

**The CCAMLR Secretariat's response to paragraphs 162 and 163 of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 66/68 adopted on 6<sup>th</sup> December 2011, entitled "Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10<sup>th</sup> December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments".<sup>1</sup>**

**The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)**

The Convention (CAMLR Convention) establishing the Commission provides:

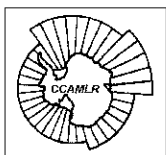
1. The objective of this Convention is the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources.
2. For the purposes of this Convention, the term 'conservation' includes rational use.
3. Any harvesting and associated activities in the area to which this Convention applies shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Convention and with the following principles of conservation:
  - (a) prevention of decrease in the size of any harvested population to levels below those which ensure its stable recruitment. For this purpose its size should not be allowed to fall below a level close to that which ensures the greatest net annual increment;
  - (b) maintenance of the ecological relationships between harvested, dependent and related populations of Antarctic marine living resources and the restoration of depleted populations to the levels defined in sub-paragraph (a) above; and
  - (c) prevention of changes or minimisation of the risk of changes in the marine ecosystem which are not potentially reversible over two or three decades, taking into account the state of available knowledge of the direct and indirect impact of harvesting, the effect of the introduction of alien species, the effects of associated activities on the marine ecosystem and of the effects of environmental changes, with the aim of making possible the sustained conservation of Antarctic marine living resources."

CCAMLR has 25 Members including the European Union. With the accession of Pakistan in early 2012, 10 additional States have acceded to the CAMLR Convention.

The conservation measures and resolutions referred to in this response are available from the CCAMLR website ([http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/e\\_pubs/cm/drt.htm](http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/e_pubs/cm/drt.htm)).

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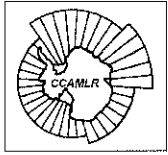
<sup>1</sup> Submitted by the CCAMLR Secretariat without prejudice to the individual views of CCAMLR Members: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, People's Republic of China, Chile, European Union, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.



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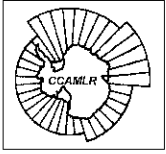
Resolution 66/68 paragraph	CCAMLR response	Notes
7, 10, 28, 116 and 117		In accordance with Article II of the CAMLR Convention, CCAMLR has adopted a suite of conservation measures that support the sustainable management and conservation of marine living resources in the area south of 60°S and between 60°S and the Antarctic Convergence.
5 and 47		CCAMLR Members continue to work on the development of a Compliance Evaluation Procedure.
8	Resolution 31/XXVIII	In addition to the Provisions of the CAMLR Convention CCAMLR has agreed to a Resolution on the best available science.
11	Scheme of Scientific Observation	CCAMLR implemented its Scheme for Scientific Observation in 1992 to support scientific observation at sea, collect fishery and biological information and monitor aspects of fishery operations including in relation to by-catch.
12	Various conservation measures (CM 23.xx)	CCAMLR prides itself on an extensive data collection and management process with much of the data supplied by fishing vessels and scientific observers. The data is used in the ecosystem-based management of fisheries in the CAMLR Convention Area. The requirements regarding the collection of data in CCAMLR managed fisheries are described in a suite of conservation measures.
13		CCAMLR is a founding partner of FIRMS
14	CM 32-18	Directed fishing for sharks in the Convention Area, other than for scientific purposes, is prohibited.
41	Resolutions 23/XXIII, 34/XXX and 32/XXX	In addition to contributing to the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) initiative to develop a Polar Code, CCAMLR Members have agreed to a series of resolutions concerning safety on board fishing vessels in the Convention Area (Resolution 23/XXIII and 34/XXX), ice-strengthening standards (Resolution 20/XXII) and the provision of vessel information to Marine Rescue Coordination Centres (Resolution 32/XXX).
45	CM 10-06 CM 10-07	CCAMLR administers IUU vessel lists based on conservation measures adopted by the Commission relating to Contracting Parties (CM-10-06) and Non-contracting Parties (CM 10-07).
44	CM 10-08	CCAMLR adopted a conservation measure to promote compliance by CCAMLR Contracting Party nationals in 2006.



