



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United
Nations

Organisation
des
Nations
Unies
pour
l'alimentation
et
l'agriculture

Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

COORDINATING WORKING PARTY ON FISHERY STATISTICS

Twenty-first Session

Copenhagen, Denmark. 1-4 March 2005

Report by CCAMLR

REPORT BY CCAMLR

CCAMLR Secretariat

Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
PO Box 213 North Hobart Tasmania 7002 Australia
email: ccamlr@ccamlr.org website: www.ccamlr.org

SUMMARY

CCAMLR has undertaken further developments in fishery statistics and related information since CWP-20 in 2003. This work has included:

- The adoption of a resolution seeking further collaboration with RFMOs to reduce the incidental mortality of seabirds arising from fishing;
- The further development of the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp. (CDS);
- The implementation of a centralized Vessel Monitoring System (VMS); and
- A revision of the rules for access and use of CCAMLR data.

In 2004, CCAMLR adopted Resolution 22/XXIII seeking further collaboration with RFMOs to reduce the incidental mortality of seabirds arising from fishing. Specific RFMOs are encouraged to implement or develop mechanisms to require the collection, reporting and dissemination of data on incidental mortality of seabirds. For areas where such mechanisms are currently unavailable or where systematic data reporting has not commenced, Flag States fishing outside CCAMLR's Convention Area are encouraged to provide the CCAMLR Secretariat with summary data on the incidental take of seabirds of species breeding in Statistical Areas 48, 58 or 88.

The CDS has been extended through the introduction of electronic, web-based catch and export documentation and the addition of landing and trade statistics derived from the Scheme in the CCAMLR Statistical Bulletin.

A centralised VMS was established in the CCAMLR Secretariat in 2004 and Contracting Parties are required to report the six-hourly positions of their flag vessels operating in finfish fisheries inside the Convention Area. Position reports are required to be forwarded to the Secretariat in real-time for those vessels participating in new and exploratory fisheries, and on departure from the Convention Area for other fisheries.

In 2003, the rules for the access and use of CCAMLR data were revised. The underlying principles were retained and the conditions under which data may be exchanged within CCAMLR or used outside of CCAMLR were clarified. Access and use of CDS and VMS data were also considered; these data may be released to CCAMLR Members only under restricted circumstances.

AGENCY REPORT

Main purpose and usage of statistics

Fishery statistics are used primarily to monitor, assess and manage fisheries in the CCAMLR Convention Area (Statistical Areas 48, 58 and 88). Summary statistics are published annually in the CCAMLR Statistical Bulletin (http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/e_pubs/intro.htm). From 2005, the Statistical Bulletin will include landing and trade statistics derived from the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus* spp..

Catch and effort data structure, geographical and temporal resolution and length of time series

Catch and effort data reported to CCAMLR include: date, position, depth, fishing duration, gear characteristics and catch by species (including by-catch and incidental catches). Data resolution ranges from single events (e.g. haul-by-haul) to aggregated data (e.g. by 0.5 x 1.0 degree rectangle and 10-day period).

Catch and effort data held by CCAMLR include:

- Catch and effort reports (quasi real-time reports every 5-days, 10-days or monthly depending on the fishery);
- Fine-scale catch and effort data (usually haul-by-haul);
- Scientific observer data (usually haul-by-haul); and
- STATLANT data (aggregated by statistical region and month).

The length of the time series varies, from 2-5 years in the case of new or exploratory fisheries, to greater than 20 years in some established fisheries. Some series extend to prior to the ratification of CCAMLR's Convention in 1982.

Are catch data available by EEZ?

Yes. Catches reported in the catch and effort reports and the fine-scale data provide information on fishing in EEZs. STATLANT data may also provide this level of spatial resolution.

Data source

(e.g. official report, scientists' estimates, agency observer program, agency port sampling program)

Data submitted to CCAMLR are reported by Member countries and other contracting parties, and include data collected on fishing vessels and research vessels, by scientific observers, and through established programs such as CCAMLR's Ecosystem Monitoring Program and the Catch Documentation Scheme.

