

INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT OF TWENTY-SIXTH MEETING

1. Date and Place The Twenty-sixth meeting of the Commission was held at Riverwalk House, Millbank, London from 24-28 June 1974. The proceedings were conducted by the Chairman of the Commission, Mr I Rindal (Norway).

2. Representation Commissioners and delegates from all member countries attended; they included the Commissioner for Brazil who had joined the Commission since the last meeting. The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations was represented by two observers and there was also an observer from the United Nations Environmental Programme. There were also observers present from the Governments of

Sweden

Chile

Netherlands

Peru

Portugal

and from the

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea

International Commission for South East Atlantic Fisheries

International Marine Manuscript Archives

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Fauna Preservation Society

World Wildlife Fund

International Society for the Protection of Animals

World Federation for the Protection of Animals

Friends of the Earth

Project Jonah and the

Sierra Club

3. Address of Welcome An address of welcome was given on behalf of the United Kingdom Government by Mr Norman Buchan, MP, Minister of State, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. In welcoming the delegates Mr Buchan referred to the important decisions taken by the Commission since he last addressed the annual meeting mentioning particularly the abolition of the blue whale unit and the establishment of the International Observer Scheme but pointed out that there was still much to do. There was the question of strengthening the Commission, in its executive capacity and in its scientific capabilities for research into whale populations. There was also the question of the moratorium on which widely different but sincere views were held. Nobody wanted to see whale stocks reduced to danger level and the Commission especially had a responsibility to future generations in this regard. The fundamental purpose of the moratorium, of its opponents, and of the Commission was the same - to conserve the world's whale stocks for the benefit of future generations. Other important issues were the particular problem of the fin whale and the question of the sub-division of the baleen and sperm whale quotas to give greater protection to individual stocks. There were signs that some of the depleted stocks were now showing signs of recovery, the Commission's critics would not be satisfied until they saw that every effort possible was being made to speed that recovery for every depleted stock.

4. Statements by Commissioners and Observers The Commission accepted the Chairman's suggestion that representatives of the press should be invited to remain for item 3 on the agenda - opening statements by Commissioners and observers from other countries and organisations. Statements outlining the position of their Governments on proposals before the Commission were made by the Commissioners for the United States, Australia, the USSR and Japan. The Commissioner for Brazil made a brief statement on the return of a delegation from his country to the Commission.

Statements were made by the observers from the international organisations.

Mr L K Boerema made a statement on behalf of the FAO Assistant Director General of Fisheries. In the course of his remarks Mr Boerema referred to the active part played by FAO staff in the investigation of the whale stocks carried out by the Commission's scientists in the 1960s and said that now the Commission was again facing difficult decisions his Director General had been instructed by member Governments acting through the FAO Committee on Fisheries to assist in any way possible.

Dr K Curry-Lindahl who attended as an observer for the United Nations Environmental Programme said that UNEP was willing and anxious to co-operate in the work of the Commission as soon as opportunity arises and suggested that such an opportunity would be found particularly in the field of research. He outlined the activities UNEP was developing with FAO and the FAO Committee on Marine Resources Research aimed at the protection of living marine resources.

5. Dr N A Mackintosh The Chairman referred to the death during the year of Dr Mackintosh. He had been a member of the United Kingdom delegation since the Commission was established 26 years ago and had missed only one of the Commission's meetings. He was Chairman of the Scientific Committee for many years. The meeting stood in silent tribute to his memory.

6. Adoption of Agenda The Commission adopted the provisional agenda on the proposal of the Commissioner for Canada seconded by the Commissioners for the USSR and South Africa.

7. Opening of meetings to the Press The Chairman referred to this item on the agenda and recalled that prior to last year's meeting the question of whether the Commission should permit the admission of the Press to its meetings was put to Commissioners in writing and of the nine countries that replied eight were opposed. He suggested that unless any delegation had changed its view this decision should still stand. No change of view was indicated by any delegation.

8. Review of Previous Seasons' Catches Statistics relating to the catch outside the Antarctic in 1973 and the catch in the Antarctic in 1973/74 prepared by the Bureau of International Whaling Statistics had been distributed to the Scientific Committee and were available for delegations. A statement reviewing the seasons' operations prepared by Mr Vangstein, the Director of the Bureau was circulated.

