

REPORT OF THE SECOND MEETING
OF THE COMMISSION

(HOBART, AUSTRALIA, 29 AUGUST - 9 SEPTEMBER 1983)



Mr A.D. Brown, Australia
Chairman of the Commission

CCAMLR-II

HOBART, AUSTRALIA 1983

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**REPORT OF THE SECOND MEETING
OF THE COMMISSION**

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REPORT OF THE MEETING

The second annual meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources was held at the Wrest Point Hotel, Hobart, from 29 August to 9 September 1983.

2. The members of the Commission: Argentina; Australia; Chile; the European Economic Community; Federal Republic of Germany; France; German Democratic Republic; Japan; New Zealand; South Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America were represented. Belgium and Norway, as original signatories to the Convention, also participated in the meeting by agreement of the members.

3. The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), the International Whaling Commission (IWC), the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) and the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR) were represented as observers at the meeting. A list of participants is at Annex A.

4. The meeting was opened by the Chairman, Mr A.D. Brown of Australia, at 10.00 a.m. on 29 August 1983. A copy of the Chairman's address is at Annex B.

5. The Provisional Agenda was adopted by the meeting without comment and the Chairman proceeded to work through the agenda in the order of items. A copy of the Agenda is at Annex C.

6. In reporting to the Commission on work he had undertaken by request in the inter-session period, the Chairman informed the meeting that although progress had been made with the Rules of Procedure of the Scientific Committee, he could not report unanimous agreement. The Chairman's report is at Annex D. It was suggested and accepted that in order to achieve a solution to the outstanding difficulties, the Chairman might convene an informal group.

7. The Executive Secretary then reported to the Commission. A copy of his report is at Annex E. There were no comments on the report.

Approval of the Rules of Procedure of the Scientific Committee

8. This item was taken up in an informal group convened by the chairman. Suggested rewording of Rules 3 and 8 of the Scientific Committee Rules of Procedure was agreed by the

Commission and passed to the Scientific Committee for consideration. The suggested rewording depended upon the acceptance of an amendment to the Commission's Rules of Procedure.

9. These Rules of Procedure were subsequently adopted by the Scientific Committee with a minor amendment to Rule 17.

10. The Commission approved the Rules of Procedure of the Scientific Committee and agreed to add to Rule 21 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure the following words :

‘The Commission shall take full account of the Reports of the Scientific Committee.’

11. It was agreed that the Rules of Procedure of the Scientific Committee would be published in the second printing of the Basic Documents of the Commission.

Establishment of Subsidiary Bodies

12. The Commission had before it a draft decision on the establishment of a standing committee on administration and finance. The Executive Secretary introduced the document emphasising that in the absence of any detailed specifications the document had been drafted to take account of two possible working modes for the Committee: representation of all delegations or a small group of interested and expert participants.

13. The Commission agreed to include the following decision in its Report of the Meeting:

DECISION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STANDING COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

- (i) The Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources hereby establishes in accordance with Article XIII (6) of the Convention a Standing Committee on Administration and Finance (SCAF).
- (ii) The Commission shall elect from among its members a Chairman of the Standing Committee who shall serve for a term of two years and shall be eligible for re-election for one additional term.

- (iii) The Standing Committee shall advise the Commission on such matters of an administrative and financial character as are remitted to it by the Commission and shall annually:
 - (a) examine the audited financial statement of the Commission for the previous year;
 - (b) examine the operation of the budget for the current year;
 - (c) examine the draft budget for the ensuing year.
 - (iv) The Standing Committee may draw to the attention of the Commission any matter of an administrative or financial character.
 - (v) The Standing Committee may appoint from amongst its members a smaller, informal group to give preliminary consideration, in consultation with the Executive Secretary, to matters before it.
 - (vi) The Executive Secretary shall prepare, under the authority of the Chairman, a report of each meeting of the Standing Committee, which shall include all relevant advice and reflect all views expressed, for transmission to the Commission.
14. The meeting agreed to refer agenda items 7, 8 and 9 to the Standing Committee on Administration and Finance.
15. Argentina was elected to the chair of the Standing Committee.
16. No further subsidiary bodies were proposed.

