



2007 Annual Report

***PROTECTING ANTARCTICA'S
ENVIRONMENT
SINCE 1978!***

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MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear Friends,

2007 was another productive year for ASOC. This report provides a short update on our activities over the past year. Please check <http://www.asoc.org> to learn more about our work and to see all ASOC position papers, ECO newspapers, reports, press articles, a calendar of forthcoming events, and links to other Antarctic-related organizations and activities.

ASOC's international campaign team represents the views of our member groups and supporters at meetings of the Antarctic Treaty System and other international bodies. We were able to expand the campaign team in 2007 with the success of the Antarctic Krill Conservation Project, which is being carried out in partnership with the Pew Charitable Trusts, and also support from our members for several *New Southern Ocean Initiatives*:

- *more focus on protecting the integrity of the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary*
- *convincing the International Maritime Organization to set vessel safety and pollution prevention requirements for the Southern Ocean in concert with Antarctic Treaty System institutions*
- *expanding protection of albatrosses and petrels through joint work at ACAP, CCAMLR and the ATCM*
- *greening the International Polar Year, a project approved by the IPY Secretariat.*

2008 will be ASOC's 30th anniversary. People around the world look to ASOC, which has the only "green" NGO seat at meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties and CCAMLR, as the key voice for protecting the Antarctic environment. The campaign team, working closely with ASOC member organizations, has been successful in keeping ASOC's priority issues on the table and moving forward at Antarctic Treaty meetings and other international meetings that we attend. The following list illustrates the essence of our work.

- ASOC representatives at CCAMLR are promoting *precautionary regulation of the krill fishery* – the base of the food chain. We argue that there should be parity with the management of other Antarctic fisheries (such as mandatory observers on each fishing vessel), and precautionary caps and ecological-based regulations for Small Scale Management Units in the areas of interest to krill fishers. In 2007 the CCAMLR team made steady progress towards these goals, which we expect to achieve by 2009.
- ASOC is pressing governments to *close down illegal, underreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in the Southern Ocean*. ASOC's goal is to halt the huge "pirate" fishing for toothfish in the region, which is wiping out that valuable species while killing hundreds of thousands of albatross and petrels in recent years.
- *Regulation of commercial tourism*, which made its debut on the formal agenda at the Madrid Antarctic Treaty meeting in 2003, remains one of the major issues on the table at annual meetings of the Committee on Environmental Protection and the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting. ASOC's public education and advocacy efforts have convinced a majority of the member countries about the need for legally binding regulations to limit the scope, scale and growth trajectory of the industry. We achieved some concrete steps in 2007 to limit the growth of the industry through passage of two Resolutions against larger ships landing passengers and building land-based infrastructure. The sinking of the Explorer in

late November has heightened awareness of the risks to human life and the environment from ships operating in the Southern Ocean. ASOC is participating actively in the Intersessional Contact Group on Vessels, leading to the 2008 ATCM, and is preparing a new initiative for the International Maritime Organization on vessel standards for the Southern Ocean, which will be introduced at the MEPC in early April.

- ASOC is urging Japan to *stop its so-called “scientific whaling” program in the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary*. ASOC member groups Greenpeace and IFAW are actively engaged in direct actions against this illegal whaling, and all of our member groups oppose this whaling, but so far Japan continues to ignore the positions of virtually all other countries. ASOC is an *observer to the International Whaling Commission* and will send representatives to the 2008 meeting in Santiago to present a new ASOC paper on better protecting the Sanctuary’s integrity.
- ASOC promotes setting *ecologically-based standards to regulate marine acoustic impacts* on whales and other species in the Southern Ocean. ASOC’s proposed steps, put forward at ATCM and CCAMLR meetings over the past few years, have been supported by many governments and SCAR is working on how to limit harm, but progress on new standards is very slow.
- ASOC’s *International Polar Year project*, approved by the international IPY steering committee, is highlighting ways to “green” the IPY process and leave a lasting legacy of environmental awareness and cooperative endeavors for the Antarctic Treaty System. In this connection, probably the most important scientific research carried out in the IPY is on *global climate change*, which ASOC again highlighted in two Information Papers for the ATCM and CCAMLR.
- ASOC promotes creation of a substantial *representative system of Marine Protected Areas*, which was endorsed in 2004 by CCAMLR. One of ASOC’s ultimate goals is creation of the world’s largest Marine Protected Area in the Ross Sea.
- ASOC supports the *protection of Lake Vostok*, the most pristine large glacial lake in the world, and *other Antarctic Sub-Glacial lakes*, and requiring governments to follow the recently agreed Guidelines on how to penetrate these lakes safely. Sadly, Russia seems determined to drill into Vostok in 2008 or 2009 during the IPY, using its outdated and dangerous technology in the old borehole filled with kerosene, and there is no legal way to stop them using the Environmental Protocol.
- ASOC is an *observer to the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatross and Petrels (ACAP)*, and sends a team to the meetings of Parties as well as the Advisory Group. Board member Dr. Marco Favero is Chair of the Advisory Group.
- ASOC continues to raise the issue of *unregulated biological prospecting* in the Antarctic, with the Treaty Parties holding another substantive debate at the ATCM and establishing an intersessional contact group to make additional progress. The issue is on the agenda of the Annual Treaty meeting and the Committee on Environmental Protection for 2008.
- ASOC is pressing for the *new Liability Annex to the Environmental Protocol to be ratified expeditiously* by all Consultative Parties, which is needed in order to come into force

