

- 1) SCAR「南極条約体制に関する常設委員会(SC-ATS)」について
- 2) 第38回南極海洋生物資源保存委員会(CCAMLR-38)について

国立極地研究所

高橋 晃周

SCAR SC-ATS

Standing Committee on the Antarctic Treaty System

- SCAR is an official Observer to the Antarctic Treaty and **provides independent, objective scientific advice** in a variety of fields, particularly on environmental and conservation matters.
- The Standing Committee on the Antarctic Treaty System (SCATS) is the body within the SCAR structure tasked with **developing SCAR's scientific advice** to: ATCM, CEP, CCAMLR, the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (CCAS), and the Advisory Committee to the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP).

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Terms of reference (1)

- **Develop and provide independent scientific advice** to the Antarctic Treaty System (ATS);
- **Respond to requests** for advice from the Antarctic Treaty System;
- **Coordinate** these tasks across SCAR's subsidiary groups, the Executive Committee, and, where required, National Committees and the SCAR Delegates;
- **Co-represent** SCAR at the various meetings of bodies that make up the ATS, and primarily the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) and the formal meeting of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

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Terms of reference (2)

- Adhere to a set of **guiding principles** as follows:
 - – Ensure that its **advice is accurate, independent, current, and traceable to source,**
 - – Rely on peer-reviewed, publicly-available science,
 - – Formulate advice on a broad, inclusive, open-consultation basis to provide the most appropriate advice no matter where the expertise on which it rests resides,
 - – Provide timely advice with the proviso that accuracy takes priority;
- Report to the SCAR Delegates or the Directors (Executive Committee) as appropriate.

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Members (1)

- [Dr Aleks Terauds](#) – Chief Officer, Australia, 2014 – 2020
- [Dr Thomas Bracegirdle](#) – Physical Sciences Group Representative, UK, 2016 – 2020
- [Dr Cassandra Brooks*](#) – Deputy Chief Officer, USA, 2018 – 2022
- [Dr Mary-Anne Lea*](#) – Expert Group on Birds and Marine Mammals (EG-BAMM) and SCAR-CCAMLR Liaison, Australia, 2018–2022
- [Dr Daniela Liggett](#) – New Zealand, 2014 – 2022
- [Prof Bettina Meyer*](#) – Germany, 2018–2022
- [Dr Chandrika Nath](#) – Secretariat, from June 2018
- [Dr Luis Pertierra](#) – Spain, 2018–2022

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Members (2)

- [Dr Marcelo Reguero](#) – Geosciences Group Representative, Argentina, 2016 – 2020
- [Dr Yan Ropert-Coudert](#) – Life Sciences Group Representative, France, 2014 – 2022
- [Dr Akinori Takahashi](#)* – Japan, 2014 – 2022
- [Dr Anton Van de Putte](#)* – Standing Committee on Antarctic Data Management (SCADM) Chief Officer, Belgium, 2016 – 2020
- [Dr George Watters](#)* – USA, 2018 – 2022

*Delegate member to SC-CAMLR38

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Activities



**SCAR Standing
Committee**

Paper 19

Person

Responsible:

SCATS

Agenda item 10

Aleks Terauds

SCAR Executive Committee Meeting 2019

Plovdiv, Bulgaria, 29-31 July 2019

Standing Committee on the Antarctic Treaty System

2018-19 Report

Report Author

Aleks Terauds (Australia)