Matters Arising Out of the Staff and Financial Regulations and Other
Matters Relating to the Administration of the Secretariat

Auditor's Report on the 1982 Accounts

17. In reporting on the 1982 accounts the Auditor raised two issues involving changes to the Financial Regulations.
18. The Commission agreed to amend paragraphs 10.2(a) and 11.3(c) of the Regulations to bring the accounting procedures into line with International Accounting Standards.

19. The Regulations now read:

‘10.2 The Executive Secretary shall submit to the Members of the Commission, not later than 31 March immediately following the end of the financial year, annual financial statements showing, for the financial year to which they relate:

- (a) the income and expenditure relating to all funds and accounts;
- (b) the situation with regard to budget provisions, including:
 - (i) the original budget provisions;
 - (ii) the approved expenditure in excess of the original budget provisions;
 - (iii) any other income;
 - (iv) the amounts charged against these provisions and other income;
- (c) the financial assets and liabilities of the Commission;
- (d) details of investments;
- (e) losses of assets proposed in accordance with Regulation 9.3.

The Executive Secretary shall also give such other information as may be appropriate to indicate the financial position of the Commission. These financial statements shall be prepared in a form approved by the Commission after consultation with the external auditor.’

‘11.3 The external auditor shall conduct his examination of the statements in conformity with generally accepted auditing standards and shall report to the Commission on all relevant matters, including:

- (a) whether, in his opinion, the statements are based on proper accounts and records;
- (b) whether the statements are in agreement with the accounts and records;
- (c) whether, in his opinion, the income, expenditure and investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets by the Commission during the year have been in accordance with these Regulations; and

- (d) observations with respect to the efficiency and economy of the financial procedures and the conduct of business, the accounting system, internal financial controls and the administration and management of the Commission.’

20. The Commission also agreed to a form of financial statements prepared by the Secretariat in consultation with the Auditor as directed in Financial Regulation 10.2.

Allocation of Funds for Unforeseen Expenditure

21. The Executive Secretary put forward a proposal to establish a ‘reserve fund’ to be drawn upon for special purposes authorised by the Commission such as:

- (i) to meet commitments in the event of the death or resignation of a staff member,
- (ii) to cover costs of special meetings,
- (iii) to offset cash shortages caused by late payment of contributions,
- (iv) to meet commitments in the event that a member or members failed to make contributions.

22. The Commission decided not to establish such a fund at this stage. Special meetings were unlikely to be called in the early years of the Commission, and insurance would be taken out to cover the death of staff members.

23. It was agreed that members should make every effort to pay their contributions as early as possible to avoid cash flow problems.

24. In the event that a cash flow problem does occur, the Commission agreed that the Executive Secretary should consult the Chairman on arrangements which might be made. The Commission agreed to return to the question of a ‘reserve fund’ at its next meeting.

Retirement Fund

25. Under Staff Regulation 8.2, the Executive Secretary was required to examine the possibility of affiliation with the United Nations Joint Pension Fund and report to the Commission at the next meeting.

26. The Executive Secretary reported on investigations so far and on interim arrangements adopted by the Secretariat in accordance with the Staff Regulations. He proposed that further information be gathered on the United Nations scheme and firm proposals be submitted at the next meeting. Staff Regulation 8.2 was amended accordingly to read:

‘8.2 The above reimbursement shall be granted on a temporary basis until such time as alternative arrangements are made, but not for more than three years after the Secretariat has been established. Meanwhile the Executive Secretary shall examine the possibility of affiliation with the United Nations Joint Pension Fund with the intention that such affiliation shall be completed as early as possible. The possibility of a collective medical, hospital and disability insurance scheme shall also be examined.’

Installation and Repatriation

27. In response to a direction from the Commission, the Executive Secretary brought forward new staff regulations to cover installation and repatriation expenses.

