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Chairman's Report of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Meeting

1. DATE AND PLACE

The thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Commission was
held at the Metropole Hotel, Brighton, UK, 19-24 July
1982. The proceedings were presided over by the
Chairman of the Commission, Mr E. H. Iglesias
(Argentina).

2. REPRESENTATION

Commissioners and delegates attended from thirty-seven member governments. These included the Philippines, Egypt, Kenya, Monaco, and the Federal Republic of Germany, who had joined since the previous Annual Meeting, and Belize, Senegal and Antigua and Barbuda who joined during the course of this meeting. Dominica, having given notice of withdrawal with effect from 30 June 1983. and Jamaica were not represented.

Observers were present from seven non-member governments:
Belgium, Canada, Ecuador, Finland, Indonesia, Ireland and Portugal.

Observers were also present from seven inter-governmental organisations:
Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)
Commission of the European Communities (CEC) Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)
International Commission for the Southeast Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
from the International Union for the Conservation of

Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)
and from fifty-one international non-governmental organ-isations listed in Appendix 1.

3. ADDRESS OF WELCOME

An address of welcome was given on behalf of the United Kingdom Government by Mrs Peggy Fenner, Parliamen-tary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. She commented that while discussions may be dominated by the proposals calling for a cessation of commercial whaling, other issues also reflect the concern of people throughout the world for the effective conservation of the whale population. She noted the importance of refining stock assessments and the need to find acceptable alternatives to the cold grenade harpoon. Mrs Fenner re-emphasized the UK's belief that the

International Whaling Commission is the only organisation through which international co-operation to regulate whaling can be achieved, having stood the test of time and grown in size and stature since its inception.

4. OPENING STATEMENTS

Following the Commission's usual practice, opening statements by Commissioners and Observers were distributed in written form. The Commissioners from the new member governments of Monaco, the Federal Republic of Germany and Belize also took the floor for verbal presentations.

5. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

In adopting the Provisional Annotated Agenda distributed 60 days in advance of the meeting, the Commission noted the preambular wording inserted by the USA. This indicated that every agenda item reading Action Arising is interpreted to imply that a Schedule amendment may be required. Japan stated its reservation on this point concerning whether topics can be made the subject of Schedule amendment.

6. ENDING OF COMMERCIAL WHALING

The Commission had five proposals, from the Seychelles, UK, USA, France and Australia, seeking an end to commercial whaling. In the Technical Committee the Seychelles' proposal in the form of a new clause to paragraph 10 of the Schedule which had the effect of introducing a three-year period for the industry to accommodate to zero catch limits, was discussed extensively. Topics covered included the need for rational management and sustained utilisation, the scientific uncertainty and lack of data in assessments, past over-exploitation and the decline in the whale stocks, the large size of some whale stocks at present, the humaneness of whaling, compatibility of the proposal with the intents and purposes of the Convention, the distinction drawn between commercial and aboriginal whaling, coastal state sovereignty in 200 mile exclusive economic zones, and the present situation in the Law of the Sea. An amendment for a two year phasing-out period was put forward and the proposal as amended was approved by a majority vote. In the Commission, the Technical Committee recommendation was seconded by the UK but was then amended by the Seychelles, and seconded by Sweden, St Lucia, Australia, New Zealand and Oman to restore the three year period before implementation, to allow for the setting of catch limits other than zero under scientific advice, and with provision for a full review of the effects of the decision within five years.

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Japan recalled that the Scientific Committee had stated in the past that there is no scientific justification for a blanket moratorium. There are large numbers in some whale stocks, and the Commission is prepared to allow aboriginal catching of very small stocks. Japan believes that this proposal violates the Convention as well as infringing sovereign rights in coastal waters. Norway commented that in the absence of a scientific recommendation for the proposal, it believes its adoption would entail the effective abdication of management responsibilities by the IWC. It queried the distinction created between various types of whaling operation, which it believes is not compatible with the Convention. Norway would prefer to negotiate a revision of the present management procedures, and reserved its rights under the Convention.
Spain spoke of the need for careful management and a uniform approach for all types of whaling, while Iceland and the Republic of Korea both opposed the proposal because of the lack of a scientific basis as required under the Convention.
Uruguay, whilst supporting the proposal, expressed its concerns with respect to the sovereign rights of coastal states to the resources within their 200 mile exclusive economic zones. Similar views were shared by Mexico, Argentina, Peru, Brazil, Chile and Costa Rica. Antigua and Barbuda, and the UK both indicated their concern over the lack of humane killing methods in the whaling industry. Further support for the proposal was also voiced by St Lucia, which noted the strength of world public opinion on the issue and the ecological uncertainties outlined in the World Conservation Strategy. Australia believed that the proposal was a good solution to the various interests of the whaling industry and the conservation of whales. Before the vote was taken, Switzerland explained that it would abstain because it believed the proposal did not fulfil the Convention requirement of being based on scientific findings.
The amendment to the Schedule was then adopted by 25 votes in favour, with 7 against and 5 abstentions, so that the following new paragraph is added to paragraph 10:

Notwithstanding the other provisions of paragraph 10, catch limits for the killing for commercial purposes of whales from all stocks for the 1986 coastal and the 1985/86 pelagic seasons and thereafter shall be zero. This provision will be kept under review, based upon the best scientific advice, and by 1990 at the latest the Commission will undertake a comprehensive assessment of the effects of this decision on whale stocks and consider modification of this provision and the establishment of other catch limits.

7. REVISION OF PRESENT MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE

In the Technical Committee Japan introduced a proposed new management procedure designed to overcome the difficulties at present experienced in estimating initial stock sizes. This sets a new reference level, defined according to the amount of information available, and also takes account of the requirements for coastal and aboriginal whaling, as well as transitional arrangements in moving from the present to

the proposed new schemes. The Scientific Committee had discussed this proposal, and also drew attention to difficulties it has with definition of some terms in the present management procedure.
Norway put forward a proposed new approach to management by identifying the species which may be harvested predominantly for nutritional purposes, prohibiting all other catches and catering for aboriginal/subsistence catches. This was intended as an introduction to revised procedures still being discussed, and the Technical Committee agreed to a small group with the same composition as the Rome Management Working Group continuing to study the proposals.
This group met during the course of the Annual Meeting and reported that because of the useful discussions held it would be desirable to continue with similar consultations. The Commission endorsed this activity and urged its continuation.

8. REVIEW OF REGULATORY MEASURES OTHER THAN CATCH LIMITS

The Technical Committee discussed a proposal from the Seychelles for a workshop to be established before the next Annual Meeting to look at the questions of stricter seasonal limitations, prohibitions on capture in states such as lactation, and more stringent limits on minimum and maximum sizes. The Seychelles believes that in cases of doubt the benefit at present goes to the industry rather than the resource, but Japan refuted this and indicated that it regards this as a scientific question related to management.
Following further discussion of the scientific aspects of the matter, the Technical Committee established a group comprising the Seychelles, Norway and the Chairman of the Scientific Committee which reported directly to the plenary session on possible terms of reference. With one modification the Commission adopted the proposal, shown in Appendix 2, for a Working Group to meet immediately prior to the next Scientific Committee meeting to consider ways to improve the present management procedure, particularly to broaden it to take into account measures and ecological characteristics not at present included. The group would comprise members nominated by governments, inter-governmental organisations as well as invited experts, and will be convened by the Seychelles.

9. PROTECTED SPECIES

The Commission accepted the Technical Committee's proposal to reconsider next year the question of the degree to which IWC actions have resulted in the intended recovery of Protected Species. It noted that the Scientific Committee will hold a special meeting on right whales before the next Annual Meeting; this species had been selected because sufficient information appeared to be available to develop useful data on recovery rates.

10. WHALE SANCTUARIES

10.1 Scientific research in the Indian Ocean Sanctuary The Commission received the report of the meeting held to plan research and co-ordinate activity in the

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Indian Ocean Sanctuary. This was reviewed by the
Scientific Committee, which expressed some concern that
little research had been carried out since the inception of
the Sanctuary. The Commission endorsed the agreement
in principle by the Technical Committee that a Scientific
Meeting should be held in the Sanctuary area before the 5-year review period expires. Activity will be centred on species listed in the Schedule and the Scientific Committee will consider the matter next year.

10.2 Examination of the general concept and characteristics of whale sanctuaries

A Technical Committee Working Group met to review comments of the Scientific Committee and from Japanese and Soviet scientists on the proposal Australia had submitted last year. The Working Group identified the prime objective of a sanctuary as a place where individual or groups of whale species populations are protected from whaling for a specified period. Additional objectives related to information and research interests. The Working Group defined certain characteristics of sanctuaries and outlined information required before a sanctuary is established. It suggested that the Commission may wish to consider the establishment of an assessment procedure to achieve a balanced approach. It recommended that in considering any future proposals for the establishment of whale sanctuaries in accordance with Article V of the Convention, the Commission and such committees as examine the proposals would have full regard to the guidelines contained in its report.
Many delegates, whilst welcoming the report and indicating their views on the use of sanctuaries as provided for under the Convention, nevertheless reserved their positions with respect to coastal state sovereignty and their rights to the resources within their 200 mile zones as well as the guidelines themselves. These included Mexico, Argentina, Peru, Chile, Brazil, Uruguay, Spain, Costa Rica, and Iceland. Norway believes that the establishment of sanctuaries must not be used as a tool to invalidate catch limits, and Japan shared this view in addition to the reservations on coastal state jurisdiction.
The Seychelles emphasized that it had approached all Indian Ocean coastal states before proposing the Indian Ocean Sanctuary, and it believes that sanctuaries encourage scientific research by being places of special interest.
The Commission took note of the Working Group's recommendation, bearing in mind the reservations expressed of a principle nature, and it supported the suggestion that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission could select a small group of Commissioners to assess and review any sanctuary proposals submitted, and report to the Commission.
The Commission also accepted a proposal from Denmark supported by Norway, that the Secretary should be instructed to write to Contracting Governments to ask for information on their national legislation within waters in which they exercise jurisdiction concerning areas where whale species populations are protected from whaling in order to compile a list for the next Annual Meeting of the areas where whales are prohibited from being taken.

11 and 12: INFRACTIONS AND REPORTS FROM INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS

The Technical Committee established an Infractions sub-committee, chaired by Mr M. A. Al-Barwani (Oman), attended by delegates from 13 member governments. The Commission received its report noting the comments and endorsing the recommendations as indicated below:

1. Infractions reports
Infractions reports from the 1981/82 Antarctic season and the 1981 season outside the Antarctic were reviewed. The Commission noted that Infractions reports had not been received from Chile or Peru for the 1981 season and urged these governments to submit their reports.
The Commission noted that three fin whales had been taken from the West Norway - Faroe Islands stock, for which the catch limit is zero. Denmark explained the constitutional problem relating to the Faroes Home Rule Authority which had issued a special permit for this catch in spite of explicit opposition by the Danish Government. The Commission urged the Government of Denmark to do its best to clarify the situation as soon as possible.

2. Observer reports
The Observer's report that some cold grenade harpoons had been used in the Japanese Bryde's whale fishery was noted. Japan explained that these harpoons had been used to recover carcasses rather than for the purpose of the catch. Nevertheless, because they may have been used without sufficient verification of whether the whale was alive or dead, substantial penalties have been imposed and a complete ban now enforced. The Commission noted the explanation and commended the steps taken by Japan to prevent another occurrence of this type of infraction.
Australia took a very serious view of this infraction since the harpoons had clearly not been intended to explode, and Japan agreed to provide a copy of the regulation prohibiting further use of harpoons without explosives.

