

Performance Review 2 – summary of outcomes

Updated November 2025

Introduction

1. The Second Performance Review was conducted in 2017. Each year, the Secretariat drafts a report against progress, based on the reports of the Commission and Scientific Committee (CCAMLR-44/06).
2. Annex 1 includes the updated reporting tables endorsed by the Commission (CCAMLR-44, paragraphs 3.13 – 3.15).

Recommendation	Responsible body	Activities to date	Status
Recommendation 1: A strategic approach be taken by the Commission to achieving its objective throughout the whole of the Convention Area as well as at regional scales by developing and implementing proactive practical steps for spatial management, fishery management and structured ecosystem monitoring and management. (paragraphs 16 to 23)	Commission	(2019) The Commission has endorsed the work of the Scientific Committee to develop an integrated krill fishery management strategy which integrates spatial information from the fishery, from krill research and from ecosystem research and monitoring (CCAMLR-38, paragraph 5.17) Over the period 2019–2022 the Commission has endorsed the work of the Scientific Committee to develop an integrated krill fishery management strategy which explicitly accounts for spatial heterogeneity in ecosystem effects of fishing by integrating krill and ecosystem research and monitoring (CCAMLR-38, paragraph 5.17; CCAMLR-39, paragraph 5.53; CCAMLR-40, paragraphs 6.10 to 6.12). The Commission agreed on an intersessional process to develop terms of reference for a joint CCAMLR/SC-CAMLR Workshop on harmonisation of conservation measures in the Antarctic Peninsula region (CCAMLR-41, paragraph 4.18). (2021) The Commission inter alia reaffirmed its commitment to developing a representative system of MPAs (CCAMLR-40, Annex 7) and (2023) held the Third Special Meeting of the Commission (19 – 23 June 2023, Santiago, Chile) on the design, designation and implementation of Marine Protected Areas and the establishment of Research and Monitoring Plans. In toothfish fisheries, spatial management has been implemented through research block and regional management area catch limits based on local biomass estimates (CM 41-09, CM 41-10, SC-CAMLR-40, Table 3). (2024) The Commission agreed to hold a joint Commission - Scientific Committee Symposium on Harmonisation of Conservation and Krill Fishery Management Initiatives in the Antarctic Peninsula Region (HS-2024, 16-20 July 2024, Incheon, Korea) to harmonise the new krill management approach and the D1 Marine Protected Area proposal for Subarea 48.1. However CCAMLR-43 did not	Significant progress

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		reach consensus on a new Krill Fishery Management approach and did not renew CM51-07 for the 2024/25 fishing season. The Secretariat, in collaboration with Members, developed an overview of the revised krill fishery management report to support Member and interested party understanding of the approach and its status.	
Recommendation 2: The Commission include on its agenda and discuss at regular intervals, for example every 5 years, the extent to which the conservation measures in place, together with their implementation, are delivering the Convention objective, as well as adjustments to the strategic approach articulated under the previous recommendation. (paragraphs 16 to 23)	Commission	From 1996 the Commission has considered a specific agenda item on implementation of the Convention. In (2019) The Commission raised the profile of this agenda item so it can be considered early in the meeting (CCAMLR-38, paragraph 10.6). In (2019) the Commission endorsed the ATCM "Prague Declaration" (CCAMLR-38, paragraph 10.5) and in (2021) the Commission agreed a Declaration on the Occasion of the Fortieth Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR-40, Annex 7). There have been two Symposia (2005, 2015) and two Performance Reviews (2008, 2017). (2024) The Commission discussed a proposal from the EU and its Member States for a third Performance Review.	Completed and ongoing
Recommendation 3: Work be undertaken with the ATCM to identify priority matters of shared interest and/or responsibility with the Commission, and to enhance collaboration on those matters. (paragraphs 24 to 29)	Commission	Annual reporting of observers to the Committee on Environmental Protection and CCAMLR Scientific Committee follow a format focussed on the five issues of common interest agreed at the second Joint CEP–SC-CAMLR workshop (Santiago, Chile, 2016): climate change, biodiversity and non-native species, species requiring protection, spatial management, ecosystem and environmental monitoring. Through this engagement CCAMLR responded to a request from CEP XLIV to extend its regular provision of information to CEP to include information on CCAMLR’s marine debris monitoring program (paper ATCM45/IP/6, ATCM46/IP/33, ATCM47/IP/2 and ATCM47/WP/50). CCAMLR and CEP are planning a second joint SC-CAMLR/CEP workshop on climate change to take place in Hiroshima, Japan, 8-9 May 2026.	Completed and Ongoing

