop proposals for the revision of CM 10-10 during the intersessional period.

Proposals for new and revised measures

140. SCIC considered the EU discussion paper on trade measures (CCAMLR-XXXII/31). The goal of the paper was to obtain advice from SCIC on how to move forward on the specific issues of concern raised during previous years' discussions. The EU paper intended to be forward-looking and focus on solutions.

141. Argentina made the following statement:

'Firstly, Argentina would like to point out its commitment in finding more efficient ways to fight IUU fishing. In that regard, we understand that it is essential to strengthen the compliance with CM 10-08, as well as other elements such as the CCAMLR Inspection System and aerial surveillance missions.

In the current year, our country carried out an air surveillance mission in Subarea 48.1, as it is informed in document CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/20.

Argentina understands that imposing trade-related measures against States is not an acceptable option to fight IUU fishing within the CCAMLR framework. In that sense, it recalls the arguments expressed in previous meetings, in particular, CCAMLR-XXVII and CCAMLR-XXVIII, in which it has expressed detailed reasons that explain why it cannot support such a proposal.'

142. Brazil made the following statement:

‘Brazil is largely favourable to the discussion and adoption of measures designed to curb IUU fishing. Brazil considers that CM 10-08 (2009) has been playing an important role on that issue.

Bearing that in mind, I would like to underscore that one of Brazil’s main objections regarding the measure proposed by the European Union is its compatibility with the rules of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The WTO recognises that Member States, in line with Article XX of the GATT, are entitled the possibility of adopting trade-restrictive measures relating to the conservation of exhaustible natural resources.

However, for a measure to be considered as one of the exceptions listed in Article XX, and, therefore, compatible with the commitments made under WTO agreements, the measure must perfectly adjust to the specific terms of the exceptions listed by Article XX and the measure must also be in accordance with the caput of Article XX, which deals with the commercial effects resulting from the measure.

In the case of the concerned conservation measure, item “g” of Article XX of the GATT states that measures taken to guarantee the conservation of exhaustible natural resources must relate to the objective to be reached. Concretely, this means that measures must effectively contribute to the conservation of the exhaustible natural resources under analysis, that is, they must present some level of efficacy.

In addition, measures must be applied in conjunction with restrictions on domestic production or consumption. If the measure passes this test, the measure must also be in accordance with the head of Article XX of the GATT. That is, it must not be applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between countries where the same conditions prevail, or a disguised restriction on international trade.

Therefore, it is not possible to argue that the measure proposed is a priori compatible with WTO rules. Its legitimacy depends on a case-by-case analysis of measures adopted by Members to Article XX (item g). Consequently, for the measure proposed by the EU to be in accordance with WTO rules, it would be indispensable to demonstrate that a generic embargo effectively contributes to the preservation of fishing resources and that the measure is applied in association with restrictions on domestic production or consumption.

In what regards the caput of Article XX, it should be demonstrated that the measure does not constitute an arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between countries where the same conditions prevail. That would probably be hard to prove, considering that the prevalence of flags of convenience would make it harder to determine which countries would be actually carrying out IUU fishing.

In addition, and leaving aside the debate on the applicability of the Convention to countries which are not members to CCAMLR, the argument that the

non-discriminatory nature of the measure would be guaranteed by its application both to Member and non-Member States of the Commission would hardly prevail, since the measure would, for the most part, affect developing countries.

The possibility that this measure might be considered as a disguised restriction on international trade should also not be discarded, if it is demonstrated that other manners of reaching the same objective without the use of high distortive impact on trade could be applied.

Finally, it should be stressed that, according to WTO law, the decision of applying commercial countermeasures against a WTO Member State will always be subject to questioning, since the Dispute Settlement Understanding defines explicitly that the adoption of such countermeasures can occur only after a multilateral verification of the violation of WTO provisions, issued by the Dispute Settlement Body.

It should also be clarified that the jurisprudence on the case Mexico – taxes on soft drinks is categorical. The Dispute Settlement Body did not accept the adoption of countermeasures incompatible with the WTO agreements adopted as a consequence of other international obligations, in this particular case NAFTA. According to this precedent, States can only justify such kind of measure based on WTO rules, independently of what was decided on other organizations or agreements.

Therefore, without a multilateral decision taken by the Dispute Settlement Body in the context of a dispute (according to Article 22 of the Dispute Settlement Understanding), any suspension of concessions that may be adopted as a consequence of the application of conservation measures of CCAMLR would be susceptible to a dispute in the WTO and its legitimacy would depend on its compliance with the exceptions listed in Article XX of GATT.’

143. In line with the statements made by Brazil and Argentina, several Members indicated their serious difficulties with regard to the application of trade-related sanctions on countries as a way to fight IUU fishing and expressed their support for the strengthening of compliance with CM 10-08.

144. Some Members expressed great concern that levels of IUU fishing remain high and considered that more needs to be done to tackle trade in illegal toothfish. These Members also expressed their support of the proposal by the EU and disagreed with the legal position of Argentina and Brazil.

145. The EU thanked SCIC Members for their comments and clarified that this year it had not submitted a concrete conservation measure, but a discussion paper. The EU noted that the intention was precisely to avoid the repetition of previous years’ statements and focus on solutions. The EU stated that it had previously sought advice from Members on this issue and expressed very serious concern that some Members take an oppositional stance with regard to implementing trade-related measures as set out in CMs 10-06 and 10-07.

146. Argentina clarified that CMs 10-06 and 10-07 relate to vessels and that the EU’s proposal intends to apply trade sanctions on countries. Argentina reiterated that an effective approach to fight IUU fishing, is strengthening compliance with CM 10-08.

147. Uruguay made the following statement:

‘Uruguay is in agreement with the comments made by the Delegation of Argentina with respect to this issue, which was supported by several delegations, not only with respect to reinforcement of compliance with CM 10-08 as the most effective way to combat against IUU fishing, but also with other comments made in relation to this issue, and particularly in relation to the non-acceptance of the imposition of trade-related measures upon countries.’

148. The EU urged those Members that could not agree to its proposal to approach it intersessionally with their concerns.

149. SCIC considered CCAMLR-XXXII/33 that proposed to amend CM 32-18 to require that all sharks incidentally caught in the Convention Area that cannot be released alive be landed with their fins naturally attached. This is consistent with United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) resolutions adopted by consensus every year from 2007 to 2012.

150. SCIC noted that in 2006 the Commission had adopted CM 32-18 on the conservation of sharks that prohibits directed fishing on shark species in the Convention Area. CM 32-18 also requires the live release of incidentally caught sharks where possible.

151. The USA noted that CM 32-18 is silent on the practice of shark finning should incidental catches of sharks occur.

152. Some Members thanked the USA for its proposal and supported amendments to CM 32-18.

153. Some Members noted that the proposed amendments to CM 32-18 were consistent with their domestic regulations for the prohibition of shark finning and fully supported the proposal.

154. The UK noted that directed fishing for sharks was prohibited and the catch of sharks as by-catch was very rare, and that consequently information relating to sharks was important for the Scientific Committee. The UK was therefore of the view that sharks should be landed with their fins attached to aid identification, and noted that this information may become more important as climate change has a greater impact on the Southern Ocean and to monitor whether more sharks enter the area.

155. Japan and China noted that this proposal had been considered at the Scientific Committee which had noted that the by-catch of sharks was small. Japan and China therefore believed that shark by-catch was not a serious problem in the Convention Area and that there was no need to amend CM 32-18.

CURRENT LEVEL OF IUU FISHING

156. The Scientific Committee Chair provided a summary of the spatial and temporal distribution of IUU activity within the Convention Area in recent years (CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/09 Rev. 1). The objective of the analysis was to spatially characterise observed IUU activity, including IUU fishing gear recoveries in the Convention Area. This evidence,

along with surveillance data from France, suggested that IUU detection is concentrated in the Indian Ocean sector at both high and low latitudes (i.e. Divisions 58.4.1, 58.4.2, 58.4.3a, 58.4.3b and 58.4.4, and outside EEZs in Divisions 58.5.1 and 58.5.2, and Subareas 58.6 and 58.7).

157. SCIC noted the advice from the Scientific Committee that using all available data, rather than concentrating on vessel sightings, suggests that observed IUU fishing is more persistent in the northern part of the Indian Ocean and has also occurred in Subarea 48.6 (where there have been no IUU vessel sightings reported to date).

158. Evidence of IUU fishing appears to occur in both open and closed SSRUs, and suggests that in some instances even the presence of licensed vessels in an SSRU may not deter, or result in the reporting of, unidentified vessel activity. The Scientific Committee Chair noted that under CM 10-02, vessels are required to report all other vessels sighted in the Convention Area to their Flag State, and that analysis of this data would assist with analysing the likelihood of detection of vessels operating in the same area.

159. SCIC noted that IUU fishing remains a problem within the Convention Area and impacts on the ability of the Commission to meet its objective, including by causing problems in the development of stock assessments.

160. SCIC noted that the paper submitted by the Secretariat, CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/09 Rev. 1, provides details relevant to SCIC with regards to surveillance activity and the difficulties of estimating catches in the absence of complete surveillance data. In the absence of information of the absolute amount of surveillance, it is not possible to determine if it is a trend in catches or a trend in the amount of effort spent on surveillance activities. However, if the release of all data on surveillance in order to improve estimates of IUU removals has the potential to affect other national efforts using the same surveillance assets, compromises are expected.

161. The Scientific Committee recommended the development of approaches to estimate IUU removals where surveillance-based estimates cannot be effort-corrected and noted that this could include collaboration with COLTO on operational market-related issues.

162. The Scientific Committee Chair advised that SCIC could consider the extent to which CCAMLR receives reports under CM 10-02, Annex 10-02/B, and analyse such reports received in detail, as well as observer, VMS and C2 data, to further clarify the potential proximity of licensed vessels with other vessels during steaming and fishing operations.

