CCAMLR

1982–2022

40 years of the Convention

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The CCAMLR Secretariat gratefully appreciates the contributions made by Members, Acceding States and Observers to this publication.

Production
Amelia Stoneham (CCAMLR Secretariat)
Belinda Blackburn (CCAMLR Secretariat)
Doro Forck (CCAMLR Secretariat)

Design
Before Creative

Print
Monotone Art Printers, Hobart, Tasmania

CCAMLR

1982–2022

40 years of the Convention

The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources was adopted at the Conference on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (Canberra, Australia, 20 May 1980) and entered into force on 7 April 1982.

The Commission prepared this publication to mark 40 years of the Convention on 7 April 2022. It celebrates the work of the Commission and Scientific Committee, and the work of its many Members, Contracting Parties, Observer organisations and Secretariat, in delivering on the objective of the Convention, which is the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources where the term conservation includes rational use.

Additional information about the achievements of CCAMLR over its first 40 years can be found at **ccamlr.org** and **40years.ccamlr.org**.

Dr David Agnew
Executive Secretary

Emperor penguins (Aptenodytes forsteri) from the Cape Washington colony. This iconic Antarctic bird needs and deserves special protection (Photo: Paul Nicklen, National Geographic Magazine/PNRA).

CONTENTS

FROM THE CHAIR OF THE COMMISSION

Dr Jakob Granit
(Photo: Catharina Biesèrt)

In 1980, the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living resources (CAMLR) was adopted in Canberra, Australia. Its Commission (CCAMLR) was established two years after by an international convention in 1982. This year, we celebrate 40 years of CCAMLR's existence targeting conservation and rational use of the marine life in Antarctic waters. The Convention Area represents around 10 percent of the Earth's oceans.

CCAMLR, together with other international legal instruments, make up the Antarctic Treaty System that has evolved over time to tackle challenges to the marine space and the continent of Antarctica. The marine life of Antarctic waters has been harvested since 1790, when sealers first hunted seals for their pelts and then moved on to harvest whales. Large-scale fishing for finfish began in the late 1960s and krill fishing began in the mid-1970s. By the late 1970s, some marine species had been overfished in some areas and fishing was unregulated in Antarctic waters. Other pressures on the marine environment relating to, for example, the increasing number of tourists and invasive species related to increasing shipping, including the impacts of climate change, are now emerging.

The international community has been able to respond to these challenges collectively in an adaptive and pragmatic manner. CCAMLR has pioneered the concept of ecosystem-based management. This includes applying different management tools (conservation measures) such as fisheries regulation, fisheries control and area-based management tools, including the use of marine protected areas. A basic principle of ecosystem-based management is that all management decisions should rely on best available science, include stakeholder engagement and consultations.

The Chairmanship of CCAMLR is rotating between its 26 Members in alphabetical order and Sweden took over from Spain in November 2020 for a two-year period. I am proud to have been able to serve the Commission during this period. It has been marked by the COVID-19 pandemic that hampered much international work. At the same time, CCAMLR has also demonstrated that multilateralism matters and that challenges to our oceans can only be tackled if we work together collectively with a common objective. This regional management regime deserves protection and care to ensure sustained collective actions meeting the objectives of peace, science and sustainable use.

FROM THE CHAIR OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Dr Dirk Welsford

Reading the submissions by Members it is humbling to see how often science is mentioned as being critical to the achievements of CCAMLR. It is a special privilege for me to be the Chair of the Scientific Committee of CCAMLR in its 40th year. It is a pleasure to work with scientists from across all Members to build on the enormous body of theory, data and models that have been refined over the last four decades and have vastly improved our understanding of how the marine ecosystems south of the Antarctic Convergence function, and how to effectively conserve them.

It is a privilege to work with the vice-chairs and conveners of the working groups of SC-CAMLR, and the Secretariat who have worked so hard to bring forward the best available science to enable us to make robust decisions, even in the face of challenges presented by the global pandemic.

Finally, it is an honour to be able to support the next generation of scientists, through our scholarships and capacity building programs, to ensure that for many decades to come, CCAMLR can continue to discover, observe and conserve Antarctica's marine living resources.

DECLARATION ON THE OCCASION OF THE FORTIETH MEETING OF CCAMLR

The Members of CCAMLR, meeting virtually in October 2021, on the occasion of the fortieth Meeting of the Commission;

Recalling that the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CAMLR Convention) entered into force on 7 April 1982;

Further recalling that the first Meeting of CCAMLR was held in Hobart, Australia, from 25 May to 11 June 1982;

Conscious that the objective of the CAMLR Convention is the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources;

Aware that for the purposes of the Convention, the term conservation includes rational use;

Further aware that any harvesting and associated activities in the Convention Area shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and with the conservation principles set out in Article II.3;

Mindful that the CAMLR Convention is an integral part of the Antarctic Treaty System;

Also mindful that Contracting Parties to the CAMLR Convention which are not party to the Antarctic Treaty acknowledge the special obligations and responsibilities of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties for the protection and preservation of the environment of the Antarctic Treaty area, including seas surrounding Antarctica;

Welcoming the Paris Declaration on the occasion of the Sixtieth anniversary of the entry into force of the Antarctic Treaty and on the Thirtieth anniversary of the signing of the 1991 Madrid Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, adopted on 23 June 2021;

Reaffirming the importance of safeguarding the environment and protecting the integrity of the ecosystem of the seas surrounding Antarctica;

Noting the concentration of marine living resources found in Antarctic waters and the ongoing interest in the possibilities offered by the utilisation of these resources as a source of protein;

Acknowledging that illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in the Convention Area continues to be a threat to the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources while recognising CCAMLR's efforts and achievements in effectively combatting IUU fishing;

Recognising the success of the Commission in drastically reducing seabird mortality in the Convention Area;

Acknowledging the importance of an effective Scheme of International Scientific Observation to support the monitoring of operations of fishing activities on board vessels engaging in harvesting of Antarctic marine living resources and related scientific research activities;

Recognising the importance of the implementation of the CCAMLR System of Inspection as an essential tool to verify compliance with conservation measures;

Recalling that the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources calls for international cooperation with due regard for the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty and with the active involvement of all States engaged in scientific research and/or harvesting activities in the seas surrounding Antarctica;

Reaffirming the belief that it is in the interest of all humanity to preserve and conserve the seas surrounding Antarctica for peaceful purposes only and to prevent their becoming the scene or object of international discord;

Reaffirming that the function of the Commission is to give effect to the objective and principles set out in Article II of the Convention;

Noting with concern the effects of global environmental change, including climate change and ocean acidification, for the Antarctic marine living resources, their environment, and dependent and associated marine ecosystems and biodiversity;

Recalling that international cooperation in Antarctica and its surrounding seas is essential to effectively study the effects and impacts of global climate changes and that CCAMLR provides a framework to facilitate this cooperation;

Recalling that CAMLR Convention Article IX sets out the function of the Commission;

Acknowledging that the Scientific Committee provides a forum for consultation and cooperation concerning the collection, study and exchange of scientific information with respect to marine living resources, and has a crucial role in submitting scientific recommendations to the Commission regarding measures and research to achieve the objective of the Convention;

Reaffirming the Commission's commitment to developing an effective system of instruments, including a representative system of marine protected areas (MPAs), with the aim of conserving marine biodiversity within the Convention Area in accordance with the Convention;

Determined to further address the effects and impacts of climate change on Antarctic marine living resources, taking into account international research and reports, including the 2018 Food and Agriculture Organization State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA) report, the IPCC Special Report on the Oceans and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate, the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of the Intergovernmental Science–Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services;

Noting the necessity of adequately managing and protecting vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs), including seamounts, hydrothermal vents, cold-water corals and sponge fields;

Highlighting CCAMLR's achievements in protecting VMEs from adverse impacts and threats from bottom fishing through specific measures that have been introduced to protect benthic communities;

Recognising the importance of the CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Program (CEMP) that seeks to serve as a basis for the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources; and distinguish between changes due to harvesting of commercial species and changes due to environmental variability, both physical and biological;

Acknowledging the value of performance reviews as well as dialogues such as the Valdivia and Santiago symposiums, held in 2005 and 2015 respectively, in evaluating the effectiveness of the Commission in achieving the Convention's objective and in supporting continuous improvement in that regard, including through the incorporation of best practices into the work of the Commission and in achieving the objective and implementing the conservation principles of the Convention;

Acknowledging the essential role of the CCAMLR Secretariat in supporting the functions of the Commission, the Scientific Committee and their subsidiary bodies;

Hereby:

Reaffirm their strong and unwavering cooperation and commitment to the objective of the CAMLR Convention;

Decide to further strengthen their efforts to ensure the conservation of marine living resources in the Convention Area while ensuring that harvesting and associated activities do not irreversibly impact the Antarctic marine ecosystem;

Also commit to ensure that the harvesting of marine living resources and associated activities in the Convention Area are managed in accordance with the objective of the Convention and conservation principles;

Confirm that the Antarctic Treaty and its Protocol on Environmental Protection ensure the effective and enduring international governance of Antarctica, providing for Antarctica's use only for peaceful purposes, free from measures of a military nature, guaranteeing freedom of scientific investigation and cooperation to that end, and designating Antarctica as a natural reserve devoted to peace and science;

Commit to ensure that CCAMLR remains at the forefront of efforts to develop an ecosystem-based management regime as a key component of the Antarctic Treaty system and continues to make decisions based on the precautionary approach;

Reaffirm their commitment to the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources, where conservation includes rational use, based on the best scientific evidence available in accordance with the Convention;

Reaffirm their commitment to protect VMEs, including seamounts, hydrothermal vents, cold-water corals and sponge fields, including from bottom fishing activities that can have significant adverse impacts on such ecosystems;

Also commit to ensure that challenges and impacts on Antarctic marine living resources arising from global environmental change, including climate change, are duly considered and addressed in Commission decisions;

Reaffirm their determination to establish a representative system of MPAs within the Convention Area, and to continue making best efforts to scientifically design, designate, implement, monitor and review effectiveness of MPAs in accordance with the Convention;

Commit to developing and integrating science-based dynamic management measures, in which information from ongoing ecosystem monitoring is used for updating management provisions at regular intervals, to improve the Commission's ability to achieve the objective and conservation principles of the Convention, in the context of a changing marine environment;

Reaffirm their strong commitment to monitoring and controlling Contracting Party compliance with the Convention and conservation measures in force, and eliminating IUU fishing from the Convention Area;

Commit to continuing engagement with relevant non-Contracting Parties to ensure they cooperate fully with CCAMLR and the effectiveness of CCAMLR conservation measures is not undermined;

Reaffirm their commitment to prevent market access to products of IUU fishing taken from the Convention Area;

Also reaffirm their continued commitment to ensure compliance with conservation measures and deter the involvement of their nationals in IUU fishing activities and where they do, take effective action;

Reiterate their will to enhance and reinforce the CCAMLR System of Inspection and the Scheme of International Scientific Observation, for respectively ensuring compliance with CCAMLR conservation measures and supporting scientific research activities through responsible and sustainable harvesting, that lead to improved conservation and better management;

Commit to ensure CCAMLR maintains a close collaboration with the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) and other relevant bodies of the Antarctic Treaty System on matters falling within their competence, bearing in mind its particular importance in accordance with the CAMLR Convention, as well as other relevant bodies of the Antarctic Treaty System, including the Committee on Environmental Protection (CEP), as well as the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) and others;

Further reaffirm their commitment to continue to collaborate, as appropriate, with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, relevant regional fisheries management organisations and arrangements, particularly those that manage areas adjacent to the Convention Area, as well as appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations which can contribute to the work of the Commission;

Reaffirm their commitment to provide the Secretariat with the necessary means and support to carry out the work entrusted to it by the Commission;

Reaffirm the important role of the Scientific Committee including the collection, study and exchange of information with respect to the marine living resources and in formulating its scientific advice to the Commission in accordance with Article XV of the Convention;

Further reaffirm their determination to take decisions based on the best scientific evidence available;

Reaffirm their determination to work collectively and constructively in the spirit of the Antarctic Treaty System to continue to enhance the functioning of the Commission with a view to achieving the objective of the Convention;

Reaffirm their determination to ensure the ongoing conservation of Antarctic marine living resources which form part of the Antarctic marine ecosystem, including in response to the effects and impacts of global climate change.

Adopted on 29 October 2021

Emperor penguins (Photo: Steve Parker).

CCAMLR MEMBERS

ARGENTINA

Argentina, an original signatory to the Antarctic Treaty, has been fully involved in the process leading to the adoption of the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources.

Working Method A1, Stranger Point (Photo courtesy of Argentina).

During the subsequent four decades, Argentina has contributed to the work of the organisation as an active Commission Member in all 40 annual meetings. In search of the best available science and in support of an ecosystem management approach, we have conducted scientific studies on the Antarctic marine environment and carried out scientific expeditions to the Convention Area on board our research vessels.

Argentina joins this anniversary celebration firmly convinced that our consensus-ruled organisation will be able to face current challenges like climate change and the preservation of marine biodiversity in the waters surrounding Antarctica. In this sense, marine protected areas (MPAs) are a fundamental tool to advance the Convention objectives regarding species and processes under conditions of uncertainty.

That is why we have submitted an Argentina–Chile proposal to establish a MPA in the Western Antarctic Peninsula, one of the most fragile and dynamic Antarctic regions.

Based on the experience gathered over these decades and supported by the achievements accomplished thus far, CCAMLR will undoubtedly continue to be at the forefront of conservation of the Antarctic ecosystem through scientific research and international cooperation.

Argentine delegation 1980s (Photo courtesy of Argentina).

VERSIÓN EN ESPAÑOL

La Argentina, signataria originaria del Tratado Antártico, estuvo plenamente involucrada en el proceso que condujo a la adopción de la Convención sobre la Conservación de los Recursos Vivos Marinos Antárticos. Durante las siguientes cuatro décadas, mi país contribuyó al trabajo de la organización como Miembro activo en las 40 reuniones anuales. En base a la mejor ciencia disponible y con un enfoque ecosistémico de manejo, hemos realizado estudios científicos del medioambiente marino antártico y llevado a cabo expediciones científicas en el Área de la Convención a bordo de nuestros buques de investigación.

La Argentina se suma a esta celebración de aniversario firmemente convencida de que nuestra organización, regida por la regla de consenso, podrá enfrentar desafíos actuales como el cambio climático y la preservación de la biodiversidad marina en las aguas antárticas.

Working Method A8, Stranger Point (Photo courtesy of Argentina).

En este sentido, las Áreas Marinas Protegidas (AMPs) son una herramienta fundamental para promover los objetivos de la Convención respecto a especies y procesos en condiciones de incertidumbre. Por tal motivo hemos presentado la propuesta conjunta argentino-chilena de establecimiento de un AMP en la Península Antártica Occidental, una las regiones antárticas más frágiles y dinámicas.

Gracias a la experiencia acumulada a lo largo de estas décadas y respaldada por los logros alcanzados hasta el momento, CCRVMA sin duda seguirá estando a la vanguardia de la conservación del ecosistema antártico a través de la investigación científica y la cooperación internacional.

Holmberg research vessel (Photo courtesy of Argentina).

Chinstrap penguin, Laurie Island (Photo courtesy of Argentina).

AUSTRALIA

Australia is pleased to celebrate with all Members the 40th anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources.

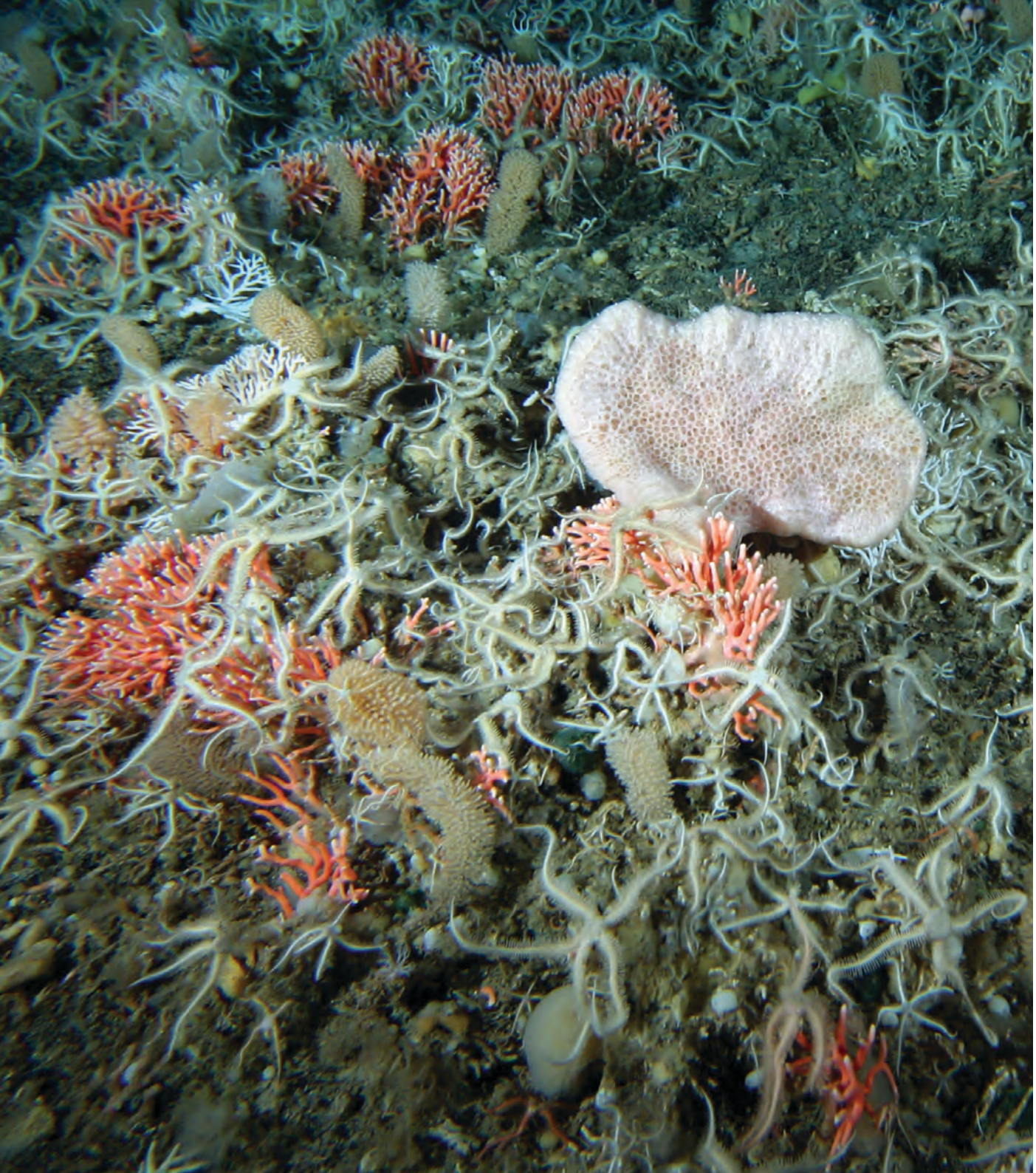
There have been many achievements over this time, in particular, development of a governance framework that enables comprehensive management of the Convention Area. Over its forty-year history, CCAMLR has demonstrated its ability to allow for rational use, while staying focussed on its objective of conserving Antarctic marine life and its integral part in the Antarctic Treaty System.

Euphausia superba *(Antarctic krill) below ice, Southern Ocean, 2018 (Photo: Ulrich Freier, AAD).*

At a milestone like this, it is crucial CCAMLR continues to develop, promote and strengthen measures that fulfil the Convention's objective. Australia remains committed to working with all Members to continue to apply the precautionary and ecosystem-based approaches that have supported CCAMLR's successes in the years to come.

Forty years of accumulated expertise on Antarctic marine living resources and the conservation of the unique ecosystems bound by the Antarctic Convergence puts the Commission in excellent stead to ensure the Convention Area is resilient to current and future challenges, including climate change. It sets us up well for the future.

As an original signatory, Australia's proud role in the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources began with the negotiation of the Convention in the 1970s. Australia made a significant contribution to negotiating the Convention and establishing a governance structure. The hosting of CCAMLR Headquarters and annual meetings are major features of Hobart's role as a premier Antarctic gateway. Our status as the depositary of the CAMLR Convention is a privilege we hold in the highest esteem, and a symbol of our enduring commitment to the Antarctic Treaty System.



AUSTRALIA

Australia continues to have active participation in all aspects of CCAMLR work spanning governance, research, conservation, fisheries management and compliance.

Australia has a strong role in supporting the governance of CCAMLR, evidenced by the leadership roles held by Australians, the hosting and convening of workshops, and our contributions to CCAMLR Science publications. Together with other Members, we are pleased to have championed Observer participation in CCAMLR, enriching discussions and improving the robustness of decision-making.

In the early 1980s, on the basis of Article II.3, Australia proposed and led working groups on a conservation strategy which culminated in the development of the CCAMLR krill and toothfish decision rules.

Benthic community on the Southern Ocean floor, Cooperative East Antarctic Marine Census Project, 2008 (Photo: AAD).

Australia has also undertaken large-scale krill surveys since 1996. Amongst a multitude of scientific contributions, the biomass estimates of krill from these surveys enabled CCAMLR to set precautionary catch limits for the waters of East Antarctica (Statistical Divisions 58.4.1 and 58.4.2). We are also proud of our role since the 1980s in developing and improving the policy and governance framework for krill fisheries. We are confident CCAMLR will be able to further improve the krill management framework to ensure krill fisheries are commensurate with toothfish fisheries.

Australia has contributed significantly to all stages of the bioregionalisation process which allowed domain creation and the development of marine protected area (MPA) proposals. Australia's leadership in developing the framework measure on MPAs (CM 91-04) in 2010 and its adoption in 2011 set the Commission's commitment to establishing a representative system of MPAs in the Convention Area.

Underwater camera developed by Australia for longline fishing vessels, Tasmania Australia, 2018 (Photo: AAD).

A world-leading conservation outcome Australia was a key contributor to, and is particularly proud of, is the development of integrated weight lines in longline fishing. This single measure has led to near zero seabird mortalities associated with longline fishing. This is one example of the many ways CCAMLR can develop and implement technologies through management decisions that have far-reaching conservation outcomes beyond the Convention Area.

Australia was central to the development of the toothfish fisheries regulatory framework through the 1980s and 1990s. Following global momentum on the pressing need to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs), Australia was one of the Members that led work on the prohibition of bottom trawling and the protection of VMEs. When illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) deep-sea gillnetting was becoming prevalent, Australia was able to lead on prohibiting this potentially destructive fishing practice in the Convention Area within one year (2006).

Another highlight of Australia's engagement in CCAMLR is our contribution to preventing and eliminating IUU fishing. Our Southern Ocean fisheries patrol program has been pivotal in CCAMLR substantially reducing IUU fishing in the Convention Area. A further enduring contribution is Australia's leading role in developing CCAMLR's compliance regime, in particular the centralised vessel monitoring system and Catch Documentation Scheme. CCAMLR's continuing implementation of compliance measures is a key strength and provides a significant contribution to global fisheries' monitoring and compliance.

Above all, Australia is proud of the ways in which the Commission has worked collaboratively, despite challenges, to achieve significant conservation and management outcomes that stand the test of time. We are humbled by the collective contribution of all Members towards CCAMLR achieving its conservation objective.

RSV Nuyina on its first voyage, Petersen Bank, Mawson Sea, 2022 (Photo: Pete Harmsen, AAD).

BELGIUM

Belgium is honoured to be part of the celebrations of CCAMLR's 40th anniversary. As one of the original signatories of the Antarctic Treaty and the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, Belgium has had a continuous interest in the Antarctic region and the principles of peaceful international collaboration. Through its years the Commission kept these principles at heart.

In the early 2000s Belgium, through its representative Alexandre de Lichtervelde, initiated some of the work that would underpin the first steps towards the developments of a representative network of marine protected areas around the Southern Ocean with the aim of conserving marine biodiversity and ecosystems while contributing to the adaptation to the impacts of climate change. Slowly but steadily we are progressing. By adopting a representative network of marine protected areas, the Commission can fulfill a longstanding commitment and reconfirm CCAMLR's guiding role on the international scene.

Over the past four decades, CCAMLR has changed in many different ways. Although the core of CCAMLR has remained the same: the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources, there has been an evolution and change in the issues we address. Some of these changes follow a natural evolution as globally we are being faced with new challenges like climate change, breaking of ice shelves, warming of the ocean, etc., other changes are being implemented following the decisions of the Commission.

Alexandre de Lichtervelde (1958–2011) who served as Head of Delegation for Belgium from 2005 to 2011. (Photo courtesy of Beguim).

