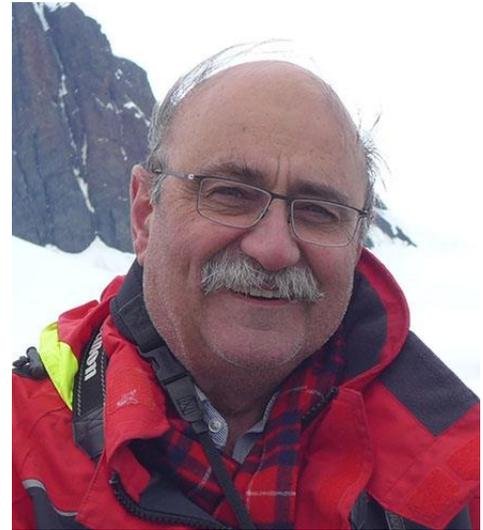


Raymond V. Arnaudo

Former USA CCAMLR Commissioner

Senior Advisor to the International Cryosphere Climate Initiative

Retired U.S. Diplomat



Mr. Arnaudo is a retired State Department official, and with over forty years' experience in international environmental and science policy affairs. He continues to consult for the US government and also serves as a Senior Advisor to the International Cryosphere Climate Initiative.

After leaving government, he was a Senior Scholar at the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In his last posting at the Department, he served on Secretary Clinton's Policy Planning Staff during 2009-13, as her science and environment advisor. Before that, he directed the Office of Oceans Affairs and has a long history of work in oceans and polar affairs, including serving as the State Department's lead Arctic and Antarctic negotiator during the formative period of polar cooperation during the 1980s/90s, heading delegations to meetings of the Antarctic Treaty and the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. He was the Head of the U.S. Antarctic Treaty Secretariat in 2008, during the U.S. hostship, and before that, he was the Chairman of the Arctic Council in 1998-2000, during the first U.S. chairmanship. Prior to that, he was the Science and Environment Counselor at the American Embassy in London and has also worked abroad at the U.N. International Maritime Organization, and at our embassy in Moscow. Mr. Arnaudo received his B.A. degree from Stanford University and his M.A. from the John Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, and served in the U.S. military. He is a native San Franciscan and avid birdwatcher.

Impacts of global geopolitics, economics and policies impacting on the Southern Ocean

In this era of increasingly fractious global geopolitics and economic threats, the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources or CCAMLR continues to stand as a successful international management and conservation agreement. It introduced the novel concept of ecosystem management, designed to manage and protect the fisheries of the Southern Ocean, while considering the potential impacts on other species and the entire ecosystem. Negotiated twenty years after the original Antarctic Treaty in 1980, it oversees the conservation and management of the marine resources of the waters of the Antarctic Convergence. Krill and more valuable fish like Chilean sea bass are monitored and harvested sustainably by the 36 signatories to the Treaty. There have been disputes over Soviet bloc overfishing excesses in the 1980s, and some poaching and underreporting recently but the work under CCAMLR has also led to cooperation and resolution, and to broadly sustainable catches.