163. SCIC considered CCAMLR-XXXII/21 Rev. 1.

164. In relation to its paper, France submitted the following statement:

‘CCAMLR-XXXII/21 summarised French observations and inspections of illegal fishing inside the CCAMLR Area, in the French EEZs at Crozet and Kerguelen, as well as observations and inspections outside the CCAMLR area for the past year. The surveillance system deployed by France in the EEZs, which uses both satellite technology and a maritime component, remained in operation throughout the year. This system enabled observation and inspection to be carried out in international waters of the Convention Area on the vessels *Chang Bai* and *Thunder*, both of which

are included on the CCAMLR IUU Vessel List. In February 2013, the system also made it possible to board and reroute the vessel *Chung Yong 81*, which was observed by the French authorities fishing inside the Crozet EEZ. France indicated that there seemed to be an increase in the number of vessels observed on the outer edges of the continental shelves close to the EEZs and in the likelihood of these vessels making incursions into those areas. France was concerned at the increased presence of a number of vessels, whether IUU-listed or not, in the area around the Crozet EEZ: *Chung Yong 83*, *Chung Yong 81*, *Insung 8* and *Thunder*. IUU activities in this area have mainly focused on BANZARE and Elan Banks (Statistical Division 58.4.3) this season, as well as on Ob and Lena seamounts, and sometimes on the boundaries of the Kerguelen EEZ (Lameyde Ridge), with a resumption of IUU activities targeting the Antarctic toothfish stock.’

165. SCIC thanked France for its efforts to combat IUU fishing in the Convention Area and welcomed its report.

166. Australia reminded SCIC of the cooperative surveillance arrangement between France and Australia.

167. France thanked the Secretariat and Australia for their valuable documents and confirmed that cooperative surveillance operations will continue during the coming year. France highlighted the enforcement of the agreement on cooperation with Australia and thanked all the parties concerned for their support in the fight against IUU activities. France supported the incentive on collective measures on this important issue.

168. The Republic of Korea noted that the French paper, CCAMLR-XXXII/21 Rev. 1, contained a map with a title that referred to IUU fishing, and that Korean-flagged vessels that were not IUU vessels were included in the map. The Republic of Korea requested that the reference to IUU fishing in the title of the map be removed. France agreed to change the title of the map.

169. SCIC considered CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/21, submitted by Australia.

170. Australia reported that the estimate of IUU catch of *Dissostichus eleginoides* in the period from 1 December 2012 to 30 November 2013 in Australia’s EEZ was 0–50 tonnes.

171. SCIC noted Australia’s strategies to combat IUU fishing, including cooperative surveillance and enforcement operations, fostering regional cooperation in the Southeast Asian region, including by the joint targeting of CCAMLR IUU-listed vessels at port, and seeking cooperation from those States whose flagged vessels or nationals have been implicated in IUU fishing.

172. SCIC noted that IUU fishing remains a problem in the Convention Area where eight vessels, often supported by a cargo vessel, appear to be persistently engaged in IUU fishing.

173. ASOC made the following statement to SCIC:

‘ASOC thanked Members and the Secretariat for providing information on IUU fishing and surveillance activities, and noted that they hoped to see more of these activities and information in the future. ASOC noted that more needed to be done to respond to IUU fishing, and urged Members to make use of tools that are already

available, and to undertake new initiatives this year, such as the adoption of trade-related measures and the extension of the use of mandatory IMO numbers to all CCAMLR vessels. Members should also provide additional support to the Secretariat in its outreach to Flag States and States not participating in the CDS. Finally, ASOC noted that it would be excellent news to the international community if CCAMLR Members could report at the next FAO Committee on Fisheries meeting in 2014 that they had become parties to the Port State Measures Agreement, and witness the entry of the Agreement into force.’

174. SCIC thanked ASOC and considered the mandatory submission of IMO numbers as an additional source of information to assist monitoring of fishing vessels in the Convention Area.

IUU VESSEL LISTS

175. SCIC considered CCAMLR-XXXII/28 and noted that two vessels on the NCP-IUU Vessel List were sighted by Members on four occasions inside the Convention Area in 2012/13, and that seven vessels on the NCP-IUU Vessel List were sighted by Members on 11 occasions outside the Convention Area.

176. SCIC noted that only one sighting report was submitted in accordance with CM 10-02 (Annex 10-02/A) and this report was provided by the Japanese-flagged vessel *Shinsei Maru No. 3* in respect of the *Hongshui*.

177. SCIC noted that in accordance with CM 10-07 and the Policy to Enhance Cooperation between CCAMLR and NCPs, the Secretariat wrote to the Flag States of vessels sighted and that no response had been received in respect of this correspondence. The Secretariat also advised that it would welcome advice in relation to the contact details for NCPs in relation to this matter.

178. SCIC noted that no new vessels had been proposed for inclusion on the Draft CP-IUU Vessel List or the NCP-IUU Vessel List for 2013/14, and that no Provisional NCP-IUU Vessel List or CP-IUU Vessel List for 2013/14 has been prepared.

179. SCIC recommended that the 2012/13 NCP-IUU Vessel List be adopted without revision as the Proposed NCP-IUU Vessel List for 2013/14.

180. SCIC examined the information contained in CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/23 Rev. 1 relating to the IUU-listed vessel *Tchaw* for consideration of its possible removal from the NCP-IUU Vessel List.

181. SCIC recalled that in 2012 it had agreed that some information had been provided to support the removal of this vessel from the NCP-IUU Vessel List. In particular, SCIC noted that the information provided regarding the change of ownership was inconclusive and did not demonstrate that the new owner could establish that the previous owner no longer had any legal, financial, or real interest in the vessel, or exercised control over the vessel.

182. SCIC noted that the vessel was stateless and the information had been provided by the company that owned the vessel. SCIC considered it was unable to evaluate this information in

relation to CM 10-07, paragraph 18, as it has not been provided by an NCP. SCIC also noted that the evidence provided regarding paragraph 18(iii) and (iv) was inconclusive or insufficient.

183. Spain reported on the sanctions and penalties applied to the vessel *Tchaw* (CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/31). Spain advised SCIC that the vessel was still at the Port of Vigo and was being inspected periodically by inspectors of the Control and Inspection General Office.

184. The vessel *Tchaw* was subsequently retained on the NCP-IUU Vessel List for 2013/14 and the Secretariat was requested to communicate this to the company reiterating the requirements for removing a vessel from the NCP-IUU Vessel List.

185. SCIC adopted the Proposed NCP-IUU Vessel List for 2013/14 as contained in Appendix III.

186. Chile advised SCIC that in response to the Indonesian inspection as reported by Australia of the IUU-listed vessel *Thunder*, where Chilean nationals were working, it had initiated legal proceedings against these nationals in accordance with the 2011 modification to its general law of fishing and aquaculture which makes it illegal for Chilean nationals to work on IUU-listed vessels. SCIC thanked Chile for its efforts to legally prosecute Chilean nationals which work on board IUU-listed vessels.

187. SCIC considered CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/31, submitted by Spain.

188. Spain reported on the process that is being carried out to update its legislation in the fight against IUU fishing, in line with EU regulations, changing the system of infringements and sanctions. These changes will be approved shortly.

189. Spain reported on actions undertaken against the IUU-listed vessels *Pion*, *Itziar II* and *Thunder*. Spain thanked Australia and Singapore for their assistance in respect of these matters.

190. Spain asked if any legal proceedings had been instituted by other Members with respect to their nationals engaged in vessels included on the NCP-IUU Vessel List, noting Chile's intervention regarding actions it was undertaking in relation to the captain and crew of the *Thunder*.

191. Spain reiterated its commitment to penalise the participation of Spanish nationals in IUU fishing activities.

192. Members thanked Spain for its paper and efforts to investigate, penalise and control its nationals involved in IUU fishing.

193. SCIC considered CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/32, submitted by the Secretariat.

194. SCIC noted that the 1st INTERPOL International Fisheries Enforcement Conference was held in February this year and the INTERPOL Fisheries Crime Working Group was established.

195. SCIC noted that during the conference, INTERPOL launched Project Scale, a global initiative to detect, suppress and combat illegal fishing and fisheries crime and that Project

Scale seeks to raise awareness of illegal fishing and fisheries crimes, coordinate law enforcement operations and analyse information on all types of crimes linked with illegal fishing.

196. Norway advised that it had cooperated with INTERPOL, and as a result, INTERPOL has issued the first Purple Notice for a vessel (the IUU-listed vessel *Snake*) believed to be engaged in illegal fishing activities.

197. Norway noted that the work of INTERPOL was very important in addressing IUU fishing, and that the information provided to CCAMLR in respect of IUU fishing was very valuable, and encouraged Members to continue to provide this information.

ADVICE FROM THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Anomalous catch data

198. The Scientific Committee Chair presented the advice resulting from the WG-FSA report (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, Annex 6, paragraphs 3.9 and 3.10) on anomalous catch data which proposed two hypotheses, which may account for the anomalous pattern in observed catch data provided from three Insung Corporation vessels fishing in Divisions 58.4.1 and 58.4.2 and Subarea 48.6 in 2009–2011, including the results of a Korean Government workshop held in Busan, Republic of Korea (SC-CAMLR-XXXII, Annex 4, paragraphs 4.17 to 4.24).

199. The Scientific Committee Chair advised that Members had been requested to consider ways to evaluate hypotheses or propose alternative hypotheses to help understand the patterns of catch and effort reported. From this request an evaluation of two additional hypotheses regarding how to explain the anomalous pattern in observed CPUE data was presented to WG-FSA: ‘area misreporting’ and ‘catch misreporting’.

200. The Scientific Committee Chair reported that some Members agreed that the modelling could be used to provide alternate catch histories as sensitivity in stock assessments where data are judged to be unsuitable for scientific analysis. An extreme value analysis (a statistical modelling approach that examines the likelihood of rare events) of the anomalous CPUE patterns by vessels in Subarea 48, indicated that the probability of these high CPUE values arising by chance was <0.01%.

201. The Scientific Committee Chair reported that some Members considered that the combination of factors made it unlikely that all of the catch rates observed occurred by chance encounter with areas of high fish density. These factors include:

- (i) rapid changes in catch rates corresponding to the vessels’ passage between areas with different catch limits
- (ii) the temporal and spatial sequence of high catch rates always preceded by low catch rates
- (iii) the fact that all vessels showing such patterns were from the same company
- (iv) that the unlikely pattern has occurred three times.

202. The Scientific Committee Chair reported other Members proposed that this analysis did not include important factors that influence CPUE fluctuations such as population density of fish, sea-ice conditions especially in Divisions 58.4.1 and 58.4.2 and Subarea 48.6, development of fishing gears, and captains' and crews' skills.

203. The Scientific Committee Chair advised that some Members had stated that few vessels were able to operate in that period due to harsh sea conditions and that sufficient data were thus unavailable for comparison of CPUE patterns between vessels. Reanalysed catch data, therefore, could not fully reflect the population density in each SSRU. Furthermore, similar CPUE patterns appeared in Subarea 88.1 as well.

204. Spain noted that, from 2004/05, the experience of one Spanish vessel in the area is that the catch rates obtained were not greater than 0.5 kg/hook.