<https://www.scar.org/policy/scats-reports/>

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Activities

Date	Activity
22-26 October 2018	Participate in SC-CAMLR (Mary-Anne Lea, Cassandra Brooks, Aleks Terauds, Steven Chown)
29 Oct- 2 Nov 2019	Participate in CCAMLR (Mary Anne-Lea, Cassandra Brooks)
November 2018	Finalisation of Use of Animals Code of Conduct (Yan Ropert-Coudert)
December 2018	Finalisation of update of the Anthropogenic Noise in the Southern Ocean (Aleks Terauds, Chuck Kennicutt, Steven Chown Chandrika Nath)
February 2019	Publication of “A snapshot of biodiversity protection in Antarctica” (Wauchope et al. 2019 ¹) (Aleks Terauds)
March 2019	Finalisation of the Draft Code of Conduct for Geological Activities in Antarctica (Marcello Reguero, Aleks Terauds, Kevin Hughes)
April 2019	Memorandum of understanding signed with the International Polar Heritage Committee (Chandrika Nath)
April 2019	Review and Update of the “Checklists for supply chain managers of National Antarctic Programs for the reduction in risk of transfer of non-native species” (Aleks Terauds, Steven Chown)
May 2019	Participation in SC-CCAMLR Working Group – Ecosystem Monitoring Management (Bettina Meyer)
June 2019	Joint SCAR/CEP Workshop on Further Developing the Systematic Area Protection of Antarctica (Aleks Terauds, Chandrika Nath, Steven Chown, Yan Ropert-Coudert, Luis Pertierra, Hanne Nielsen, Heather Lynch, Peter Convey)
3 July 2019	Successful presentation of the SCAR Lecture ² at ATCM XLII - CEP XXII (Steven Chown)
1-5 July 2019	Twenty-three papers submitted to XLII (6 Working Papers, 16 Information Papers, 1 Background Paper; 16 as lead-proponent) See Appendix 1 for details (Aleks Terauds)
Ongoing	Editorial input to the Antarctic Environments Portal (Aleks Terauds, Akinori Takahashi, Carlotta Escutia)
Ongoing	Input into SG-CCR and CEP Climate Change response works program (Aleks Terauds, Chandrika Nath)

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Activities

Date	Activity
22-26 October 2018	Participate in SC-CAMLR (Mary-Anne Lee, Aleks Terauds, Steven Chown)
29 Oct- 2 Nov 2019	Participate in CCAMLR (Mary Anne-Lee)
November 2018	Finalisation of Use of Animals Code of Conduct (Coudert)
December 2018	Finalisation of update of the Anthropogenic Noise in the Southern Ocean (Aleks Terauds, Chuck Chandrika Nath)
February 2019	Publication of "A snapshot of biodiversity in Antarctica" (Wauchope et al. 2019 ¹) (Aleks Terauds)
March 2019	Finalisation of the Draft Code of Conduct in Antarctica (Marcello Reguero, Aleks Terauds)
April 2019	Memorandum of understanding signed with the Antarctic and Southern Ocean Monitoring Management (Bettina Meybeck)
April 2019	Review and Update of the "Checklists for National Antarctic Programs for the reduction in risk of transfer of non-native species" (Aleks Terauds)
May 2019	Participation in SC-CCAMLR Working Group on Monitoring Management (Bettina Meybeck)
June 2019	Joint SCAR/CEP Workshop on Further Developing the Antarctic Protected Area System (Aleks Terauds, Steven Chown, Yan Ropert-Coudert, Lu Nielsen, Heather Lynch, Peter Convey)
3 July 2019	Successful presentation of the SCAR Leadership Report XXII (Steven Chown)
1-5 July 2019	Twenty-three papers submitted to XLII (6 Working Papers, 16 Information Papers, 1 Background Paper; 16 as lead-proponent) See Appendix 1 for details (Aleks Terauds)
Ongoing	Editorial input to the Antarctic Environments Portal (Aleks Terauds, Akinori Takahashi, Carlotta Escutia)
Ongoing	Input into SG-CCR and CEP Climate Change response works program (Aleks Terauds, Chandrika Nath)

Appendix 1 SCAR submissions to the 2019 CEP/ATCM

Working Paper	Agenda	Title	Proponents
WP017	CEP 10c	SCAR's Code of Conduct for the Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes in Antarctica	SCAR
WP037	ATCM 15	Sixty Years of Treaty-Supported Antarctic Science	SCAR
WP050	CEP 10a	Review and Update of the "Checklists for supply chain managers of National Antarctic Programs for the reduction in risk of transfer of non-native species"	COMNAP SCAR
WP052	CEP 11	Antarctic Environments Portal	Australia Netherlands New Zealand Norway SCAR Spain USA
WP068	CEP 10c	Anthropogenic Noise in the Southern Ocean: an Update	SCAR
WP070	CEP 9e	Recommendations arising from the Joint SCAR / CEP Workshop on Further Developing the Antarctic Protected Area System. Prague, Czech Republic	Australia Czech Republic