28. The Commission agreed to the following amendment to the Staff Regulations:

Replace the existing Regulations 9.6 and 10.5 by the following:

‘9.6 On taking up an appointment in the Professional Category staff members shall be eligible for:

- (a) payment of economy class air fares (or equivalent) and travel allowance for themselves, their spouses and dependants to Hobart;
- (b) an Installation Grant calculated on the basis of the prevailing United Nations rate;
- (c) payment of removal costs, including the shipment of personal effects and household goods from place of residence to Hobart, subject to a maximum volume of 30 cubic metres or one international standard shipping container;
- (d) payment or reimbursement of sundry other expenses related to relocation, including insurance of goods in transit and excess baggage charges subject to

the prevailing relevant United Nations rules. Such payments shall be subject to prior approval by the Executive Secretary.’

‘10.5 On separation from service, a staff member shall, subject to Regulation 10.6 below, be entitled to the following:

- (a) payment of economy class air fares (or equivalent) to the staff member’s country of origin or former residence, for the staff member and dependent members of his family;
- (b) payment of removal costs, including the shipment of personal effects and household goods from place of residence in Hobart to the country of origin or former residence, subject to a maximum volume of 30 cubic metres or one international shipping container;
- (c) a repatriation allowance generally consistent with United Nations practice.’

Add a new Regulation as follows

‘10.6 At the discretion of the Executive Secretary, the right to the repatriation expenses provided for in Regulation 10.5 may be cancelled or reduced appropriately if:

- (a) less than one year has elapsed between the date of taking up the appointment and the date of separation from service;
- (b) the reason for separation from service was termination of employment due to gross dereliction of duty;
- (c) more than six months has elapsed between the staff member’s separation from service and his return to his country of origin or former residence;
- (d) less than six months has elapsed since the staff member last visited his country of origin or former residence on home leave at the expense of the Commission; or
- (e) the staff member has applied for or received status as a permanent resident of Australia.’

Staff Regulation Relating to the Death of a Staff Member

29. The Commission agreed to a proposal by the Executive Secretary to amend the Staff Regulations relating to the death of a staff member as follows :

Replace the existing 8.6 by:

‘8.6 In the event of death of a staff member following illness or surgery not resulting from an accident covered by the appropriate insurance, the right to salary, allowances and other corresponding benefits shall cease on the day on which death occurs, unless the deceased leaves dependants, in which case these shall be entitled to mortality allowances and return travel and removal expenses to country of origin or former residence at the expense of the Commission.’

and add a new Regulation directly following 8.6 as follows:

‘8.7 Eligibility of the dependants of a deceased staff member for the payment of return travel and removal expenses shall lapse if the travel is not undertaken within six months of the date of the staff member’s death.’

and renumber subsequent regulations in Section 8.

Staff Regulation for Private Vehicle Allowance

30. The Commission agreed to a proposal by the Executive Secretary to add a new Staff Regulation relating to the use of staff members’ vehicles for official purposes. The new regulation is:

‘9.7 Staff members who, in the course of their duty, are required to use private motor vehicles for official travel purposes shall, with the prior authorisation of the Executive Secretary, be entitled to receive a reimbursement of the costs involved in line with that available to members of the Government Service in Australia. The costs associated with normal daily travel to and from place of work shall not be reimbursed.’

Review of 1982/83 Budget

31. The Commission agreed to the revised budget for 1982/83 at Annex F.

Budget for 1984

32. The Commission noted that the Secretariat was expected to reach authorised staffing levels before the end of 1983 and that this was reflected in the budget. In particular, the Commission noted that the Science Officer and Data Manager would be more involved in the work leading up to the next meeting of the Scientific Committee and that provision for this was included in the travel item.

33. In adopting the budget for 1984 the Commission agreed to include an amount specifically to cover any increase in salaries and related allowances. The Commission agreed that because of the special nature of this item it should be excluded from the application of Financial Regulation 4.4 relating to transfer among items. The approved budget for 1984 is at Annex G.