205. The Scientific Committee Chair had recommended that examination of the correspondence between VMS data and reported fishing locations for the vessels in question would be useful in evaluating the patterns reported in this regard, and that this should be undertaken by the Secretariat for further review by the Scientific Committee and/or by SCIC. SCIC also requested this information.

206. The Republic of Korea considered that it was not appropriate for SCIC to consider the issue of anomalous CPUE.

207. Some Members had supported the Republic of Korea's assertion that it is not appropriate for SCIC to consider the issue of anomalous catch without having received a definitive conclusion and consensus from the Scientific Committee.

208. Some Members considered that, through its terms of reference, SCIC had a clear mandate to examine, not only compliance, but the implementation of conservation measures and that erroneous catch reporting undermines principles of fisheries management and that SCIC has an obligation to consider the matter seriously.

209. Some Members, reflecting the advice from the Scientific Committee Chair that the Committee concluded that the catch data reported by the vessels *Insung No. 2*, *Insung No. 7* and *Insung No. 22* fishing in Divisions 58.4.1 and 58.4.2 and Subarea 48.6 were statistically implausible and that the data not be used in stock assessment for CCAMLR, expressed their concerns that there appeared to be a serious question of non-compliance which required further action.

210. In response to the request by some Members for a domestic investigation into the matter, the Republic of Korea stated there is no hard evidence of non-compliance as stated by some Members, but committed to conducting a thorough investigation and would submit the resulting report 30 days in advance of WG-SAM-14.

211. The Republic of Korea's commitment to undertake a Flag State investigation into the matter and take action, as appropriate, was welcomed, but it was also suggested the issue should be discussed further in the Commission when the question of notifications for this season was discussed.

212. More generally, SCIC noted that the Scientific Committee had suggested that it undertake to examine VMS and C2 data to further clarify the potential proximity of licensed vessels with other vessels during steaming and fishing operations.

Conservation Measure 41-02

213. SCIC noted that the Scientific Committee was concerned at the low tag-overlap statistic (43%) achieved by the Ukrainian vessel *Simeiz* in the Ross Sea fishery in 2012/13 and that the Scientific Committee had asked SCIC to consider this matter.

214. The Scientific Committee advised that tagging performance is very important for research in data-poor areas and expressed its concern regarding the research fishing proposed by Ukraine to be undertaken by the vessel *Simeiz* in Subarea 48.2 in 2013/14.

DURATION OF THE MEETING

215. SCIC agreed that the new meeting format which only provided 2–3 days for the meeting of the Committee was insufficient to consider and advise the Commission on implementation and compliance matters. In addition, the Commission was directing a growing number of new issues to SCIC, and SCIC was unable to complete all of its work during this meeting.

216. SCIC urged the Commission to consider allocating more time to SCIC in 2014.

**TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR AN INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF
CCAMLR'S CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME (CDS)
FOR *DISSOSTICHUS* SPP.**

BACKGROUND

1. CCAMLR's CDS was implemented in May 2000 in accordance with Conservation Measure (CM) 10-05. The objectives of the CDS are to distinguish between legal and IUU *Dissostichus* spp. by identifying the origins of toothfish entering the markets of Contracting Parties, therefore preventing trade of IUU product. These objectives are further elaborated in the preamble to CM 10-05.
2. In June 2004, an electronic CDS (e-CDS) application was piloted. At CCAMLR-XXVIII, CM 10-05 was amended to reflect that CCAMLR had implemented an e-CDS in 2010. CDS participants currently include 29 Contracting Parties and one non-Contracting Party (NCP)¹.
3. Enhancements to the CDS have been implemented at regular intervals, and include updates to CM 10-05 and the e-CDS, including updates based on recommendations from the Performance Review Panel. No substantive review has been undertaken since the implementation of the CDS in 2000.

OBJECTIVES

4. To undertake an independent review of CCAMLR's CDS:
 - (i) Describe the current CDS, including the e-CDS and related processes:
 - (a) provide a brief overview of the existing CDS, including its objectives, procedures and processes associated with the operation and implementation of the e-CDS.
 - (ii) Identify weaknesses in CCAMLR's CDS (current or potential):
 - (a) evaluate performance of the current CDS relative to its objectives and current compliance priorities of CCAMLR. Assess if the CDS is meeting these objectives and priorities in an efficient and effective manner.
 - (iii) Identify and assess opportunities to strengthen CCAMLR's CDS, including possible recommendations for, inter alia:
 - (a) updated objectives for the CDS, if necessary, to reflect current compliance priorities

¹ NCPs cooperating with CCAMLR by participating in the CDS. The Seychelles is currently the only NCP cooperating with CCAMLR in this respect.

- (b) strengthening the integration between key systems such as, catch and effort reporting, the vessel database and the VMS in line with the independent review of CCAMLR's data management systems (CCAMLR-XXX/05)
- (c) other new or improved uses of technology applications and procedures, including suggesting user requirements as appropriate
- (d) improving NCP participation in the CDS
- (e) other actions the Commission could take to implement the CDS more efficiently and effectively
- (f) proposed changes that may be required to CM 10-05 to implement any recommendations of the Review Panel.

In conducting this review, the Review Panel will be supported by the Secretariat. In particular, the Secretariat will provide technical advice and engage all relevant stakeholders to seek information and input on the implementation and operation of the CDS, and provide this information to the Review Panel.

REVIEW PANEL

5. The Review Panel will be composed of the following persons:

- (i) an internationally recognised person with experience in the coordination, implementation and/or evaluation of catch documentation schemes but not directly involved with CCAMLR's CDS
- (ii) an expert from a CCAMLR Member with experience in implementing the CDS
- (iii) the Chair of SCIC
- (iv) two experienced CCAMLR CDS Contact Officers, including at least one experienced in processing imports and one experienced in processing exports
- (v) a representative of industry experienced in *Dissostichus* spp. trade.

6. With the exception of the Chair of SCIC, the Review Panel will be elected through a process of nomination and appointment. Members will be invited to nominate candidates to fill a particular role on the Review Panel. These nominations will be circulated to all Members and Members will be invited to vote on the nominated candidates for appointment to a role on the Review Panel. Participation as a member of the panel will be on the basis that no fees or honoraria will be payable.

7. The Review Panel will meet in Hobart for a period of up to five days unless a more cost-effective location is identified at a date convenient to all panel members. Economy class travel and subsistence costs will be available to panel members, if required, to support their participation.

8. The Report of the Review Panel will be distributed to Members 60 days in advance of CCAMLR-XXXIII where its recommendations and advice will be considered.

CCAMLR Compliance Evaluation Procedure (CCEP) Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report 2012/13.

CM 10-02 Member	Vessel	Secretariat summary*	Member response	SCIC comments
Australia	<i>Isla Iden</i>	Details of the implementation of the tamper-proof requirements for VMS units were not provided in the licence notification for this vessel as required by CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi).	An administrative error was made in the licence notification for this vessel. All Australian-flagged vessels licensed to operate in the CAMLR Convention Area are fitted with a type-approved Automatic Location Communicator (ALC) approved under Regulation 9D of the Fisheries Management Regulations 1992. The satellite monitoring device is located in a sealed unit which is tamper evident. Updated licence notifications were submitted to the CCAMLR Secretariat on 30 August 2013.	Partially compliant. SCIC identified non-compliance of a technical or minor nature, noting that the Secretariat is in the process of developing an online licence notification facility.
Chile	<i>Antarctic Bay</i>	Details of the implementation of the tamper-proof requirements for VMS units were not provided in the licence notification for this vessel as required by CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi).	All VMS units installed in Chilean-flagged vessels have two seals: one of the Chilean Navy and the other of the National Fisheries Service. The Chilean regulations establish high sanctions to anyone who attempts to tamper the units.	Partially compliant. SCIC identified non-compliance of a technical or minor nature, noting that the Secretariat is in the process of developing an online licence notification facility.
	<i>Betanzos</i>	Details of the implementation of the tamper-proof requirements for VMS units were not provided in the licence notification for this vessel as required by CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi).	All VMS units installed in Chilean-flagged vessels have two seals: one of the Chilean Navy and the other of the National Fisheries Service. The Chilean regulations establish high sanctions to anyone who attempts to tamper the units.	Partially compliant. SCIC identified non-compliance of a technical or minor nature, noting that the Secretariat is in the process of developing an online licence notification facility.

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CCEP Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report 2012/13 (continued)

CM 10-02 Member	Vessel	Secretariat summary*	Member response	SCIC comments
Korea, Republic of	<i>Adventure</i>	Details of the implementation of the tamper-proof requirements for VMS units were not provided in the licence notification for this vessel as required by CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi).	Korea acknowledged the omission occurred while it was submitting the notifications for participation in exploratory fisheries. It has strengthened its internal measure of supplement to prevent such omissions and will provide the omitted information to Secretariat.	Partially compliant. SCIC identified non-compliance of a technical or minor nature, noting that the Secretariat is in the process of developing an online licence notification facility.
	<i>Hong Jin No. 701</i>	Details of the implementation of the tamper-proof requirements for VMS units were not provided in the licence notification for this vessel as required by CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi).	Korea acknowledged the omission occurred while it was submitting the notifications for participation in exploratory fisheries. It has strengthened its internal measure of supplement to prevent such omissions and will provide the omitted information to Secretariat.	Partially compliant. SCIC identified non-compliance of a technical or minor nature, noting that the Secretariat is in the process of developing an online licence notification facility.
	<i>Hong Jin No. 707</i>	Details of the implementation of the tamper-proof requirements for VMS units were not provided in the licence notification for this vessel as required by CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi).	Korea acknowledged the omission occurred while it was submitting the notifications for participation in exploratory fisheries. It has strengthened its internal measure of supplement to prevent such omissions and will provide the omitted information to Secretariat.	Partially compliant. SCIC identified non-compliance of a technical or minor nature, noting that the Secretariat is in the process of developing an online licence notification facility.
	<i>Insung No. 3</i>	Details of the implementation of the tamper-proof requirements for VMS units were not provided in the licence notification for this vessel as required by CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi).	Korea acknowledged the omission occurred while it was submitting the notifications for participation in exploratory fisheries. It has strengthened its internal measure of supplement to prevent such omissions and will provide the omitted information to Secretariat.	Partially compliant. SCIC identified non-compliance of a technical or minor nature, noting that the Secretariat is in the process of developing an online licence notification facility.

