



CCAMLR

Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources

Conserving Antarctic Marine Ecosystems

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.

CCAMLR is an international commission with 25 Members and 10 additional countries have acceded to the Convention.

Based on the best available scientific information, the Commission agrees a set of conservation measures that determine the use of marine living resources in the Antarctic.

Implementing the requirements of CCAMLR's conservation measures is the responsibility of each Member of CCAMLR.

This work is assisted by fisheries inspectors, satellite-based monitoring systems, scientific observers and national research programs.

Achievements of CCAMLR:

- 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
- A combination of surveillance, enforcements and market controls have significantly reduced illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing that undermines the conservation measures adopted by CCAMLR
- 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 marine protected areas in the Convention Area



Photos by James Clark and Karl-Hermann Kock

Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
Commission pour la conservation de la faune et la flore marines de l'Antarctique
Комиссия по сохранению морских живых ресурсов Антарктики
Comisión para la Conservación de los Recursos Vivos Marinos Antárticos

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