legally. It would have covered the Explorer accident, including saving people and tracking the vessel so some cleanup of oil could be done.

ASOC is looking forward to another year of successful campaigning as we use our “green seats” at the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting and CCAMLR, as well as our observer seats at ACAP and the IWC, to represent the international public interest.

If you are an individual *supporter*, thank you. Your concern and support for Antarctic protection are truly helping to make a difference in the region's environmental future. If you are not yet a supporter, we urge you to join with ASOC in our campaigns to save the earth's last pristine wilderness. We need your help as ASOC is supported entirely by the public -- individuals and foundations. You can contribute on line at <http://www.asoc.org/> with a credit card from any country in the world, or send your check or international postal money order to the ASOC Secretariat.

Sincerely,

Jim Barnes

Narrative Report

I. ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE MEETING (New Delhi, May 2007)

ASOC's delegation to the 2007 ATCM was successful in maintaining momentum on several key environmental issues, including:

- *Tourism*, with ASOC submitting information papers that were crucial to agreement on two Resolutions aimed at stopping vessels carrying more than 500 passengers from landing, and at anyone from constructing land-based infrastructure for tourism.
- *Protected Areas*, with ASOC supporting systematic efforts to use Annex V of the Environmental Protocol to set aside some areas for special protection and management, now that this Annex has been ratified by all member governments and is in force, and calling on governments to make major progress on protected areas both on land and in the Southern Ocean during the next five years.
- *Climate change*, with a robust debate on how the Treaty Parties can and should use the important science being done in the Antarctic to reverse the moment towards dangerous climate change.
- *Sharing of infrastructure and logistics* in order to lower the environmental footprint, with an excellent discussion of opportunities among the plans of governments to construct new stations, airfields and port facilities.
- *Prevention of harm to marine species from acoustic impacts*, with a major initiative by SCAR and a good discussion among the governments.
- *Review of Annex II to the Protocol*, on species protection, with detailed suggestions on both the process of review and the substance of the proposed changes.

ASOC introduced 10 Information Papers and published 5 issues of our international newspaper ECO, as well as a detailed report on the meeting. These are all posted on the ASOC website.

II. CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES MEETING (Hobart, October 2007)

ASOC's delegation to the 2007 CCAMLR meeting was successful in maintaining momentum on several key environmental issues. ASOC priorities included gaining agreement for establishing an ecosystem-based management system for Antarctic krill, stopping IUU fishing for toothfish in the CCAMLR Area, development of Marine Protected Areas, and action against noise pollution, as well as general awareness raising about the implications of climate change for fisheries management.

ASOC introduced 4 Information Papers developing ideas, proposals and recommendations related to the priority issues identified. As usual, ASOC papers proved to be a useful tool to stimulate discussion among CCAMLR Members. ASOC produced a detailed report on the meeting, which is posted with all our papers, on the ASOC website.

The Antarctic Krill Conservation Project hosted a lunch side event to present its mapping of the overlaps between krill fishing areas and predator needs in the Scotia Sea. This consisted of a series of maps prepared by Dr. Ari Friedlaender (Marine Geospatial Ecology Lab, Duke University Marine Laboratory, Beaufort, NC, USA), Rodolfo Werner and Virginia Gascon. The presentation drew delegates' attention to the overlap between the krill fishery and foraging areas of krill land-based predators, underpinning the need to establishing krill catch limits at the SSMU level.