<https://www.scar.org/policy/scats-reports/>

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Activities

Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty

About Environmental Protection Meetings Information Exchange Data

Environmental Protection > CEP > Guidelines and Procedures

Guidelines and Procedures

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ANNEX I)	VIEW/DOWNLOAD
Revised Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment in Antarctica	↓
Environmental Guidelines for Operation of RPAS in Antarctica	↓
CONSERVATION OF ANTARCTIC FAUNA AND FLORA (ANNEX II)	VIEW/DOWNLOAD
SCAR's Code of Conduct for the Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes in Antarctica	↓
Non-native Species Manual. Revision 2019	↓
SCAR's Environmental Code of Conduct for Terrestrial Scientific Field Research in Antarctica	↓

- ENVIRONMENT PROTOCOL
- ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
- FAUNA AND FLORA
- WASTE MANAGEMENT
- MARINE POLLUTION
- PROTECTED AREAS
- LIABILITY
- THE COMMITTEE
- CEP CONTACTS
- TOOLS FOR DELEGATES
- GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES**
- CEP HANDBOOK

DOWNLOAD DOCUMENTS ↓

CEP REPORTS →

<https://www.ats.aq/devAS/EP/GuidelinesAndProcedures?lang=e>

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Antarctic Environments Portal

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Overview

The Antarctic Environments Portal provides an important link between Antarctic science and Antarctic policy, by allowing easy access to reliable, science-based information on a range of issues relevant to the management of the Antarctic environment. The primary objective of the information placed in the Portal is to contribute to the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) in its development of advice and recommendations to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties on environmental protection. The Portal also enables the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR), to fulfil its advisory role to Antarctic policy makers. All scientifically-based information available through the Portal is prepared by Antarctic experts and is thoroughly peer-reviewed before being published. An Editor, supported by an Editorial Group oversees the review process and is responsible for ensuring information available through the Portal is apolitical and up-to-date.

All of us associated with the Antarctic Environments Portal are deeply saddened at the sudden loss of Prof. David Walton who since 2015 has been the Editor of the Portal. David was a remarkable man and a great Antarctic. His ability to communicate science across many disciplines was exceptional and why he was such a natural fit as the first Editor of the Portal. We will miss David deeply and offer our heartfelt condolences to his wife Sharon and their three children. A full obituary for David can be found on the SCAR website: <https://www.scar.org/general-scar-news/walton-obituary/>

Interactive Map...

Information Summaries

Emerging Issues

What's Changed

Inland aquatic biodiversity in Antarctica	21/08/2019
Persistent Organic Pollutants in Antarctica	19/08/2019
Diversity of Antarctic lakes, ponds and streams	10/05/2019
Antarctic Subglacial Lakes	15/04/2019
Pathways for the Introduction of Terrestrial Non-Native species	27/11/2018

Climate change as an emerging threat to Emperor Penguins

The Emperor Penguin (*Aptenodytes forsteri*) is uniquely adapted to breed in the Antarctic winter - eggs are laid and chicks reared mainly on stable sea ...