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Recommendation 4: Further steps be taken to ensure Contracting Parties to CCAMLR are made aware of and are supported to ensure, where relevant, compliance with obligations arising from the Antarctic Treaty, including relevant measures and regulations established or recommended by the ATCM. In giving effect to these recommendations, the Panel offered the following ideas for the consideration of the Commission: (i) establishing a practice of the CCAMLR Chair attending the ATCM and submitting a working paper to the following CCAMLR meeting to identify issues and actions the Commission may need to consider in relation to: (i) relevant measures or regulations established or recommended by the ATCM; and (ii) matters of shared interest and/or responsibility (ii) better utilising the standing Commission agenda item of ‘Cooperation with the ATS’ to consider these matters, initiate appropriate actions, and develop a report back to the ATCM as appropriate (iii) holding periodic joint meetings of CCAMLR and ATCM delegates – at a working level – to identify opportunities for coordination and cooperation on matters of mutual interest. (paragraphs 24 to 29)	Commission	(2019) The Executive Secretary regularly reports on CCAMLR to ATCM and on ATCM to CCAMLR. The Secretariat has developed a close working relationship with the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat. (2020, 2021) The CCAMLR Chair and Executive Secretary attended ATCM in 2020 (virtually) and 2021 (in person), presenting information papers reporting on elements of CCAMLR meetings of relevance to ATCM, and papers to CCAMLR reporting on ATCM deliberations. (2020 – 2024) CCAMLR papers to ATCM reported on CCAMLR and ATCM consideration under CM 91-02 of ASMA/ASPA proposals, designation of special areas for scientific study arising from ice-shelf retreat under CM 24-04, progress in CCAMLR with spatial marine management and marine protected areas, consideration of climate change, ecosystem and environmental monitoring and marine debris. (2019 – 2024) The Commission and Scientific Committee explicitly considered proposals for new or revised management plans for ASPA and ASMAs with a marine component under the arrangement with ATCM (ATCM Decision 9 (2005)) and revised CM 91-02 (2024). (2024-2025) SC-CAMLR has engaged with COMNAP, IAATO, and SCAR to coordinate advice and response to HPAI in the Convention Area and coordinated this advice through CEP and ATCM (ATCM47/WP/50). In (2023, 2024, 2025) the Chairs of the Commission and the Scientific Committee attended ATCM/CEP and briefed ATCM delegates on CCAMLR activities.	General cooperation: (i) completed and ongoing (ii) completed and ongoing (iii) Ongoing
Recommendation 5: On the basis of currently available data, the Scientific Committee, in consultation with SCAR, external experts and other organisations, deliver an initial assessment of the status, trends and possible future trajectories of Antarctic marine living resources, and the interactions of fisheries with them.	Scientific Committee	(2018) SC-CAMLR-XXXVII, paragraph 13.16. Generic recommendation needs to be reviewed in context of more specific questions. In the case of krill: 2018 ICED workshop (SC-CAMLR-XXXVII, paragraphs 9.5 to 9.6).	Significant progress

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(paragraphs 30 to 32)		(2018) Scar Krill Action Group (SKAG) update and support for 2019 SKAG meeting (SC-CAMLR-XXXVII, paragraphs 3.16 to 3.19 and 11.3). (2023-24) The SCAR krill expert group (SKEG) began a series of annual workshops to develop a stock hypothesis for krill in the Antarctic Peninsula region. (2021-2024) Progress on the protocols, content and formats for routine data exchange with international organisations SEAFO, SIOFA and SPRFMO, to enhance development of stock status and management of transboundary species. (2022 – 2025) Coordination with SKEG to continue engagement with WG-EMM on status and trends of krill stocks (SC-CAMLR-40, paragraph 6.12). Significant progress in modelling stock status of krill in Subarea 48.1 and ensuring precautionary harvest rates through progress in the Scientific Committee (SC-CAMLR 3.30-3.39). (2022 – 2025) Continuing development of annual fishery reports to include bycatch observations (fisheryreports.ccamlr.org) and routine reporting of marine debris to the Scientific Committee (see also ATCM45/IP/6, ATCM46/IP/33, ATCM47/IP/2). Focus workshops on CCAMLR-COLTO tagging procedures with (WS-TAG-2023) and age determination (WS-ADM-2023, WS-ADM3) to better inform and allow development of toothfish stock assessments and skate risk assessments. Development of a CCAMLR spatial data viewer to allow better access and developmental work with administrative boundary issues in relation to ecological and environmental patterns. Coordination with SCAR, IAATO, and COMNAP on response and advice to HPAI in the Convention Area (ATCM47/WP/050).	

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		Contribution to FAO state of Stocks and FIRMS with status of CCAMLR stocks See SC-CAMLR-44 Tables 1,2).	
Recommendation 6: The Scientific Committee evaluate options for ecosystem-based management of all CCAMLR fisheries, taking into account ecosystem and climate change and the types of data that can be reliably obtained. These evaluations could include the following approaches: (i) evaluate the spatial extent of stocks, along with the implications of fishing in each CCAMLR area, subarea and division for the management of other areas (ii) assess the risk of each fishery impacting on Antarctic marine living resources broadly to determine the degree to which attention may need to be given to managing direct and indirect effects in the harvest strategies (iii) identify the type of data needed to achieve precautionary ecosystem-based fishery management, including with a changing environment, and to develop a strategic plan to collect such data (iv) develop approaches to identify whether the productivity, structure and/or function of the ecosystem is changing, in order to inform how to achieve the conservation objective of the Convention (v) evaluate harvest strategies for their robustness to achieve the objective of the Convention given plausible scenarios for ecosystem change and the need to not impede the recovery of depleted populations. (paragraphs 33 to 35)	Scientific Committee	(2018) SC-CAMLR-XXXVII, paragraph 13.16. These elements are held under continuous review in the standing agenda items of Management of marine resources and Climate change. WG-IMAF was re-convened in 2022 with revised terms of reference, in particular to address concerns of interaction between the krill fishery and seabirds, seals and whales (SC-CAMLR-40, Annex 9). Climate change is considered in the context of MPAs and within the revised terms of reference for all Scientific Committee Working groups. Changes to ecosystem dynamics arising from climate change and the recovery of whale populations are increasingly discussed in the context of the design of the new krill management strategy (see WG EMM-2021). (2021) Collection of data on krill and krill predator abundance and distribution (WG-EMM-2021, paragraphs 2.66 and 2.67) and the development of monitoring indicators such as through a revised CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Program (WG-EMM-2021, paragraph 3.4), are regularly the focus of WG-EMM discussions with a focus topic on CCAMLR data needs in 2024. (2023) A workshop to focus on krill fishery observer tasking and data collection plan held in 2023 (WS-KFO-2023). A workshop on climate change held by the Scientific Committee to develop mechanisms to identify and respond to the effect of climate change (WS-CC-2023). (2022 - 2024) Reviews of the harvest strategy decision rules for fish (SC-CAMLR-41, paragraph 2.17) and krill (SC-CAMLR-41, Annex 6, paragraph 3.19). The new krill fishery management approach explicitly incorporates a risk assessment for fishery impacts on dependent predators. Review of integrated stock assessments for	Significant progress