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46 51 to 53 56 57	CM 10-02 CM 10-03 System of Inspection CM 10-09	CCAMLR has required vessel licensing and authorisation since the mid-1990s. CCAMLR's policy in relation to port inspections was first adopted in 1998. CCAMLR has administered a System of Inspection since 1987. CCAMLR also implemented a system of transshipment notification in 2008 (CM 10-09)
61 and 62  63 66 and 67  64 69 70	  CM 10-04 CM 10-05 CM 10-06 and CM 10-07 Australia and France CM 10-09 CM 21-01, 02 and 03	CCAMLR continues to promote compliance in the CCAMLR Convention Area including through the development and implementation of a suite of integrated monitoring and compliance measures including: Automated vessel monitoring systems (VMS) Catch documentation schemes (CDS) IUU Vessel Lists  Surveillance cooperation Transshipment Notification systems in new, exploratory and krill fisheries
81	Resolution 7/IX CM 22-04	Regarding no expansion of driftnet fishing into the Convention Area agreed to by CCAMLR Members in 1990. In addition, CCAMLR has adopted a prohibition on deep sea gillnetting.
82 to 86 and 90	CM 24-02 CM 25-02 CM 25-03 Scheme of Scientific Observation CM 51-06 (scientific observation in krill fisheries) Various (CM 23-xx)	CCAMLR is pleased to report that incidental mortality of seabirds in CCAMLR-managed fisheries on the high seas continues to be near-zero. This is achieved through a suite of mitigation measures that apply to all vessels participating in the fisheries. Observers appointed in accordance with the CCAMLR Scheme of Scientific Observation are operational in all CCAMLR managed fisheries and, among other responsibilities, are tasked with collecting information in relation to by-catch.  CCAMLR's 1-, 5-, 10-day and/or monthly catch and effort reporting systems for each fishery.
93		Pakistan acceded to the CAMLR Convention in early 2012
113		The status of the Commission's consideration of the recommendations of the 2008 CCAMLR Performance Review is updated annually to reflect the most recent decisions of the Commission (see <a href="http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/E/revpanrep.htm">http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/E/revpanrep.htm</a> )

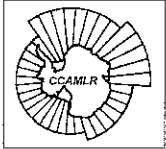


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<p>121 to</p>	<p>CM 22-05 CM 22-06 CM 22-07 CM 22-08 CM 22-09</p>	<p>The principle CCAMLR Conservation Measures relevant to Resolution 66/68 are CM 22-06 (Bottom fishing in the Convention Area), initially adopted in 2007, and CM 22-07 (Bottom fishing activities subject to Conservation Measure 22-06), adopted in 2008. Both Measures share objectives of protecting vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs) from bottom fishing activities that have significant adverse impacts on such ecosystems based on ecosystem and precautionary approaches, and CM 22-06 specifically cites paragraph 83 of Resolution 61/105 in its preambular paragraphs<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>For the purposes of CM 22-06, CCAMLR’s description of “vulnerable marine ecosystems” includes the habitats and communities identified in paragraph 80 of Resolution 61/105 and paragraph 113 of Resolution 64/72 and sponge fields.</p> <p>Consistent with the calls for action described at paragraph 83 (a, b, and c) of Resolution 61/105 and paragraph 119 (a and b), 120 and 122 of Resolution 64/72, CM 22-06 and CM 22-07 provide for an assessment process, undertaken by CCAMLR’s Scientific Committee, to determine if bottom fishing activities, taking into account, <i>inter alia</i>, the history of bottom fishing in the area proposed and a risk assessment, would contribute to significant adverse impacts on VMEs, and to ensure that if it is determined that these activities would make such contributions, that they are managed to prevent such impacts or are not authorised to proceed. CM 22-07 defines “Risk Area”, “VME Indicator Organism”, “VME Indicator Unit” and encounter parameters (paragraph 2) and specifies action required of CCAMLR Members and their fishing vessels when organisms that may be indicative of the presence of a VME are encountered. The CCAMLR Secretariat is responsible for maintaining a VME Taxa Classification Guide and a VME Register. These provisions implement the action anticipated at paragraph 119 (d) of Resolution 64/72.</p>
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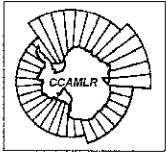
<sup>2</sup> Consistent with paragraphs, CCAMLR’s Conservation Measures and Resolutions are publicly available on the Commission’s website [www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/e\\_pubs/cm/drt.htm](http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/e_pubs/cm/drt.htm). Similarly, in relation to, a list of vessels licensed to fish in the Convention Area is also publically available on the Commission’s website <http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/sc/fish-monit/vess-licensed.htm>.