Availability of retained fish by-catch (non-target) species data

Data on by-catch are submitted by Flag States and scientific observers. These data are routinely assessed by CCAMLR's Scientific Committee and Working Groups, and intersessional work is underway to improve the quality of these datasets. This work includes the re-conciliation of by-catch data reported in STATLANT data, haul-by-haul data and observer data, the development of additional

measurements recorded by scientific observers and inclusion of data from tag-recapture studies of by-catch species.

Availability of discard data (including birds and mammals)

Data on incidental catches are submitted by Flag States and scientific observers. These data are routinely assessed by CCAMLR's Scientific Committee and Working Groups.

In 2002, the Scientific Committee requested that the CWP consider general ways to improve and standardise the reporting of by-catch species and incidental catches. Specifically, CCAMLR sought standard information on incidental catches of seabirds and other species arising from fishing on grounds within the geographic range of species occurring in CCAMLR's Convention Area.

In 2004, CCAMLR adopted a resolution seeking further collaboration with RFMOs to reduce the incidental mortality of seabirds arising from fishing (Resolution 22/XXIII, attached). Specifically, CCAMLR invites specific RFMOs to implement or develop, as appropriate, mechanisms to require the collection, reporting and dissemination of data on incidental mortality of seabirds, particularly:

1. rates of incidental mortality of seabirds associated with each fishery, details of the seabird species involved, and estimates of total seabird mortality (at least at the scale of FAO area);
2. measures to minimise or avoid mortality of seabirds that are in use in each fishery and the extent to which any of these are voluntary or mandatory, together with an assessment of their effectiveness;
3. the nature of scientific observer programs, including observer coverage, associated with each fishery.

For areas where such mechanisms are currently unavailable or where systematic data reporting has not commenced, Flag States conducting longline fishing (or other fishing methods) outside CCAMLR's Convention Area, which incidentally take seabirds of species breeding in the Convention Area, are requested to provide the CCAMLR Secretariat with summary data.

Availability of biological data (including size)

Biological data are usually collected by CCAMLR scientific observers. National observers and fishing crews may also report biological data. Biological data held by CCAMLR include:

- Length and weight;
- Sex, maturity stage and gonad weight;
- Age (from otolith and/or scale);
- Feeding intensity (krill); and
- Presence of parasites.

Availability of economic data

Economic data are submitted to CCAMLR on request. Recently, the Scientific Committee requested that Member countries submit economic and other data which may be used to determine technological and economic trends in the krill fisheries.

Availability of environmental data

Environmental data are collected routinely in the CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Program (CEMP) and through surveys of marine debris. Environmental data are also collected during research surveys. Environmental data held by CCAMLR include:

- Extent of sea-ice cover;
- Sea surface temperatures;
- Conductivity-Temperature-Depth profiles; and
- Composition of marine debris.

Catch data verification methods (e.g. trade data)

CCAMLR has implemented a number of measures in recent years in order to combat the problem of IUU fishing on toothfish stocks (*Dissostichus* spp.). These measures include:

- Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS);
- Flag State licensing requirement for all vessels in the fisheries;
- Conservation Measures setting catch limits all toothfish fisheries in the Convention Area;
- Mandatory Vessel Monitoring System (VMS);
- Port inspections of vessels carrying toothfish;
- Promotion of compliance by both Contracting and non-Contracting Parties; and
- Marking of vessels and fishing gear.

The CDS aims to:

- Identify the origins of toothfish imported into or exported from the territories of Contracting Parties;
- Monitor the international trade in toothfish;
- Determine whether toothfish imported into or exported from the territories of Contracting Parties, if caught in the Convention Area, was caught in a manner consistent with CCAMLR conservation measures; and
- Gather additional catch data for the evaluation of total removals.