3. Peruvian whaling
The Seychelles had suggested that meat from Bryde's whales taken at the lower size limit applicable to land stations to be used for local consumption had been exported by Peru. Peru was unable to comment but stated that it was unable to accept the analysis because information on the quantities of whale meat consumed locally was not to hand. It will investigate the meat production during the coming year and will take appropriate measures depending on the results, which will be reported to the Commission through the Secretariat before the next meeting. The Commission urged that Peru:

should as soon as possible provide information on the amount of whale meat consumed locally;
undertake a quantitative analysis of the meat yield from Bryde's whales during the coming season;
should provide information on the size composition of the Bryde's whale catch for the 1981 season (January to June 1981);
should provide separate infractions reports for each of the four whaling seasons which have occurred since it joined the Commission.

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The Seychelles indicated that it believes that the lower size limit is to allow a margin of error to gunners, but the meat must be used only for local consumption. The large proportion of small whales implies the serious conditions of the stock. Peru disagreed with the interpretation of the Schedule given by the Seychelles. Japan commented that the size limit regulation does not distinguish between sei and Bryde's whales and was established primarily for sei whales. It suggested that the Scientific Committee should review regulations for Bryde's whales next year and report to the Commission. This was agreed.

4. Chilean whaling
Chile had provided a report on the results of its investigation into a possible contravention of the Schedule by a factory ship operation in 1980. As no Chilean representative was present in the sub-committee to provide further information the Commission asked Chile to respond to the following questions:
What protected species were taken by the operation? What is meant in paragraph 3 (c) of the Chilean report by the term 'illegal boats'?
What was the false information provided by the operation?
What was the extent of the financial sanction imposed?

and that they submit an Infractions report for this operation.

5. Identification of baleen whales in the Republic of Korea
The Commission noted that no adviser had been sent to the Republic of Korea but photographs of one large whale taken during the season had been sent to a Japanese authority who had identified the animal as a Bryde's whale.

6. Submission of Infractions reports
The Commission noted that Spain had submitted a report as requested last year for 1980 but repeated its previous recommendations with respect to the Government of Chile that it should observe its obligation in terms of the Convention and submit Infraction reports for the 1979 and 1980 seasons, and to the Government of Denmark for the 1979 season.

7. Spanish whaling
The Commission noted with approval that the number of under-sized fin whales and those less than 55 feet had been reduced in 1981. It also noted an experi-mental investigation into the amount of products expected from fin whales as reported by Spain.

8. Catch of whales in West Greenland

Denmark explained that last year's recommendation for the fin and humpback whales quotas to be allocated by the community was not really practicable because of the small numbers involved. Accordingly the measures employed in earlier years to keep within the limits had been maintained and proved largely successful.

9. Bowhead whale fishery
The USA explained the efforts to reduce the struck and lost rate in respect of bowhead whales, but whilst better efficiency had been achieved in some villages, overall efficiency had declined, mainly because of weather related reasons. The Commission was pleased to note that the number of whales landed had not exceeded the quota.
The USA indicated that only two of the nine whaling communities were within the range of minke whales, which could, therefore, not substitute for bowheads nor fulfil the cultural needs of these communities.

10. Iceland minke whales

The Commission was pleased to note the co-operation between whalers and biologists with respect to the collection of data from Icelandic minke whaling operations.

11. Observer agreements
The Commission urged Contracting Governments involved to enter into observer agreements which would provide greater surveillance of (i) aboriginal operations in Greenland, (ii) Korean operations, (iii) Peruvian operations, (iv) Brazilian operations; and that steps be taken under the existing bilateral observer agreement, to provide increased coverage at the Japanese land stations. Brazil and Peru both stated that they are willing to accept an international observer but for economic reasons they are unable to provide an observer on a reciprocal basis.

12. Inuit Observer Scheme

The Commission repeated its recommendation of last year that all steps should be taken to arrange for international observation of the Inuit hunt.
In Technical Committee Australia raised the question of the Soviet gray whale catch for which allegations have been made that it was taken for commercial utilisation, as food for mink. The USSR confirmed that gray whales are taken only for local consumption.

13. Submission of laws and regulations concerning whaling
The Commission asked the Secretariat to remind the Contracting Governments of Chile, the People's Republic of China and Peru of their obligation under paragraph 31 of the Schedule to provide copies of their laws and regulations concerning whaling. The USA asked that it be recorded that failure to so submit their laws is in itself an infraction.

14. Checklist of information required under the Schedule Section VI

The Commission recommended that Contracting Governments complete the revised checklist stating whether and to where the information had been sent and return it to the Secretariat. The Commission agreed that this can be most efficiently achieved if the Secretariat provides Contracting Governments with the checklist at the same time as it provides Infractions reporting forms and if the Contracting Governments return the checklist at the same time as their Infractions reports. It is clearly understood that this is simply for convenience and that the checklist does not form part of a country's Infraction report.

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15. North Atlantic sperm whales
Spain asked for the report to record its confirmation
that the Spanish authorities had no intention of authorising
the taking of any sperm whales and that the Spanish
industry had no intention of taking any sperm whales.
The Commission noted that there had been discussion in the Technical Committee on the presence of a technical adviser not on any delegation at the meeting of the Infractions sub-committee. His presence had been requested by the USA but this request was withdrawn when it became clear that it was not the wish of the sub-committee that the technical adviser attend the meeting.
The Chairman of the Technical Committee recalled that Plenary and Technical Committee sessions are open to observers but they did not normally have access to smaller sub-committees or working groups. The Commission agreed to establish the principle that only delegates should attend sub-committees of the Technical Committee, unless the sub-committee decides otherwise unanimously.

13. WHALE STOCKS AND CATCH LIMITS

13.1 Geographical boundaries

13.1.1 Minke whale stocks in the North Pacific
The Scientific Committee recommended that minke whale stocks in the North Pacific be defined as follows, with the endorsement of the Technical Committee:

(a) Sea of Japan - Yellow Sea - East China Sea stock: west of a line through the Philippine Islands, Taiwan, Ryukyu Islands, Kyushu, Honshu, Hokkaido and Sakhalin Island, north of the Equator.
(b) Okhotsk Sea - West Pacific stock: east of the Sea of Japan - Yellow Sea - East China Sea stock and west of 180°, north of the Equator.
(c) Remainder stock: east of the Okhotsk Sea - West Pacific stock, north of the Equator.

The Commission agreed to amend the Schedule accordingly, and also accepted the recommendation of the Scientific Committee through the Technical Committee that biochemical comparison of samples from the Korean and Japanese coastal operations be undertaken as soon as possible.

13.1.2 Bryde's whale stocks in the Northern Indian Ocean and the North Atlantic
The Scientific Committee made no comment on this matter and the Commission took no action.

13.2 1982 North Pacific coastal season, Western Division sperm whales
The Scientific Committee had carried out analyses involving three population estimation techniques. New analyses carried out since the Special Meeting were also discussed.
Stock estimates agreed by most members and comments by others were presented. The Scientific Committee agreed it could not reliably determine MSY level and is thus unable to recommend classification or catch limits and had no basis for recommending catch limits based on replacement yields. The effect of continuing present catches was discussed and it was agreed that differences between projections are more reliable than actual values. Some members believed that continuation of current catches would cause relatively little change in population

trajectories; others that interpretation was subjective and there was no scientific basis for comment. In response to three questions raised by the Australian Commissioner, the Scientific Committee does not recommend complete protection of females provided the level does not exceed the current by-catch; does not recommend a change in the minimum size limit of 30 feet; and recommends continuation of the maximum size limit of 45 feet during the breeding season.
The Scientific Committee outlined three tasks which must be completed before a comprehensive review of this stock can take place, together with several research proposals.
In the Technical Committee, Japan proposed a catch limit of 890 males with provision for a by-catch of females of 11.5% for each of the 1982 and 1983 seasons. This was defeated by a majority vote, so that the Technical Committee made no recommendation to the Commission for this stock.
In the Commission, Norway, seconded by Iceland, proposed catch limits of 450 and 400 for 1982 and 1983 respectively, with a female by-catch of 11.5%. There was a lengthy discussion of how these would be written into the Schedule, and if additional Schedule amendments might be necessary. It was agreed to defer discussion to allow further consultations. On the resumption, Norway proposed, seconded by Japan, that footnote 1 to the dash in Table 3 of the Schedule would remain unchanged, but there would be a footnote 2 reading:

Notwithstanding footnote 1, catch limits for the 1982 and 1983 coastal seasons are 450 and 400 whales respectively, provided that included within each of these catch limits there maybe a by-catch of females not to exceed 11.5%, and all whaling operations for this species shall cease for the rest of each season when the by-catch is reached.

Following clarification of the result of such a proposal, the UK and the USA expressed support because it is consistent with the Commission's decisions on commercial whaling. Antigua called for a vote, when the proposal received 14 votes in favour, 3 against with 15 abstentions, a sufficient majority to amend the Schedule.

13.3 1982/83 Southern Hemisphere pelagic season and 1983 coastal seasons elsewhere

13.3.1 Sperm whales
The Scientific Committee was unable to assess any other sperm whale stocks in the time available and the Commission took no action.

13.3.2 Minke whales

Southern Hemisphere
The Scientific Committee found no evidence for abandoning the current stock boundaries. It could not use the BALEEN assessment model and believed that sighting estimates were the most reliable ones available this year, but no confidence intervals could be calculated; mark recovery data gave uncertain results. There were problems in estimating net recruitment but a procedure was developed to mitigate the effects of unbalanced catches between sexes.
The Scientific Committee recommended that the stocks should remain unclassified. Most members believed that catch limits should be based on a range of recruitment rates between 0.01 to 0.04. There were alternative views based on a recruitment rate of 0.007.

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Japan and the USSR commented that there has been major systematic international research leading to population estimates exceeding 300,000 animals, and the Seychelles recognised that the stock is in no danger of extinction. However, it advised caution in setting catch limits because of the unknown margin of error in the estimates, and in Technical Committee proposed a total catch of 4,934. St Lucia amended this figure to the lower range set out by the Scientific Committee, a total of 2,647. This was adopted by majority vote as the recommendation of the Technical Committee, although a number of governments supporting the amendment indicated that they thought this was too low and reserved the right to change it in plenary.
In the Commission, Norway proposed an amendment to the recommendation from the Technical Committee seconded by Iceland: that the stocks should be unclassified with a total catch limit of 7,072 minke whales, divided as follows, and with a 5% allowance between Areas:
Area I 811 IV 1,875
II 625 V 1,806
III 1,063 VI 892

This was approved by the Commission, which also endorsed the research proposals recommended by the Scientific Committee on ageing minke whales; further analysis of Japanese CPUE data; effect of ice conditions on catchability; sightings estimates; IWC/IDCR sightings and markings cruise in Area 1.

North Pacific

Sea of Japan - Yellow Sea - East China Sea stock
Most members of the Scientific Committee recommended that the stock be classified provisionally as SMS with the block quota of 3,634 whales for 1980-84 continued. Some members urged caution and suggested a catch limit of 90% of the average catch over the period 1969-78, that is 654 whales.
The Scientific Committee also recommended that details of fleet composition and vessel tonnage be provided. After discussion and the defeat of an amendment to continue with the block quota, the Technical Committee recommended a catch limit of 654 by a majority vote. It also agreed to recommend a provisional SMS classification.
In the Commission the Technical Committee's recommended catch limit was not seconded, and so the existing block quota is maintained. The Commission agreed to continue the classification as provisional SMS.

Okhotsk Sea - West Pacific stock
The Scientific Committee recommended continuation of the classification as provisional SMS with a block quota of 1,678 for 1980-84 and a maximum of 421 in any one year. This was endorsed by the Technical Committee and approved by the Commission.

Remainder of the North Pacific
The Technical Committee endorsed the Scientific Committee's recommendation that the stock remain IMS classification with a zero quota, which was adopted by the Commission.