Headquarters Agreement

34. The Commission considered the question of a comprehensive Headquarters Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Commission. The Chairman of the Commission reported on informal consultations which he had conducted at the request of Heads of Delegations in an effort to develop an agreed text. The Chairman circulated a draft Headquarters Agreement which had been produced at the informal consultations and on which a wide measure of agreement had been achieved. It was apparent, however, that two principal issues remained to be resolved. These related to the issue of visas for representatives, experts, and staff members and to the establishment of permanent representation to the Commission.

35. While the Commission noted that progress had been made towards a generally acceptable comprehensive agreement the pending issues could not be resolved at this meeting. Therefore, it was decided that the draft should be used as a basis for further negotiations between the Government of Australia and members of the Commission between sessions. It noted that the interim agreement which had been concluded between the Government of Australia and the Commission would expire at the end of 1983 and agreed that the interim agreement be extended until the entry into force of a comprehensive agreement. The Australian representative confirmed that the Government of Australia would continue to accord privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in paragraphs 39 and 40 of the Report of the First Meeting of the Commission.

Report of the Scientific Committee

36. The Commission received the Report of the 1983 Meeting of the Scientific Committee including its proposals for the 1984 Budget. These proposals, with slight modifications, were incorporated into the 1984 Budget of the Commission.

37. The Commission welcomed the report of the Scientific Committee and the progress that it represented in its contribution to the substantive work towards the objectives of the Convention. The Commission looked forward to the Scientific Committee building on this progress with a view to providing more substantive advice at the 1984 meeting.

38. The Report of the Scientific Committee is published separately.

Co-operation With Other organisations According to Article XXIII of the Convention

39. At its 1982 meeting, the Commission asked the Executive Secretary to explore the possibility and nature of working relationship with the organisations mentioned in Article XXIII of the Convention and to report to the Commission.

40. In examining the Report of the Executive Secretary, the Commission was assisted by the advice contained in the Scientific Committee's Report on this subject.

41. With regard to co-operation with the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, the Commission noted that the subject of international organisations being granted observer status at Treaty meetings will be discussed at the next Treaty meeting and agreed that the matter should be further considered at the 1984 meeting of CCAMLR.

42. The Commission was in full agreement with the advice of the Scientific Committee that informal arrangements for co-operation with FAO, IWC, IOC, IUCN, SCAR and SCOR should continue to develop and the Executive Secretary should write to each organisation to inform them of the decision.

43. The Commission considered but did not approve two requests from non-government organisations, Greenpeace International and the Antarctic and Southern Oceans Coalition for observer status at meetings of the Commission and Scientific Committee. It was agreed that the

Executive Secretary write to both organisations requesting information as to their ability to contribute to the objectives of the Commission.

Matters Arising Out of Article XX of the Convention

44. The Commission noted that the Scientific Committee had made progress in considering the data required for the exercise of the Commission's functions and the procedures for the collection of that data. It endorsed those parts of the Scientific Committee's Report concerning the agreed initial steps to provide information under Article XX.

45. The Chairman of the Scientific Committee indicated that agreement had been reached in convening an intersessional meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Data Collection and Handling and on an agenda for the meeting. The Commission welcomed an invitation for the meeting to be held at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, USA, June 11–15, 1984.

46. A letter of invitation will be sent out by the Executive Secretary in due course with the agreed agenda for the meeting.

Next Meeting

47. It was agreed that the next meeting of the Commission and Scientific Committee will be held in Hobart in the period 3 to 14 September 1984. The advantages of planning two years ahead for the meetings were discussed and it was agreed that the Secretariat could plan on the basis that the 1985 meetings will be held in September in Hobart.

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**OPENING STATEMENT BY THE
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION
MR. A.D. BROWN OF AUSTRALIA.**

OPENING STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION

I am pleased to open the second meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. The first meeting, which was held last June shortly after the Convention came into force in 1982, made some important progress towards establishing machinery to implement the Convention but a number of administrative arrangements remain to be resolved. I hope the present meeting of the Commission and the Scientific Committee will be able to complete the administrative arrangements for the operation of the regime established under the Convention and that Representatives will be able to give attention to the substantive issues involved in pursuing the objectives of the Convention.