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		toothfish and mechanisms to incorporate the effects of climate change (SC-CAMLR-42 paragraphs 2.124). (2023) Further development of the trend analysis rules for data limited toothfish stocks, risk assessment approaches for skates and macrourids and develop of an agent-based modelling framework for toothfish management strategy evaluations (WG-SAM-2023). (2024) Progress with estimation of IMAF warp strikes and marine mammal mortalities as well as estimation of fish bycatch in the krill fishery (WG-FSA-IMAF-2024)	
Recommendation 7: CCAMLR should maintain its work and give priority to identifying and designating a representative system of MPAs, with the aim of conserving marine biodiversity in the Convention Area, within the general framework established in CM 91-04. (paragraph 36)	Commission Scientific Committee	(2018) SC-CAMLR-XXXVII, paragraph 13.16. Standing agenda item for both Commission and Scientific Committee. <u>WS-SM-18</u> (Cambridge, UK) was held to progress spatial management issues. The CCAMLR MPA Information Repository (CMIR) was made public on the CCAMLR website in 2022 to enhance communication, tracking, and access to spatial planning data. Following its decision in 2021 (CCAMLR-40, paragraph 7.29) CCAMLR held the Third Special Meeting of the Commission (19 – 23 June 2023, Santiago, Chile) on the design, designation and implementation of Marine Protected Areas and the establishment of Research and Monitoring Plans. (2024) Work on proposals for MPAs continued with the workshop on the Research and Monitoring Plan for the Weddell Sea Phase 2 MPA (23-26 April 2024, Oslo, Norway) and the Harmonisation Symposium (HS-2024, 16-20 July 2024, Incheon, Korea).	Significant progress
Recommendation 8: CCAMLR implements practical mechanisms to coordinate and deliver research activities among Members to deliver the long-term research required by the Commission to achieve its objective, including better targeted fish stock	Scientific Committee	(2018) SC-CAMLR-XXXVII, paragraph 13.16.	Completed and ongoing

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research to ascertain productivity and yield of stocks across their ranges, and analyses of status and trends of those stocks and Antarctic marine living resources more generally. Mechanisms and approaches for co-ordinating research could include the following: (i) better target fish stock research in exploratory fisheries at stock distribution and productivity and co-ordinate such research across related multiple management areas, rather than fragmented within each management area (ii) seek mechanisms to assure resources for collecting and analysing data needed to support advising the Commission (iii) focus on research needed to assist the Commission in meeting the objective of the Convention and determine how general research may be undertaken (see Chapter 7) (iv) establish a working mechanism to coordinate research activities among Members to deliver data needed to support the work of the Commission (v) establish research plans in conservation measures for mandatory fishery-independent data collection where data are essential for advising the Commission (see Chapter 5.1) (vi) in cooperation with SCAR, the Southern Ocean Observing System (SOOS) and other international bodies, establish mechanisms for accessing data useful to the work of the Commission, but which are not part of CEMP. (paragraphs 37 and 38)		Range of mechanisms have been introduced that facilitate Member engagement in science, e.g. (i) multi-Member research plans in exploratory fisheries in Subarea 48.6 (SC-CAMLR-XXXVII, paragraphs 3.129 to 3.132), 58.4 (SC-CAMLR-XXXVII, paragraphs 3.134 and 3.135) and 88.3 (SC-CAMLR-XXXVII, paragraphs 3.189 to 3.192). (ii) Development of the GCSF and CEMP fund (e.g. WG-EMM-2019, paragraphs 5.16 to 5.19). (iii) Many examples of coordination between Members, e.g. 2019 Area 48 krill survey (WG-EMM-2019, paragraphs 2.45 to 2.47). (iv) The 5-year summary of the Ross Sea region Marine Protected Area established coordinated research and monitoring by 20 CCAMLR members (SC-CAMLR-41 paragraph 6.15). (v) challenge is to find a mechanism to make non-fishery-dependent data collection mandatory – Commission. (vi) Given the priority of the Scientific Committee for work on krill, a good example here is the support for formation of SCAR Krill Expert Group (SKEG) From 2019 through 2024, the Scientific Committee working groups coordinated their work to develop the elements of the new krill management framework (e.g. see SC-CAMLR-40, paragraph 3.24). In development is a coordinated survey of krill biomass by fishing vessels conducting acoustic surveys along nominated transects in Subarea 48.1 (WG-ASAM 2024). This will form the basis for updates to krill biomass estimates. A spatial data viewer has been developed to access and visualise CCAMLR data in relation to other spatial data. Work with SOOSMap to display public CCAMLR data including administrative	