To meet this objective, all landings, transshipments and importations of toothfish into the territories of Contracting Parties and participating non-Contracting Parties must be accompanied by completed Catch or Export Documents specifying a range of information including the name and Flag State of the vessel and the volume and location of the catch and subsequent trade.

The CDS is open to all States involved in the harvest or trade of toothfish and non-Contracting Parties to CCAMLR are encouraged to participate in this Scheme.

An important element of the Scheme is a central database where participating countries can access Catch Documents and related information through a secure Internet connection. CCAMLR is currently developing electronic, web-based catch and export documentation.

CCAMLR has develop standard summaries of CDS data which will be published annually in the Statistical Bulletin. These summaries include landed weights of *Dissostichus* spp. by year, Flag State of harvesting vessel, area/subarea/division caught (including whether inside an EEZ) and exported and re-exported weights of *Dissostichus* spp. by year, Export State and Import State.

Usage of fishery-independent data

Fishery-independent data are used routinely to assess stocks of finfish and krill in CCAMLR's Convention Area. The data held by CCAMLR and are analysed by the Scientific Committee and Working Groups. Fishery-independent data held by CCAMLR include:

- fishery survey data (e.g. trawl and acoustic surveys);
- composition and distribution of marine debris;
- long-term biological and environmental data collected under CEMP.

Reporting policy in relation to nationality of catch

In 2002, CCAMLR agreed that, whilst acknowledging that joint ventures may occur, joint ventures should not allow non-CCAMLR flagged vessels to fish inside the Convention Area. Any sort of devolution of the responsibilities of Flag States should be avoided and only vessels under the jurisdiction of CCAMLR Flag States should be issued with licences to fish in the Convention Area (Conservation Measure 10-02). This requirement clarifies the responsibilities attached to CCAMLR Members in respect of any joint ventures to fish in the Convention Area.

Are countries obliged to report data?

Yes. Requirements for reporting fisheries data are outlined in the Conservation Measures which are reviewed annually and adopted by the Commission. Some of these measures, which are published in the Schedule of Conservation Measures in Force (http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/e_pubs/intro.htm) are incorporated in Members' national legislation.

Do all member countries report data?

Yes. All Member countries involved in research or fishing activities in CCAMLR's Convention Area report data to CCAMLR.

What is included in catch statistics?

(e.g. discards, recreational, fish on-grown in pens, experimental fishing)

Catches of all species are reported in the statistics, including species caught as by-catch and incidentally, and species caught in new and exploratory fisheries and during the course of research (e.g. trawl survey). Traditional and recreational fishing, and aquaculture, do not occur in CCAMLR's Convention Area.

Observer program

A Scheme of International Scientific Observation was adopted in 1992 under Article XXIV of the CCAMLR Convention. This Scheme is designed to gather and validate scientific information essential for assessing the status of populations of Antarctic marine living resources, and the impact of fishing on populations of harvested, related and dependent species. The conditions of the Scheme are equally applicable to fishing vessels and research vessels. Conservation measures require that at least one international scientific observer, and in some cases two observers, appointed under the Scheme should be aboard each fishing vessel operating in new or exploratory fisheries, or established fisheries

targeting toothfish, crab, icefish or squid. The placement of scientific observers in krill fisheries and other fisheries is encouraged.

Vessel monitoring system

Conservation Measure 10-04 (Automated Satellite-Linked VMS) was revised in 2004 and a centralised VMS was established in the CCAMLR Secretariat. Contracting Parties are still required to notify the Secretariat of the movement of flagged fishing vessels in to, and out of, statistical subareas and divisions within the Convention Area. In addition, Contracting Parties are now required to report the six-hourly positions of their flag vessels operating in finfish fisheries inside the Convention Area. Position reports are required to be forwarded to the CCAMLR Secretariat in real-time for those vessels participating in new and exploratory fisheries, and on departure from the Convention Area for other fisheries.

