

ANTARCTIC TREATY

Final Report of the

Eighteenth Antarctic Treaty

Consultative Meeting

Kyoto

11-22 April 1994

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part		
I	Final Report.....	1
II	Recommendation adopted at the XVIIIth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting.....	33
III	Annexes.....	47
	Annex A Opening Addresses.....	49
	Annex B Reports on the operation of the Antarctic Treaty System.....	113
	(i) CCAMLR.....	115
	(ii) CCAS.....	123
	(iii) SCAR.....	127
	(iv) Status of Recommendations;.....	149
	Parties to the Antarctic Treaty;.....	155
	Parties to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty.....	157
	(v) Report of the Convenor of the Informal Group of Treaty Parties in the UN.....	159
	(vi) COMNAP.....	161
	Annex C Reports in relation to Article III(2) of the Antarctic Treaty.....	185
	(i) IHO.....	187
	(ii) WMO.....	213
	(iii) ASOC.....	215
	(iv) IUCN.....	219
	(v) UNEP.....	239
	Annex D Elements for the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat.....	241

Annex E	Inspection.....	247
	(i) List of Past Inspections.....	249
	(ii) Inspection Checklist.....	255
Annex F	Site description for SSSI 25, Marine Plain, Vestfold Hills, Princess Elizabeth Land.....	261
Annex G	Preliminary Agenda of the XIXth Consultative Meeting.....	265
Annex H	Message from the XVIIIth Consultative Meeting to Stations in the Antarctic.....	271
Annex I	National Contact Points.....	275
Annex J	List of Participants.....	291

Part I

Final Report

Final Report of the XVIIIth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting

(1) Pursuant to Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty, Representatives of the Consultative Parties (Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and Uruguay) met in Kyoto from 11 to 22 April 1994, for the purpose of exchanging information, holding consultations, and considering and recommending to their Governments measures in furtherance of the principles and objectives of the Treaty.

(2) The Meeting was also attended by Delegations from Contracting Parties to the Antarctic Treaty which are not Consultative Parties (Austria, Denmark, Greece, Czech Republic and Switzerland).

(3) A preparatory meeting with Embassy Representatives was held in Tokyo on December 2nd, 1993 with the purpose of finalizing the provisional agenda. Information on the Meeting was distributed to delegates (XVIII ATCM/INFO 1).

(4) The Chairman of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) and the President of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) were invited to attend the Meeting as observers in accordance with Rule 2 of the Revised Rules of Procedure of 1992.

(5) Pursuant to paragraph 25 of the Final Report of the XVIIth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, the Chairman of the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programmes (COMNAP) was also invited to attend the Meeting to present a report on the activities of COMNAP, on the same basis as Recommendation XIII-2.

(6) Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Revised Rules of Procedure of 1992, several international organisations having a scientific or technical interest in Antarctica were invited to designate experts to attend the XVIIIth ATCM and to assist in discussions of specific agenda items. The following organisations took part in the proceedings: UNEP, ASOC, IHO, IUCN, WMO, IAATO, PATA.

(7) IMO, IOC and WTO were also invited to attend but were unable to take part.

(8) The Meeting was formally opened by Mr. Shozo Azuma Parliamentary Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan. The opening address is reproduced at Annex A.

(9) Ambassador Yoichi Yamaguchi, of the Japanese Delegation, was elected Chairman of the Meeting. Ambassador Yamaguchi thanked the Delegations for having elected him as Chairman.

(10) The Chairman proposed that Mr. Toshiki Kanamori and Mr. Hiroshi Oka, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, be appointed as Executive Secretary and Deputy Executive Secretary of the Meeting respectively. This proposal was adopted.

(11) In order to save time and to follow the practice of previous Meetings, the Meeting agreed in principle that Delegations would not deliver opening statements, but, instead, provide their texts for circulation and inclusion in the Final Report. The texts of the opening statements are reproduced in Annex A.

(12) Several Heads of Delegation made statements in which they expressed their hope for the early entry into force of the Protocol and explained their points of interest with regard to the XVIIIth ATCM.

(13) The delegation of Chile proposed that, beginning at the XIXth ATCM, part of the first plenary session be dedicated to short declarations of Heads of Delegations who expressed a desire to make statements. It was so decided.

(14) The following Agenda was adopted:

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Election of Officers
3. Opening Addresses
4. Adoption of Agenda
5. Operation of the Antarctic Treaty System: Reports
 - a) under Recommendation XIII-2:
 - i) the Chairman of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR);

- ii) the Head of the Delegation of the United Kingdom in his capacity as Representative of the Depositary Government of the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (CCAS);
 - iii) the President of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR);
 - iv) the Head of the Delegation of the United States of America in his capacity as Representative of the Depositary Government of the Antarctic Treaty;
 - v) the Convenor of the Informal Group of Treaty Parties in the United Nations;
 - vi) the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programmes (COMNAP);
 - b) in relation to Article III (2) of the Antarctic Treaty; IHO, WMO, ASOC, IUCN, UNEP.
6. Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty
- a) Implementation
 - b) Committee for Environmental Protection
 - c) Liability Annex
 - d) Relations with other environmental treaties
7. Tourism and non-Governmental Activities in the Antarctic Treaty Area
8. Operation of the Antarctic Treaty System:
- a) Organisational Aspects. Secretariat
 - b) Public Availability of Documents
 - c) Examination of Recommendations
 - d) Exchange of Information
9. Inspections under the Antarctic Treaty
- a) Inspections during 1992/93 and 1993/94 and those planned for 1994/95

- b) Inspection Checklists
10. Environmental Monitoring and Data
 - a) Environmental Monitoring of the Impacts of Human Activities in the Antarctic;
 - b) Global Change;
 - c) Data Management;
 - d) Regulation of the extraction, use and custody of scientific samples obtained in the Antarctic expeditions.
 11. Implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment.
 - a) Implementation of procedures for IEEs and CEEs;
 - b) Examination of CEEs produced during 1992/93.
 12. The Antarctic Protected Area System
 - a) Revised management plans for SPAs and SSSIs;
 - b) Historic Sites and Monuments;
 - c) Review and implementation of the System.
 13. International Antarctic Scientific and Logistic Cooperation
 14. Antarctic Meteorology and Telecommunications
 15. Marine Hydrometeorological Services to Navigation in the Southern Ocean
 16. Questions Related to the exercise of Jurisdiction in Antarctica
 17. Preparation of the XIXth Consultative Meeting
 - a) Date and Place of the XIXth Consultative Meeting
 - b) Invitations of International and non-Governmental Organisations
 - c) Preparation of the Agenda of the XIXth Consultative Meeting

18. Any Other Business
19. Adoption of the Report
20. Closing of the Meeting

(15) In accordance with the Chairman's suggestion:

- a) discussion of items 1 to 6 (a), (general presentation) and 17 to 20 took place in plenary session.
- b) the remaining items were remitted to two Working Groups:
 - i) Working Group I, under the Chairmanship of Ambassador Dietrich Granow of Germany discussed items 6, 7, 8 and 16.
 - ii) Working Group II, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Roberto Puceiro Ripoll of Uruguay, discussed items 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Item 5

Operation of the Antarctic Treaty System: Reports

a) Reports under Recommendation XIII-2

(16) Pursuant to Recommendation XIII-2, the Meeting received reports from the following:

- i) the Chairman of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR);
- ii) the Head of the Delegation of the United Kingdom in his capacity as Representative of the Depositary Government of the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (CCAS);
- iii) the President of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR);

- iv) the Head of the Delegation of the United States of America in his capacity as Representative of the Depositary Government of the Antarctic Treaty;
- v) the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations in New York in his capacity as he Convenor of the Informal Group of Treaty Parties in the United Nations;
- vi) the Chairman of the Council of the Managers of National Antarctic Programs (COMNAP).

(17) The report of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) was presented, on behalf of its Chairman, by its Executive Secretary Mr. Estéban de Salas. The report is appended at Annex B(i).

(18) The Head of the Delegation of the United Kingdom, Dr. Michael Richardson, in his capacity as Representative of the Depositary Government of the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (CCAS), presented a report. The report is appended at Annex B(ji).

(19) The report of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) was presented, by its President Dr. Richard Laws. The report is appended at Annex B(iii).

(20) The Head of the Delegation of the United States, Mr. R. Tucker Scully, presented a report in his capacity as Representative of the Depositary Government of the Antarctic Treaty. He reported that there are now 42 Parties to the Antarctic Treaty as a result of the Czech Republic and the Slovakia having succeeded to Czechoslovakia. He also reported that Ecuador, France, Peru, Norway, Argentina, Australia, Sweden and the Netherlands had become Parties to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty since ATCM XVII. Tables covering the status of the Recommendations adopted pursuant to Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty; the Parties to the Antarctic Treaty; and the Parties to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty are attached at Annex B(iv).

(21) The Head of the Delegation of Italy, Ambassador Giuseppe Jacoangeli, in his capacity as Representative of the Convenor of the Informal Group of Treaty Parties in New York, presented a report on developments on the Question of Antarctica in the United Nations since Italy assumed the role of the Convenor of the Group. The report is appended at Annex B(v).

(22) The report of the Chairman of the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (COMNAP), was presented by its Chairman, Eng. Mario Zucchelli. The report is at Annex B(vi).

(23) The Head of Delegation of Australia, Mr. William Fisher in his capacity as Representative of the Depositary Government for the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), informed the Meeting that Ukraine is forwarding to the Depositary an instrument of succession to the Convention.

(24) The Meeting expressed its appreciation for the reports which provided an important contribution to understanding developments affecting the Antarctic Treaty System. Their presentation also provided an opportunity for delegations of the Treaty Parties to make general observations on the operation of the system.

(25) In this regard, attention was drawn to the important accomplishments of CCAMLR in the field of conservation and ecosystem management. Emphasis was also placed on the important work being undertaken by SCAR and COMNAP, as well as on the need to strengthen coordination of their work with that of the ATCMs, particularly in light of the move to annual meetings.

(26) It was pointed out that the suggestions made by SCALOP (the SCAR/COMNAP Standing Committee on Logistics and Operations) for referral of items to the International Maritime Organization (IMO) needed further consideration by the Treaty Parties.

b) Reports in relation to Article III (2) of the Antarctic Treaty.

(27) The Meeting also received reports from a number of experts representing international organisations having a scientific or technical interest in Antarctica that had been invited to attend and to assist in the discussion of specific agenda items.

(28) The Representative of the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) Mr. Hishida, submitted a report to the Meeting concerning the recently established permanent Working Group on Hydrographic Cooperation in Antarctica and its first meeting in Valparaiso, Chile, which was held in July 1993. The report is at Annex C(i).

(29) To follow up the report of IHO, the delegation of Chile, as representative of the host country of the IHO Conference on Hydrographic Charting of Antarctica, pointed out that the existing hydrographic charts, which are incomplete and inaccurate in places are sometimes the cause for maritime accidents and therefore stressed the need to support IHO undertaking to draw accurate hydrographic charts. The Delegation of Argentina informed the Meeting that 2nd Meeting of the Working Group will meet in Buenos Aires from 4 to 6th July 1994.

Argentina informed the Meeting that 2nd Meeting of the Working Group will meet in Buenos Aires from 4 to 6th July 1994.

(30) The representative of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Dr. Neil A. Streten, presented a report to the Meeting on the activities of WMO in relation to Antarctica. The report is at Annex C(ii).

(31) The Representative of the Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition (ASOC), Mr. James Barnes, presented a report to the meeting on the activities of ASOC in relation to Antarctica. The report is at Annex C(iii).

(32) The Representative of IUCN - The World Conservation Union, Ms. Catherine Wallace, presented a report to the Meeting on the activities of IUCN in relation to Antarctica. The report is at Annex C(iv).

(33) The Representative of United Nations Environment Programme, Ms. Philomene Verlaan, presented a report to the Meeting on the activities of UNEP in relation to Antarctica. The report is at Annex C(v).

Item 6

Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty

a) Implementation

(34) The Meeting had an intensive exchange of views on the implementation of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. The Parties reported on the progress they had achieved with regard to their ratification process including the preparation of national legislation to implement the Protocol and its Annexes. A number of Parties indicated that the legislative process in their countries was already well advanced and gives hope that enactment of their legislation might be expected this year or in 1995.

(35) The discussion on implementation focused mainly on two key issues: The question of how to enhance the Protocol's practical implementation pending its entry into force and the need to clarify interpretation of the Protocol's provisions.

(36) There was general agreement that the practical implementation of the Protocol should be advanced as rapidly as possible and some proposals were made on how to assist this process.

(37) As for the interpretation of the Protocol, some believed there was a need for clarification of the meaning of certain provisions. The Meeting acknowledged that it was desirable to harmonize interpretation where possible. At the same time, however, it recognised that uniform application

of the Protocol is not possible given different national legislative approaches.

(38) The Meeting acknowledged that exchange of information on domestic legislation among Consultative Parties is helpful to both the interpretation and implementation issues, thereby facilitating the Protocol's entering into force. In this context, the Meeting expressed gratitude to those Parties who made copies of their domestic legislation available to other Parties.

b) Committee for Environmental Protection in Antarctica

(39) Under this item, three Working Papers (XVIII ATCM/WP 4, XVIII ATCM/WP 7 and XVIII ATCM/WP 10) were presented by Chile, Australia and France respectively. Following informal contacts between participants the Meeting noted that since the XVI ATCM and the Final Act of the XIth Antarctic Treaty Special Consultative Meeting, the ATCPs have recognised the necessity for preparatory arrangements pending the entry into force of the Protocol on Environmental Protection.

(40) At the same time, the ATCPs are conscious that the entry into force of the Protocol will have significant implications for the conduct of Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings. The Protocol sets forth comprehensive environmental protection measures, and incorporates provisions to improve the effectiveness and responsiveness of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative mechanism, including the operation of the Consultative Meetings and the coordination of the components of the Antarctic Treaty system. It provides also for the establishment of a Committee on Environmental Protection to which SCAR and CCAMLR are observers. COMNAP would also be able to make an important contribution to the work of the Committee.

(41) The next Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting - ATCM XIX in Seoul - should be organised, so far as possible, to reflect the Protocol's objectives of improving the way in which the Antarctic Treaty Consultative mechanism works. This approach would be designed both to ensure productive results at ATCM XIX itself, and to anticipate and prepare for the entry into force of the Protocol, including in particular the establishment of the Committee on Environmental Protection.

(42) To this end, the Meeting took the following decisions with regard to preparatory arrangements for the implementation of Article 12 of the Protocol in connection with the programme of work of ATCM XIX:

A. Those items on the agenda of ATCM XIX which, under Article 12 of the Protocol, would be dealt with by the Committee for Environmental Protection, should be considered by a Transitional Environmental Working Group (TEWG) of the XIXth ATCM reporting to its plenary.

B. The TEWG should meet during the first week of ATCM XIX so that its advice and recommendations may be considered by the plenary during the second week.

C. Representatives of the other components of the Antarctic Treaty System, SCAR and CCAMLR, as well as COMNAP, and other expert bodies as may be invited under Agenda item 17, should participate in the detailed work of the TEWG to:

- 1) provide the results of any specific work requested of them at the present ATCM;
- 2) identify ways in which they could contribute to the work of future ATCMs; and,
- 3) provide general advice within their competence.