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		boundaries as well as to access SOOS indexed data for CCAMLR Member use.	
Recommendation 9: CCAMLR’s current regulatory framework for fishing would be improved by having sufficient details in all fisheries-related conservation measures (category numbers 40s, 50s, 60s) on precautionary catch limits, spatial and temporal harvest strategies, plans for mandatory collection of data needed for assessing status of Antarctic marine living resources, biological data required to assess the composition of the catch, and reporting of activities. Approved fisheries research plans should be incorporated into these conservation measures. (paragraphs 39 to 42)	Commission, SCIC, Scientific Committee	(2017) SCIC-2017, paragraph 192, CCAMLR-XXXVI, paragraphs 8.6 and 8.24. (2017) implementation of CM 24-05 to track exemptions in research fishing under CM 24-01. (2018) CCAMLR-XXXVII, paragraphs 9.18 to 9.21; CCAMLR-XXXVII/BG/22 and SC-CAMLR-XXXVII, paragraph 14.3; COMM CIRCs 18/94 and 18/95 (2015) CCAMLR-XXXIV/17 Rev. 1 by the Chair of Scientific Committee (SC-CAMLR-XXXIV, paragraphs 3.222 to 3.228) (2019) Commission initiated an intersessional correspondence group to review prior work on the regulatory framework and develop guidance on clarifying fishery nomenclature (CCAMLR-38, paragraph 5.34). (2018 and 2019) Commission introduced a maximum time limit of 3 years for new research fishing proposals, procedures for their notification, payment of a notification fee and review by the Scientific Committee (CCAMLR-XXXVII, paragraph 5.30; CCAMLR-38, paragraph 9.6).	Significant progress
Recommendation 10: Action is needed to address issues regarding the safety of ‘non-SOLAS (International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea) vessels’ operating in Polar waters. The Panel identified three options that the Commission may consider for implementing this recommendation:	SCIC	(2017) CCAMLR-XXXVI, Annex 6, paragraph 193 (2018) COMM CIRC 18/55 (2019) SCIC continues to await the outcome of the IMO deliberations (SCIC-2019, paragraph 141)	Completed

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(i) if the IMO adopts globally binding measures relating to the safety of ‘non-SOLAS’ fishing vessels, CCAMLR should ensure their application to such vessels operating in Polar waters; or (ii) if the IMO adopts non-mandatory measures relating to the safety of ‘non-SOLAS’ fishing vessels, CCAMLR should ensure they are made mandatory in the Convention Area, as far as is practicable and appropriate, through their incorporation into relevant conservation measures; or (iii) in the absence of measures (either non-mandatory or globally binding) adopted through the IMO in the near future (e.g. within the next two-years) relating to the safety of ‘non-SOLAS’ fishing vessels, CCAMLR should take steps to adopt its own set of mandatory measures and standards for such vessels operating in Polar waters. (paragraphs 43 and 44)		(2020–2021) No discussions held due to limited Commission agendas. In June 2022, NCSR finalised amendments to the SOLAS convention Chapter V and to the Polar Code to introduce mandatory requirements for the navigation of fishing vessels of 24 m or more in length operating in polar waters. In June 2023, the IMO maritime safety committee (MSC 107) MSC adopted a first set of amendments to the Polar Code, together with associated amendments to the SOLAS Convention, to incorporate new requirements concerning safety of navigation and voyage planning, applicable to fishing vessels of 24 m in length overall and above, pleasure yachts of 300 GT and above not engaged in trade and cargo ships of 300 GT and above but below 500 GT, operating in polar waters, which will enter into force on 1 January 2026.	
Recommendation 11: The CCAMLR Compliance Evaluation Procedure be strengthened by requiring enhanced reporting on the actions taken to address infringements, including whether a Contracting Party fails to report by the next subsequent meeting of SCIC on their follow-up investigations and rectification of non-compliance, and that such failures be identified in the annual Final CCAMLR Compliance Report as ‘serious, frequent or persistent noncompliance’. In giving effect to this recommendation, the Panel offered the following ideas for the consideration of the Commission: (i) SCIC developing a complementary scheme of response to non-compliance – to give full effect to CM 10-10, paragraph 3(iii)(d), that may be applied by the Commission through the implementation of the CCEP (ii) SCIC prioritising, on an annual basis, the conservation measures that will be the focus of its evaluation for which non-compliance could significantly undermine the effectiveness of CCAMLR conservation measures and the objective of the Convention. (paragraphs 45 to 50)	SCIC	(2017) SCIC-2017, paragraphs 195 to 197 (2018) SCIC-2018, paragraphs 84 and 85 (2019) The Secretariat standardised its procedures for the CCEP (COMM CIRC 19/76) (2019) SCIC extended the CCEP to Acceding States (SCIC-2019, paragraph 99) (2020 – 2024) The Secretariat developed and annually reviews a comprehensive objective compliance assessment process following identification of the key compliance elements. (2022) Members participated in an e-group to review CM 10-10 and proposals for a revision were discussed at CCAMLR-41 (SCIC-2022, paragraph 48).	Significant progress