One of the changes that might have passed under the radar is the diversification and change in membership and participation to the annual meetings of CCAMLR, as well as in the leadership of the organisation. It may not come as a surprise that only 7% of all delegates participating in the first annual meeting of Commission were women. Back in 1982, Ms J. Couratier from France was the only female Head of Delegation. No women participated in the first meeting of the Scientific Committee. In today's world, where diversity, equity and gender equality are key to global sustainable development, for many of us, it may seem unimaginable that not even one woman participated in the Scientific Committee. In 1982, this was not exceptional in the scientific and international world.

Since then, many Members have made serious efforts to diversify the teams working on their (national) Antarctic programs. This has resulted in an increasing number of women, from all over the world, participating in the annual meetings of the CAMLR Commission and Scientific Committee. In 2021, almost 40% of all delegates, both in the Commission as well as in the Scientific Committee, identified as women. This is a major step forward since 1982.

For the Scientific Committee, this has only led to a very limited increase of female Representatives, with only 4 out of 25 Representatives in 2021. It took until the mid-2000s before the Scientific Committee had its first female Chair and agreed to have its first (and hopefully not the only) female conveners for Working Group on Acoustic Survey and Analysis Methods, the Working Group on Ecosystem Monitoring and Management, the Working Group on Incidental Mortality Associated with Fishing and the Working Group on Statistics, Assessments and Modelling.

Female Heads of Delegation. From left to right: Dr Meike Schönemeyer (Germany), Ms Jana Newman (New Zealand), Dr Pia Norling (Sweden), Mrs Renata Wieczorek (Poland), Ms Jane Rumble (United Kingdom), Ms Stephanie Langerock (Belgium), Ms Gillian Slocum (Australia), Ms Mette Strengehagen (Norway). (Photo courtesy of Poland).

The Commission is still eagerly awaiting its first female Chair. It took until the year 2000 for the Standing Committee on Implementation and Compliance to welcome its first female Chair. The Standing Committee on Administration and Finance had its first female Chair from 1991 to 1993. In recent years, both Standing Committees have had multiple female Chairs. A laudable and inspiring trend to be continued in the future.

Like many others, Belgium is very much looking forward to welcome the first female Chair of the Commission. Antarctica, its biodiversity and ecosystems need all voices around the negotiating table to be heard. In the meanwhile, let's all continue to be ambassadors for the White Continent!

BRAZIL

Photo courtesy of Brazil.

The Antarctic Treaty System has grown over the decades into an ample set of norms, rules and instruments based on fundamental principles, not least the shared commitment of preserving the environment south of the 60th Parallel.

The Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (1982) stands out as an independent international instrument that has proven successful in its efforts towards conservation of living marine resources.

The Convention's 40th anniversary is a milestone worth celebrating. It also gives its Contracting Parties pause to reflect on its past accomplishments and future challenges. Brazil seizes the occasion to renew its staunch commitment to the preservation of Antarctic marine life and to the stability of the entire Antarctic marine ecosystem.

From the early days of our presence on the continent, Brazil has been decisively engaged with environmental protection in Antarctica. It has been a guiding principle of the National Policy for Antarctic Affairs (POLANTAR) since the 1980s. This commitment has been translated diplomatically by Brazil as a Member of the Commission since 1986 and during the negotiations leading to the Madrid Protocol, on which occasion Brazil favoured maximum environmental protection and maximum period of prohibition of exploitation in the region, particularly with a view to ensure the conservation of marine living resources in the Southern Ocean and the seas surrounding the Antarctic continent. A fortuitous coincidence, in 2022 Brazil is also celebrating forty years of POLANTAR and our ensuing Antarctic presence.

Photo courtesy of Brazil.

We are very proud of the role played by notable Brazilians in the Antarctic Treaty System, among them Antonio Carlos Rocha Campos, who served as president of the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research (SCAR) between 1994 and 1998, Ambassador Marcos Côrtes, who chaired the CAMLR Commission in 1989 and 1990,

Dr Edith Fanta, who chaired the CCAMLR Scientific Committee between 2004 and 2008, and Tânia Brito, Vice-President in the Committee for Environmental Protection between 2006 and 2008. In 2016, Jefferson Simões, one of the world's leading glaciologists, took over the Vice-presidency of SCAR.

At CCAMLR, Brazil has consistently advocated for the establishment of marine protected areas as an instrument for the preservation of Antarctic marine biodiversity, for the strengthening of the CCAMLR inspection system and for mechanisms to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Looking into the future, Brazil remains adamantly committed to the conservation principles applied to the Antarctic continent while believing that further efforts are required to prevent, avoid and minimise IUU fishing, mining and prospecting for biological resources.

In this 40th celebration of the Convention, Brazil holds the belief that it is of common interest to mankind to preserve the waters surrounding the Antarctic continent for peaceful purposes only, and to prevent international discord. The conservation of Antarctic marine living resources calls for international cooperation under the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty. CCAMLR is at the forefront of these efforts.

CHILE

We celebrate today 40 years of the establishment of CCAMLR, a multilateral effort to assure the conservation the Southern Ocean, a unique and immensely rich, yet also a vulnerable marine environment.

CCAMLR's success in implementing an ecosystem-based management approach and in fulfilling the objective of the Convention has been recognised by the international community. Chile is proud to have played its part in this collective effort and reiterates its commitment to work with other Members and with civil society to continue to address current and future challenges the Commission may face, always with a view to protecting Antarctic waters for future generations.

The conservation of Antarctic marine resources and their environment is a key element of Chilean Antarctic policy. Chile joined other Antarctic nations in negotiating the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources and today joins Commission Members and other stakeholders in celebrating four decades of tireless efforts aimed at assuring the conservation of the Southern Ocean and its resources.

Much has been accomplished during the last 40 years. CCAMLR has successfully implemented an ecosystem-based management approach that has permitted sustainable fishing within the Convention Area. The fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing has been fruitful, seabird mortality is extremely low and inspection mechanisms have been strengthened. Chile has established a regular inspection campaign through its Navy that covers waters off the Antarctic Peninsula in an effort to assure compliance with CCAMLR's conservation measures.

WG-ASAM held in Punta Arenas, 2018 (Photo courtesy of Chile).

This anniversary allows us to take stock of our achievements, yet Chile also believes that the Commission must regularly assess progress in fulfilling its mandate. With this in mind, the Chilean delegation introduced a specific agenda item on the implementation of the objective of the Convention and yearly encourages Members to reflect on current and future challenges that CCAMLR must address to maintain itself at the forefront of the conservation of marine living resources. It is in this framework that Chile has also co-organised two CCAMLR symposia, in Valdivia in 2005 and in Santiago in 2015, allowing Members to reflect upon our work in an informal setting.

Much of the success of CCAMLR lies with having an autonomous and robust Scientific Committee that allows the Commission to take decisions based on the best available science. The importance of the independence of the Scientific Committee cannot be understated, nor can Commission Members ignore their commitment to assure that the work of the Scientific Committee proceeds without undue political pressure. Chile has contributed to this task with talented scientists that have provided their expertise.

As CCAMLR enters its fourth decade, it must adapt to new concerns and challenges, including climate change. We must collectively assess the impact that changes in global climatic patterns have on the Southern Ocean and incorporate this variable in the Commission's decisions.

CCAMLR Symposium 2015, Santiago, Chile. (Photo courtesy of Chile).

Here again we must be guided by science and act collectively, including through the establishment of a representative network of marine protected areas (MPAs). In this regard, Chile has worked tirelessly with Argentina to bring to the Commission a proposal to create an MPA in the area of the Antarctic Peninsula, one of the regions most affected by climate change.

Chile is confident that CCAMLR Members will be able to come together and work collectively to continue to assure the conservation of marine living resources in the Southern Ocean for future generations.

SC-CAMLR–CEP Workshop on Climate Change held in Punta Arenas during 2016 (Photo courtesy of Chile).

CHINA

Chinese delegation at the 2019 CCAMLR meeting. (Photo courtesy of China).

China warmly congratulates CCAMLR for its 40th anniversary. Since its establishment in 1982, CCAMLR has been committed to implementing the objective and principles of the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (the CAMLR Convention), adopting practical and sustainable conservation measures, balancing the protection and rational use of Antarctic marine living resources well and setting a global model for conservation of marine living resources.

The outstanding achievements of CCAMLR have been widely recognised by the international community and it was awarded the Margarita Lizárraga Medal by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in 2017. As a Member of CCAMLR, China will continuously support its work and contribute to the protection and rational use of Antarctic marine living resources.

China acceded to the CAMLR Convention in 2006 and became a Member of CCAMLR the following year. China has always upheld the objective and principles of the CAMLR Convention, actively implemented the provisions of the Convention, and worked with the international community to promote the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources.

China is an active supporter of the work of CCAMLR. Since 2007, China has sent delegations to participate in all annual meetings of CCAMLR and submitted 46 working papers to CCAMLR and the Scientific Committee, the content of which covers the operation of fishing vessels, environmental monitoring, marine protected areas (MPAs) and many other fields, actively contributing Chinese wisdom and strength to the work of CCAMLR. China has strictly fulfilled relevant international obligations, and Chinese fishing vessels have maintained a good record of compliance in the Convention Area. According to relevant CCAMLR requirements, China has established a mature scientific observation system and has so far dispatched a total of 82 scientific observers to Chinese Antarctic krill fishing vessels, which play an important role in collecting scientific data and assessing environmental impacts.

Every year, China conducts at least one training on CCAMLR requirements for management staff and crew members of fishing enterprises. Since 2020, the Convention applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, which further promotes the implementation of the Convention in China.

China is a firm protector of the Antarctic marine environment. China attaches great importance to Antarctic environmental protection. Under the framework of CCAMLR, China actively participates in the formulation and improvement of various conservation measures to strengthen the protection of the Antarctic marine environment and ecosystem. In 2018, the State Oceanic Administration of China issued Provisions on Environmental Protection Management for Antarctic Activities, which made detailed requirements on Antarctic environmental protection. MPAs is one of the measures to conserve Antarctic marine resources. China has always participated in the establishment of relevant MPAs constructively, paying particular attention to the basis and procedures for establishing MPAs, and submitted relevant working papers such as The Development of Research and Monitoring Plan for CCAMLR MPAs to CCAMLR. During the establishment of the Ross Sea MPA, China has put forward a number of proposals on krill research zones, freedom of scientific research, etc., which are reflected in Conservation Measure 91-05.

China is an important contributor to Antarctic marine scientific research. China has successfully organised 38 Antarctic scientific expeditions, covering both the land and sea areas of the Antarctic. The subjects of those expeditions involved hydro-meteorology, polar glaciers, pollution monitoring and ecology, etc. In terms of international scientific cooperation in the Antarctic fisheries, China has actively participated in the work of WG-ASAM, the multinational joint fishery resources survey and krill resources assessment under the Scientific Committee, actively contributing to the latest development of Antarctic krill resources assessment technology.

In the future, China will continue to work with all Members and relevant parties to strictly implement the Convention and advance the Convention's objective of conserving Antarctic marine living resources.

China's polar research icebreaker Xuelong (Photo courtesy of China).

EUROPEAN UNION

The conservation of Antarctic marine living resources is a priority for the European Union (EU). We are therefore proud to be a Member of CCAMLR since the beginning.

Over the past 40 years, CCAMLR has adopted an impressive regulatory framework to conserve Antarctic marine ecosystems and ensure the sustainable management of Antarctic fisheries, including iconic species such as Antarctic toothfish and krill. This framework includes a suite of fisheries conservation measures, including a suite of monitoring and compliance measures and tools, as well as non-binding resolutions, and a range of scientific program such as the Scheme of International Scientific Observation and the CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Programs.

Thanks to these efforts, CCAMLR fisheries are among the most sustainable in the world, using the ecosystem-based and precautionary approach. CCAMLR is also widely recognised as a pioneer in the development and use of area-based management tools. The designation of large-scale marine protected areas (MPAs) in the South Orkney Islands southern shelf and the Ross Sea region in 2009 and 2016 respectively were milestones in this regard.

While it is appropriate to celebrate these achievements, CCAMLR's 40th anniversary is also an occasion to reflect on the challenges ahead.

The dual global crisis of climate change and biodiversity loss has created unprecedented challenges, nowhere more so than in Antarctica. Climate change is already having profound and potentially irreversible impacts on the Southern Ocean.

It is widely accepted that large-scale MPAs can help conserve marine biodiversity, maintain ecosystems and build ocean resilience against climate change impacts. They also play an important role in sustaining the key life-history stages of harvested species and protecting vulnerable areas from adverse impacts of human activities.

That is why the EU, together with other co-proponents, has proposed to designate new MPAs in East Antarctica and the Weddell Sea and supports the designation of a MPA in the Antarctic Peninsula, based on the best available science.

Although CCAMLR agreed in 2011 to create a representative system of MPAs in the Convention Area, it has yet to deliver on that commitment.

EU Flag.

There is therefore no room for complacency or time to lose. Biodiversity loss and the climate emergency are outpacing us, going faster than we had ever anticipated. It has become critical for CCAMLR to designate additional MPAs.

Similarly, climate change considerations should be fully integrated into CCAMLR's work and deliberations and we should make sure that CCAMLR's fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance framework keeps pace with new developments.

We are convinced that these challenges can only be addressed effectively if we work together collectively in a spirit of openness and compromise.

We therefore call on all CCAMLR Members to engage constructively to progress the important work of CCAMLR to conserve Antarctica's unique and fragile marine ecosystems and biodiversity for present and future generations.

That would be the best present CCAMLR could offer for its 40th anniversary.

Happy birthday CCAMLR!

Photo: CCAMLR Secretariat.

EUROPEAN UNION

FRANCE

Attendees of a krill workshop held in 2019. (Photo courtesy of France).

CCAMLR celebrates 40 years! Forty years of lively – although sometimes bitter – discussions, during which each Member has been able to contribute to the achievement of the primary objective set out in Article II of the Convention: the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources.

France is one of the original signatories of the Convention and, as such, has been contributing actively to the work of both the Scientific Committee and the Commission since the beginning. France is a major stakeholder in the Southern Ocean, through its ongoing presence in the Kerguelen and then the Crozet Islands since the 1950s and is particularly interested in the protection of the CCAMLR area. The Kerguelen shelf, under French administration to the north and Australian administration to the south, has long been a source of close collaboration and information exchange between France and Australia, notably regarding matters such as the sustainable harvesting of a shared stock of toothfish and the protection of ecosystems. France has established a Nature Reserve in the northern part of the Kerguelen shelf and in the Crozet Islands, which was recently listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. This demonstrates the tremendous efforts undertaken by France over the past years in support of the preservation of ecosystems, including in aligning its technical requirements for the management of the Kerguelen shelf toothfish stock with the conservation measures stipulated by CCAMLR, and in adapting them to the strict objectives it aims to reach in this fragile region.

Looking back on the past 40 years, the absolute equality between CCAMLR Members allowed for debates to be even more passionate. This institutional aspect is not insignificant when the aim is to unite to protect an entire ocean that represents about 10% of the Earth's surface and that contributes crucially to the functioning of ecosystems as they have existed for about 25 million years. Decisions made by consensus are thus endowed with an incomparable and irreplaceable power.

The principle of consensus that has governed decision-making to this day, based on the good faith of all Members, is therefore valuable and has allowed CCAMLR to become a powerful tool for the protection of the environment and the conservation of Antarctic marine species, and therefore its exemplary power of action needs to be protected.

More than ever, CCAMLR, within its mandate, holds an essential role in the Antarctic system. Its responsibility to respond to the challenges presented by the climate emergency and the necessary protection of biodiversity requires an increased cooperation between States.

In that respect, the erosion of consensus between Members in the last few years is regrettable, especially regarding the establishment of marine protected areas (MPAs), including the East Antarctic MPA (EAMPA), for which France, Australia and the European Union have been working together for close to a decade. Furthermore, the lack of consensus on research matters regarding toothfish stocks in some areas, including Divisions 58.4.1 and 58.4.2, is to be deplored.

In this context, the powerful conservation tool that MPAs are, and more specifically the crucial representative system they ultimately will constitute, have not been implemented yet, despite the threats of global change and the challenges of protecting the ocean becoming more and more pressing.

At this time of review, it is necessary to measure the results of the efforts made by all Members. The plethora of results obtained these last 40 years should one day be documented. For now, let's remember a few important milestones, such as the implementation of a strict framework for the protection of the Southern Ocean marine ecosystems. This exemplary framework is above all based on science, and the uninterrupted dialogue between the scientists working on polar environments and the policymakers is what made the toothfish fishery one of the best-managed fisheries in the world, and certainly one of the most respectful of the life cycle of the target species. This framework requires all components of the ecosystem to be considered, a requirement that has led, among other things, to a massive decrease in the impacts from fishing on seabirds and the implementation of two MPAs.

Finally, at a time when we can't ignore climate change and its impacts on these fragile ice-dependent ecosystems, CCAMLR does fulfil its responsibility. As an example, krill harvesting is today the focus of what will be described in the near future as a major step towards the acknowledgement of global change and the development of fishing practices that are mindful of the needs of animals.

Since its inception, CCAMLR has undertaken work that has been nothing but meaningful and valuable. France, as well as all the Members and the Secretariat, will continue to support it and work towards the success of its actions, more necessary than ever.

VERSION FRANÇAISE

La CCAMLR fête ses 40 ans ! Quarante années de discussions animées, parfois âpres, au cours desquelles chacun de ses Membres a pu peser pour contribuer à atteindre le grand objectif énoncé a l'article II de la Convention: la conservation des ressources marines vivantes de l'Antarctique.

La France est l'un des signataires originels de la Convention et, à ce titre, contribue activement depuis l'origine aux travaux tant au niveau du Comité Scientifique que de la Commission. La France est un acteur majeur dans l'océan Austral, notamment grâce à sa présence permanente depuis les années 1950 à Kerguelen puis à Crozet, et est particulièrement concernée par la préservation de la zone CCAMLR. Le plateau de Kerguelen, sous administration française au nord et sous administration australienne au sud, est depuis longtemps source de collaborations et d'échanges intenses entre la France et l'Australie, notamment autour des questions d'exploitation durable d'un stock commun de légine, et autour de la protection des écosystèmes. La France a d'ailleurs mis en place une Réserve Naturelle sur la partie nord du plateau de Kerguelen ainsi qu'à Crozet, réserve récemment inscrite au patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO; ceci témoigne des efforts considérables que la France a consentis au cours des années précédentes en faveur de la conservation des écosystèmes, notamment en conformant ses prescriptions techniques pour la gestion du stock de légine du plateau de Kerguelen aux Mesures de conservation édictées par la CCAMLR et en les adaptant aux objectifs exigeants qu'elle se donne dans cette région fragile.

Au cours des 40 années écoulées, à l'heure des bilans, la stricte égalité entre les Membres de la CCAMLR a permis de rendre plus vivants encore les débats. Cet aspect institutionnel n'est pas négligeable lorsqu'il s'agit d'entrainer l'adhésion de tous afin de protéger un océan entier qui représente environ 10% de la surface de notre Terre et qui contribue de façon cruciale au fonctionnement des écosystèmes tels qu'ils existent depuis environ 25 millions d'années. Les décisions prises au consensus sont ainsi dotées d'une puissance incomparable, irremplaçable, et le principe du consensus qui a régi jusqu'alors la prise de décision, sur la base de la bonne foi de tous les membres, est précieux et a permis à la CCAMLR de devenir un formidable instrument de protection de l'environnement et de conservation des espèces marines de l'Antarctique, dont la force d'action exemplaire doit être préservée.

Plus que jamais, la CCAMLR, avec son mandat, joue un rôle indispensable dans le cadre du système antarctique ; sa responsabilité pour faire face aux défis constitués par l'urgence climatique et la nécessaire protection de la biodiversité nécessite une coopération accrue entre Etats.

A cet égard, on ne pourra que regretter une érosion de ce consensus entre Membres ces dernières années, en particulier autour de la mise en place des Aires marines protégées, et notamment l'AMP de l'Antarctique oriental (EAMPA) pour laquelle la France et l'Australie, avec l'Union européenne, ont œuvré de concert pendant près d'une décennie. De même, nous pouvons regretter l'absence de consensus autour des questions de recherche sur les stocks de légine dans certaines zones, dont les divisions statistiques 58.4.1 et 58.4.2.

Ce faisant, les outils importants de conservation que sont les AMP et surtout le système représentatif qu'elles constitueront à terme, indispensable, ne sont pas encore mis en place alors que les menaces liées aux changements globaux et les enjeux de protection de l'Océan se font de plus en plus pressants.

A l'heure des bilans, il convient de mesurer les résultats des efforts consentis par tous les Membres. Ces résultats depuis 40 ans sont pléthoriques et il conviendra un jour d'en faire l'inventaire. Notons simplement aujourd'hui quelques points marquants, au premier rang desquels la mise en place d'un cadre exigeant pour la protection des écosystèmes marins de l'océan Austral. Ce cadre exemplaire est tout d'abord fondé sur la science et c'est le dialogue incessant entre les chercheurs qui travaillent sur les milieux polaires et les décideurs politiques qui a permis de faire de la pêcherie à la légine l'une des mieux gérées au monde, et certainement la plus respectueuse du cycle de vie de l'espèce cible. Ce cadre exige que soit pris en compte l'ensemble des composants de l'écosystème, une exigence qui a permis entre autre la réduction massive des impacts de la pêche sur les oiseaux marins et la mise en place de deux Aires Marines Protégées.

Enfin, au moment où nous devons aussi nous interroger, dans un contexte de changement climatique, sur l'avenir de ces écosystèmes fragiles inféodés à la glace, la CCAMLR prend ses responsabilités. Ainsi, l'exploitation du krill est aujourd'hui au centre de ce que nous décrirons dans un futur proche comme un mouvement majeur pour la prise en compte des changements globaux et dans la prise en compte des besoins des espèces animales dans les pratiques humaines de capture.

L'action de la CCAMLR depuis sa création a été riche et précieuse ; la France, aux côtés de tous les Membres et du Secrétariat, continuera à la soutenir et à œuvrer à la réussite de ses travaux, plus nécessaires que jamais.

Prof. Guy Duhamel at his retirement celebration in Concarneau, France, after 30+ years of involvement with CCAMLR. (Photo courtesy of France).

2019 meeting of WG-SAM held in Concarneau, France. (Photo courtesy of France).

GERMANY

As part of the Antarctic Treaty System, CCAMLR has been a prime example of successful international cooperation. Let me express my thanks to all the people involved over the past 40 years – in the Secretariat and the delegations of Members alike.

German Delegation members Katharina Teschke, Bettina Meyer and Patricia Brtnik attending the Scienti ic Committee meeting in 2019. (Photo: Alfred Wegener Institute).

The list of our joint achievements is long, but so is the list of outstanding issues and challenges. CCAMLR's task is to preserve the unique ecosystem of the Southern Ocean for future generations in times of climate change, of increasing human demands, and despite the current crisis of multilateralism also affecting our work in CCAMLR. We sincerely hope that CCAMLR's story of success will continue for the benefit of the international community and for Antarctica.

Antarctic research has been an exciting issue of great public interest in Germany right from its start in the late 1970s, and it continues to be so. On 5 February 1979, the Federal Republic of Germany acceded to the Antarctic Treaty and became a Consultative Member to the Treaty shortly afterwards in 1981. It was preceded by the German Democratic Republic, which acceded in 1974. In parallel, both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic signed the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources on 11 September 1980.

The Alfred Wegener Institute was founded in 1980, the German Antarctic research station Georg von Neumayer opened in 1981, the research icebreaker Polarstern was commissioned in 1982, being Germany's marine research flagship to date.

Germany wanted to have a voice in the international governance and management of Antarctica and the surrounding waters, with a focus on the protection of the unique Antarctic and Southern Ocean ecosystems and the sustainable use of its resources. Politics were formed to prevent the continuation of the historic pattern of disastrous exploitation of Antarctic marine living resources and the public agreed that this must not continue.

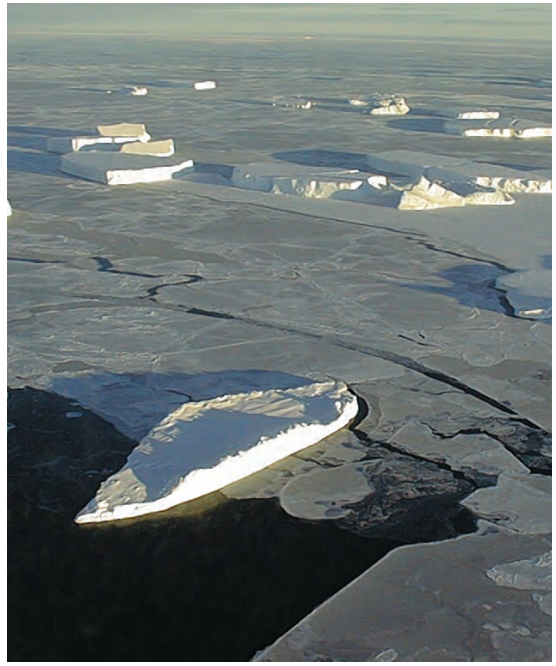
From the beginning, experts of the Federal Research Institute for Fisheries under the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture contributed to the work of CCAMLR to ensure that the objectives of the Convention are met. For more than 30 years, Germany has not fished commercially in the CAMLR Convention Area, but has carried out research to provide scientific data and advice on stock sizes of target species (e.g. krill), sustainable catch limits and harvesting rules. Germany also supported CCAMLR's work on reducing the environmental impact of fishing activities, such as the by-catch of seabirds in the longline fisheries for toothfish.