D. In view of the above, it would be desirable if COMNAP's annual meeting be held immediately before the ATCM.

E. As a consequence of B above, on the first Monday of ATCM XIX the plenary meeting would be limited to the election of the Chairman of the meeting, adoption of the agenda, allocation of agenda items to working groups, timetable, appointment of chairmen of working groups, and such other procedural decisions as may be necessary for the conduct of the business of the ATCM. The ceremonial plenary would be held on the second Monday.

F. Working Groups I and II would not meet during the first week, but informal groups of legal experts would meet during that period to discuss legal issues of liability and the status and privileges and immunities of the Secretariat.

(43) The Meeting also considered the question of the submission and circulation of TEWG documents. It was agreed that the same consideration should be extended to all ATCM documents, and that the issue should be dealt with under item 17.

c) **Liability Annex**

(44) The Meeting took note of the work of the Group of Legal Experts that was created at the XVII ATCM under the Chairmanship of Germany.

(45) On the basis of a working paper (XVIII ATCM/WP2), submitted by Germany, a comprehensive report was given by the Chairman of the Group

of Legal Experts, Professor R. Wolfrum. This was followed by an exchange of views.

(46) The Meeting extended, in accordance with Recommendation IV-24, the mandate of the Group of Legal Experts, and agreed to convene a further meeting of that group in the period before the XIXth ATCM in 1995.

(47) The Meeting welcomed an offer made by the Netherlands to the Group of Legal Experts to host an intersessional meeting of this group in the Hague.

(48) The Meeting also noted that, since the admission of observers to the Group of Legal Experts would require unanimous agreement, the participation of the next meeting of the group would be on the same basis as that of the previous group.

(49) The Meeting asked Germany to continue to chair the Group of Legal Experts under Professor Wolfrum.

(50) With regard to future deliberations on liability, the Meeting agreed that the Chairman should set out the priorities of the Group of Legal Experts, taking into account the need both to concentrate on essential topics and to consider other issues.

d) Relations with other Environmental Treaties

(51) The Meeting considered a Working Paper submitted by Chile (XVIII ATCM/WP 31) on the relationship between the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty and other international agreements of a global scope. The Working Paper identified a number of International Agreements that applied or were relevant to the Antarctic Treaty Area and to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty.

(52) These include the 1989 Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (the Basel Convention), the 1992 Convention on Biodiversity, the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its 1987 Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (the Montreal Protocol), the 1972 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matters; and the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships and its Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL 73/78). Attention was also drawn to the 1982 United Nations Law of the Sea Convention.

(53) The Working Paper also noted the potential relevance for the Antarctic Treaty System of the ongoing development of efforts among the relevant States to protect the environment of the Arctic.

(54) The Delegation of Chile stressed in this context the need for future contacts between the Arctic and Antarctic regions in matters of environmental protection.

(55) The Meeting agreed it was important to ensure proper coordination between global environmental agreements and the operation of the Antarctic Treaty system and, in particular, of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. The Meeting agreed that the requirements for coordination were specific to each of the agreements and that the primary responsibility for ensuring such coordination lay with the Parties to the Antarctic Treaty that were Parties to the other agreements.

Item 7

Tourism and Non-Governmental Activity

(56) The Meeting received Working Papers from Australia (XVIII ATCM WP 9), Chile and France (ATCM XVIII WP 11) and the United Kingdom (XVIII ATCM WP 18, 19, 20). There were a number of information papers on this item. Some of those described the increasing volume of tourist and non-governmental activity since ATCM XVII.

(57) The Meeting agreed that there would be benefit in using Antarctic Specially Managed Areas (ASMAs) in some cases to ensure that tourism and non-governmental activities do not interfere with scientific research or have adverse effects on the Antarctic environment. It was suggested that Parties should take this into account when proposing management plans for ASMAs.

(58) There was wide recognition among Parties that, given the increasing volume of tourist and non-governmental activity in Antarctica, and the need to consider how this might be addressed when the Protocol enters into force, it was important that Parties ensure that those organising and conducting tourism and non-governmental activity in Antarctica be effectively advised of the appropriate requirements deriving from the obligations on the Parties under the Antarctic Treaty System, to assist in planning and conducting their activities in Antarctica.

(59) There was a wide convergence of views that it was timely for action to be taken on this matter at this Meeting. There was agreement that the objective at this Meeting was not to create new rules and regulations but to provide guidance to those visiting Antarctica and those organising and conducting tourism and non-governmental activities there.

(60) Three aspects were identified for consideration:

- 1) guidance for visitors

- 2) guidance for those organising and conducting tourism and non-governmental activity
- 3) the role of Parties.

(61) On the role of Parties there were differing views. Some Parties argued for the need for consultation and co-ordination between the Parties in implementing their obligations in relation to tourism and non-governmental activity, notably regarding the environmental impact assessment procedures to be established under the Protocol. Others believed that this was fully covered by the Protocol itself.

(62) Parties agreed on a text for guidance for visitors which sets out, in appropriate language, advice on behavior when in Antarctica. Parties also reached agreement on a text for guidance directed at those organising and conducting tourism and non-governmental activity, which provides information on the relevant requirements of the Antarctic Treaty system, including the Protocol when it enters into force, and also sets out procedures which might be followed when planning and conducting tourism and non-governmental activity and in reporting on such activity.

(63) The Meeting decided that **Guidance for Visitors to the Antarctic and Guidance for those Organising and Conducting Tourism and Non-Governmental Activities in the Antarctic** be circulated widely, and as soon as possible.

The Meeting adopted Recommendation XVIII-1.

Item 8

Operation of the Antarctic Treaty System

a) Organisational aspects. Secretariat

(64) The Meeting noted that during the intersessional period, informal consultations on certain aspects relating to the future establishment of a permanent Secretariat to the Antarctic Treaty were carried out through normal diplomatic channels and with the coordination of Italy, as Chair of the XVII ATCM, on the occasion of the meeting of Legal Experts on liability held at Heidelberg from 18 to 20 November 1993.

(65) Some opening addresses attached to this Final Report refer to this subject.

(66) A number of Working documents were submitted to the XVIIIth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting: XVIII ATCM/WP 8 by Australia, XVIII ATCM/WP 15 by Belgium and XVIII ATCM/WP 16 by Italy.

(67) A contact group of Working Group I, chaired by Professor Rüdiger Wolfrum (Federal Republic of Germany) discussed this item under the following headings: a) Legal Personality; b) Functions; c) Privileges and Immunities; and d) the Legal Instrument to establish those privileges and immunities and status (e.g. Protocol, Headquarters Agreement).

(68) The contact group devoted considerable time to discussing the legal status, privileges and immunities as well as the functions of the future Secretariat. It was possible to clarify further the issues involved and to modify and supplement the texts as a focus for future deliberations. However, several issues remained to be agreed upon. Although there was consensus that a permanent Secretariat had to be empowered to pursue its activities in the territory of all Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, some delegations wanted the privileges and immunities of the Secretariat to be restricted to the host State. Apart from that, it was the prevailing view within the group that the activities of the Secretariat should be limited to those necessary to assist the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting and the Committee for Environmental Protection, and that the privileges and immunities should be commensurate with, and limited to, those necessary for the performance of its functions.

(69) The progress achieved in the consideration of those items is reflected in the report made by the Chairman of the contact group, attached as Annex D of this Report.

(70) The Meeting acknowledged that further progress on these aspects, and particularly on the other main issues relating to the establishment of the Secretariat, such as its composition, financing and location, was needed. The Meeting therefore urged that every possible effort should be made by all Consultative Parties during the intersessional period to prepare for resolution of all outstanding issues relating to the establishment of the Secretariat, with a view of reaching a consensus at the earliest possible opportunity.

b) Public Availability of Documents

(71) The Meeting agreed to make all documents of the XVIIIth ATCM publicly available without exception.

c) Examination of Recommendations

(72) The Meeting decided to consider further at the next ATCM the question of the examination of recommendations.

d) Exchange of Information

(73) The Meeting agreed that the exchange of information among Contracting Parties needed further improvement, in particular in relation to matters covered by item 6 b).

(74) It was agreed that this matter would again be considered by the XIXth ATCM.

(75) The United States reported that it has prepared a new (eighth) edition of the Handbook of the Antarctic Treaty system. This would be distributed to Parties through their embassies in Washington.

Item 9

Inspections under the Antarctic Treaty

a) Inspections during 1992/93 and 1993/94 and those planned for 1994/95

(76) The Meeting considered reports of the joint 1992-93 United Kingdom, Italian, and Republic of Korea inspection team (XVIII ATCM/INFO 7), and of the Swedish observers who conducted inspections in 1994 (XVIII ATCM/INFO 45). These reports covered the following stations, abandoned stations and vessels:

United Kingdom, Italian, and Republic of Korea Inspection Report:

Stations:

- The King Sejong (Republic of Korea)
- Faraday (United Kingdom)
- Rothera (United Kingdom)
- General San Martín (Argentina)
- Palmer (United States)
- Comandante Ferraz (Brazil)
- Henryk Arctowski (Poland)
- Arturo Prat (Chile)
- Esperanza (Argentina)
- Juan Carlos Primero (Spain)
- Fossil Bluff (United Kingdom)
- Gabriel de Castilla (Spain)
- Decepción (Argentina)

Abandoned Stations:

- East Base, Stonington Island (United States)
- Base E, Stonington Island (United Kingdom)
- Deception (United Kingdom)

Vessels:

MS "Explorer" (Liberia)
MS "Akademic Sergey Vavilov" (Russia)
MS "Europa" (Germany)

Swedish Inspection Report:

Stations:

Neumayer (Germany)
Halley (United Kingdom)
Maitri (India)
Novolazarevskaja (Russia)
Georg Forster (Germany)
SANAE III (South Africa)
Sarie Marais (South Africa)
SANAE IV (South Africa)
Aboa (Finland)

(77) The Meeting noted the conclusions of the reports that all active stations and vessels are being operated in accordance with the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty.

(78) The Meeting noted that inspections are now taking account of the requirements of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty in line with the decision of the Parties to implement the Protocol as far as possible pending its coming into force. It was agreed that, in this interim period, inspection of matters covered by the Protocol provides valuable information on the degree to which the Protocol is being provisionally implemented. The overall view was that substantial progress is being made in implementing the provisions of the Protocol. The move to more detailed and precise inspections was welcomed. At the same time it was recognized that the increasing complexity of inspections required new approaches to ensure the accuracy of information in inspection reports.

(79) The Swedish Delegation stated that its inspection team was somewhat handicapped in assessing some of the stations and their activities by the late circulation, or in other cases, non-arrival of the information required under Article VII(5), of the Antarctic Treaty. Since the requirement in this provision is directly linked to the right to carry out inspections, the Meeting urged Parties to submit this information in due time so as to maintain the original objective that information can be compared with the actual activities being undertaken at the time of the inspection.

(80) The Meeting considered ways of improving Antarctic inspections noting the comments in papers submitted by Chile (XVIII ATCM/WP 12), Argentina (XVIII ATCM/WP 30), the United Kingdom (XVIII ATCM/WP 33) and the United Kingdom, Italy and the Republic of Korea (XVIII ATCM/WP 34). In particular, these papers drew attention to the need for inspections to be distributed across all facilities in the Treaty Area and avoid being concentrated on those in the Peninsula area. Several

delegations made suggestions as to how the system of inspections might be made more effective. A number of delegations suggested that Parties should be encouraged to carry out further joint inspections in order to reduce the considerable costs involved.

The Meeting stressed the requirement for exchange of information under Article VII (5), of the Antarctic Treaty and that the provision of this information by 30 November in accordance with Recommendation VIII-6 is essential for the effective conduct of inspections. The Meeting agreed that pre- and post- inspection exchange of information would be useful in improving coordination and sharing costs of inspections.

To this end it was agreed to publish the list of 181 past inspections provided by the United Kingdom (XVIII ATCM/WP 33) in the report of this Meeting, even though it is incomplete (Annex E(i)). Parties should provide corrections and additions so that more complete lists could be published in the reports of future ATCMs.

Some delegations noted that inspections could be improved and reports could be more accurate through observers using the languages of the stations being visited.

(81) The Meeting considered that during inspections there would be advantage in attention being paid to the use of best available technologies.

(82) The opportunity was provided for Parties to advise on any arrangements they had in hand for inspections in 1994/95. None of the Parties were in a position to provide this information at the Meeting.

b) Inspection Checklists

(83) The Meeting welcomed and considered the report by SCAR and COMNAP describing an inspection checklist for permanent stations (XVIII ATCM/WP 22). The Meeting noted the checklists submitted by the United Kingdom for permanent stations, abandoned bases and vessels and developed and used by the United Kingdom, Italy and the Republic of Korea during their joint Treaty Inspection in 1993 (XVIII ATCM/INFO 8) and discussed the Chilean working paper (XVIII ATCM/WP 12).

(84) The Meeting agreed that, as a first step, it would be valuable to have a checklist for permanent stations and associated installations. The Meeting recognised that it would be useful to develop further checklists. SCAR was requested to produce a checklist for protected areas to be submitted at the XIX ATCM. The United Kingdom offered to coordinate the production of checklists for abandoned stations, vessels, aircraft, refuges and waste dumps for discussion at the XIXth ATCM.

(85) The Meeting acknowledged that standard checklists provide guidelines that could enhance the quality and consistency of inspections. It

was recognised that such checklists would not limit a Party's individual action in conducting inspections.

(86) The Meeting agreed Checklist A for permanent Antarctic stations and associated installations (Annex E(ii)).

Item 10

Environmental Monitoring and Data

a) Environmental Monitoring of the Impacts of Human Activities in Antarctica

(87) The Meeting welcomed the SCAR-COMNAP report describing their activities since XVII ATCM and recommending next steps (XVIII ATCM/WP 21).

With respect to Recommendation XVII-1, SCAR-COMNAP responded as follows:

1. (i) Advice on long-term monitoring programmes:

The Group of Specialists on Environmental Affairs and Conservation (GOSEAC) has begun to address this question and is seeking assistance from other scientific groups within and outside SCAR.

(ii) Emission standards:

At the request of GOSEAC, SCALOP is continuing a survey of all current incinerators in the Treaty area. In addition, GOSEAC is investigating current emission standards and best operating practices used in Europe and North America for incinerators.

2. Establishment of research programmes at selected sites:

SCAR provided COMNAP with a set of criteria concerning location, duration and extent of operations, disposal of sewage and air-strip availability on which to select a representative sample.

3. Provide a list of data sets:

Implementation will depend on implementation of recommendations from the SCAR-COMNAP ad hoc group on Antarctic Data Management.

4. Establish national arrangements for obtaining expert advice:

This is more appropriately dealt with by national authorities.

With respect to the next steps to be taken, SCAR-COMNAP proposed to convene technical workshops, as recommended in Recommendation 9 of the First Group of Experts Meeting. The workshops would provide the technical basis for progress in developing the environmental monitoring necessary to verify impact assessments, assess local pollution and provide an index of the health of Antarctic ecosystems. This will assist in verifying that human impacts do not have unforeseen effects on Antarctic birds, seals and plants, as requested in paragraph 77 of the Report of XVII ATCM.