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		(2022 - 2024) Monitoring of compliance through objective assessment process indicates annually improving compliance.	
Recommendation 12: To ensure chain of custody, all transshipments of catch from the Convention Area, whether occurring in the Convention Area or in port, be: (i) independently verified; (ii) permitted from Contracting Party vessels only to vessels which report to the C-VMS while operating in the Convention Area; (iii) permitted to NCP receiving vessels only when they are registered with CCAMLR; and (iv) for transshipments of catch from the Convention Area that occur outside of the Convention Area, detailed information should be reported to CCAMLR, including the names and IMO numbers of the vessels involved, quantities of catch or products by species transhipped and the date and time of transhipment. In giving effect to this recommendation the Panel offered the following ideas for the consideration of the Commission: (i) establishing a transshipment observer program, possibly, but not necessarily, utilising existing at-sea observer and in-port inspection capacities, with appropriate provisions for observer safety (ii) developing a CCAMLR NCP register of receiving vessels (iii) revising the e-CDS to accommodate the recording and tracing of transhipped catches (iv) ensuring all Contracting Party transshipment vessels are included on the CCAMLR List of Authorised Vessels. (paragraphs 51 to 55).	SCIC	(2017) SCIC-2017, paragraphs 198 and 199 (2018) SCIC-2018, paragraphs 38 to 45; CCAMLR-XXXVII, paragraphs 9.7 to 9.16 (2019) SCIC considered proposal (CCAMLR-38/28) to include more specific details on the information provided in transshipment notifications and the Commission adopted these in CM 10-09 (CCAMLR-38, paragraphs 3.14 and 9.5) (2021) SCIC considered a proposal (CCAMLR-40/16) to clarify and modify the data reporting of transshipments. The five recommendations were not adopted but many Members expressed a willingness to continue to work with the Secretariat on improving CM 10-09 in the future (SCIC-2021, paragraph 18). (2022) SCIC considered the application of the System of Inspection to transshipment vessels, however, was unable to provide specific advice on the matter (SCIC-2021, paragraph 33). (2023) Korea presented a joint proposal from Korea and ASOC for an informal workshop to improve transshipment regulation (CCAMLR-42/BG/21) to SCIC-2023. The proposal was for an online workshop in January 2024 to develop objectives for strengthening CCAMLR's compliance regime, with a focus on transshipment, but also including other compliance monitoring measures such as VMS, observers, and fishery notifications. (2024) Korea and ASOC hosted an informal online workshop to improve transshipment regulation, with recommendations for improvement to transshipment management to be presented at CCAMLR-43.	(i)Ongoing (ii), (iii), (iv)completed

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		(2025) The Commission adopted amendments to CM 10-09 which included improvements to the notification and reporting system for transshipments, established a CCAMLR Record of Carrier Vessels, and requires all transshipments to be made solely from vessels on this Record from the 2027/28 fishing season.	
Recommendation 13: CCAMLR strengthen its IUU vessel listing procedures to provide for listing of stateless fishing vessels and for the possibility of listing vessels with the same owner as other IUU listed vessels. In order to give effect to this recommendation, the Commission could consider the following actions: (i) amending CM 10-07 so that fishing vessels that are determined to be without nationality sighted engaged in fishing activities or otherwise shown to be engaging fishing activities in the CAMLR Convention Area are explicitly referenced in CM 10-07, paragraph 9 (ii) CCAMLR conduct a review of the activities of natural or legal persons that constitute and/or contribute to, or support, IUU fishing activities to identify all avenues and measures available to Contracting Parties to deter such activities (iii) amending CMs 10-07 and 10-08 to establish a procedure by which a vessel or vessels may be listed based on common ownership with vessels already listed on the CCAMLR IUU Vessel Lists (iv) establish intersessional listing and de-listing procedures and consider harmonising CCAMLR's listing criteria to allow cross-listing procedures with RFMO IUU vessel lists. (paragraphs 56 to 60)	SCIC	(2017) SCIC-2017, paragraphs 200 to 203 (2018) SCIC-2018, paragraphs 26 and 27 and 49 to 52. CCAMLR-XXXVII, paragraphs 3.16 to 3.25 (2019) in relation to (iv), SCIC-2019 considered and did not agree to a prohibition of licencing vessels included on any global IUU lists (SCIC-2019, paragraphs 39 to 42). (2021) in respect of (iv), while not approving a standardised procedure for allowing intersessional listing/delisting of vessels, the Commission did agree a process for 2021/22, that in respect of the NCP-IUU listing of the <i>Koosha 4</i> and the CP-IUU listing of the <i>El Shaddai</i>, these vessels could be removed from the lists intersessionally if the Commission agreed by intersessional decision under Rule 7 that the additional information submitted met the criteria for delisting (CCAMLR-40, paragraphs 4.23 and 4.28). (2022) SCIC endorsed proposals by the Secretariat to: (i) review CCAMLR's data holdings to identify organisations, vessel masters and fishing masters which are associated with known IUU vessels and IUU fishing activity in support of Member implementation of CM 10-08; (ii) develop a plan of action for the enhanced sharing of information and collaboration to combat IUU fishing and related activities. (SCIC-2022, paragraph 117).	(i), (ii),(iii) ongoing. (iv) completed.
Recommendation 14: Agreements with adjacent regional fisheries bodies be further developed and operationalised to ensure the useful exchange of meaningful	SCIC, Commission	(2017) SCIC-2017, paragraph 204	Completed and ongoing