9. Provision for a World Wide Moratorium on Commercial Whaling A resolution proposing a ten-year moratorium on all commercial whaling beginning not later than the 27th meeting of the Commission was considered by the Technical Committee. It was submitted by the United States and seconded by Mexico and was in similar terms to the resolution presented to the 25th meeting which was approved by the Technical Committee but failed to obtain a sufficient majority in the meeting of the Commission. The Scientific Committee reported that it had reviewed its statement made in its report to the 25th meeting that there was no biological requirement for the imposition of a blanket moratorium on all commercial whaling and agreed that the statement was still appropriate. It drew attention to the suggestion of possible competition between species whereby rebuilding of severely depleted stocks may not necessarily be maximised by a moratorium.

An amending resolution was moved by Australia seconded by Denmark. It referred to the need to preserve and enhance whale stocks as a resource for future use and taking into consideration the interests of consumers of whale products and the whaling industry as required by the International Convention on Whaling, and recognising that the management of whale stocks should be based not only on the concepts of maximum sustainable yield in number by species, but should also include such considerations as total weight of whales and interactions between species in the marine ecosystem, proposed that

all stocks of whales should be classified into one of the following three categories according to the advice of the Scientific Committee:

- (i) Initial Management Stocks which may be reduced in a controlled manner to achieve MSY levels or optimum levels as these are determined.
- (ii) Sustained Management Stocks which should be maintained at or near MSY levels and then at optimum levels as these are determined.
- (iii) Protection stocks which are below the level of Sustained Management Stocks and should be fully protected.

The Committee would define stocks for this purpose as the units which can be most effectively managed individually. The resolution further proposed that

- (a) Commercial whaling shall be permitted on Initial Management Stocks subject to the advice of the Scientific Committee as to measures necessary to bring the stocks to the MSY level and then optimum level in an efficient manner and without risk of reducing them below this level.
- (b) Commercial whaling shall be permitted on Sustained Management Stocks subject to the advice of the Scientific Committee.
- (c) There shall be no commercial whaling on species or stocks classified as Protection stocks, including those species listed for full protection in the current schedule.

The resolution provided that it would be implemented by the Scientific Committee providing advice, to be up-dated annually, on the criteria to be used in defining the above categories of whale stocks to be incorporated in the Schedule as soon as possible, and by making the necessary amendments not later than the 27th meeting of the Commission.

The question of the Scientific Committee participating in the way proposed in the resolution was referred to that Committee. It reported that it considered that the advice it would be required to provide came within its terms of reference and was similar to advice now being given. The Committee would provide advice on criteria and stock levels relative to criteria and the Commission would make the classifications and allocations to management regimes. It understood that the adoption of the proposals would in no way limit its advice to the Commission within its terms of reference. An amendment providing an alternative definition of Sustained Management Stocks was not accepted and the amending resolution was approved on a majority vote for submission to the Commission.

In plenary Session the Commission by a majority adopted the resolution with the addition of the words "present and" before "future" in the reference in the preamble to the use of the whale stocks as a resource. The United States Commissioner stated that his Government still supported a ten-year moratorium but had voted for the resolution because it felt it represented a significant step forward in the management of the world's whales. A number of other Commissioners expressed their agreement with this view. Advice to assist the Commission in defining the categories of stocks will be determined at a meeting of the Scientific Committee which is to be held by the end of 1974.

10. Whale Stocks and Catch Limits

(i) Antarctic

Fin Whales The Scientific Committee reported that it did not have a new estimate of the replacement yield for this stock. Last year the estimate was 3,200. It recalled the point it had made previously that fin whale stocks are about one-third to one-half of the level which would provide maximum sustainable yield and the lower the catch the faster rebuilding would occur. It advised particular care in setting the fin whale catch in Areas III and IV where there were signs of a sharp decline in stocks. In the Technical Committee an amendment to a proposal that the fin whale catch should be zero was carried which provided that the catch should be 1,000 to be allocated by areas on the basis recommended by the Scientific Committee. This was approved by the Commission. In setting limits for the individual areas the Commission allowed a margin for practical or operational difficulties but ruled that in no circumstances should the sum of the area catches exceed the total quota. This ruling was applied to all species for which area allocations were made.