Restrictions on access to data

Rules for the access and use of CCAMLR data were established in 1992 so ensure that:

- All data submitted to the CCAMLR Secretariat are freely available to Members for analysis and preparation of papers for use within the Commission, the Scientific Committee and their subsidiary bodies; and
- The originators/owners of the data retain control over any use of their unpublished data outside of CCAMLR.

In 2003, the Commission revised the rules (attached). The underlying principles were retained and the conditions under which data may be exchanged within CCAMLR or used outside of CCAMLR were clarified. Access and use of CDS and VMS data were also considered; these data may be released to CCAMLR Members only under restricted circumstances.

CCAMLR data may be accessed and used in respect of:

- work specifically outlined and endorsed by the Commission or Scientific Committee; or
- work not specifically endorsed by the Commission or the Scientific Committee.

Inclusion of data, analyses or results from data held in the CCAMLR Secretariat into Working Papers, Background Papers, and any other documents tabled at meetings of the Commission, Scientific Committee or one of their subsidiary bodies does not constitute publication and therefore is not a release into the public domain.

Inclusion of data held in the CCAMLR Secretariat into the published reports of the Commission, Scientific Committee, Working Groups, CCAMLR Science, the Statistical Bulletin or any other CCAMLR publication constitutes release into the public domain.

Inclusion of data held in the CCAMLR Secretariat in any publication outside CCAMLR constitutes release into the public domain.

Originators/owners of data have the right to:

- be consulted (including assignation of authorship) on the preparation, if necessary including publication, of documents describing analyses and interpretation of their data;
- approve the level of detail revealed in documents using their data; and
- stipulate terms and/or levels of data security if necessary.

ATTACHMENTS

RESOLUTION 22/XXIII

International actions to reduce the incidental mortality of seabirds arising from fishing
(Adopted in 2004)

RULES FOR ACCESS AND USE OF CCAMLR DATA

(Adopted in 2003)

RESOLUTION 22/XXIII

International actions to reduce the incidental mortality of seabirds arising from fishing

Species	toothfish
Area	all
Season	all
Gear	all

The Commission,

Recollecting¹ that together with the potential impact of illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing for toothfish within the Convention Area, the greatest current threat to species and populations of Southern Ocean seabirds breeding in the Convention Area is mortality in longline fisheries in waters outside the Convention Area,

Noting that the seabirds caught are almost entirely albatrosses and petrels and of species which are threatened with global extinction²,

Concerned at increasing evidence of incidental mortality of seabirds in trawl fisheries, especially in waters outside the Convention Area³,

Noting the substantial reduction⁴ of incidental mortality of seabirds in the Convention Area as a result of conservation measures implemented by the Commission,

Concerned that, despite such measures, many populations of albatross species breeding in the Convention Area continue to decline⁵,

Noting reports of substantial levels and rates of incidental mortality of seabirds breeding in the Convention Area in longline fisheries in waters outside the Convention Area⁶,

Recognising that fisheries in high-seas waters outside the Convention Area are regulated by regional fishery management organisations (RFMOs),

Recalling repeated attempts to communicate these concerns to RFMOs⁷,

1. Invites listed RFMOs (Appendix 1) to implement or develop, as appropriate, mechanisms to require the collection, reporting and dissemination of data on incidental mortality of seabirds, particularly:
 - (i) rates of incidental mortality of seabirds associated with each fishery, details of the seabird species involved, and estimates of total seabird mortality (at least at the scale of FAO area);
 - (ii) measures to minimise or avoid mortality of seabirds that are in use in each fishery and the extent to which any of these are voluntary or mandatory, together with an assessment of their effectiveness;
 - (iii) the nature of scientific observer programs, including observer coverage, associated with each fishery.
2. For areas where such mechanisms are currently unavailable or where systematic data reporting has not commenced, requests Flag States conducting longline fishing (or other fishing methods) outside the Convention Area, which incidentally take seabirds of species breeding in the Convention Area, to provide the CCAMLR Secretariat with summary data as specified in paragraph 1 above.