The time available for our meetings is limited and the agenda is quite extensive. We will need to make the maximum use of the time which is available in order to take essential decisions at this meeting if we are to have an effective program for the Secretariat in the coming year.

I do not wish to understate the difficulty of resolving the problems before us. The Convention is recognised as unique in the approach it takes to conserve the ecosystem of Antarctic waters. It would perhaps have been optimistic to expect to introduce a management system unlike any already in existence without a long and arduous process of preparation.

While we may appreciate the complexity of the issues which confront the Commission and the Scientific Committee, it is also apparent that the pace of international developments demands that progress should be made without undue delay.

Members of the Commission have, by their ratification of the Convention, acknowledged the merits of the international regime which it establishes. The international credibility of this regime will depend upon the ability of parties to the Convention to bring it into effect quickly and efficiently.

There have been signs of increasing international interest in the Antarctic and its resources – by Governments, private groups and individuals. On the basis of even the limited scientific data available to us, it is apparent that the marine resources of the Convention area could come to be seen as a significant source of world food supplies. The Convention has as its objective the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources and establishes a regime which should ensure an appropriate relationship between protection of endangered species, maintenance of marine resources and the rational use of the resources for the benefit of the world community.

While there is much which must still be done, there have been worthwhile achievements in the past year. The Secretariat is now established in Hobart and is demonstrating it can provide members with a high degree of support in approaching the issues on the agenda.

Our present meetings will endeavour to resolve outstanding administrative problems affecting the establishment of the Secretariat, its budget and staff arrangements. The relationship of the Convention and its machinery with other bodies and organisations concerned with similar questions will also be considered.

I am sure we would all welcome an early conclusion of arrangements which will permit the Scientific Committee to proceed with its substantive work and bring forward proposals for its program of activities. This is an essential ingredient in the pursuit of the objectives of the Convention.

The active co-operation and commitment of all parties to the Convention and its objectives will be required if our meetings are to make progress. We are all aware of the limitations on our knowledge of the Antarctic ecosystem, the interrelation between species and the impact of harvesting. We will need an early and firm effort to remedy this situation.

These are challenging new areas for international co-operation. The first meeting of the Commission and Scientific Committee established a basis for progress. I am sure I can count on the support of all Delegations present in looking to our meetings to build on past efforts, resolve outstanding problems and come up with a program for constructive work for the next year.

AGENDA

for the Second Meeting of the Commission

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Report by the Chairman
4. Report by the Executive Secretary
5. Approval of the Rules of Procedure of the Scientific Committee
6. Establishment of Subsidiary Bodies
7. Matters Arising Out of the Staff and Financial Regulations and Other Matters Relating to the Administration of the Secretariat
8. Review of the Budget for 1982/83
9. Budget for 1984
10. Headquarters Agreement Between the Government of Australia and the Commission
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14. Next Meeting
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REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN FOR 1983.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT FOR 1983

In my opening remarks I referred to the international circumstances which have given an added impetus to the work of the Commission and the Scientific Committee. On the one hand there is pressure on the Antarctic Treaty system reflected in the initiative of Malaysia and Antigua and Barbuda to have an item inscribed on the agenda of the General Assembly to consider the Antarctic and its resources. In their approach to the UNGA, these countries have referred to the Convention.

On the other hand, we have the recent accession to the Antarctic Treaty by the People's Republic of China and India. These are positive developments which should help to ensure that the important progress made by Parties to the Convention in establishing an international regime for the conservation of marine living resources will be recognised by the international community as the best means to achieve this objective.

This is not to suggest that we can afford to relax our efforts to implement the Convention. We must now establish effective measures to protect the Antarctic environment while permitting the rational use of its resources for the benefit of the international community.

The credibility of the Convention will, in large measure, depend upon the speed and effectiveness with which it is implemented. Important progress has been made, as outlined in my opening statement. I am sure we all recognise, however, that a great deal more has to be done. The Convention cannot be regarded as securely established until we have adequate machinery in place for the analysis of data and the assessment of the impact of harvesting and other activities in the Southern Ocean.