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CCEP Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report 2012/13 (continued)

CM 10-02 Member	Vessel	Secretariat summary*	Member response	SCIC comments
	<i>Insung No. 5</i>	Details of the implementation of the tamper-proof requirements for VMS units were not provided in the licence notification for this vessel as required by CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi).	Korea acknowledged the omission occurred while it was submitting the notifications for participation in exploratory fisheries. It has strengthened its internal measure of supplement to prevent such omissions and will provide the omitted information to Secretariat.	Partially compliant. SCIC identified non-compliance of a technical or minor nature, noting that the Secretariat is in the process of developing an online licence notification facility.
	<i>Kwang Ja Ho</i>	Details of the implementation of the tamper-proof requirements for VMS units were not provided in the licence notification for this vessel as required by CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi).	Korea acknowledged the omission occurred while it was submitting the notifications for participation in exploratory fisheries. It has strengthened its internal measure of supplement to prevent such omissions and will provide the omitted information to Secretariat.	Partially compliant. SCIC identified non-compliance of a technical or minor nature, noting that the Secretariat is in the process of developing an online licence notification facility.
Russia	<i>Yantar 35</i>	Details of the implementation of the tamper-proof requirements for VMS units were not provided in the licence notification for this vessel as required by CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi).	No breach of contents, equipment integrity or interference with printed-circuit board was detected. The equipment has been sealed. VMS data are received and encoded automatically using software installed by the Russian National Fishery Monitoring Centre, which makes manual data entry impossible.	Partially compliant. SCIC identified non-compliance of a technical or minor nature, noting that the Secretariat is in the process of developing an online licence notification facility.
	<i>Yantar 31</i>	Details of the implementation of the tamper-proof requirements for VMS units were not provided in the licence notification for this vessel as required by CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi).	No breach of contents, equipment integrity or interference with printed-circuit board was detected. The equipment has been sealed. VMS data are received and encoded automatically using software installed by the Russian National Fishery Monitoring Centre, which makes manual data entry impossible.	Partially compliant. SCIC identified non-compliance of a technical or minor nature, noting that the Secretariat is in the process of developing an online licence notification facility.

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CCEP Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report 2012/13 (continued)

CM 10-02 Member	Vessel	Secretariat summary*	Member response	SCIC comments
South Africa	<i>El Shaddai</i>	Details of the implementation of the tamper-proof requirements for VMS units were not provided in the licence notification for this vessel as required by CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi).	The vessel's VMS is registered with the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries branch Fisheries Management (South Africa's fisheries authority); data confidentiality will be assured and will be continually monitored within the CAMLR Convention Area.	Partially compliant. SCIC identified non-compliance of a technical or minor nature, noting that the Secretariat is in the process of developing an online licence notification facility.
	<i>Koryo Maru No. 11</i>	Details of the implementation of the tamper-proof requirements for VMS units were not provided in the licence notification for this vessel as required by CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi).	Registered with the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries branch Fisheries Management (South Africa's fisheries authority).	Partially compliant. SCIC identified non-compliance of a technical or minor nature, noting that the Secretariat is in the process of developing an online licence notification facility.
Spain	<i>Tronio</i>	Details of the implementation of the tamper-proof requirements for VMS units were not provided in the licence notification for this vessel as required by CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi).	The VMS unit installed on board the <i>Tronio</i> , as well as all other Spanish vessel-monitoring equipment, complies with CCAMLR requirements to render them tamper-proof and prevent fraud, through the following measures: - Spanish monitoring units are type-certified by the Institute of Aerospace Engineering after being submitted for the appropriate technical and functional tests. - Its electronic components are placed inside a strong sealed casing that prevents opening and extracting the unit from the vessel.	Partially compliant. SCIC identified non-compliance of a technical or minor nature, noting that the Secretariat is in the process of developing an online licence notification facility.

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CCEP Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report 2012/13 (continued)

CM 10-02 Member	Vessel	Secretariat summary*	Member response	SCIC comments
UK	<i>Sil</i>	Details of the implementation of the tamper-proof requirements for VMS units were not provided in the licence notification for this vessel as required by CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi).	<p>- It has no internal or external connections through which false position coordinates may be inserted.</p> <p>- The unit emits specific alerts to the Fisheries Monitoring Centre when the antenna is blocked, when power cuts occur or when it is turned off.</p> <p>In the last 12 months, the vessel's VMS has been functioning normally, transmitting data to the Spanish Fisheries Monitoring Centre with the established frequency, and these data were retransmitted in real time to CCAMLR's Fisheries Monitoring Centre whilst the vessel was inside the Convention Area.</p> <p>The vessel is fitted with an ArgoNet VMS device. The ArgoNet VMS device on board is secured in a single housing with no possibility of separating the GPS receiver from the transmitter. The single housing that surrounds the ArgoNet VMS device is protected by an adhesive seal. In addition, these vessels are fitted with an Inmarsat-C device, which is monitored domestically. The Inmarsat-C devices are contained within sealed plastic cases and are tamper-proof.</p>	<p>Partially compliant.</p> <p>SCIC identified non-compliance of a technical or minor nature, noting that the Secretariat is in the process of developing an online licence notification facility.</p>

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CCEP Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report 2012/13 (continued)

CM 10-02 Member	Vessel	Secretariat summary*	Member response	SCIC comments
	<i>Tronio</i>	Details of the implementation of the tamper-proof requirements for VMS units were not provided in the licence notification for this vessel as required by CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi).	The <i>Tronio</i> uses the VMS system SATLINK ELB 2000; this is a stand-alone, self-contained Sat-C terminal used solely for the purpose of position reporting, in a sealed plastic case.	Partially compliant. SCIC identified non-compliance of a technical or minor nature, noting that the Secretariat is in the process of developing an online licence notification facility.
	<i>Argos Froyanes</i>	Details of the implementation of the tamper-proof requirements for VMS units were not provided in the licence notification for this vessel as required by CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi).	The vessel is fitted with an ArgoNet VMS device. The ArgoNet VMS device on board is secured in a single housing with no possibility of separating the GPS receiver from the transmitter. The single housing that surrounds the ArgoNet VMS device is protected by an adhesive seal.	Partially compliant. SCIC identified non-compliance of a technical or minor nature, noting that the Secretariat is in the process of developing an online licence notification facility.
	<i>Argos Georgia</i>	Details of the implementation of the tamper-proof requirements for VMS units were not provided in the licence notification for this vessel as required by CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi).	The vessel is fitted with an ArgoNet VMS device. The ArgoNet VMS device on board is secured in a single housing with no possibility of separating the GPS receiver from the transmitter. The single housing that surrounds the ArgoNet VMS device is protected by an adhesive seal.	Partially compliant. SCIC identified non-compliance of a technical or minor nature, noting that the Secretariat is in the process of developing an online licence notification facility.

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CCEP Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report 2012/13 (continued)

CM 10-02 Member	Vessel	Secretariat summary*	Member response	SCIC comments
	<i>New Polar</i>	Details of the implementation of the tamper-proof requirements for VMS units were not provided in the licence notification for this vessel as required by CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi).	The vessel is fitted with an ArgoNet VMS device. The ArgoNet VMS device on board is secured in a single housing with no possibility of separating the GPS receiver from the transmitter. The single housing that surrounds the ArgoNet VMS device is protected by an adhesive seal. In addition, these vessels are fitted with an Inmarsat-C device, which is monitored domestically. The Inmarsat-C devices are contained within sealed plastic cases and are tamper-proof.	Partially compliant. SCIC identified non-compliance of a technical or minor nature, noting that the Secretariat is in the process of developing an online licence notification facility.

CM 10-03 Member	Vessel	Secretariat summary*	Member response	SCIC comments
Chile		Five vessels were reported through the CDS to have landed <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. at ports in Chile. Two inspection reports in respect of these landings were received.	All remaining inspection reports were sent to the CCAMLR Secretariat. Regarding the port inspection procedures described in CM 10-03 and CCAMLR-XXXII/BG/28 Rev. 1, Chile can report that, to date, four boats entered Chilean ports on five occasions. According to CM 10-03, those vessels that were operating in the Convention Area were inspected: <i>Kostar</i> (Korea), <i>Sunstar</i> (Korea) and <i>Simeiz</i> (Ukraine).	Partially compliant. No additional action required.

(continued)

CCEP Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report 2012/13 (continued)

CM 10-03 Member	Vessel	Secretariat summary*	Member response	SCIC comments
			<p>The other boats that entered Chilean ports carrying <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. and had operated outside the Convention Area were inspected according to national inspection procedures and the procedures outlined in CM 10-03. This occurred due to a mis-interpretation by Chile of the requirements. This was clarified during the meeting of SCIC.</p> <p>Also Chile noted that at present there are three inspection procedures and formats applied in Chile, which have been established for different fishing requirements.</p> <p>First, is the national procedure which is applied based on the National Standards which have set port access since 2009.</p> <p>Then there is the procedure and reports generated under CCAMLR.</p> <p>Finally, the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to be applied, Part 1, since 2012. This agreement was signed and ratified into Chilean law that same year.</p>	
South Africa		Seven vessels were reported through the CDS to have landed <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. at ports in South Africa.	The inspection reports for the <i>El Shaddai</i> and other landings have been received by the Department and forwarded to the Secretariat on 3 September 2013.	Partially compliant. No additional action required.

(continued)

CCEP Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report 2012/13 (continued)

CM 10-03 Member	Vessel	Secretariat summary*		Member response	SCIC comments	
		Summary of landings:		No landings of marine species other than <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. harvested in the Convention Area were reported in South African ports for this reporting period.		
		Vessel	Flag	Landing date	Fishing area(s)	
		<i>Shinsei Maru No. 3</i>	Japan	11-Jan-13	48.6	<p>All the port inspections of fishing vessels carrying Antarctic marine living resources were conducted within 48 hours of port entry. However, the reports were not submitted to the Secretariat within 30 days of the port inspections as required by the conservation measure.</p> <p>Subsequently, the reports were received and forwarded to the Secretariat on 3 September 2013. After submission of the reports to the Secretariat a meeting was held with the office responsible for the inspections, and a system has been implemented to ensure that this does not happen again.</p>
		<i>Insung No. 8</i>	Korea	22-Jan-13	51	
		<i>Koryo Maru No. 11</i>	South Africa	25-Mar-13	48.6	
		<i>Insung No. 8</i>	Korea	25-Mar-13	51	
		<i>Shinsei Maru No. 3</i>	Japan	8-Apr-13	58.4.2, 48.6	
		<i>El Shaddai</i>	South Africa	24-Apr-13	58.7 EEZ	
		<i>Shinsei Maru No. 3</i>	Japan	29-Jun-13	58.4.4, 51, 58.4.3a	
		No inspection report was received in respect of the landing of the <i>El Shaddai</i> as Contracting Parties may elect not to submit to the Secretariat reports of inspections of their vessels if they determine that all fishing activity occurred in waters under their jurisdiction (CM 10-03, paragraph 8, footnote 7).				

