

COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

11.1 The Scientific Committee was chaired during this section by Dr Fanta, Vice-Chair of the Scientific Committee. Reports under Agenda Items 11(i) and 11(iii) were reported in brief to the meeting by the rapporteur of this section.

Cooperation with the Antarctic Treaty System

CEP

11.2 Dr Holt, Chair of the Scientific Committee, participated in CEP-IV in St Petersburg, Russia, from 9 to 13 July 2001 (CCAMLR-XX/BG/3). The most important issues of relevance to CCAMLR were:

- (i) a report of an open-ended intersessional contact group of CEP reported on progress to find appropriate criteria for and a mechanism to ensure consistency in, the designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Species. The contact group will continue under specified terms of reference;
- (ii) a report from an intersessional contact group on Diseases of Antarctic Wildlife provided a document that would be useful for parties when developing or improving national procedures to avoid introduction of diseases in the Antarctic. It noted that the risk that human activities in Antarctica might introduce diseases was currently assessed to be very low;
- (iii) the CCAMLR Scientific Committee Chair presented a paper (SC-CAMLR-XX/BG/9) prepared by the Secretariat presenting CCAMLR's experience with data management;
- (iv) the CCAMLR Scientific Committee Chair also presented a paper (SC-CAMLR-XX/BG/16) prepared by the Secretariat on monitoring marine debris;
- (v) Australia, the CEP Observer to CCAMLR-XIX and SC-CAMLR-XIX, presented a report on CCAMLR activities at its 2000 meetings; and
- (vi) CEP agreed to consider more extensively CEP/CCAMLR cooperation at CEP-V.

Reports of Observers from International Organisations

ASOC

11.3 The ASOC Observer drew attention to SC-CAMLR-XX/BG/23 and gave the following recommendations to CCAMLR:

- (i) establish fishing seasons and limited fishing areas for krill based on available scientific information;

- (ii) divide the krill fishery into smaller management units to prevent concentration of fishing effort;
- (iii) amend Conservation Measure 148/XVII to require operation of VMS on all krill fishing vessels;
- (iv) undertake a synoptic survey of land-based predators; and
- (v) include the krill questionnaire in the *Scientific Observers Manual*.

IWC

11.4 Dr D. Thiele (Australia), Chair of the Steering Committee for IWC/SO-GLOBEC collaboration, provided the CCAMLR Scientific Committee with updated reports on progress on IWC/CCAMLR and IWC/SO-GLOBEC research activities. Two papers from the 53rd IWC Scientific Committee Meeting in London in July 2001 were distributed:

- (i) SC-CAMLR-XX/BG/30, on analysis from the IWC/CCAMLR collaboration during the synoptic surveys in the Antarctic Peninsula 1999/2000 season; and
- (ii) SC-CAMLR-XX/BG/29, outlining preliminary results from four of the five SO-GLOBEC surveys in 2001 conducted under US SO-GLOBEC and the German SO-GLOBEC cruises to Marguerite Bay.

11.5 The IWC/SO-GLOBEC collaboration involved cetacean research using visual surveys from ships and helicopters, tissue biopsy and passive acoustic studies. Dr Thiele noted that the US SO-GLOBEC surveys involved an intensive effort using the *Laurence M. Gould* and the *Nathaniel B. Palmer* with survey and process cruises in the autumn and winter, to be repeated in 2002. The German survey on the *Polarstern* was partially conducted in the study area from April to May. A timetable of cruises, analyses and presentations to be made in the coming years by IWC as part of the SO-GLOBEC analysis process is given in SC-CAMLR-XX/BG/29.

11.6 Both the IWC Scientific Committee and Commission have emphasised the importance of current and future collaboration with CCAMLR to their work. They encourage national CCAMLR programs to include collaboration with the IWC wherever possible. The IWC thanked the CCAMLR Scientific Committee and WG-EMM members for ensuring the success of the CCAMLR-2000 Survey and analysis so far.

IUCN

11.7 The IUCN Observer drew the Scientific Committee's attention to CCAMLR-XX/BG/28 and BG/29, which contained reports by the TRAFFIC Network on the results of its trade analyses of *D. eleginoides* and *D. mawsoni*.