Sei and Bryde's Whales The Scientific Committee's replacement yield estimate was 2,500. It expressed concern at the trends in certain areas and suggested that catch limits should be set conservatively. By a majority vote the Technical Committee recommended a catch limit of 4,500 with quotas set for the individual areas. This recommendation did not secure an adequate majority in the Commission and an alternative proposal setting the limit at 4,000 sei whales was accepted unanimously.

Minke Whales The Scientific Committee was unable to reach any conclusion on stock size or maximum sustainable yield estimates for minke whales. It advised caution in setting the catch limit which should be allocated to areas. It suggested that an interim safe harvest would be no more than 5% of the exploitable population which would give a maximum safe quota of 7,000. The Commission accepted the Technical Committee's recommendation that the catch should be 7,000 distributed by areas.

Length of Antarctic Season The Commission agreed that there should be no change in the opening and closing dates.

(ii) Southern Hemisphere

Sperm Whales The Scientific Committee repeated its recommendation of last year that catch limits by sex be established for nine divisions. As alternatives it proposed the distribution of the catches, limited to 8,000 males and 5,000 females, by quotas for the six Areas or for three major regions. The Commission accepted the Technical Committee's recommendation that the catch limits should be 8,000 males and 5,000 females distributed between three major regions based on the percentages recommended by the Scientific Committee as follows, the sum of the catches not to exceed the total limit:

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Areas II and III	60°W - 70°E	2,548	2,563
Areas IV and V	70°E - 170°W	2,730	2,188
Areas VI and I	170°W - 60°W	3,822	1,500

With reference to the catches taking place in Areas I and II, above latitude 60°S, the Commissioner for Argentina urged that consideration should be given to the exclusive rights of the Argentina Republic for the performing of these activities within 200 miles of the Argentine maritime jurisdiction.

(iii) North Pacific

Fin Whales The Scientific Committee reported that the replacement yield was about the same as last year - 750 to 900. It pointed out that the stock was well below maximum sustainable yield level, and the lower the catch is reduced below the replacement yield the faster re-building will occur. The Technical Committee decided to recommend on a majority vote a catch limit of 300, a reduction of 250 on the previous year. In the Commission, the Technical Committee's recommendation was adopted after an amendment providing for a zero limit was rejected.

Sei and Bryde's Whales The Scientific Committee reported that the replacement yield was 2,500. Since the stock was less than half its unexploited level it urged the Commission to exercise caution in setting the catch limit. The majority recommendation of the Technical Committee was 2,000 a reduction of 1,000 on the previous year. In the Commission the Soviet Commissioner pointed out that a reduction of as much as 30% in the sei whale catch in one year would pose a serious problem for the industry and moved an amendment to set the limit at 2,400 sei and Bryde's whales. This was seconded but defeated and the Technical Committee's recommendation of 2000 sei whales was adopted.

Sperm Whales The Scientific Committee repeated its statement of previous years to the effect that the catch of male sperm whales should be held to not more than 6,000 and that a safe catch limit for females would be 4,000. The Commission adopted the Technical Committee's recommendation that the limits should again be set at these figures.

The Commission approved the amendments to paragraphs 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 proposed by the Technical Committee to provide for the catch limits approved for the 1974/75 and 1975 seasons.

11. Stocks of Smaller Cetaceans The Scientific Committee received the report of the meeting held in Canada to enquire into the stocks of the smaller cetaceans and recommended that the Commission should seek funds to have the report and supporting documents published in the Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada. This was supported by the Technical Committee and adopted by the Commission. The Commissioner for Canada said that an estimate of the cost of publishing the report was about 20,000 dollars. He said it was clear from the Finance and Administration Committee's Report that the Commission could not undertake expenditure of this order within its present budget but he thought it was appropriate for the Commission to be associated with the publication by some financial contribution. He said that Canada would be prepared to contribute 5,000 dollars and he hoped that others would be able to see their way to contribute to meeting the cost. The Commissioners for the United States and Norway each said that their governments would be prepared to contribute 5,000 dollars.

12. The Collection of Additional Statistics At the last meeting the Scientific Committee proposed amendments to the Schedule requiring the provision of additional data on all whales. At the Technical Committee's suggestion the Commission deferred action on the proposal to give member countries an opportunity to consider the feasibility of acting on the proposed amendments, in the meantime they were urged to supply as much of the additional information as possible. The Technical Committee now supported the Scientific Committee's proposal that the amendments should be made to the Schedule. This was accepted by the Commission and paragraph 24 of the Schedule was amended by replacing the information specified under (b) and (c) in the way proposed by the Scientific Committee. The amended text is contained in the Appendix.