CCAMLR Heads of Delegation at the CCAMLR meeting in Bremerhaven 2013 (Photo: Alfred Wegener Institute).

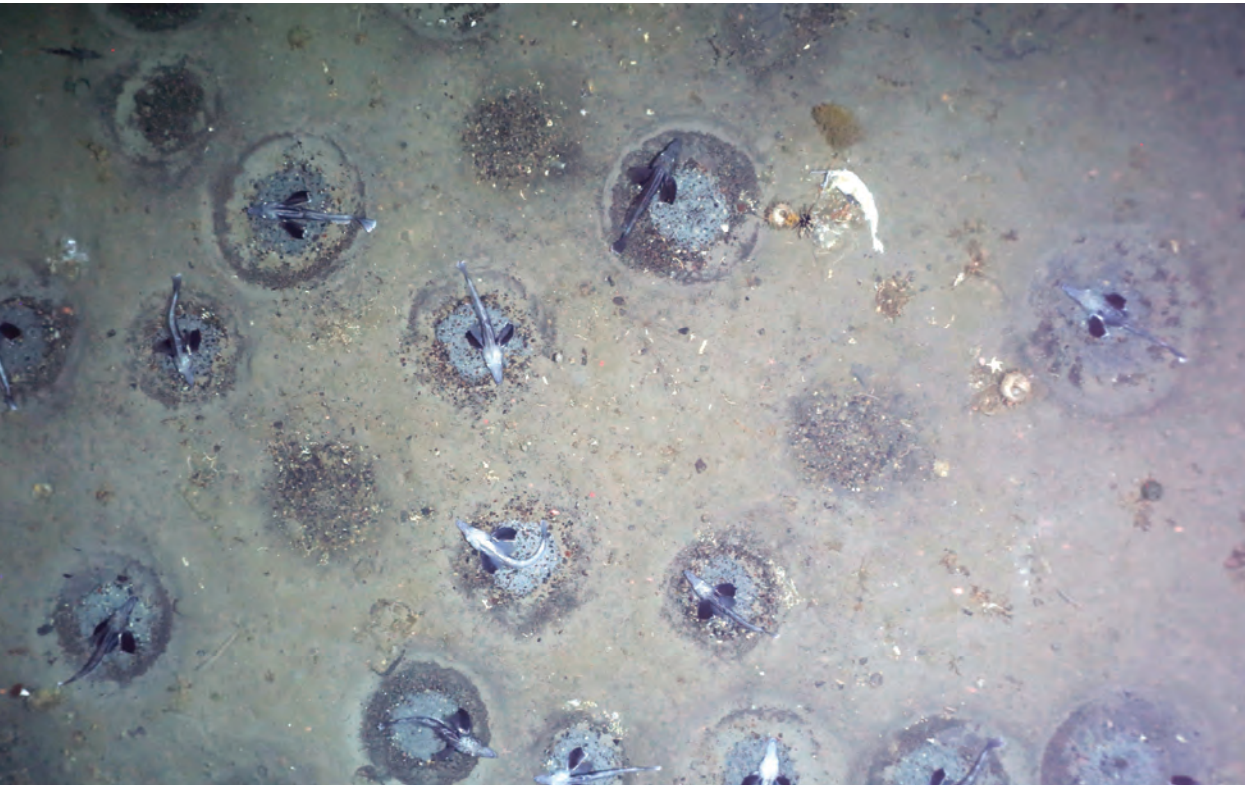
When CCAMLR decided to establish a representative network of marine protected areas (MPAs) in the Southern Ocean, Germany offered in 2012 to take the lead in developing an MPA proposal for the Weddell Sea, where Germany had carried out most of its scientific research in the last decades. This marked a shift and new focus in Germany's engagement in CCAMLR. In addition to fishery specialists, experts of various other German ministries, governmental bodies and institutes became involved and attended CCAMLR meetings, contributing (at least at some meetings) to the overcrowding at the CCAMLR Headquarters in Hobart.

In 2013, Germany hosted the Second Special Meeting of the Commission in Bremerhaven to consider MPA issues. Since then, progress on MPAs under CCAMLR has been difficult, but we have not given up on the idea and vision that some day (hopefully in the near future) conservation and rational use of marine living resources, as set out 40 years ago in the CAMLR Convention, can co-exist harmoniously in Antarctica and its surrounding waters.

Bernd Söntgerath (German Commissioner) and Dr Thomas Brey (German Scientific Committee Representative), on behalf of Germany and the entire German CCAMLR team, want to express their solemn congratulations to the 40th anniversary of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources.



Areal view of the ice-covered Weddell Sea. (Photo: Alfred Wegener Institute).



Breeding colony of the ice fish Neopagetopsis ionah *on the Weddell Sea shelf (Photo: Alfred Wegener Institute).*

RV Polarstern *off the Weddell Sea shelf ice edge (Photo: Alfred Wegener Institute).*

Adélie penguins at Drescher Inlet, Weddell Sea (Photo: Alfred Wegener Institute).

INDIA

India is a Member of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, which not only implemented a multilateral framework for decision-making on the conservation of one of the largest ecosystems in the areas beyond national jurisdiction, but also holds an impeccable track record for effective science-based management of marine living resources while still allowing harvesting of fishery resources for humankind.

Having formed alongside several other global frameworks concerned with environmental conservation and management, CCAMLR managed to remain active from the day of inception while refusing to succumb to other global geopolitical developments and pressure.

India acceded to the Convention way back in 1985 and has remained active since then. India conducted its first expedition, the First Indian Antarctic Krill Expedition (FIKEX) during December 1995 and recorded krill distribution in Area 58 in the Indian Ocean sector of the Southern Ocean which remained as a data-limited area compared to the Atlantic sector.

Session of the WG-EMM meeting held at Kochi, India in 1998. (Photo courtesy of India).

Scientific team and crew of the FIKEX cruise (Photo courtesy of India).

Launching event of the First Indian Antarctic Krill Expedition (FIKEX) during December 1995. (Photo courtesy of India).

The total catch (12 070 kg) constituted 47.1% of krill and 52.5% of salps. The expedition was lauded as an important milestone in the country's scientific endeavour, although commercial interest in the krill fishery in the Southern Ocean remained low. The expedition was primarily aimed at demonstrating the capabilities and technical knowhow available at the time.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of CCAMLR and looking back, the Commission has grown larger and stronger with its conservation measures. We wish to place on the record our sincere gratitude to all those esteemed Chairs, Co-Chairs, Secretariat teams, Heads of Delegations, Scientific Committee Representatives, Members and others who remained as the backbone for the achievements of CCAMLR during this glorious journey. While congratulating everyone for this success, we also wish CCAMLR to excel to much further heights in the coming years.

ITALY

CCAMLR is celebrating its 40th anniversary in an unprecedentedly critical time. The fast global temperature rise, due to the continuous release of CO2 and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere is causing remarkable disruption to the life of our planet. The effects of ocean warming, acidification, ice melting and declining of sea ice are amplified in Antarctica. The habitat of many species is already severely compromised or lost. In this context, the responsibility of CCAMLR and all its Members and Acceding States in preserving this endangered and vast marine ecosystem is paramount.

Since the beginning, the Commission has been working tirelessly and in good faith to meet its mandate. It has reached undeniable, substantial and valuable results. Nowadays, the fast worsening of the impact of global changes in Antarctica requests an even greater commitment to conservation. The development of a representative system of marine protected areas in the Southern Ocean would fit this purpose and would help guarantying a sustainable use for future generations.

The first Italian scientific expedition to Antarctica dates back to 1968. In 1981, Italy acceded to the Antarctic Treaty and since 1985, following the institution of the National Research Program in Antarctica (PNRA), Italy has been continuously carrying out scientific research, mainly in the northern Victoria Land area. In 1989, Italy attended its first annual meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources as an Observer and became a Member in the following year.

The Undersecretary of State Hon. Benedetto della Vedova (centre) and the President of the Italian National Scientific Commission for Antarctica Dr. Antonio Meloni (on his right-hand side) open the Ross Sea Region Marine Protected Area Research and Monitoring Plan workshop. April 2017, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Rome (Photo: General Direction for public diplomacy).

WG-SAM meeting participants, Genoa, 2016 (Photo: PNRA).

Thenceforth Italy has been contributing to compile the best available science of the western Ross Sea region, where the Italian research station 'Mario Zucchelli' is located. Investigations addressed a wide range of topics, including the physical, biological and ecological changes in habitats and communities (both planktonic and benthic) related to climate change, sea-ice variations, changes of the ocean circulation and dynamics of the Terra Nova Bay polynya; biodiversity mapping; description of biological and ecological traits of the key fish species Antarctic silverfish (*Pleuragramma antarctica*) and Antarctic toothfish (*Dissostichus mawsoni*); and monitoring of Adélie penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) and south polar skua (*Catharacta maccormicki*). Scientific data collected on the Adélie penguin colony at Edmonson Point since 1994/95 contributed to the CCAMLR Ecosystem and Monitoring Program. Since 1989/90, acoustic surveys carried out in the Ross Sea during scientific voyages of the RV *Italica* and, more recently, of the RV *Laura Bassi*, allowed the collection of essential data on two local krill species, the main components of the middle trophic level in this region.

Research activities performed at Terra Nova Bay and its vicinity lead to the identification of coastal areas of particular biological and naturalistic value that, following the joint proposals of Italy and other countries and the support of CCAMLR, obtained the status of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPAs Nos 161, 165, 173 and 178). Furthermore, the finding of large genetically structured populations of Antarctic scallop (*Adamussium colbecki*), not continuously distributed outside the boundaries of the Terra Nova Bay ASPA No. 161, supported the inclusion of this species in the CCAMLR vulnerable marine ecosystem (VME) taxa list and the identification of novel VMEs.

In this context, in 2016 Italy warmly welcomed the designation of the Ross Sea region marine protected area (RSRMPA) and in 2017 the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation hosted a special workshop in Rome aimed at drafting the 'RSRMPA Research and Monitoring Plan'.

Italy's commitment to the objectives of CCAMLR is further shown by the organisation of meetings of the working groups of WG-EMM (Siena, 1995; 2004; Messina, 2000; Bologna, 2016) and WG-SAM (Genoa, 2016) and Subgroups on Assessment Methods (Siena, 2004) and on Acoustic Survey and Analysis Methods (Ancona, 2009). Further workshops addressed 'The Plausible Ecosystem Models for Testing Approaches to Krill Management' (Siena, 2004) and 'The Ross Sea ecosystem' (Bologna, 2016).

In a rapidly changing world, the conservation of Antarctic marine life and associated ecosystem services is becoming increasingly urgent. Italy reaffirms its commitment in contributing to support CCAMLR's endeavours to achieve a sustained conservation of Antarctic marine living resources and the development of a representative system of MPAs in the Southern Ocean.

Since the 1990/91 season, the Italica served as the main research and supply Expedition vessel for 25 years. The Laura Bassi icebreaker replaced it in the 2019/21 season. (Photo courtesy of Italy).

Giant individuals of the sponge Mycale acerata. (Photo: R. Palozzi, PNRA).

Mario Zucchelli Station (MZS) at Terra Nova Bay, facing the Ross Sea and with Mt Melbourne volcano on the background. (Photo: Paul Nicklen, National Geographic Magazine/PNRA).

Starfishes (Odontaster validus) and sea urchins (Sterechinus neumayeri). Submerged rocks are so cold that water in direct contact with them freezes forming extraordinary and delicate ice structures called "Anchor Ice". (Photo: R. Palozzi, PNRA).

JAPAN

It is the greatest honour for Japan to join the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. Japan congratulates all CCAMLR Members, past and present Chairs, Executive Secretaries and Secretariat staff, as well as all other stakeholders for their active engagement in, and contributions to, various activities in achieving the objective of the Convention, i.e. conservation of Antarctic marine living resources.

Japan has witnessed progresses in conserving marine living resources thus realising their rational and sustainable use. Japan wishes to further strengthen such cooperation among us in implementing effective conservation and management measures in an efficient and pragmatic manner based on the best scientific information available so that we can hand over those precious treasures in the Antarctic Ocean to our future generation, thus they can easily succeed our important mission articulated in the Convention.

Japan has been an active and committed Member of CCAMLR for the last 40 years and contributed to the development of the fishery conservation and management system as well as to the accumulation of scientific information and knowledge on the marine living resources in the Antarctic Ocean.

CCAMLR annual meeting 1984 (Photo courtesy of Japan).

Japan, as one of the pioneers of development of krill fisheries in the Antarctic Ocean, initiated its experimental krill fisheries as well as research activities in the 1972/73 season and continued to be engaged in krill fisheries until the 2011/12 season. At the peak in the 1978/79 season, Japan fished for krill with a total of 20 vessels (nine large factory trawl vessels and one factory mother ship with 10 associated trawl vessels).

Japan provided to CCAMLR a huge amount of scientific data on krill obtained through fishing as well as from dedicated research vessels. Japan initially started its krill fisheries in Statistical Areas 58 and 88, and moved to Area 48, following the transition of the krill fishery in the Antarctic Ocean.

In the 2000/01 season, Japan dispatched its research vessel, the *Kaiyo Maru* which participated in the multinational large-scale krill synoptic survey to estimate Antarctic krill (*Euphausia superba*) biomass for Area 48. In the 2018/19 season, the vessel again conducted a survey to update biomass estimation of Antarctic krill in Division 58.4.1.

Japan also undertook a variety of studies to develop krill products for human consumption and other usage in a variety of forms, including frozen, shelled, boiled and canned products, fish sauce and krill oil as well as fishmeal and feed for aquaculture.

Japan is also one of the pioneers of exploratory fisheries for Patagonian (*Dissostichus eleginoides*) and Antarctic (*D. mawsoni*) toothfish in Subarea 48.6. It started its exploratory fisheries with one bottom longline fishing vessel in the 2002/03 season in Area 48 and thereafter has operated its research and exploratory fisheries in Area 58 as well.

The RV Kaiyo Maru *(Photo courtesy of Japan).*

Ms Chiaki Yamada with Prof. Joji Morishita, Head of Delegation, at the CCAMLR annual meeting in 2019 (Photo courtesy of Japan).

Japan has been contributing to the accumulation of scientific data and useful knowledge on Patagonian and Antarctic toothfish for more than 15 years, through tagging and collection of biological data obtained on board the participating vessels. The significant amount of information obtained through the exploratory fisheries has contributed to stock assessments and elucidation of stock structure of toothfish in the areas.

While the COVID-19 pandemic has been seriously affecting the operation of Japan's bottom longline fishing from the 2019/20 season, a new bottom longline fishing vessel was launched in 2020, replacing the previous vessel and has expanded its operation into Area 88. Although we might face such difficult situations again in the future, Japan will definitely continue to contribute to the collection of scientific information and data which are indispensable for the proper conservation and rational use of the resources through its fishing operations and research activities in the Antarctic Ocean.

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

The Republic of Korea (Korea) would like to join other Members in celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources.

CCAMLR, as an arm of the Antarctic Treaty System, has been playing a significant role in with conserving and protecting marine living resources and related ecosystems in the Antarctic Ocean based on strong science, and has stood the test of time with solidarity and shared commitment of Members.

Korea is immensely proud to be a part of this prestigious international organisation, and is committed to continuing its contribution for many, many decades to come.

Congratulations and happy anniversary, CCAMLR!

CCAMLR has strived to fulfill its mandate of protecting and managing marine living resources and related ecosystems in the Southern Ocean over the last 40 years and has earned the reputation of the good custodian of the world's most pristine area.

Korea has walked with CCAMLR for nearly four decades, witnessing its progress and achievements as an organisation. Korea's involvement in CCAMLR has also evolved over the years, and we will spare no effort to continue contributing to the work of CCAMLR.

Korea's interest in the Antarctic research and relevant international cooperation date back many decades – Korea launched its first krill survey in 1978, a few years before CCAMLR was established. Korea became a Member of CCAMLR in 1985, and then joined the Antarctic Treaty a year later in 1986.

Jung-re Riley Kim, Chair of SCIC in 2017. (Photo: CCAMLR Secretariat).

Korea has two research Stations in Antarctica, the King Sejong Station on King George Island and the Jangbogo Station at Tera Nova Bay, which were built in 1988 and 2014 respectively. Korea's Antarctic research is mostly carried out based on these stations.

Here are some examples of how Korea is engaging with CCAMLR:

Ecosystem research: Korea has two CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Program (CEMP) sites, Narebski Point (Subarea 48.1) and Cape Hallet (Subarea 88.1). At Narebski Point, research and monitoring is conducted out of the King Sejong Station. Breeding population size is monitored for gentoo (*Pygoscelis papua*) and chinstrap (*P. antarcticus*) penguins. Korea submits the results of these research activities to CCAMLR to contribute to ecosystem monitoring.

Fisheries data: Korea is one of the most active Members conducting exploratory, established and research fishing in CCAMLR, through which important data are collected for scientific purposes. Korea's scientists work closely with Member scientists through joint research and other types of cooperation, and those who participate in CCAMLR fisheries are regularly trained for data collection and other science-related activities required on board vessels so they can contribute to providing quality information and data.

Compliance and implementation: Compliance with, and implementation of, CCAMLR's conservation measures is very important. CCAMLR is well-known for its robust compliance review mechanism, which is undertaken by the Standing Committee for Implementation and Compliance (SCIC). Korea's level of compliance has been continuously improving, and the Korean government is committed to ensuring full compliance, which is supported by strong national legislations and regulations. Korea also offered a Chair for SCIC who served for four years from 2017 to 2020, and is currently working with Members to improve CCAMLR's Compliance Evaluation Procedure.

Celebrating the 40th anniversary of CCAMLR, Korea renews its commitment to our continued contribution to CCAMLR so that the Commission can meet its objectives throughout many more decades to come.

Korea CEMP Site at Cape Hallett (Photo courtesy of Korea).

Weddell Seal survey at Edmonson Point (Photo courtesy of Korea).

Researchers conducting Weddell Seal survey at Cape Washington (Photo courtesy of Korea).

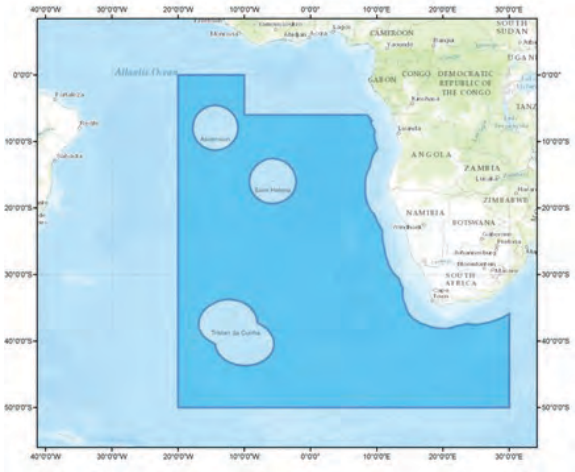
Researchers surveying Adélie penguin's fecal samples at Edmonson point (Photo courtesy of Korea).

NAMIBIA

Namibia is fully committed to the principle of sustainable exploitation of all living marine resources, both in her exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of Namibia and in the high seas. In order to achieve this noble goal of sustainable exploitation, it is imperative for all CCAMLR Contracting Parties to focus on combatting illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and also to conduct scientific research that is needed to provide scientific advice for sustainable exploitation.

The mid-1990s saw the development of IUU fishing in the Indian Ocean sector of the CAMLR Convention Area, as well as in the Namibian EEZ. When it became obvious that Namibia's ports were being used to land *Dissostichus* spp. caught in the CAMLR Convention Area, the Government of Namibia implemented regulations to deal with the problem and in 1998 Namibia was invited to attend CCAMLR-XVII as an Observer.

Namibia became a Contracting Party to CCAMLR in July 2000 and a Member of the Commission in February 2001 and has continued to contribute to CCAMLR's work, especially in combatting IUU fishing. In 2006, we hosted a very successful meeting of WG-EMM in the Pelican Bay hotel (now the Protea Hotel Pelican Bay). Namibia also chaired the CCAMLR Commission during the period 2007 to 2008. It is also important to note that Namibia is also a host to the South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (SEAFO), which has a cooperation arrangement with CCAMLR, as both organisations have *Dissostichus* spp. in their Convention Areas.



Convention Area of SEAFO, which has a cooperation arrangement with CCAMLR (Image courtesy of Namibia).

Namibia's former Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Dr Abraham Iyambo, who spearheaded the country's accession to CCAMLR in order to combat IUU fishing (Image courtesy of Namibia).

THE NETHERLANDS

Isaac Forster and Eldene O'Shea (CCAMLR Secretariat) dressed in style for the Scientific Committee and Commission meetings of 2019, with Fokje Schaafsma, the year Netherlands became a Member. (Photo: Anton Van de Putte).

Congratulations to CCAMLR, celebrating its 40-year anniversary! The Netherlands proudly became CCAMLR's newest Member in 2019. However, Dutch scientists have been involved in in the work of CCAMLR by contributing with their work for a much longer time.

Researcher Jan Andries van Franeker participated for many years in the WG-EMM and Scientific Committee meetings as part of the delegation of the European Union (EU). CCAMLR-related Dutch research projects have been conducted since the mid-1980s. In the early years, the main focus was on the ecology of fulmarine petrels in relation to the CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Program (CEMP) which uses Antarctic petrel (*Thalassoica antarctica*) and Cape petrel (*Daption capense*) as monitor species.

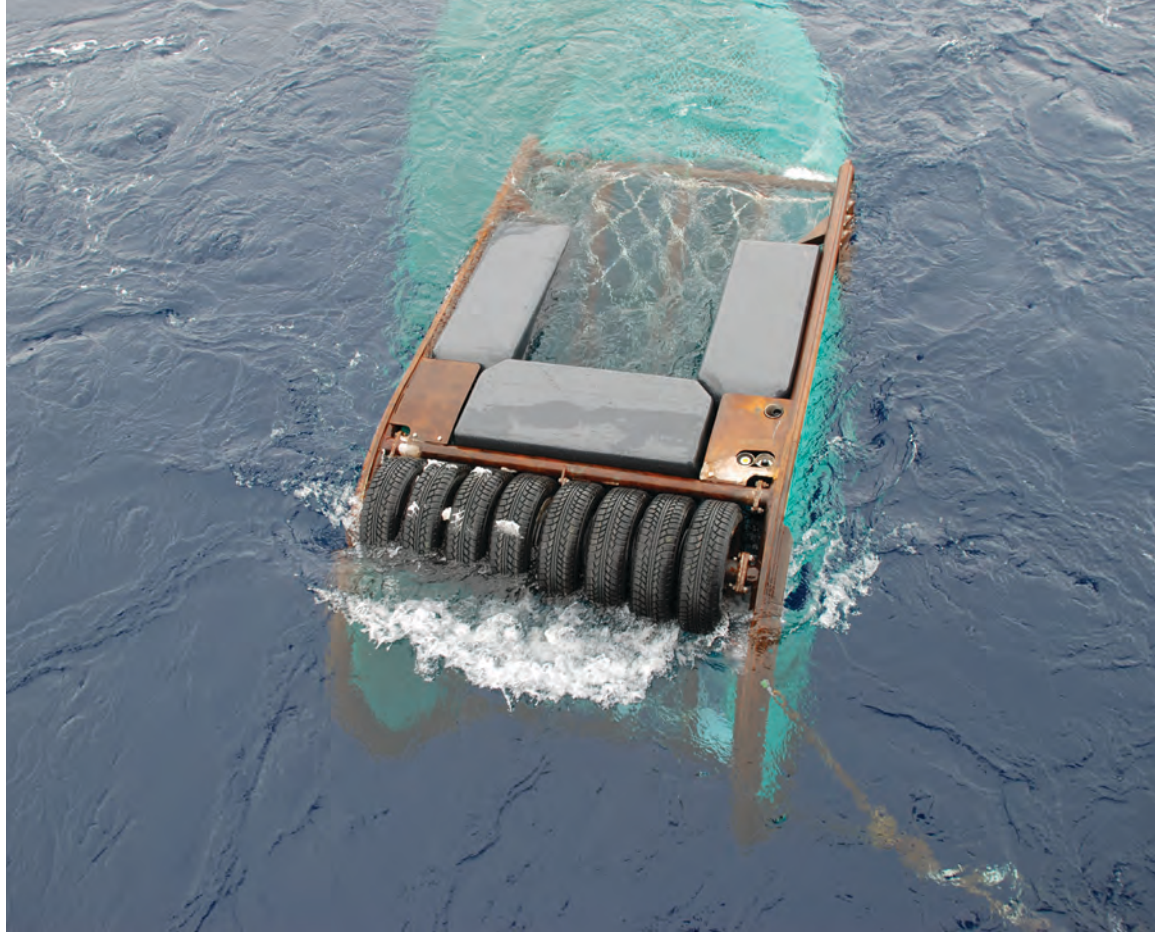
This work was mainly conducted in close cooperation with the Australian Antarctic Division on field locations near Casey Station and Davis Station. Gradually the work has shifted to more sea-going research, with a specific focus on the importance of sea ice and the seasonal sea-ice zone for Antarctic marine food webs, and Antarctic krill (*Euphausia superba*) in particular as a key species managed under CCAMLR.