3. Urges Members that are also members of listed RFMOs to:
 - (i) request that the topic of seabird incidental mortality be included on the agenda of pertinent meetings of each RFMO and, where appropriate, to send relevant experts to these meetings;
 - (ii) identify those areas and circumstances within the listed RFMOs where incidental mortality of seabirds occurs;
 - (iii) identify those mitigation measures which would be most effective at reducing or eliminating such mortality and to require such measures to be implemented in the relevant fisheries.

4. Encourages Flag States involved with new and developing RFMOs to request that incidental mortality of seabirds (and other by-catch taxa as appropriate) is adequately addressed and mitigated. Appropriate initiatives might include:
 - (i) establishment or expansion of existing observer programs and adoption of appropriate data collection protocols on seabird incidental mortality;
 - (ii) establishment of by-catch working groups that will address incidental mortality issues and make recommendations for suitable, practicable, and effective mitigation measures, including evaluation of established and innovative technologies and techniques;
 - (iii) evaluations of fishery impacts on the affected seabird populations;
 - (iv) cooperate (e.g. on data exchange) with listed RFMOs.

¹ CCAMLR-XX, paragraph 6.33; SC-CAMLR-XX, paragraph 4.73; SC-CAMLR-XXII, Annex 5, paragraph 6.273

² SC-CAMLR-XXIII/BG/22; SC-CAMLR-XXII, paragraph 5.26 and Annex 5, paragraphs 6.138 to 6.145

³ SC-CAMLR-XXII, Annex 5, paragraphs 6.248 and 6.250

⁴ CCAMLR-XXIII, paragraph 5.2(i); SC-CAMLR-XXIII, paragraph 5.46(i) and Annex 5, Table 6.3

⁵ CCAMLR-XXIII, paragraph 5.1; SC-CAMLR-XXIII, paragraphs 5.46(viii) and 5.20(v) and Annex 5, paragraphs 7.151 and 7.152

⁶ SC-CAMLR-XXII, Annex 5, paragraph 6.130; SC-CAMLR-XXIII, paragraph 5.19 and Annex 5, paragraphs 7.124 to 7.128

⁷ CCAMLR-XXI, paragraph 6.16; SC-CAMLR-XXI, paragraphs 5.30 to 5.34; CCAMLR-XXII, paragraph 5.17; SC-CAMLR-XXII, paragraph 5.28 and Annex 5, paragraphs 6.177 and 6.178; SC-CAMLR-XXIII, paragraphs 5.21(iii) and 5.48(iv) and Annex 5, paragraphs 7.165 and 7.166

**REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ORGANISATIONS IDENTIFIED
FOR CONTACT WITH RESPECT TO TASKS ON THE MITIGATION
OF BY-CATCH OF SOUTHERN OCEAN SEABIRDS**

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)

South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (SEAFO)

Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)

Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT)

Agreement on the Organization of the Permanent Commission on the Exploitation and Conservation of the Marine Resources of the South Pacific, 1952 (CPPS)

Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) – when it is established.
The Fourth Intergovernmental Consultation on the establishment of the Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission was held in Mahe, Seychelles, from 13 to 16 July 2004.

Commission for Highly Migratory Species in the Central and Western Pacific (WCPFC)
The Convention, establishing WCPFC entered into force on 19 June 2004. The Commission does not yet exist as functioning body.

Western Indian Ocean Tuna Organization Convention (WIOTO)
The organization does not have regulatory power.