North Atlantic

Northeastern stock
Most members of the Scientific Committee recommended

classification as provisional SMS with a catch limit of 1,690, the most recent 10 years average catch. Three members suggested caution with the stock unclassified and the catch limit no higher than 90% of the recent average catch. The Scientific Committee also recommended re-analysis of available effort data.
The Technical Committee recommended by a majority vote a catch limit of 1,521, after defeating a proposal for 1,690. This recommendation was not seconded in the Commission, and Norway proposed the majority recommendation from the Scientific Committee of 1,690, which was seconded by Denmark and Iceland.
The Seychelles believed that it would be prudent, in view of the uncertainties, to be more cautious and suggested a compromise reduction of 5% to 1,606. This amendment was seconded by the Netherlands, St Lucia, Australia and Oman, but failed to gain the three-quarters majority required to amend the Schedule, receiving 14 votes in favour, 5 against with 13 abstentions.
The original proposal for 1,690 was then put to the vote but also failed to receive a three-quarters majority, with 10 votes for, 4 against and 18 abstentions.
Norway gave the Commission an assurance that in the absence of any quota, Norwegian catches will not exceed 1,690.
Subsequently, there was a lengthy procedural debate on whether the Commission could return to consider the catch limit for this stock further. The Chairman ruled that, unless there is a unanimous decision to the contrary, when a subject is closed without any reservation to re-open it later, the matter cannot afterwards be re-opened for discussion. Because there was no unanimity to return to the present subject, the Seychelles which had suggested re-opening the discussion withdrew its proposal.

Central stock
The Scientific Committee recommended that the stock be unclassified and most members recommended the current catch limit of 320 be maintained, the average catch for 1961-75. Three members urged a more cautious approach with a catch limit no higher than 90% of the recent average catch, that is 288.
The Scientific Committee also recommended re-evaluation of available CPUE data.
The Technical Committee, by a majority vote, recommended a catch limit of 288, and also agreed that the stock should remain unclassified.
This catch limit recommendation was not seconded in the Commission, where Japan proposed a figure of 300, seconded by Iceland and Norway. This was then adopted by the Commission, together with the stock being unclassified.

West Greenland stock
The Scientific Committee recommended that the stock be unclassified. Most members recommended continuation of the block quota of 1,778 for 1981-85, the catch not to exceed 444 in any year; others were concerned about possible declines in abundance and recommended a catch limit of 213 whales for 1983 based on the last 10 years average catch.
The Technical Committee recommended continuation of the block quota, which was seconded by Japan and Norway and approved by the Commission, with the stock unclassified.

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Canadian East Coast stock
The Scientific Committee recommended that the stock be
unclassified with a zero catch limit pending satisfactory
estimates of stock size and this was endorsed by the
Commission on the recommendation of the Technical
Committee. The Commission also noted that the Scientific Committee recommended continuation of the IWC/IDCR North Atlantic project if it proves feasible.

Northern Indian Ocean
There was no information as to whether minke whales occur in this region and the Commission accepted the recommendation through the Technical Committee that classification continue as IMS with a zero catch limit, pending a satisfactory estimate of stock size.

13.3.3 Fin whales

Southern Hemisphere and North Pacific
The Scientific Committee did not have time to discuss these stocks. It therefore recommended they should remain classified as PS. This was endorsed by the Technical Committee and accepted by the Commission.

North Atlantic

It was noted that the Scientific Committee had agreed to pay special attention to classifying these stocks in a coherent and consistent way.

Nova Scotia stock
The Scientific Committee had no new information and it recommended continuing classification as PS. This was endorsed by the Technical Committee and approved by the Commission.

Newfoundland - Labrador
The Commission accepted the recommendation of the Scientific Committee through the Technical Committee that this stock should be unclassified with a zero catch limit.

West Greenland stock
A systematic sightings cruise is planned for 1982. The Scientific Committee undertook no assessment and therefore recommended that the stock should be unclassified with the same catch limit, 6, as last year. This was endorsed by the Technical Committee and agreed by the Commission.

East Greenland - Iceland
The Scientific Committee had been unable to reach consensus following detailed analyses and put forward three proposals:
Provisional SMS with a catch of 118
SMS with a catch of 167
SMS with a catch of 225

The Technical Committee agreed to the recommendation that catch limits should be set one year at a time and to classification as SMS, and by a majority vote recom-mended a conservative catch limit of 73.
This catch limit was seconded in the Commission by France, but an amendment for a figure of 167 proposed by Norway and seconded by Iceland was adopted by the Commission by consensus, together with the classification as SMS.

North Norway
There have been no catches from this stock since 1971. Some members of the Scientific Committee recommended it should be unclassified, others unclassified with a zero catch limit.
Norway believes that further research should be undertaken before any catch is resumed but there are no plans for the latter.
The Commission agreed to a zero catch limit with the stock unclassified, as recommended by the Technical Committee.

West Norway - Faroe Islands
The Commission accepted the recommendation of the Scientific Committee through the Technical Committee that this stock should remain PS with a zero catch limit.

Spain - Portugal - British Isles stock
The Scientific Committee thought that the historical data series previously used are unlikely to be representative of the current catch area. Analyses of CPUE series result in four proposals. Most members recommended that the stock should be unclassified and if a catch limit is set, caution should be exercised although alternative views were expressed.
The Technical Committee noted the long history of over-exploitation of stocks in the area, and the many small whales taken, although Spain was making efforts to respect the minimum size limit. By a majority vote it recom-mended a zero catch limit, and agreed to classification as PS.
This recommendation was not seconded in the Commission, where Spain outlined the phasing out policy it is adopting. Instead of the catch limit of 210 agreed last year for the present 1982 season, it has set a domestic limit of 150. It proposed to carry the remainder to a three year block quota during which there would be a progressive reduction in catches, to be incorporated as an amendment to the Schedule in the following terms:

The total catches of fin whales from the Spain - Portugal - British Isles stock shall not exceed 270 in the three years 1983 to 1985 inclusive, with a maximum of 120 in any one year.

Spain stated that it will use this block quota in the most cautious way, and will maintain the ongoing scientific research and the strict national and international control already in effect.
Costa Rica and Mexico seconded the proposal, but France, because of its special concern over this stock, preferred to set catch limits one year at a time and proposed a figure of 120 for 1983. This amendment was seconded by the Federal Republic of Germany and Monaco. Norway, Mexico, the UK and the Seychelles all spoke in appreciation of the Spanish commitment and favoured following its proposal, whilst sharing the concerns of France. The latter's amendment was then withdrawn and the original proposal by Spain adopted by the Commission.

13.3.4 Sei whales

Southern Hemisphere and North Pacific
The Scientific Committee did not discuss these stocks and therefore recommended that they remain classified as PS, which the Technical Committee endorsed and the Commission accepted.

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North Atlantic

Nova Scotia stock
This stock has not been exploited since 1972 and no new information was presented. The Technical Committee accepted the recommendation that it should remain PS with a zero catch limit, which was approved by the Commission.

Iceland - Denmark Strait
Extensive new biological information was presented to the Scientific Committee but reliable indices are lacking since it is an incidental take. Marking may help and the Scientific Committee recommended continuation as unclassified with a catch limit of 504 for 1980-85, and a maximum catch of 100 in any year.
The Technical Committee, by a majority vote, recommended a zero catch limit after an amendment for a catch limit of 100 in 1983 failed to receive a majority. It also agreed to classification as SMS. These recommendations were not seconded in the Commission, so that the Commission took no action to change the existing block quota.

Eastern stocks
In the absence of new information the Scientific Committee recommended the stocks should be unclassified with a zero catch limit which was endorsed by the Technical Committee and accepted by the Commission.

13.3.5 Bryde's whales

Southern Hemisphere
South Atlantic and South African inshore stocks
The Scientific Committee did not discuss these stocks and therefore recommended they remain unclassified with a zero catch limit. This was accepted by the Commission.

Southern Indian Ocean stock
Solomon Islands stock
Western South Pacific stock
Eastern South Pacific stock
Most members of the Scientific Committee recommended a revision of the status of these stocks to IMS with a zero catch limit pending satisfactory estimates of stock sizes. Others suggested no change to present catch limits since no catches had been taken.
The Technical Committee recommended classification as IMS with zero catch limit pending satisfactory estimates after Japan reminded the Committee of the extensive surveys it had carried out for three years. This was agreed by the Commission.
The Commission also accepted five research recommen-dations through the Technical Committee on: stock boundaries; biological analyses; catch history of Chile; sightings re-analyses and catch limits for IMS stocks.

Peruvian stock
The Scientific Committee discussed sightings and catch per unit effort analyses and recommended a new compilation of the latter. Two alternative proposals were presented: that the stock should be PS with a zero catch limit or unclassified with a catch limit of 340, the average catch from 1973 to 1981. It was noted that a sightings and marking cruise is proposed in this area.
There was extensive discussion in Technical Committee

on the uncertainties in the assessments and Peru's belief that the stock is in a healthy condition and stable, before a recommendation for classification as PS with a zero catch limit was approved by majority vote.
This recommendation was not seconded in the Commission, where Peru, taking into account the social and economic consequences proposed a catch limit of 180 whales for the 1983 season, with two footnotes:

—the whales to be taken in a six month period starting in November 1982
—the catch limit after 1983 to be set following consideration of the result of the scientific research.

This was seconded by Uruguay and Japan.
Peru explained that the second footnote referred to the research cruise, the results of which will be reported to the Scientific Committee next year before the catch limit for 1984 is set.
Uruguay, Costa Rica and Argentina stated that their votes in favour of the proposal were due to the reservation stated by Peru in ratifying the Convention concerning its rights within its 200 mile exclusive economic zone. The proposal failed to receive the three-quarters majority necessary to amend the Schedule, with 12 votes in favour, 5 against and 15 abstentions.
Following adjournment of debate on this item, Sweden, seconded by the USA and Antigua, proposed a catch limit of 100. This was amended by Uruguay, seconded by Costa Rica, Spain and Oman to 165, which was adopted by 12 votes for and 3 against, with 17 abstentions. It was understood that the footnote referring to the season starting in November would be continued.

North Pacific
Western stock
Two methods of analysis were updated by the Scientific Committee although there was some concern about one. It recommended classification as IMS with a catch limit of 536, slightly increased because of the updating. This was agreed by the Technical Committee and adopted by the Commission where the proposal was seconded by Japan.

Eastern stock
This has never been substantially exploited and the Technical Committee accepted the recommendation that it remains IMS with a zero catch limit. The Commission adopted this proposal, seconded by Australia.

East China Sea stock
There have been no catches reported since 1974 except for one whale in 1981 and no whaling is conducted by the People's Republic of China. The Scientific Committee recommended that the stock should be unclassified with a catch limit of either 19 or zero.
This classification was accepted by the Technical Committee, which also recommended a zero catch limit pending new information, after defeating by a majority vote an amendment to maintain the limit of 19.
The People's Republic of China seconded this recommendation in the Commission, but the Commission adopted by consensus an amendment proposed by Japan, seconded by Iceland and the Republic of Korea, for a catch limit of 10.

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North Atlantic

This stock was not discussed by the Scientific Committee
and it recommended that it remains IMS with a zero catch
limit pending a satisfactory estimate of stock size. This
was agreed by the Technical Committee and approved by
the Commission.

Northern Indian Ocean

Sightings reports were considered by the Scientific Committee which recommended that this stock remains unclassified with a zero catch limit. This was agreed by the Technical Committee and adopted by the Commission.

13.3.6 Bottlenose whales

Northern bottlenose

Research necessary to assess this stock has not been carried out and the Technical Committee accepted the recommen-dation that this stock remain PS, which was agreed by the Commission.