First year that the Dutch flag could be seen in front of the headquarters in Hobart (Photo: Fokje Schaafsma).

The SUIT going into the water on board RV Polarstern in 2013. (Photo: Jan Andries van Franeker).

For conducting such studies, the surface and under ice trawl (SUIT) was developed, enabling the investigation of the sea-ice under-surface. These marine science projects are conducted in close cooperation with the German Alfred Wegener Institute with its main focus on the Weddell Sea and Lazarev Sea.

Further long-standing collaboration exists with Belgian Institutes, such as the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences and the KU Leuven, and more recently with several Japanese, Chinese and US institutes with whom Dutch scientists participated in an ecosystem survey in East Antarctica, with a focus on krill, on board the Japanese research vessel *Kaiyo-maru*. The Netherlands has, furthermore, been involved in small studies on seals and marine debris.



SUIT net in the water (Photo: Carmen David).

Fokje Schaafsma, the Scientific Committee Representative for the Netherlands, said "Personally, I was given the opportunity to join the CCAMLR meetings as a recipient of the CCAMLR Scientific Scholarship Scheme, mentored and supported by Jan Andries and the EU Delegation. I was grateful to be given this opportunity, to be able to become familiar with the CCAMLR meetings and contribute to conservation of Antarctic living resources. I am very proud to be able to continue this work in the working group and Scientific Committee meetings as part of the Delegation of the Netherlands".

NEW ZEALAND

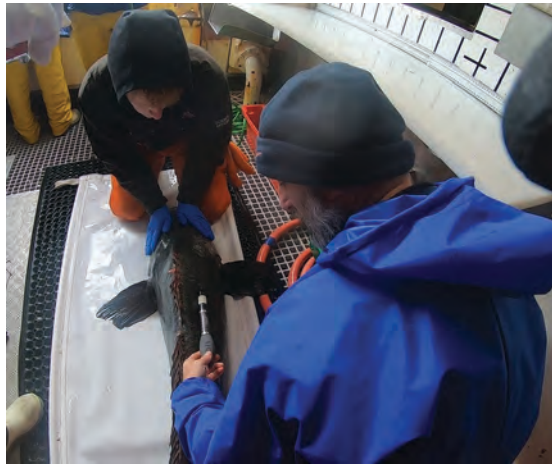
40 years ago the Antarctic Treaty Parties established the CAMLR Convention, recognising the importance of protecting the seas around Antarctica and conscious of the urgency of ensuring the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources. The importance and urgency of this work has only increased over those 40 years as the world faces the crises of climate change and biodiversity loss.

An Antarctic toothfish egg, captured in the plankton during a winter survey in the Ross Sea, September 2019 (Photo: Steve Parker).

CCAMLR's conservation objective, precautionary management and marine protection work are unique and world-leading. We have much to celebrate, and to look forward to, as we tackle the challenges of the day and look ahead to the next 40 years and beyond of Antarctic conservation.

CCAMLR is a unique Convention. It is firmly embedded as an integral part of the Antarctic Treaty System with one objective: conservation of Antarctic marine living resources. This setting provides for precautionary, science and ecosystem-based approaches to conservation and management.

CCAMLR continues to lead with its evidence-based, precautionary settings for fisheries management. From addressing concerns about the growth of the krill fishery by setting precautionary and ecosystem-based decision rules, to managing the toothfish fishery with a strong focus on research, CCAMLR continues to deliver on its objective.



Outfitting an Antarctic toothfish with a pop-off satellite transmitter (PSAT) prior to release in the Ross Sea to study migration patterns (Photo: Steve Parker).

CCAMLR is also effective in preventing illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and supporting compliance of licenced vessels using a range of tools, including establishing a system of observation and inspection, and the world's first catch documentation scheme.

CCAMLR has led the world in reducing by-catch and associated incidental mortality of birds and seals, and continues to address environmental protection across its agenda.

Science and cooperation underpin the Antarctic Treaty System, and the work of the Scientific Committee of CCAMLR is of fundamental importance to CCAMLR delivering the objective of the Convention on the basis of the best available scientific evidence.

Traversing McMurdo Sound from Scott Base with a science hut to survey toothfish living in deep water under the sea ice (Photo: Steve Parker).

CCAMLR has committed to developing a representative system of Antarctic marine protected areas (MPAs) with the aim of conserving marine biodiversity in the Convention Area. Two CCAMLR MPAs are in place: the South Orkney Islands southern shelf, and the world's largest MPA in the Ross Sea region. CCAMLR MPAs are critical to supporting ecosystem structure and function, including in areas outside MPAs, to adapt in the face of climate change.

The global science community, Antarctic fishing industry, environmental non-governmental organisations and civil society have all played, and continue to play, critical roles in CCAMLR's science and conservation work.

New Zealand is pleased to have been actively involved in CCAMLR throughout its 40-year history. We look forward to continuing to work as part of CCAMLR over the next 40 years and beyond to support Antarctica's unique status as a natural reserve devoted to peace and science.

Photo: Steve Parker

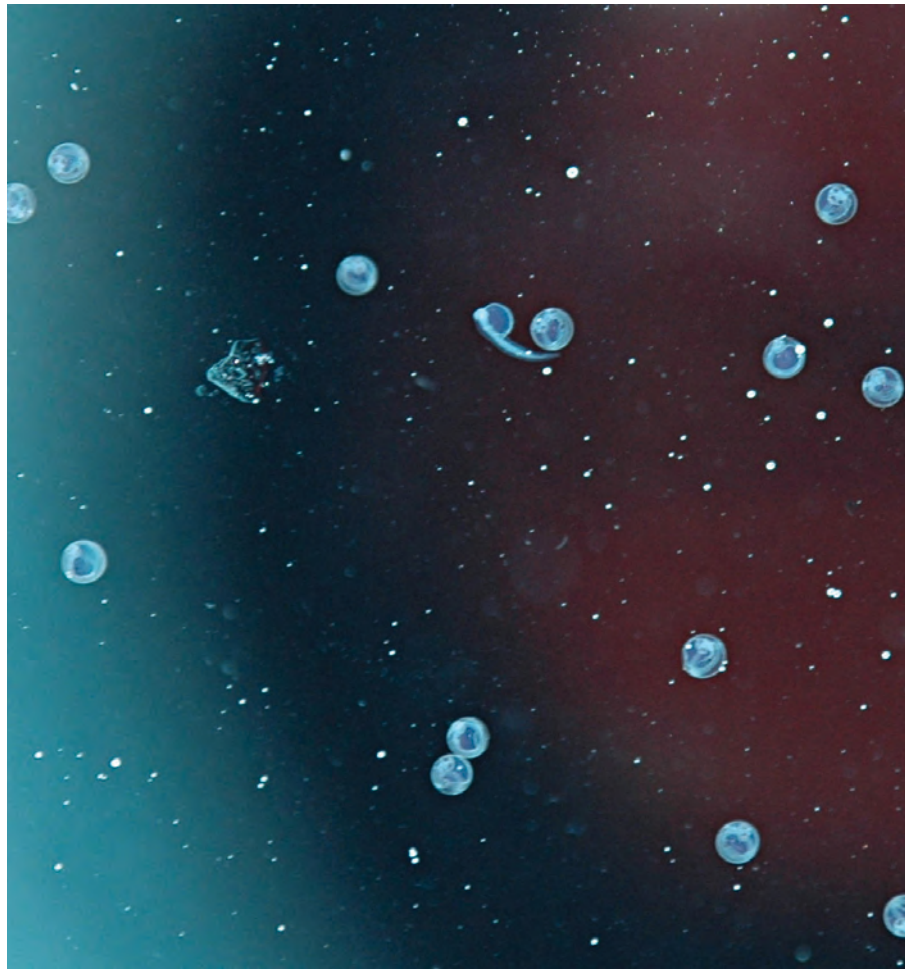


Photo: Steve Parker

Photo: Steve Parker

NORWAY

Taxonomic sorting of trawl catch (Photo courtesy of IMR).

As an Antarctic nation, original signatory to the Antarctic Treaty and the CAMLR Convention, and as a fishing nation, Norway attaches great importance to the international collaboration in the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. For more than 40 years we have been a proud and active contributor to the work of the organisation.

Knowledge building through scientific expeditions and research is at the heart of Norway's political priorities in CCAMLR. Norway draws on comprehensive resource-management experience, including the expertise of two of our major national research institutions: the Norwegian Polar Institute (NPI) and the Institute of Marine Research (IMR). In addition, collaboration with the Norwegian fishing industry ensures that valuable information through the extensive reporting on catches and data gathered by the fishing fleet is made available to CCAMLR's knowledge base.

IMR has participated in CCAMLR for more than 30 years, in line with its national mandate to promote sustainable management of resources in the marine ecosystems where the Norwegian fishing industry operates. Since 2008, IMR has carried out scientific surveys and expeditions to assess ecosystems in the Atlantic sector of the Southern Ocean, including annual surveys around the South Orkney Islands. IMR coordinated the successful multinational '2018/19 Area 48 Survey'. The design and implementation of analytical methods for krill density estimates, accomplished through participating Members via CCAMLR and its working groups, is a prime example of CCAMLR's achievements.

Norwegian research vessel, the icebreaker Kronprins Haakon *(Photo courtesy of Bjørn Krafft).*

CCAMLR's achievements in fisheries monitoring and compliance are significant. Through, inter alia, monitoring of fisheries, CCAMLR's lists of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) vessels, coordinating IUU reporting and the efficient operation of the vessel monitoring system and the Catch Documentation Scheme, CCAMLR has greatly enhanced its ability to manage the fisheries around Antarctica.

Based on scientific advice, CCAMLR has adopted successful measures that restrict bottom fisheries by closing areas to fishing, as well as measures specifically tailored to protect benthic communities. Bottom trawling in the Convention Area is prohibited along with a complete prohibition on the use of gillnets. Norway continues to support efforts to make targeted decisions that will succeed operationally.

Furthering CCAMLR's work on protecting vulnerable ecosystems and sustainable resource management, Norway is dedicated to establishing a representative system of marine protected areas in the Convention Area. Protective measures can and should be developed complementary to fisheries regulation measures. To this end, Norway supports efforts within CCAMLR to implement new tools, such as the feedback management system in the krill fisheries.

CCAMLR is a vital component of the Antarctic Treaty System. It is important for Norway that CCAMLR remains at the forefront of developing a holistic conservation regime of marine living resources, including sustainable fisheries, in line with the objectives of the Convention. Consensus-based work takes time, but pays off. The organisation effectively contributes to the conservation of Antarctic marine ecosystems and, more broadly, to the development of international policy for the environmental protection of oceans. With the Antarctic spirit of cooperation in mind, we look forward to the next 40 years and onwards of collaboration under CCAMLR.

POLAND

Poland has been a Member of CCAMLR since the organisation was established in 1982. Research and fishing vessels under the Polish Flag began exploring the waters of the South Atlantic, both under the current CCAMLR jurisdiction and adjacent waters, at the turn of 1978 and 1979. The research concerned the fishing aspects and vessel operations in this region, as well as oceanography.

In total, over the last 10 years, Poland carried out eight research and reconnaissance voyages (exploratory fishing) on scientific and commercial vessels. The acquired data were submitted to the CCAMLR Scientific Committee. The Polish research of marine living resources focused mainly on krill fishing, for which Poland was one of the precursors, and initially also other species of marine organisms that could be of commercial importance. With regard to the state of the krill resources, the academic achievements of Dr Wiesław Slusarczyk are of great importance.

Ed and Halina Kremzer at the Chair's Function (Photo courtesy of Poland).

Leszek Dybiec, Chair of the Commission 2013–2014, speaking at the Chair's function in 2013, with Executive Secretary Andrew Wright behind (Photo courtesy of Poland).

In 2013 and 2014, Poland, represented by Mr Leszek Dybiec, chaired the work of this organisation. In 2015, thanks to the effort of Mr Dybiec, who was also at that time a representative for the European Union at the COFI FAO UN Office, with the support of his colleagues from other CCAMLR Member States, CCAMLR received a prestigious award for merits in leading and promoting responsible, sustainable and environmentally friendly fisheries. In May 2014, Poland provided data on the so-called 'krill-dependent predators' in Subarea 48.1. A national program of indicator species monitoring was coordinated by Dr Ing. M. Korczak-Abshire (Polish Academy of Sciences), Representative of the Scientific Committee of CCAMLR.

Nowadays, Poland continues to actively participate in the work of CCAMLR, supporting the creation of marine protected areas with the aim of preserving the unique ecosystem of the Antarctic continent.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Comprehensive scientific research on Antarctic bioresources was initiated by the USSR in the early 1960s, long before the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources was signed (1980). The research was carried out by research and fishing vessels. The first Soviet research cruise on krill resources was conducted by the fishing vessel *Muksun* in the Atlantic sector of the Antarctic in 1961.

Based on the results of 138 Soviet/Russian surveys conducted until 2002 (38 surveys in Areas 58 and 88 and 100 surveys in Area 48), the diversity of bioresources was investigated in the shelf waters of South Georgia, the Kerguelen Islands, the South Orkney Islands and the South Shetland Islands, Bouvet Island, Maud Rise and in the coastal shelf waters, including the Scotia Sea, Lazarev Sea, Weddell Sea, Riiser–Larsen Sea, Commonwealth Sea, Davis and Mawson Seas, Bellingshausen and Amundsen Seas, Ross Sea and Dumont d'Urville Sea. These surveys discovered and investigated commercial aggregations of krill, benthic notothenic fish, mesopelagic lanternfish, squid and crab.

Acoustic observations and surveys have supplemented the collection of biological, hydrological and fishery data from krill fishing vessels since the early 1980s. The combination of fishing acoustics with trawl catch theory and practice has allowed trawl catchability to be investigated, including the characteristics of krill aggregations, trawl speed and vertical net opening, and to estimate the biomass dynamics of krill fishing grounds.

*The Eureka, 1981. Giant squid (*Mesonychoteuthis hamiltoni*) (Cephalopoda, Cranchiidae) caught by trawl in the Lazarev Sea. Photo by Alexander Remeslo (left).*

Comprehensive studies of krill interaction with the trawl gear using underwater observations from towed submersibles allowed for the study of selective trawl performance depending on mesh size and shape, and escape of krill through the mesh of various trawl designs.

For many years, Russian fisheries and research focused on mackerel icefish (*Champsocephalus gunnari*) in the South Georgia area. Given the benthic–pelagic nature of fish distribution, Russia has developed and implemented a methodology for quantitative assessment of fish by conducting trawl and acoustic surveys to estimate the benthic and pelagic components of fish biomass (2002 Survey). This methodology is still relevant today.

In recent years, scientific programs have been carried out to study the toothfish stocks (*Dissostichus* spp.) in data-limited areas, including the Ross Sea (2010–2012), Bellingshausen Sea (2010–2012) and Weddell Sea (2012–2014). In addition to fisheries biological data, new data were obtained on reproduction and fecundity, growth patterns, nutrition, biology and physiology of toothfish. Russia conducted the first-ever CCAMLR surveys of crab resources (*Anomura* spp., *Decapoda* spp.) in the Amundsen Sea and the Bellingshausen Sea in 2019.

Current Russian krill research focuses on the analysis of trends of spatio–temporal dynamics of krill fishing, assessment criteria for the competitive relationship between fisheries and dependent predators (seabirds, penguins, seals, etc.), and krill geostrophic flux and its effects on the krill biomass and length composition in fishing areas. Targeted Russian krill flux research began in 1991 when such experimental works were carried out in Subarea 48.3 and later in the South Orkney Islands subarea.

In the 2019/20 season, Russia resumed scientific krill resource surveys, having carried out a comprehensive standardised survey of krill resources accompanied by a study of environmental conditions and regular observations of seabirds and marine mammals during the *Atlantida* cruise. The findings were submitted to CCAMLR working groups.

The research vessel Atlantida has been conducting krill and fish resource surveys in the Convention Area since 1990. (Photo courtesy of the Russian Federation).

Russia holds annual workshops to train scientific observers and inspectors to work in the CCAMLR area. Russia is now the sixth CCAMLR Member to have accredited inspectors and to carry out inspections in the Convention Area.

Over the period 1982 to 2021, 597 documents have been prepared and submitted to CCAMLR meetings, of which almost 50% have been presented since 2010.

Further activities of the Russian Federation in Antarctica, as in previous years, will be aimed at research, conservation and management of bioresources and regulation of catches entirely based on science.

Dr Konstantin Viktorovich Shust (4 March 1942 – 26 August 2015), a leading Soviet/Russian biologist, has worked at the Russian State Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO, Moscow) since 1964. Dr Shust has repeatedly participated in expeditions to Antarctica on the RV Academic Knipovich and other vessels. His entire scientific career was dedicated to studying Antarctic marine living resources. He served as the official Russian Representative in the CCAMLR Scientific Committee from 1991 to 2012. (Photo courtesy of the Russian Federation).

РУССКАЯ ВЕРСИЯ

Комплексные экспедиционные работы по изучению биоресурсов Антарктики были начаты СССР в начале 60-х годов, задолго до подписания Конвенции о сохранении морских живых ресурсов Антарктики (1980 г.). Эти работы проводились на научных и научно-промысловых судах. Первые советские экспедиционные исследования ресурсов криля были выполнены на промысловом судне «Муксун» в Атлантическом секторе Антарктики в 1961 г.

По результатам исследований, выполненных в 138 советских/российских рейсах в период по 2002 год (38 рейсов в Районах 58 и 88, и 100 рейсов в Районе 48), было иссле видовое разнообразия биоресурсов шельфовых вод островов Южного Георгия, Кергелен, Южных Оркнейских и Южных Шетландских, о. Буве, возвышенности Мод, а также шельфовых вод приматериковых морей, в том числе, моря Скотия, моря Лазарева, моря Уэдделла, моря Рисер-Ларсена, моря Содружества, морей Дэйвиса и Моусона, морей Беллинсгаузена и Амундсена, морей Росса и Дюмон-Д'Юрвиля. Этими экспедициями были открыты и исследованы промысловые скопления криля, придонных нототениевых рыб, мезопелагических светящихся анчоусов, кальмаров и крабов.

The Tethys submersible used for underwater observations to study trawl–krill interactions. (Photo courtesy of the Russian Federation).

С начала 80-х годов сбор биологической, гидрологической и промысловой информации на судах, ведущих промысел криля, был дополнен акустическими наблюдениями и съемками. Сопряжение методов промысловой акустики с теорией и практикой тралового лова позволило выполнить исследования уловистости тралов в зависимости от характеристик облавливаемых агрегаций криля, скорости траления и вертикального раскрытия устья трала, оценить динамику биомассы криля на участках промысла. Комплексные исследованиями взаимодействия криля с тралом, выполняемые с использованием подводных наблюдений на буксируемых подводных аппаратах позволили изучить селективные свойств трала в зависимости от размера и формы ячеи сетного полотна, характеристики просеивания криля через сетное полотно различных конструкция тралов.

Долгие годы объектом отечественного промысла и исследований была щуковидная белокровка (*C. gunnari*) в подрайоне о. Южная Георгия. Принимая во внимание придонно-пелагический характер распределения рыбы, Россией была разработана и реализована методология количественной оценки рыбы путем проведения траловой и акустической съемок для оценки донной и пелагической составляющих биомассы рыбы (съемка 2002 года). Эта методология не теряет своей актуальности и сейчас.

В последние годы были выполнены научные программы по изучению запасов клыкача видов *Dissostichus* spp. в районах с недостаточным объемом данных, в том числе: в море Росса в 2010–2012 гг, в море Беллинсгаузена в 2010–2012 гг., в море Уэдделла в 2012–2014 гг. Помимо промысловой биостатистики были получены новые данные по размножению и плодовитости, закономерности роста, питанию, биологии и физиологии клыкача. Россия впервые в практике АНТКОМ провела ресурсные исследования крабоидов (*Anomura*, *Decapoda*) в море Амундсена и море Беллинсгаузена в 2019 г.

During the 2019/20 season, Russia resumed scientific krill surveys on the Atlantida *in Subareas 48.1 and 48.2. Welcome of the vessel to the port of Kaliningrad, May 2020 (Photo courtesy of the Russian Federation).*

The research vessel Academic Knipovich. *From 1964 to 1990, the Academic Knipovich conducted more than 20 scientific krill and fish research cruises in different regions of Antarctica. The vessel is pictured in the port of Montevideo (4 to 10 April 1965) (Photo courtesy of Russian Federation).*

В современных российских исследованиях криля особое внимание уделяется анализу тенденций пространственно-временной динамики показателей промысла криля, критериям оценки конкурентных отношений между промыслом и зависимыми хищниками (морские птицы, пингвины, котики и др.) за ресурс криля, изучению характеристик геострофического дрейфа криля и его влияния на биомассу и размерный состав криля в районах промысла. Целенаправленно российские исследования дрейфа криля были начаты в 1991 году, когда были выполнены такие экспериментальные работы в подрайоне 48.3, а затем в подрайоне Южных Оркнейских островов.

В сезон 2019/20 г. Россия возобновила экспедиционные ресурсные исследования криля, выполнив в рейсе НИС «Атлантида», комплексные стандартизированные исследования состояния ресурсов криля, сопровождаемые изучением условий среды и регулярными наблюдениями за морскими птицами и млекопитающими. Полученные данные были представлены на Рабочие группы АНТКОМ.

Россия ежегодно проводит семинары по подготовке научных наблюдателей и инспекторов для работы в зоне АНТКОМ. В настоящее время Российская Федерация является шестым членом АНТКОМ, имеющим аккредитованных инспекторов и выполняющей инспектирование в зоне Конвенции.

Советский Союз/Россия - активные участники мероприятий АНТКОМ. С 1982 по 2021 гг. было подготовлено и представлено на мероприятия АНТКОМ 597 документов, из которых почти 50% документов было представлено с 2010 года.

SOUTH AFRICA

Prof. Monde Mayekiso (left) a long-serving South African Commissioner to CCAMLR, who became Chair of the Commission in 2017 and 2018. Prof. Denzil Miller (right), a South African delegate who subsequently became a CCAMLR Executive Secretary from 2004 to 2010 (Photo: Richard Ball).

As a founding Member of the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 and CCAMLR in 1982, South Africa has been an active contributor and a committed supporter of the objectives of ensuring peaceful, cooperative management and protection of Antarctica, based on the best available science. South Africa is both proud and privileged to participate in celebrating four decades of membership of the CCAMLR community.

Since the founding of CCAMLR in 1982, South Africa has participated actively in the work of the Commission covered in the activities of the working groups, the work of the Scientific Committee and generally in Antarctic science aimed at meeting the objectives of the Antarctic Treaty. In accordance with Article XXIV of the Convention, the Scheme of International Scientific Observation (SISO), South Africa has been among Members who strive to develop observer programs that provide scientific data pertinent in meeting the objective of the Convention. Looking ahead, South Africa, while working within a family of nations, will be guided by science in tackling threats posed by climate change and other major threats to Antarctic ecosystems.

Patagonian toothfish is measured and tagged before being released to the ocean (Photo: CapFish)

Members of the South African Delegation in 2018 celebrating the success of their Chairmanship period. Front row: Mr Sobahle Somhlaba. Back row from left to right: Dr Azwianewi Makhado, Dr Lisolomzi Fikizolo, Prof. Monde Mayekiso, Ms Zimbini Nkwintya and Mr Yamkela Mngxe (Photo: Lisolomzi Fikizolo).

SOUTH AFRICA

In 1959, the first South African National Antarctic Expedition (SANAE) was undertaken, establishing a permanent presence on Antarctica that endures to this day. The large volume of the scientific output emanates from the work conducted in Prince Edward and Marion Islands, the SANAE program and the work of commercial fishing vessels and SISO. The work covers a range of areas of studies from top predators to commercial fisheries and other dependent species.

It was a privilege to host the Working Group on Statistics, Assessments and Modelling (WG-SAM-10) and the Working Group on Ecosystem Monitoring and Management (WG-EMM-10) in Cape Town in 2010. South Africa is also proud in contributing to the smooth running of CCAMLR affairs through supporting personnel placed in the Secretariat, which is the engine of CCAMLR. South Africa will continue supporting South Africans who participate in various levels of CCAMLR to advance objectives of the Convention.