In addition, the exercise was aimed at gaining a better understanding of the current situation regarding the CEMP (CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Program) sites and the krill predator species being monitored by CCAMLR.ⁱ This was a first step towards a more comprehensive analysis in which to identify monitoring gaps and opportunities for increased monitoring deriving from the existence of research programs and facilities of CCAMLR Members in the area that could contribute to the CCAMLR monitoring work. Most key delegates attended this event, which was very well received. Many delegates expressed high interest for this work and for the opportunity to gain a visual representation of this set of issues.

WWF also held a special event to release its new report on climate change impacts in the Southern Ocean, which was well attended by governments. You can read the WWF report on their website. For the first time ever, *climate change* became an important topic at the CCAMLR Commission meeting. ASOC's information paper on climate change research implications for the marine ecosystem was one of the focal points of discussion, welcomed publicly by several governments.

ASOC's largest campaign in 2007 was the Antarctic Krill Conservation Project (funded and coordinated by The Pew Charitable Trusts). This initiative has enabled ASOC members to have a broader presence in CCAMLR, including bringing onto the team scientists with direct Antarctic experience in several key countries. We have been able to engage more actively with CCAMLR scientists and delegates to promote CCAMLR's role and actions to conserve Southern Ocean resources and apply the precautionary principle to all management decisions.

CCAMLR made good progress on a variety of issues in 2007, and we believe they are important enough to lay out in detail:

Scientific observers

- An **agreement** between CCAMLR Members that will lead to **systematic observer coverage** (most likely 100%) for the krill fishery in the near future. This agreement, reflected in Scientific Committee (SC) and Commission report language, is that fishing nations will submit a plan to SC Working Groups (WG-EMMⁱⁱ, WG-SAMⁱⁱⁱ and WG-IMAF^{iv}) detailing how they will achieve systematic and consistent collection of the scientific data that are needed for management. It was agreed that "systematic coverage" means a level of coverage that ensures data collection across all areas, seasons, vessels and fishing methods to provide consistent, high-quality data for assessment of a multi-vessel, multi-nation fishery. It is up to fishing nations to show how the data can be obtained if they place less than 100% observers. The SC will review these plans in order to assess the data collection consequences of the different proposed approaches, and recommend the required level of observer coverage to the SC in 2008. Focus will be put in the quality of the data (so as to achieve the same quality data as with an international observer scheme) and its statistical power (related to the percentage of the coverage). This is a very positive development since Japan and Korea have finally agreed to engage in a process aimed at achieving the scientific observation requirements that the SC needs to give management advice on krill.

- A reformed **Conservation Measure (51-03) for Division 58.4.2, in the Indian Ocean Sector** - where no fishing is currently taking place - which now requires **100% observer coverage** for krill vessels fishing in that area. Although the observer can be international or domestic, it is specified that the gathering of data needs to be subject to the same standards as CCAMLR's International Scheme of Observation.

Trigger level/catch limits

- The CCAMLR conservation measure (CM 51-01) that sets the krill catch limit for **Area 48** was amended to clarify that until there is a process in place to subdivide catch limits among SSMUs, the trigger level (620,000 tonnes) IS the actual cap and should operate as such. The trigger level has been defined for the first time in a CM and it has been “upgraded” in its legal status to a clear and enforceable cap. This CM also clarifies now that krill catch limits (and the trigger level) are only applicable to Subareas 48.1, 48.2, 48.3 and 48.4.^v Fishing currently takes place in Subareas 48.1, 48.2 and 48.3. In Subareas 48.5 and 48.6 there are no catch limits and therefore, if fishing is initiated there, new and exploratory fisheries regulations should apply (see section 1.5 below).
- Trigger levels have been introduced for **Division 58.4.2** in the Indian Ocean Sector (with the same definition as in Area 48). This presumes that a process to subdivide the catch limit between SSMUs (which have not been established yet for that area) similar to the one being conducted for Area 48, needs to be developed as well for the Indian Ocean sector before the krill fishery is allowed to expand to the overall TAC.^{vi}
- **Catch and effort data reporting requirements for krill have been amended** to enable CCAMLR to close the fishery when applicable trigger levels are reached in all areas where they apply. The current former monthly reporting system will continue operating as catch levels remain low, but as soon as 80% of the trigger level is reached in any area at any time, the fishery will have to report on a 10-day basis, which would allow the trigger to be enforced.^{vii}