Baird's beaked whale
The Scientific Committee reviewed the fishery, the catch per unit of effort and the distribution of this species. It was unable to recommend classification on the basis of current knowledge and identified research required to assess the status of this stock. It believed that continuation of the present catches would not seriously affect the stock in the short period.
In Technical Committee, St Lucia stated that it believes the IWC should regulate catches because the species is larger than the minke and killer whales already regulated. It was concerned about the declining catches and concen-tration of effort in a small area.
Japan spoke of the long history of the fishery from the 17th century. The fishery is local and has declined due to market factors but the species is widely distributed across the Pacific. Although there are no catch limits, whaling vessels are licensed and it was conscious of its obligations following the Law of the Sea. There were assurances from Japan that neither the use of the cold grenade harpoon, nor factory ship processing occurs with this species. Following inconclusive discussion on the Commission's competence to set catch limits for this species under the Convention, Japan offered to recommend to its govern-ment that a voluntary catch limit of 40 should be incorporated in its domestic regulations. It would also carry out the research proposed to the extent feasible. The Commission noted the Japanese statement and took no further action for the time being. It was emphasised that the legal position is not prejudiced.
Australia indicated the need to establish a procedure to settle the problem of the Commission's competence under the 1946 Convention to set catch limits for the Baird's beaked whale in the North Pacific. It suggested that action should be initiated before the next Meeting, and the Commission agreed that the Secretary should write to Contracting Governments seeking their views. These would be considered by a Steering Committee comprising Australia, Japan, the Netherlands (convenor), Norway, the Seychelles and the UK, which will prepare a report on the material received for the next Annual Meeting.

73. 3.7 Protected Species

Bowheads (except Bering Sea stock)
The Scientific Committee recommended all stocks should remain PS with a zero catch limit, and that they should

continue to be given complete protection from all forms of hunting.
This was endorsed by the Technical Committee and agreed by the Commission, along with the recommen-dation that national groups undertake research on the impact of the unknown effects of oil and gas development, including proposed year-round tanker traffic.
The Scientific Committee also requested details of aerial surveys carried out on the Hudson Bay/Davis Strait stock.

Right whales
The Scientific Committee believes that the North Pacific population remains small; and recommended continuation of photo-identification studies in the North Atlantic to monitor population status, especially in view of proposals for accelerated petroleum transportation and refining. The Commission adopted the recommendations through the Technical Committee that:

—all stocks of right whales should continue to be classified as PS,
—national groups undertake further research on stock status in view of apparent increases in several populations,
—production of a catalogue of photo-identified animals should be considered,
—a special meeting on right whales should be held in 1983.

Blue whales
The Scientific Committee recommended that Icelandic sightings data for 1980 be provided and that Spanish sightings should be forwarded to the Secretariat.
The Technical Committee endorsed these recommen-dations which were approved by the Commission, as well as the classification for all stocks as PS and the proposal that a reassessment of Antarctic and pygmy blue whale stocks should be undertaken as soon as possible.

Humpback whales
The Technical Committee endorsed and the Commission agreed the recommendation of the Scientific Committee that all stocks should remain PS as well as six research recommendations on:

—North Atlantic stock identity and population estimations
—Spanish humpback sightings
—a North Pacific photo-identification catalogue —Australian aerial surveys
—New Zealand trend analysis
—photographic identifications

Gray whales - Western Pacific stock
There was no new information and the Commission accepted the recommendation through the Technical Committee that, because the stock is extremely depleted, it should remain PS.

14. ABORIGINAL/SUBSISTENCE WHALING

14.1 Management proposals and guidelines for subsistence catches of cetaceans by indigenous peoples

14.1.1 Report of Steering Committee of the ad hoc Working Group on Subsistence Whaling
The report developed last year had been forwarded to Contracting Governments for comments. The comments

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received from Argentina, Denmark, India, Japan and the USA together with those from the Scientific Committee were reviewed by the Steering Committee of the ad hoc Working Group.
As a result the Steering Committee commended the report of the ad hoc Working Group to the Technical Committee together with the comments upon it.
The Steering Committee emphasised the need to act immediately to implement an aboriginal/subsistence management regime. It recommended that, as recommended by the Technical Committee Working Group, a Technical Committee Standing Sub-committee or Working Group be established to consider the cultural and nutritional requirements of indigenous (aboriginal) people engaged in aboriginal/subsistence whaling and to provide advice to the Technical Committee on relevant
matters.

The USA believed that this is an excellent report and proposed a Resolution to accept the report; to agree to management according to the proposals set forth; and to establish a Standing Sub-Committee.
The Netherlands, Norway, the UK and Japan all expressed some reservations in Technical Committee, and the USSR preferred an ad hoc group, but after discussion and attempts to amend the wording in order to reach consensus and clarification of intent, the Resolution was adopted for recommendation by majority vote.
The USA seconded the Resolution in the Commission, where it was approved by consensus, and is shown in Appendix 3.

14.1.2 Action arising
Denmark introduced a proposal on management in Technical Committee in the form of a Schedule amendment. It believes that this is close to one of the proposals put forward last year and commented upon by the Scientific Committee this year. This was amended by the addition of a footnote to one sub-paragraph designed to set a minimum stock level below which no whaling may occur, as well as a rate of increase for stocks.
The Chairman of the Scientific Committee commented on his Committee's discussion and indicated that its preferred procedure is not close to the Danish proposal. The UK believed that the Technical Committee was rushing ahead, and the full implications were not clear, especially how the proposal would work in practice. The USA while sharing this concern believed that considerable effort had been devoted to these management schemes. The Technical Committee, by a majority vote, recommended the proposal, and it was seconded in Plenary Session by the USA.
The Netherlands proposed an amendment, as an improvement of its earlier footnote in Technical Committee, while the UK, seconded by New Zealand and Norway, proposed wording to ensure that the text should run for three years in order that its performance would be reconsidered of necessity. Norway welcomed this start to revision of the Commission's management procedures, but had some doubts if aboriginal catch levels can be established in the absence of any minimum level approved by the Commission. After further discussion and clarification of the amendments under consideration, Denmark, seconded by the Netherlands, proposed a new clause as an amendment to the UK proposal. It believes it important to establish the scheme on a longer time scale than three years, and suggested instead review by 1990.

Before the vote. Spain explained that it believes the same management regime should be applied to all whaling operations and therefore opposed this proposal. The amended text (shown in Appendix 6, Item 6) was then adopted as an amendment to the Schedule by 12 votes in favour, to 2 against, with 17 abstentions.

14.2 Documentation of the utilisation of the meat and products of whales taken for aboriginal/subsistence purposes

No data were presented by member governments, but St Vincent reported that last winter three whales were taken at Bequia. Oman commented that the data should be sent to the BIWS.

14.3 Report of the Scientific Committee

14.3.1 Bering Sea stock of bowhead whales
The Scientific Committee noted the latest harvest figures and the available research data. The sigh tings estimates are rather higher now due to improved corrections incorporated and the 1982 estimate is regarded as the most accurate. This estimates a present stock size of 3,857 (range 3,390 to 4,325). This is 21.4% to 42.9% of the initial population.
Conclusions could not be made conclusively on whether the population had increased or decreased since 1915. There is a contradiction between the low gross recruitment rates observed from calf counts, suggesting no positive net recruitment and the historical record results, suggesting a small positive net recruitment rate for 1915 to 1978. In these circumstances the Scientific Committee recommen-ded that the safest course for the recovery of the stock is for the take to be zero.
The Technical Committee considered whether a block quota could be changed, and reviewed the Commission's actions on this stock before adopting, by a majority vote, a recommendation for a zero catch limit.
Research recommendations on aerial photographic work; photographs of harvested whales; correction factor for missed whales; extended surveys; model predictions; and research on migration routes and the effects of offshore oil and gas developments were endorsed by the Technical Committee.
In the Commission, Spain seconded the proposed zero catch limit, but the USA indicated that it wished to honour the block quota adopted two years ago. Norway, seconded by Denmark and Sweden, proposed that the matter should not be dealt with at this meeting. Uruguay commented on the changes in attitudes in the Commission, and St Vincent remarked that while the bowhead is the rarest whale in the world, it was sympathetic to the Eskimo needs. Spain indicated that it was ready to postpone the matter until next year, which the Commission agreed to do.
Finally, the Netherlands spoke on a report by the USA on the preservation of the habitat of whales in their marine environment, with particular reference to oil and gas exploration in the Beaufort Sea, and expressed its concerns for the possible harm to the bowhead stock.

14.3.2 Eastern Pacific stock of gray whales
The Scientific Committee was concerned that only a small proportion of the catch of 135 animals was examined in 1981 and that females again predominated. Model

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predictions suggest continuing increase of the stock and
the Technical Committee endorsed and the Commission
accepted the recommendation of continuing classification
as SMS with the same catch limit as last year - 179.
The Technical Committee and the Commission
supported the view of the Scientific Committee that the Soviet authorities should be urged to continue investigating means by which the sex ratio of the catch could be adjusted towards parity, although the inherent difficulties of the situation are recognised.
The Scientific Committee also recommended that Mexico's research should continue and be reported next year and strongly recommended resumption of periodic systematic counts.
Mexico expressed surprise that the Scientific Committee had not recommended the USA to continue its research along its own coastal waters, since it ended bilateral activity last year. It emphasised that it will continue to encourage and support its own research activity.

14.3.3 West Greenland stock of humpback whales Photo-identification has shown links between the populations off West Greenland and the Caribbean breeding grounds. Current estimates of stock size, 2,300-4,100, suggest the population is now at 52% of its initial level. The situation is not as serious as believed last year, but the whales off Greenland may be a separate feeding stock so removals have more impact.
The Scientific Committee recommended continuation of net entanglement studies and removal of the exemption for a Greenland catch of 10 whales as the safest course in the face of uncertainties.
Denmark emphasised that the stock situation is not so serious as previously believed. Research is proceeding and the Greenlanders have special needs.
Following discussion of the Bequia situation the Technical Committee agreed to put forward these recommendations, which were noted by the Commission.

15. SMALL CETACEANS

There was extensive discussion of the Commission's competence to regulate the small cetaceans and on the view developed two years ago, that the Scientific Committee could discuss proposed research for small
cetaceans.

Argentina, Mexico, Chile, Spain, Brazil, Japan, USSR, Peru, and Costa Rica all recorded their reservations on the Commission's competence in relation to small cetaceans and within coastal waters.
The Commission then agreed to note the Scientific Committee's recommendations concerning:

Stenella species in the eastern tropical Pacific; Stenella coeruleoalba in the western North Pacific; white whales and Narwhals; killer whales; DalPs porpoise; and incidental takes.

It was also noted that the small cetaceans sub-committee will concentrate next year on Phocoenids, including those taken incidentally, on Cephalorhynchus spp. and on populations of small cetaceans involved in live-capture fisheries. Member countries were urged to bring relevant information and analyses to next year's meeting.

16. MEASURES TO DISCOURAGE WHALING OPERATIONS OUTSIDE IWC REGULATIONS

16.1 Register of whaling vessels
The Commission received the Third Draft Register of Whaling Vessels compiled from information supplied by member governments which had been verified on behalf of the Secretariat. An addendum listed Japanese information which had arrived too late for verification.
The Seychelles pointed out that the Schedule requires information on towing vessels to be submitted and asked that future editions of the Register should include such information.
Norway commented that all its small fishing vessels which are licensed for whaling are recorded but similar vessels from other countries do not appear in the Register. Iceland stated that it employs no towing vessels.
The Netherlands asked that since experience shows some vessels are easily and cheaply converted or re-converted for use as whaling vessels, could member governments now disposing of whaling ships give the Secretariat details of to whom such vessels are loaned, given or sold? France and the USA expressed their interest in this matter, and the Commission concurred with the request. Japan stated that it already provides this information.

16.2 Statistics of all imports and exports of whale products
The Commission noted the replies received from India, Japan, Switzerland and the UK in response to a request to all member governments for statistics of all imports and exports of whale products in the same detail as contained in customs statistics.