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information and relevant data necessary to establish effective conservation and management measures applicable in the CCAMLR area. (paragraphs 62 to 66)		(2018) SCIC-2018, paragraphs 26 and 27; CCAMLR-XXXVII, paragraph 11.20 (2019) CCAMLR-38, paragraphs 11.20 to 11.22 (2021) CCAMLR-40 endorsed the re-signing of the Arrangement with SPRFMO and the MoU with ACAP to extend both for an additional three years (CCAMLR-40, paragraph 10.9). Annual exchanges of information relating to tagged fish movements and CDS data is ongoing. (2022) A joint meeting of the Scientific Committees of CCAMLR and SIOFA established procedures for tag data sharing. (2022-2025) Practical cooperation with SPRFMO, SEAFO, SIOFA continues to improve involving information and data exchange to support CCAMLR's scientific and compliance objectives and is regularly reported to the Commission and Scientific Committee.	
Recommendation 15: More pro-active communication be undertaken by the Commission and its Members, particularly with respect to engaging with other international organisations, regional bodies and international processes, with a view to ensuring that CCAMLR is recognised as, and maintains its position as, the pre-eminent forum for the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources in the region. (paragraphs 67 and 68)	Commission	(2018) SCIC-2018, paragraphs 26 and 27; CCAMLR-XXXVII, paragraph 11.20 (2019, 2020) CCAMLR developed a new Brochure to publicise its work, and approved continued development of this work within the website (CCAMLR-38, paragraph 12.11). (2021) CCAMLR agreed a Declaration on the occasion of its 40th meeting (CCAMLR-40, Annex 7) reaffirming its commitment to the Convention. CCAMLR also developed a series of blogs to review its 40-year history. (2022) The Secretariat's Strategic Plan (2023 – 2026) includes continuation with the above work.	Completed and ongoing

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		(2023 – 2025) The Secretariat contributed reports to appropriate international forums (<i>inter alia</i> UN-DOALOS, FAO, UNEP Regional Seas program) on CCAMLR actions on climate change, ecosystem approaches to fishing, bottom fishing and spatial management.	
Recommendation 16: CCAMLR encourage its Members to exercise, within their capacities and jurisdiction, all possible bilateral and sub-regional actions to achieve effective cooperation by non-Members with CCAMLR conservation measures. (paragraphs 69 to 71)	SCIC	(2017) SCIC-2017, paragraphs 206 to 211 (2019) SCIC-2019 noted the USA’s bilateral engagement with Viet Nam and Australia’s work in the Southeast Asian region (SCIC-2019, paragraph 7). Since 2019, INTERPOL has collaborated with CCAMLR to raise awareness and coordinate actions across a wide range of non-Members to combat IUU fishing in the Convention Area, leading to positive outcomes in relation to some vessels (see CCAMLR-40, paragraph 4.24, SCIC-2022 paragraphs 112 – 113). (2023) International cooperation between Members, the Secretariat, INTERPOL, International MCS Network Joint Analytical Cell, Panama Mauritius and Bolivia resulted in the Cobija being placed on the NCP-IUU list (SCIC-2023 paragraph 141). (2024) Four Non-Contracting Parties voluntarily implementing the Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS): Singapore, Mexico, Thailand, Colombia. (2025) EU voluntary contribution grant has funded cooperation with INTERPOL and IMCSN Joint Analytical Cell (EU Project 101176229-CCAMLRsupport2024).	Completed and ongoing
Recommendation 17: CCAMLR encourage its Members to exercise, within their capacities and jurisdiction, all possible actions to discourage non-Members from acting in a manner that undermines, or impinges upon, conservation measures adopted by CCAMLR, including by strengthening port and market-related measures,	SCIC	(2017) SCIC-2017, paragraphs 206 to 211	Completed and ongoing

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as well as measures against their nationals – both natural and legal persons – who engage in IUU fishing in the Convention Area. (paragraphs 69 to 71)		(2018) SCIC-2018, paragraphs 20 to 25 and CCAMLR-XXXVII, paragraphs 3.4 to 3.11, CM 10-05 amendment (2019–2024) CCAMLR continues to invite NCPs to its meetings and to cooperate with CCAMLR in relation to trade in toothfish (for example see CCAMLR-39, paragraph 13.5). (2022) SCIC (SCIC-2022 paragraph 36) endorsed a revised Secretariat NCP engagement strategy and action plan and, endorsed work to investigate the potential expansion of the strategy to all fisheries, including krill. (2024-2025) SCIC and the Commission (7.30) endorsed a new NCP engagement strategy for 2025-2026. Singapore, Mexico, Thailand and Colombia are cooperating with CCAMLR through voluntary implementation of the CDS.	
Recommendation 18: The Commission maintain a record of the actions taken by Members to request and encourage cooperation by non-Members with CCAMLR conservation measures, and of those actions taken in response to a lack of implementation of CCAMLR conservation measures, or actions that undermine CCAMLR conservation measures, involving non-Members. (paragraphs 69 to 71)	SCIC	(2017) CCAMLR-XXXVI, paragraphs 206 to 211. Mechanism to record Member actions being considered by SCIC.	Significant progress
Recommendation 19: The current practice of managing the business of the Scientific Committee through an informal executive group be institutionalised as a Scientific Committee Bureau, in order to formalise good practices to improve the efficiency and conduct of business in the Scientific Committee and its working groups. (paragraphs 72 to 75)	Scientific Committee	(2017) SC-CAMLR-XXXVI, paragraph 16.8 and Annex 12	Completed