RULES FOR ACCESS AND USE OF CCAMLR DATA

The following Rules for Access and Use of CCAMLR Data were adopted by the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Commission (CCAMLR-XXII, paragraphs 12.1 to 12.6)*:

It is recognised that:

1. All data submitted to the CCAMLR Secretariat, and maintained by the CCAMLR Data Centre, shall be freely available to Members for analysis and preparation of documents for the Commission, Scientific Committee and their subsidiary bodies.
2. Such data may be analysed in respect of:
 - (a) work specifically outlined and endorsed by the Commission or Scientific Committee;
 - (b) work not specifically endorsed by the Commission or the Scientific Committee.
3. Inclusion of data, analyses or results from data held in the CCAMLR Data Centre into Working Papers, Background Papers, and any other documents tabled at meetings of the Commission, Scientific Committee or one of their subsidiary bodies does not constitute publication and therefore is not a release into the public domain.
4. Inclusion of data held in the CCAMLR Data Centre into the published reports of the Commission, Scientific Committee, Working Groups, *CCAMLR Science*, the *Statistical Bulletin* or any other CCAMLR publication constitutes release into the public domain.
5. Inclusion of data held in the CCAMLR Data Centre in any publication outside CCAMLR constitutes release into the public domain.

* These rules replace those adopted at the Eleventh Meeting of the Commission (CCAMLR-XI, paragraph 4.35). The current 'Rules for Access to CDS Data' (CCAMLR-XIX, paragraph 5.23) should remain in place alongside the new standard rules until such times as all aspects of CDS data handling are duly taken into account in the new standard rules (CCAMLR-XXII, paragraph 7.22).

6. Subject to paragraphs (1) to (3), originators/owners of data have the right to:
 - (a) be consulted (including assignation of authorship) on the preparation, if necessary including publication, of documents describing analyses and interpretation of their data;
 - (b) approve the level of detail revealed in documents using their data;
 - (c) stipulate terms and/or levels of data security if necessary.

Accordingly,

7. Requests to the Secretariat for access and/or use of data maintained by the CCAMLR Data Centre by individual Member scientists/officials shall be approved in writing as appropriate by that Member's Commission Representative, Scientific Committee Representative, or CDS Officer in consultation with the Commission Representative. Members are responsible for informing individual scientists or individuals requesting data of the rules governing access and use of CCAMLR data and for obtaining agreement to comply with such rules.

8. Requests in support of analyses endorsed under (2)(a) above should include the type of data requested, the degree of data aggregation required, the spatial and temporal detail required, and the anticipated format to be used in presenting results of the analyses. For such requests, the Secretariat shall ensure that each request meets the conditions of the approval granted for the original endorsement, and, if so, release the data and inform the data owner(s)/originator(s) accordingly. Release of data by the Secretariat to the requestor does not constitute permission to publish or release data into the public domain. Such permission remains a matter to be determined between the requestor and the data originator(s).

