



TM
SUPERBA **KRILL OIL**

ANTARCTIC KRILL
– A WELL MANAGED RESOURCE

MANAGEMENT OF KRILL FISHING

Krill (*Euphasia superba*) are small crustaceans forming a vital component of the Antarctic ecosystem. Current catching effort is below 110,000 tons per annum. This represents a very small impact on the total estimated biomass of more than 400 - 500 million tons. Fishing of krill is expected to increase, but experts agree that the harvesting level is safe and well within the precautionary limits of 4 million tons set by the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR). There have been shown no detrimental effects of fishing on the overall biomass of krill available for whales, seals, birds or other species feeding on krill. Due to the operational difficulties, extreme conditions and high cost level fishing in Antarctic waters, only a very modest increase in future fishing effort is predicted.

CCAMLR

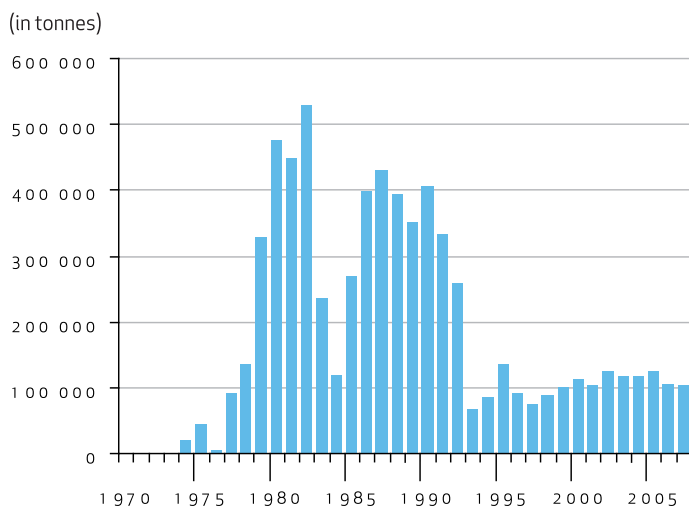
The aim of CCAMLR is to conserve marine life of the Southern Ocean. CCAMLR is concerned not only with fisheries regulation, it also strives to implement a holistic approach to the management of marine living resources in the Southern Ocean. CCAMLR has 25 full member nations, and the process of obtaining a license for krill fishing is stringent and restricted.

AKER BIOMARINE

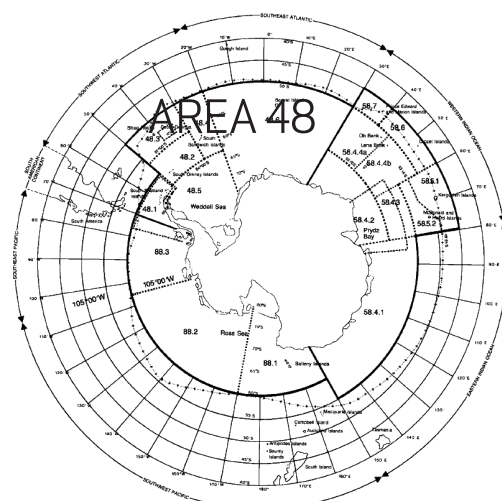
Aker Biomarine is collaborating closely with key groups such as the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), British Antarctic Survey and the Norwegian Marine Institute on scientific issues concerning Antarctic krill. Observers from British Antarctic Survey are permanently onboard the company's fishing vessel *Saga Sea* reporting to CCAMLR, monitoring the catching process and assessing impact on non-target species such as fish larvae. Due to the deep fishing techniques and effective net management, there is no by-catch of large predators such as birds or marine mammals. Other ecological impacts (e.g. carbon footprint) are being monitored, quantified and managed in association with Dalhousie University, Canada. The sonar data from *Saga Sea* fishing operations is being shared for analysis and research.

The Aker Group and Aker Biomarine have been involved in the fisheries of Antarctic krill since 2003. The company seeks the highest environmental standards in all aspects of its operations, and only operates within fisheries with sustainable regimes.

TOTAL ANNUAL HARVEST OF ANTARCTIC KRILL



AREAS GOVERNED BY THE CCAMLR AUTHORITY



For more information on CCAMLR – www.ccamlr.org