Recommendation	Responsible body	Activities to date	Status
Recommendation 20: A Commission Bureau be established involving the Scientific Committee Chair, the chairs of the standing committees and the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Commission, which, along with the newly established Scientific Committee Bureau, can help coordinate the annual work plan for the Commission and the Scientific Committee and facilitate the determination and, when needed, delivery of priority requirements for the Secretariat. It is proposed that the Commission Bureau should meet on every morning of the two-week annual Commission meeting. (paragraphs 76 and 77)	Commission	(2017) CCAMLR-XXXVI, paragraph 9.17	Completed
Recommendation 21: The annual work program of the Scientific Committee and its subsidiary bodies focus on delivering the requirements of Article XV.2 (provision of specific scientific advice to assist the Commission), whereas a strategy for meeting the requirements of 6 Article XV.1 (general science on Antarctic marine living resources) should be primarily developed through mechanisms other than the annual work program of the Scientific Committee. Mechanisms for delivering general science on Antarctic marine living resources could include: (i) triennial development of key scientific questions that would support the long-term development of advice to the Commission, coupled with a review of progress against previous or outstanding questions (ii) engagement with SCAR, SOOS and the Integrating Climate and Ecosystem Dynamics in the Southern Ocean (ICED) and other relevant bodies to encourage them to address those questions in a manner consistent with the requirements of the Scientific Committee. (paragraph 78)	Scientific Committee	(i) (2017) Scientific Committee workplan SC-CAMLR-XXXVI/BG/40 (ii) (2018) SC-CAMLR-XXXVII, paragraph 9.9; SCAR Krill Action Group SC-CAMLR-XXXVII, paragraphs 3.16 to 3.19 and CCAMLR-XXXVII, paragraph 4.12; ICED SC-CAMLR-XXXVII, paragraphs 9.5 and 9.6; SOOS ICED SC-CAMLR-XXXVII, paragraphs 10.8 to 10.10. Article XV.1 (general science on Antarctic marine living resources) delivered through collaboration. (2022) Scientific Committee developed a new Strategic Plan, including cooperation with other organisations (SC-CAMLR-41 tables 6 – 12 and Annex 4). (2018–2025) CCAMLR agreed arrangements for exchange of information with SEAFO, SIOFA, SPRFMO, including through joint development of data sharing protocols. Discussion of further cooperation with IWC is ongoing.	Completed and ongoing
Recommendation 22: Meeting documents of the Commission and the Scientific Committee be made available to the public, unless a Member requests a paper to have restricted access, or data/information within the document is held by the Secretariat and has not been made available by the Commission.	Commission	(2017) CCAMLR-XXXVI, paragraph 9.31 and new systems introduced by the Secretariat	Completed

Recommendation	Responsible body	Activities to date	Status
(paragraph 79)		(2021) Commission and Scientific Committee established an e group to examine new policies for access to meeting documents (SCAF-2021, paragraph 11). (2022) Commission approved a policy that will enable all papers submitted to CCAMLR meetings to be nominated by their authors as ‘request permission to release’ or ‘freely available for download’, and that after 22 years have elapsed papers will become ‘freely available for download’ unless the authors instruct that access should remain restricted (CCAMLR-41 paragraph 10.13). (2024-2025) Secretariat is undertaking a pilot project to provide historical CCAMLR documents freely accessible to the public and accompanied by Digital Object Identifiers (DOI).	
Recommendation 23: The background of key issues and the history of their consideration in the Commission and the Scientific Committee be better documented and included in new induction materials to be developed for Members. (paragraph 79)	Scientific Committee and Commission	(2018) CCAMLR-XXXVII, paragraphs 4.4, 12.1 and 12.2 (2019–2022 Strategic Plan and brochure) (2021) CCAMLR developed 40th anniversary blogs and other public/popular material, and the Commission endorsed further work within the 2023-26 Strategic Plan. The Secretariat has also embarked on documenting Scientific Committee procedures. (2024-2025) Development of the new website provided the opportunity to present some additional background.	Significant progress
Recommendation 24: Mechanisms be considered and implemented for the participation of experts and observers in the work of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission and the Scientific Committee. (paragraph 79)	Scientific Committee and Commission	(2018) SCAF-2018, paragraphs 4 and 5 The Scientific Committee has not agreed to extend a routine invitation to observers to working groups. There is an existing procedure for inviting experts to working group meetings which the Scientific Committee is using more frequently to foster cooperation	Completed and ongoing

Recommendation	Responsible body	Activities to date	Status
		with and acquisition of expertise from other organisations: for instance, • ACAP, ARK and IWC were invited to IMAF-2022, IMAF-2023 • observers were invited as experts to the workshop on Climate Change (3 – 8 September 2023) • ARK was invited to WG-ASAM-2024, WG-ASAM-2025 • observers were invited as experts to the Harmonisation Symposium (16 – 20 July 2024, Incheon Korea). • (2024) Secretariat developed a new platform to enable the easy participation of invited observers to online discussions between Members. (2021 – 2024) Observers enabled to send circulars to Commission and Scientific Committee. (2022 - 2025) Work to increase access of CCAMLR documents approved by the Commission. (2025) a new Discussions Groups platform using Discourse implemented to allow the inclusion of observers and external experts into selected discussion groups subject to the relevant decisions of the Scientific Committee and Commission.	
Recommendation 25: A management–science forum across the Commission and the Scientific Committee be established to facilitate open communication and dialogue between scientists and policy makers involved in CCAMLR on key topics and issues and their respective expectations for science and policy. (paragraph 79)	Scientific Committee and Commission	CCAMLR has not created a general forum for this, but in specific terms has encouraged cooperative work to address specific problems. Examples include the Working Group on Developing Approaches to Conservation (WG-DAC 1989, 1990), the Joint Assessment Group on IUU fishing 2006).	Completed and ongoing