(continued)

CCEP Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report 2012/13 (continued)

CM 10-03 Member	Vessel	Secretariat summary*	Member response	SCIC comments
		<p>No inspection reports in respect of the other landings have been received as required by CM 10-03, paragraph 1.</p> <p>No reports of landings of marine species other than <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. harvested in the Convention Area have been received in respect of ports in South Africa.</p>		
CM 10-04 Member	Vessel	Secretariat summary*	Member response	SCIC comments
Korea, Republic of	<i>Kostar</i>	<p>The vessel was inspected in Punta Arenas on 20 February 2013 by Chile.</p> <p>Chile reported that the vessel's VMS unit was not tamper-proof and did not have an official seal as required by CM 10-04, paragraph 2.</p> <p>Complete details were provided under CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi), in relation to the implementation of CM 10-04, paragraph 2 (www.ccamlr.org/en/node/77073).</p>	<p>No information was received from the Chilean Government in respect of the inspection for <i>Kostar</i>. Korea has investigated this vessel and the vessel Master confirmed that he did not sign the report nor was he requested to.</p> <p>In accordance with CM 10-03, Annex 10-03/A, the Master's signature is mandatory. Furthermore, the VMS unit for this vessel was originally sealed since its production. Korea will provide the supplement proof (i.e. photos) regarding this matter to the Secretariat.</p>	<p>Compliant</p> <p>Additional information required by SCIC in the form of reviewing CM 10-04.</p>

(continued)

CCEP Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report 2012/13 (continued)

CM 10-04 Member	Vessel	Secretariat summary*	Member response	SCIC comments
<i>Hong Jin No. 701</i>	<p>The vessel was inspected at sea in Subarea 88.1 on 1 December 2012 by New Zealand (www.ccamlr.org/node/74302).</p> <p>New Zealand reported that the vessel's VMS unit was not tamper-proof and did not have an official seal as required by CM 10-04, paragraph 2.</p> <p>No details were provided under CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi) in relation to the implementation of CM 10-04, paragraph 2.</p>	<p>INMARSAT-C(ID:444075510) identified by the inspector was an old VMS unit used previously for this vessel, as well as the wrong target of this inspection. Currently, INMARSAT-C is only performing as a data receiving device with a Telex function (email).</p> <p>Since this unit is not utilised as VMS, the inspection is not applicable.</p> <p>The vessel is equipped with two VMS facilities (INMARSAT-C and MAR-GE V2) on board and the VMS functioning is operating through the MAR-GE V2(ID:73993).</p> <p>The MAR-GE V2 is noted by the Secretariat.</p> <p>To prevent such confusion, the vessel eliminated old VMS (INMARSAT-C) after the inspection.</p> <p>The tamper-proof issue raised by the New Zealand inspector was mainly due to the language problems and confusion occurred from two VMS units.</p> <p>Korea has investigated this issue and the summary report has been submitted to the Secretariat on 18 February 2013. The information is available at www.ccamlr.org/node/74302.</p>	<p>Compliant</p> <p>Additional information required by SCIC in the form of reviewing CM 10-04.</p>	

(continued)

CCEP Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report 2012/13 (continued)

CM 10-04 Member	Vessel	Secretariat summary*	Member response	SCIC comments
	<i>Sunstar</i>	<p>The vessel was inspected in Punta Arenas on 20 February 2013 by Chile.</p> <p>Chile reported that the vessel's VMS unit was not tamper-proof and did not have an official seal as required by CM 10-04, paragraph 2.</p> <p>Complete details were provided under CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi) in relation to the implementation of CM 10-04, paragraph 2 (www.ccamlr.org/en/node/76585).</p>	<p>No information was received from Chilean Government in respect of the inspection for <i>Kostar</i>. Korea has investigated this vessel and the vessel Master confirmed that he did not sign the report nor was he requested to.</p> <p>In accordance with CM 10-03, Annex 10-03/A, the Master's signature is mandatory. Furthermore, the VMS unit for this vessel was originally sealed since its production. Korea will provide the supplement proof (i.e. photos) regarding this matter to the Secretariat.</p>	<p>Compliant</p> <p>Additional information required by SCIC in the form of reviewing CM 10-04.</p>
	<i>Hong Jin No. 707</i>	<p>The vessel was inspected at sea in Subarea 88.1 on 1 December 2012 by New Zealand (www.ccamlr.org/node/74302).</p> <p>New Zealand reported that the vessel's VMS unit was not tamper-proof and did not have an official seal as required by CM 10-04, paragraph 2.</p>	<p>The device identified by the inspector for not being officially sealed was a junction box.</p> <p>The box prevents the power supply of the satellite monitoring device from being interrupted as required in CM 10-04, paragraph 5(iii). The Master of the <i>Hong Jin No. 707</i> was fully complying with this paragraph as well.</p>	<p>Compliant</p> <p>Additional information required by SCIC in the form of reviewing CM 10-04.</p>

(continued)

CCEP Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report 2012/13 (continued)

CM 10-04 Member	Vessel	Secretariat summary*	Member response	SCIC comments
		<p>No details were provided under CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi) in relation to the implementation of CM 10-04, paragraph 2.</p>	<p>The CM does not require a power supply device to be officially sealed. If such protection is needed on a power supply device, electric generators and fuse boxes in the engine room and the steering room would also have to be protected as well. If that is the case, it may affect the safety of the vessel since power cannot be resupplied immediately to all devices on board in case they are shut off due to an overload.</p> <p>Korea has communicated with New Zealand in respect of this matter, and the result of the investigation has been submitted on 18 February 2013. The information is available at www.ccamlr.org/node/74302.</p>	<p>Compliant</p> <p>Additional information required by SCIC in the form of reviewing CM 10-04.</p>
<i>Hong Jin No. 707</i>	<p>The vessel was inspected at sea in Subarea 88.1 on 7 December 2012 by New Zealand (www.ccamlr.org/node/74302).</p> <p>The vessel's VMS unit was reported by New Zealand to not be tamper-proof and had no official seal as required by CM 10-04, paragraph 2.</p> <p>No details were provided under CM 10-02, paragraph 3(xi) in relation to the implementation of CM 10-04, paragraph 2.</p>	<p>Korea has investigated this issue and the summary report has been submitted to the Secretariat on 18 February 2013. The information is available at www.ccamlr.org/node/74302.</p>	<p>Compliant</p> <p>Additional information required by SCIC in the form of reviewing CM 10-04.</p>	

(continued)

CCEP Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report 2012/13 (continued)

CM 10-09 Member	Vessel	Secretariat summary*	Member response	SCIC comments
China, People's Republic of	<i>Kai Xin</i>	<p>The vessel was reported to have transhipped krill in Subarea 48.1 on 11 March 2013 by a transhipment notification that was received on 11 March 2013.</p> <p>The transhipment notification was not provided 72 hours in advance of the transhipment occurring as required by CM 10-09, paragraph 2.</p>	<p>The late notification of transhipment in the four cases mentioned here is the result of unexpected factors at sea, such as weather condition, the availability of transportation vessels, or, in some cases, the transhipment were made right after the weekend. China has required the relevant companies to conduct transhipments in strict compliance with the notification requirement of CM 10-09.</p>	<p>Partially compliant.</p> <p>No additional action required.</p>
	<i>Kai Xin</i>	<p>The vessel was reported to have transhipped krill in Subarea 48.1 on 4 April 2013 by a transhipment notification that was received on 4 April 2013.</p> <p>The transhipment notification was not provided 72 hours in advance of the transhipment occurring as required by CM 10-09, paragraph 2.</p>		
	<i>Fu Rong Hai</i>	<p>The vessel was reported to have transhipped krill in Subarea 48.1 on 8 May 2013 by a transhipment notification that was received on 8 May 2013.</p> <p>The transhipment notification was not provided 72 hours in advance of the transhipment occurring as required by CM 10-09, paragraph 2.</p>		

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CCEP Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report 2012/13 (continued)

CM 10-09 Member	Vessel	Secretariat summary*	Member response	SCIC comments
	<i>Fu Rong Hai</i>	<p>The vessel was reported to have transhipped krill in Subarea 48.1 on 31 May 2013 by a transhipment notification that was received on 30 May 2013.</p> <p>The transhipment notification was not provided 72 hours in advance of the transhipment occurring as required by CM 10-09, paragraph 2.</p>	<p>The late notification of transhipment in the four cases mentioned here is the result of unexpected factors at sea, such as weather condition, the availability of transportation vessels, or, in some cases, the transhipments were made right after the weekend. China has required the relevant companies to conduct transhipments in strict compliance with the notification requirement of CM 10-09.</p>	<p>Partially compliant.</p> <p>No additional action required.</p>
CM 26-01 Member	Vessel	Secretariat summary*	Member response	SCIC comments
Australia	<i>Austral Leader II</i>	<p>Observer data was received for one cruise under the Scheme of International Scientific Observation for pot fishing in Division 58.5.2 between 14 December 2012 and 14 February 2013 by an Australian observer.</p>	<p>The Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) undertook an investigation into this alleged breach of CM 26-01, paragraph 1. The investigation concluded that the vessel did not breach CM 26-01; rather, it was a typographical error in the observer report in relation to a checkbox.</p>	<p>Compliant</p> <p>No action required.</p>

(continued)

CCEP Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report 2012/13 (continued)

CM 26-01 Member	Vessel	Secretariat summary*	Member response	SCIC comments
Korea, Republic of	<i>Hong Jin No. 701</i>	<p>The observer reported that the vessel used plastic packaging bands to secure bait boxes contrary to the requirements of CM 26-01, paragraph 1.</p> <p>The vessel was inspected at sea in Subarea 88.1 on 1 December 2012 by New Zealand (www.ccamlr.org/node/74302).</p> <p>New Zealand reported that packaging bands were not cut into 30 cm lengths as required by CM 26-01, paragraph 3. The bands were observed in bags exposed on deck and were in excess of 1 m whereby some formed an unbroken circle.</p>	<p>The error was identified following the initial receipt of the observer report by AFMA and discussed with the observer during the formal observer debrief on 18 February 2013. The observer confirmed that no plastic packaging bands were used by the vessel to secure bait boxes. However, the observer report was not amended to reflect the correction. Subsequent enquiries with the bait supplier, including analysis of shipment tracking documentation from the fishing company, support the conclusion that it was a typographical error and that plastic packaging bands were not in fact used on the vessel.</p> <p>Australia will continue to implement quality control processes to ensure observer reports are checked before submission to CCAMLR.</p> <p>It was identified that the <i>Hong Jin No. 701</i> violated CM 26-01. The crew put the packaging band into a sack and placed it next to an incinerator for burning. It has been known to happen unintentionally. Hong Jin Industry strengthened its education on CM 26-01 and discharged a Captain in relation to this matter. The Korean government will also take domestic measures after discussion. Korea submitted the result of the investigation on 18 February 2013 and registered it on www.ccamlr.org/node/74302 for reference.</p>	<p>Partially compliant</p> <p>No further action required.</p>