13. International Observer Scheme

Infractions

A summary of the reports of the observers appointed under the International Observer Scheme and details of the infractions reported by the whaling countries for the 1973 and 1973/74 (Antarctic) seasons were considered by a sub-committee appointed by the Technical Committee. The sub-committee pointed out that the introduction of the Observer scheme had immensely increased the accuracy of the reporting of the more minor infractions which tended to be ignored to some extent in the past. It had brought to light a number of weaknesses and misunderstandings in the interpretation of the intention behind certain paragraphs of the Schedule. The sub-committee considered a number of these and made proposals.

(i) The quantity of meat and the geographical limitations of the area where it may be consumed to qualify for the minimum length allowance specified in paragraph 16 of the Schedule were not clearly defined. The sub-committee considered that the intention is that the meat must be consumed in reasonable quantities in the country in which the land station is located; it is not intended to be related to specific whales, thus the lower size limit applies to all whales taken at that land station if it has an established local outlet for its meat. The Commission agreed that the Secretary should acquaint the observers concerned with this interpretation.

(ii) Member governments and observers are required to report "lost whales" which are not defined in the Schedule. The Commission accepted the sub-committee's recommendation that the following definition should be included as the last line in paragraph 1 of the Schedule " 'lost whale' means whales that have been taken but not delivered to the land station or factory ship".

(iii) Attention was drawn to the difficulty in determining whether whales are lactating before death and the need to define "milk filled whales". The sub-committee noted particularly in the case of sperm whales the repeated incidence of lactating whales in which the harpoonist denied all knowledge of accompanying calves, and pointed out that milk remaining in the gland after the calf had been weaned is not defined. The Commission asked the Scientific Committee to give consideration to this problem.

(iv) Observers had reported on the difficulties experienced in complying with the requirement of the Schedule when measuring whales on a concrete platform. The sub-committee recommended the substitution of paragraph 21 of the Schedule by a new paragraph which would overcome this difficulty and also expressed the measurements in metric units. This was accepted by the Scientific Committee and the Technical Committee. It was approved by the Commission with the addition of the words "in a straight line" after "taut" in the fourth sentence. The text of the new paragraph is given in the Appendix to this report.

With regard to the infractions report, the sub-committee noted that the decrease in number reported at the last meeting had continued and considered the position satisfactory. It made the point that the number of undersized whales had decreased further while the number of lactating whales had increased slightly particularly in the case of sperm whales.

The Commissioner for Australia informed the Commission that there were to be discussions with the object of including Brazil in the agreement between his country and South Africa for the exchange of observers in the Southern Hemisphere outside the Antarctic.

14. Re-arrangement of the Schedule It was reported that agreement in writing to the re-arranged Schedule as approved by the Commission at its last meeting had been received from all the Contributing Governments. It had been printed and circulated and was now the authorised Schedule to the Convention.

15. Participation of Non-member Whaling Nations The Chairman referred to the adherence of Brazil to the Convention as from 1 January 1974 and welcomed the Commissioner from that country to the meeting. He reported that in accordance with the resolution passed by the Commission at its last meeting he had asked the Secretary General of the United Nations to address again those nations engaged in whaling activities that are not members of the Commission requesting that they adhere to the Convention but had had no response. A resolution presented by the Commissioner for Argentina recommending the Chairman to write again to the Secretary General and to write also to the Secretary General of the United Nations Environmental Programme in similar terms was accepted by the Commission.

16. Co-operation with FAO The setting up of the FAO/ACMRR Working Party on Marine Mammals was reported to the last meeting of the Commission. A report on its activities prepared by Dr S Holt, in charge of FAO Marine Mammals Project, was circulated as a Commission paper. It recorded the establishment of four groups of consultants. Group I is concerned with large whales and includes members of the Commission's Scientific Committee. The report was based on the discussion on the evidence of the population of large whales during the first meeting of the group held in May 1974. Dr Holt briefly summarised the paper before the Commission which he explained had been prepared hurriedly in order that it could be available for the Commission's meeting and was not an agreed report of the working group. He expected that a substantive report would be available to the Commission at its next meeting. The paper was discussed by the Scientific Committee and a sub-committee was appointed to consider the questions raised and to make suggestions on studies that appear to be needed as a result of it in time for the Committee's next meeting.