SPAIN

Spain joins the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the coming into force of the Convention. The time has come to congratulate the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources and all the Contracting Parties that are part of this fascinating adventure that has just reached its 40th anniversary, in full persuasion that the conservation of the Antarctic marine living resources requires international cooperation and everyone's collaboration.

Spain would like to share the wish that we all continue working closely together for the next 40 years, in the same spirit and with the same determination, towards the protection of the integrity of the ecosystem of the seas that surround Antarctica and remains crucial in today's changing environment. Spain also reaffirms its commitment towards the research and monitoring of the activities involving the marine living resources with the aim of minimising their impact on the environment, and which will allow us to have a better knowledge of the marine organisms that inhabit this unique area.

Photo courtesy of Spain.

Photo courtesy of Spain.

VERSIÓN EN ESPAÑOL

España se suma a la celebración del 40º aniversario de la entrada en vigor de la Convención. Es el momento de dar la enhorabuena a la Comisión para la Conservación de los Recursos Vivos Marinos Antárticos y a todas las Partes contratantes en este viaje fascinante que ahora cumple 40 años, persuadidos de que la conservación de los recursos vivos marinos antárticos necesita de la cooperación internacional y de la colaboración de todos.

España quiere desear unos próximos 40 años en que, entre todos, sigamos trabajando estrechamente con el mismo ánimo y determinación en la protección de la integridad del ecosistema de los mares que rodean la Antártida, objetivo que mantiene su carácter crucial en el medio ambiente cambiante de hoy día. España reafirma su compromiso con la investigación y el seguimiento de las actividades relacionadas con los recursos vivos marinos, que tienen por objetivo minimizar los impactos sobre el medio ambiente y acumular conocimientos sobre los organismos vivos que habitan en esta región singular.

Photo courtesy of Spain.

Photos courtesy of Spain.

SWEDEN

Sweden pays tribute to over 40 years of collaboration between CCAMLR Members tackling Antarctic marine challenges based on respect for international law and the rules-based international order.

CCAMLR is an integral part of the Antarctic Treaty System with its overall objective that Antarctica shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes, freedom of scientific investigation and protection of the environment.

In the declaration adopted at CCAMLR-40, all Members reaffirmed their commitment to the objective of the Convention. Members committed to ensure that CCAMLR remains at the forefront of efforts to develop an ecosystem-based management regime and continues to make decisions based on best available science and the precautionary principle.

The conservation of marine living resources needs not only to be balanced with rational use, it is also a prerequisite for maintaining ecosystem integrity and resilience, and protecting biodiversity that is increasingly impacted by the effects of climate change.

Sweden will continue to contribute to CCAMLR's work to secure the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources.

Sweden has a long history of engagement in Antarctica and Antarctic research. The first Swedish-led expedition to the continent was the Otto Nordenskjöld expedition to the Antarctic Peninsula from 1901 to 1903. Many geographical locations in the Weddell Sea area were mapped and named by Otto Nordenskjöld, for example the Antarctic Sound – named after Nordenskjöld's ship the Antarctic, and the enormous Larsen ice shelf – named after the captain of the expedition.

Swedish underwater glider being deployed in the Southern Ocean by the Polar Glider research team onboard the South African research icebreaker (Agulhas II) as part of the EU project 'SO-CHIC'. The aim of the project is to study how the ocean impacts our climate through air–sea exchanges of heat and carbon (Photo: Isabelle Giddy).

Sweden acceded to the Convention in 1984, participated as an Observer from 1985 to 1989 and became a full Member in 1990. Sweden's main interest from the start and onwards has been research, where international collaboration is a key component. Sweden does not conduct commercial fishing in Antarctic waters.

A key Swedish contribution to the knowledge of the marine ecosystem is descriptions by Lönnberg and Smitt of many Antarctic fish species collected during expeditions to the area before and after the turn of the last century. These descriptions were important scientific background for fisheries regulatory work of CCAMLR. Among the relevant species is the Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides)* (Smitt, 1898), which is the basis for the commercially most valuable fishery regulated by CCAMLR.

Sorting of a benthic dredge sample from the Prince Gustav Channel in the Weddell Sea on board the UK polar research vessel James Clark Ross. *The project was an international collaboration led by the British Antarctic Survey in 2018 with participants from Australia, Belgium, Germany, Sweden and the UK, to study the benthic fauna in areas under recently collapsed ice shelfs (Photo: Thomas Dahlgren).*

There was a distinct political interest in polar research in Sweden in the 1980s. The Swedish Polar Research Secretariat was founded in 1984. When Sweden begun attending the CCAMLR meetings in 1985, it resulted in increased research collaboration with other CCAMLR Members. Sweden participated in German krill studies and had PhD students studying the southern elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina*) and the king penguin (*Aptenodytes patagonicus*) in cooperation with UK scientists. The international cooperation increased over time and studies of environmental pollutants in seals and viruses in seabirds showed that Antarctica is not an isolated part of the globe.

Between 2006 and 2011, marine research expeditions to the Southern Ocean were conducted using the Swedish icebreaker Oden. These were a collaboration between the US National Science Foundation, the Swedish Maritime Administration and the Swedish Polar Research Secretariat. The expeditions provided new data on geology, biology, ecology and the Antarctic Ocean's chemical and physical processes, especially for the Amundsen Sea.

Today, Swedish researchers collaborate with other Members' marine expeditions to Antarctica. Sweden has several research groups involved in international research programs and projects in the Southern Ocean. These include the International Thwaites Glacier Collaboration, Southern Ocean Carbon and Heat Impact on Climate and biodiversity and ecosystem assessments in the relatively unknown western parts of the Weddell Sea.

The Swedish Delegation at the Eighth Special Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting in Paris, 1988, where Sweden was welcomed as a Consultative Party. From the right: Ambassador Bo Theutenberg (Head of Delegation), Legal adviser Marie Jacobsson, Dr Jan Prawitz, First Secretary Richard Ekwall, Director of the Swedish Polar Research Secretariat Anders Karlqvist and Deputy Director General Desirée Edmar. (Photo courtesy of Sweden).

Sweden is honoured to be the Chair of CCAMLR for the period 2020–2022. We are committed to carry out this obligation with due diligence and respect for the Convention's objectives and the Rules of Procedure of the Commission in order to serve the Commission as a whole. We strive to support Members to find ways to enhance opportunities to conserve and sustainably use the Antarctic maritime space within the broader Antarctic Treaty System.

UKRAINE

On behalf of the Ukrainian delegates, we extend our sincere congratulations to all colleagues in CCAMLR on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Convention. CCAMLR has proved itself as a powerful international body that successfully fulfills its mandate, focusing annually on the protection of Antarctic marine living resources and adhering to the principles of responsible fishing, which allows harvesting of marine living resources in the Southern Ocean only on the basis of a precautionary approach.

For many years CCAMLR has been a pioneer in implementing effective measures for the conservation and sustainable use of marine living resources, setting an example in this work for the rest of the world's fisheries management organisations.

In a friendly family of Member States and other CCAMLR Cooperating Parties, everyone can always count on impartiality, respect for others and equal rights in access to Antarctic marine living resources.

We have a great responsibility and honour to contribute to CCAMLR's great cause.

The history of Ukrainian exploration in the Southern Ocean began many years before the establishment of CCAMLR. A group of biologists and oceanographers on board the Ukrainian fishing vessel *Aelita* from Kerch began exploration in the Antarctic Indo-Oceanic sector in 1967. Many years later, in 1994, Ukraine formally joined CCAMLR Member States to actively participate in the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources, as well as fisheries regulation in the Convention Area.

Argentine Islands, Ukrainian Antarctic station Vernadsky. Dr Andriy Utevsky and Dmytro Shmyrov after under-ice research (Photo: Andriy Utevsky).

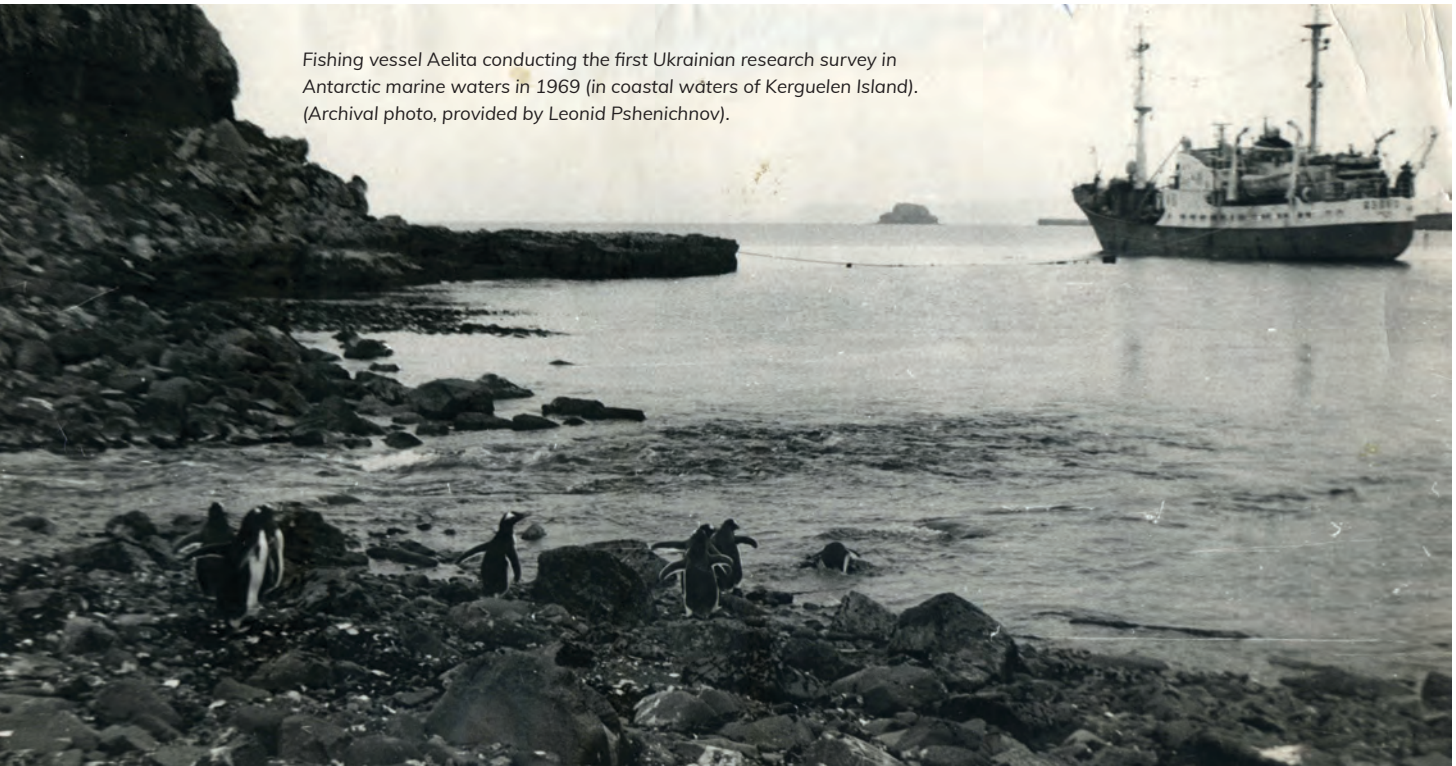
For many years, our state has been represented in the Convention Area by involvement in both toothfish (*Dissostichus* spp.) and Antarctic krill (*Euphausia superba*) fishing.

Ukraine is actively involved in CCAMLR's research activities given its undoubted commitment to conservation and at the same time its interest in the rational use of Antarctic marine living resources. In particular, Ukrainian scientists joined the international synoptical survey of Antarctic krill in the 2018/19 season with the involvement of the Ukrainian vessel *More Sodruzhestva*. Multiannual toothfish research programs have been implemented in Subareas 48.1 and 48.2 (involving the vessels *Calypso* and *Simeiz*). Currently, the Ukrainian vessel *Marigolds* is participating in the Ukrainian–Korean toothfish survey in Subarea 88.3. In addition, Ukrainian scientists ensure the implementation of CCAMLR research programs and take an active part in the implementation of tasks within the international system of scientific observation on vessels of other Member States.

The research under the CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Program has been conducted for many years on the Ukrainian Antarctic station Akademik Vernadsky located on Galindez Island near the west coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. For many years, Ukraine has been conducting research in the maritime area adjacent to this station to create a network of marine protected areas.

In 2021, for the first time in many years, the Ukrainian Antarctic fleet was replenished with a powerful ice-class research vessel *James Clark Ross*, purchased from the United Kingdom, which was renamed Noosphera under the flag of Ukraine. Today this vessel is the flagship of the research fleet of Ukraine.

As a responsible Member of CCAMLR, in accordance with Article II of the Convention, Ukraine has always considered the implementation of all necessary and possible measures for the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources, based on the best available scientific data, to be a top priority. Recognising the indisputable need for conservation and ensuring conditions for the restoration of marine living resources, Ukraine also seeks to support fisheries in Antarctic waters on the basis of a precautionary approach, as an important source of valuable biological materials, unique in their properties.



Fishing vessel Aelita conducting the first Ukrainian research survey in Antarctic marine waters in 1969 (in coastal waters of Kerguelen Island). (Archival photo, provided by Leonid Pshenichnov).

We hope that in the near future, Member States will be able to achieve an agreement on establishing marine protected areas in the Convention Area in East Antarctica, the Weddell Sea and the Antarctic Peninsula (Domain 1) as a successive step towards implementing Conservation Measure 91-04. We draw attention to the importance of studying, and taking into account, climate change and its consequences in the marine areas of Antarctica in further CCAMLR activities.

We firmly believe that the key to successful environmental protection and sustainable fisheries in the Convention Area is to strengthen and develop the scientific capacity of CCAMLR Member States, to establish a comprehensive collection of sufficient scientific data on all areas of high importance in terms of ecosystem protection, as well as those where rational fishing is or may be carried out.

We assure that Ukraine during its chairing of CCAMLR in the next two years will make decisive efforts to achieve the above CCAMLR goals, as well as contribute to constructive work and consensus in the Commission on all most important and pressing issues.

We express our sincere gratitude to the CCAMLR Secretariat for its daily inspiring work and for creating a friendly, welcoming atmosphere during the Commission's activities, as well as to all those who support and wish the Commission further success and are willing to contribute within its competence and capabilities.

Ukraine in the Southern Ocean (Photo: Server Ajumerov).

The last Antarctic cruise of British research vessel James Clark Ross *in 2021, before its new life as Ukrainian research vessel* Noosfera *(Archival photo, provided by Yevhenii Prokopchuk).*

Ukrainian Antarctic station Vernadsky (Photo: Oksana Savenko).

UNITED KINGDOM

As a founding Member and signatory, the United Kingdom (UK) remains fully committed to the CAMLR Convention. CCAMLR is an intrinsic part of the Antarctic Treaty System, which also includes the Antarctic Treaty and its Protocol on Environmental Protection.

The Treaty System establishes a framework for peaceful international cooperation in Antarctica and its surrounding waters. Over the past 40 years, CCAMLR has ensured delivery of its conservation objective, through adoption of an ecosystem approach, underpinned by the best available science. Cooperation through CCAMLR has weathered a number of challenges over the past four decades, and the Commission has much work to do to ensure CCAMLR remains at the forefront of ocean conservation. But there is also much of which CCAMLR and its Members can be proud of, including continuing to ensure that CCAMLR fisheries are among the most sustainably managed in the world.

The UK is fully committed to the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources and has a proud history of scientific exploration in the Southern Ocean; having always seen objective evidence as vital for management. The UK has always sought to underpin decisions using the best available science and has contributed to CCAMLR in many ways.

Underpinned by British science, the first CCAMLR marine protected area (MPA), on the South Orkney Islands southern shelf, was designated in 2009. The UK remains a strong and committed champion of delivering a CCAMLR system of MPAs. Based on UK monitoring of ice retreat around the Antarctic Peninsula, CCAMLR agreed, in 2017, to set aside marine areas newly exposed by ice-shelf retreat or collapse for scientific study. Designations have so far included areas caused by changes in the Larsen C ice shelf and Pine Island Glacier. Additionally, as the impacts of climate change become increasingly evident in the Southern Ocean, the UK together with Norway, gained agreement for climate change impacts and mitigations to be an agenda item for both the Scientific Committee and Commission. The UK continues to advocate for climate change considerations to remain at the heart of CCAMLR's decision-making.

The UK has also been at the forefront of fisheries management within the CCAMLR framework, including:

- establishing the first bottom trawl ban in the Convention Area
- the first Member to appoint scientific observers under the Scheme of International Scientific Observation
- leadership on the development of seabird by-catch mitigation measures and the first Member to use video monitoring of fishing gear in regions where vulnerable seabirds may interact with fishery longlines
- leadership on a range of work underpinning decisions on the precautionary krill catch limit as well as leading the development of scientific advice on the krill catch distribution within Area 48
- the first Member to ensure fishing vessels are fitted with filters to capture particulate plastics preventing discharge into the ocean
- the UK remains the largest contributor to at-sea fishing vessel inspections
- the UK has demonstrated how sustainable fisheries can and should develop from new, data-limited fisheries to ones that are managed using integrated stock assessments. It continues to update stock assessment models using the best available science.

Photo courtesy of the United Kingdom.

The UK has also contributed to the organisation and delivery of CCAMLR, having provided three Scientific Committee Chairs and one Vice-Chair, the first Convener of the Working Group on Ecosystem Monitoring and Management, and the current Convener for the Working Group on Acoustic Survey and Analysis Methods. A former member of the UK CCAMLR Delegation is now the CCAMLR Executive Secretary.

Officials from the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office represent the UK at CCAMLR, supported by technical experts from the Centre for the Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science and the British Antarctic Survey. The UK Delegation also draws expertise from fishing industry and non-governmental organisation representatives.

Photos courtesy of the United Kingdom.

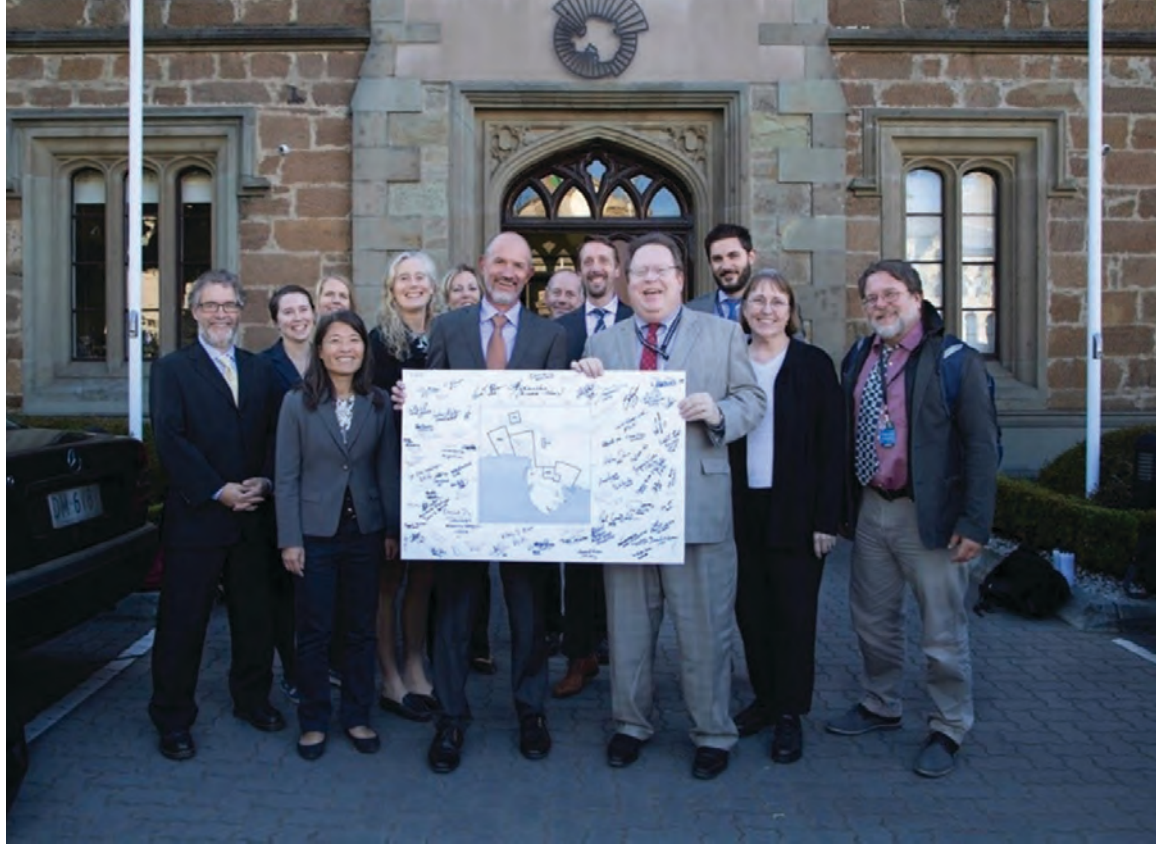
UNITED STATES

The United States is committed to protecting the unique and fragile Antarctic region, which plays a vital role in the global climate system, supports unique organisms and ecosystems, and provides an unparalleled platform for multi-scale environmental and cosmological research.

As one of the original signatories of the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CAMLR Convention), the United States has worked collaboratively with all Members over its forty-year history to help achieve the Convention's objective of the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources.

Over the past forty years, the United States has had three Commissioners that have each served for more than ten years as US Commissioner to the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources: R. Tucker Scully (1982–1989; 1996–1999), Ray Arnaudo (1990–1994; 2000–2005) and Evan T. Bloom (2006–2020). The following represents some of their reflections on CCAMLR and its role in the international community.

There was a special atmosphere in the development and launching of CCAMLR. This stemmed in part from the unique pattern of cooperation under the Antarctic Treaty which fostered the search for consensus among participants with often conflicting geopolitical views and interests. Equally, it reflected recognition that there was an opportunity – scientific as well as political – to break new ground in conserving shared marine resources. The ecosystem-based management approach in the Convention emerged from a synthesis of these elements.



U.S. Delegation celebrates the adoption of the Ross Sea region MPA. Holding the map are Dr George Watters (Scientific Committee Representative) and Mr Evan Bloom (Head of Delegation) (Photo courtesy of the United States).

Driven by a shared commitment to finding creative solutions, the Commission adopted precedent-setting conservation measures to ensure that new fisheries would meet the Convention objective. Measures that reduce seabird mortality, set precautionary catch limits for krill, establish the catch documentation scheme for toothfish, and address illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing are some of the historic measures adopted by CCAMLR. These conservation measures set a standard for international fisheries management.

One of the most significant achievements of CCAMLR is its designation of the Ross Sea region marine protected area (MPA). Despite concerns with the initial proposal, Members worked closely together and reached compromises to designate one of the largest and most comprehensive MPAs in the world. If Members were able to come together to reach such an important result in the past, they can again. Not just on MPAs, but on other important issues facing the Commission in the future.

CCAMLR is an essential element of the Antarctic Treaty System and indeed a special organisation. Much of what sets it apart is the collaboration of scientists and the willingness of the Commission to make decisions based on the best scientific evidence available. With a current worldwide focus on marine conservation, fisheries management and climate change, CCAMLR is a leading forum to debate and resolve some of the most important and challenging issues in Antarctic diplomacy. While the Commission sometimes struggles to balance protection of Antarctic marine living resources with fishing interests, the Convention's strength is its reliance on ecosystem-based management.

As CCAMLR enters its fifth decade, in a rapidly changing political and ecological environment, we urge Members to recommit to the cooperative spirit that defines the Antarctic. If CCAMLR remains focused on cooperation and creative solutions to difficult problems it will remain a positive example for the rest of the world.

URUGUAY

Uruguay has taken part in Antarctic activities since before becoming an independent country. In this regard, we can note the whale hunting licences extended by the Maldonado Royal Company in 1775 or the cruise by the vessel *Instituto de Pesca* that attempted the rescue of the expedition of the British Antarctic explorer Sir Ernest Shackleton in 1916.

The Antarctic continent and the surrounding seas have been affected by the growing presence and activities of a number of countries that have carried out tasks mostly related to scientific research. Uruguay has not been oblivious to all these developments.

The uncontrolled fishing of Antarctic species – which could lead to irreversible damage in the populations of the ecosystem– drew us towards the agreement on the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources in 1982, where 'conservation' includes 'rational use'.

On 26 August 1996, Uruguay became a Contracting Party to the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, while facing the commitment of being responsive to the national operators focused on activities of extraction and transformation of fish resources and opening new possibilities for them.

The satisfaction of these interests had to be achieved in strict abidance to the international obligations incurred, and in a manner consistent with responsible fishing practices.