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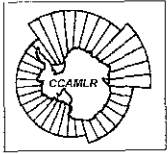
		<p>The Scientific Committee provides advice to the Commission on known and anticipated impacts of bottom fishing activities on VMEs and recommends practices and mitigation measures, including cessation of fishing activities, if needed, when evidence of a VME is encountered in the course of bottom fishing activities. CM 22-06 includes a <i>pro forma</i> for submitting preliminary assessments of the potential for proposed bottom fishing activities to have significant adverse impacts on VMEs and guidelines specifying categories of information to be included in notifications to the CCAMLR Secretariat by Contracting Parties when a VME is encountered.</p> <p>In 2010, in relation to bottom fishing, the Commission received advice from the Scientific Committee, and endorsed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) a glossary of terms and conceptual diagram relevant to the consideration and management of VMEs in the Convention Area (Report on Bottom Fisheries and Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems) (attached);</li><li>(ii) development of advice on precautionary management actions that can be taken to mitigate immediate risks to VMEs without the definition of a VME;</li><li>(iii) revision of CM 22-06, Annex A, in order to facilitate the work on the estimation of the spatial footprint and potential impact of notified fishing activities in forthcoming fishing seasons; and</li><li>(iv) inclusion into the VME Register (CM 22-06, paragraph 13) of two new sites which were identified during a fishery-independent trawl survey.</li></ol> <p>The Scientific Committee continues to implement a work plan on VMEs and related matters, most of which is scheduled for 2012 and 2013.</p> <p>The actions taken by CCAMLR in implementing CM 22-06 and CM 22-07 supplements previous actions taken in respect of the protection of benthic habitats, for instance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CM 22-04 and CM 22-05, both of which were adopted in 2006, which address CCAMLR concerns relating to deep-sea gillnetting and the use of bottom trawling gear in the CAMLR Convention Area for purposes other than for permitted scientific research. The application of conservation measures to scientific research is addressed in CM 24-01.</li></ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The prohibition on fishing with any bottom gear shallower than 550m in high latitude areas (CMs 41-05 et segue from 2001 and CM 22-08 from 2009)</li> <li>• The Commission has adopted a Resolution (31/XXVIII) relating to the use of the best available science to support the development of Conservation Measures and, consistent with paragraph 119 (d) of Resolution 64/72, a suite of CMs relating to:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring, control and surveillance,</li> <li>• The regulation of mesh size,</li> <li>• Catch and effort reporting,</li> <li>• Prohibitions on directed fishing,</li> <li>• Measures for exploratory fisheries, and</li> <li>• Precautionary catch limits.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
138	CM 91-04	<p>In 2009, the Commission declared its first High Seas MPA on the South Orkney Islands Southern Shelf (CM 91-03). CM 91-03 prohibits all types of fishing activities, including a prohibition on the dumping of waste and discharges by fishing vessels, in an area of approximately 94,000 square kilometres.</p> <p>CCAMLR has supported, or is supporting, a series of technical workshops to progress the development of proposals for MPAs are being held in 2012.</p> <p>In 2011, the Commission adopted a general framework for the establishment of CCAMLR Marine Protected Areas (CM 91-04).</p>
142		Monitoring and reporting on marine debris in the CCAMLR Convention Area has been on the agenda of the regular annual session of the Commission since the early 1980s
146		CCAMLR has established a General Science Capacity Fund and a CCAMLR Scholarship which is available to early career scientists from CCAMLR Members. In addition, the CCAMLR Secretariat has formalised an arrangement with the Secretariat of the Agreement for the Conservation of Albatross and Petrels (ACAP) the University of Tasmania, under the auspices of the International Antarctic Institute (IAI) to support short term fellowships for post graduate study.



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