11.8 The IUCN Observer advised the Scientific Committee that the trade analyses undertaken by TRAFFIC had concluded that CCAMLR had significantly underestimated the

level of IUU catches of *D. eleginoides* and *D. mawsoni*. In relation to *D. eleginoides* the analysis indicated that the global level of IUU catch in the year 2000 was up to four times that estimated by CCAMLR. The trade analysis of *D. mawsoni* showed that the level of removals may be 70% higher than the level of catch reported to the Commission and could be as much as 147% higher. The IUCN representative expressed concern over the increase in exploratory fishing proposals in areas where *D. mawsoni* are more likely to occur, given the possibility that reported catches were significantly lower than the actual level of removals.

11.9 The IUCN Observer stressed the need for the Scientific Committee to consider the recommendations of the two reports and take into account when preparing stock assessments and advice on allowable catches the fact that the level of removals of both species may be significantly higher than that estimated by CCAMLR. Further, the IUCN Observer recommended that the Scientific Committee consider further the role that independent analyses, such as that undertaken by TRAFFIC, could play in enhancing knowledge about the fishery.

11.10 Mr M. Paterson (New Zealand) welcomed the IUCN paper as well as the FAO Observer's report, CCAMLR-XX/BG/33, and pointed out the value of independent information and reviews. However, he noted that FAO trade data, referred to in the report, contained discrepancies.

FAO

11.11 Referring to CCAMLR-XX/BG/33, which is the report from the FAO Observer, Prof. Croxall indicated that on behalf of WG-IMALF, he would like clarification from FAO on how collation of data on fishing efforts in the areas adjacent to the CCAMLR Convention Area was undertaken by FAO and the availability of such data to CCAMLR. Depending on the response, there might be questions to pose to CWP.

Reports of SC-CAMLR Representatives at Meetings of Other International Organisations

CWP

11.12 The Data Manager had prepared a report (SC-CAMLR-XX/BG/8) for the Nineteenth Session of CWP, 10 to 13 July 2001, Noumea, New Caledonia, in which, due to overlap with WG-EMM, he could not participate this year. The report elaborates on major developments since the last meeting of CWP in July 1999, i.e. the CDS, the species identification sheets for scientific observers and the vessel registry.

CMS

11.13 The Final Negotiation Session for an Albatross and Petrel Agreement under the auspices of CMS was held from 26 January to 9 February 2001 in Cape Town, South Africa.

Reports are given in SC-CAMLR-XX/BG/17 and BG/20, which are discussed in Annex 5, paragraphs 7.195 to 7.198.

ICES

11.14 Attention was drawn to SC-CAMLR-XX/BG/31 reporting from the ICES Annual Science Conference, 26 September to 9 October 2001, Oslo, Norway.

11.15 ICES has as main objectives to stimulate biological and technical fishery research in its member states and advise international organisations on fisheries management and pollution.

11.16 The meeting was attended by more than 550 scientists from 19 member states and a number of international organisations. 350 scientific presentations and posters were given.

11.17 The following conclusions of relevance to CCAMLR arose from this ICES meeting:

- (i) improve the sampling strategy for collection of data on age, length and maturity in the European fisheries management;
- (ii) collect data about fish diseases and produce trend analyses of these data;
- (iii) reveal and investigate the impact of bottom fisheries on the in- and epifauna;
- (iv) undertake selectivity research in the light of fisheries management;
- (v) report on chemical and biological effects of pollution; and
- (vi) ensure good participation at a number of specific ICES meetings.

International Fishers' Forum

11.18 New Zealand reported on the International Fishers' Forum – Solving the Incidental Capture of Seabirds in Longline Fishing Operations, 6 to 9 November 2000, Auckland, New Zealand (SC-CAMLR-XX/BG/19). Details are given in Annex 5, paragraphs 7.191 to 7.194.

IWC

11.19 The IWC Observer, Dr Kock, reported on the meeting of the IWC Scientific Committee held in London, UK, from 4 to 16 June 2001, and ongoing IWC/CCAMLR cooperation (CCAMLR-XX/BG/32).

11.20 A total of 440 minke whales were caught within the CCAMLR Convention Area under the remit of the IWC in 2000/01. This catch was similar to the previous season. These whales were taken under a Special Scientific Permit issued by Japan.

11.21 The joint workshop between IWC and CCAMLR scientists (paragraphs 11.4 to 11.6) was briefly discussed and the Scientific Committee agreed to endorse Annex 4,

paragraphs 3.11 and 3.109 where further collaboration between scientists from CCAMLR and the IWC is encouraged.