That aim involved the issuing of relevant domestic laws and regulations that would serve these interests, initiating the activities in the Convention Area, then fostering their measured and controlled growth.

Uruguay has now seen 26 years of active and full participation in the activities of the Commission as a Contracting Party. In 1998, shortly after our accession, our flag was already present on vessels in the waters of the Convention Area.

Since then, Uruguayan-flagged vessels have never ceased to take part in activities of resource extraction and scientific research in commercial and exploratory fisheries, activities that have been carried out in a great variety of geographical statistical areas.

Our country has particularly developed a reputation in the scientific field, and our scientific delegates have regularly participated in the meetings of the Scientific Committee and the intersessional meetings of the working groups. Our contributions include the timely submission of reports from our scientific observers on all cruises, within strict compliance with the provisions of the Scheme of International Scientific Observation; as well as the statistical and conceptual evaluation of the catch, of all the types of fishing gear and of the reports that attest compliance with fish tagging regulations by our vessels.

Illa de Rua, 1998 *(Photo courtesy of Uruguay)*.

The establishment of the General Capacity Building Fund with the aim of offering support to Members in the implementation of scientific research projects allowed a group of Uruguayan scientists to successfully apply for funding for three projects. These projects are currently being implemented with the academic and operative support of national Antarctic institutions and universities and under the control and monitoring of the Scientific Committee.

We would like to note in particular our contribution in the form of catch reports of Antarctic species from outside the Convention Area (territorial waters and high seas) and the activities of observation and evaluation of marine debris on the coastline near our Antarctic base on King George Island.

On the important occasion of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Convention, Uruguay reaffirms its complete commitment to devote all necessary efforts towards achieving the CCAMLR objective and to support new instruments and tools for the implementation of the objective as it relates to the conservation of the Antarctic species and to the fight against illegal activities. These efforts have so far materialised in the agreement for a general framework for the establishment of marine protected areas; in the adoption of a universal application for the Catch Documentation Scheme; in the vessel monitoring system; and in the procedure for port inspections.

VERSIÓN EN ESPAÑOL

Uruguay ha sido participante de la actividad antártica desde antes de su independencia como nación. Es así que podríamos mencionar las patentes de pesca para la captura de ballenas en los mares del sur en 1775 extendidas por la Real Compañía de Maldonado o la expedición a bordo del “Instituto de Pesca” en el intento de rescate de la expedición del explorador británico de la Antártida Sir Ernest Shackleton en 1916.

El continente antártico y sus mares han sido testigos de una creciente presencia y participación de numerosos estados, en tareas esencialmente de investigación, acción ante la cual nuestro país no se ha mantenido ajeno.

El hecho de una pesca descontrolada de especies antárticas que podría ocasionar daños irreversibles en las poblaciones del ecosistema definió el acuerdo de nuestra Convención para la Conservación de los Recursos Vivos Marinos Antárticos en 1982 y cuya implementación expresa que la “conservación” incluye la “explotación racional”.

El 26 de agosto de 1996, nuestro país ingresa como Parte Contratante a la Comisión para la Conservación de los Recursos Vivos Marinos Antárticos, enfrentando el compromiso de dar respuesta y generar oportunidades a los armadores nacionales de desarrollo de actividades de captura e industrialización de recursos ictícolas.

Estos intereses debían desarrollarse con un fiel cumplimiento de las obligaciones internacionales asumidas, compatible con el mantenimiento de una conducta de pesca responsable.

Ese objetivo involucró generar la normativa nacional correspondiente para luego dar respuestas y articular el inicio de actividades en el Área de la Convención, alentando posteriormente un crecimiento de las mismas en forma mesurada y con capacidad de control.


LA ISLA ELEFANTE

La Aventura de LOS PIONEROS URUGUAYOS EN LA ANTARTIDA 1916

4

LA EXPEDICIÓN NACIONAL AL SUR

(ARRIBA) Ministro de Guerra y Marina, Ministro de Industria, diputado Martínez, Teniente Elichiribehety, Embajador Británico, Teniente Ryan.

En busca del explorador Shakleton

Ayer partió el vapor pesquero N. o 1

La Expedición partió desde el puerto de Montevideo el 8 de junio de 1916. Una semana más tarde arribaron a Puerto Stanley, en las Islas Malvinas. Allí embarcaron al comandante Shackleton para emprender la parte más difícil del viaje, la travesía hasta la Isla Elefante.

(ABAJO) Fotografía tomada por el Contramaestre Juan Martínez de la proa del Instituto de Pesca N° 1 rompiendo las olas del Atlántico Sur en viaje a las Islas Malvinas

(ARRIBA) Oficiales, tripulantes y marineros del Instituto de Pesca N° 1.

(IZQUIERDA) Alférez Castells y Teniente Ryan con un albatros.

(ABAJO) Oficiales del Instituto de Pesca N° 1 en Puerto Stanley

Los hielos en torno a la Isla Elefante impidieron que el barco uruguayo se acercara a la costa. Ante el peligro de quedar atrapados, finalmente debieron regresar a Puerto Stanley.

(Image courtesy of Uruguay)

Han sido 26 años de participación activa y plena como Parte Contratante de la Comisión. En muy corto plazo posterior a nuestro ingreso, 1998, ya tuvimos nuestra bandera a bordo haciendo presencia en las aguas del Área de la Convención.

Se ha participado en forma continuada hasta la fecha, en actividades de captura y de contribución científica en pesquerías comercial y exploratoria con barcos de bandera uruguaya, las que fueron desarrolladas en áreas estadísticas geográficas muy variadas.

Especial significación ha desarrollado nuestro país en el área científica, con la participación de nuestros delegados científicos en las reuniones del Comité Científico así como en las de los grupos de trabajo en el período entre sesiones. Se ha aportado la información puntual de todos los reportes de nuestros observadores científicos a bordo de cada una de las mareas cumplidas, dentro del estricto cumplimiento de lo establecido por el Sistema de Observación Científica Internacional, así como también la evaluación estadística y conceptual de las capturas, de las diferentes artes de pesca y respuesta al cumplimiento de marcado de peces correspondiente cumplido por nuestros barcos.

La creación del Fondo de Desarrollo de la Capacidad General con el objetivo de brindar apoyo a los Miembros en la ejecución de proyectos de investigación científica permitió que un grupo de científicos uruguayos presentaran tres proyectos, los cuales oportunamente fueron aprobados. Con el respaldo académico y operativo de los organismos universitarios y antárticos nacionales, estos proyectos se están desarrollando actualmente dentro del ámbito de control y monitoreo del Comité Científico.

Son de destacar los aportes en cuanto al informe de capturas de especies antárticas fuera del Área de la Convención (Aguas jurisdiccionales y alta mar) y la observación y evaluación de residuos marinos en las costas próximas de nuestra base antártica en la Isla Rey Jorge.

En circunstancias de tan importante celebración de este 40° Aniversario, Uruguay reafirma su total compromiso en volcar todos sus esfuerzos de contribuir en el cumplimiento del objetivo de la CCRVMA y apoyar nuevos instrumentos para su logro en la conservación de las especies, así como en la lucha contra la actividad ilegal. Se visualiza en el acuerdo de un marco general para el establecimiento de Áreas Marítimas Protegidas, en el logro de una aplicación universal del Sistema de Documentación de Capturas, del Seguimiento Satelital de Barcos y del procedimiento de Inspecciones en Puerto.

Photo: Steve Parker

CCAMLR ACCEDING STATES

CANADA

Canada is proud to have acceded to the CAMLR Convention in 1988, and applauds the commitment of the CAMLR Commission in its implementation of a science-based ecosystem approach to management, which has led to the achievement of many conservation successes in the Convention Area over the last 40 years, including a measurable decline in illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; establishing the world's first high-seas marine protected area (MPA); and, notably, the near elimination of seabird by-catch in the fisheries regulated by CCAMLR.

The ocean is fundamental to Canadian history, culture, economy and way of life from coast to coast to coast. It also connects us to the global community, and we recognise the collective duty to protect and manage it responsibly to ensure a healthy and sustainable ocean for the future. As an Arctic nation, Canada understands the importance of strong stewardship to protect the unique polar marine ecosystems, as well as the critical need to improve our collective understanding of how these ecosystems are being impacted by climate change.

Photo: Steve Parker

CANADA

As an Observer to the Commission, Canada is committed to supporting CCAMLR's efforts to prevent IUU fishing, voluntarily implementing the Convention's Catch Documentation Scheme requirements for the import and re-export of Antarctic species. We fully support efforts being undertaken by CCAMLR to establish new MPAs, and look forward to actively participating in the key discussions towards their designation, which will serve as an important contribution to the global target to protect at least 30% of oceans and seas by 2030.

CCAMLR provides a strong example of regional collaboration and stewardship to address the complex issues facing the marine environment. Canada recognises the objectives of the CAMLR Convention, and wishes to support the continuation of CCAMLR's commendable science-based conservation and protection efforts well into the future.

ECUADOR

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, the Government of the Republic of Ecuador would like to extend its congratulations to the Contracting Parties and to the Scientific Committee of the Convention as essential components of the Antarctic Treaty System.

We would also like to extend our appreciation to the Commission Member countries, the Non-Contracting Parties, the Observers, the Executive Secretary and the CCAMLR Secretariat.

Ecuador has been playing an active role in the Antarctic continent for 35 years. Our country has taken part in a number of Antarctic expeditions since 1984, and runs the Pedro Vicente Maldonado Ecuadorian research base.

Furthermore, since 2016 and up to the present day, Ecuador has cooperated with CCAMLR in respect of the statistics derived from the toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*) fishery in the waters of our exclusive economic zone, a significant input towards the knowledge of the species and its biological cycles.

In this context, the Government of the Republic of Ecuador reaffirms its willingness to cooperate and its commitment with the objectives of the Convention. Moreover, we are pleased to note that our country has been an Acceding State since 25 July 2022 and that we will initiate the accession procedure to become a Member of the CAMLR Commission, with the aim to continue contributing to the development of all aspects of the Antarctic Treaty System.

The world today faces great challenges in preserving the planet in the face of the current environmental, climate and biodiversity crisis, and the Convention is a mechanism that allows for the continuation of the efforts towards the conservation and sustainable management of resources.

Photo: CCAMLR Secretariat

VERSIÓN EN ESPAÑOL

En nombre del Gobierno de la República del Ecuador extiende su felicitación a las Partes Contratantes y el Comité Científico de la Convención sobre la Conservación de los Recursos Vivos Marinos Antárticos, parte fundamental del Sistema del Tratado Antártico, al cumplirse el cuadragésimo aniversario de su entrada en vigor. Hace extensivo este reconocimiento a los países miembros de la Comisión, Partes No Contratantes, Observadores, Secretario Ejecutivo y secretariado del CCAMLR.

Ecuador cuenta con 35 años de presencia en el continente Antártico, ha participado desde 1984 en varias expediciones Antárticas y cuenta con una Estación Ecuatoriana de Investigación, Pedro Vicente Maldonado.

Además, desde el año 2016 hasta la presente fecha, el Ecuador ha colaborado con CCAMLR en las estadísticas resultantes de la pesca de bacalao de profundidad (*Dissostichus eleginoides*) en aguas de la Zona Económica Exclusiva del Ecuador, lo cual se considera un aporte importante al entendimiento de las especies y su ciclo biológico.

En este sentido, el Gobierno de la República del Ecuador reafirma su cooperación y compromiso con los objetivos de la Convención y se complace en ser país adherente a la misma desde el 25 de julio del 2022, al tiempo que iniciará el proceso de adhesión al Consejo del CCAMLR, con el propósito de continuar su contribución al desarrollo en los diversos ámbitos del Sistema del Tratado Antártico.

El mundo contemporáneo enfrenta grandes desafíos para preservar nuestro planeta ante una crisis ambiental, climática y de la biodiversidad, la Convención ofrece la posibilidad continuar con los esfuerzos para la conservación y manejo sostenible de los recursos.

MAURITIUS

Mauritius acceded to the Convention on the Conservation on Antarctic Marine Living Resources on 2 September 2004 with the Convention entering into force for Mauritius on 2 October 2004. Our accession to CCAMLR was the logical step for the full and effective implementation of the conservation measures adopted by the Commission, including the Catch Documentation Scheme.

As a coastal State, Mauritius is conscious of the need for sustainable management of marine living resources and also of the need to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. In this respect, we had been sharing information with the CCAMLR Secretariat for a number of years, prior to our accession, on landings/transhipments of toothfish for fishing vessels calling at Port Louis harbour.

In 2005, the Seafood Hub (One Stop Shop) was set up in the port area whereby inspectors from the (enforcement/scientific/technical) cadre amongst others, facilitate and monitor the unloading/transhipment of toothfish. Port inspections comprise thorough examination of fishing equipment and accessories, tracking maps, cargo holds, vessel monitoring system data as well as other relevant documentation. The necessary documents, namely Electronic *Dissostichus* Catch Document and *Dissostichus* Export Document, are generated electronically from the CCAMLR website following validation by authorised port officials with the Port Inspection Reports of the fishing vessel being transmitted to the Secretariat of the Commission thereafter.

Photo: Steve Parker

The same rigorous examination is equally applied to each vessel calling at Port Louis harbour for unloading/transhipping toothfish caught in areas managed by the Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement.

We would like to acknowledge the grateful assistance of the Commission and its Member States extended to Mauritius, including capacity building.

As Mauritius embarks on the next level of its fishing and fish processing industrial development, we look forward to even closer collaboration and cooperation with the Commission and its Member States.

PANAMA

As part of the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, Flor Torrijos, Administrator of the Aquatic Resources Authority of Panama, extends, on behalf of the Republic of Panama, her most sincere wishes for success on the occasion of celebrating another year of activities for the conservation of the flora and fauna of Antarctica.

Fisheries conservation and management measures, agreed among countries in 1982, have proven to be a global success, concentrating scientific knowledge at the highest level and reaffirming the commitment of CCAMLR Members to the effective regulation of the marine resources in the Antarctic area.

It is for our country, as an Acceding State of this organisation, a reason of great satisfaction to join in the recognition of 40 years of hard work to reduce the risks caused by activities of harvesting living marine resources and we hope for the growth of CCAMLR so that its impact remains and increases, favouring the protection of targeted species and achieving the proposed goals to ensure a better future for our ecosystem.

Investigating krill from the Ross Sea Region (Photo: PNRA).

PANAMA

PERU

In the lead up to celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, Peru extends a cordial greeting and recognition to the engaged work that this important and necessary Convention has been carrying out as part of the Antarctic Treaty System.

CCAMLR has stood out over these four decades for its commitment to the management and protection of marine living resources in Antarctica. CCAMLR has significant achievements in preserving the Antarctic marine environment, and is committed to meeting the new challenges related to the expansion of fisheries in the area, including illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. In this sense, it seeks to promote the fundamental principles of conservation that promotes the Antarctic Treaty.

Peru, faithful to its tradition, reaffirms its conviction to support the work of CCAMLR and any intervention based on the best available scientific knowledge to protect the natural resources found in Antarctica.

Photo: CCAMLR Secretariat

VERSIÓN EN ESPAÑOL

Al celebrarse el cuadragésimo aniversario de la Convención sobre la Conservación de los Recursos Vivos Marinos Antárticos el Perú extiende un cordial saludo y reconocimiento a la labor que viene desempeñando este importante y necesario mecanismo, que forma parte del Sistema del Tratado Antártico.

La CCRVMA se ha destacado durante las últimas cuatro décadas por su compromiso con la gestión y protección de los recursos vivos marinos en la Antártida. La CCRVMA tiene logros significativos en la preservación del medio ambiente marítimo de la Antártida, y está comprometida para enfrentar los nuevos desafíos que plantea la expansión de la pesca en esa zona, incluida la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada. En ese sentido, busca promover los principios fundamentales de conservación consagrados en el Tratado Antártico.

El Perú, fiel a su tradición, reafirma su convicción de apoyar al trabajo de la CCRVMA y toda intervención que se base en los mejores conocimientos científicos disponibles para proteger los recursos naturales que se encuentran en la Antártida.

Photo: Steve Parker

CCAMLR OBSERVERS

CCAMLR OBSERVERS

ACAP

CCAMLR was a path setter in recognising the need for conservation measures to protect seabirds and has collaborated closely with the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) in ensuring these measures are up to date and effective.

ARK

The Association of Responsible Krill harvesting companies (ARK) congratulates CCAMLR Members on the momentous occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Convention for their continued leadership in delivering sound management policies for the conservation of marine living resources and renews its long-term commitment to supporting the Commission's efforts.

ASOC

As an official Observer, the Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition (ASOC) has attended CCAMLR's meetings and contributed to its work every year since 1988, and we are pleased to celebrate CCAMLR's achievements. When CCAMLR was established, it was unique in having conservation as its core mandate, and now 40 years on, with the climate crisis accelerating and threatening Antarctica's fragile wilderness, this mandate is even more urgent and necessary.

ATS

Congratulations on the 40th anniversary of CCAMLR and the first 18 years of friendly, fruitful and robust inter-secretariat collaboration. Best wishes from the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty (ATS).

CEP

Cognisant of the tight linkages that exist between the overarching objectives of CCAMLR and the Protocol for Environmental Protection under the Antarctic Treaty, the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) fully recognises and appreciates CCAMLR's longstanding and valuable work and efforts over the last 40 years in supporting the longevity and health of the Antarctic marine environment and ecosystems, and the CEP looks forward in the years to come to continue and strengthen collaborative efforts for the best possible future for Antarctica and the Southern Ocean.

CITES

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) warmly congratulates CCAMLR on its 40th anniversary and looks forward to continuing our cooperation on the common goal of conservation and sustainable use of marine resources.

COLTO

The Coalition of Legal Toothfish Operators (COLTO) congratulates CCAMLR on 40 years and we are proud to have been involved in some of its most important moments. We look forward to contributing to the next 40 as well.

COMNAP

A remarkable Convention to conserve remarkable Antarctic marine life. Congratulations from the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (COMNAP) on ensuring 40 years of ecosystem-based management, supported by research and monitoring.

FAO

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) recognises CCAMLR has a broad conservation mandate relating to all marine living resources in the Antarctic and it was the first organisation to adopt the ecosystem approach to the conservation and management of international fisheries in 1980. FAO regards CCAMLR as a model of ecosystem-based management for fishery resources sustainability and recognises that the Commission has been a signal example and source of inspiration for others, including in combatting illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. FAO welcomes the long-established partnership with CCAMLR.

IAATO

The International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators (IAATO) congratulates CCAMLR on its 40th anniversary, recognising CCAMLR's role within the Antarctic Treaty System both for conserving Antarctic marine life and promoting coordination across stakeholders for the benefit of the Southern Ocean.

INTERPOL

The formal partnership established in 2018 between INTERPOL and CCAMLR enhanced International law enforcement efforts in the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. INTERPOL is determined to keep this cooperation sustainable and will continue supporting its members and CCAMLR party countries in this endeavour.

CCAMLR OBSERVERS

IOC OF UNESCO

The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO warmly congratulates CCAMLR on the Convention's 40-year jubilee and thanks the Convention and the Commission for being champion guardians of marine life. Let us keep working together so that ocean research and observation result in knowing, loving and protecting the ocean!

IUCN

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has a long history of engagement with CCAMLR and greatly values its work and the platform it provides for civil society to help advance the protection of marine ecosystems and species, especially in the light of climate change.

IWC

A very happy anniversary from the International Whaling Commission (IWC): looking forward to another 40 years of collaboration on a range of issues, including ecosystem science and cetacean by-catch.

OCEANITES

On behalf of everyone connected with Oceanites, we congratulate CCAMLR on its 40th anniversary – and, in these days of worldwide climate change, we trust and hope that CCAMLR continues to do its utmost to conserve Antarctica's marine living ecosystem.

SCAR

From krill to climate change, and seabirds to deep-sea biodiversity, the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) is proud to have delivered independent and objective scientific advice to support CCAMLR's achievements over the past 40 years, and we congratulate all of our CCAMLR friends and colleagues on this milestone anniversary.

SCOR

Happy 40th anniversary to CCAMLR! It has been a pleasure to be involved with CCAMLR, especially through the contributions of the Southern Ocean Observing System (SOOS), one of the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research's (SCOR's) infrastructural projects facilitating the data needed to support policy, research and management of the Southern Ocean resources.

SEAFO

An official arrangement was signed between the South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (SEAFO) and CCAMLR in June 2017 with the objective to facilitate, where appropriate, cooperation between the two organisations with a view to enhancing the conservation and rational use of stocks and species which are of interest to both organisations. SEAFO always enjoyed working with CCAMLR and wish them a happy anniversary and many more fruitful years to come.

SIOFA

To commemorate the 40th anniversary of CCAMLR, the Secretariat of the Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA) would like to recognise all the previous successful collaborations between our two organisations, and we look forward to continuing these exchanges to consolidate the links between our secretariats and to improve the management of the species under our respective jurisdictions.

SOOS

The Southern Ocean Observing System (SOOS), an initiative of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) and the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR), congratulates CCAMLR on 40 years and its significant achievements over that time in advocating for the collection and delivery of observational Southern Ocean data to inform management of Antarctic marine living resources.

SPRFMO

The South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO) congratulates CCAMLR on its 40th anniversary and applauds the arrangements it has put in place to promote and facilitate cooperation with SPRFMO, as well as other intergovernmental organisations, to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fishery resources of mutual interest.

WCPFC

On behalf of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) membership and Secretariat, I convey best wishes and congratulations to CCAMLR on the occasion of its 40th anniversary of existence as the competent management organisation for the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources, which includes rational use. The WCPFC has enjoyed a constructive and productive working relationship with CCAMLR under an ongoing Cooperative Framework Agreement since 2009 and looks forward to future cooperation and collaborations. WCPFC wishes CCAMLR great success in the future.

Signing of the Headquarters Agreement at CCAMLR-V in 1986. Dr Darry Powell (Executive Secretary), Chair of the Commission Dr Orlando R. Rebagliati (Argentina) and Hon. Barry O. Jones, Minister for Science (Australia) (Photo: CCAMLR Secretariat).

CCAMLR 10th anniversary dinner in 1991 (Photo: CCAMLR Secretariat).

HISTORY OF OFFICE HOLDERS AND COMMISSION AND SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES OVER THE LAST 40 YEARS

The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources was adopted at the Conference on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (Canberra, Australia, 7–20 May 1980) and entered into force on 7 April 1982.

The Convention established a Commission and a Scientific Committee. Each of these bodies is governed by its own Rules of Procedure and each has created additional Committees or working groups to assist its work. The Convention also established a Secretariat to serve the Commission and Scientific Committee. Contracting Parties that are not Members of the Commission, other states and international organisations are also invited to contribute to these meetings as observers.

Over its 40-year history, a very large number of individuals have contributed to the work of CCAMLR and the meetings of these bodies as Heads of Delegation, Scientific Committee Representatives, Chairs, Conveners, delegates, contributors to research and data collection and authorship of meeting papers. In this section we pay respect to all those who have provided leadership as office holders within these bodies.

Opening address of the 38th Meeting of the Commission (CCAMLR Headquarters, 181 Macquarie Street, Hobart, 2019), delivered by Her Excellency, Professor Kate Warner AC, the Governor of Tasmania (Photo: John Weller).

COMMISSION

The Commission is the primary decision-making body established by the CAMLR Convention. Its function, defined under Article IX, is to give effect to the objective and principles of the Convention. The Chair is appointed under Article XIII of the Convention, for terms of two years with eligibility for re-election for a further two years.

Following a 1982 decision of the Commission, since the first Australian three-year term as Chair, every two years a Member has been automatically elected as Chair in succession from the Members of the Commission arranged alphabetically in the English language.

Vice-Chairs are elected for two-year terms and are eligible for re-election for one further two-year term. The Commission also decided in 1982 that insofar as is feasible within the staggered terms of office, it would appoint a Vice-Chair from a Member engaged in research or harvesting activities if the Chair is from a Member not engaged in these activities, and vice-versa.

All Commission meetings have taken place at CCAMLR Headquarters in Hobart, Tasmania, including the First Special Meeting (1986), but not the Second Special Meeting (2013, Bremerhaven, Germany).

	Commission Chair		Vice-Chair
1982	Australia	Dr John Farrands	Japan
1983	Australia	Amb Alan Brown	Japan
1984	Australia	Amb Alan Brown	Japan
1985	Argentina	Dr Orlando Rebagliati	Japan
1986	Argentina	Dr Orlando Rebagliati	*
1987	Belgium	Mr Edmond de Wilde	New Zealand
1988	Belgium	Mr Edmond de Wilde	Republic of Korea
1989	Brazil	Amb Marcos Côrtes	Republic of Korea
1990	Brazil	Amb Marcos Côrtes	Poland
1991	Chile	Amb Jorge Berguño	Poland
1992	Chile	Amb Jorge Berguño	Russian Federation
1993	EU	Dr Dietrich Hammer	Russian Federation
1994	EU	Dr Dietrich Hammer	Japan
1995	France	Mr Jacques Villemain	Japan
1996	France	Mr Jacques Villemain	Ukraine
1997	Germany	Mr Dietmar Bock	Ukraine
1998	Germany	Mr Dietmar Bock	Uruguay
1999	India	Dr Abraham Muthunayagam	Uruguay
2000	India	Dr Abraham Muthunayagam	Russian Federation
2001	Italy	Dr Nicola Sasanelli	Russian Federation
2002	Italy	Dr Nicola Sasanelli	Chile
2003	Japan	Mr Kunio Yonezawa	Chile

** Vacant while election procedure established.*

Commission meetings 1983 (top) and 1984 (bottom), Wrest Point Casino, Hobart.