The Commissioner for the United States raised the question of the observers from FAO and the United Nations Environmental Programme being allowed to participate in the discussions in the Commission. He pointed out that FAO was associated with the scientific work of the Commission and the relationship of both FAO and UNEP with the Commission was of a different character from that of the other organisations who were invited to send observers to the meetings. Following a short discussion the Chairman summed up the general feeling that it should be left to the discretion of the Chairman to invite comments from FAO and UNEP when that would be appropriate.

17. International Decade of Cetacean Research The Scientific Committee reported that it had established two sub-committees to work on research proposals to be submitted to a meeting of the Committee at the end of the year. It proposed that the Commission should send them to FAO and UNEP and other agencies that might be concerned.

18. Finance The report of the Finance and Administration Committee was considered by the Commission.

(a) Statement of Income and Expenditure 1973/74 The statement showed that expenditure amounted to £7130 compared with £7084 in the previous year. There were significant increases in some items notably in the charges for staff and services made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food arising from increases in salaries and the introduction of VAT. With savings on other items, however, it had been possible to avoid drawing on the accumulated surplus to meet current expenditure. The statement was approved on the recommendation of the Finance and Administration Committee.

(b) Budget for 1974/75 The Committee had considered two estimates of income and expenditure for 1974/75, (i) to provide for the Secretariat for a full year on its existing basis, and (ii) to provide for the Secretariat continuing as at present to 31 December 1974 and the introduction of the strengthened Secretariat which had been accepted in principle at last year's meeting on 1 January 1975.

The estimate at (i) anticipated that there would be increased expenditure under most heads due to the general rise in costs. The Committee accepted the estimate except that it recommended that the Secretary's salary should be increased to £1,200 from the beginning of the Commission's year. It noted that although substantial increases in administrative expenditure including charges for staff made available to the Commission by the United Kingdom Government had occurred in the last year and were expected to continue no change had been made in the Secretary's remuneration. The Committee also drew attention to the Scientific Committee's recommendation that the Commission should double its contribution in support of the whale marking scheme and proposed, subject to the Commission's decision on the recommendation, that the contribution should be increased to £1,000. On the income side, the Committee noted that if the rate of contribution by member countries was continued at the present rate it would have the effect of reducing the accumulated surplus to a level that it did not consider to be prudent and recommended that it should be increased by 10% to £550 for the current financial year. In making this recommendation the Committee suggested that Commissioners should draw the attention of their Governments to the continuing rise in costs and the possibility of it being necessary to make a further increase in the rate of contribution next year. The Commission accepted the Committee's recommendation and approved the estimate as revised.

The estimate at (ii) had been circulated to Commissioners in advance of the meeting. At the 25th Meeting there had been general agreement with the proposals of the ad hoc Committee for strengthening the Secretariat but no decision was reached on the method of funding the administration because of the uncertainties created in the consideration of the moratorium proposals. The estimates of cost presented by that Committee had been up-dated to take account of the increases that had taken place since the Committee reported and the three methods of funding it had put forward had also been revised. The Finance and Administration Committee recommended the adoption of the budget with (a) the necessary adjustments arising from its revision of the estimate at (i) which would apply until the new administration came into being and (b) the method of funding set out in Appendix B(ii) of the ad hoc Committee's report. This method provides for the cost to be met from three sources -

(i)	Flat rate contribution by all member countries	50%
(ii)	Contribution based on operated areas	25%
(iii)	Contribution based on catches in preceding year	25%

The operated areas in (ii) are based on areas where each country has undertaken commercial whaling in the twenty-year period 1954-1973.

The areas are

North Atlantic	South Atlantic
North Pacific	South Pacific
Antarctic	Indian Ocean

The allocation of areas are

Australia	2	Norway	4
Brazil	1	South Africa	2
Canada	2	USA	1
Iceland	1	UK	2
Japan	5	USSR	5

Thus Australia would pay 2/25th Iceland 1/25th of the cost under this head and so on.