16.3 Insurance carried by whaling vessels operating outside the IWC

The Secretary had asked all member governments to provide names and addresses of suitable contacts who might provide information on insurance by non-IWC whaling vessels. Response from organisations suggested by the USA and from other sources indicated that no insurance arrangements could be identified. It is difficult to make these enquiries without specific information on any vessel concerned but contact made with the Secretary of the International Union of Marine Insurance in Switzerland is continuing to see if any co-operation may be possible. The Secretary will report back to the meeting next year on any further developments.

17. INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF CETACEAN RESEARCH

17.1 Report of the Scientific Committee
The Scientific Committee reported that a review of the IDCR is being finalised and it reviewed the results from last year. It also examined proposals submitted for 1982-83 and proposed that:
—the 5th IDCR/IWC Antarctic minke whale assessment cruise;
—minke whale cruise data validation;
—minke whale ageing workshop

should all be given first priority. The costs could be met from existing monies in the Research Fund.

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A Bryde's whale sightings and marking cruise off Peru would also be conducted in association with the Antarctic programme.

A second priority item was a right whale workshop to examine recovery of protected species, also from available funding.
New funding was required for four projects:
—West Greenland cetaceans;
—catch history of western North Atlantic right whales; —North Atlantic humpback stock identity; —extraction of Antarctic blue and fin whale logbook data.

The Technical Committee endorsed these proposals which were approved by the Commission.
South Africa stated that it will, in the coming year, again make a financial contribution to the Research Fund, in keeping with its commitment to conservation and scientific research.

17.2 Whale habitats
The Scientific Committee considered questions relating to the impact of industrial development and environment degradation on whale habitats. It recommended that information should be sought for consideration next year and that the Secretary should contact FAO for information on changes in fish stocks which are the food of whales. The Technical Committee agreed to these recommenda-tions which the Commission endorsed, together with three arising from consideration of the effects of pollution on whale populations:

—member nations should ensure that appropriate sampling and analysis of effects is carried out especially in regard to organochlorine compounds and toothed whales;
—relevant studies should be listed in Progress Reports, and the results of particular interest presented more fully;
—the IWC should co-operate with ICES and forward available documents.

St Vincent remarked on the problems posed by pollutants in products for human consumption including diseases identifiable with high mercury content.
Denmark stated its concern on the adverse effects, including that of shipping, on the environment, which was included in a Resolution of the 31st Annual Meeting. It believes that the Arctic is an area of special concern and the transport of liquid natural gas from the eastern Canadian Arctic by large ice-breaking tankers poses serious questions especially through the noise they generate. Greenland considers that the uncertainties are too great with respect to the status, distribution and critical habitats of marine mammals in this area. Denmark urged that plans should not be implemented for year-round shipping before solutions are found to the problems posed.
Together with the Netherlands and Sweden, it proposed a Resolution dealing with this problem, this was withdrawn when many delegations indicated that they had insufficient knowledge of the matter or the jurisdictional problems involved.

18. COLLATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUAL SUMMARY OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH ON CETACEANS BY THE COMMISSION

The Commission noted that in response to a request for research summaries to be provided by member governments and three international organisations, a

compilation had been prepared of the material received from Australia, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the USA, FAO, UNEP, and the WWF. This had been distributed to members of the Scientific Committee and was available on demand according to the Commission's normal arrangements.

19. HUMANE KILLING

19.1 Collection of data required
The Commission noted that no data had been provided for large whales other than the current Japanese work.

19.2 Reports by contracting governments on alternatives to the cold grenade harpoon for killing minke whales Australia, believing that the method of killing whales currently used is cruel, urged an end to the use of the cold grenade harpoon by way of a Resolution.
Japan referred to some of the technical problems and emphasised that it is carrying out considerable research. It has asked for technical assistance which has not been forthcoming, and further research on a commercial scale will be carried out next season. It is likely that there will be full use of an explosive harpoon in the 1983/84 season. It will take a little longer to introduce into the coastal fishery employing smaller vessels.
Norway indicated that it too is pursuing active research on alternatives with some encouraging progress. The USSR is also carrying out experiments. Brazil is conscious of the worries expressed and is co-operating with countries having the necessary technology. None of these countries could meet the dead-line set by the Schedule amendment. Following exhaustive discussion in Technical Committee, the proposed wording was amended. Norway, Japan, Iceland, the USSR and Brazil all recorded their reservations to the Resolution which was otherwise approved in the Commission by consensus as amended in Appendix 4.

19.3 Report of the Scientific Committee
The Scientific Committee had received reports from the Norwegian, Japanese, and Soviet experimental programmes. It does not have the expertise in its composition to discuss the technical aspects but noted that the accuracy of shooting was the most important factor in all situations. It recommended that a Technical Committee Working Group of experts should be established to carry out evaluation of the reports.
The Commission supported this proposal and it was agreed that the Secretary should organise such a Working Group immediately prior to the next Annual Meeting to review available papers and evaluate the results.

20. CONSIDERATION OF CO-SPONSORSHIP OF A CONFERENCE ON THE NON-CONSUMPTIVE UTILISATION OF CETACEAN RESOURCES

The USA introduced a proposal for a special meeting in the northern spring of 1983 to address the non-consumptive utilisation of cetacean resources, giving consideration to research, recreation, education and cultural aspects. The estimated costs are US $30,000-50,000, of which $10,000 are pledged by the Connecticut Cetacean Society. Other support has been indicated and it requested that the IWC co-sponsor the meeting and perhaps make a nominal financial contribution.

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The Seychelles spoke of its long recognition of the
special value of cetaceans. It offered to host the meeting,
will contribute $10,000 and suggested late April-early May
1983 as a suitable date.
The Commission agreed that the IWC should co-sponsor
the meeting; that the Secretariat assist with the planning; and to contribute the token sum of $1,000.

21. ADOPTION OF REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

The Commission noted other recommendations contained within the report of the Scientific Committee. These dealt with:

prompt provision of catch statistics to BIWS; the return of .410 whale marks to the UK Sea Mammal Research Unit for verification; computer needs— including the equivalent of two additional staff for data entry, priorities for work, availability of facilities to Scientific Committee members and basing the facility in Cambridge but providing for its use elsewhere.

The question of availability of data was discussed at some length. There are three categories of data:

—those required under the Schedule,
—those requested but not required, and
—those neither requested nor required

The Scientific Committee sought guidance from the Commission as a matter of urgency, and the Technical Committee established a Working Group to consider the matter which reported directly to the Plenary Session. The group considered the various problems outlined in the Scientific Committee's report and put forward a series of proposals as guidelines. These were adopted by the Commission, as given in Appendix 5.
The Commission also noted the conclusions and recommendations of the Workshop on the Behaviour of Whales. In addition it noted that the Scientific Committee has established a group to consider the question of arrangements concerning submission of papers and meeting procedures. Norway commented on the improved presentation of the Scientific Committee's report but still wished for more unanimity in the recommendations. The report of the Scientific Committee was then adopted.

22. REVISION OF THE SCHEDULE

22.1 Policy on treatment of protected whales taken by accident (paragraph 19(a))
22.2 Review of description of whale processing in paragraph 19(b)
No comments on these items had been received from Contracting Governments, the Technical Committee made no proposals, and the Commission took no action.

22.3 Definitions of 'local consumption', 'factory ship' and 'land station'

A Technical Committee Working Group established to consider these definitions reported that its discussions on the terms 'factory ship' and 'land stations' as used in the Convention had focussed on the licensing by Japan of a 'land station' composed of, among other things, a platform fixed ashore. In view of the clarification provided by Japan and assurances that the platform will not be relocated, the

Technical Committee agreed that there appeared to be no problem requiring amendment of the definitions in question and recommended that no further action be taken at this time. This was accepted by the Commission.
The Working Group also considered the question of coastal seasons in the context of Peru's Bryde's whale operations which do not fall in a calendar year. The Technical Committee recommended that this exception to the general requirements concerning whaling seasons continue to be made in the case of the Peruvian stock of Bryde's whales by appropriate amendment of the dates now specified in footnote 1 to Table 2 of the current Schedule. This was agreed by the Commission. Discussion of 'local consumption' was restricted to paragraph 15 of the Schedule, that is, excluding aboriginal/subsistence whaling. The Working Group discussed the problem of processing whales of less than the minimum size through consideration of the treatment of whales taken illegally. The Working Group was not in a position to examine all the facts and data and the Technical Committee agreed to call attention to the following excerpt from an interpretation given in 1959;

'Local consumption is to be interpreted as meaning that the meat is to be consumed in the country in which the relevant land station or land stations are located, and is not to be exported, it being understood that other parts of the whale may be exported in any form.'

The USA expressed reservations about this interpretation because of its belief that the local consumption provision now serves as a margin of error. The Commission agreed to its proposal, seconded by St Lucia, that whaling nations be requested to provide available information on what percentage of their total catch is below the minimum size limits but within the size limits set forth in the local consumption exemptions of Schedule paragraphs 15(a) and (b).
Japan expressed the view that the smaller size limit allowed for land station operations was designed to meet the short range of such coastal stations provided the meat was for local consumption. It will provide any data necessary.

23. FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

The Chairman appointed a Finance and Administration Committee comprising Brazil, France, Japan, UK and USA under the chairmanship of Mr G. Belchamber (UK). In accordance with the Commission's usual practice other interested governments were welcome to participate and six did so.

23.1 Provisional financial statement 1981/82
On the Finance and Administration Committee's recommendation the Commission approved the Financial Statement 1981/82, subject to audit, noting that the Committee was very seriously concerned about the non-payment of contributions by some member governments and that it had addressed this problem in association with voting rights, item 23.6.

23.2 Estimated budget for 1982/83
The Finance and Administration Committee was concerned that the basic budget, sufficient only to maintain the present level of Commission activity excluding special meetings and research, meant an increase in member

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governments' contributions of over 30% compared with the previous year. Governments would have difficulties in accepting significant increases in contributions and some with even very small increases. The cost of membership of the IWC is relatively small as an item of government expenditure and in recent years contributions have been reduced through the use of reserve funds. A large shortfall in national contributions has very seriously affected the Commission's finances and the reserves are now at a dangerously low level. One way of alleviating this difficulty might be to have available short term borrowing facilities and the Commission endorsed the suggestion that the Secretariat investigate this possibility.
Meanwhile, the Committee considered it important to maintain the reserves at a realistic level, noting that for this reason the budget contained a contingency provision of £72,950, the amount owed by governments which had not given any indication when or if they would pay. The Committee, taking account of the inequity of requiring governments which did pay to subsidise those which did not, recommended a compromise whereby the provision was retained but reduced to approximately half. The Commission was warned, however, that if governments continued to default on payments it might be necessary to seek supplementary funding at a later date.
Because some governments still foresaw difficulty over the level of their contributions the Finance and Administration Committee scrutinised the budget carefully to try to identify possible savings and recommended that:

the provision for travel and subsistence, which for the first time included an element of funding for the use of the Commission's officials should they travel on Commission business, be reduced to £10,000;
a decision on further word-processing equipment be deferred until the financial climate improved and the sum of £10,000 be deleted from the budget;
and the Scientific Committee should meet in Cambridge in 1983 in accord with its expressed preference despite potential overcrowding, resulting in savings of an estimated £10,000.
The result of these measures was to remove more than £60,000 from the basic budget which was then approved by the Commission.

23.3 Supplementary budget
Two major items were considered in the supplementary budget—research and data-base management.
The Scientific Committee had been aware of the financial difficulties facing the Commission when determining its proposals and priorities for research in 1982/83. It reported that its four highest priority projects could be financed from monies already available within the IWC Research Fund. These were:

The 5th IDCR/IWC minke whale assessment
cruise £27,885
Minke whale cruise data evaluation £2,000
Minke whale ageing workshop £5,000
Right whale workshop £8,500

The Commission approved these allocations.