Recommendation	Responsible body	Activities to date	Status
		(2022) The Commission and Scientific Committee jointly attended a SCAR presentation on climate change on the first Monday of CCAMLR-41 (CCAMLR-41 paragraph 2.9). (2022) The Commission agreed on an intersessional process to develop terms of reference for a joint CCAMLR/SC-CAMLR Workshop on harmonisation of conservation measures in the Antarctic Peninsula region (CCAMLR-41, paragraph 4.18). (2023) A Climate Change Workshop took place between 4 and 8 September 2023, in a hybrid format, with attendance online and in-person in Cambridge, UK and Wellington, New Zealand. 129 participants from 21 Members and 8 Observers registered for the meeting. Most participants attended one hub and the plenary sessions, and report adoption was attended by 106 participants. The outcomes of the workshop are detailed in SC-CAMLR-42/11. (2024) The Harmonisation Symposium (16 – 20 July 2024, Incheon Korea) was a joint Commission / Scientific Committee symposium to consider management in Subarea 48.1.	
Recommendation 26: The terms of reference of the working groups of the Scientific Committee be revised to take account of the priorities and emphases of the work plan being developed by the Scientific Committee since its symposium in 2016. (paragraphs 80 to 82)	Scientific Committee	(2017) SC workplan SC-CAMLR-XXXVI/BG/40 (2018) SC-CAMLR-XXXVII, paragraphs 2.1 and 13.1 to 13.13 (2021) WG-IMAF reconvened with revised terms of reference (SC-CAMLR-40, Annex 9). (2022) WG-SAM terms of reference revised. (2022) Scientific Committee developed a new Strategic Plan and aligned the work of the working groups with this (SC-CAMLR-41 tables 6 – 12 and Annex 4). (2022) Scientific Committee revised the terms of reference for its working groups to align with new strategic priorities (SC-CAMLR41 Annex 10).	Completed and Ongoing

Recommendation	Responsible body	Activities to date	Status
		2022-2025 Scientific Committee annually reviews progress in addressing its workplan including re-prioritising tasking to working groups.	
Recommendation 27: Steps be taken to maximise the accessibility and utility of meeting reports, and to reduce their length and associated translations costs. In giving effect to this recommendation, the Panel offered the following ideas for the consideration of the Commission: (i) for the Commission report, establish a practice of including a consolidated list of decisions regarding new or amended Conservation Measures at the front of the report (ii) establish procedures and disseminate guidance for preparing meeting reports that emphasises the importance of ensuring a clear, succinct and accurate record of meeting discussions, with a focus on the outcomes of deliberations (iii) to avoid or minimise the inclusion of attributed statements, establish a practice that such statements are not to be provided by delegations until after the draft report language has been circulated, and only then if essential to reflect an important view not already reflected in the report. (paragraphs 83 and 84)	Scientific Committee and Commission	(2018) Guidance on ii, iii, provided to rapporteurs by Secretariat (2019) Many of these improvements have been introduced into the conservation measures publication and the annual reports. The Commission has also agreed the need for more detailed annotated agendas and a “Chair’s Guide” to increase efficiency and engagement in meetings. All meetings strive to avoid attributed statements, except where necessary. (2024) The Secretariat has prepared detailed briefing and guidance to Chairs to assist them in chairing a meeting and keeping reports succinct. Regular feedback is sought from meeting participants and used to make meetings more efficient. In 2025 the Secretariat conducted a review of efficient meeting practice.	Completed
Recommendation 28: The Secretariat ensure that capacity building and associated outreach support is strengthened in the next review of the Secretariat’s Strategic Plan. (paragraphs 85 to 88)	Commission and SCAF	(2017) SCIC-2017, paragraph 218 (2018) CCAMLR-XXXVII, paragraphs 4.4 and 10.8 (Secretariat Strategic Plan and ICG on Capacity Building) (2019) a General Capacity Building Fund and procedures for its use have been implemented (CCAMLR-38, paragraph 10.11; Annex 7, paragraph 22) (2024-2025) the GCBF and GSCF continue to fund scientific scholarships, convener attendance, travel to meetings and specific capacity building projects of about \$150 000 annually.	Completed and ongoing

Recommendation	Responsible body	Activities to date	Status
Recommendation 29: Further cost reduction options be considered, including through a review of Secretariat structures and priorities. In addition, revenue-generating opportunities be encouraged, including through a review of cost recovery, consideration of research administration fees, or other user-pay initiatives. (paragraphs 89 to 91)	Commission and SCAF	(2017) SCAF-2017, paragraph 44 (2018) SCAF-2018, paragraphs 27 to 44, ICG-Sustainable Financing Terms of Reference (SCAF-2018, 37) (2019) The Commission has agreed a new notification fee structure that will increase annually with CPI and is extended to cover notifications for research fishing under CM 24-01, paragraph 3 (CCAMLR-38, paragraph 4.11; Annex 7, paragraphs 10 to 16). (2023 – 2024) The Commission re-started the ICG on Sustainable Finance recognising the need for increased cost recovery for fisheries and administrative activities and charging it with developing proposals for cost recovery to develop a sustainable financing structure going forward (CCAMLR-42 paragraph 10.9). (2024) The Commission did not agree increases to income based on considerations of the Sustainable Finance ICG but requested the Secretariat consider obtaining operational efficiencies and review international best practice on running efficient meetings (CCAMLR-43 paragraphs 10.19 – 10.20).	Ongoing