The Chairman of the Finance and Administration Committee moved and the Commissioner for Australia seconded the adoption of the proposed strengthened Secretariat in accordance with the estimates recommended by the Committee. This was approved by the Commission. The Commissioner for Mexico refrained from supporting the recommendation because of her Government's constitutional procedure on budgetary matters while the Commissioner for France said that on his present instructions he was not able to accept more than 18 per cent of the flat rate contribution. The Commissioner for Japan said that his Government wished to reserve the right to review the formula of contributions and, if necessary, to change its position in regard to the contribution formula and the contributions it entailed if the scale of whaling activities are reduced to such an extent that there would be an imbalance between the contributions from whaling nations and non-whaling nations.

19. Implementation of Proposals for Strengthening the Secretariat There was a short discussion on the procedure for establishing the new administration and some general guidelines were suggested. With regard to the appointment of the full time Secretary there was general agreement with the suggestion that the post should be advertised and that the applications should be screened by a small group set up with, it was hoped, the co-operation of the United Kingdom Government with the Secretary who would select the most suitably qualified applicants for consideration by a group of about seven of Commissioners including the Chairman, and the Chairman of the Scientific Committee, whose choice of the applicant for the appointment should be notified to all the Commissioners in writing for their approval. The Commissioners for Argentina, Japan, the United Kingdom, the USA and the USSR indicated that they would wish to serve on the Selection group. The Commissioner for Japan said that his Government would like to invite the Selection group to meet in Tokyo if such a course commended itself to the Commissioners.

With regard to acquiring accommodation for the Commission's offices, it was considered that this should be in the London area or elsewhere within reasonable reach of London preferably in the vicinity of a related scientific institution.

20. Revision of Rules of Procedure and Financial Regulations In accordance with the decision of last year's meeting the Secretary had revised the Rules and Regulations to come into operation with the re-organization of the Secretariat and had circulated them for the comments of Commissioners. Apart from an amendment to Rule IV providing for the addition after "invite" in the first line the words "or accept a request for an invitation from" no changes had been proposed and subject to that amendment the Commission adopted the revised document as recommended by the Finance and Administration Committee.

21. Draft Protocol to amend the International Whaling Convention This document which had been submitted for consideration by the United States was referred to the Finance and Administration Committee. The Commission after making one amendment adopted a resolution recommended by the Committee as follows:

Taking into account the changes which have occurred in whaling and stocks of cetaceans since the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling 1946 was signed and bearing in mind the necessity to strengthen the mechanism for the international conservation of whales and their rational management both at present and in the future; and

Recognizing that the discussions in the Law of the Sea Conference may affect the activities of IWC,

The Commission decides to establish a working group of interested member nations under the Chairman of the Commission. Such working group will commence its work prior to the 27th meeting of the Commission and will discuss problems posed to the present Convention in the light of the situations mentioned in the preambular paragraphs above, including the question of convening a Conference of plenipotentiaries.

The Commissioners for the following countries indicated their wish to participate in the working group:

Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Iceland, Japan, Norway, South Africa, United Kingdom, USA, USSR.

22. The Commission's Twenty-fifth Report The draft report was approved.

23. Meeting of the Scientific Committee It was agreed that a meeting of the Scientific Committee should be held, preferably by the end of the year. The items it would consider would include advice on criteria and on stock levels relative to criteria for the consideration of the Commission in making actual classifications and allocations to management regimes, the report of the FAO/ACMRR Working Party on Marine Mammals, and research proposals to be prepared in connection with the proposed International Decade of Cetacean Research.

On the suggestion of the Commissioner for the United States, the Chairman of the Scientific Committee agreed that the Committee might review its rules of procedure with a view to recommending to the Commission whether they are adequate or whether they need change.

The Chairman referred to the retirement of Dr Chapman as Chairman of the Scientific Committee and paid tribute to the service he had given to the Commission in that capacity for the past ten years.

24. Date and Place of Next Meeting The Commission accepted the recommendation of the Finance and Administration Committee that the next meeting should be held in London in the week beginning 23 June 1975.

25. Constitution of Committees The membership of the Commissions' Committees for the year was as follows:-

Technical Committee All the member nations. Mr A G Bollen (Australia) was elected Chairman.