The Commission's computing facility is already committed to encoding certain essential BIWS statistical data but various unavoidable factors were delaying the process. It is considered important to try to ensure

completion of the work in two years and accordingly the Scientific Committee requested that sufficient funds be made available to achieve this.
After a critical examination of the costs involved and the consequence of a failure to provide the necessary resources, the Finance and Administration Committee proposed, and the Commission agreed, to add £21,400 to the budget for 1982/83 and £18,040 to the forecast for the following year for data-base management.
A final group of research projects had been selected by the Scientific Committee from a large number of proposals submitted. The Finance and Administration Committee, conscious both of the need to minimise national contributions and the Commission's previous attitude on increasing research funding, proposed, and the Commission agreed, to provide funds as follows:

Western Greenland Cetacea; investigation of
archival records £1,000
Western North Atlantic right whales—catch
history £4,500
North Atlantic humpbacks—stock identity £3,000
Logbook extractions, Antarctic blue and fin
whales £3,500
Plus a 10% contingency component £1,200

£13,200

23.4 Proposals for funding research
The Finance and Administration Committee considered the idea of mandatory contributions to the Research Fund, referred to it by the 33rd Annual Meeting. The existing system was felt by some to provide a better degree of financial control than a compulsory one, by requiring approval for specific projects, and attention was drawn to arrangements within UNEP whereby governments may choose to commit themselves to supporting a particular project.
The Commission took note of these comments.

23.5 Advance estimates for 1983/84

The forecast budget for 1983/84, revised to £394,485 to reflect the amendments made to the 1982/83 budget, was approved on the basis that it provided for a similar level of activity as in the coming year with appropriate allowance for the effects of inflation. It was pointed out that it contains no element of contingency against unpaid contributions.

23.6 Voting rights of members in arrears with their financial contributions

Denmark reintroduced its proposal of last year that governments which failed to pay contributions within one year should lose the right to vote. The Finance and Administration Committee was in general agreement that tougher action was needed against late paying govern-ments but after extensive discussion could not reconcile all the differing views on the best way of achieving the timely payment of contributions. The actual mechanics of payment were recognised to be a problem for some governments; on the other hand, it was contested that the rights of membership, including the right to vote, carry with them the responsibility to conform to the rules of the organisation. Moreover, all governments are aware of the continuing financial commitment when they join the Commission and all have an equal vote. The Finance and

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Administration Committee therefore commended to the
plenary three possible courses of action—the original
Danish proposal, a less severe proposal, and a compromise
proposal—with the recommendation that any decision to
restrict voting rights should be supplementary to and not a
replacement for the sanctions already existing in the Financial Regulations.
In plenary, Denmark indicated that, in order to promote the possibility of consensus, it would not persist with its original proposal but instead proposed the adoption of the compromise. This was seconded by Germany and received support from Norway, Brazil, New Zealand and Oman. The Netherlands expressed a preference for the less severe proposal while Egypt was firmly opposed to the principle of automatic suspension of voting rights. After further discussion the Commission decided in favour of the compromise proposal in the form of an amendment to the Financial Regulations which had been drafted by a small ad hoc group of representatives of various delegations as follows:
Rule C: Voting
Amend existing Rule C.I to become sub-paragraph (a) and add new sub-paragraph (b) as follows:

(b) The right to vote of representatives of any Contracting Government whose annual payments have not been received by the Commission within 18 months of the due date prescribed in Rule D.2 of
the Financial Regulations, shall be automatically suspended until payment is received by the Commission, unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Norway pointed out that since the matter had been brought clearly to the notice of all Commissioners at last year's Annual Meeting and referred forward, the requirement for 60 days notice of proposed amendments to the Rules of Procedure had been met. There was no dissension on this point and the Commission proceeded to adopt the amendment by consensus, specifying that it should become effective in respect of annual payments for the financial year 1981/82 or subsequent years.
In response to a request from the Secretary for clarification of the interpretation of Regulation D3 of the Financial Regulations the Finance and Administration Committee recommended and the Commission agreed that, at the next Annual Meeting, Regulation D3 should be amended by inserting the words 'compounded Annual' before the word 'interests' and by making the word 'interests' singular.
The Commission also agreed that all Commissioners should examine their governments' internal mechanisms to ensure expeditious payment of contributions.

23.7 Other finance and administration matters

23.7.1 Publications
As instructed by last year's Annual Meeting the Secretariat reported steps it had taken to reduce printing costs. The Commission noted the efforts made and accepted the view of the Finance and Administration Committee that existing arrangements should be continued for the time being and that a reduction in quality of the Annual Report might give rise to difficulties, especially since sales are rising.

23.7.2 Meeting venues
The Secretariat gave a detailed report on possible London venues for Commission meetings. The financial con-sequences of a return to London were unacceptable at the

present time and the Commission accepted the Finance and Administration Committee's view that, for the immediately foreseeable future, meetings should be held in Cambridge and Brighton to minimise costs. The Secretariat was asked to maintain contact with IMO about the potential use of its new building and to report back on any other promising venues.
The Chairman also reminded Commissioners of the possibility that member governments could invite the Commission to hold meetings in their countries.

23.7.3 IWC staff assessment
The Secretary had explained to the Finance and Administration Committee that the IWC had unknowingly fallen out of step with other inter-governmental organisations in the UK in the method of calculating Staff Assessment—the internal Commission tax which replaces UK income tax. The Commission agreed that, with effect from 1 September 1982, it would adopt the revised schedule of staff assessments approved by the UN and adopted by IMO and other UK based organisations in January 1981. It further agreed that the Secretary be authorised to apply appropriate UN procedures in relation to such matters as dependency allowances, noting that it was not the intention to adopt the full range of allowances but only such as are necessary to ensure that IWC staff are not worse off through the application of internationally accepted procedures vis a vis domestic UK arrangements. The Chairman pointed out that this matter was entirely unrelated to the question of the Secretary's salary upon which he had been charged by the previous Annual Meeting to decide.

23.7.4 Size of national delegations
When a new system of calculating national contributions was adopted last year, account was taken of the size of national delegations at Annual Meetings in arriving at the number of shares of the budget accumulated by each government. It had not been envisaged then that delegations would significantly exceed 25 in number, but it appeared that this year some delegations were likely to exceed 30 people. The Committee did not consider it appropriate to try and impose restrictions on the size of delegations, but felt that the relevant part of the formula for calculating contributions could reasonably and with benefit be amended to include a further size category for delegations. The Commission agreed that for the 1983/84 Financial Year the appropriate part of the formula for calculating contributions be amended to include a new size category of '26 or more delegates—4 shares' so that the relevant part of the formula now reads:

5-12 delegates 1 share
13-18 delegates 2 shares
19-25 delegates 3 shares
26 or more delegates 4 shares

23.7.5 Relations with the Press
Very deep concern was expressed by the Scientific Committee about press articles purporting to give an account of its deliberations. It repeated its previously expressed view that confidentiality was necessary to preserve the ability of its member to discuss freely and openly the many and complex matters on its agenda without fear of misrepresentation. The Commission shared the concern of the Scientific Committee and as one step agreed to clarify at what point the Scientific Committee

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Report becomes a public document. After some discussion it was agreed that the report should be made available at the time of the opening plenary, to which the press is admitted. Prior to that it is strictly confidential.
The Secretary expressed his concern that information was being published unofficially from closed sessions, such as the Technical Committee, and that the Commission's Rules of Conduct for observers developed in 1977 may no longer be appropriate. Strong support for this view was expressed by some delegations and the Finance and Administration Committee welcomed the Secretary's intention of developing a discussion paper setting out the problem and possible solutions which could form the basis of revised arrangements for the next Annual Meeting. The Commission authorised the Secretary to establish suitable procedures taking into account any comments received from governments in response to the discussion paper.

23.7.6 Commission documentation
Some delegations questioned the status of certain documents which were distributed in the same way as official Commission documentation, and expressed anxiety that unauthorised papers could be misleading. Similarly, the Scientific Committee drew attention to an anonymous document concerning its meeting and pointed out that the comments in that document in no way reflected the views of the Committee.
After some discussion, during which one delegation indicated that it found the unauthorised documentation informative and interesting, the Commission agreed that the distribution of unofficial papers should not be restricted, but only those documents with a registered IWC number would be considered official.

23.7.7 Secretariat office accommodation
The Secretary reported through the Finance and Administration Committee that it had been possible to acquire a small additional area of office space within its existing premises and that by making various modifications suitable arrangements can be made for the immediate future at minimal cost.

23.7.8 IWC Observers at meetings of other organisations The Finance and Administration Committee noted that when seeking suitable observers to attend meetings of other Organisations for the IWC, the Secretary tries to find a national delegate who will attend the meeting in his own capacity at no cost to the Commission. The Committee recognised this as an effective way to minimise costs and urged that this practice continue whenever possible.

23.7.9 List of contracting governments and Secretariat staff The Chairman of the Finance and Administration Committee reported that copies of the Secretariat staff list, and the current list of member governments supplied by the USA, had been made available before the beginning of the Annual Meeting in accordance with the Commission's decision last year.

24. THE SETTING UP OF A CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE AND AMENDMENT OF THE RELEVANT RULES OF PROCEDURE

Japan had asked for the inclusion of this agenda item noting that at a Commissioners' meeting held during the 4th Special Meeting of the Commission in March 1982 no

objections had been raised to the establishment of a Credentials Committee. The matter was referred to the Finance and Administration Committee for initial consideration although it was recognised that the Chairman of the Commission had already set up an ad hoc group to examine the credentials of delegates attending the present meeting.
The Committee had a wide-ranging discussion including consideration of the procedures applied in other international organisations. There were divisions of opinion on the need for a Credentials Committee. The matters discussed included practical aspects, the IWC's present flexibility, potential difficulties, and the Commission's standing. The Committee agreed that the primary objective must be to ensure that the persons attending meetings of the Commission are properly authorised and that the precise means of achieving this cannot be defined at this time. It recommended, therefore, that a decision about the establishment of a Credentials Committee be deferred until next year to allow further consideration in the light of the response to the guidelines laid down this year, and any advice forthcoming from the Chairman's ad hoc group.
The Chairman's ad hoc group, composed of delegates from Australia, Brazil, France, Norway, St Lucia and Spain, met under the Chairmanship of Mr B. Matthews (Australia) and with the assistance of the Secretary. Its terms of reference were to review the documentation submitted for the purpose of accreditation of all members of delegations and forwarded to the Secretary in accordance with the decision taken by the Commission at the previous Annual Meeting.
The ad hoc group noted two main points—the actual appointment of Commissioners themselves and the credentials of the remainder of delegates. The Rules of Procedure themselves deal only with the appointment of Commissioners and the right of deputies to vote in their absence. The recommendation of the 33rd Annual Meeting was that delegates may be notified by telex, presumably by governments or Commissioners, subject to confirmation, presumably in writing, by the second day of the meeting. The group noted the basic requirement therefore is notification by governments of appointment of Commissioners generally, that is, not for specific meetings. These notifications are considered to be valid until changed. Notification of delegations often originated from Commissioners not governments, in many cases by unconfirmed telexes, and some notifications were in the form of photocopies. It is recommended, therefore, that written communication of the composition of delegations by Governments, including their London Embassies, is always necessary and photocopies should be avoided.
In general the ad hoc group considered that, if a Credentials Committee should be established, the Rules of Procedure must be clarified. Even in the event that a Credentials Committee is not formally established, delegations must pay strict attention in future to the Rules of Procedure and the recommendations of the Annual Meeting.
The Commission considered the two reports together and agreed that the question of the establishment of a bona-fide Credentials Committee would be considered again by the Finance and Administration Committee at the next Annual Meeting. Meanwhile, and for the purposes of that meeting, delegations should take into account and act in accordance with the findings of the ad hoc group and the

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Finance and Administration Committee, including the
ideas contained in a discussion paper presented to the
latter.