MCS (monitoring, control and surveillance) measures

- **Amendment of the VMS CM (10-04) to make it applicable to krill fishing.** Krill vessels are still not required to operate a centralized VMS (like other CCAMLR fisheries) but a regular VMS run by the flag State. However, tamper-proof and other general VMS requirements that apply to the toothfish fishery, are applicable also to krill. This is a very important step towards better control of the krill fishery especially in view of more stringent TACs (i.e. trigger level) and the establishment of krill catch limits for small areas in the future.
- **The notification procedure to fish for krill (CM 21-03) has been improved** and it now requires much more complete information to be filed, such as comprehensive information on the vessel, fishing methods to be used, conversion factors for krill products, among others.

SSMU process

- **The SC and the Commission have endorsed the approach taken at WG-EMM for the allocation of krill catch limits among small-scale management units (SSMUs).** It will be a **staged approach** to the allocation, which means that the fishery will not be able to expand straight from the current trigger level (620,000 tonnes) to the overall TAC (3.47 million tonnes). A risk assessment will be conducted by WG-EMM (with the assistance of the newly created WG –SAM focusing on modeling and statistics) to determine what level of fishing is believed to be “safe” for the ecosystem and how it can be subdivided into SSMUs to achieve CCAMLR conservation objectives. It is likely that this process will result in advice on “Stage 1” of this subdivision in 2008, while (optimistically) the ultimate allocation method of combining options 5 and 6 will be reached in 2009.

Fishing in new areas where no TACs for krill are in place

- The SC and the Commission have endorsed the view that **krill fishing in those areas where no TACs are in place**, should be subject to the same requirements as **new and exploratory fisheries in CCAMLR**.^{viii} This means that only CCAMLR Members will be able to fish in those areas, and that a data collection plan needs to be submitted to CCAMLR before fishing takes place. Upon the opening of a new fishery, these requirements are in place for a few years, until the SC can make a proper assessment of the stock and make recommendations for the establishment of overall TACs.

Fishing by new entrants and using new fishing methods

- Due to pressure from CCAMLR Members and concerns expressed about the capacity of Vanuatu (acceding State but not full member to CCAMLR) to exercise proper control over its vessels, **Vanuatu withdrew its notification to fish** for 80,000 tonnes of krill in the 2007/08 season (4 vessels).
- **Cook Islands** (another acceding State) had notified that it would bring down 7 vessels to fish for 175,000 tonnes of krill in the CCAMLR Area. It also indicated that it would be using the method of **pair trawling**, known for causing high mortality of dolphins, seabirds and other marine wildlife in other parts of the world. At the Commission meeting, CCAMLR Members expressed extreme concerns about these fishing plans and consequently, the Commission rejected the notifications on the basis of the new method being introduced. Finally, at the end of the meeting Cook Islands withdrew the notification. This creates an important precedent for future use of new fishing methods in CCAMLR, since the basis for the rejection of the notification was that the fishery should be viewed as new and exploratory because it was using a new method with unknown impacts on the ecosystem.

III. Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) MEETING

Dr. Marco Favero, an ASOC board member, is the elected Chair of the ACAP Advisory Group. Rodolfo Werner represented ASOC at the 2007 Advisory Group's Third Meeting. One important topic cross-links to our CCAMLR work. A request from the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) of the Antarctic Treaty was discussed, in which the CEP asked for advice from ACAP on current conservation management measures for southern giant petrels, and for assistance with the review of the population status and trends of this species. It was agreed that ACAP would nominate a person to participate in the proposed review and that the CEP Secretariat would be informed accordingly. Parties to ACAP were encouraged to contribute relevant information to the review via the Secretariat. ASOC actively promotes conservation and protection of albatross and petrel species at risk in the Antarctic in the ATCM and CCAMLR meetings each year.

ASOC wrote a detailed report of the meeting, which is on our website. We will be actively attending all ACAP meetings in 2008 and beyond.