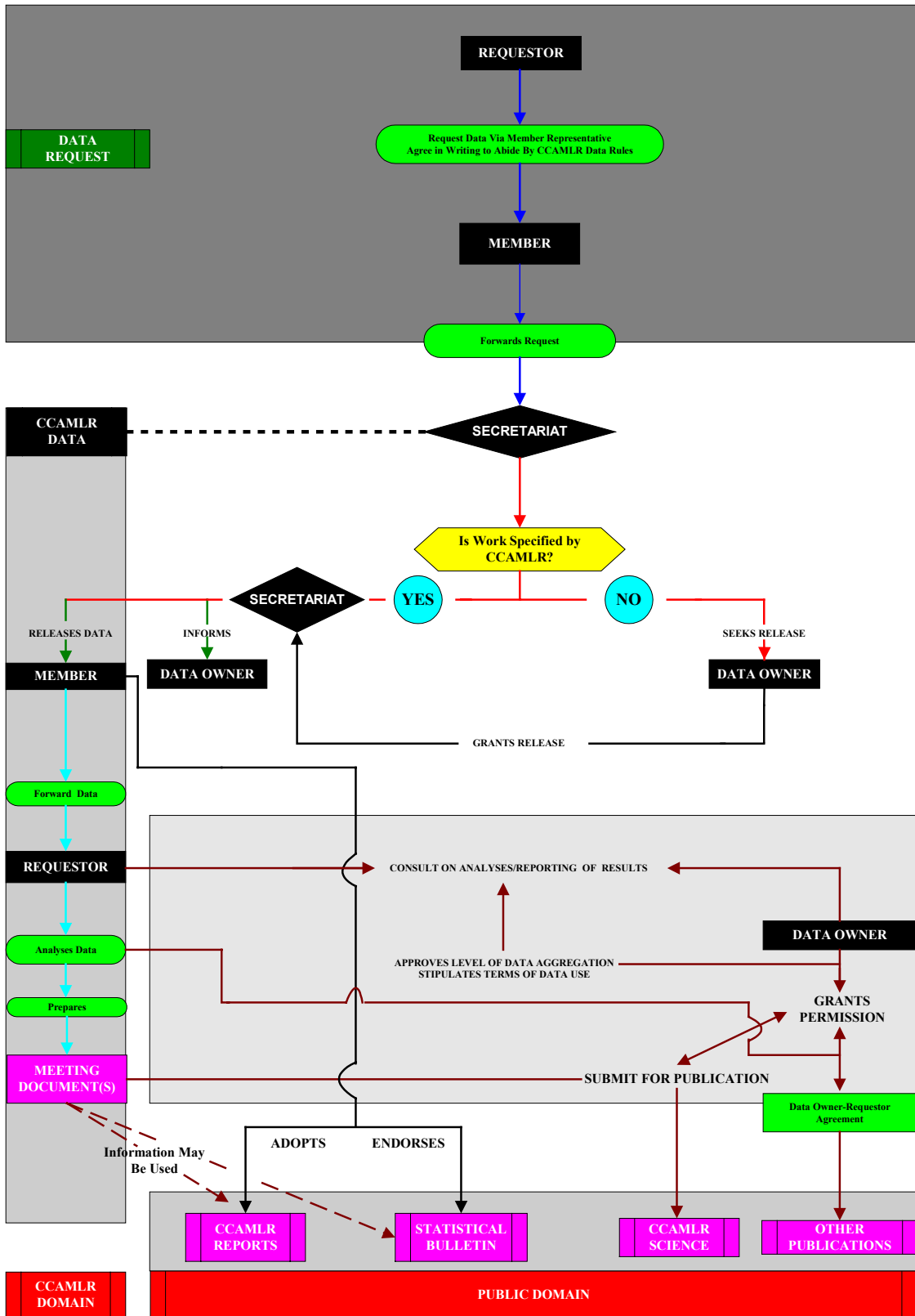
9. Requests in support of non-endorsed analyses under (2)(b) above should include the information listed in (8) as well as details of the analytical procedures to be used and the opportunity for data owner(s)/originator(s) to be involved. For such requests, the Secretariat shall be satisfied that each request contains the required information before forwarding it to the data originator(s) for approval within a specified time period. Once approval has been received the Secretariat shall release the data. Release of data does not constitute permission to publish or for release into the public domain. Such permission remains a matter to be determined between the requestor and the data owner(s)/originator(s).

10. If approval for data release under (9) is not forthcoming within the specified period, the Secretariat shall initiate and facilitate consultation between the data requestor and data owner(s)/originator(s). The Secretariat shall not release data without the written approval of the data owner(s)/originator(s). Failure to achieve agreement shall be brought to the attention of the Scientific Committee and Commission.