25. ADDITIONAL WORKING LANGUAGES AT
MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission received the Report of the Technical Committee Working Group on Additional Working Languages which had met under the Chairmanship of Mr A. Munoz-Seca (Spain). This Group recognised the serious difficulties of delegations from non-English speaking countries and most delegations supported in principle the use of languages other than English within the IWC. The Commission is one of the very few major Inter-governmental Organisations which has only one working and official language. It was suggested that there may be other ways of overcoming difficulties than by the use of traditional interpretation systems. The problems of non-English speakers are most acute in meetings of the Scientific Committee where discussion is frequently rapid and less considered than, for example, in meetings of the Commission. The use of more formal procedures and/or simultaneous interpretation equipment may require changes to meeting practices and more time for meetings. Even the most optimistic cost estimate presented implied a heavy financial commitment. The Group agreed that it was unrealistic to think of introducing only one additional language, except as a first step, to be followed by a number of others in succession. At present the Commission works at commendable speed and there was doubt that this could be maintained if simultaneous translation were to be used. The Working Group came to a series of conclusions and recommendations as follows:

(a) Having regard to the level of expenditure implied, the introduction of additional languages should be postponed for the time being.
(b) If, and when, at some future date, circumstances change and a decision were taken to introduce additional working languages they should be introduced on a step-by-step basis whereby the procedures for the introduction of the first additional language included an obligation to adopt a firm timetable for successive introduction of other languages.
(c) Consideration should be given to ways of improving the conduct of meetings so as to materially assist those delegates to whom English is not familiar. In this context further consideration should be given to new and imaginative approaches to the development of linguistic support within meetings such as the provision of editorial assistance to non-English speaking delegations. The Commission might establish a small working group to convene as necessary to consider specific proposals.

The Working Group recorded that the Scientific Committee had contributed some constructive comments and suggestions. After discussion of the difficulties encountered by non-English speaking scientists, the Working Group commended the following ideas for the Scientific Committee to consider in determining its meeting practices:

(a) all remarks should be addressed clearly and concisely through the Chairman of the meetings. This should facilitate comprehension of the discussion, help reduce

rapid exchanges between native English speakers which may be too fast for the other delegates to follow and reduce the extent to which native English speakers dominate the proceedings at present;
(b) utmost care should be taken to ensure that last minute proposals and amendments to reports are given full and deliberate consideration, for example, by requiring them to be submitted in written form;
(c) one day should be set aside to permit consideration of draft reports before final review by the whole Committee.

The Chairman of the Scientific Committee indicated that it had already established a Working Group under the Chairman-designate to consider improvements in its working procedures and that this group would take full account of the views expressed.
Mexico, on behalf of the Spanish-speaking countries, proposed that consideration be given to contracting a group of two or three translators on an experimental basis for the next meeting, and that the first additional language to be used at the Commission should be Spanish.
The Federal Republic of Germany suggested that a one language system has some advantages which should not be discounted and noted that the Commission's procedures already allowed delegations to use their own interpreters. France commented that it finds this system very satisfactory and Egypt indicated its support for the German position.
Mexico and Spain expressed regret that the proposal did not find more support but withdrew it in order not to prolong the debate.
Finally, the Commission endorsed the report of the Technical Committee Working Group and commended all of the ideas suggested to improve communication within the Commission.

26. DATE AND PLACE OF ANNUAL MEETING
1983 AND 1984

The Commission accepted the Finance and Administration Committee's recommendation that, in the light of its earlier discussions on meeting venues and costs, the date for the 1983 Annual Meeting should be the equivalent of this year's, i.e. 18-23 July, at the Brighton Metropole Hotel, preceded by meetings of Technical Committee Working Groups.
It was not possible to fix dates for 1984 because of problems over availability of suitable accommodation and so it was left to the Secretary to make the most suitable arrangements possible, bearing in mind the need for economy and the expressed wish of many members of the Commission to meet earlier in the year rather than later.

27. CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

27.1 Co-operation with the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
The Commission received the report of its observers at the preliminary and first meeting of this new Commission. The Scientific Committee noted that the CCAMLR Executive Secretary has been authorised to discuss possible co-operative arrangements with the IWC, and recommended that the IWC Secretary be authorised to explore the form and content of an agreement between the two Commissions. The USA looked forward to the

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development of more detailed working relationships, and the Commission endorsed the recommendations.
The Commission noted that the Secretariat, through its Senior Analyst/Programmer, has played an active role in the analyses of the FIBEX cruise results, and this co-operation is continuing.
Australia spoke of its belief that liaison and co-operation between the IWC and other organisations concerned either directly or indirectly with whales is necessary for their long term conservation. It made the proposal, which the Commission strongly supported, that the Secretary should write to a number of international organisations con-cerning the possibility of holding a jointly sponsored scientific workshop, as recommended by the IWC Working Group on the Implications for Whales of Management Regimes for Other Marine Resources in 1980.

27.2 Observer's reports from other meetings
The Commission received reports from its observers at meetings of ICES, ICCAT, IATTC, CITES and AEWC. There was considerable discussion within the Scientific Committee as to how it could best fulfil its role as adviser to CITES on cetacean matters for the April 1983 meeting. The Committee agreed to modify slightly the procedure it had adopted two years ago and recommended that the Commission responds to requests for advice from CITES for this Meeting in the following manner: the Secretary, in conjunction with the Chairman of the Committee and the relevant sub-committee Chairman, will forward relevant information from the Reports of the Scientific Committee Meetings which have taken place since the last CITES

meeting. The Scientific Committee will discuss in detail at its next meeting how it might best give advice to CITES meetings in the future.
Some members of the Scientific Committee did not agree with the proposed procedure as they felt the questions being asked and the criteria being used by CITES for the listing of organisms on their Appendices I and II were quite different from those being used by the IWC in classifying whale stocks. Consequently if meaningful advice was to be given to CITES they felt that the Scientific Committee, if possible, should provide specific advice vis a vis the appropriateness of listing certain species on CITES Appendices relative to CITES' own biological criteria.
Denmark spoke in favour of the latter position, but the Commission agreed to approve the recommendation, noting the reservation of Denmark.

28. THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

The Commission adopted the 33rd Annual Report, subject to editorial amendments to update the information on infractions, member governments in arrears with their financial contributions and changes in the membership of the Commission since the draft was prepared and distributed in advance of the meeting.

29. AMENDMENTS TO THE SCHEDULE

The amendments to the Schedule adopted by the Commission are given in Appendix 6.

Appendix 1

INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION OBSERVERS

African Wildlife Leadership Foundation American Cetacean Society
American Friends Service Committee Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition Assembly of Rabbis
Campaign Whale
Centre for Action on Endangered Species Centre for Environmental Education Connecticut Cetacean Society
Earth Coexistence Organisation
Environment Liaison Centre
Fauna and Flora Preservation Society Friends of the Earth
Greenpeace International
Institute for Delphinid Research
Institute for the Study of Animal Problems International Dolphin Watch
International Environment Advisers
International Fund for Animal Welfare
International Institute for Environment and Development International League for Animal Rights
International League for the Protection of Cetaceans International Ocean Research
International Primate Protection League
International Transport Workers Federation International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation

Inuit Circumpolar Conference
Leviathan International
Marine Action Centre
Monitor
Monitor International
Natur og Ungdom
Nordiska Samfundet Mot Plagsamma Djurforsok Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Plants International Project Jonah
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Save the Whales—Hawaii
Sea Shepherd Conservation
Sierra Club
The Whale Coalition
The Whale Project
Threshold Foundation
Waterlife Association
Werkgroep Zeehond
World Association of World Federalists Whale Centres International
World Council of Churches
World Council of Indigenous Peoples Whaling Problem Discussion Committee World Society for the Protection of Animals World Wildlife Fund International

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Appendix 2

WORKING GROUP ON REGULATORY MEASURES OTHER THAN CATCH LIMITS

1. Terms of Reference

1.1 To review the regulatory measures provided for in
Article V(l) of the Convention, especially insofar as
specific measures are enacted in the current Schedule. 1.2 To make recommendations to the Commission regarding the relations between or interactions of these measures and the possible need for a coherent pattern of regulations, or alternatively, for concentration on one or a few particular types of regulations leading to simplification of the Schedule and its implementation.
Account should be taken of the consideration of sanctuaries at this meeting. Recommendations should include advice on the effectiveness of the various types of regulatory measures in conserving stocks, and in ensuring the orderly development of the whaling industry, on the problems of enforcing different types of measures and on
the impact of changes in particular types of regulation on
the procedures for stock assessment.

2. Mechanism

2.1 An ad hoc group on regulatory measures should be established by the Commission. The group to be composed of:

—members to be nominated by interested governments from among their members of the Technical Committee and Scientific Committee;
—experts from international organizations having the special advisory relationship with the Scientific Committee as defined in the Committee's rules of procedure A2 and 3 (i.e. FAO, UNEP, IUCN) would be welcomed.

The group should have the power to co-opt additional experts.
2.2 The ad hoc group should meet before the 1983 meeting
of the Scientific Committee, to allow that Committee to consider its report. That report, together with the comments of the Scientific Committee, should be submitted for consideration by the 35th Meeting of the Commission.

Appendix 3

RESOLUTION CONCERNING ABORIGINAL SUBSISTENCE WHALING

WHEREAS IT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE

International Whaling Commission to provide for the effective conservation and management of whale stocks, WHEREAS the Commission also recognizes the importance and desirability of accommodating, consistent with effective conservation of whale stocks, the needs of aboriginal people who are dependent upon whales for nutritional, subsistence and cultural purposes,

WHEREAS the Commission assembled a working group to develop management principles and guidelines for subsistence catches of whales by aboriginal peoples,

WHEREAS the Commission believes it appropriate and desirable to establish principles and guidelines for the management of aboriginal subsistence whaling which recognize and seek to accommodate conservation, nutritional, subsistence, and cultural needs.
NOW, THEREFORE, THE COMMISSION HEREBY RESOLVES as follows:

The Commission accepts the Report of the ad hoc Technical Committee Working Group on Management Principles and Guidelines for Subsistence Catches of Whales by Indigenous (Aboriginal) Peoples and agrees to implement an aboriginal subsistence whaling management regime in order to achieve the objectives of that Report. The Commission agrees to manage aboriginal subsistence whaling in accordance with management principles to be set forth in the Schedule, and recognizes that the full participation and co-operation of the affected aboriginal peoples are essential for effective whale management.
The Commission agrees to establish a standing sub-committee of the Technical Committee to consider documentation on nutritional, subsistence, and cultural
needs relating to aboriginal subsistence whaling and the
uses of whales taken for such purposes, and to provide advice to the Technical Committee for its consideration and determination of appropriate management measures.

Appendix 4

RESOLUTION ON THE USE OF THE COLD GRENADE HARPOON

Recalling that at the 32nd Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission, the Commission adopted by consensus an amendment to the Schedule that
'the killing for commercial purposes of minke whales using
the cold grenade harpoon shall be forbidden from the beginning of the 1982/83 pelagic and the 1983 coastal season'.

Being aware of the broadly held view that the use of the cold grenade harpoon is cruel and attracts adverse criticism of the whaling industry.

Recognising that a ban on the use of the cold grenade has been discussed over a number of years within the Commission during which time there has been opportunity to develop alternative killing methods.

The Commission asks those States which have lodged objections to the ban on the use of the cold grenade for the killing of minke whales for commercial purposes to comply fully with the provisions of paragraph 6 in Section HI of the Schedule.

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Appendix 5

GUIDELINES FOR DATA AVAILABILITY

The Commission adopted the following guidelines for the problems raised in the report of the Scientific Committee
Item 11.3, and Annex J.