Scientific Committee Australia, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Japan, Norway, South Africa, United Kingdom, USA, USSR. Observers from FAO attended the meeting. Dr K R Allen (Australia) was elected Chairman for the ensuing year.

Finance and Administration Committee Canada, Iceland, Japan, USA and USSR. Dr Sprules (Canada) was elected Chairman.

26. Amendments to the Schedule A list of the amendments to the Schedule made by the Commission at this meeting is contained in the Appendix.

I. Rindal
Chairman

LIST OF AMENDMENTS TO THE SCHEDULE APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION
AT ITS 26TH MEETING

Paragraph 1

Add the following at end of paragraph:

'lost whale' means any whale that has been taken but not delivered to the factory ship or land station.

Paragraph 11

Line 3: delete 1,450 insert 1,000
" 3: " 4,500 " 4,000
" 4: " 5,000 " 7,000
" 4: " 1973/74 " 1974/75

Add the following at end of paragraph:

'The total catches taken in any of the areas I to VI shall not exceed the limits shown below. However, in no circumstances shall the sum of the area catches exceed the total quotas.'

	Fin	Sei & Bryde's	Minke
Areas 1&11 120°W - 0°	475	1275	3,300
Areas 111&1V 0 - 130°E	416	1503	4,140
Areas V&VI 130°E - 120°W	300	1664	1,060

'Further provided that in areas II & III the catch of sei & Bryde's whales does not exceed 810 and 495 respectively. From 1975/76 the quotas will be divided into six areas or such other divisions based on the advice tendered by the Scientific Committee.'

Paragraph 12

Line 2: delete 550 insert 300
" 2: " 1974 " 1975.

Paragraph 13

Line 2: delete 3,000 insert 2,000
" 2: " 1974 " 1975

Paragraph 14

Line 2: delete 1974 insert 1975

Paragraph 15

Line 1: delete 1973/74 insert 1974/75
" 2: delete 1974 insert 1975
" 6: " 1,900 insert 2,548
" 6: " 1,800 " 2,563
" 7: " 2,900 " 2,730
" 7: " 2,100 " 2,188
" 8: " 3,200 " 3,822
" 8: " 1,100 " 1,500

Delete colon and dash in line 4. Add a full stop then the following sentence:

'However, in no circumstances shall the sum of the area catches exceed the total quotas'.

Paragraph 21

Delete and insert the following:

Whales must be measured when at rest on deck or platform after the hauling out wire and grasping device have been released, by means of a tape-measure made of a non-stretching material. The zero end of the tape-measure shall be attached to a spike or stable device to be positioned on the deck or platform abreast of one end of the whale. Alternatively the spike may be stuck into the tail fluke abreast of the apex of the notch. The tape-measure shall be held taut in a straight line parallel to the deck and the whale's body, and other than in exceptional circumstances along the whale's back, and read abreast of the other end of the whale. The ends of the whale for measurement purposes shall be the tip of the upper jaw or, in sperm whales, the most forward part of the head and the apex of the notch between the tail flukes.

Measurements shall be logged to the nearest foot or 0.1 metres. That is to say, any whale between 75 feet 6 inches and 76 feet 6 inches shall be logged as 76 feet, and any whale between 76 feet 6 inches and 77 feet 6 inches shall be logged as 77 feet. Similarly, any whale between 10.15 metres and 10.25 metres shall be logged as 10.2 metres, and any whale between 10.25 metres and 10.35 metres shall be logged as 10.3 metres. The measurement of any whale which falls on an exact half foot or 0.05 metre shall be logged at the next half foot or 0.05 metre, e.g. 76 feet 6 inches precisely shall be logged as 77 feet and 10.25 metres precisely shall be logged as 10.3. metres.

Paragraph 24 (b)

(on page 8)

Delete and insert the following:

For each catcher ship attached to a factory ship or land station

- (i) the dates on which each is commissioned and ceases whaling for the season
- (ii) the number of days on which each is at sea on the whaling grounds each season.
- (iii) where possible the total number of hours spent each day searching for, chasing and catching whales, but not including time spent picking up or towing.
- (iv) the gross tonnage, horsepower and length of each and the list of those equipped with asdic; vessels used only as tow boats should be specified.

Paragraph 24 (c)

Delete full stop after 'concerned' Add a comma and then the following:

and the number of miles searched per day by aircraft, if any.