(88) The Meeting supported the SCAR-COMNAP proposal for technical workshop(s) and requested that the workshop(s) have the following terms of reference:

1. Review the priority of impacts which need monitoring, using the recommendation of the First Group of Experts, summarized in paragraph 75 of XVII ATCM as a guide.
2. Develop hypotheses on which to design monitoring programmes.
3. Provide technical advice including:
 - minimum monitoring needed to meet the requirements of the Protocol, based on a precautionary approach;
 - baseline information;
 - ecosystem health indices;
 - key variables to be monitored;
 - design of monitoring programmes;
 - scientific protocols for monitoring;
 - measurement methods, including frequency of measurement;
 - standardisation and quality assurance of techniques and data;
 - applicable technology;

- data management, and
- criteria for judging whether monitoring programme objectives are being met.

This workshop should be attended by individuals with expertise and competence in one or more of the following areas: Antarctic science, Antarctic programme management, data management, environmental monitoring and the Antarctic Treaty Consultative process.

(89) The Delegation of Russia presented an information paper on coastal pollution monitoring (XVIII ATCM/INFO 63).

b) Global Change

(90) The Representative of SCAR described the history of the development of the strategic plan for Antarctic global change research entitled "The role of the Antarctic in global change: an international plan for a regional research programme", recently published by SCAR (XVIII ATCM/INFO 83, Annex B(iii)). The integration of this research with existing international research programmes, especially International Geosphere and Biosphere Programme (IGBP) and World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) and its relationship with recommendations of International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was noted as an important feature.

(91) The Meeting welcomed this development, noting its importance in providing for regional cooperation and the major contribution that such research could make to a better understanding of global processes including the circulation of the world oceans, climate change, pollution, and the biological effects on enhanced UV radiation. Whilst encouraging SCAR to continue with this important initiative, the meeting recognised the need for a special fund to resource it and encouraged national operators to contribute to such a fund.

The Meeting requested that SCAR forward its strategic plan for Antarctic global change research to the Secretariat of the United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development, the Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Secretariat of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

(92) The Russian Delegation submitted three Information Papers, on multi-year variability of ozone in the atmosphere, on Glacier Drilling at Vostok Station and on the tendency of the dynamic changes in the Antarctic atmosphere (XVIII ATCM/INFO 70, INFO 62 and INFO 71).

c) Data Management

(93) The Meeting welcomed the SCAR/COMNAP report on data management (XVIII ATCM/INFO 31). The report described the establishment of a SCAR-COMNAP ad-hoc Planning Group on Antarctic Data Management and the steps this group had taken since XVII ATCM.

The Planning Group recommended the adoption of six principles to guide the development of an Antarctic Data Directory system. The Meeting adopted the following principles based on the SCAR-COMNAP recommendation.

1. The Antarctic Data Directory is a data directory providing data set descriptions and information on where to access data, and not a central database containing the actual data.
2. Antarctic scientific data will be described, including historical data, environmental monitoring data, and data for which access restrictions may apply.
3. Conditions of access to the actual data will be the responsibility of data custodians, such as the funding or managing agencies and institutions.
4. There will be no restrictions on access to the directory. Availability of the directory and associated products will be widely promoted.
5. The directory entries will be compatible with the Directory Interchange Format of the International Directory Network, but with Antarctic specific extensions.
6. The production and maintenance of directory entries is recognised as a critical activity for Antarctic science and must not be considered merely an administrative overhead.

(94) The Meeting noted that the Antarctic Master Directory should include listing of geological and biological archives.

The next step in the development of the Directory will be a seminar to be held at XXIII SCAR. This meeting should invite participation by representatives of potential funding organisations.

(95) The Meeting requested SCAR-COMNAP to provide a further report on progress on data management to the XIX ATCM.

d) Regulation of the Extraction, Use and Custody of Scientific Samples Obtained in Antarctic Expeditions

(96) The Meeting took note of SCAR Recommendation XXII-1 (XVIII ATCM/WP23) and of the Working Paper submitted by the Chilean Delegation (XVIII ATCM/WP13) referring to the fact that geological specimens of scientific value are increasingly being removed from Antarctica for non-scientific purposes. In this regard, the Meeting recalled Article 3 and Article 7 of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty.

(97) The Meeting stressed that the removal of fossils, minerals, meteorites, volcanic bombs and ventifacts should be done for scientific purposes only. Such scientifically valuable specimens must be properly curated in institutions accessible to the scientific community and, whenever appropriate, should be publicly displayed.

(98) The Delegation of Japan submitted a Working Paper (XVIII ATCM/WP25) describing the management scheme for scientific specimens used by the National Institute of Polar Research.

Item 11

Implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures

(a) Implementation of Procedures for IEEs and CEEs

(99) The United Kingdom Delegation submitted a paper (XVIII ATCM/INFO 9) which reviewed all Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) prepared to date for proposed activities in Antarctica. The United Kingdom Delegation suggested that, until such time as the proposed Treaty Secretariat was in a position to maintain a record of EIAs, SCAR could publish a directory of EIAs annually in the SCAR Bulletin.

This suggestion received general support and the representative of SCAR confirmed that SCAR would be able to publish an annual directory of any EIAs notified to SCAR, as an interim arrangement only. The Meeting agreed to recommend this course of action.

(100) The Delegation of New Zealand presented a draft IEE for the decommissioning of Vanda Station (XVIII ATCM/INFO 60) and a summary of the New Zealand Antarctic Programme Environmental Audit (XVIII ATCM/INFO 59). The audit was tabled as the first environmental audit of a national programme's activities in the Antarctic. It provides an example of a procedure for reviewing current activities in terms of compliance with the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty and providing operational guidelines for improving environmental management.

(101) Other papers were presented by South Africa and Belgium (XVIII ATCM/INFO 61), Argentina (XVIII ATCM/WP 27), IAATO (XVIII ATCM/INFO 13 and INFO 23). A number of delegations welcomed the efforts made by tour operators within IAATO to comply with the provisions of the Protocol.

(102) The effectiveness of the distribution of CEEs was raised during the discussion of this item.

(103) The Meeting recalled that Article 3 Annex I of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty requires that CEEs (draft and final) be made publicly available and be circulated to all Parties for comments.

(104) Until the establishment of the CEP and the Treaty Secretariat the Meeting proposed the following interim distribution procedure for the Party preparing the CEE:

- circulate the CEE to Parties through diplomatic channels for comments;
- provide, at the same time as circulating to Parties, one copy each to SCAR and COMNAP who will notify their members of the circulation of the CEE;
- notify circulation to the next ATCM;

The notification should include: title, date, author(s), organisation and country, address, and date by which comments are required.

It is the responsibility of each Party to make the CEE publicly available and undertake circulation in their own country.

b) Examination of CEEs Produced during 1992/93

(105) The Meeting extended its special thanks to the delegations of New Zealand and South Africa regarding the papers they submitted covering CEEs on major projects they are undertaking. The New Zealand document (XVIII ATCM/INFO 21) dealt with the final CEE on Antarctic Stratigraphic Drilling East of Cape Roberts in the South West Ross Sea, and the paper submitted by South Africa (XVIII ATCM/ INFO 54) described the process carried out for the South African Sanae IV CEE. The Meeting commended their efforts to comply with Annex I to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, pending its entry into force. In so doing, they set examples from which all will benefit and could follow.

Item 12

The Antarctic Protected Area System

a) Revised Management Plans for SPAs and SSSIs

(106) The Meeting welcomed a report from SCAR on progress with the several requests made to SCAR at XVII ATCM. It was stated that considerable assistance had been provided to individual Parties in the revision of existing management plans and in the preparation of management plans for new protected and managed areas. Revision of the ecosystem classification matrix has begun and new guidelines for the inspection of protected areas are under discussion. It is intended that both these products will be provided to XIX ATCM.

(107) The Meeting suggested that, in preparing a handbook to assist in the preparation of management plans under Annex V, SCAR should consider how the format could be developed to facilitate the use of the plans by all scientific and logistic personnel.

(108) Under this item, information papers were submitted by the delegations of Australia (XVIII ATCM/INFO 14), France (XVIII ATCM/INFO 17) and the United Kingdom (XVIII ATCM/INFO 34).

An Information Paper (XVIII ATCM/INFO 14 Rev 1) tabled by Australia, provided corrections to the Management Plan for SSSI No. 25. These corrections were accepted by the Meeting as set down in Annex F.

b) Historic Sites and Monuments

(109) The Chilean Delegation submitted a Working Paper concerning the protection of the remains of the whaling station in Whaler's Bay, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands (XVIII ATCM/WP 5). The installation was badly damaged by a volcanic eruption in 1969. The Chilean Delegation suggested that the installation and its associated artifacts should be conserved.

Several delegations stressed the importance of Deception Island because of its scientific, nature conservation, wildlife as well as its historic values, and the need to consider these values in an integrated fashion.

To ensure the effective protection of Deception Island some delegations underlined the value of an integrated management plan in the form of an Antarctic Specially Managed Area (ASMA) within which specific areas of value could be further protected by means of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPAs) or Historic Sites and Monuments.

(110) The Argentinean Delegation submitted a document on The Maintenance Work on Sites and Historical Monuments (XVIII ATCM/WP 26) and the United Kingdom Delegation submitted a document on the Clean-up and Conservation of Abandoned British Bases in the Antarctic Peninsula Region (XVIII ATCM/INFO 33) on which several delegations commented.

c) Review and Implementation of the Antarctic Protected Areas System

(111) The United Kingdom Delegation was concerned about the possible use of mandatory prohibitions within the Management Plans for Antarctic Specially Managed Areas (ASMAs) and asked for the Meeting to discuss and clarify the situation in the light of the distinctions made in Articles 4 and 5 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. Several delegations agreed with the need for this clarification.

The Representative of SCAR added that it would be helpful for this question to be resolved before the XIX ATCM in order to provide guidance in finalising the management plans for the first Antarctic Specially Managed Area (Admiralty Bay) being drafted by Brazil and Poland.

(112) Clarification of this matter was not obtained at this Meeting. However, such clarification will be necessary before designation of any Antarctic Specially Managed Areas under Article 6 of Annex V to the Protocol.

Item 13

International Antarctic Scientific and Logistic Cooperation

(113) The Representative of SCAR presented the SCAR Code of Conduct regarding experimentation on animals in Antarctica (XVIII ATCM/WP 24 and INFO 83, Appendix 3). This had been agreed within the SCAR framework and represented the minimum standard required to meet ethical and moral standards at an international level.

The Meeting welcomed the SCAR Code of Conduct and considered that their governments should apply the Code consistent with their national laws.

(114) Several delegations described with satisfaction their logistic and scientific cooperation with other Treaty Parties in the Antarctic.

In this regard, papers were submitted by Argentina (XVIII ATCM/ WP 29), France (XVIII ATCM/INFO 16), Chile (XVIII ATCM/INFO 47), Australia (XVIII ATCM/INFO 79), Russia (XVIII ATCM/INFO 82) and New Zealand (XVIII ATCM/INFO 86).

Several delegations also submitted oral reports regarding this subject.

Item 14

Antarctic Meteorology and Telecommunications

(115) Under this item papers were presented by WMO (XVIII ATCM/INFO 24) and by Chile (XVIII ATCM/INFO 46).

(116) The WMO observer reported on the present observation and communication networks in Antarctica emphasizing the setting up, by the World Climate Research Programme, of a programme for observations by an international fleet of Antarctic buoys. A plea was made for further observations of the vertical distribution of ozone and the continuing measurement of the concentration of atmospheric constituents. Descriptions were given by some delegations of their relevant national programmes.

(117) The value of meteorological observations through the WMO Voluntary Observing Scheme (VOS) from tourist ships sailing in Antarctica was pointed out by several delegations and the IAATO and WMO observers agreed to pursue this matter through the appropriate channels.

(118) A specific application of meteorological analysis and forecasting for the Southern Ocean was introduced by the Russian Delegation's proposal for cooperation in the establishment of arrangements for the exchange of information to support Antarctic marine pollution response operations (XVIII ATCM/INFO 88). Some delegations indicated the potential value of such services in Antarctica and others noted the existence of a number of research, operational and modelling capabilities for pollution response in various countries. The Meeting agreed that it was of paramount importance for Parties to introduce adequate practical response strategies and to install appropriate equipment which could fully utilize the results of any operational computer simulation models.

(119) Delegations considered that there might be advantage in developing small scale systems for particular areas. However, a number of delegations considered it premature to establish a broad scale oil spill modelling and prediction system when the capacity to respond on this scale is not available. These delegations considered that, at this stage, it would be more effective to focus resources on minimizing risks such as through the use of light fuels, improved hydrographic charts or response equipment at stations.

(120) The Meeting agreed to ask their COMNAP representatives, in consultation as necessary with WMO and SCAR, to advise XIX ATCM as to their requirements in light of the Russian proposal.

Item 15

Marine Hydrometeorological Services to Navigation in the Southern Ocean

(121) Under this item a paper was presented by WMO (XVIII ATCM/INFO 25) outlining the meteorological services provided by the five nominated stations namely Casey, Marambio, McMurdo, Molodezhnaya and Presidente Frei and support was sought for the SCAR experiment (FROST) to be conducted with the aim of better understanding Antarctic weather processes and ultimately improving meteorological services in the region. The Meeting agreed on the value of the work being carried out through the provision of operational information and indicated that it should continue to be followed up by WMO and COMNAP.

It was suggested that many issues under this agenda item were technical and best dealt with by COMNAP or SCAR with the advice of WMO. It was agreed that at the next ATCM all meteorological matters should be combined into a single item dealing with meteorological observations, communications, research and services. This item would be entitled Antarctic Meteorology, Telecommunications and Related Services.

Item 16

Questions related to the Exercise of Jurisdiction in Antarctica

(122) A working paper (XVIII ATCM/WP 32) on this item was tabled and introduced by Uruguay.

The Meeting recognised the importance of this question, the solution of which was left deliberately open in Article IX (1) of the Antarctic Treaty. But it was also understood that the question raises some delicate and sensitive problems which need more, and careful, deliberations.

(123) The Meeting therefore agreed to leave the item out of the Agenda of the XIXth ATCM and put it again on the Agenda of the XXth ATCM in order to give all Parties sufficient time to elaborate ways and means how to approach the question again in order to find an agreeable solution.

Item 17

Preparation of the XIXth Consultative Meeting

a) Date and Place of the XIXth Consultative Meeting

(124) The Meeting received with special satisfaction the invitation of the Republic of Korea to host the XIXth Consultative Meeting, from 8 to 19 May 1995, in Seoul.

b) Invitation of International and Non-Governmental Organisations

(125) The Meeting decided that the following International and non-Governmental Organisations having a scientific or technical interest in Antarctica shall be invited to designate an expert: UNEP, ASOC, IHO, IMO, IOC, IUCN, WMO, WTO, IAATO, PATA, to attend the forthcoming meeting in order to assist it in its substantive work.

(126) With reference to the Rule 41 of the revised Rules of Procedure of 1992, it was decided that these experts could attend the Meeting during the discussion of all items on the provisional Agenda of the XIXth Consultative Meeting except for the following:

4. Adoption of Agenda

8. Operation of the Antarctic Treaty System:

a) Organisational aspects. Secretariat

18. Preparation of the XXth Consultative Meeting

c) Preparation of the Agenda of the XIXth Consultative Meeting

(127) The Meeting approved the Preliminary Agenda of the XIXth Consultative Meeting, appended at Annex G.

