

## COOPERATION WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

### Reports from Observers from International Organisations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Reports of CCAMLR Representatives at 1999/2000 Meetings of Other International Organisations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12.39 Namibia reported on the progress made with the establishment of the South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (SEAFO). It was noted that the SEAFO Convention would broadly cover FAO Statistical Area 47, and management would exclude species managed by ICCAT and

CCAMLR. The SEAFO Convention is expected to be signed next year, and CCAMLR is invited to attend the signing ceremony.

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

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

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

- 12th Special Meeting of ICCAT, 13 to 20 November 2000, Marrakech, Morocco – European Community;
- Southern Hemisphere Albatross and Petrel Agreement Meeting, 26 January to 9 February 2001, Cape Town, South Africa – South Africa;
- Second Meeting of FAO and non-FAO Regional Fisheries Bodies, 20 and 21 February 2001, FAO, Rome, Italy – Executive Secretary;
- 24th Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI), 26 February to 2 March 2001, Rome, Italy – Executive Secretary;
- United Nations Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (UNICPOLOS), 7 to 11 May 2001 (to be confirmed) (venue to be announced) – New Zealand;
- 7th Annual Meeting of CCSBT (venue and dates to be determined) – New Zealand;
- Fifty-third Annual Meeting of the IWC, July 2001, London, UK – UK;
- ATCM XXIV, May 2001, St Petersburg, Russia – Executive Secretary;
- CEP – Antarctic Treaty, May 2001, St Petersburg, Russia – Chair, Scientific Committee;
- Workshop on ASPAs – Antarctic Treaty (venue and dates to be determined) – no nomination;
- 67th Meeting of I-ATTC, 11 to 22 June 2001, El Salvador – no nomination;
- WTO Meeting of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) Secretariats (venues and dates to be determined) – not yet decided; and
- 3rd Meeting of Fishery Officers of the Pacific Community (venue and dates to be

advised) – France.