IV. EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Antarctica's future is intrinsically linked to awareness by the world community of its importance to the globe. To ensure that there will always be a constituency for Antarctic protection and that public debate over Antarctica's future is kept alive, we respond to many informational and educational requests, providing information to educators, students, environmental groups, the press, and the

general public. **Our website (<http://www.asoc.org/>) is our flagship for publicizing our papers and issues**, making it possible to communicate with many different audiences all over the world. We have updated the website to a content management system with a new look and much more information for the public as well as the specialist.

Note that we are publishing the *Krill Industry Newsletter* every two months, which has updated information about trends in the krill fishing and processing industries, including stories from around the world about the companies and products involved.

In 2007 we made major strides forward in digitizing our slide database, making hundreds of images freely available from the website.

Please visit the website for additional information on all of our campaigns, and to review all of the papers and press releases we have written in 2007, as well as historical materials about ASOC's work and the new on-line photo archive.

V. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ASOC member dues totaled \$64,778, of which \$20,000 was matched, yielding \$84,778. Individual donations, poster sales and interest amounted to \$30,950. Grants totaling \$497,480 were received. These, added to the operating reserve of \$300,000 on January 1, 2007, totaled \$913,208 for the Secretariat and campaign staff.^{ix} We ended 2007 with an operating reserve of \$226,707.

ASOC's accounts are professionally audited every year by Millard T. Charlton Associates, based on a fiscal year of July 1-June 30. ASOC's accounting is managed by Stokes and Co.

ASOC thanks the following foundations and organizations for their support during 2007: Anonymous Donor, Australian Conservation Foundation, Australian Wilderness Society, Bear Gulch Foundation, Centro de Conservación Cetacea-Chile, Centro Ecoceanos-Chile, Cetacean Society International, ECO-New Zealand, Friends of the Earth-Argentina, Friends of the Earth-Australia, Friends of the Earth-Brazil, Friends of the Earth-International, Friends of the Earth-Japan, Friends of the Earth-Korea, Friends of the Earth-Norway, Friends of the Earth-US, Greenpeace International, Greenpeace Netherlands, Humane Society of the US, International Fund for Animal Welfare, Korean Green Foundation, Levinson Foundation, National Environmental Trust, Oceana-Chile, Oceana-Europe, Oceana-USA, Peter Scott Trust, Pew Charitable Trusts, Sierra Club, Tasmanian Conservation Trust, Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society, WWF-Netherlands, WWF-ASOI, WWF Climate Focal Point-Vida Silvestre-Argentina and WWF-Russia.

Annex: Background

A. Why Protect Antarctica?

The protection of the Antarctic continent and the great Southern Ocean surrounding it is important for the world's citizens and wildlife. Antarctica is the coldest, windiest, highest, and driest continent, with mean winter temperatures ranging from -40 degrees to -94 degrees F, winds of up to 200 miles per hour, and an altitude three times higher than any other continent. This region is the world's last unspoiled wilderness. Antarctica drives the world's climate, and has a central role in regulating the earth's environmental processes, including the world's atmospheric and oceanic systems, global tides and sea levels. Its wellbeing is vitally important to the health of the rest of the planet.

Antarctica's greatest value could well be in the information it provides on the functioning and health of our planet. The untrammled nature of the region provides a living laboratory where scientists can measure the effects of changes in the environment. Ongoing research is crucial to understanding and monitoring global warming, ozone depletion and atmospheric pollution. Our website features a Climate Change section, which contains summaries of and links to the recent research in the region on global warming, as well as our information papers from the past four years.

Antarctica's diverse ecosystem depends on a healthy environment. Thanks to Antarctica's remote location and hostile climate, it has been largely spared the commercialism and industrial development found in most regions of the Earth. But this is changing quickly. The past 50 years have seen a tremendous increase in human activity. Scientists and support personnel from more than 30 nations now are involved in research projects across the continent, and more are interested in building bases, airstrips and other logistical facilities.

The number of tourists journeying to Antarctica to view its magnificent marine life has more than tripled in the past twelve years, and the numbers are headed dramatically upward along with the spread of tourism activities geographically. This increase in human activity threatens the region's nearly pristine environment, which is the primary interest of scientists and tourists. Commercial fishing continues to mount and there have been some breakthroughs in krill processing technology, which could open up the Southern Ocean's base to the global aquaculture and nutraceutical industries.