(continued)

CCEP Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report 2012/13 (continued)

CM 26-01 Member	Vessel	Secretariat summary*	Member response	SCIC comments
Ukraine	<i>Simeiz</i>	<p>Observer data was received for one cruise under the Scheme of International Scientific Observation for longline fishing in Subareas 88.1 and 88.2 between 8 November 2012 and 12 February 2013 by a Russian observer.</p> <p>The observer reported that the vessel used plastic packaging bands to secure bait boxes contrary to the requirements of CM 26-01, paragraph 1.</p>	<p>Before entering the Convention Area, all were removed, milled and burned. This was stated in the report of the international scientific observer.</p>	<p>Compliant</p> <p>No action required.</p>
Norway	<i>Seljevaer</i>	<p>Observer data was received for one cruise under the Scheme of International Scientific Observation for longline fishing in Subareas 88.1 and 88.2 between 20 November 2012 and 20 February 2013 by a South African observer.</p> <p>The observer reported that the vessel used plastic packaging bands to secure bait boxes contrary to the requirements of CM 26-01, paragraph 1.</p>	<p>All relevant CCAMLR requirements are made legally binding for Norwegian vessels through national laws and regulations and annual licences for each vessel participating in CCAMLR fisheries.</p> <p>Based on the information in the observer report, the Directorate of Fisheries has issued a warning to the vessel.</p> <p>The owner of the vessel has assured the Directorate of Fisheries that the vessel will not leave port with such plastic packaging bands on board, and Norwegian authorities expect full compliance with this conservation measure in the future.</p>	<p>Non-compliant</p> <p>No further action required.</p>

(continued)

CCEP Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report 2012/13 (continued)

CM 26-01 Member	Vessel	Secretariat summary*	Member response	SCIC comments
United Kingdom	<i>Argos Froyanes</i>	<p>The vessel was inspected at sea in Subarea 88.1 on 4 December 2012 by New Zealand (www.ccamlr.org/node/74302).</p> <p>New Zealand reported that the vessel partially discharged offal contrary to CM 26-01, paragraph 1.</p> <p>It was reported that after the issue of the discharge was relayed to the vessel Captain, engineers were tasked immediately to rectify the situation which involved welding an additional plate next to the scupper to prevent further discharge from taking place.</p>	<p>In response to the inspection of the <i>Argos Froyanes</i> by New Zealand on 4 December, the UK can confirm that, as noted in the inspection report of 4 December 2012, action to prevent discharge of offal from the vessel has been taken. After it was noted that offal was being discharged from the vessel, engineers on board immediately made the necessary modifications required, i.e. the installation of additional straining plates. Photographs of the new modifications welded into place were provided directly to the New Zealand inspection team. The UK has subsequently ensured that the crew of the <i>Argos Froyanes</i> fully understand the requirement to prevent the discharge of offal and they have confirmed that the appropriate straining plates remain in place on the vessel.</p>	<p>Non-compliant</p> <p>No further action required.</p>

CM 41-01 Member	Vessel	Secretariat summary*	Member response	SCIC comments
Ukraine	<i>Simeiz</i>	<p>Vessels catching more than 10 tonnes of <i>Dissostichus</i> spp. in exploratory fisheries are required to achieve a minimum tag-overlap statistic of 60%. The vessel did not achieve the required tag overlap statistic of 60% as required by CM 41-01, paragraph 2(ii).</p>	<p>Tag overlap 43% for Subarea 88.1 was caused by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relatively low catches caused an insufficient quantity of the large-sized species in good condition, able to survive after release; 	<p>Non-compliant</p> <p>No further action required.</p>

(continued)

CCEP Provisional CCAMLR Compliance Report 2012/13 (continued)

CM 41-01 Member	Vessel	Secretariat summary*			Member response	SCIC comments
		Tag overlap statistic by vessel(s):				
		Vessel	Species	Subarea	Overlap (%)	
		<i>Simeiz</i>	TOA	88.1	43	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All fish of the size less than 65 cm were not used for the production, so all species of such size in good condition were tagged and released. - During fishing in two subareas (88.1 and 88.2), the CCAMLR tag-overlap statistic calculator was used. Since in Subarea 88.2 the fish of a larger size were tagged and released, the total overlap was sufficiently high. - The crew mistakenly underestimated the period of fishing (they expected it to be more continuous), while the fast capture of the total quota did not let the vessel catch enough fish to tag and release enough species to maintain the tag overlap on an appropriate level. - Ukraine advised SCIC that special training and technical measures to provide the ship's observance of the tagging overlap level were taken, including measures for lifting the large species on board the vessel in a condition that is appropriate for tagging and subsequent release. <p>Ukraine noted that the Captain of the vessel has been dismissed and the national scientific observer received additional instruction.</p>	

* As prepared by the Secretariat and current to 31 July 2013.

PROPOSED NCP-IUU VESSEL LIST 2013/14

Vessel name	Flag	IMO Number	Callsign	Nature and date of activity(ies)	Year listed	Ownership history
<i>Aldabra</i>	Tanzania, United Republic of	7424891	5VAA2	Fishing 58.4.4b (10 Nov 2006)	2007	Cecibell Securities Farway Shipping
<i>Amorinn</i>		7036345	5VAN9	Sighted 58.5.1 (11 Oct 2003) Sighted 58.4.2 (23 Jan 2004)	2003	Infitco Ltd (Ocean Star Maritime Co.) Seric Business S.A.
<i>Challenge</i>		6622642	HO5381	Sighted 58.4.3b (14 Feb 2006) Sighted 58.4.3b (22 May 2006) Sighted 58.4.3b (10 Dec 2006) Sighted 58.4.3b (08 Feb 2008)	2006	Prion Ltd Vidal Armadores S.A. Mar de Neptuno S.A. Advantage Company S.A. Argibay Perez J.A.
<i>Chang Bai</i>	Tanzania, United Republic of	7322897	5IM877	Sighted 58.5.2 (31 Jan 2004) Sighted 58.5.1 (10 May 2006) Sighted 58.4.1 (21 Jan 2010) Sighted 58.4.1 (13 Feb 2011) Towing <i>Baiyangdian 57</i> (01 Apr 2012) Sighted 58.6 (01 Jul 2012) Sighted 58.4.2 (28 Jan 2013) Sighted 57 (10 Mar 2013) Fishing 58.5.1 (13 May 2013) Sighted 57 (07 Sep 2013)	2004	Navalmar S.A. Meteora Development Inc Vidal Armadores S.A. Rajan Corporation Rep Line Ventures S.A. Stanley Management Inc

(continued)

Vessel name	Flag	IMO Number	Callsign	Nature and date of activity(ies)	Year listed	Ownership history
<i>Chengdu</i>	Tanzania, United Republic of	9042001	5IM403	Undocumented landing Malaysia (01Aug 2004) Fishing 58.4.3a (22 Feb 2005) Fishing 58.4.3a (28 Apr 2005) Fishing 58.4.3b (16 Dec 2005) Fishing 58.4.3b (01 Jul 2009) Fishing 58.4.2 (27 Jan 2010) Fishing 58.4.3b (04 Apr 2010) Fishing 58.4.1 (13 Feb 2011) Sighted 57 (16 May 2012) Sighted 57 (20 Oct 2012) Sighted 57 (28 May 2013) Sighted 57 (01 Jul 2013)	2004	Viarsa Fishing Company/Navalmar S.A. Global Intercontinental Services Rajan Corporation Redlines Ventures S.A.
<i>Good Hope</i>	igeria	7020126	5NMU	Resupplying IUU vessels 51 (09 Feb 2007)	2007	Sharks Investments AVV Port Plus Ltd
<i>Heavy Sea</i>		7322926	3ENF8	Sighted 58.5.1 (03 Feb 2004) Fishing 57 (29 Jul 2005)	2004	C & S Fisheries S.A. Muner S.A. Meteroros Shipping Meteora Shipping Inc. Barroso Fish S.A.
<i>Itziar II</i>	ali	6803961	5NTV3	Undocumented landing Singapore (24 Sep 2002) Fishing 58.4.3b (22 Apr 2004) Sighted 58.4.3b (02 Jul 2006) Sighted 58.4.3b (24 Nov 2006) Sighted 58.4.3b (25 Jan 2007) Sighted 58.4.3b (07 Jan 2008) Fishing 58.5.1 (28 Feb 2008) Sighted 58.5.1 (01 Apr 2008) Sighted 88.2 (16 Dec 2009)	2003	Monteco Shipping Capensis Transglobe Investments Ltd
<i>Koosha 4</i>	Iran, Islamic Republic of	7905443	9BQK	Sighted 58.4.1 (20 Jan 2011) Sighted 58.4.1 (15 Feb 2011)	2011	Pars Paya Seyd Industrial Fish

(continued)

Vessel name	Flag	IMO Number	Callsign	Nature and date of activity(ies)	Year listed	Ownership history
<i>Lana</i>	Mongolia	9037537	5NVA	Fishing 58.4.1 (19 Mar 2007) Sighted 88.1 (15 Jan 2008) Sighted 57 (19 Dec 2010) Sighted 57 (05 Oct 2012) Sighted 57 (24 Mar 2013) Sighted 57 (03 Sep 2013)	2007	Punta Brava Fishing Vero Shipping Corporation
<i>Limpopo</i>		7388267		Fishing 58.5.2 (21 Sep 2003) Sighted 58.5.1 (03 Dec 2003) Fishing 58.4.3b (23 Feb 2005) Fishing 58.4.3b (14 Dec 2005) Sighted 58.4.3b (25 Jan 2007)	2003	Grupo Oya Perez (Kang Brothers) Lena Enterprises Ltd Alos Company Ghana Ltd
<i>Nihewan</i>		9319856	5IM284	Supporting activities of IUU vessels 51 (16 May 2008) Sighted 58.4.3b (22 Apr 2009) Sighted 57 (07 Dec 2009) Fishing 58.4.1 (07 Apr 2010) Sighted 58.4.1 (29 Jan 2012) Sighted 58.4.1 (30 Jan 2012) Sighted 58.4.1 (31 Jan 2012) Sighted 57 (24 Apr 2012) Fishing 58.6 (03 Jul 2012) Sighted 57 (28 May 2013) Sighted 57 (04 Jul 2013)	2008	Mabenal S.A. Omunkete Fishing Pty Ltd Gongola Fishing JV (Pty) Ltd Eastern Holdings
<i>Perlon</i>		5062479	JVHJ4	Sighted 58.5.1 (03 Dec 2002) Sighted 58.5.1 (04 Jun 2003) Sighted 58.4.2 (22 Jan 2004) Sighted 58.4.3b (11 Dec 2005) Fishing 58.4.1 (26 Jan 2006) Sighted 58.4.3b (07 Dec 2006) Sighted 58.4.1 (16 Dec 2008) Gear sighted (10 Feb 2009) Fishing 58.5.1 (08 Jun 2010) Sighted 51 (10 Feb 2012)	2003	Vakin S.A. Jose Lorenzo SL Americagalaica S.A.

