



Photo: Steve Parker

# COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES

## A GLOBAL CONTRIBUTION TO CONSERVATION AND RATIONAL USE

The Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) was established by international convention in 1982 with the objective of conserving Antarctic marine life. This does not exclude harvesting as long as such harvesting is carried out in a sustainable manner and takes account of the effects of fishing on other components of the ecosystem.

Based on the best scientific evidence available, the Commission adopts measures that support the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources and regulate fishing and related activities in the Antarctic.

CCAMLR applies an ecosystem-based precautionary approach to management. Implementing the requirements of CCAMLR's conservation measures is the responsibility of each Member of CCAMLR.

CCAMLR's work is supported by scientific data from national research programs and international monitoring systems. National inspection systems enforce high compliance with conservation measures.



CCAMLR

CCAMLR IS AN  
INTERNATIONAL  
COMMISSION WITH  
27 MEMBERS

THE CONVENTION  
CAME INTO FORCE ON  
7 APRIL 1982

THE HEADQUARTERS  
AND SECRETARIAT  
ARE BASED IN  
HOBART, TASMANIA

THE OFFICIAL  
LANGUAGES OF  
CCAMLR ARE  
ENGLISH, FRENCH,  
RUSSIAN AND  
SPANISH

THE COMMISSION  
MEETS ANNUALLY IN  
OCTOBER

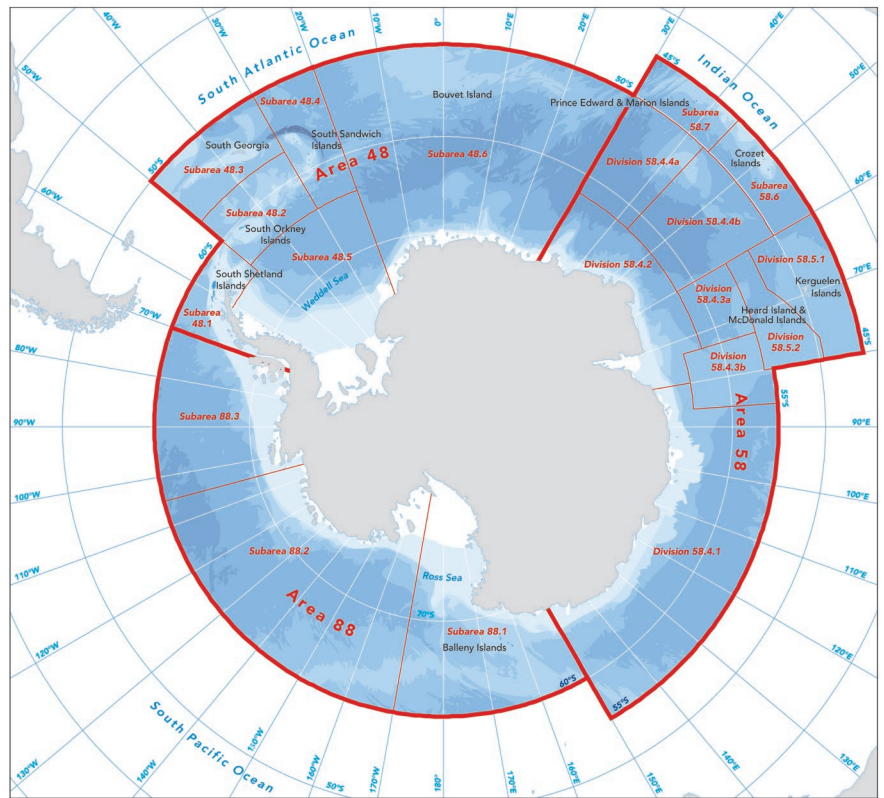
BLOGS COVERING THE  
LAST 40 YEARS CAN BE  
READ HERE:



[40years.ccamlr.org](https://40years.ccamlr.org)

# ACHIEVEMENTS

- Establishing the largest high-seas marine protected area in the world, the Ross Sea region marine protected area (MPA)
- Recognised international best-practice at-sea scientific observer program
- Management decisions that take account of the impact on the ecosystem and the sustainability of fished resources
- Reducing, and effectively eliminating, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing from the Convention Area
- Incidental mortality of seabirds in CCAMLR regulated fisheries reduced from thousands in the 1990s to near zero today
- Pioneering work in relation to the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems
- Rigorous scientific processes developed to support consideration of MPAs in the Convention Area.



Map of the Convention Area

The Convention applies to all marine living resources that occur south of the Antarctic Convergence, except for the management or harvesting of whales and seals.

The Convention Area represents around 10 percent of the Earth's oceans and has a surface area of 35,716,100 km<sup>2</sup>.

There are currently three types of fisheries in CCAMLR waters: toothfish, krill and mackerel icefish. Catch limits in each fishery are agreed using decision rules that ensure the long-term sustainability of the fishery.

Fisheries monitoring is performed using information reported to the Secretariat in near real-time during the fishing season.

Krill is a key prey item for many marine animals in the ecosystem. Catches of krill are limited to a small proportion of the population and catches must be distributed so as to protect dependent species such as penguins and seals.



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