



**the invitation to contribute to the Secretary-
report on oceans and the law of the sea relating to Part II of the United Nations General
Assembly Resolution 69/245 adopted on 29th December 2014 Oceans and the Law of
the Sea ¹**

Executive Summary (400 words)

The Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (While the

absence of permanent communities in the Antarctic minimises issues associated with the social pillar of sustainable development the Antarctic marine environment remains exposed to significant environmental risks, principally those related to climate change, associated processes such as ocean acidification and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

In response to the invitation consistent with paragraph 301 of UN Resolution 69/245, and with particular attention to the request presented at paragraph 31, CCAMLR has established a General Science Capacity Fund and a CCAMLR Scholarship which is available to early career scientists from CCAMLR Members. Five scholarships have been awarded to early career scientists from Argentina, Chile, China, Poland and Russia since its establishment in 2010. In addition, the CCAMLR Secretariat has formalised an arrangement with the Secretariat of the Agreement for the Conservation of Albatross and Petrels (ACAP) and the University of Tasmania, under the auspices of the International Antarctic Institute (IAI), to support short term fellowships for post graduate study.

In respect of the rational use of Antarctic marine living resources, CCAMLR continues to apply the principles of decision-making based on the best available science, precautionary catch limits for target stocks and management of fishing operations that take account of ecological relationships involving associated and dependent species. CCAMLR has successfully addressed a range of by-catch threats including the development and implementation of globally recognised best-practice measures for the reduction of seabird by-catch.

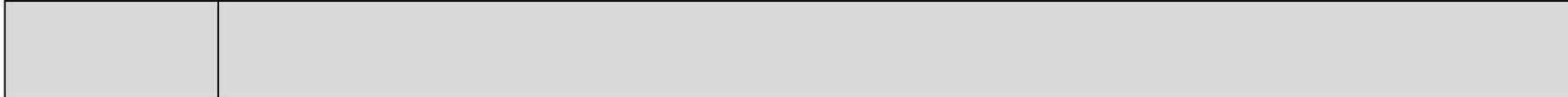
In 2005, CCAMLR Members commenced an exhaustive scientifically-based process to support the establishment of a representative system of marine protected areas. In 2009 the first high-seas marine protected area, covering 94,000 km² on the South Orkney islands shelf, became the first component of this system. Efforts continued throughout 2014 and 2015 in relation to two proposals for the establishment of a representative system of MPAs – one in the Ross Sea Region and another



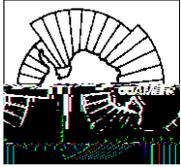
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A candidate from Russia was selected to receive a CCAMLR Scholarship in 2014. He is the fifth recipient of the Scholarship. The previous recipients are from Chile, Argentina, Poland and China.



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