After assuming the Chairmanship of the Commission, following the first Hobart meetings, I was impressed by the need for an effort to be made before this session to resolve remaining difficulties in the way of the conclusion of the Rules of Procedure of the Scientific Committee.

In the final stages of the last Hobart meetings, the Chairman of the Commission was requested by Delegations to make an effort to resolve this problem.

I did not under-estimate the difficulties in the way of achieving agreement. The problems which prevented agreement in Hobart last year were complex and reflected a variety of views about the role and function of the Scientific Committee, its relationship to the Commission and the standing of some of its Members.

After an initial effort to identify prospects for agreement by correspondence in a message to Members in November, it appeared that agreement could only be reached if it was possible to have an exchange between Members which might help to clear the air and might make possible redrafting of a consensus formulation of Rule 3 which posed the main problem.

I therefore thought it was desirable to take advantage of the presence in Canberra in April 1983 of a number of our colleagues who attended the Preparatory Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties. I proposed that some time might be made available for an informal consultation on the Rules of Procedure of the Scientific Committee. All countries which were members of the Commission were invited to participate.

These informal consultations were held and there was an opportunity for a reasonably substantial discussion of the issues and difficulties. I was also able to go over the issues in detail with those members who held particularly strong views on the question.

As a result of this process a consensus among participants was reached on a suggested wording for Rule 3 and a consequent rewording for Rule 9. There was an understanding that in my capacity as Chairman, I would refer this suggested wording formally to Member Governments with the request that they confirm in writing whether the revised text was acceptable.

The response from Members who have already written in response was agreement with the proposed wording and the expression of some relief that this problem might be disposed of. I regret however that I am not yet in a position to report complete agreement within the Commission.

While I have not been able to resolve the problem I am happy to offer my offices for a further effort.

There may be a need for further discussion to ensure all views are canvassed and to reassure any Members who are still reluctant to confirm agreement with this wording.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR 1983

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY – 1983

Introduction

The Rules of Procedure of the Scientific Committee has been the major issue of 1983. The failure to resolve them at the 1982 meeting has meant that the Scientific Committee has not been able to proceed with its work. This has delayed the preparation of data gathering procedures which should have been a major area of effort of the secretariat during this year.

Administration

Administrative procedures have been established and I am pleased to report that the 1983 meeting has been organised and will be supported with only limited, although important, help from the Australian and Tasmanian Governments.

A number of deficiencies have been identified in the Staff and Financial Regulations. The more serious ones are being brought to the attention of the 1983 meeting with proposals for their amendment.

Finance

There were some problems with the budget for 1983, but by deferring some expenditure and obtaining the Chairman's approval to involve Financial Rule 4.4 serious difficulties have been avoided.

I am proposing a further review of the Budget at this meeting. A paper presenting the options will be tabled at the meeting.

Staffing

Two additional staff members have been added to the Secretariat since my last report.

Mr Terry Grundy was appointed on 19 May 1983 as Administration/ Finance officer, and Mr Frank Ralston commenced duty as Data Manager on 4 July, 1983.

Mr Grundy had been on loan to the Commission from the Australian Government since the Headquarters was opened in August 1982. He is a qualified accountant with experience in government and private enterprise. His previous position was with the Australian Government Audit Office.

Mr Ralston is qualified in computer science and has held the position of Data Manager/System Analyst for the National Marine Fisheries Services, United States Department of Commerce. He has experience in all aspects of the design and implementation of large scale systems for the collection and computer maintenance of fishing data.

An offer of appointment has been made for the position of Science Officer. Medical examinations and other appointment procedures are in progress.

A small team of locally recruited translators has been employed casually as required throughout the year. For the longer term I am looking closely at the prospect of employing our own translators, but selecting them so that they are competent to undertake other aspects of the Secretariat's work.