(continued)

Vessel name	Flag	IMO Number	Callsign	Nature and date of activity(ies)	Year listed	Ownership history
<i>Ray</i>		6607666	V3RB2	Fishing 58.4.3b (23 May 2006) Fishing 58.4.2 (18 Feb 2007) Fishing 58.4.3b (24 Mar 2007) Fishing 58.4.3b (12 Jan 2008) Fishing 58.4.3b (09 Jan 2009) Fishing 58.4.3b (20 Jan 2009)	2006	Arniston Fish Processors Pty Ltd Vidal Armadores S.A. Nalanza S.A. Argibay Perez J.A. Belfast Global S.A.
<i>Snake</i>	Libya	8713392	5AWC	Supporting IUU activities of <i>Thule</i> 51 (05 Apr 2004) Fishing 58.4.3b (23 May 2006) Sighted 58.4.3b (16 Mar 2007) Sighted 58.5.1 (19 Jul 2007) Sighted 58.5.1 (04 Apr 2008) Sighted 58.4.4 (04 Apr 2011) Sighted 57 (27 Jan 2012) Sighted 51 (20 Apr 2012) Sighted 57 (31 May 2013)	2004	Manuel Martinez Cazenove International S.A. Canela Shipping Ltd Canela Shipping Limited Trancoeiro Fishing S.A.
<i>Tchaw</i>		6818930		Fishing 58.4.3b (25 Feb 2005) Fishing 58.4.4a (02 Aug 2005) Sighted 58.4.3b (11 Dec 2005) Fishing 58.4.2 (01 Feb 2006) Fishing 58.4.3b (14 Mar 2007)	2005	Arcosmar Fisheries Corporation JMS Lopez Premier Business His-To Company Ltd Jose Manuel Salgueiro

(continued)

Vessel name	Flag	IMO Number	Callsign	Nature and date of activity(ies)	Year listed	Ownership history
<i>Thunder</i>	Nigeria	6905408	5NTV	Fishing 58.4.2 (05 Feb 2006) Sighted 58.4.3b (08 Dec 2006) Sighted 58.4.2 (29 Dec 2006) Fishing 58.5.1 (29 Apr 2007) Fishing 58.4.2 (04 Oct 2008) Sighted 58.4.3b (03 May 2009) Sighted 58.4.3b (04 Dec 2009) Fishing 58.4.2 (25 Jan 2010) Fishing 58.4.2 (19 Feb 2010) Sighted 58.4.1 (16 Dec 2010) Sighted 57 (17 Aug 2012) Sighted 58.4.3b (13 Feb 2013) Sighted 57 (15 Apr 2013) Port Inspection (20 Apr 2013) Fishing 58.6 (23 Aug 2013) Sighted 57 (18 Sep 2013)	2012	Southern Shipping Ltd Estellares S.A. Felicite Shipping Corporation Canela Shipping Limited Trancoeiro Fishing S.A Royal Marine and Spare Nig. Limited
<i>Tiantai</i>		7905039		Sighted 58.4.1 (28 Jan 2012) Sighted 57 (01 Apr 2012) Sighted 57 (08 Feb 2013) Sighted 57 (24 Mar 2013)	2012	Stanley Management Inc

**Report of the Standing Committee on
Administration and Finance (SCAF)**

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

1. The Chair of SCAF, Dr M. Mayekiso (South Africa), opened discussions on Item 4 of the Commission's agenda.

EXAMINATION OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 2012

2. Noting that a full audit had been carried out on the 2012 Financial Statements, and that the Auditor's report had identified no incidents of non-compliance with Financial Regulations or International Accounting Standards, SCAF accepted the Financial Statements as presented in CCAMLR-XXXII/03.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITOR FOR 2013 AND 2014 ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. SCAF recommended the appointment of the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) as auditor of the 2013 and 2014 Annual Financial Statements.

SECRETARIAT MATTERS

Strategic Plan

4. The Executive Secretary introduced CCAMLR-XXXII/26 noting that the report included:

- (i) Second Year Implementation Report for the Secretariat's Strategic Plan (2012–2014)
- (ii) Second Year Implementation Report on the Secretariat's Staffing and Salary Strategy
- (iii) a basis for the assessment of the Executive Secretary (CCAMLR-XXI, paragraph 3.13)
- (iv) the requirement to report on data-related activities and measures taken to maintain the integrity of CCAMLR data (SC-CAMLR-XVI, paragraph 10.14).

5. SCAF accepted the report and congratulated the Secretariat on the scope of activities supported during the last intersessional period, and for the detail and quality of the report. SCAF recommended a similar level of detail be maintained for future reports. This included continuation of the practice of maintaining the reports for previous years covered by the Strategic Plan in the reporting matrix as a useful reference.

6. Noting that the current Strategic Plan will theoretically conclude in 2014, SCAF recommended that:

- (i) the Secretariat undertake an internal review of the existing Strategic Plan, which may include the removal of activities that have been completed and examination of the scope for consolidation of related activities. The revised Strategic Plan should be sufficiently flexible to accommodate other requirements for Secretariat services based on the advice and recommendations of the Commission and Scientific Committee
- (ii) the revised Strategic Plan support Secretariat action associated with ongoing work to develop a Sustainable Financing Strategy
- (iii) subject to review at SCAF in 2014, the revised Strategic Plan will serve the period from 2015 to 2018.

INTERSESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE GROUP ON SUSTAINABLE FINANCING

7. On behalf of the Intersessional Correspondence Group on Sustainable Financing (ICG-SF), the Executive Secretary presented the report of the ICG-SF's examination of income and expenditure for the organisation, trends and projections, and the results of a detailed examination of options for (i) reducing costs and overheads, and (ii) increasing income (CCAMLR-XXXII/24). SCAF congratulated the ICG-SF on the comprehensiveness of the work undertaken. It noted that the web-based communication model that supported this valuable intersessional work had significantly advanced a complex matter that would have otherwise consumed considerable time during the annual meeting.

8. SCAF concluded that the work undertaken by the ICG-SF will form the basis of ongoing discussion on the Commission's financial situation for several years. It noted that although the objective of preparing a Sustainable Financing Strategy remains a work in progress, a range of options to reduce costs and increase income had been identified that offered both short-term and longer-term potential for implementation.

9. Options presented by the ICG-SF that SCAF recommended to the Commission for immediate implementation include:

- (i) discontinuation of hard-copy report production and postage. SCAF recommended that a similar system as used by the ATS, which utilises an online publishing and distribution service, be made available for Members to be able to access hard copy CCAMLR publications on demand
- (ii) an increase, from 2014, in the administrative component of the notification fee from A\$3 000 to A\$3 600 and that this fee be adjusted, if necessary, to reflect actual costs associated with supporting this service in the Secretariat

- (iii) the phased introduction of meeting papers in electronic format only with the aim of having fully electronic meeting papers by 2016. The current practice of printing meeting documents on request will be maintained, as will the production of papers prepared during meetings
- (iv) a review of Secretariat translation services to be undertaken in 2014. The overarching principle for the review is that the professional quality and responsiveness of the current translation service will not be compromised. The review will examine all options associated with the delivery of translation services required by the Commission. The review will be undertaken by the ICG-SF and the results of the review will be considered by SCAF in 2014
- (v) the harmonisation of cost-recovery arrangements across all fisheries as recommended by the 2008 CCAMLR Performance Review Report (Recommendation 7.1.1), such that the Commission applies a common cost-recovery arrangement to all CCAMLR fisheries based on the existing arrangements for new and exploratory fisheries. The arrangement would apply to fisheries not currently covered by a cost-recovery arrangement for notifications received from 2015. The administrative component of the fee will be adjusted, if necessary, to reflect actual costs associated with supporting this service in the Secretariat.

If the recommendations applying to 2014 are implemented, SCAF was advised that costs would be reduced by approximately A\$16 000 and income would increase by approximately A\$36 000. The application of the cost-recovery arrangement to all fisheries from 2016 would generate additional income of approximately A\$127 000.

10. SCAF recommended that the ICG-SF continue its work, including:

- (i) developing a Sustainable Financing Strategy. This may involve, as a first step, the development of guiding principles to assist with establishing a sound financial position for the organisation
- (ii) examining options for reducing costs associated with the production and distribution of *CCAMLR Science*
- (iii) continuing efforts to address the recommendations of the 2008 Performance Review Panel in respect of cost recovery for CCAMLR services.

11. SCAF noted that while the Secretariat would again lead the ICG-SF, the identification of income-generating and expenditure-reduction options will require the active input and consideration of Members in the upcoming intersessional period.

12. SCAF advised the Commission that, in the absence of successful efforts to further reduce costs, increase revenue and eliminate deficits over the next two years, the Commission may be required to undertake a comprehensive review of existing and planned services provided by the Secretariat. Such a review may be achieved through a comprehensive review of the Secretariat's Strategic Plan and the associated Staffing and Salary Strategy.

BUDGETS FOR 2013, 2014 AND 2015

13. The Commission approved the budget for 2013 which included a surplus of A\$622 000 to be carried forward in the General Fund, as presented in Appendix I.