	Commission Chair		Vice-Chair
2004	Japan	Mr Kunio Yonezawa	USA
2005	Republic of Korea	Prof Seo-hang Lee	USA
2006	Republic of Korea	Prof Seo-hang Lee	Namibia
2007	Namibia	Mr Peter Amutenya	Sweden
2008	Namibia	Mr Peter Amutenya	Sweden
2009	New Zealand	Amb Don MacKay	Sweden
2010	New Zealand	Amb Don MacKay	Sweden
2011	Norway	Mr Terje Løbach	Sweden
2012	Norway	Mr Terje Løbach	USA
2013	Poland	Mr Leszek Dybiec	USA
2014	Poland	Mr Leszek Dybiec	USA
2015	Russian Federation	Mr Dmitry Gonchar	USA
2016	Russian Federation	Mr Vasily Titushkin	Germany
2017	South Africa	Dr Monde Mayekiso	Germany
2018	South Africa	Dr Monde Mayekiso	Germany
2019	Spain	Amb Fernando Curcio Ruigómez	Germany
2020	Spain	Amb Fernando Curcio Ruigómez	Argentina
2021	Sweden	Dr Jakob Granit	Argentina
2022	Sweden	Dr Jakob Granit	Argentina

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

This Committee was established in 1983 with the function of advising the Commission on matters of an administrative and financial character. SCAF has its own terms of reference operating under the Rules of Procedure of the Commission.

** Vacant.*
*** Vice-Chair chairing in the absence of the elected Chair.*

Dr David Agnew and Mr Andrew Wright at the CCAMLR Headquarters (Photo: CCAMLR Secretariat).

	SCAF Chair	Vice-Chair
1984	Mr Héctor Martinez-Castro (Argentina)	*
1985	Amb Don MacKay (New Zealand)	*
1986	Mr Tim Caughley (New Zealand)	*
1987	Dr Chandra Mohan Bhandari (India)	*
1988	Dr Chandra Mohan Bhandari (India)	*
1989	Dr Konstantin Vamvakas (EU)	Argentina
1990	Dr John Heap (UK)	Argentina
1991	Ms Robin Tuttle (USA)	*
1992	Ms Robin Tuttle (USA)	*
1993	Ms Robin Tuttle (USA)	*
1994	Mr Guillaume de Villiers (South Africa)	Chile
1995	Mr Guillaume de Villiers (South Africa)	Chile
1996	Mr Ichiro Nomura (Japan)	Chile
1997	Mr Ichiro Nomura (Japan)	Chile
1998	Mr Carlos Dominguez (Spain)	Germany
1999	Mr Ignacio Ybáñez Rubio (Spain)	Germany
2000	Mrs Carmen-Paz Martí (Spain)	Germany
2001	Mrs Carmen-Paz Martí (Spain)	Germany
2002	Mr Paul Panayi (Australia)	Germany
2003	Dr Hermann Pott (Germany)**	Germany
2004	Dr Hermann Pott (Germany)	South Africa
2005	Dr Hermann Pott (Germany)	South Africa

Dr Darry Powell, Mr Esteban de Salas and Dr Denzil Miller at the CCAMLR 20th anniversary celebration (Photo: CCAMLR Secretariat).

	SCAF Chair	Vice-Chair
2006	Dr Hermann Pott (Germany)	New Zealand
2007	Dr Hermann Pott (Germany)	New Zealand
2008	Mrs Vilasini Ramachandran (India)	New Zealand
2009	Mr K.P. Pandian (India)	South Africa
2010	Ms Sheila Sangwan (India)	South Africa
2011	Dr Monde Mayekiso (South Africa)**	South Africa
2012	Dr Monde Mayekiso (South Africa)	*
2013	Dr Monde Mayekiso (South Africa)	Republic of Korea
2014	Mr Zha Hyoung Rhee (Republic of Korea)**	Republic of Korea
2015	Mr Scott Davidson (United Kingdom)**	UK
2016	Mr Albert Lluberas (Uruguay)	UK
2017	Dr Christopher Jones (USA)	*
2018	Mr Konstantin Timokhin (Russia)	*
2019	Mr Konstantin Timokhin (Russia)	Belgium
2020	Ms Stephanie Langerock (Belgium)**	Belgium
2021	Ms Stephanie Langerock (Belgium)	*
2022	Ms Stephanie Langerock (Belgium)	*

STANDING COMMITTEE ON IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE

This Committee was established in 1987 (CCAMLR-VI, paragraph 99) as the Standing Committee on Observation and Inspection (SCOI). Under its terms of reference (CCAMLR-VI, paragraph 94J), the Committee was tasked with advising on the operation of the system of observation and inspection foreseen in Article XXIV of the Convention, which included the CCAMLR System of Inspection (1988) and the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation (1992). In 2002, the Committee's name was changed and new terms of reference adopted, which included the review, assessment and provision of advice on implementation of, and compliance with, conservation measures, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, as well as the system of observation and inspection.

	SCOI (1988–2002) and SCIC (2003–present) Chair	Vice-Chair
1988	Mr Raymond Arnaudo (USA)	Spain
1989	Mr Raymond Arnaudo (USA)	Spain
1990	Mr John Burgess (Australia)**	Australia
1991	Mr Antonio Fernández Aguirre (Spain)	Australia
1992	Amb Jan Arvesen (Norway)	unknown
1993	Amb Jan Arvesen (Norway)	Poland
1994	Amb Jan Arvesen (Norway)	Poland
1995	Dr Waldemar Figaj (Poland)	India
1996	Dr Waldemar Figaj (Poland)	India
1997	Dr Waldemar Figaj (Poland)	Australia
1998	Dr Waldemar Figaj (Poland)	New Zealand
1999	Mr Grant Bryden (New Zealand)**	New Zealand
2000	Ms Felicity Wong (New Zealand)	Uruguay
2001	Dr Hebert Nion (Uruguay)	*
2002	Dr Hebert Nion (Uruguay)	France
2003	Mr Yann Becouarn (France)	France
2004	Ms Robin Tuttle (USA)	Chile
2005	Ms Valeria Carvajal (Chile)	South Africa
2006	Ms Valeria Carvajal (Chile)	South Africa
2007	Ms Valeria Carvajal (Chile)	South Africa
2008	Ms Valeria Carvajal (Chile)	USA
2009	Ms Kim Dawson-Guynn (USA)	Norway

** Vacant.*

*** Vice-Chair chairing in the absence of the elected Chair.*

	SCOI (1988–2002) and SCIC (2003–present) Chair	Vice-Chair
2010	Ms Kim Dawson-Guynn (USA)	Norway
2011	Ms Kim Dawson-Guynn (USA)	UK
2012	Ms Kim Dawson-Guynn (USA)	UK
2013	Mr Osvaldo Urrutia (Chile)	UK
2014	Mr Osvaldo Urrutia (Chile)	*
2015	Mr Osvaldo Urrutia (Chile)	*
2016	Mr Osvaldo Urrutia (Chile)	*
2017	Ms Jung-re Riley Kim (Republic of Korea)	*
2018	Ms Jung-re Riley Kim (Republic of Korea)	*
2019	Ms Jung-re Riley Kim (Republic of Korea)	USA
2020	Ms Jung-re Riley Kim [e-Group discussion] (Republic of Korea)	USA
2021	Ms Meggan Engelke-Ros (USA)	*
2022	Ms Meggan Engelke-Ros (USA)	*

CONSERVATION MEASURES DRAFTING GROUP

In the 1990s, and as its conservation measures became more numerous and complex, the Commission started to ask an informal drafting group to prepare conservation measures prior to their adoption by the Commission. The group has remained informal, but its Chairs have been recorded in Commission reports since 1997:

Mr Tucker Scully (USA, 1997–1998), Dr David Agnew (UK, 1999–2006), Ms Gillian Slocum (Australia, 2007–2011, 2014–2015), Mr Grant Bryden (New Zealand, 2012–2013), Ms Jung-re Riley Kim (Republic of Korea, 2016), Mr Hideki Moronuki (Japan, 2017–2019).

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

The Scientific Committee is established to provide a forum for consultation and cooperation on scientific matters and provide advice to the Commission (Article XV). The Chair and two Vice-Chairs are elected for two-year terms and may be elected for one further term. Initially, both Vice-Chairs were appointed in the same year, ensuring the terms of office of the Chair and Vice-Chairs were staggered. From 2003, when one of the Vice-Chairs resigned after completing only one year of his two-year term, the Committee has elected one Vice-Chair each year and has recognised this newly elected person as the Junior Vice-Chair, becoming the Senior Vice-Chair in their second year. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Committee had a shortened meeting in 2020 and chose to extend the appointments of both Vice-Chairs by one additional year.

All Scientific Committee meetings have taken place in Hobart, Tasmania, except the First Intersessional Meeting (2013, Bremerhaven, Germany).

	Scientific Committee Chair	Senior Vice-Chair	Junior Vice-Chair
1982	Dr Graham Chittleborough (Australia)	*	*
1983	Dr Dietrich Sahrhage (Federal Republic of Germany)	Dr Walter Ranke (GDR)	Dr Don Robertson (New Zealand)
1984	Dr Dietrich Sahrhage (Federal Republic of Germany)	Dr Walter Ranke (GDR)	Dr Don Robertson (New Zealand)
1985	Dr Dietrich Sahrhage (Federal Republic of Germany)	Dr Walter Ranke (GDR)	Dr Don Robertson (New Zealand)
1986	Dr Dietrich Sahrhage (Federal Republic of Germany)	Prof Jean-Claude Hureau (France)	Mr Wieslaw Slosarczyk (Poland)
1987	Dr Inigo Everson (UK)	Prof Jean-Claude Hureau (France)	Mr Wieslaw Slosarczyk (Poland)
1988	Dr Inigo Everson (UK)	Dr Yasuhiko Shimadzu (Japan)	Dr Enrique Marschoff (Argentina)
1989	Dr Inigo Everson (UK)	Dr Yasuhiko Shimadzu (Japan)	Dr Enrique Marschoff (Argentina)
1990	Dr Inigo Everson (UK)	Dr Tatiana Lubimova (USSR)	Dr Guy Duhamel (France)
1991	Mr Ole Østvedt (Norway)	Dr Tatiana Lubimova (USSR)	Dr Guy Duhamel (France)
1992	Mr Ole Østvedt (Norway)	Mr Eduardo Balguerías (Spain)	Dr Rennie Holt (USA)
1993	Dr Karl-Hermann Kock (Germany)	Mr Eduardo Balguerías (Spain)	Dr Rennie Holt (USA)
1994	Dr Karl-Hermann Kock (Germany)	Dr Mikio Naganobu (Japan)	Dr Carlos Moreno (Chile)
1995	Dr Karl-Hermann Kock (Germany)	Dr Mikio Naganobu (Japan)	Dr Carlos Moreno (Chile)
1996	Dr Karl-Hermann Kock (Germany)	Dr Suam Kim (Republic of Korea)	Prof Bo Fernholm (Sweden)

** Vacant while election procedure established.*
*** Meeting Chaired by Vice-Chair since Dr Fanta passed away.*
**** Meeting Chaired by Vice-Chair since Prof. Moreno resigned.*

Second meeting of WG-EMM, Bergen, Norway, 1996. Top left to bottom right:

Knowles Kerry (Australia), Mark Mangel (USA), Solveig Thuland (Norway), Torger Øritsland (Norway), Viacheslav Sushin (Russian Federation), Kenneth Foot (Norway), David Demer (USA), Volker Siegel (Germany);

Doug Butterworth (South Africa), Satoshi Kaneda (Japan), Roger Hewitt (USA), Genevieve Tanner (Secretariat), Polly Penhale (USA), Rosie Marazas (Secretariat), Peter Wilson (New Zealand), Tim Pauly (Australia), Simonetta Corsolini (Italy), Luis López Abellán (Spain);

Denzil Miller (South Africa), Bo Fernholm (Sweden), Eileen Hofmann (USA), Geoff Kirkwood (UK), John Croxall (UK), Jon Watkins (UK), Steve Nicol (Australia), Stephen de Salas (Secretariat), Eugene Sabourenkov (Secretariat), So Kawaguchi (Japan);

Fridtjof Mehlum (Norway), Philip Trathan (UK), Wayne Trivelpiece (USA), Massimo Azzali (Italy), Daniel Torres (Chile), Rennie Holt (USA);

Karl-Hermann Kock (Germany), William de la Mare (Australia), Phan van Ngan (Brazil), Konstantin Shust (Russian Federation), Suam Kim (Korea);

Mikio Naganobu (Japan), David Agnew (Secretariat), Inigo Everson (UK), Robyn Thomson (South Africa), Taro Ichii (Japan).

	Scientific Committee Chair	Senior Vice-Chair	Junior Vice-Chair
1997	Dr Denzil Miller (South Africa)	Dr Suam Kim (Republic of Korea)	Prof Bo Fernholm (Sweden)
1998	Dr Denzil Miller (South Africa)	Dr Volker Siegel (European Community)	Dr Konstantin Shust (Russian Federation)
1999	Dr Denzil Miller (South Africa)	Dr Volker Siegel (European Community)	Dr Konstantin Shust (Russian Federation)
2000	Dr Denzil Miller (South Africa)	Dr Edith Fanta (Brazil)	Dr Stephen Nicol (Australia)
2001	Dr Rennie Holt (USA)	Dr Edith Fanta (Brazil)	Dr Stephen Nicol (Australia)
2002	Dr Rennie Holt (USA)	Dr So Kawaguchi (Japan)	Dr Luis López Abellán (Spain)
2003	Dr Rennie Holt (USA)	Dr Vyacheslav Sushin (Russia)	Dr Luis López Abellán (Spain)
2004	Dr Rennie Holt (USA)	Dr Vyacheslav Sushin (Russia)	Dr Esteban Barrera-Oro (Argentina)
2005	Dr Edith Fanta (Brazil)	Dr Hyoung-Chul Shin (Korea)	Dr Esteban Barrera-Oro (Argentina)
2006	Dr Edith Fanta (Brazil)	Dr Hyoung-Chul Shin (Korea)	Mr Leonid Pshenichnov (Ukraine)
2007	Dr Edith Fanta (Brazil)	Mr Leonid Pshenichnov (Ukraine)	Dr Kevin Sullivan (New Zealand)
2008	Dr Edith Fanta (Brazil)**	Dr Kevin Sullivan (New Zealand)	Mr Svein Iversen (Norway)
2009	Prof Carlos Moreno (Chile)***	Dr Svein Iversen (Norway)	Dr Viacheslav Bizikov (Russia)
2010	Dr David Agnew (UK)	Dr Viacheslav Bizikov (Russia)	Dr Christopher Jones (USA)

	Scientific Committee Chair	Senior Vice-Chair	Junior Vice-Chair
2011	Dr David Agnew (UK)	Dr Christopher Jones (USA)	Prof Philippe Koubbi (France)
2012	Dr Christopher Jones (USA)	Prof Philippe Koubbi (France)	Dr Xianyong Zhao (China)
2013	Dr Christopher Jones (USA)	Dr Xianyong Zhao (China)	Dr Javier Arata (Chile)
2014	Dr Christopher Jones (USA)	Dr Javier Arata (Chile)	Dr Dirk Welsford (Australia)
2015	Dr Christopher Jones (USA)	Dr Dirk Welsford (Australia)	Dr Susie Grant (UK)
2016	Dr Mark Belchier (UK)	Dr Susie Grant (UK)	Mr Sobahle Somhlaba (South Africa)
2017	Dr Mark Belchier (UK)	Mr Sobahle Somhlaba (South Africa)	Mr Roberto Sarralde Vizuete (Spain)
2018	Dr Mark Belchier (UK)	Mr Roberto Sarralde Vizuete (Spain)	Dr María Mercedes Santos (Argentina)
2019	Dr Mark Belchier (UK)	Dr María Mercedes Santos (Argentina)	Dr Guoping Zhu (China)
2020	Dr Dirk Welsford (Australia)	Dr Guoping Zhu (China)	Dr Azwianewi Makhado (South Africa)
2021	Dr Dirk Welsford (Australia)	Dr Guoping Zhu (China)	Dr Azwianewi Makhado (South Africa)
2022	Dr Dirk Welsford (Australia)	Dr Azwianewi Makhado (South Africa)	Dr Fokje Schaafsma (Netherlands)

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE WORKING GROUPS

Working Group on Fish Stock Assessment (WG-FSA)

Set up initially as an ad hoc working group and meeting for the first time during the 3rd meeting of the Scientific Committee (1984), WG-FSA met as a full working group from 1988. It is tasked with assessing the status of fish stocks in the Convention Area, identifying research and data needs, and providing advice to the Scientific Committee.

WG-FSA Convener
Dr Richard Hennemuth (USA), 1984–1986
Dr Karl-Hermann Kock (Germany), 1987–1991
Dr Inigo Everson (UK)*, 1992–1994
Dr William de la Mare (Australia), 1995–1997
Dr Rennie Holt (USA), 1998
Mr Richard (Dick) Williams (Australia), 1999–2001
Dr Inigo Everson (UK), 2002–2003
Dr Stuart Hanchet (New Zealand), 2004–2007
Dr Christopher Jones (USA), 2008–2011
Dr Mark Belchier (UK), 2012–2015
Dr Dirk Welsford (Australia), 2016–2019
Mr Sobahle Somhlaba (South Africa), 2020 – present

** Unable to attend in 1992, the meeting was chaired by Dr Kock.*

Over the years, WG-FSA has created a number of subgroups to assist its work, operating during its meetings and in the intersessional period. Most of these lasted only one or two years and are too numerous to name, but a few had a longer life, particularly from the late 1990s to the early 2010s, such as the subgroups on by-catch, biology, demography and ecology, stock identity, acoustics, tagging, the scientific observer program, vulnerable marine ecosystems, IUU fishing, otolith age determination, and they had conveners drawn from a wide range of Members.

Working Group on the CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Program (WG-CEMP)

Set up initially as an ad hoc working group on ecosystem monitoring which met in 1985, WG-CEMP met as a full working group from 1986 tasked with planning and implementing the CCAMLR ecosystem monitoring program and developing methods for collection and analysis of data.

WG-CEMP Convener
Dr Knowles Kerry (Australia), 1985–1989
Dr John Bengtson (USA), 1990–1994

Working Group on Krill (WG-Krill)

The earliest specific workshop on krill was the ad hoc Workshop on Krill CPUE, set up to explore the possible use of catch per unit effort data as indices of abundance of krill. Although this method was not developed further, in 1987 the Scientific Committee set up WG-Krill, tasked with reviewing krill distribution, abundance, biology, fishery and working with WG-CEMP to assess any impact on dependent and related species.

WG-Krill Convener
Dr Denzil Miller (South Africa), 1988–1994
Dr John Bengtson (USA), 1990–1994

Working Group on Ecosystem Monitoring and Management (WG-EMM)

In 1994, the Scientific Committee convened a joint meeting of WG-CEMP and WG-Krill and, based on its recommendations, brought these two working groups together into a single WG-EMM, tasked with undertaking assessments of the status and trends of krill and dependent and related species, including maintaining the CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Program (CEMP).

WG-EMM Convener
Dr Inigo Everson (UK), 1995–1999
Dr Roger Hewitt (USA), 2000–2005
Dr Keith Reid (UK), 2006–2007
Dr George Watters (USA) 2008–2011
Dr So Kawaguchi (Australia) and Dr George Watters (USA), 2012
Dr So Kawaguchi (Australia), 2013–2016
Dr Małgorzata Korczak-Abshire (Poland), 2017
Dr Mark Belchier (UK), 2018
Dr César Cárdenas (Chile), 2019 – present

Over the years WG-KRILL, WG-CEMP and WG-EMM created a number of subgroups to assist their work, operating during meetings and in the intersessional periods. Most of these lasted only one or two years and are too numerous to name, but a few had a longer life. Of particular note are the Subgroups on Statistics (1992–1997), CEMP Monitoring Methods (1992–2009), Designation and Protection of CEMP Sites (1992–2007, becoming in 2002 the advisory Subgroup on Protected Areas and convened throughout by Dr Polly Penhale (USA)), International Coordination (1997–2001 convened by Dr Suam Kim (Korea)), and the Status and Trend Assessment of Predator Populations (2007–2015 convened by Dr Colin Southwell (Australia)).

Working Group on Statistics, Assessments and Modelling (WG-SAM)

In 2001, the Subgroup on Assessment Methods (WG-FSA-SAM) was established in order to evaluate new assessment methods prior to their use at WG-FSA. In 2006, the Scientific Committee extended the remit of the group to review technical assessment and modelling issues of interest to all working groups and changed its name to the Working Group on Statistics, Assessments and Modelling (WG-SAM).

WG-FSA-SAM (to 2005) and WG-SAM Convener
Dr Andrew Constable (Australia), 2002–2004
Dr Christopher Jones (USA), 2005–2006
Dr Andrew Constable (Australia) and Dr Christopher Jones (USA), 2007
Dr Andrew Constable (Australia) 2008–2010
Dr Andrew Constable (Australia) and Dr Christopher Jones (USA), 2011
Dr Stuart Hanchet (New Zealand), 2012–2014
Dr Steve Parker (New Zealand), 2015–2018
Dr Steve Parker (New Zealand) and Dr Clara Péron (France), 2019
Dr Clara Péron (France) and Dr Takehiro Okuda (Japan), 2020 – present

Working Group on Acoustic Survey and Analysis Methods (WG-ASAM)

A Subgroup on Acoustic Survey and Analysis Methods was established by the Scientific Committee in 2004 to examine issues relating to hydroacoustic surveys of Antarctic krill. In 2019, it became a full working group with a remit to cover acoustic research on all Antarctic marine living resources.

SG-ASAM (to 2019) and WG-ASAM Convener
Dr Roger Hewitt (USA), 2005
Dr Richard O'Driscoll (New Zealand), 2006
Dr Martin Collins (UK) and Dr Richard O'Driscoll (NZ), 2007
Dr Richard O'Driscoll (NZ) and Dr Jon Watkins (UK), 2009
Dr Jon Watkins (UK), 2010
Dr Rolf Korneliussen (Norway) and Dr Jon Watkins (UK), 2012
Dr Jon Watkins (UK) and Dr Xianyong Zhao (China), 2014
Dr Xianyong Zhao (China), 2015
Dr Xianyong Zhao (China) and Dr Christian Reiss (USA), 2016–2017
Dr Xianyong Zhao (China), 2018–2019
Dr Sophie Fielding (UK) and Dr Xinliang Wang (China), 2021 – present

Working Group on Incidental Mortality Associated with Fishing (WG-IMAF)

The ad hoc Working Group on Incidental Mortality Arising from Longline Fishing (WG-IMALF) was established in 1993, focussed on solving the problem of the incidental mortality of seabirds in longline fishing. Its remit was broadened in 2002 to cover all fishing activities and was called the ad hoc Working Group on Incidental Mortality Associated with Fishing (WG-IMAF). In the 2010s, in response to the reductions in incidental mortality of seabirds, it did not need to meet. Following a decision at SC-CAMLR-40, WG-IMAF reconvened from 2022 onwards to review mitigation of incidental mortality in the krill trawl fishery.

Ad hoc WG-IMALF (to 2001), ad hoc WG-IMAF (to 2006) and WG-IMAF Convener
Dr Carlos Moreno (Chile), 1994–1995
Secretariat (correspondence only), 1996–1997
Prof John Croxall (UK) and Mr Barry Baker, 1998–2004
Ms Kim Rivera (USA) and Mr Neville Smith (New Zealand), 2005–2008
Ms Kim Rivera (USA) and Mr Nathan Walker (New Zealand), 2009
Mr James Moir Clark (UK), 2011
Mr Nathan Walker (New Zealand) and Dr Marco Favero (Argentina), 2022

Hosting of mid-year meetings

Meetings of WG-FSA and WG-IMALF/IMAF have been hosted at the Secretariat in Hobart, Tasmania. Intersessional meetings of other working groups and the meetings listed in this section have been held elsewhere, and CCAMLR expresses its gratitude to these hosts.