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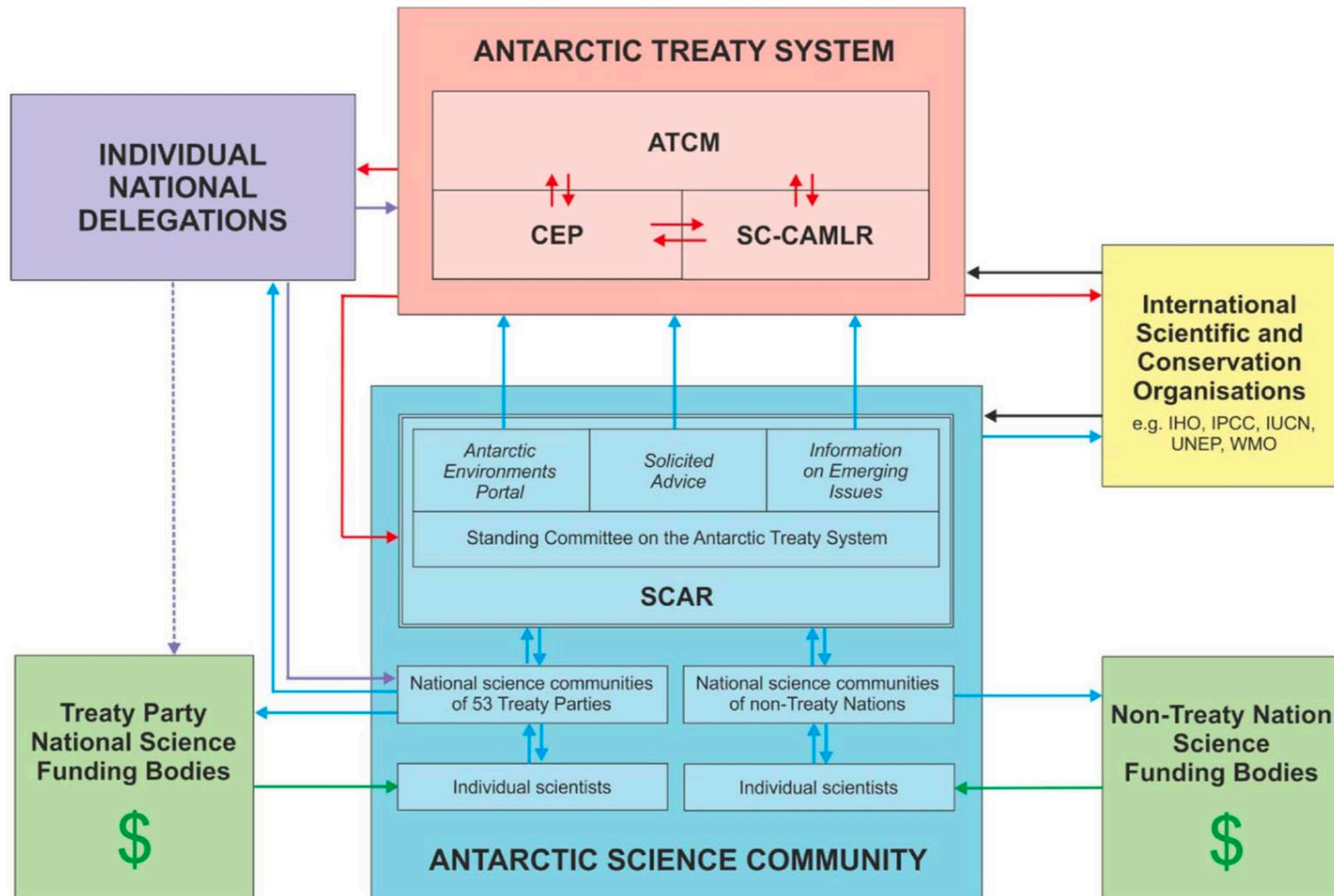


Fig. 2. Antarctic science-policy communication pathways. Arrow colours reflect the source of the communicated information. The dotted arrow highlights a particular opportunity for further improvements in communication between some individual national delegations to the ATCM and their respective national science funding bodies to consider more targeted funding of environmental science relevant to Antarctic policy needs.

CCAMLR-38

水産庁プレスリリース

「南極の海洋生物資源の保存に関する委員会（CCAMLR）第38回 年次会合」の結果について

ツイート

印刷

令和元年11月5日
水産庁

令和元年10月21日（月曜日）から11月1日（金曜日）まで、ホバート（豪州）において、「南極の海洋生物資源の保存に関する委員会(CCAMLR) 第38回 年次会合」が開催され、メロ、オキアミの資源管理措置等について議論が行われました。

3.参加国・地域

日本、アルゼンチン、豪州、ベルギー、ブラジル、チリ、中国、フランス、ドイツ、インド、イタリア、韓国、ナミビア、オランダ、ニュージーランド、ノルウェー、ポーランド、ロシア、南アフリカ、スペイン、スウェーデン、ウクライナ、英国、米国、ウルグアイ、EU