Other Activities

Contact has been established with the Secretariats of the IWC, IOC, ICES, ICCAT, SCAR and SCOR and with the Fisheries Division of FAO. The flow of information into the CCAMLR Secretariat from these bodies has commenced. Full sets of reports of the IWC and of the BIOMASS program have been given to the Commission. The FAO has provided selected relevant reports and has made arrangements to have fishing nations transmit annual catch and effort data direct to CCAMLR. We have consolidated the available FAO data into a set of tables for the use of the Commission and Scientific Committee.

At the 1982 meeting of the Commission, funds were allocated for the convening of a working group of the Scientific Committee during 1983. There was general informal agreement that the first priority was for advice on the collection, storage and retrieval of data for the implementation of the management principles of the Convention. A detailed proposal for such a group was prepared by the Secretariat and is ready for consideration as soon as it is agreed that the Scientific Committee can commence work.

The 1983 Meetings

In preparing for the 1983 meetings I have had to look ahead to forecast the major tasks of the Secretariat in 1984. This, in effect, has involved the setting of objectives for the meetings which might be helpful to the Commission and Scientific Committee.

The approval and adoption of the Rules of Procedure of the Scientific Committee is the primary objective of the 1983 meetings. Given the informal agreement achieved at the discussion in Canberra in April, this should be a formality. The way will then be clear for the substantive work to begin. The Convention points to three areas of work which should be started on immediately

- Data gathering;
- Development of a management strategy;
- Assessment of the state of the ecosystem.

Catch and effort data on past fishing activities should be obtained from members immediately in accordance with Article IX, 1(b) and procedures should be instituted for the collection of data on future activities according to Article IX, 1(c). The working group referred to above would be relevant here.

The Convention sets down in some detail objectives, functions and obligations. It is left to the Commission and Scientific Committee to develop procedures for its implementation.

In this regard, the Commission and Scientific Committee will be well served by its members experienced in applying conventional fisheries management techniques. But this Convention goes beyond fisheries management. It is concerned with conserving the ecosystem. Existing techniques will not be sufficient and may even be inappropriate. Policies and procedures must be developed to handle this more complex management task.

Informal discussions among scientists at the 1982 meeting drew attention to the importance of developing principles for conservation and management of the Southern Oceans and raised the possibility of a meeting involving scientists and other experts to discuss the matter. In my report for 1982, I mentioned an offer of assistance in this regard from the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis.

It is a complex task which should be commenced immediately. I suggest that an overall plan for addressing the problem be developed at the meeting so that the matter can be progressed in the period before the 1984 meeting.

The Conservation Principles contained in Article II of the Convention refer to the maintenance of harvested populations at levels which ensure their greatest net annual increment and the maintenance of ecological relationships. Article II also makes it clear that decisions will be made on the basis of available scientific knowledge.

There is published opinion that some species may have already reached these levels. The current situation should be assessed as soon as possible on the basis of existing knowledge so that any necessary action can be taken in compliance with the Convention.

In summary, apart from the general objective implied by the agenda, this meeting should aim to achieve:

1. the approval and adoption of the Rules of Procedure of the Scientific Committee ;
2. procedures for the immediate implementation of Article IX 1(b) and (c) and Article XX, 1 and 2 ;
3. the commencement of work on the development of a management strategy and a program of tasks to be completed for the 1984 meeting ;
4. the commencement of work on an assessment of the present state of the ecosystem.

The activities resulting from these last three objectives are not mutually exclusive. Information gathered in the course of working on each of them will benefit work on the others. They should therefore be progressed in parallel.

The achievement of these objectives would provide a clear direction for the Secretariat in 1984. The work envisaged could be accommodated within the proposed budget.