(128) The Meeting suggested the following allocation of Agenda Items.

1. Plenary 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 *a*, 18, 19, 20, 21
2. TEWG 7 *b*, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17 *b*
3. WG I 5 *c*, 6, 7 *a, c*, 8
4. WG II 9, 14, 15, 16, 17 *a*

(129) With the aim of assisting a more timely and orderly submission and circulation of documentation to and by the host Government, the Meeting suggested that the Parties and the host Government undertake the best possible efforts to facilitate the circulation of documents by the host Government as quickly as possible. The Meeting also considered questions of time-lines for the pre-sessional circulation of documents and agreed that it deserved further consideration.

Item 18

Any Other Business

Item 19

Adoption of the Report

(130) The Final Report and the Recommendation contained therein were adopted by consensus on 22 April 1994.

Item 20

Closing of the Meeting

(131) The Meeting expressed its warm thanks to the Government of Japan, the Chairman of the Meeting, the Chairmen of the Working Group I and Working Group II, the Executive Secretary and his staff, and was closed on 22 April 1994.

Part II
Recommendation adopted at the
XVIIIth Antarctic Treaty
Consultative Meeting

Recommendation XVIII-1

Tourism and non-Governmental Activities

The Representatives,

Reaffirming the exceptional character of the Antarctic environment given in particular the fragility of its fauna and flora and of the setting which the Antarctic offers for the conduct of scientific activities;

Acknowledging the increase in the development of tourist activities in the Antarctic;

Noting that those who visit the Antarctic and organise or conduct tourism and non-governmental activities in the Antarctic are currently subject to legally binding obligations pursuant to national legislation implementing the Antarctic Treaty and associated legal instruments;

Noting further that such visitors or organisers will be subject to additional legally binding obligations upon entry into force of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty;

Recognizing the need for visitors and organisers to have practical guidance on how best to plan and carry out any visits to the Antarctic;

Recalling the Final Act of the Eleventh Special Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, at which the Protocol was adopted, in which the signatories of the Final Act decided that the Annexes of the Protocol should be applied in accordance with their legal systems and to the extent practicable;

Desiring to ensure that those who visit the Antarctic carry out their visits or tours strictly in accordance with existing obligations and in so far as is consistent with existing national law, in accordance with the Protocol, pending its entry into force;

Desiring further to facilitate the early entry into force of the Protocol and of the implementation of its provisions in relation to those who visit or organise tours to the Antarctic.

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. They circulate widely and as quickly as possible the Guidance for Visitors to the Antarctic, and the Guidance for Those Organising and Conducting Tourism and Non-governmental Activities in the Antarctic annexed to this Recommendation.
2. They urge those intending to visit or organise and conduct tourism and non-governmental activities in the Antarctic to act in accordance with the attached guidance consistent with the relevant provisions of their applicable national law.

ATTACHMENT

Guidance for Visitors to the Antarctic

Activities in the Antarctic are governed by the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 and associated agreements, referred to collectively as the Antarctic Treaty system. The Treaty established Antarctica as a zone of peace and science.

In 1991, the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties adopted the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, which designates the Antarctic as a natural reserve. The Protocol sets out environmental principles, procedures and obligations for the comprehensive protection of the Antarctic environment, and its dependent and associated ecosystems. The Consultative Parties have agreed that, pending its entry into force, as far as possible and in accordance with their legal system, the provisions of the Protocol should be applied as appropriate.

The Environmental Protocol applies to tourism and non-governmental activities as well as governmental activities in the Antarctic Treaty Area. It is intended to ensure that these activities do not have adverse impacts on the Antarctic environment, or on its scientific and aesthetic values.

This **Guidance for Visitors to the Antarctic** is intended to ensure that all visitors are aware of, and are therefore able to comply with, the Treaty and the Protocol. Visitors are, of course, bound by national laws and regulations applicable to activities in the Antarctic.

A) PROTECT ANTARCTIC WILDLIFE

Taking or harmful interference with Antarctic wildlife is prohibited except in accordance with a permit issued by a national authority.

- 1) Do not use aircraft, vessels, small boats, or other means of transport in ways that disturb wildlife, either at sea or on land.
- 2) Do not feed, touch, or handle birds or seals, or approach or photograph them in ways that cause them to alter their behavior. Special care is needed when animals are breeding or moulting.
- 3) Do not damage plants, for example by walking, driving, or landing on extensive moss beds or lichen-covered scree slopes.
- 4) Do not use guns or explosives. Keep noise to the minimum to avoid frightening wildlife.
- 5) Do not bring non-native plants or animals into the Antarctic (e.g. live poultry, pet dogs and cats, house plants).

B) RESPECT PROTECTED AREAS

A variety of areas in the Antarctic have been afforded special protection because of their particular ecological, scientific, historic or other values. Entry into certain areas may be prohibited except in accordance with a permit issued by an appropriate national authority. Activities in and near designated Historic Sites and Monuments and certain other areas may be subject to special restrictions.

- 1) Know the locations of areas that have been afforded special protection and any restrictions regarding entry and activities that can be carried out in and near them.
- 2) Observe applicable restrictions.
- 3) Do not damage, remove or destroy Historic Sites or Monuments, or any artefacts associated with them.

C) RESPECT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Do not interfere with scientific research, facilities or equipment.

- 1) Obtain permission before visiting Antarctic science and logistic support facilities; reconfirm arrangements 24-72 hours before arriving; and comply strictly with the rules regarding such visits.
- 2) Do not interfere with, or remove, scientific equipment or marker posts, and do not disturb experimental study sites, field camps, or supplies.

D) BE SAFE

Be prepared for severe and changeable weather. Ensure that your equipment and clothing meet Antarctic standards. Remember that the Antarctic environment is inhospitable, unpredictable and potentially dangerous.

- 1) Know your capabilities, the dangers posed by the Antarctic environment, and act accordingly. Plan activities with safety in mind at all times.
- 2) Keep a safe distance from all wildlife, both on land and at sea.

- 3) Take note of, and act on, the advice and instructions from your leaders; do not stray from your group.
- 4) Do not walk onto glaciers or large snow fields without proper equipment and experience; there is a real danger of falling into hidden crevasses.
- 5) Do not expect a rescue service; self-sufficiency is increased and risks reduced by sound planning, quality equipment, and trained personnel.
- 6) Do not enter emergency refuges (except in emergencies). If you use equipment or food from a refuge, inform the nearest research station or national authority once the emergency is over.
- 7) Respect any smoking restrictions, particularly around buildings, and take great care to safeguard against the danger of fire. This is a real hazard in the dry environment of Antarctica.

E) KEEP ANTARCTICA PRISTINE

Antarctica remains relatively pristine, and has not yet been subjected to large scale human perturbations. It is the largest wilderness area on earth. Please keep it that way.

- 1) Do not dispose of litter or garbage on land. Open burning is prohibited.
- 2) Do not disturb or pollute lakes or streams. Any materials discarded at sea must be disposed of properly.
- 3) Do not paint or engrave names or graffiti on rocks or buildings.
- 4) Do not collect or take away biological or geological specimens or man-made artefacts as a souvenir, including rocks, bones, eggs, fossils, and parts or contents of buildings.
- 5) Do not deface or vandalise buildings, whether occupied, abandoned, or unoccupied, or emergency refuges.

Guidance for those Organising and Conducting Tourism and Non-governmental Activities in the Antarctic

Antarctica is the largest wilderness area on earth, unaffected by large scale human activities. Accordingly, this unique and pristine environment has been afforded special protection. Furthermore, it is physically remote, inhospitable, unpredictable and potentially dangerous. All activities in the Antarctic Treaty Area, therefore, should be planned and conducted with both environmental protection and safety in mind.

Activities in the Antarctic are subject to the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 and associated legal instruments, referred to collectively as the Antarctic Treaty system. These include the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (CCAS' 1972), the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR' 1980) and the Recommendations and other measures adopted by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties under the Antarctic Treaty.

In 1991, the Consultative Parties to the Antarctic Treaty adopted the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. This Protocol sets out environmental principles, procedures and obligations for the comprehensive protection of the Antarctic environment, and its dependent and associated ecosystems. The Consultative Parties have agreed that, pending its entry into force, as far as possible and in accordance with their legal systems, that the provisions of the Protocol should be applied as appropriate.

The Environmental Protocol designates Antarctica as a natural reserve devoted to peace and science, and applies to both governmental and non-governmental activities in the Antarctic Treaty Area. The Protocol seeks to ensure that human activities, including tourism, do not have adverse impacts on the Antarctic environment, nor on its scientific and aesthetic values.

The Protocol states, as a matter of principle, that all activities are to be planned and conducted on the basis of information sufficient to evaluate their possible impact on the Antarctic environment and its associated ecosystems, and on the value of Antarctica for the conduct of scientific research. Organisers should be aware that the Environmental Protocol requires that "activities shall be modified, suspended or cancelled if they result in or threaten to result in impacts upon the Antarctic environment or dependent or associated ecosystems."

Those responsible for organising and conducting tourism and non-governmental activities must comply fully with national laws and regulations which implement the Antarctic Treaty system, as well as other national laws and regulations implementing international agreements on environmental protection, pollution and safety that relate to the Antarctic Treaty Area. They should also abide by the requirements imposed on organisers and operators under the Protocol on Environmental Protection and its Annexes, in so far as they have not yet been implemented in national law.

KEY OBLIGATIONS ON ORGANISERS AND OPERATORS

- 1) Provide prior notification of, and reports on, their activities to the competent authorities of the appropriate Party or Parties.
- 2) Conduct an assessment of the potential environmental impacts of their planned activities.
- 3) Provide for effective response to environmental emergencies, especially with regard to marine pollution.
- 4) Ensure self-sufficiency and safe operations.
- 5) Respect scientific research and the Antarctic environment, including restrictions regarding protected areas, and the protection of flora and fauna.
- 6) Prevent the disposal and discharge of prohibited waste.

PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED BY ORGANISERS AND OPERATORS

A) When planning to go to the Antarctic

Organisers and operators should:

- 1) Notify the competent national authorities of the appropriate Party or Parties of details of their planned activities with sufficient time to enable the Party(ies) to comply with their information exchange obligations under Article VII(5) of the Antarctic Treaty. The information to be provided is listed in Attachment A.

- 2) Conduct an environmental assessment in accordance with such procedures as may have been established in national law to give effect to Annex I of the Protocol, including, if appropriate, how potential impacts will be monitored.
- 3) Obtain timely permission from the national authorities responsible for any stations they propose to visit.
- 4) Provide information to assist in the preparation of: contingency response plans in accordance with Article 15 of the Protocol; waste management plans in accordance with Annex III of the Protocol; and marine pollution contingency plans in accordance with Annex IV of the Protocol.
- 5) Ensure that expedition leaders and passengers are aware of the location and special regimes which apply to Specially Protected Areas and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (and on entry into force of the Protocol, Antarctic Specially Protected Areas and Antarctic Specially Managed Areas) and of Historic Sites and Monuments and, in particular, relevant management plans.
- 6) Obtain a permit, where required by national law, from the competent national authority of the appropriate Party or Parties, should they have a reason to enter such areas, or a monitoring site (CEMP Site) designated under CCAMLR.
- 7) Ensure that activities are fully self-sufficient and do not require assistance from Parties unless arrangements for it have been agreed in advance.
- 8) Ensure that they employ experienced and trained personnel, including a sufficient number of guides.
- 9) Arrange to use equipment, vehicles, vessels, and aircraft appropriate to Antarctic operations.
- 10) Be fully conversant with applicable communications, navigation, air traffic control and emergency procedures.
- 11) Obtain the best available maps and hydrographic charts, recognising that many areas are not fully or accurately surveyed.
- 12) Consider the question of insurance (subject to requirements of national law).

- 13) Design and conduct information and education programmes to ensure that all personnel and visitors are aware of relevant provisions of the Antarctic Treaty system.
- 14) Provide visitors with a copy of the **Guidance for Visitors to the Antarctic**.

B) When in the Antarctic Treaty Area

Organisers and operators should:

- 1) Comply with all requirements of the Antarctic Treaty system, and relevant national laws, and ensure that visitors are aware of requirements that are relevant to them.
- 2) Reconfirm arrangements to visit stations 24-72 hours before their arrival and ensure that visitors are aware of any conditions or restrictions established by the station.
- 3) Ensure that visitors are supervised by a sufficient number of guides who have adequate experience and training in Antarctic conditions and knowledge of the Antarctic Treaty system requirements.
- 4) Monitor environmental impacts of their activities, if appropriate, and advise the competent national authorities of the appropriate Party or Parties of any adverse or cumulative impacts resulting from an activity, but which were not foreseen by their environmental impact assessment.
- 5) Operate ships, yachts, small boats, aircraft, hovercraft, and all other means of transport safely and according to appropriate procedures, including those set out in the Antarctic Flight Information Manual (AFIM).
- 6) Dispose of waste materials in accordance with Annex III and IV of the Protocol. These annexes prohibit, among other things, the discharge of plastics, oil and noxious substances into the Antarctic Treaty Area; regulate the discharge of sewage and food waste; and require the removal of most wastes from the area.
- 7) Co-operate fully with observers designated by Consultative Parties to conduct inspections of stations, ships, aircraft and equipment under Article VII of the Antarctic Treaty, and those to be designated under Article 14 of the Environmental Protocol.

- 8) Co-operate in monitoring programmes undertaken in accordance with Article 3(2)(d) of the Protocol.
- 9) Maintain a careful and complete record of their activities conducted.

C) On completion of the activities

Within three months of the end of the activity, organisers and operators should report on the conduct of it to the appropriate national authority in accordance with national laws and procedures. Reports should include the name, details and state of registration of each vessel or aircraft used and the name of their captain or commander; actual itinerary; the number of visitors engaged in the activity; places, dates and purposes of landings and the number of visitors landed on each occasion; any meteorological observations made, including those made as part of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Voluntary Observing Ships Scheme; any significant changes in activities and their impacts from those predicted before the visit was conducted; and action taken in case of emergency.

D) Antarctic Treaty System Documents and Information

Most Antarctic Treaty Parties can provide, through their national contact points, copies of relevant provisions of the Antarctic Treaty system and information about national laws and procedures, including:

- The Antarctic Treaty (1959)
- Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (1972)
- Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (1980)
- Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (1991)
- Recommendations and other measures adopted under the Antarctic Treaty
- Final Reports of Consultative Meetings
- Handbook of the Antarctic Treaty System (1994)
- Handbook of the Antarctic Treaty System (in Spanish, 1991 edition)

INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED IN ADVANCE NOTICE

Organisers should provide the following information to the appropriate national authorities in the format requested.