4.我が国出席者

森下 丈二(もりした じょうじ)農林水産省顧問(我が国代表)ほか、水産庁、外務省、国立研究開発法人 水産研究・教育機構、国立極地研究所及び関係業界の関係者

<https://www.jfa.maff.go.jp/j/press/kokusai/191105.html>

水産庁プレスリリース

5. 結果概要

(1) 2019/20年漁期(2019年12月-2020年11月)のメロ、オキアミの資源管理措置

(ア)メロ

メロのTACを10,800トン（前年漁期: 11,629トン）とすることが合意されました。我が国漁船の操業が認められた海域のTACは、合計で4,453トン(前年: 4,441トン)となりました。

また、現在閉鎖(操業禁止)されている海域において、メロ資源状況の調査を目的とする我が国の調査計画が昨年に引き続き認められました。

(イ)オキアミ

オキアミのTACを869.5万トン（前年漁期同）とすることが合意されました。（我が国漁船の操業はない）

(2) 海洋保護区(MPA*3)の設置

ウェッデル海、東南極、南極半島西岸における海洋保護区の設置提案について協議が行われましたが、合意に至らず、引き続き協議することとなりました。


*3 MPA : Marine Protected Area

(3) 次回年次会合

次回年次会合は、令和2年（2020年）10月にホバート（豪州）で開催予定です。

CCAMLR-38

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 **CCAMLR**
Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources

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Meeting of Antarctic experts comes to a close

Today sees the close of the Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) in Hobart, Australia.


Early in October, scientists met to review the status and trends of fish stocks regulated by CCAMLR. The Scientific Committee subsequently reviewed the outcomes of that meeting, together with several other specialist working groups responsible for monitoring ecosystems in the Southern Ocean. The meetings concluded in the last week of October with the Meeting of the Commission, CCAMLR's decision-making body.

CCAMLR is a consensus-based organisation consisting of 26 Members (25 countries and the European Union). The Commission meeting was chaired by Mr Fernando Curcio Ruigómez (Spain).

We welcomed the Kingdom of the Netherlands as the 26th Member to the Commission, joining the other 25 participating Members. Representatives from other Contracting Parties as well as intergovernmental, environmental and fishing industry organisations participated as official observers.

Many important issues were discussed. Of particular note:

- This was the second year in which there were no reports of illegal fishing in the Convention Area.
- The Commission agreed to new prohibition of the discharge of plastics and dumping and discharging of oil or fuel products from fishing vessels in the entire Convention Area.



<https://www.ccamlr.org/en/news/2019/meeting-antarctic-experts-comes-close>

CCAMLR-38

Many important issues were discussed. Of particular note:

- This was the second year in which there were **no reports of illegal fishing** in the Convention Area.
- The Commission agreed to **new prohibition of the discharge of plastics and dumping and discharging of oil or fuel products from fishing vessels** in the entire Convention Area.
- CCAMLR initiated a major new program to foster capacity building with a **General Capacity Building Fund** that will support all Contracting Parties, with priority given to those that are least effective in the implementation of their obligations under the Convention. The Commission also expanded the **General Science Capacity fund** which will support scholarships for young scientists.

CCAMLR-38

- A new survey has estimated that **the size of the krill stock in the South Atlantic** is 62.6 million tonnes. This is very similar to the krill stock size of 60 million tonnes determined by the last survey in 2000.
- A major **new research program** will run over the next few years to provide a new approach to managing krill fisheries. The program will focus on regular determination of krill population size in different areas, utilising scientific and fishing vessel-based studies, and will take into account predators and the krill life cycle to ensure that catches remain sustainable.
- The Commission agreed precautionary catch limits for all **toothfish fisheries** in the Convention Area.

CCAMLR-38

- Research and monitoring plans for existing marine protected areas (MPAs), as well as proposals to establish three new MPAs – in East Antarctica, the Weddell Sea, and the Western Antarctic Peninsula – were the subject of much discussion. Members will continue to work intersessionally on proposals for these MPAs before they are again considered at next year's meeting.

SC-CAMLR-38

Discussion on MPAs (SC-CAMLR-38 Report, para 6.21 – 6.77)

- Para 6.28. (China) ‘SC-CAMLR-38/20 presented the critical elements for the development of RMPs for CCAMLR MPAs previously raised by China (CCAMLR-XXXVII/32), with the aim to ensure the transparency of all RMPs and to provide a guiding framework of all Members participating in the RMPs and future reviews on scientific basis. **The paper identified critical elements** including, inter alia:
 - (i) **baseline data** be collated from the very beginning of elaboration of MPAs and presented;
 - (ii) broadly stated objectives be translated into specific, measurable, achievable, relevant or realistic and time-bound (**SMART**) **management objectives**;
 - (iii) indicators and their parameters be identified;
 - (iv) data collected be standardised.