14. The Scientific Committee advised SCAF of two requests for the 2014 budget. The first concerned a peer review of stock assessments for the Ross Sea with an estimated budget of A\$50 000. The second request related to translation of Fishery Reports. SCAF considered both requests and advised it was able to part-fund the peer review of stock assessments for the Ross Sea through a saving of A\$30 000 originally provided for the travel for Invited Experts to CCAMLR working group meetings. The remaining A\$20 000 was included as an additional one-off cost to the budget in 2014. SCAF advised that the translation of the Fishery Reports is not possible within the existing finances available.

15. SCIC advised it had approved a request for funding a new VMS at a cost of approximately A\$100 000 over five years. SCIC was advised that funds are available in the Equipment expenditure item to cover those costs. SCIC also advised that it was recommending an independent review of the CCAMLR Catch Documentation System (CDS) at a cost of A\$55 000 to be funded from the CDS Fund.

16. Noting that, with the exception of the Salaries and Allowances item (which has provided for increases due to progression through salary scales and to meet CPI increases), and the Travel expenditure item (which provides for known commitments), expenditure for 2014 is budgeted at 2013 levels, after taking into account the recommendations of the ICG-SF.

17. SCAF approved total expenditure of A\$4 601 000 for 2014. This included provision for expenditure requested by the Scientific Committee for a peer review of stock assessments for the Ross Sea and the SCIC request to fund a new VMS system.

18. The Commission approved the 2014 proposed budget as presented in Appendix II, noting that Member Contributions will increase by 2.4% in 2014 (Appendix III) which is consistent with its policy of no real growth. The remainder of the expenditure will be funded from the balance held in the General Fund.

19. The Commission noted the forecast budget for 2015 as presented in Appendix IV. The Commission noted that the forecast figures are indicative only, and that care should be taken when they are used as a basis for budgeting by individual Members.

20. Germany suggested that the ICG-SF consider amalgamation of the Equity Fund balances into the General Fund for 2015. SCAF suggested that this issue be considered by the ICG-SF as a possible contribution to zero nominal growth in Member contributions.

TIMING OF MEMBERS' CONTRIBUTIONS

21. Following application of revised Financial Regulation 5.6 which takes effect from 2014, all Member Contributions are due on 1 January and payable not later than 31 May. SCAF encouraged Members to pay their assessed contributions as early as possible.

OTHER BUSINESS

22. The Executive Secretary briefed SCAF on group action to attempt to recover losses incurred as a result of failed investments in collateralised debt obligations (CDOs) in 2009/10. He advised that CCAMLR had formerly registered as a group member with the legal firm, Piper Alderman, which has been appointed to pursue this case. The Secretariat has been advised that rather than pursuing a case through the courts, Piper Alderman and the bank concerned have agreed to a mediation process that will commence in October 2013. The Executive Secretary undertook to keep CCAMLR Members informed on developments in relation to this matter.

ELECTION OF CHAIR

23. SCAF was unable to identify a Chair for the period of two years commencing at the conclusion of CCAMLR-XXXII and ending at the conclusion of CCAMLR-XXXIV. SCAF expressed appreciation to Dr Mayekiso for his excellent chairmanship during the last three sessions of SCAF.

REVISED BUDGET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

	General fund adopted 2012	General fund revised	Equity Funds					Special funds									Total
			Asset Replacement Reserve	New & Expl'y Fisheries Fund	Staff Replacement Fund	Contingency	Observer	VMS	CDS	Compliance	MPA	Scientific	Enforcement	General SC Capacity	CEMP	Special Meeting Fund	
Income																	
Members' General Fund Contributions	3 195 000	3 195 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 195 000
Members' Special Contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98 883	98 883
Interest	200 000	150 000	0	0	0	0	4 800	600	8 000	1 100	500	0	500	9 000	4 000	0	178 500
Staff Assessment Levy	450 000	450 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450 000
Fund transfers – incl. SC Fund	150 000	299 032	0	0	0	(208 947)	0	0	0	0	0	(90 085)	0	0	0	0	0
Sales (Tagging)	30 000	30 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30 000
Miscellaneous Income	392 000	370 000	25 000	171 000	0	150 000	0	0	13 421	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	729 421
Total Income	4 417 000	4 494 032	25 000	171 000	0	(58 947)	4 800	600	21 421	1 100	500	(90 085)	500	9 000	4 000	98 883	4 681 804
Expenditure																	
Salaries and Allowances	3 110 000	3 020 000	0	171 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 191 000
Equipment	200 000	180 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180 000
Insurance and Maintenance	210 000	210 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210 000
Training	15 000	15 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15 000
Meeting Facilities	320 000	320 000	4 444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98 883	423 327
Travel	180 000	180 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40 000	0	0	220 000
Printing and Copying	50 000	35 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13 770	0	0	0	0	48 770
Communications	40 000	40 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40 000
Sundry	90 000	90 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90 000
Rent/COGS	417 000	398 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	398 000
Total Expenditure	4 632 000	4 488 000	4 444	171 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13 770	0	40 000	0	98 883	4 816 097
Surplus/(Deficit)	(215 000)	6 032	20 556	0	0	(58 947)	4 800	600	21 421	1 100	500	(103 855)	500	(31 000)	4 000	0	(134 293)
Balance at 1 January 2013	438 051	616 203	211 010	363 920	135 846	318 947	121 672	15 262	181 909	28 333	62 075	103 855	12 924	259 321	104 338	0	2 535 615
Balance at 31 December 2013	223 051	622 235	231 566	363 920	135 846	260 000	126 472	15 862	203 330	29 433	62 575	0	13 424	228 321	108 338	0	2 401 322

DRAFT BUDGET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

General fund	Equity Funds				Special Funds								Total	
	Asset Replace-ment Reserve	New & Expl'y Fisheries Fund	Staff Replace-ment Fund	Contin-gency	Observer	VMS	CDS	Compliance	MPA	Enforce-ment	General SC Capacity	CEMP		
A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	
Income														
Members' General Fund Contributions	3 272 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 272 000
Members' Special Contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest	160 000	0	0	0	0	3 300	400	4 200	800	400	400	2 000	3 000	174 500
Staff Assessment Levy	465 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	465 000
Fund transfers	150 000	0	0	0	(150 000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sales (Tagging)	30 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30 000
Miscellaneous Income	378 000	36 000	208 000	0	150 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	772 000
Total Income	4 455 000	36 000	208 000	0	0	3 300	400	4 200	800	400	400	2 000	3 000	4 713 500
Expenditure														
Salaries and Allowances – Revised	3 104 000	0	208 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 312 000
Equipment	200 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200 000
Insurance and Maintenance	210 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210 000
Training	15 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15 000
Meeting Facilities	320 000	14 444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	334 444
Travel	150 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45 000	0	195 000
Printing and Copying	21 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21 000
Communications	38 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	55 000	0	0	0	0	0	93 000
Sundry	140 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140 000
Rent/COGS	403 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	403 000
Total Expenditure	4 601 000	14 444	208 000	0	0	0	0	(55 000)	0	0	0	45 000	0	4 813 444
Surplus/(Deficit)	(146 000)	21 556	0	0	0	3 300	400	59 200	800	400	400	(43 000)	3 000	(99 944)
Balance at 1 January 2014	622 235	231 566	363 920	135 846	260 000	126 472	15 862	203 330	29 433	62 575	13 424	228 321	108 338	2 401 322
Balance at 31 December 2014	476 235	253 122	363 920	135 846	260 000	129 772	16 262	262 530	30 233	62 975	13 824	185 321	111 338	2 301 378

FORWARD ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

General fund	Equity Funds				Special Funds								Total	
	Asset Replacement Reserve	New & Expl'y Fisheries Fund	Staff Replacement Fund	Contingency	Observer	VMS	CDS	Compliance	MPA	Enforcement	General SC Capacity	CEMP		
A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	
Income														
Members' General Fund Contributions	3 354 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 354 000
Members' Special Contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest	160 000	0	0	0	0	3 300	400	4 200	800	400	400	2 000	4 000	175 500
Staff Assessment Levy	480 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	480 000
Fund transfers	150 000	0	0	0	(150 000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sales (Tagging)	30 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30 000
Miscellaneous Income	385 000	36 000	208 000	0	150 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	779 000
Total Income	4 559 000	36 000	208 000	0	0	3 300	400	4 200	800	400	400	2 000	4 000	4 818 500
Expenditure														
Salaries and Allowances	3 229 000	0	208 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 437 000
Equipment	200 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200 000
Insurance and Maintenance	220 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220 000
Training	15 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15 000
Meeting Facilities	330 000	14 444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	344 444
Travel	180 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45 000	0	225 000
Printing and Copying	23 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23 000
Communications	40 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40 000
Sundry	90 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90 000
Rent/COGS	414 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	414 000
Total Expenditure	4 741 000	14 444	208 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45 000	0	5 008 444
Surplus/(Deficit)	(182 000)	21 556	0	0	0	3 300	400	4 200	800	400	400	(43 000)	4 000	(189 944)
Balance at 1 January 2015	476 235	253 122	363 920	135 846	260 000	129 772	16 262	262 530	30 233	62 975	13 824	185 321	111 338	2 301 378
Balance at 31 December 2015	294 235	274 678	363 920	135 846	260 000	133 072	16 662	266 730	31 033	63 375	14 224	142 321	115 338	2 111 434

MEMBERS' CONTRIBUTIONS 2014
 General Fund Contributions – due 1 January 2014
 and payable by 31 May 2014
 (all amounts in Australian dollars)

Member	Basic	Fishing	Total
Argentina	125 083	1 000	126 083
Australia	125 083	11 156	136 239
Belgium	125 083	-	125 083
Brazil	125 083	-	125 083
Chile	125 083	3 086	128 169
China, People's Republic of	125 083	3 152	128 235
European Union	125 083	-	125 083
France	125 083	25 896	150 979
Germany	125 083	-	125 083
India	125 083	-	125 083
Italy	125 083	-	125 083
Japan	125 083	11 335	136 418
Korea, Republic of	125 083	19 931	145 014
Namibia	125 083	-	125 083
New Zealand	125 083	6 583	131 666
Norway	125 083	46 308	171 391
Poland	125 083	1 423	126 506
Russia	125 083	2 513	127 596
South Africa	125 083	1 259	126 342
Spain	125 083	3 233	128 316
Sweden	125 083	-	125 083
Ukraine	125 083	-	125 083
UK	125 083	7 050	132 133
USA	125 083	-	125 083
Uruguay	125 083	1 000	126 083
	<u>3 127 075</u>	<u>144 925</u>	<u>3 272 000</u>