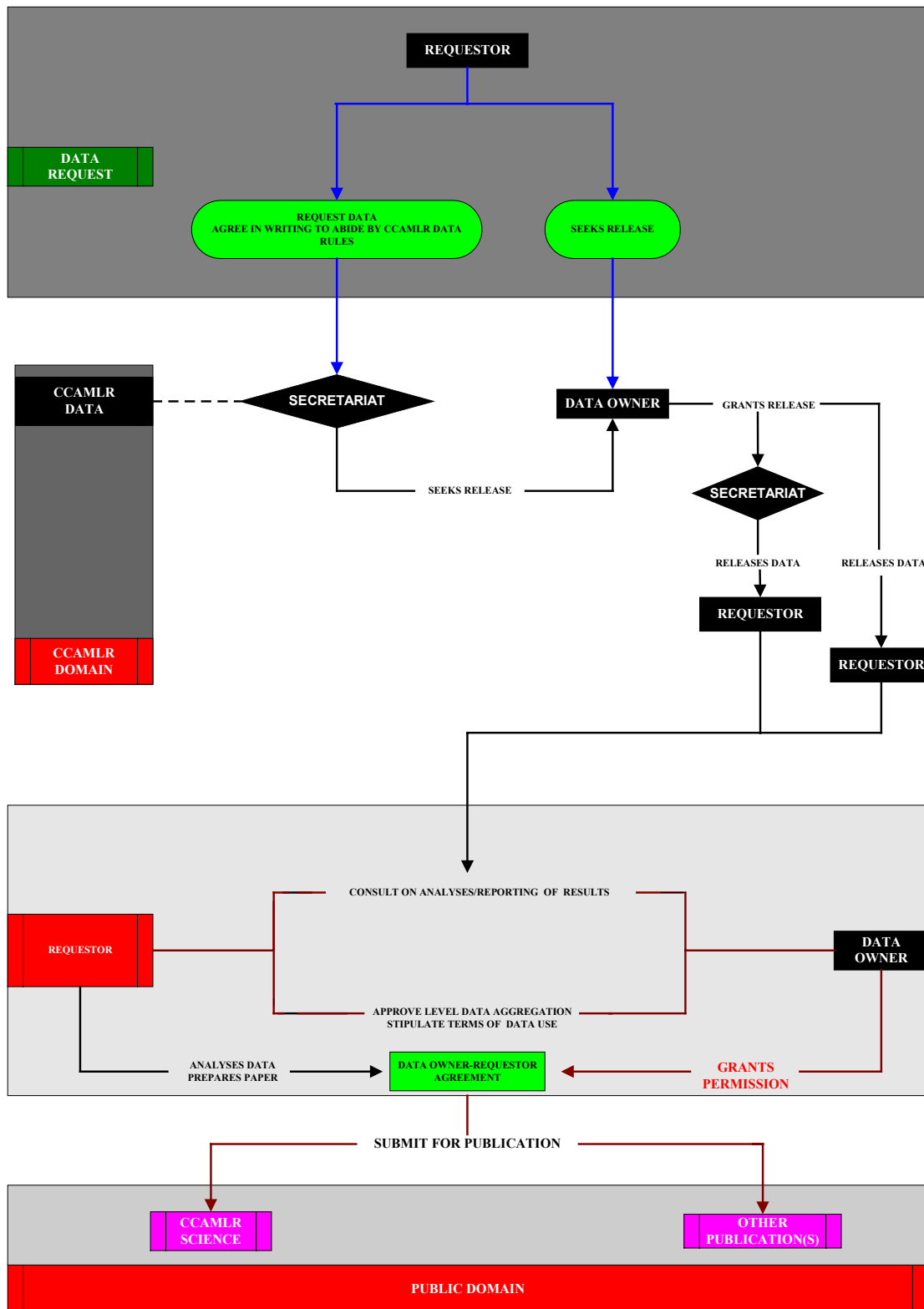
11. The following statement shall be placed on the cover page of all Working Papers, Background Papers and any other papers tabled at meetings of the Commission, Scientific Committee or their subsidiary bodies:

‘This paper is presented for consideration by CCAMLR and may contain unpublished data, analyses, and/or conclusions subject to change. Data in this paper shall not be cited or used for purposes other than the work of the CCAMLR Commission, Scientific Committee or their subsidiary bodies without the permission of the originators and/or owners of the data.’

RULES FOR ACCESS AND USE OF CCAMLR DATA BY MEMBERS



RULES FOR ACCESS AND USE OF CCAMLR DATA FROM OUTSIDE CCAMLR



RULES FOR ACCESS AND USE OF CDS DATA