1. name, nationality, and contact details of the organiser;
2. where relevant, registered name and national registration and type of any vessel or aircraft to be used (including name of the captain or commander, call-sign, radio frequency, INMARSAT number);
3. intended itinerary including the date of departure and places to be visited in the Antarctic Treaty Area;
4. activities to be undertaken and purpose;
5. number and qualifications of crew and accompanying guides and expedition staff;
6. estimated number of visitors to be carried;
7. carrying capacity of vessel;
8. intended use of vessel;
9. intended use and type of aircraft;
10. number and type of other vessels, including small boats, to be used in the Antarctic Treaty Area;
11. information about insurance coverage;
12. details of equipment to be used, including for safety purposes, and arrangements for self-sufficiency;
13. and other matters required by national laws.

Part III

Annexes

Annex A

Opening Addresses

LIST OF THE OPENING ADDRESSES

Opening addresses submitted by the following Consultative Parties:

- Opening address by Mr. Shozo Azuma,
Parliamentary Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan
- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of Argentina
- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of Australia
- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of Belgium
- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of Brazil
- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of Chile
- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of China
- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of Finland
- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of France
- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of Germany
- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of Italy
- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of the Republic of Korea
- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of the Netherlands
- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of New Zealand
- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of Norway
- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of Peru
- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of the Russian Federation
- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of South Africa
- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of Spain
- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of Sweden
- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of the United Kingdom

- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of the United States of America
- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of Uruguay

Opening addresses submitted by the following non-Consultative Parties:

- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of Denmark
- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of Greece
- Opening address submitted by the Delegation of Switzerland

**OPENING ADDRESS BY MR. SHOZO AZUMA,
PARLIAMENTARY VICE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF JAPAN**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Government of Japan, I would like to welcome all the participants to the Eighteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting. Japan has been the original contracting party to the Antarctic Treaty since 1960. The Government of Japan has held the Special Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings twice in Tokyo, but it has not hosted the regular session of the Meeting for 24 years since 1970, when the 6th Meeting took place. Against such background, it is my great pleasure to convene this meeting in Kyoto, a historic city that is 1,200 years old since its establishment, particularly at the time of cherry flowers in blossom.

Japan's encounter with Antarctica dates back to the Shirase Antarctic expedition of 1911, and the foundations of its research activities there were laid by the researchship Soya in 1956 and the Showa research base it established the following year. The Government of Japan has conducted basic research in Antarctica for more than thirty years now. In 1982, for example, it found out the hole in the ozone layer through the observation. This year, Japan's thirty-fifth summer and thirty-fourth winter research parties returned home having completed their missions successfully, and the icebreaker Shirase will return to Tokyo the day after tomorrow.

The Antarctic Treaty was initially signed by the twelve countries, including Japan, in connection with the International Geophysical Year (IGY) in 1959, and today its universality has been enhanced by the increase in the number of contracting parties to forty-two. The treaty system has taken an approach which attaches importance to the pragmatic solution of specific issues without politicizing potential disputes over the territorial rights among contracting parties. The great significance of this treaty system is clearly proved by the fact that after thirty years it has not once been proposed that the Treaty be revised. Since 1961, when it came into effect, this instrument has served as a precedent for the treaty adopted on the exploration and use of outer space. It has also played a very important role in the international efforts to ban military uses of the Antarctic area, promote the freedom to conduct scientific research, and enhance protection of the environment and conservation of Antarctic biological resources. Since its creation, the system has been supplemented by the more than two hundred recommendations adopted at the consultative meetings, as well as by the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources.

Now ladies and gentlemen, I would like to draw your attention to the three major pending issues with regard to the Antarctic Treaty system today:

Firstly, I would like to point out the issue of implementation of the Protocol on Environmental Protection, adopted in Madrid in 1991. Protocol is the recent achievement of the Antarctic Treaty system, and designed to protect the fragile environment of Antarctic comprehensively. Almost all the issues on our agenda for this meeting are closely related to the provisions of the Protocol. These agenda items are the environmental impact assessment, inspection, the protected area system, environmental monitoring and others. For the steadfast implementation of the obligation of the Protocol by each party, we should deepen our discussion on these items. States parties declared in the Final Act that it is desirable to implement the provisions of the Protocol, where possible, at an early possible time, even before its entry into force. Japan, for its part, has already conducted observation activities with regard to marine pollution, waste disposal and others in accordance with the spirit of the Protocol. Japan has also committed herself to the obligation to establish a system of liability for environmental damage, which will be important part of the Protocol, despite the difficulties involved.

The second issue is the increasing complexity of our obligations as the number of parties to the Treaty has grown. It was to address this problem that, at our last meeting in Venice, we decided to set up a small permanent secretariat to assist us in our consultative meetings. I expect that those outstanding issues about the establishment of secretariat, including a location of the permanent secretariat, will be resolved in the basic spirit of the Antarctic Treaty, cooperation among the parties.

The third issue is related to the restriction on the increasing tourism and non-governmental activities in the Antarctic area. The States parties have discussed in which way the regulations are practical and appropriate from the viewpoint of environmental protection, the impact on scientific activities, and the safety of tourists. The Antarctic region is surrounded by the severe environment, and it is the unique area, which does not necessarily allow the effective control by the states. Given such conditions, it is extremely difficult to establish the framework, which can minimize adverse environmental impact caused by these visitors such as tourists. Having said so, we should consider appropriate preventative measures before grave situation is brought about.

Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to conclude my speech by hoping that the Antarctic Treaty system will be further enhanced through the candid exchange of views among the participants regarding the various problems over the system, including those to which I have just referred.

Thank you very much.

**OPENING ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR ORLANDO R. REBAGLIATI
HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF ARGENTINA**

Mr. Chairman:

On behalf of the Argentinian Delegation, I would like to express my congratulations on your election as Chairman of the XVIIIth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting.

Through your Chair, I would like to thank the Government of Japan for the opportunity given to us to meet in this old and beautiful city of Kyoto, whose culture and hospitality are well established, as evidenced here again.

My delegation is convinced that this meeting will deal with extremely important topics for the consolidation of the Treaty system as well as for the implementation of its objectives.

My delegation would like to emphasize its willingness to collaborate by all means possible in the further analysis of our agenda. That is why we fell indispensable to continue to apply the consensus approach which has proven worthy in the past, and is a current feature of the Antarctic system.

In 1993, Argentina pursued an active and dynamic policy with regard to the Antarctic.

In that respect, on October 28th 1993, my country ratified the Protocol on the Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty by depositing in Washington the corresponding instruments. Following such an important decision, the Argentinian Government is now considering the domestic legislation at its different levels, according to the obligations contained in the above mentioned Protocol.

The progressive consolidation of the Madrid Protocol will be another test to the standing interest of the States Parties to the Antarctic system, as regards the preservation of a pristine environment, on a continent where cooperation and scientific investigation are the main activities.

With regard to pragmatic achievements, the Argentinian Delegation would like to underline the success of some of the projects which were announced at the last Consultative Meeting in Venice.

In effect, after years of scientific cooperation between the Argentinian Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, within the framework of an important joint programme, the construction of a laboratory adjacent to the Jubany Base on the 25 de Mayo Island was completed and officially inaugurated in January 1994.

Regarding the recovering of the fuel stored in the "Bahia Paraiso" which sunk west of the Antarctic Peninsula, the Argentinian Delegation has the Pleasure to announce that it was successfully concluded.

This is a valuable example of cooperation resulting from an understanding between the Argentinian Republic and the Netherlands. Such work has won the "Clean Seas" trophy, given by the Government of Malta. It is worth remembering that this report was duly distributed in Spanish and English by Argentina and the Netherlands through the usual diplomatic channels.

My delegation gives much importance to the issue of the establishment of the Secretariat of the Treaty. Here, I would like to express the deep satisfaction and gratitude of the Argentinian Government for the almost unanimous support the offer of Buenos Aires as headquarters for the Secretariat has received. It is also important to underline that, during the intersessional period, the other candidate country withdrew in favour of the consolidation of the Argentinian offer. We wish to express our special gratitude for this.

My delegation considers that this important question of the establishment of the Secretariat must be considered in all its main aspects, including no doubt the designation of Buenos Aires as headquarters of the organisation.

In case we cannot reach a general agreement during this XVIIIth Consultative Meeting, despite being close to consensus, my delegation is of the opinion that we should try once more to reach an agreement during the intersessional period.

In that respect, we believe the extension for a few months of the talks could facilitate a successful culmination and would not affect the effective implementation of the Madrid Protocol, neither the subsequent functioning of the foreseen committee considered in the aforementioned Protocol, since its entry into force is not anticipated for another two or three years.

It is important to persist in the effort to achieve a consensus within such a framework, and to avoid conflictive situations which can lead to an impasse difficult to overcome in the near future. Naturally that could be damaging for satisfactory solutions to this question and even for the smooth functioning of the Antarctic Treaty.

The Argentinian Delegation would like to state its unqualified willingness to actively cooperate with the other delegations on all the issues which can facilitate an understanding on this and other important items of the agenda.

OPENING STATEMENT BY MR W. N. FISHER HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australia places high priority on the conduct of its substantial scientific program in Antarctica. It is through this scientific activity that we may be able to develop a better understanding the Antarctic environment and, through it, the global environment.

The emphasis of Australian scientific activity has shifted towards strategic programs that build a systematic knowledge of the Antarctic. Priority has been given to studies of global and regional change (particularly climate change), the management of the marine ecosystem, and associated data gathering and monitoring.

In 1993 Australia took 780km of sea profiles between Tasmania and Antarctica with the aim of improving understanding of how the physics, biology and chemistry of the Southern Ocean influence the Earth's climate. Our glaciology team completed its drilling program at the Australian Law Dome, reaching silty ice adjacent to bedrock 1200metres below the surface of the Antarctic icecap. In the 1993/94 Antarctic summer, we completed a major traverse around Lambert glacier from Mawson to the Larsemann Hills in support of the Lambert Glacier glaciology program.

Scientific programs such as these are vital to developing an understanding of the Antarctic environment and, through it, the global environment. This scientific knowledge is also the key to protecting the environment. We support increased international co-operation on matters which have bearing on the Antarctic Treaty area.

There is increasing international recognition of the importance of Antarctica in contributing to the well being and understanding of the global environment. The negotiation of the Madrid Protocol in 1991 reinforced the advanced position of the Treaty in international environmental management. Priority must continue to be accorded to efforts to protect the Antarctic environment and to science which can contribute to a better understanding of the Antarctic and global environment.

We strongly hope that all Parties will continue their work towards the implementation of the Madrid Protocol. Since ATCM XVII Parties have made progress. During this time Australia has enacted legislation to implement the Protocol and it gives me great pleasure to announce that Australia has now ratified the Protocol. While this progress is pleasing, ratification now needs to be expedited to ensure the early entry into force of the Protocol.

The Australian Delegation looks forward at his meeting to the

discussion of means of advancing the establishment of an Antarctic Treaty Secretariat. The future vitality of the Treaty System requires the establishment soon of an effective and efficient secretariat. We urge Parties to make effort to reach agreement on this issue.

Since the last meeting in Venice, Parties have become increasingly conscious of the need to deal with the question of the conduct of tourist and non-governmental activity in Antarctica. Australia has been working hard on this issue and will table a Working Paper with a view to assisting in reaching a consensus on effective measures.

Australia welcomes the progress made at the first meeting of the Group of Legal Experts in Heidelberg on the elaboration of rules and procedures relating to liability under the Protocol. The Australian delegation looks forward to making progress on these and other items on the agenda.

These are some of the challenges facing the Antarctic Treaty system. Implementation of existing commitments, enhancing international cooperation and effective organisational support show the way to meeting the challenges and opportunities now before the Antarctic Treaty system.

OPENING ADDRESS BY DR. PHILIPPE GAUTIER HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF BELGIUM

Mr. Chairman,

Let me begin by congratulating you on your election. We are pleased to be able to work under your leadership.

Mr. Chairman, as we start our deliberations, I wish to make some brief remarks on the current status of the Antarctic Treaty.

The adoption of the Madrid Protocol enabled us to establish the principles for the comprehensive protection of the Antarctic environment and to solve the issue of the exploitation of mineral resources. One cannot deny however that this instrument has considerably changed the legal landscape to which we were accustomed. It also requires a revamping of the operation of the Antarctic system.

The Madrid Protocol is without a doubt a complex, elaborate agreement which demands that we integrate its provisions with great care. But two and a half years after the Protocol's signing, the time has come to take on the new challenges which it raises. Indeed most of the important issues at hand relate to the Madrid Protocol.

First and foremost, I am thinking of the Protocol's implementation, which requires a minimal degree of coordination of our legislations to avoid problems of a practical nature. A document was submitted on this issue by Belgium that identifies a number of alternatives to be considered.

Secondly, the creation of a low-cost and efficient Secretariat is an issue of particular interest to us. Its value within the system is recognized by all and the basic principles of its operation were outlined in Venice in 1992. Considering the importance of Antarctica for the community of States, Belgium has suggested, in a paper submitted to the ATCM, that a veritable international status be given to the future Secretariat.

The liability Annex, the drafting of which we are committed to in accordance with Article 16 of the Protocol, has also been included on the Agenda. Following a most stimulating meeting in Heidelberg and in light of Professor Wolfrum's excellent report, we should take advantage of this session to activate the work of the Group of Experts, so that it may produce tangible results. In this connection, we could for instance reflect on the possibility of focusing our efforts on the regulation of high-risk activities to the environment and insist furthermore on the strengthening of preventive policies.

Finally, we should not ignore the issue of tourist activities in Antarctica. On this subject, my delegation is in favor of regulating tourism

and hopes that the ATCM will act on the initiatives taken by several delegations in this field.

Mr. Chairman,

If we keep in mind the need to preserve the efficiency and also the credibility of the Antarctic Treaty, I have no doubt that it will be possible to achieve progress during this meeting. Such is the wish of my delegation as we express our appreciation to you for the warm welcome extended to us in this extraordinary city of Kyoto.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

**OPENING ADDRESS BY MR. ANTONIO AUGUSTO DAYRELL DE LIMA
HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF BRAZIL**

Mr. Chairman,

My Delegation congratulates you on your election as Chairman of the XVIII Antarctic Meeting and feels confident that under your direction our debates will attain good results. Allow me also to thank the Japanese Government for inviting us to meet in this famous city of Kyoto, quite unique as for beauty and historical and cultural associations.

I must admit to being very proud to attend a Consultative Meeting. The Antarctic Treaty and its Meetings are models of cooperation between countries, and it is a privilege for any diplomat to be able to participate in deliberations essential for the future of the Antarctic Continent.

One of the most important items in our Agenda, of course, refers to the Protocol on Environmental Protection. Legislative action on the Protocol, in Brazil, is nearing completion, and my Government will be entitled to ratify it in the next few months. In the meantime, Brazil intends to keep on abiding by the rules set down in the Protocol and to collaborate in their implementation.

We particularly appreciate the work carried out so far by the Group of Experts on a Liability Annex to the Protocol, guided by its capable Chairman, and hope the Group will soon resume its task.

There was consensus at the XVIII Consultative Meeting that the entry into force of the Protocol and the consequent establishment of the Committee for Environmental Protection would require the creation of a Secretariat. Much was achieved in Venice in relation to the functions to be held by the Secretariat. It is therefore regrettable that the matter of its location should still be likely to delay the creation of the Secretariat.