1. Information identified in Section VI of the Schedule that shall be notified or forwarded to the IWC or BIWS or other body designated under Article VII of the Convention
This information should be accessible to accredited persons, (a definition of such persons is given later), through the Secretariat.
It is noted that not all such information is yet easily available because of practical problems but these problems are slowly being resolved by the Secretariat. It is noted that a practical arrangement exists for the computer coding of new data.

2. Information and reports provided where possible under Section VI of the Schedule

Such information and reports are requested in Paragraphs 28b and 29a. b and d.
It was noted that various factors might impede the forwarding of such information, such as constraints of time, volume of material or proprietary rights. However, when such information is hereafter forwarded to the IWC then a covering letter should make it clear that such information or report is being made available, and it should identify the pertinent Schedule paragraph under which the information or report is submitted. Information made available to the IWC under paragraphs 28b and 29 should be accessible to accredited persons under the same conditions as the information and reports referred to in paragraph number 1 above.
Such information already held by the Commission should not be regarded as having been forwarded, pending clarification of its status from the government concerned.

3. Information neither required nor requested under the Schedule but which has been or might be made available to the Commission on a voluntary basis.
It was noted that this information is of a substantially different status from the previous two types. It can be further divided into two categories:

(a) Information collected under International Schemes It was noted that data from the IWC/IDCR cruises,

acquired under the auspices of IWC, are available to accredited persons.
It is recognised that the Scientific Committee understood that data from the International marking scheme is available to accredited persons and the Secretary should contact participating governments to confirm this.

(b) Information collected under national programmes, or other than in (a)

It was noted that other information in this category is likely to be provided by governments under specified conditions and would hence be subject to some degree of restriction of access. There was some discussion of the policy and practical problems of the IWC holding such restricted data and of the problems of possible loss of information if such data were not available for use in the formulation of advice.
Such information could be held but only under the following conditions:

(i) all information held should be documented (i.e. described) so that accredited persons know what is held along with stated restrictions on the access to it and the procedures needed to obtain permission for
access,

(ii) restrictions on access should not discriminate amongst accredited persons,
(iii) the restrictions should be specified at the time the information is provided and these should be the only restrictions,
(iv) a minimum level of access should be that such data could be used by accredited persons during the Scientific Committee meetings using validated techniques or methods agreed by the Scientific Committee and after the meeting at the request of the Scientific Committee such data could be accessed by the Secretariat for use with previously specified techniques or validated programs.

Information made available to accredited persons under the above conditions should not be passed on to third parties.

Accredited persons
As suggested by the Scientific Committee, accredited persons are those scientists defined under sections 1, 2, 3
and 6 of the Rules of Procedure of the Scientific Committee.

Appendix 6

AMENDMENTS TO THE SCHEDULE ADOPTED AT THE 34TH ANNUAL MEETING

(Changes and new wording in bold type)

[This Appendix has been updated to incorporate objections to amendments lodged by Contracting Governments within the time prescribed under Article V of the Convention.]

1. Amend paragraph 9(d) to read:

(d) Geographical boundaries in the North Pacific. The geographical boundaries for sperm, Bryde's and minke whale stocks in the North Pacific are:

Sperm whale stocks [unchanged]
Bryde's whale stocks [unchanged]
Minke whale stocks

Sea of Japan - Yellow Sea - East China Sea
West of a line through the Philippine Islands, Taiwan, Ryukyu Islands, Kyushu, Honshu, Hokkaido and Sakhalin Island, north of the Equator.

Okhotsk Sea - West Pacific
East of the Sea of Japan - Yellow Sea - East China Sea stock and west of 180°, north of the Equator.

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Remainder
East of the Okhotsk Sea - West Pacific stock, north of
the Equator.

2. Add new sub-paragraph 10(e):

Notwithstanding the other provisions of paragraph 10,
catch limits for the killing for commercial purposes of whales from all stocks for the 1986 coastal and the 1985/86 pelagic seasons and thereafter shall be zero. This provision will be kept under review, based upon the best scientific advice, and by 1990 at the latest the Commission will undertake a comprehensive assessment of the effects of this decision on whale stocks and consider modification of this provision and the establishment of other catch limits.

[The Governments of Japan, Norway, Peru and the USSR lodged objection to paragraph 10(e) within the prescribed period. This paragraph came into force on 3 February 1983, but is not binding on those governments]

3. Revise paragraph 11 as follows:
The number of baleen whales taken in the Southern Hemisphere in the 1982/83 pelagic season and the 1983 coastal season shall not exceed the limits shown in Tables 1 and 2. However, in no circumstances shall the sum of the Area catches exceed the total catch limit for each species.

4. Revise paragraph 12 as follows:
The number of baleen whales taken in the North Pacific Ocean and dependent waters in 1983 and in the North Atlantic Ocean in 1983 shall not exceed the limits shown in Tables 1 and 2.

5. Amend Tables 1 and 2 as shown below.

6. Amend paragraph 13 as follows:

1. A new paragraph (a) is added:

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 10, catch limits for aboriginal subsistence whaling to satisfy aboriginal subsistence need for the 1984 whaling season and each whaling season thereafter shall be established in accordance with the following principles:

(1) For stocks at or above the MSY level, aboriginal subsistence catches shall be permitted so long as total removals do not exceed 90 percent of MSY.
(2) For stocks below the MSY level but above a certain minimum level, aboriginal subsistence catches shall be permitted so long as they are set at levels which will allow whale stocks to move to the MSY level.*

(3) The above provisions will be kept under review, based upon the best scientific advice, and by 1990 at the latest the Commission will undertake a comprehensive assess-ment of the effects of these provisions on whale stocks and consider modification;

Footnote to paragraphs 13 (a) (2):
* The Commission, on advice of the Scientific Committee, shall establish as far as possible (a) a minimum stock level for each stock below which whales shall not be taken, and (b) a rate of increase towards the MSY level for each stock. The Scientific Committee shall advise on a minimum stock

level and on a range of rates of increase towards the MSY level under different catch regimes.

2. Existing paragraph (a) is redesignated as paragraph (b) and the words 'catch limits for aboriginal subsistence whaling are as follows:' are substituted for the words 'notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 10'. Existing paragraph (b) is redesignated as sub-paragraph
(3) of new (b).

3. Add a new sub-paragraph (4) to new paragraph (b):

(4) The taking by aborigines of minke whales from the West Greenland stock and fin whales from the West Greenland stock is permitted and then only when the meat and products are to be used exclusively for local consumption. The number of whales taken in accordance with this sub-paragraph shall not exceed the limits shown in Table 1.

4. Add a new footnote 7 to Table 1 to read as follows:

Of the total numbers shown, a proportion corresponding to needs may be taken by aborigines pursuant to paragraph 13 (b) (4).

Exisiting footnote 8 is redesignated as footnote 9.
The entry in Table 1 for the West Greenland stock of fin whales is footnoted with an additional provision as follows:

Available to be taken by aborigines pursuant to paragraph 13 (b) (4).

7. Amend Table 3 as shown below.

TABLE 1. BALEEN WHALE STOCK CLASSIFICATIONS AND CATCH LIMITS (excluding Bryde's whales)

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE—1982/83

pelagic season and 1983 coastal season

SEI

Classi-

fication Catch limit MINKE Classi- Catch fication limit FIN Classi- fication Catch limit BLUE Classi- fication

HUMP-

BACK

Classi-

fication

RIGHT

BOWHEAD,

PYGMY

RIGHT Classi-

fication GRAY Classi- Catch fication limit

AREA

I

II
III

IV

V
VI

LONGITUDES

120"W-60°W

60°W-0°W

0°-70°E

70"E-130C E

130"E-170°W

170 W-120°W

PS

PS

PS

PS

PS

PS

Total catch not to exceed:

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE—1983 season

ARCTIC

NORTH PACIFIC

Whole region Okhotsk Sea-West Pacific Stock

Sea of Japan—Yellow Sea—East China Sea Stock

Remainder

Eastern Stock

Western Stock

NORTH ATLANTIC

Whole region West Greenland Stock

Newfoundland-Labrador Stock

Canadian East Coast Stock

Nova Scotia Stock

Central Stock

East Greenland-Iceland Stock

Iceland-Denmark Strait Stock

Spain-Portugal-British Isles Stock Northeastern Stock

West Norway-Faroe Islands Stock North Norway Stock Eastern Stock

NORTHERN INDIAN OCEAN

PS

852

656
1,116

1,969

1,896

937
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1 The total catch of minke whales shall not exceed 1,678 in the five years 1980 to 1984 inclusive.

2 Provisionally listed as SMS for 1983. 3 The total catch of minke whales shall not exceed 3,634 in the five years 1980 to 1984 inclusive.

4 Pending a satisfactory estimate of stock size.

5 Available to be taken by aborigines or a Contracting Government on behalf of aborigines pursuant to paragraph 13(b)(3).

6 The total catch of minke whales shall not exceed 1,778 in the five years 1981 to 1985 inclusive.

7 Of the total numbers shown, a proportion corresponding to needs may be taken by aborigines pursuant to paragraph 13 (b)(4).

8 Available to be taken by aborigines pursuant to paragraph 13(b)(4). 9 The total catch of sei whales shall not exceed 504 in the six years 1980 to 1985 inclusive.

10 The total catch of fin whales shall not exceed 270 in the three years 1983 to 1985 inclusive.

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TABLE 2. BRYDE'S WHALE STOCK CLASSIFICATION AND CATCH LIMITS

Catch
Classification limit

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE— 1982/83 pelagic
season and 1983 coastal season
South Atlantic Stock — 0
Southern Indian Ocean Stock IMS O2
South African Inshore Stock — 0
Solomon Islands Stock IMS O2
Western South Pacific Stock IMS O 2
Eastern South Pacific Stock IMS O2 *
Peruvian Stock —

NORTH PACIFIC— 1983 season
Eastern Stock IMS O2
Western Stock IMS 536
East China Sea Stock — 10

NORTH ATLANTIC— 1983 season IMS O2

NORTHERN INDIAN OCEAN-
1983 season — 0

1 Available to be taken in a six month period starting in November 1982.
2 Pending a satisfactory estimate of stock size.

*The Government of Chile lodged an objection to the zero catch limit for the Eastern South Pacific stock within the prescribed period. This catch limit came into force on 3 February 1983, but is not binding on Chile.

§The Government of Peru lodged an objection to the catch limit of 165 for the Peruvian stock within the prescribed period. This catch limit came into force on 3 February 1983, but is not binding on Peru.

TABLE 3. TOOTHED WHALE STOCK CLASSIFICATIONS AND
CATCH LIMITS

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 1982/83 pelagic season and 1983 coastal season

SPERM BOTTLENOSE
Classi- Catch Classi-
Divisions Longitudes fication limit fication
1 60°W-30°W — 0
2 30°W-20°E — 0
3 20°E-60°E — 0
4 60°E-90°E — 0
5 90°E-130°E — 0
6 130°E-160°E — 0
7 160°E-170°W — 0
8 170°W-100°W — 0
9 100°W-60°W — 0

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE—1983 season

NORTH PACIFIC
Western Division — —1>2

Eastern Division — 0

NORTH ATLANTIC — 0 PS"

NORTHERN INDIAN OCEAN

1 No whales may be taken from this stock until catch limits including any limita-tions on size and sex are established by the Commission.*

2 Notwithstanding footnote 1 catch limits for the 1982 and 1983 coastal seasons are 450 and 400 whales respectively, provided that included within each of these catch limits there may be a by-catch of females not to exceed 11.5% and all whaling operations for this species shall cease for the rest of each season when the by-catch is reached.

3 Provisionally listed as PS for 1983 pending the accumulation of sufficient informa-tion for classification.

*The Government of Japan lodged an objection to footnote 1 of Table 3 within the prescribed period. This footnote came into force on 8 February 1982 but is nol binding on Japan.