REVISED BUDGET FOR 1982/83

Item No.	Item	Sub Item No.	Sub Item	1982/83
2.0000	COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS			
		2.0100	Travel	—
	Total Cooperation With Other Organisations			Nil
3.0000	DATA MANAGEMENT			
		3.0100	Capital Equipment	
		3.0200	Consumables	
		3.0300	Maintenance	
	Total Data Management			23100
4.0000	MEETINGS			
		4.0100	Joint Meeting Commission, Scientific Committee	397700
	Total Meetings			397700
5.0000	PUBLICATIONS			
		5.0100	Printing	10300
		5.0200	Translation	23500
	Total Publications			33800
6.0000	SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE			25000
	Total Scientific Committee			25000
7.0000	SECRETARIAT COSTS			
		7.1000	Administration	6200
		7.0200	Allowances	96050
		7.0300	Automobile	2700
		7.0400	Communications	33800
		7.0500	Incidentals	18000
		7.0600	Library	—
		7.0700	Office Requisites	60800
		7.0800	Premises	8200
		7.0900	Reserve Fund	—
		7.1000	Salaries	262700
		7.1100	Travel	17400
	Total Secretariat Costs			505850
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE			985450

SUMMARY - Projected Income and Expenditure 1982/83, Draft Budget 1984 and Forecast Budget 1985
(Australian Dollars)

1982/83 BUDGET						DRAFT BUDGET 1984 & FORECAST BUDGET 1985					
<u>Budgets Adopted</u>			Revised	Estimates Projected to	Variance With	Item No.	Item	Sub Item No.	Sub Item	1984	1985
1982	1983	82/83	82/83	31.12.83	Revised Budget						
<i>Fin.Reg.4.4</i>						1.0000	INCOME				
11000	30000	41000	41000	52000	+ 11000		1.0100	Interest	17000	30000	
380000	552000	932000	932000	962850	+ 30850		1.0200	Members' Contributions	694383	933256	
35000	46000	81000	81000	74234	- 6766		1.0300	Special Contributions	106828	124434	
7000	43000	50000	50000	49500	- 500		1.0400	Staff Assessment Levy	58000	86300	
433000	671000	1104000	1104000	1138584	+ 34585	Total Income			886211	1173990	
*****						*****					
	25600	25600	23100	23100	-	2.0000	DATA MANAGEMENT				
							2.0100	Capital Equipment	7500	10000	
							2.0200	Consumables	4000	5000	
							2.0300	Contract Labour	7500	10000	
							2.0400	Maintenance	2100	3000	
							2.0500	Time Share Usage	36000	40000	
	25600	25600	23100	23100	-	Total Data Management			57100	68000	

225000	178000	403000	397900	397700	+ 200	3.0000	MEETINGS				
								3.0100	Joint Meeting Commission, Scientific Committee	223000	240000
225000	178000	403000	397900	397900	+ 200		Total Meetings			223000	240000
7000	27500	34500	38500	33800	+ 4700	4.0000	PUBLICATIONS			47500	52000
7000	27500	34500	38500	33800	+ 4700		Total Publications			47500	52000
	25000	25000	25000	25000	–	5.0000	SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE			32000	39000
	25000	25000	25000	25000	–		Total Scientific Committee			32000	39000
						6.0000	SECRETARIAT COSTS				
–	2000	2000	2000	6200	– 4200			6.0100	Administration	12000	14400
18000	67350	85350	84950	96050	– 11100			6.0200	Allowances	58000	104600
2000	4000	6000	5700	2700	+ 3000			6.0300	Automobile	4000	5000
16000	38000	54000	48600	33800	+ 14800			6.0400	Communications	18600	22000
10000	10000	20000	18000	18000	–			6.0500	Incidentals	5000	5000
–	–	–	–	–	–			6.0600	Library	2000	2000
17000	50000	67000	60300	60800	– 500			6.0700	Office Requisites	13900	22000
2000	9000	11000	9900	8200	+ 1700			6.0800	Premises	8600	11500
								6.0900	Reserve Fund	–	75000
76000	159000	235000	254100	262700	– 8600			6.1000	Salaries	313500	425200
7000	10000	17000	17400	17400				6.1100	Travel	30000	40000
148000	349350	497350	500950	505850	– 4900		Total Secretariat Costs			465600	726700
380000	605450	985450	985450	985450	Nil		TOTAL EXPENDITURE			825200	1125700