Another important topic of our Meeting is the question of tourism and other non-governmental activities in the Antarctic Treaty Area. We should not allow tourism to endanger the fragile Antarctic environment. Discussions on this item of the Agenda are obviously of interest to all Contracting Parties, and are necessary if we want to make sure tourism is carried out in a way compatible with the Protocol.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to announce that Brazil has just acquired a second ship for its Antarctic Program. The ship, of the Icy-Class (IA) type, built in Norway and previously known as "Polar Queen", will greatly enhance Brazilian scientific research in Antarctica. The same can be said of the recent installation of a helipad near the Brazilian Antarctic Station. The helipad, constructed in a site traditionally used by

helicopters, will improve logistic support to scientific projects during winter seasons, with increased safety to operations. It was preceded by an assessment that demonstrated it will have a less than minor impact on the environment.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

**OPENING ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR OSCAR PINOCHET DE LA BARRA
HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF CHILE**

Ladies and gentlemen:

When the Xth ATCM was held in Tokyo in 1970, the Group's experts began to move in one key direction: plans to explore and exploit minerals in Antarctica, especially oil.

How things have changed since in less than a quarter of a century!

This was the last time, I hope, that mankind treated Antarctica as just another continent, equal to the others. We were later to realise that this was a late child, almost a grandchild, and thus we see its future much more clearly on the dawn of the third millenium.

Today the experts are focussing on sparing it the dangers of pollution. This is the main issue. Where once our concerns regarded mining, now they focus on the environment. Taking hold is a natural sanctuary dedicated to peace and science, while tourism increases every year. In the freest of continents we can not prevent the presence of man, but we have the obligation to regulate it.

The ratification of the Protocol on Environmental Protection in Antarctica is progressing very slowly and several years could pass before it enters into force. Such is Chile's overriding concern. We cannot sit idle and wait. This is why we are proposing that an intersessional group for the coordination and voluntary implementation of the measures contained in the Protocol's Annexes be established in accordance with the legislation of each member State.

I believe that Chile's concern can be easily understood, if one considers that America and Antarctica are separated by only a few hundred miles and both ecosystems are dependent and closely associated.

Man's presence on this continent, one devoid of indigenous peoples, is and shall be the crux of the matter today and tomorrow. The rest of our agenda is not of as grave concern, as nothing has been added since our last meeting in Venice two years ago.

What precedes raises two doubts in my mind: will we continue to meet every year? Will only one week of sessions not be enough in the future?

Obviously over the last two years the Antarctic system has not become paralysed. Indeed both the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (or COMNAP) and its working groups, as well as the SCAR's working groups have been very active.

What is occurring with increasing clarity each day, is that the various components within the Antarctic system are evolving and progressing at different speeds.

Most of what we do in Antarctica is new; it is being done for the first time. May we move forward with a mixture of moderation and boldness that we have shown since the entry into force of the Antarctic Treaty.

OPENING ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR XU GUANGJIAN HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF CHINA

Mr. Chairman,

On behalf of the Chinese Delegation, first of all, I would like to express our congratulations on your election. Second, I would like to extend, through you, our thanks to the Japanese Government for hosting this 18th Consultative Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty. Finally, I would like to say welcome to the new members of this family: Czech, Slovak, and Ukraine.

Once again, it is a great pleasure for the Chinese Delegation, especially for myself, to attend the Antarctic Consultative Meeting. It has been always wonderful to see so many old faces, as well as new ones. It is even a greater pleasure for the Chinese Delegation to be in our neighboring country, with which China shares many common interests. We appreciate very much the opportunity provided at this meeting to review and discuss the mutual-concerned issues on Antarctica with all the distinguished delegates and observers.

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Delegates,

It has been more than thirty years since the Antarctic Treaty System was established. It goes without saying that this System has become one of the most important and effective legal framework in the modern world. The System has demonstrated a great capacity to meet new challenges and take new tasks. In 1991, we made a great progress in furthering the goal and principle of this System by concluding the Protocol on Environment Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. The Chinese Government gives high priority to issue of the Antarctic environment protection and is on the process to approve the Protocol. We look forward to working closely with all the other Parties for the early entry into force of the Protocol.

The Chinese Delegation notices that the Liability Annex to the Protocol on Environment Protection has been listed as an important subject of this meeting. We appreciate the effort made by Professor Rudiger Wolfrum and other legal experts in Heidelberg last November to develop a draft of the annex. We understand that they encountered unexpected difficulties over there. The Chinese Delegation believes that the establishment of a liability regime is very significant for the comprehensive protection of the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems. There is no doubt that further exchange of views is necessary.

The Chinese Delegation also shares the concerns about the establishment of Secretariat. This issues has been on the agenda for so many years and need to be concluded soon. We hope all the Parties concerned will cooperate closely with each other and reach consensus in

an early stage.

Mr. Chairman,

The Chinese Delegation believes that under your great leadership with the joint efforts of all participants, this Consultative Meeting will be of a great success.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

OPENING STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR HEIKKI PUURUNEN HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF FINLAND

Mr. Chairman,

First of all I wish to congratulate you on your election to the Chairman of this meeting. I am convinced that under your able guidance this meeting will successfully carry out the task entrusted to it.

My warm thanks go to the Government of Japan and to the City of Kyoto for arranging this meeting in the beautiful and historic surroundings of the former Capital of Japan.

Mr. Chairman,

We have in front of us a fairly heavy loaded agenda during the two weeks ahead. Many important issues are to be addressed. In this brief statement I only can touch upon some of them.

Due to her location close to the Arctic the main focus of Finland's Polar activities lies in that area. On the other hand, we deem e.g. the research of the Global Change phenomena very important. Therefore, the combining of the Arctic and Antarctic scientific research in this field and in certain others is reasonable, to our mind.

Nordic cooperation in the Antarctica continues. During the last season Sweden was responsible for the transportation of both Finnish and Norwegian expedition groups in addition to their own. Finland's research activities focused on geology, geophysics, gravitation measurements and meteorology. The Finnish automatically functioning weather station sends regularly data to the GTS network of WMO all over the year.

Scientific cooperation was carried out last year between French and Finnish scientists, who took part in a French research expedition. Finnish-Argentinian ozone soundings continued at Argentinian Antarctic station Marambio.

As a small country we very much appreciate the cooperation between the Treaty countries in logistics and research activities in the harsh and fragile conditions of the Antarctica.

When looking at past it is easy to notice an enormous development in elaborating environmental legislative measures concerning the Antarctica. In this connection I should like to mention that Finland and Sweden are preparing together a Management Plan for the Nordenskiöld base. All Antarctic activities of my country are planned duly regarding the environmental aspects.

Tourism has become a problematic question in the Antarctica. Tourism activities and their impact have been very local, thus far. But it is important to regulate tourism already now. It has been very valuable to get tourist organisations and agencies voluntarily to take part in the planning work for regulation of the tourism activities. On the other hand, one should keep in mind that tourism is not only harmful to the Antarctica: the knowledge of the Antarctica and its beautiful but fragile nature, delivered by tourists in their respective home countries, is a positive phenomena.

Mr. Chairman,

Turning now to the question of environmental liability in the Antarctica, my delegation welcomes the outcome of the Meeting of Legal Experts, held in Heidelberg November 1993, as a valuable basis for the future work on this issue. My delegation would like to express its gratitude to Prof. Rudiger Wolfrum and to the Experts who attended the Meeting.

My delegation deems it useful, in fact necessary, that more detailed rules and procedures be elaborated in relation to the liability. Our opinion is based, among other things, on the Article 16 of the Madrid Protocol clearly stating that there is a legal obligation for the Parties to elaborate such rules and include them in one or more Annexes to the Protocol accordingly.

Finland, as several other countries have already done, is reforming her legal system with respect to compensation for environmental damage. In 1992, the Government of Finland presented a bill for a Civil Liability for environmental damage. This bill is now under discussion in the Parliament.

In June 1993, Finland signed the Council of Europe Convention on Civil Liability for Damage resulting from Activities Dangerous to the Environment. Some parts of this Convention could give useful guidance for the elaboration of the liability rules for the Madrid Protocol.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

**OPENING ADDRESS BY MR. JEAN-PIERRE A. PUISSOCHET
HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF FRANCE**

Mr. Chairman,

On behalf of the French Delegation, allow me to extend to you my warmest congratulations upon your election as Chairman of the XVIIIth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting which begins today. My delegation would also like to take this opportunity to say how delighted we are to be in Kyoto, a city of great beauty and history. Finally, I wish to thank the Japanese government for the wonderful facilities which it has provided; they will undoubtedly contribute to the complete success of this conference.

Mr. Chairman,

The adoption in 1991 of the Protocol on Comprehensive Environmental Protection gave a new impetus to the Antarctic system. While meeting the expectation of the world community and international opinion, both concerned with protecting the natural environment, the State Parties to the Washington Treaty were able to disarm the fiercest of critics who applied external pressure to this system. Furthermore, the signing of the Protocol proved that these States succeeded in overcoming their differences and reaching once again a consensus.

Our work however is not yet completed. We must first of all ensure that the Protocol enters into force as soon as possible and on the domestic front, that each State Party take all the required steps to that end.

Likewise, we must complete and specify the provisions of said Protocol, not only with regard to the very sensitive issue of liability, but first with regard to an activity which over the last few years has seen considerable growth, namely tourism. From our standpoint, it would be most useful to inform tourists, who are less familiar with environmental issues than scientists, of their specific obligations vis-a-vis the environment once they have made plans to visit Antarctica. In our opinion, it is thus important that travelers to Antarctica be provided at the earliest juncture with a comprehensive yet simple document which summarizes and specifies provisions that are sometimes complex, more often than not lacking in detail, and certainly scattered throughout the Protocol. Therefore it seems to us that, following this meeting, at the very least a recommendation or a code of conduct should be adopted that defines in a coherent and homogenous manner a set of practical measures enabling tourism to develop without affecting scientific activities.

This conference also avails us of the opportunity to expedite the establishment of several new entities, as provided for the Protocol, such as the Committee on Environmental Protection and the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty. It is our wish, one which has also been expressed by

other delegations, that this Secretariat soon be created. Its important role shall be to ensure communication amongst the Parties to the Treaty and to disseminate information outside the Treaty's system. In this regard we hope that, beginning with this session, significant progress can be achieved.

On these issues, as on all other items on the meeting's Agenda, be assured Mr. Chairman of the French Delegation's willingness to cooperate. It is prepared to give you its full support all the more because we are convinced that the ATCM is and must remain the linchpin of the Antarctic system. We are thus more determined than ever, in the spirit of unity and consensus which characterizes our assembly and which is essential to its efficiency, to do everything in our power so that together we may reach our objectives and guarantee the preservation of the unique character of the Antarctic continent and of the legal system that governs it.

OPENING ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR DIETRICH GRANOW HEAD OF DELEGATION OF GERMANY

Mr. Chairman,

First of all allow me to offer you my warm congratulations on your election. I know from personal experience that the job of chairing a conference like the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting and leading it to a successful conclusion is no easy one. It requires a great deal of skill, composure and patience. We are glad to be able to work together with you and wish you good luck and a successful conference.

I wish also to address a special word of thanks to the Japanese Government for being our hosts and holding the XVIII Consultative Meeting in this magnificent old imperial city. Ahead of us lie much thorough debate and deep reflection on the fate of the Antarctic continent, for which we all feel responsible. For this purpose we could not, in my view, have wished for a more beautiful and more traditional venue in Japan than Kyoto, with its many venerable temples. It is a city which creates the mood of reflection and peacefulness which we need for our work.

Mr. Chairman, the signing of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty in Madrid in October 1991, undoubtedly one of the greatest successes since the Antarctic Treaty system came into being, should be no reason for us to relax our efforts to improve the system. On the contrary, the Protocol itself raises many questions which we shall have to discuss here in Kyoto. The following aspects are in our view particularly important:

1. We are confident that the Environmental Protection Protocol will enter into force before the end of this year or at least in 1995 and must be prepared for it. The Protocol will drastically increase the administrative responsibilities within the framework of the Antarctic Treaty system. Thus we shall urgently require, at the latest when the Protocol becomes effective, a small, economical secretariat as already agreed upon. Establishing the secretariat is itself an administrative task that will take some time. It is therefore important that at this meeting we should finally decide where the secretariat is to be located. We should then set up a working group to deal with all the details such as headquarters agreement, selection of staff and so on.

Nor should we forget that the Antarctic Treaty states still have to keep a promise that was given to critical non-member states in the United Nations, a promise we can only and best fulfil with the help of a secretariat. At the 1992 earth summit held in Rio de Janeiro we promised to hold an

annual symposium on protection of the Antarctic. Several countries strongly reminded us of this during the 48th session of the General Assembly.

But the question of a secretariat is also closely linked with the function of the Committee for Environmental Protection. At the XVII Consultative Meeting in Venice all contracting parties were agreed that the Committee should be ready to function when the Protocol enters into force. We did not want the Committee to have a secretariat of its own on the ground that its administrative work could be done by the secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty. So this is another reason why there should be no further delay in establishing the secretariat.

2. Whilst the Protocol on Environmental Protection was in preparation all contracting parties were aware that full protection for the Antarctic could not be achieved without a sensible liability regime regarding environmental damage, and that we would forfeit our credibility if we did not immediately start to create one. In this constructive spirit, the group of legal experts appointed at the Venice Consultative Meeting had their first discussions in Heidelberg last November and produced some useful material for the further treatment of this subject. We feel that this aim should now be vigorously pursued in order to obtain tangible results as soon as possible which will prove that the Antarctic Treaty states are determined to follow a consistent line in securing protection for the Antarctic.

3. As we all know, the regulatory system of the Antarctic Treaty has over the years become more consolidated and precise. In this respect, too, of course, the entry into force of the Protocol on Environmental Protection represents another decisive step forward. But at the same time the question as to the relationship between the Antarctic Treaty system and other international environmental protection conventions is increasingly urgent. These other international conventions usually apply worldwide and are therefore valid for the Antarctic region as well. We are grateful to our Chilean friends for having placed this important aspect on the agenda for the Consultative Meeting and hope it will produce a fruitful discussion.

4. Finally, the Environmental Protection Protocol itself, with its complex provisions, some of which have deliberately been left open to interpretation for the time being, will keep the contracting parties busy in the next few years. In view of research expeditions or tourist travel to the Antarctic, which are often of an international character, it will be necessary to agree which contracting party should carry out the environmental impact assessments provided for in Annex I of the Protocol. In any case it must be avoided that national legislation in Member States results in carrying out the environmental impact assessment twice for the same activity. Furthermore, contracting parties may find themselves confronted to a greater extent by the problem of how to react to activities that are carried out by non-member states, their citizens or companies in

the Antarctic without a prior environmental impact assessment. And although many of these matters concerning the interpretation of the Protocol will later become the responsibility of the Committee for Environmental Protection, the fundamental political and international law problems will remain the responsibility of the Consultative Meeting.

Mr. Chairman, my country attaches great importance to its membership of the Antarctic Treaty system. We see ourselves as being jointly responsible with our partners in the Treaty to keep this only remaining practically virgin continent intact for all and open for peaceful scientific research and scholarship. We have come to Kyoto to play or part in helping this Consultative Meeting, too, to achieve this objective. May we be inspired by the spirit of this city.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

OPENING ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR GIUSEPPE JACOANGELI HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF ITALY

Mr. Chairman,

On behalf of the Italian delegation, I would like to extend my warmest congratulations to you on your appointment as Chairman of the Eighteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting; and speaking as the Chairman of the last Consultative Meeting, I wish you good luck and success in this important function to which you have been elected.