Meanwhile, climate change is doing its part in undermining Antarctica's integrity, with dramatic breaking off of ice sheets and rapidly increasing temperatures along the Antarctic Peninsula, which is already interfering with krill production and adversely impacting penguins and other krill predators.

B. ASOC History and Governance

Since 1978 the Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition has been the only non-governmental environmental voice at the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty System, challenging the status quo, and holding governments accountable for their stewardship of the region. We play a critical role by articulating and promoting environmental values, instigating the negotiation of new agreements, ensuring their effective implementation, and increasing public accountability of governments concerning Antarctic decisions.

The sole mission of ASOC is to protect Antarctica's environment and wildlife from human impacts. Through our global membership and work with the public and allies in government agencies, we have secured international consensus for many policy changes to preserve the Antarctic region.

For many years ASOC has had its Secretariat in Washington, DC, raising funds from the public, foundations and its core group of member organizations to cover Secretariat expenses and help pay for the global campaign team. ASOC is incorporated in Washington, DC and has IRS Code Section 501(c)(3) charitable status. ASOC currently has 31 dues-paying member organizations around the world, which form the ASOC Council. They elect an international board of 11 people.

Each year ASOC representatives – experts in their fields – attend the intergovernmental meetings of the Antarctic Treaty System in order to ensure that the environmental viewpoint is well represented. In addition to working with and lobbying government officials, ASOC representatives work with the international scientific community and sometimes within national science committees to ensure that strong conservation principles are enshrined in Antarctic scientific programs. This has been a crucial aspect of our strategy for more than two decades, maximizing our strength and leverage with governments. ASOC also cooperates closely with IUCN, which houses the Secretariat and also has an expert observer seat to the Antarctic Treaty System.

C. World Park Campaign

The long-term campaign to protect Antarctica has focused on the region being managed as a "World Park," in which all human activities are tightly regulated to minimize impacts on its fragile environment while mining and oil development are banned.

In 1991 the Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty on Environmental Protection was agreed, which includes many elements of ASOC's World Park proposal, including an indefinite ban on all minerals activities. However, it contains numerous gaps and ambiguities - including commercial tourism and bio-prospecting - which taken together lessen the likelihood of actions being taken to lessen risk of serious damage as well as minimizing longer-term harm. The Protocol strengthens the environmental provisions of the Antarctic Treaty by instituting a comprehensive set of environmental measures governing human activities in the region. Ratification of the Protocol in 1998 was a huge success for conservation efforts in Antarctica, creating the Committee on Environmental Protection. 2008 will mark the 10th Anniversary of the Environmental Protocol's entry into force.

A gap was closed in 2005 when the governments finally agreed on a new Annex VI to the Environmental Protocol, which will impose liability for harm to the Antarctic environment and require response actions to avoid damage in emergencies – once it is legally in force. ASOC is working to fill the gaps in regulation of commercial tourism and biological prospecting, which could be dealt with in various ways under the Protocol – as new annexes, as a Measure or a Decision in terms of legally binding effects when ratified, or Resolutions and Guidelines as softer, non-binding ways of taking steps toward regulation.

ⁱ The CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Program was established in order to systematically gather information on krill predator species to detect changes in predator population that are caused by fishing as opposed to those produced by environmental change.

ⁱⁱ Working Group on Ecosystem Monitoring and Management.

ⁱⁱⁱ Working Group on Statistics, Assessments and Modelling.

^{iv} Ad hoc Working Group on Incidental Mortality Associated with Fishing.

^v The overall catch limit for krill has been changed to 3.47 million tonnes as a result of a revised biomass estimate.

^{vi} CM 51-03. This TAC has been increased from 450,000 tonnes to 2.645 million tonnes as a result of a new biomass assessment in the area. The overall TAC has been divided into two areas: west of 55°E, 1.448 million tonnes (with a trigger level of 260,000 tonnes); and east of 55°E, 1.080 million tonnes (with a trigger level of 192,000 tonnes).

^{vii} In subsequent seasons, the monthly reporting will apply again if catches fall below 50% of the trigger level. CM 23-06 as revised.

^{viii} New and exploratory measures represent one of the main tools by which CCAMLR has applied the precautionary approach to fisheries management. CMs 21-01 and 21-02.

^{ix} Several ASOC member groups also provided generous in-kind support including directly paying some ASOC staff salaries and travel.