SCAR

11.22 The SCAR/CCAMLR Observer and Liaison Officer, Dr Fanta, reported those matters of interest to CCAMLR in CCAMLR-XX/BG/31:

- (i) The year 2001 is an intersessional year for SCAR. Its next meeting will be held from 15 to 26 July 2002 in Shanghai, People's Republic of China.
- (ii) During the last intersessional period, the main event was the SCAR VIII Biology Symposium 'Antarctic Biology in a Global Context' held from 27 August to 1 September 2001 in Amsterdam, Netherlands. The presentations enabled the Antarctic biology community to become aware of the present status of Antarctic research in biology and future trends. More than 230 scientists, including a great number of young scientists, from more than 24 countries were present. Several presentations (oral and posters) included themes of direct or indirect interest to CCAMLR.
- (iii) A meeting of the SCAR Subcommittee on Evolutionary Biology of Antarctic Organisms was held from 25 to 26 August 2001 in Amsterdam, Netherlands. Having received the approval of the EVOLANTA project at the last SCAR meeting, the group is now implementing its objectives. The group will meet in September 2002 in Italy, when a workshop on Evolutionary Adaptation in Antarctic Organisms will take place.
- (iv) There was no meeting of GOSEAC in 2000/01. The next meeting will take place in the USA in April 2002. On its agenda is the preparation of the State of the Antarctic Environment Report (SAER). CCAMLR has provided assistance by contributing several CCAMLR publications that contain data and describe CCAMLR's understanding of what is required to assess the status of the Antarctic marine ecosystem.
- (v) Information about SCAR and coming meetings can be obtained from its website www.scar.org.

FAO

11.23 Referring to CCAMLR-XX/BG/13, which is a report by the Executive Secretary from the 24th Session of COFI, Dr Hewitt, on behalf of WG-EMM, noted Japan's intention to organise a Conference on Management and Sustainable Development of Fisheries in the Antarctic. The Executive Secretary had indicated that WG-EMM could address the issue at its July 2002 meeting. Dr Hewitt asked if Japan wished to comment on this matter.

11.24 Dr Naganobu indicated that the matter will be raised in the Commission and Japan preferred that it not be discussed by the Scientific Committee.

11.25 Prof. Croxall regretted that Japan did not present this proposal to the Scientific Committee since he felt that it would have been a very appropriate body to discuss it and provide comment and advice to the Commission.

Future Cooperation

11.26 The Scientific Committee noted a number of international meetings of relevance to its work and nominated the following observers:

- (i) First Meeting of the Pacific Rim Debris Commission, March 2002, Hawaii, USA – no nomination;
- (ii) 54th Annual Meeting of the IWC, 25 April to 24 May 2002, Shimonoseki, Japan – Dr Kock;
- (iii) SCAR-GOSEAC, April, USA (dates and venue to be confirmed) – Dr Fanta;
- (iv) XXVII SCAR Meeting, 15 to 26 July 2002, Shanghai, People's Republic of China – Dr Fanta;
- (v) World Congress on Aquatic Protected Areas 2002 (to be held in conjunction with the 31st Annual Conference of the Australian Society of Fish Biology), 14 to 17 August 2002, Cairns, Australia – Australia;
- (vi) CEP-V – Antarctic Treaty, 3 to 14 September 2002, Warsaw, Poland – Chair of the Scientific Committee;
- (vii) EVOLANTA, September, Italy (dates and venue to be confirmed) – Dr Fanta;
- (viii) Seventh Conference of the Parties to CMS, 15 to 28 September 2002, Bonn, Germany – no nomination;
- (ix) ICES Annual Science Conference, 1 to 8 October 2002, Copenhagen, Denmark – Belgium; and
- (x) GLOBEC Second Open Science Meeting, 15 to 18 October 2002, Qingdao, People's Republic of China – Dr Nicol.

11.27 In addition to the nominations for meetings in the intersessional period, Dr Everson drew attention to the Fourth World Fisheries Congress which is planned to take place from 2 to 6 May 2004 in Vancouver, Canada. The theme of the congress is likely to be 'Reconciling Fisheries with Conservation: The Challenge of Managing Aquatic Ecosystems'. These themes, along with the precautionary approach, have been given particular attention by the Commission and the Scientific Committee in establishing a management regime. The congress will provide a valuable opportunity for the CCAMLR experience to be brought to a wider international audience.