I would also like to thank the Government of Japan for hosting us in this splendid city of Kyoto, cradle of the history and the culture of your country.

This Meeting will have to make further progress on some outstanding issues which were already matter of discussion in the XVII ATCM, in particular those related to the establishment of a Secretariat, the entry into force and the effective implementation of the Protocol on Environmental Protection and the regulation of tourist activities in Antarctica.

As far as the Secretariat's issue is concerned, in the previous meeting an ad hoc working group elaborated a text containing positions on such items as the functions of the Secretariat, the composition of its staff, the budget and the legal status. The Italian delegation thinks that further progress should be made on the whole of this issue during the present meeting.

On the problem of tourism, the Italian delegation is ready to resume discussions on the basis of the new proposals advanced by some delegations, as we think that is essential to provide coordination between parties in managing tourist activities.

Furthermore the Italian delegation thinks that the meeting should devote some of its time to discuss the establishment of the Committee for Environmental Protection and the text of the Liability Annex. This latter issue was the matter of a meeting held in Heidelberg last November on the basis of a text prepared by Professor Wolfrum of the German delegation.

Another point in the Agenda that should be discussed during the present meeting is the one related to the exercise of jurisdiction in Antarctica; we think that the Antarctic Treaty System needs an instrument to improve the legal system set up by the Treaty and fill the gaps resulting from the increased number of activities carried out by States or individuals in Antarctica.

And now, Mr. Chairman, allow me to say a few words on the Italian activities in Antarctica between the XVII and the XVIII ATCM.

Two Antarctic campaigns were performed in this period.

The eighth campaigns (Nov. 1992 - Feb. 1993) was a small one because of financial restraints imposed by the Italian Government in 1992, 33 persons took part, in the Italian Station and 15 in other Stations. Activities have been limited to maintenance and up-keep of the Station and collection of data from the different observatories.

Activities in other bases and with other expeditions were related with international commitments of the Italian programme.

The ninth campaign (Oct. 1993 - Feb. 1994) was the largest campaign ever performed by the Italian Antarctic Research Programme with almost 300 persons involved in the base, on vessels and in a number of foreign stations. A wide range of research activities has been performed, with the exception of oceanographic research which has been postponed to the tenth campaign. It has been a successful campaign. Most of the projects have accomplished what had been planned and there were no serious problems.

In March '93 an agreement between Italy and France was signed for the construction of a permanent research station, station Concordia, at Dome C on the plateau of East Antarctica at 1000 Km. from the coast.

The scientific programmes of the station CONCORDIA will comprise glaciology, astrophysics, astronomy, geophysics, geomagnetism, medicine and biology.

Another agreement which is in the process of final negotiations is the one with the New Zealand and US Antarctic programmes for scientific drilling in the area of Cape Roberts, in the Ross Sea Region. Other countries may be involved in this venture.

These agreements are established in the framework of international cooperation, for which the Italian law on Antarctic research reserves 20% of the total budget.

Mr. Chairman,

We look to the XVIII ATCM as a new and important step in the permanent strengthening and improvement of the Antarctic Treaty System, a joint action of the countries with which we share the responsibility in Antarctica.

OPENING ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR SEUNG KON LEE HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Mr. Chairman,

On behalf of the Delegation of the Republic of Korea, I would like to extend to you my warmest congratulations on your election as Chairman of the 18th Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting. I am confident that under your able leadership this Meeting will achieve its intended goals.

I also would like to express our warm thanks to the Government of Japan for presenting us with such a magnificent setting in Kyoto for this Meeting. It is indeed a pleasure to be in this beautiful city with a historic background and the Meeting will long remain in the memories of all participants.

Mr. Chairman,

The Korean delegation believes that the 18th Consultative Meeting is one of major significance for the Antarctic Treaty System, in terms of looking at our recent achievements and looking to the future. As all of us are aware, since the early 1990's we have vigorously worked all together in evolving the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. No doubt the entry into force of the protocol will manifest a very meaningful step in strengthening the Antarctic Treaty System as an unique form of international cooperation, and it is important for the Consultative Parties to maintain this well established function in the future.

The Republic of Korea will do its best to ratify the Protocol as quickly as possible upon completion of its domestic procedures and spare no efforts for the effective implementation of the Protocol when it enters into force.

At this Consultative Meeting, we have many important tasks to reinforce the Antarctic Treaty System, such as the establishment of a permanent Secretariat and the implementation of effective environmental protection measures articulated in the Protocol, including the institutionalization of the Committee for Environmental Protection. As to the issue of the Secretariat, the Republic of Korea welcomes general consensus shown by the other Parties since last Consultative Meeting. It is desired to create a small and cost-effective Secretariat as soon as possible. I am also confident that every Consultative Party recognizes the need for the early functioning of the Protocol. We must give a positive impetus to resolve different views and consolidate our tradition of cooperation among the Parties.

Mr. Chairman,

The Republic of Korea has already determined to play a positive role in international endeavour to overcome the difficult issues such as global environmental problems. In this context, my delegation would like to take this opportunity to reiterate our firm commitment to the provisions of the Treaty and the Protocol. Based upon this recognition, Mr. Chairman, I would like to assure you that my delegation is ready to make every effort to make this Consultative Meeting successful.

Thank you.

OPENING ADDRESS BY MR JAN PETER BOSMAN HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF THE NETHERLANDS

Mr Chairman,

As we all know, poles do not meet. Yet discussing the South Pole's barren continent in a city so abundantly civilized is like trying to make them do so. We trust that under your able chairmanship this paradox will turn out to be a fruitful one and express our gratitude to your Government for their hospitality in hosting this meeting.

If we take a look at important issues confronting us at this 18th Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting and compare these with the panorama presented by the previous one, the main elements seem to have changed little: the implementation of the Environmental Protocol and the related matter of a Liability Annex, the regulation of Antarctic tourism, the establishment of a small Antarctic Treaty Secretariat. On some of these points we have not, unfortunately, made much headway in the meantime as regards our collective view and we must hope for movement to be brought about at this meeting; on others progress has indeed been made and we can look at them from a different angle now.

The Netherlands Government continues to attach great importance to the Environmental Protocol's entering into force as soon as possible, as a decisive step forward in the realization of our common objectives in protecting the continent. It is therefore with satisfaction that we note this issue to belong to the category in which progress appears to be manifest in many Consultative States. Certainly the Netherlands itself has moved forward: my delegation is happy to be able to announce that our States-General ratified the Protocol last week. In doing so my country took the unusual step of separating the Protocol's ratification from the introduction of the corresponding implementation legislation. It had gradually become clear that the latter's legal complexity would otherwise unduly delay the ratification process itself. Parliament has accepted without hesitation that the speedy conclusion of this process is of political importance. This is not to say that no progress has been made on a national law implementing the provisions of the Protocol: in fact we expect this to be in place by the end of this year. Meanwhile my delegation, and especially the lawyers in it, are most interested in exchanging information on the problems encountered in other countries and the solutions found.

The Protocol charges its Contracting Parties with the establishment of an Annex on liability, and as *pacta sunt servanda* so must we try and make progress on this issue. Such progress as has been made up to now, and in whose realisation the very able leadership of Professor Wolfrum has been instrumental, has resulted in quite a few problems and perhaps the outlines of some solutions being identified. Although clearly the going on

this issue will not be easy as regards substance, my delegation thinks progress could be made during this meeting and agreement should be reached on a schedule of Expert Meetings to follow it up. In all this it is the Netherlands Government's wish that the consultations concerned may lead to a comprehensive liability regime.

When it comes to the regulation of Antarctic tourism, there is no doubt that the Environmental Protocol has laid a sound basis, to which a Liability Annex may yet make significant additions. It is my delegation's opinion that in determining any further requirements we should concentrate on substance and use this as a guide to form. My delegation welcomes self-regulation by a body like IAATO in its existing dialogue with COMNAP, as a major element in furthering responsible tourism within whatever limits the ATCM sets. In looking at the limits themselves, however, we note that these have up to now concentrated on the behaviour of tourists, whereas the steady increase in the latter's numbers appears to warrant attention to their containment as well. In that connection it seems worthwhile to look into the possibility of reviving the idea contained in Recommendation VIII-9, but never implemented since, of instituting Areas of Special Tourist Interest towards which tourist trips would have to be channelled. Clearly, criteria for selecting such areas would have to be developed and specific areas would have to be recommended on this basis. In this, as well as in identifying possible further requirements for the conduct of tourists, guides and operators, we see a role for a Group of Experts that would report to the next ATCM, and in which the interests of conservationists, tour-operators and station-managers would be represented.

Mr Chairman,

Finally let me say a few words about the establishment of a small Antarctic Treaty Secretariat. We all know how important this is with a view to the Environment Protocol's coming into effect, to improving the exchange of information on various subjects, to facilitating the preparation of ATCMs. Yet this is the area where no movement at all appears to have been possible since the conclusion of the previous ATCM. My Government very much hopes that our present meeting will be able to break the deadlock and to come up with a good and permanent solution. We ought to be able to do this - the Antarctic Treaty System has an excellent record of solving problems before they become critical.

Thank you.

**OPENING ADDRESS BY MS. PRISCILLA WILLIAMS
HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF NEW ZEALAND**

Mr. Chairman

Congratulations on your election to Chair this Eighteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting.

Through you, Mr. Chairman, I should like to thank the Government of Japan for the opportunity to meet in this beautiful and historic city of Kyoto.

Since our last meeting in Venice much has been done to develop the practical processes needed to put the historic guidelines of the Environmental Protocol in practice. But much remains to be done and it is becoming increasingly clear that we will need the institutional structures to ensure that it is done. For this reason New Zealand supports the early establishment of a Secretariat. We believe, too, that a body is required to begin work on the interim application of the Committee on Environmental Protection: without a CEP work on the assessment of cumulative human impacts which is essential for the working of the Protocol cannot begin.

Since ATCM XVII New Zealand has continued its through review of our national Antarctic practices and activities. One important outcome of this review has been the production of an independent environmental audit of the New Zealand Antarctic Programme. An executive summary of this recently-completed audit will be available to delegates at this meeting. We are also in the early stages of meeting our responsibilities in protected area management. The New Zealand and United States programmes have entrusted to an independent organisation, the International Centre for Antarctic Information and Research (ICAIR) in Christchurch, the task of rewriting into the new format of ASMAs and ASPAs plans for protected areas for which we are responsible in the Ross Sea region. For this purpose new maps of the areas concerned are being made using aerial photography and the most modern techniques. We hope that other countries active in this region will also be prepared to avail themselves of ICAIR's developing expertise.

We are also continuing work to develop a management regime for all New Zealand activity on the continent in parallel to the preparation by our parliament of our national legislation for implementing the Protocol. Turning the often broad visions of the Protocol into practical reality is proving to be stimulating and challenging task. It is one where the cooperative approach of discussion with other Parties is proving to be of particular benefit.

International cooperation lies at the heart of the Protocol. We are committed to working together with other nations in the Ross Sea region and elsewhere to minimise our human footprint on this most beautiful of continents and to maximise the benefits of our scientific work for the world at large. For this reason we place particular emphasis on the importance of international science collaboration. The proposed Cape Roberts stratigraphic drilling programme, the completed CEE for which we are circulating at this meeting, is a fine example of such cooperation, drawing together scientists from New Zealand, the United States, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom, as well as from other countries.

Recently we have signed a statement on Antarctic cooperation with Chile, which we hope will lead to the development of joint scientific activities. We hope shortly to conclude a bilateral cooperation agreement with France which we are confident will lead to closer collaboration between our scientists. We look forward to developing similar contacts with a number of our friends and neighbours in the Asia/Pacific region.

The international dimension of New Zealand's scientific and environmental Antarctic activities is clearly visible in Christchurch, where four countries, New Zealand, the United States, Italy and Germany, routinely collaborate on their programme work. The activities of ICAIR as collection, accessing and processing organisation have already indicated the potential of electronic media for those working in and studying Antarctica. ICAIR's preliminary work for COMNAP on a tourism database is indicative of the potential and benefit of information processing in the application of the Protocol. We hope that the Center will continue to fulfil its potential as an information gateway. We have also been pleased by the city-to-city links that Christchurch has been developing with companion gateway cities-Ushuaia, Punta Arenas and Hobart. We look forward to an expansion of collaboration among all the gateway cities which have much practical experience to exchange.

A subject of particular interest to New Zealand as a gateway country is that of tourism and non-governmental activities. We continue to believe that the Environmental Protocol provides the essential framework for managing these activities by viewing them as part of the human footprint on the continent. Nevertheless, we have taken careful note the requests from several quarters, notably the tourism industry itself, that some clarification of Article 8 to serve as a code of practice might be useful, and we would support work in this direction. Additionally we believe that it is important that information on tourism be shared widely and that responsible tourism bodies should be encouraged to work closely with national programme operators as tourist operators in the Ross Sea region are already doing.

This meeting has many substantial issues before it and we look forward to making progress on them over the next few days in the spirit of mutual cooperation and purpose that have marked the development of the

helicopters, will improve logistic support to scientific projects during winter seasons, with increased safety to operations. It was preceded by an assessment that demonstrated it will have a less than minor impact on the environment.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

What is occurring with increasing clarity each day, is that the various components within the Antarctic system are evolving and progressing at different speeds.

Most of what we do in Antarctica is new; it is being done for the first time. May we move forward with a mixture of moderation and boldness that we have shown since the entry into force of the Antarctic Treaty.

an early stage.

Mr. Chairman,

The Chinese Delegation believes that under your great leadership with the joint efforts of all participants, this Consultative Meeting will be of a great success.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Tourism has become a problematic question in the Antarctica. Tourism activities and their impact have been very local, thus far. But it is important to regulate tourism already now. It has been very valuable to get tourist organisations and agencies voluntarily to take part in the planning work for regulation of the tourism activities. On the other hand, one should keep in mind that tourism is not only harmful to the Antarctica: the knowledge of the Antarctica and its beautiful but fragile nature, delivered by tourists in their respective home countries, is a positive phenomena.

Mr. Chairman,

Turning now to the question of environmental liability in the Antarctica, my delegation welcomes the outcome of the Meeting of Legal Experts, held in Heidelberg November 1993, as a valuable basis for the future work on this issue. My delegation would like to express its gratitude to Prof. Rudiger Wolfrum and to the Experts who attended the Meeting.

My delegation deems it useful, in fact necessary, that more detailed rules and procedures be elaborated in relation to the liability. Our opinion is based, among other things, on the Article 16 of the Madrid Protocol clearly stating that there is a legal obligation for the Parties to elaborate such rules and include them in one or more Annexes to the Protocol accordingly.

Finland, as several other countries have already done, is reforming her legal system with respect to compensation for environmental damage. In 1992, the Government of Finland presented a bill for a Civil Liability for environmental damage. This bill is now under discussion in the Parliament.