	WG-CEMP	WG-KRILL	WG-EMM	WG-SAM	WG-ASAM
1985	Seattle, USA				
1986	Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany				
1987	Dammarie-les-Lys, France				
1989	Mar del Plata, Argentina	La Jolla, USA			
1990	Stockholm, Sweden	Leningrad, USSR			
1991	Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Spain	Yalta, USSR			
1992	Viña del Mar, Chile	Punta Arenas, Chile			
1993	Seoul, Korea	Tokyo, Japan			
1994	Cape Town, South Africa	Cape Town, South Africa			
1995			Siena, Italy		
1996			Bergen, Norway		

	WG-CEMP	WG-KRILL	WG-EMM	WG-SAM	WG-ASAM
1997			San Diego, USA		
1998			Kochi, India		
1999			Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Spain		
2000			Taormina, Italy		
2001			Fiskebäckskil, Sweden		
2002			Big Sky, USA		
2003			Cambridge, UK		
2004			Siena, Italy	Siena, Italy	
2005			Yokohama, Japan	Yokohama, Japan	La Jolla, USA
2006			Walvis Bay, Namibia	Walvis Bay, Namibia	Hobart, Australia
2007			Christchurch, New Zealand	Christchurch, New Zealand	Cambridge, UK
2008			St Petersburg, Russian Federation	St Petersburg, Russian Federation	
2009			Bergen, Norway	Bergen, Norway	Ancona, Italy

	WG-CEMP	WG-KRILL	WG-EMM	WG-SAM	WG-ASAM
2010			Cape Town, South Africa	Cape Town, South Africa	Cambridge, UK
2011			Busan, Korea	Busan, Korea	
2012			Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Spain	Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Spain	Bergen, Norway
2013			Bermerhaven, Germany	Bermerhaven, Germany	
2014			Punta Arenas, Chile	Punta Arenas, Chile	Qingdao, China
2015			Warsaw, Poland	Warsaw, Poland	Busan, Korea
2016			Bologna, Italy	Genoa, Italy	La Jolla, USA
2017			Buenos Aires, Argentina	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Qingdao, China
2018			Cambridge, UK	Norwich, UK	Punta Arenas, Chile
2019			Concarneau, France	Concarneau, France	Bergen, Norway
2020			*	*	*
2021			**	**	**

** Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, no working group meetings were held in 2020.*
*** Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, online (virtual) working group meetings were held in 2021.*

Other workshops and meetings of the Commission or Scientific Committee

The Commission, Scientific Committee and their subsidiary groups have benefited from the work of a large number of workshops convened to address specific issues. Italics denotes Commission or Joint Commission and Scientific Committee meetings; others are Scientific Committee. Conveners or Chairs are listed together with the place of the meeting.

1985, Workshop on Krill Catch-Per-Unit Effort, Dr Walter Ranke (German Democratic Republic) and Dr Inigo Everson (UK) (Hobart, Australia)

1986, Workshop on Antarctic Fish Age Determination, Dr Tatiana Lubimova (USSR) (Moscow, USSR)

1986–1988, Informal Group on the Long-Term Program of Work for the Scientific Committee, Dr Ken Sherman (USA) (Hobart, Australia)

1988, Workshop on CPUE Simulation Study, Dr John Beddington (UK) (La Jolla, USA)

1989–1990, Working Group for the Development of Approaches to Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, Australia (Hobart, Australia)

1992, Workshop on the Design of Bottom Trawl Surveys, Dr Karl-Hermann Kock (Germany) (Hamburg, Germany)

1993, Workshop on the Management of the Antarctic Crab Fishery, Dr Rennie Holt (USA) (La Jolla, USA)

1994, Workshop on Evaluating Krill Flux Factors, Dr William de la Mare (Australia) (Cape Town, South Africa)

1995, Workshop on International Coordination, Dr Suam Kim (Republic of Korea), Dr Volker Siegel (EU), Dr Mikio Naganobu (Japan) and Dr Roger Hewitt (USA) (Hamburg, Germany)

1997, Meeting of the Subgroup on International Coordination, Dr Suam Kim (Korea) (La Jolla, USA)

1998, Workshop on Area 48, Dr Roger Hewitt (USA) (La Jolla, USA)

1999, CCAMLR Synoptic Survey Planning Meeting, Dr Jon Watkins (UK) (Cambridge, UK)

2000, B_0 Workshop, Dr Roger Hewitt (USA) (La Jolla, USA)

2001, Workshop on Approaches to the Management of Icefish, Dr Karl-Hermann Kock (Germany) and Dr Graeme Parkes (UK) (Hobart, Australia)

2001, Workshop on Estimating Age in Patagonian Toothfish, Dr Inigo Everson (UK) (Norfolk, USA)

2001, Workshop on Publishing Papers arising from the CCAMLR-2000 Survey, Dr Jon Watkins (UK) Cambridge, UK)

2002, Meeting of the CDS Informal Group, Mr E. Spencer Garrett (USA) (Hobart, Australia)

2002, Workshop on Small-Scale Management Units, Dr Wayne Trivelpiece (USA) (Big Sky, USA)

2003, CEMP review workshop, Prof. John Croxall (UK) and Dr Colin Southwell (Australia) (Cambridge, UK)

2003, WG-FSA Subgroup on Assessment Methods, Dr Andrew Constable (Australia) (London, UK)

2003, WG-FSA Subgroup on Fisheries Acoustics, Dr Martin Collins (UK) and Dr Pavel Gasiukov (Russia) (Cambridge, UK)

2004, Workshop on Plausible Ecosystem Models for Testing Approaches to Krill Management, Dr Andrew Constable (Australia) (Siena, Italy)

2005, Workshop on Management Procedures to Evaluate Options for Subdividing the Krill Catch Limit among Small-scale Management Units, Dr Keith Reid (UK) and Dr George Watters (USA) (Yokohama, Japan)

2005, Workshop on Marine Protected Areas, Dr Polly Penhale (USA) (Silver Spring, USA)

2006, Joint Assessment Group, Ms Robin Tuttle (USA) and Dr David Agnew (UK) (Walvis Bay, Namibia)

2006, Workshop on Management Procedures, Ms Theressa Akkers (South Africa) and Dr Christian Reiss (USA) (Walvis Bay, Namibia)

2006, Workshop on Estimating Age of Mackerel Icefish Champsocephalus gunnari, Dr Nikolay Timoshenko and Dr Zhanna Frolkina (Russian Federation) (Kaliningrad, Russian Federation)

2007, Workshop on Bioregionalisation of the Southern Ocean, Dr Polly Penhale (USA) and Dr Susie Grant (UK) (Brussels, Belgium)

2008–2010, Ad hoc Technical Group for At-Sea Operations, Mr Chris Heinecken (South Africa) and Dr Dirk Welsford (Australia) (St Petersburg, Russian Federation; Bergen, Norway; Hobart, Australia)

2008, Joint CCAMLR–IWC Workshop, Dr Andrew Constable (Australia) and Dr Nick Gales (Australia) (Hobart, Australia)

2008, First CCAMLR Performance Review Panel, Prof. Marcelo Kohen (Independent Expert, Argentina)

2009, Workshop for the Development of a Compliance Evaluation Procedure, Ms Kim Dawson-Guynn (USA) (Bergen, Norway)

2009, Joint SC-CAMLR–CEP Workshop, Dr Vyacheslav Bizikov (Russian Federation, SC-CAMLR Vice-Chair), Dr Yves Frenot (France, CEP Vice Chair), Dr Neil Gilbert (New Zealand, CEP Chair) and Dr George Watters (USA, WG-EMM Convener) (Baltimore, USA)

2009, Workshop on Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems, Dr Christopher Jones (USA) (La Jolla, USA)

2011, Workshop on Marine Protected Areas, Dr Polly Penhale (USA) and Prof. Philippe Koubbi (France) (Brest, France)

2012, Del Cano and Crozet (MPA Planning Domain 5) Workshop, Prof. Philippe Koubbi (France) and Dr Rob Crawford (South Africa) (St Pierre, La Réunion, France)

2012, Western Antarctic Peninsula and South Scotia Arc (MPA Planning Domain 1) Workshop, Dr Javier Arata (Chile) and Dr Enrique Marschoff (Argentina) (Valparaíso, Chile)

2012, Circumpolar Gap Analysis Workshop, Dr Bruno Danis and Dr Anton Van de Putte (Belgium) (Brussels, Belgium)

2013, First Intersessional Meeting of the Scientific Committee, Dr Christopher Jones (USA) (Bremerhaven, Germany)

2013, Second Special Meeting of the Commission, Mr Terje Løbach (Norway) (Bremerhaven, Germany)

2016, Scientific Committee Symposium, Dr Mark Belchier (UK) (Hobart, Australia)

2016, Joint CEP–Scientific Committee Workshop on Climate Change, Dr Susie Grant (UK) and Dr Polly Penhale (USA) (Punta Arenas, Chile)

2017, Ross Sea region MPA Research and Monitoring Plan Workshop, Dr Marino Vacchi (Italy), Dr George Watters (USA) and Mr Alistair Dunn (New Zealand) (Rome, Italy)

2017, Workshop on the Scheme of International Scientific Observation (SISO), Mr James Clark (UK) (Buenos Aires, Argentina)

2017, Second CCAMLR Performance Review Panel, Mr Osvaldo Urrutia (Chile) and Ms Holly Koehler (Independent Expert, USA) Co-chairs

2018, Workshop for the Development of a *D. mawsoni* Population Hypothesis for Area 48, Dr Chris Darby (UK) and Dr Christopher Jones (USA) (Berlin, Germany)

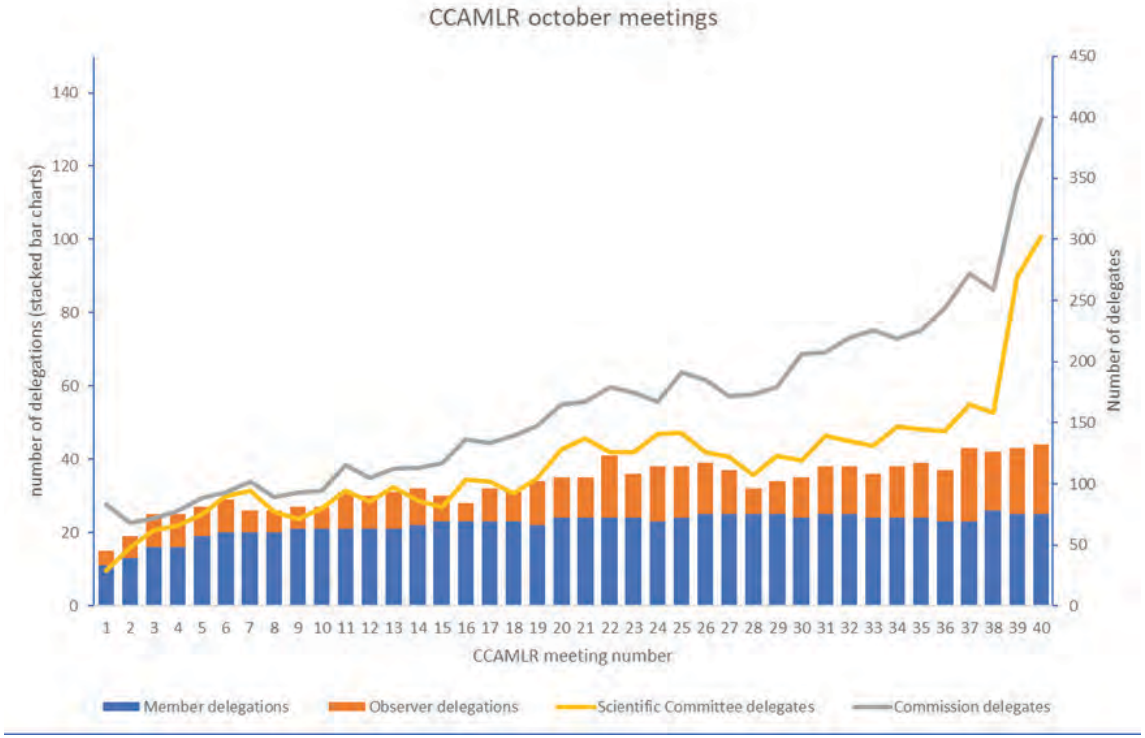
2018, Workshop on Spatial Management, Dr Susie Grant (UK) (Cambridge, UK)

2019, Workshop on Capacity Building, Mr Lisolomzi Fikizolo (South Africa) (Cape Town, South Africa)

2022, Scientific Committee Symposium, Dr Dirk Welsford (Australia) (Virtual)

ATTENDANCE STATISTICS

Over the 40 years since 1982, the number of Contracting Parties and Members has steadily increased. There has been a significant growth in the number of Observers (Contracting Parties that are not Members of the Commission, other States, intergovernmental organisations (IGOs) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs)) attending Commission meetings. The figure below shows commission meeting composition over time (number of delegates, number of Members and Observer delegations attending; the number of delegates to the Scientific Committee is also shown; meeting 1 in 1982, meeting 40 in 2021). All meetings took place in person in Hobart, except 2020 and 2021 which took place online during the COVID-19 pandemic.



RECOGNITION OF SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION

Over the last 40 years, the Secretariat records show more than 3 000 individuals who have attended at least one CCAMLR meeting (Commission, Scientific Committee or working group). Many have attended CCAMLR meetings for many years.

WOMBAT RECIPIENTS

The list below recognises individual delegates who have attended at least one Commission, Scientific Committee or working group meeting in each of 30 years, together with the year of their award. The years need not be successive. This award was created in 2015 to honour those who have dedicated very significant parts of their lives to serving CCAMLR and has since become highly prized. The recognition is marked with the presentation of a cast pewter model of a wombat. One of the CCAMLR meeting rooms has traditionally been named the Wombat Room.

This list is current up to the end of 2021. Since many people have changed roles during their time with CCAMLR, the delegation attribution is the one that applied at the meeting in which the Wombat was awarded.

CCAMLR-XXXIV (2015): Andrew Constable (Australia), Guy Duhamel (France), Bo Fernholm (Sweden), Karl-Hermann Kock (Germany), Doug McLaren (Meeting Support), Enrique Marschoff (Argentina), Volker Siegel (EU) and Vasily Smirnov (Secretariat).

CCAMLR-XXXV (2016): Esteban Barrera-Oro (Argentina), Denzil Miller (Australia) and Polly Penhale (USA).

CCAMLR-XXXVI (2017): Stephen Nicol (ARK), Genevieve Tanner (ARK).

CCAMLR-XXXVII (2018): Gillian von Bertouch (Secretariat).

CCAMLR-38 (2019): Bénédicte Graham (Secretariat), Floride Pavlovic (Secretariat).

CCAMLR-39 (2020): Marino Vacchi (Italy).

Special mention

Doug and Margaret McLaren provided conference technical support for the First and Third sessions of the Second Special Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting which negotiated the Convention (Canberra, Australia, 27 February to 16 March 1978; Canberra, Australia, 5 to 20 May 1980). They also provided this support for the first 38 meetings of the CAMLR Commission and Scientific Committee (Hobart, Australia 1982–2019). This exceptional dedication to CCAMLR over 41 years deserves particular recognition in this publication.

Dr Marino Vacchi (Italy) with his Wombat award.

HALF WOMBAT

Many people have devoted very significant time to CCAMLR although less than 30 years. Below we list everyone who, as at the end of 2021, had attended at least one CCAMLR meeting in each of 15 years, together with the last recorded year of their attendance. The delegation attribution is the one that applied in that year.

Attendees at meetings over 15 or more, but fewer than 30, years

Alberto Tabaré Lozano Junca (Uruguay, 2020)
Alistair Dunn (New Zealand, 2021)
Alistair Graham (ASOC, 2021)
Anamaría Merino (Secretariat, 2011)
Andy Smith (New Zealand, 2021)
Ariel Mansi (Argentina, 2011)
Barry Weeber (New Zealand, 2021)
Blair Denholm (Secretariat, 2021)
Carlos Moreno (Chile, 2008)
Christian Reiss (USA, 2021)
Christina Macha (Secretariat, 2021)
Christopher Jones (USA, 2021)
Colin Southwell (Australia, 2018)
David Agnew (Secretariat, 2021)
David Ramm (Secretariat, 2016)
Dirk Welsford (Australia, 2021)
Doro Forck (Secretariat, 2021)
Doug Butterworth (South Africa, 2010)
Edith Fanta (Brazil, 2007)
Eduardo Balguerías (Spain, 2005)
Eric Appleyard (Secretariat, 2013)
Eugene Sabourenkov (Secretariat, 2007)
Evan Bloom (USA, 2020)
Fernando Cariaga (Secretariat, 2010)
Geoffrey Kirkwood (United Kingdom, 2005)
George Watters (USA, 2021)
Gillian Slocum (Australia, 2021)
Graeme Parkes (United Kingdom, 2011)
Hyoung-Chul Shin (Korea, 2021)
Ian Hay (Australia, 2011)
Indrani Lutchman (IUCN, 2016)
Inigo Everson (United Kingdom, 2004)
Irene Ullman (Interpretation, 2020)
Jack Fenaughty (New Zealand, 2021)
Jane Rumble (United Kingdom, 2021)
John Beddington (United Kingdom, 2007)
John Croxall (United Kingdom, 2005)
Jon Watkins (United Kingdom, 2015)
Keith Reid (Secretariat, 2020)
Kevin Sullivan (New Zealand, 2008)
Kimberly Dawson Guynn (USA, 2021)
Knowles Kerry (Australia, 2002)
Konstantin Shust (Russian Federation, 2010)
Leonid Pshenichnov (Ukraine, 2021)
Ludmila Thornett (Secretariat, 2019)
Ludmilla Stern (Interpretation, 2021)
Luis López Abellán (Spain, 2015)

Lydia Millar (Secretariat, 2015)
Lyn Goldsworthy (ASOC, 2021)
Marc Ghiglia (France, 2017)
Marc Orlando (Interpretation, 2021)
Marcia Fernández (Secretariat, 2019)
Margarita Fernández (Secretariat, 2018)
Mark Belchier (United Kingdom, 2020)
Martin Exel (COLTO, 2019)
Michèle Roger (Secretariat, 2009)
Mike Richardson (United Kingdom, 2006)
Mikio Naganobu (Japan, 2008)
Mitsuo Fukuchi (Japan, 2006)
Robin Tuttle (USA, 2008)
Nicolas Gasco (France, 2021)
Oscar Pin (Uruguay, 2021)
Patricio Arana (Chile, 2021)
Pavel Gasiukov (Russian Federation, 2008)
Philip Trathan (United Kingdom, 2021)
Philippa McCulloch (Secretariat, 2012)
Philippe Tanguy (Interpretation, 2021)
Raymond Arnaudo (USA, 2005)
Rennie Holt (USA, 2009)
Richard Williams (Australia, 2004)
Rodolfo Werner (ASOC, 2021)
Roger Hewitt (USA, 2005)
Rosalie Marazas (Secretariat, 2010)
Rosemary Blundo Grimison (Interpretation, 2014)
Rozalia Kamenev (Interpretation, 2006)
Sandra Hale (Interpretation, 2021)
Silvano Focardi (Italy, 2007)
Simeon Hill (UK, 2021)
So Kawaguchi (Australia, 2021)
Stuart Hanchett (New Zealand, 2016)
Susie Grant (United Kingdom, 2021)
Svetlana Kasatkina (Russian Federation, 2021)
Taro Ichii (Japan, 2021)
Tor Knutsen (Norway, 2021)
Vadim Doubine (Interpretation, 2021)
Valeria Carvajal Oyarzo (ARK, 2021)
Wayne Trivelpiece (USA, 2009)
William de la Mare (Australia, 1997)
Xianyong Zhao (China, 2021)

CCAMLR Secretariat staff at CCAMLR-38, 2019 (Photo: John Weller).

SECRETARIAT

The CCAMLR Secretariat was established in 1982 in Hobart, Tasmania. Its Headquarters since 2005 has been the historic building shown here, which was built in the 1840s to house the Hutchins School from 1849 to 1965.

The Secretariat supports the regular meetings and daily functions of the Commission and Scientific Committee. Its duties include facilitating communications with and between Members, producing and distributing publications, receiving and managing CCAMLR data, supporting the work of the Scientific Committee and its scientific monitoring programs, monitoring fisheries operating in the Convention Area, managing the budget, and supporting meetings of the Commission and Scientific Committee. It operates on a four-year strategic plan endorsed by the Commission.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The Secretariat is headed by an Executive Secretary. Past Executive Secretaries have been:

Dr Darry Powell (Australia, 1982–1993)
Mr Esteban de Salas (Spain, 1993–2002)
Dr Denzil Miller (South Africa, 2002–2010)
Mr Andrew Wright (Australia, 2010–2018)
Dr David Agnew (United Kingdom, 2018–)

Secretariat and interpretation staff who have supported CCAMLR meetings from 1982 to 2021

Abigael Proctor
Adriana Caminiti
Alasdair Blake
Alejandra Sycz
Alexey Ivacheff
Alison Potter
Amelia Stoneham
Anamaría Merino
Andrey Efimenko
Angie McMahon
Annie Blin
Antony Miller
Aramais Aroustian
Ashlee Jones
Avalon Ervin
Belinda Blackburn
Belinda Marshall
Bella Burgess-Wilson
Bénédicte Graham
Blair Denholm
Bonney Webb
Carina Stewart
Cathy Carey
Cecilia Alal
Celine Guerin
Christina Cordero
Christina Macha
Christine Woolford
Claire Garteiser
Claudia Grant
Coco Cullen-Knox
Cynthia Hertrick
Dane Cavanagh
Daniela Cincotti
Daphnis de Pooter
David Abbott
David Ramm
Deb Frankcombe
Deborah Jenner
Demetrio Padilla
Diana Piñon
Doro Forck
Doug Cooper
Duy Le
Ed Kremzer
Elanor Miller
Eldene O'Shea
Elena Bocharova-Booth
Elena Cook
Elena Skinner
Emily Grilly
Emy Watt
Eric Appleyard
Erika Gonzalez
Eugene Sabourenkov
Fernando Cariaga
Floride Pavlovic
Frank Ralston
Frank Ralston
Gabriel Kinzler
Galina Pritchard
Gary Dewhurst
Genevieve Tanner
Geraldine Mackriell
Gerard Lequileuc
Gillian von Bertouch
Glenys Jones
Hannah Fogarty
Hannah Millward-Hopkins
Helle Laskowski
Henrique Anatole
Ian Hilly
Ian Meredith
Imma Hilly
Ingrid Slicer
Irene Ullman
Isaac Forster
Isabel Lira
Jacquelyn Turner
Jay Lloyd-Southwell
Jessica Nilsson
Jesús Martinez
Jim Rossiter
Jodi Gustafson
Joelle Coussaert
John Benson
John Dudeney
Jordan Stevens
Jorge Cziment
Judy Glock
Julian Wan
Julie Catchpole
Karine Bachelier-Bourat
Kate Rewis
Katharina Suntrup
Keith Reid
Kerrie Cooke
Kim Newland
Larry Jacobsen
Leanne Bleathman
Liam Dunn
Liam Ennis
Lisa Lark
Louise Mcelwee
Lucy Barua
Lucy De Vries
Lucy Robinson
Ludmila Mullova
Ludmila Thornett
Ludmilla Stern
Lydia Millar
Lyndall Johnson
Manuel Cambronero
Marc Orlando
Marcela Ayas
Marcia Fernández
Maree Cowen
Margaret Borland-Stroyan
Margarita Fernández
Maria Laura Speziali
Maria Radetskaya
Marina Negro
Matthew Carius
Matthew Perchard
Michaela Doyle
Michèle Roger
Miyun Shoemark
Moru Yao
Narelle Absolom
Natalia Danilova
Natalia Sokolova
Natalie Testorelli
Natasha Novikova
Natasha Slicer
Nigel Williams
Nina Hughes
Odile Blandeau
Olga Kozyrevitch
Pailin Munyard
Patricia Ávila
Patricia Colombo
Patrick Moore
Patrick Spears
Paulin Djité
Penny Woods
Peps Demirel
Peter Peterson
Philip Saffery
Philippa McCulloch
Philippe Tanguy
Puneeth Gopal
Raewyn Hodges
Rebeca Paredes-Nieto
Richard Miller
Rita Mendelson
Robert Desiatnik
Robert Weidinger
Roberto Rojas
Robyn Miller
Rosalie Marazas
Rosemary Blundo Grimison
Roslyn Lacey
Roslyn Wallace
Ross Noble
Rozalia Kamenev
Sabine Bouladon
Sam Karpinskyj
Sandra Hale
Sarah Lenel
Sarah Mackey
Sascha Frydman
Silvia Levame
Silvia Martinez
Simon Morgan
Stéphane Thanassekos
Terry Grundy
Thomas Williams
Tim Byrne
Tim Jones
Tim Pedersen
Trishna Rai
Tristan Long
Vadim Doubine
Vasily Smirnov
Vera Christopher
Véronique Moncho
Warrick Glynn
Zulya Kamalova

Photo: Steve Parker

Photo: Dr Steve Parker