It recommended that the Scientific Committee recognise the importance of these critical elements in the development of RMPs for CCAMLR MPAs, and use it as a foundation to facilitate further cooperation on this important matter.’

SC-CAMLR-38

Discussion on MPAs (SC-CAMLR-38 Report, para 6.21 – 6.77)

- Para 6.37. (Russia) ‘The development and approval of a unified approach to the formulation of an RMP must precede the establishment of new MPAs and form the basis for the revision of existing RMPs.’
- Para 6.37. (Russia) ‘...emphasised that some elements should be taken into account to develop RMPs for MPAs, namely:
 - (i) an MPA is created by the Commission approving the entire set of required documents accompanying the establishment of the MPA. An integral part of this set of documents is the MPA RMP
 - (ii) RMPs shall be developed based on ‘the best available data which must be adequate to ensure a unified approach to the development of scientifically based RMPs for specific MPAs’ indicators and their parameters be identified;
 - (iii) baseline data, essential for the development of RMPs, must include the **qualitative and quantitative characteristics of marine ecosystems and biodiversity**, as well as the oceanographic and climate history of the region.
 - (iv) RMPs should include provisions **governing procedures and sources for establishing the values of the allowable catch** in order to provide resource support for the implementation of the RMP.

SC-CAMLR-38

Discussion on MPAs (SC-CAMLR-38 Report, para 6.21 – 6.77)

- Para 6.38. (Argentina) ‘...requiring the adoption of a complete RMP before the establishment of an MPA contradicts CM 91-04...’ .
- Para 6.39. (Argentina) ‘...further indicated that the **adoption of RMPs has gained greater weight than the MPA objectives themselves and has entangled the Scientific Committee in protracted discussions about data quality and amount.**’ ‘...the requirements proposed as the starting dataset for MPAs are excessive, requiring not only the collation of huge amounts of data but also impossible achievements, ...and run the risk of blocking the establishment of any MPA.’ ‘**RMPs should not become one more management tool** but have been conceived to determine whether the MPA objectives are being achieved, for example to monitor the effects on the ecosystem that occur as a result of climate change and human activity.’
- Para 6.40. ‘Many Members agreed with the views expressed by (Argentina). and noted that any requirement to adopt a complete RMP before the establishment of an MPA would contradict the provisions of CM 91-04’ .

SC-CAMLR-38

Discussion on MPAs (SC-CAMLR-38 Report, para 6.21 – 6.77)

- Para 6.41. (Russia) ‘...noted that there may be a need in rethinking regarding the approach as to how CCAMLR addresses MPAs. With regard to quotations from the preamble of CM 91-04 containing the word ‘conservation’ it was suggested to turn to the document of the higher order – one forming the basis of Commission’s work – namely the Convention, and its respective provisions (Article II points 1 and 2), whereby the term ‘conservation’ includes the notion of ‘rational use’. He further underlined that nothing in the Convention prioritises conservation over rational use – these are identified as equally important goals.’
- Para 6.41. (Russia) ‘With regard to claims that RMPs may establish thresholds for scientific data that are too high – (Russia) underscored that the thresholds that prove too high for individual Members can be met if all Members unite their efforts – it was suggested to think about launching in the future a large-scale scientific collaboration exercise, involving as many Members as possible, as an alternative to current ‘competition’ between individual MPA proposals.’

SC-CAMLR-38

Discussion on MPAs (SC-CAMLR-38 Report, para 6.21 – 6.77)

– Weddell Sea MPA –

- Para 6.72. SC-CAMLR-38/BG/15 set out observations and comments on the scientific basis and draft RMP of the WSMPA proposal, recalled issues identified by the Scientific Committee, and reiterated points previously raised by China regarding **outstanding scientific issues to be addressed in the WSMPA proposal, indicating further work is still needed to be done** in the Scientific Committee.