



COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING
RESOURCES
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The CCAMLR Secretariat's contribution to Part I of the report of the Secretary General on oceans and the law of the sea pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/70, entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea", which was adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 2013 on the topic of the fifteenth meeting of the Informal Consultative Process, namely "The role of seafood in global food security".¹

Article II of the CAMLR Convention 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."

Conservation of Antarctic marine living resources is CCAMLR's contribution to global food security. Since its establishment 33 years ago, CCAMLR Members have achieved this through the conduct of long-term research and integrated actions associated with the acquisition of operational-level fishery data, fishery-independent observation, biological and environmental data and information that support the organisation's efforts to ensure that the best available science supports decision-making. Management responses, based on precaution and an ecosystems approach, include catch

¹ 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.

limits (for target species and by-catch), by-catch mitigation practices, temporal and spatial closures, prohibited fishing gears, and sustained efforts over more than 15 years to combat IUU fishing.