In June 1993, Finland signed the Council of Europe Convention on Civil Liability for Damage resulting from Activities Dangerous to the Environment. Some parts of this Convention could give useful guidance for the elaboration of the liability rules for the Madrid Protocol.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

other delegations, that this Secretariat soon be created. Its important role shall be to ensure communication amongst the Parties to the Treaty and to disseminate information outside the Treaty's system. In this regard we hope that, beginning with this session, significant progress can be achieved.

On these issues, as on all other items on the meeting's Agenda, be assured Mr. Chairman of the French Delegation's willingness to cooperate. It is prepared to give you its full support all the more because we are convinced that the ATCM is and must remain the linchpin of the Antarctic system. We are thus more determined than ever, in the spirit of unity and consensus which characterizes our assembly and which is essential to its efficiency, to do everything in our power so that together we may reach our objectives and guarantee the preservation of the unique character of the Antarctic continent and of the legal system that governs it.

annual symposium on protection of the Antarctic. Several countries strongly reminded us of this during the 48th session of the General Assembly.

But the question of a secretariat is also closely linked with the function of the Committee for Environmental Protection. At the XVII Consultative Meeting in Venice all contracting parties were agreed that the Committee should be ready to function when the Protocol enters into force. We did not want the Committee to have a secretariat of its own on the ground that its administrative work could be done by the secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty. So this is another reason why there should be no further delay in establishing the secretariat.

2. Whilst the Protocol on Environmental Protection was in preparation all contracting parties were aware that full protection for the Antarctic could not be achieved without a sensible liability regime regarding environmental damage, and that we would forfeit our credibility if we did not immediately start to create one. In this constructive spirit, the group of legal experts appointed at the Venice Consultative Meeting had their first discussions in Heidelberg last November and produced some useful material for the further treatment of this subject. We feel that this aim should now be vigorously pursued in order to obtain tangible results as soon as possible which will prove that the Antarctic Treaty states are determined to follow a consistent line in securing protection for the Antarctic.

3. As we all know, the regulatory system of the Antarctic Treaty has over the years become more consolidated and precise. In this respect, too, of course, the entry into force of the Protocol on Environmental Protection represents another decisive step forward. But at the same time the question as to the relationship between the Antarctic Treaty system and other international environmental protection conventions is increasingly urgent. These other international conventions usually apply worldwide and are therefore valid for the Antarctic region as well. We are grateful to our Chilean friends for having placed this important aspect on the agenda for the Consultative Meeting and hope it will produce a fruitful discussion.

4. Finally, the Environmental Protection Protocol itself, with its complex provisions, some of which have deliberately been left open to interpretation for the time being, will keep the contracting parties busy in the next few years. In view of research expeditions or tourist travel to the Antarctic, which are often of an international character, it will be necessary to agree which contracting party should carry out the environmental impact assessments provided for in Annex I of the Protocol. In any case it must be avoided that national legislation in Member States results in carrying out the environmental impact assessment twice for the same activity. Furthermore, contracting parties may find themselves confronted to a greater extent by the problem of how to react to activities that are carried out by non-member states, their citizens or companies in

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This meeting has many substantial issues before it and we look forward to making progress on them over the next few days in the spirit of mutual cooperation and purpose that have marked the development of the

Treaty System since its inception. The continuation of our work on the Protocol regime will, we believe, further demonstrate our consistency of purpose in building on the achievements of the System. We hope that our common commitment to the comprehensive protection of the environment of this continent, to the minimisation of our footprint, to the maximisation of our scientific efforts in service of mankind, will serve as an example to the international community as it addresses more general problems of the environment. Our energy and commitment to the Protocol will ensure that the Treaty System continues to provide innovative solutions to fundamental problems faced by all nations.

OPENING ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR JAN ARVESEN HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF NORWAY

The Norwegian Delegation is pleased to inform the XVIIIth Consultative Meeting that Norway ratified the Madrid Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty last year. Norway's instrument of ratification was deposited in Washington D.C. on June 16, 1993.

My delegation entertains the hope that the ratification process will be completed without undue delay and that all the 26 Consultative Parties will have ratified the Protocol before the XXth Consultative Meeting in 1996.

When the Protocol enters into force it will be of paramount importance that the ATCM Secretariat has been established and is in operation. The Consultative Parties agreed in Venice on the need to set up a small Secretariat and on various important elements pertaining to such a Secretariat, such as its functions, staff, costs and legal status. The only outstanding issue is the location of the Secretariat. On this question my delegation would sincerely hope that progress will be made during this Consultative Meeting towards achieving a consensus decision.

Questions relating to tourism and non-governmental activities in Antarctica will be discussed under item 13 on the agenda of this ATCM.

My delegation shares the view of other delegations with regard to the expediency of promoting practical measures for consulting on management of such activities and for giving guidance to tourism operators and non-governmental expeditions to assist them in complying with obligations under the Treaty and the Madrid Protocol. In this context we find the Working Paper submitted by Australia as a constructive initiative that merits careful consideration.

Another question before this ATCM is how to proceed with our obligation to elaborate rules and procedures relating to liability for damage arising from activities in the Antarctic Treaty Area. The first meeting of legal experts that we held in Heidelberg last November confirmed that the question of liability is indeed a most difficult and complex one. However, we have an obligation to deal with the issue. The Norwegian delegation would favour that the work initiated by the legal experts in Heidelberg be continued under the very able Chairmanship of Professor Rudiger Wolfram.

International cooperation in Antarctica as established through the Antarctic Treaty has over the years become of increasing importance. International cooperation continues to be imperative for further progress regarding some of the great challenges with which Antarctic science is

presently faced, such as the ozone problem, the greenhouse effect and the sea level question.

OPENING ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR GILBERT CHAUNY HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF PERU

Chairman of the XVIIIth Consultative Meeting,
Heads of Delegations,
Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen :

My first words Mr. Chairman, go to congratulating you upon your election as Chair of this important meeting and in the same instance thanking the honourable Government of Japan, for the warm welcome extended to us in this great country, whose beauty is only rivaled by its ancient culture and fine tradition of hospitality. This, alongside the outstanding organisation and logistics provided, enables us to dedicate ourselves in the best possible conditions to the complex issue of Antarctica, for which we are gathered here.

Those of us who have had the opportunity not only to study but the extraordinary fortune of experiencing the White Continent and appreciating its vastness, wealth, silence, possibilities, loneliness, resources, landscapes - always welcoming, sometimes intimidating but eternally beautiful - have every reason to focus on the importance of the Antarctic Treaty for the entire planet.

The fact that we are combining and coordinating efforts so that the Antarctic continent - a world treasure - remains an area dedicated to peace, science and international cooperation, presents constant challenges that we can successfully take on as long as our ultimate goal is the common good of mankind. In this perspective, what each of our nations does is important and significant for this goal, above and beyond individual national plans. As we come together and work in harmony we form an essential framework for reaching these objectives, ones that are clearly of advantage to those which belong to the Antarctic Treaty system, but also those who are not yet a part thereof.

It is in this spirit that we are meeting here today to discuss relevant issues which affect to a greater or lesser degree all the countries of the planet. Issues such as the protection of the Antarctic environment, scientific and technical cooperation, the field of tourism - which must be regulated in such a way so as not to have a negative effect on the Antarctic ecosystem - deserve our complete attention guided by agreements in which each of our countries has pondered its respective position, fully aware of its significance for the future of Antarctica and for mankind.

Peru, despite the limitations specific to a developing country experiencing budgetary difficulties, has adopted important measures with regard to Antarctica over the past several months:

1. On March 8 1993, we deposited the instrument of ratification of the Madrid Protocol and its Annexes, thereby incorporating their contents in our domestic legislation.

2. Likewise, as we pay close attention to the environmental issue, we attended the Meeting of Experts held in Heidelberg last November to discuss the subject of liability for damage to the Antarctic environment.

3. In addition, from November 29th to December 1st 1993, Peru had the great pleasure of organising and hosting the IVth Meeting of Managers of Latin American Antarctic Programs (IV RAPAL), one that was a complete success. On said occasion, important agreements were reached by consensus with regard to regional cooperation on Antarctica. These agreements will enable the Latin American group to make substantial contributions to the international community on this complex issue. This opportunity was the perfect vehicle to discuss and further develop the organisational aspects of RAPAL meetings, as well as to strengthen cooperation with regard to the scientific, technological and logistic aspects of our national Antarctic programs, in an exemplary spirit of solidarity and friendship.

4. Another one of our major achievements was the Vth Scientific Expedition to Antarctica undertaken during the last austral summer - from November 1993 to February 1994 - which was also a great success thanks to the support provided us in various ways by the neighbouring republics of Argentina, Uruguay, Chile and Brazil. This expedition, despite having been carried out on a modest budget, allowed us to achieve significant progress with regard to the restoration of our Machu Pichu Station, as well as the implementation of our scientific projects. Noteworthy among these is the MST Radar project for measuring atmospheric changes, which fosters great interest in the international community for its valuable contribution to the study of the deterioration of the ozone layer of the Antarctic area.

Our scientists are particularly proud of this unique project and it is hoped that it will lay the groundwork to supplement more ambitious research efforts in a wider sphere, and that it will see the participation of other countries of the Antarctic system.

In addition to this ambitious project, meteorological, hydrographic, biological and geological programs are being pursued of which the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) was informed in a timely manner.

Our country, in respect of its international commitments and in particular of the Antarctic Treaty, the reason of our coming together, is very pleased with recent achievements made thus far. Our sister republics represented here can be witness to the results of the work that we have accomplished, through the existing mechanism of inspections or any other

to which Peru is always willing to give its resolute cooperation.

Mr. Chairman:

I must reiterate before this forum Peru's support of the Republic of Argentina which has been designated as the host country of the Antarctic Treaty's Secretariat. Besides its strategic geographic location, Argentina has great experience and has contributed substantially to the operation of this system.

In conclusion, allow me, on behalf of Peru, to reassert our Antarctic vocation and our firm and resolute commitment to continue to make available to the international community, our work, potential and resources, to ensure that the future of Antarctica is one of peace, cooperation and scientific research for the direct and immediate benefit of all of mankind and future generations. We are here, ready to do our part to guarantee the success of this important meeting.

Thank You Mr. Chairman.

OPENING ADDRESS BY MR. S. KRYLOF HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Delegation of the Russian Federation would like to express its gratitude to the Japanese Government for the invitation to hold the XVIIIth ATCM in the beautiful and ancient city of Kyoto.

Russia appreciates the significance of the Antarctic Treaty, its system and mechanisms due to which the southern polar region of the planet has become the zone of peace and fruitful constructive cooperation, free from military and political confrontation.

The Protocol on Environmental Protection which imposes rather ambitious commitments on the Antarctic community, virtually related to all activities in Antarctica is to become a cornerstone in the Antarctic Treaty system. Preparations to ratify the Protocol have been launched in Russia. This important document is included in the "priority list" of international legal instruments to be submitted for the consideration by the Federal Assembly of Russia. Russia is currently developing national laws to provide an effective implementation of the Protocol provisions. The work was somewhat complicated by the well-know recent restructuring of the public and legislative system in Russia; however, we hope that it will soon be efficiently completed.

Recognizing the significance of the Protocol for the effective operation of the Antarctic Treaty system and without waiting for its formal entry into force for Russia, we have started in practice the implementation of its basic provisions through a wide range of environment protection activities at Russian Antarctic stations and seasonal field bases using, inter alia, the international cooperation with other Antarctic system partners.

Russia supports the soonest possible establishment of the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat without which structures envisaged by the Protocol can hardly operate efficiently and which is to enhance the required concerted actions of the Treaty Member States, first and foremost, Consultative Parties; increase the impact of measures taken by the Antarctic system on the third parties; and improve the awareness of the international non-governmental organizations and general public.

We are sure that problems related to the establishment of the Secretariat will be soon resolved in a famous constructive, pragmatic and nonpoliticized manner typical for Antarctica.

The Agenda of the XVIIIth ATCM includes a number of other vital issues such as problems arising from Antarctic activities of the "third parties". Non-governmental and tourist activities. We believe that these

problems deserve the most serious attention; to our mind, they might be addressed within the framework of universally recognized principles of the international law, current and newly established parameters of the Antarctic system through the concerted actions of all Consultative Parties, all participants of the Antarctic Treaty.

This July we shall celebrate the 175th anniversary of the beginning of the Russian Antarctic expedition headed by Faddey Bellingshausen and Michael Lazarev which was destined to discover the Antarctic continent six months later. We hope that this historic date would be marked by a further strengthening and efficiency improvement of the Antarctic Treaty system operating for the benefit of the global environment and science, in the interests of humanity.

OPENING STATEMENT BY MR THOMAS WHEELER HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mr Chairman,

On behalf of the South African delegation, I should like to congratulate you on your election as Chairman of the Eighteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting. We are confident that under your able guidance this Meeting will be successful in achieving its objectives.

It is a particular pleasure for the South African delegation to be present in this historic city and at this attractive venue. We wish to express our gratitude to the Government of Japan for hosting the Meeting.

As always, South Africa looks forward towards making a positive contribution to the deliberations on the Conservation of the Antarctic continent, to which it is in such close proximity.

For South Africa the past year has been an important one in terms of achievement in the Antarctic context; South Africa has started with the erection of the new SANAE IV base at Vesleskarvet. Although the planning and construction of the base modules were far advanced, South Africa decided to distribute to Treaty Parties a Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation in terms of the provisions of the Madrid Protocol.

We greatly appreciate the constructive responses which we received from Treaty Parties, which included offers of further joint co-operation, and we shall endeavour to act on these as far as possible. In addition, an audit was carried out during the first phase of the erection of the base during the 1993/94 Antarctic Summer Season. This exercise will contribute to the knowledge within the Antarctic Treaty System of the practical implementation of the Madrid Protocol.

This reflects the seriousness with which South Africa views the obligations it will assume under the Protocol. This Meeting has a number of important agenda items to consider. Allow me to comment briefly on some of those which South Africa considers to be of special importance, and towards which this Meeting should endeavour to make significant progress.

The first of these, concern the ratification of the Madrid Protocol on Environmental Protection. South Africa, which is in the midst of constitutional change, has prepared the legislation required to enable it to ratify the Protocol for submission to the new Parliament.

The second issue, which we would like to see resolved is that of the

Antarctic Treaty Secretariat. South Africa believes that serious efforts should be made to achieve positive results.

South Africa is of the opinion that this Consultative meeting should set as a priority the establishment of the Committee for Environmental Protection, in accordance with Article 11 of the Madrid Protocol. We believe that this Committee will play an important role in enhancing the momentum of the implementation of the Protocol.

I would also like to congratulate COMNAP and SCAR in developing an inspection checklist which I believe will be tabled as a working paper during this Meeting, and my delegation is of the opinion that the groundwork, as done by these two groups, will assist the Committee for Environmental Protection in fulfilling certain functions as are spelt out in Article 12 of the Protocol.

The South African delegation looks forward to a constructive meeting in which the work of achieving the objectives of the Treaty can be taken a step further and the Antarctic Treaty System, as it has developed, can be enhanced and strengthened.

OPENING ADDRESS BY MR. MIGUEL ARIAS ESTEVEZ HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF SPAIN

Mr Chairman:

Let me begin by extending my warmest congratulations to you upon your election as Chairman of the XVIIIth Consultative Meeting of the Parties to the Antarctic Treaty and also congratulating Dr's Granow and Puceiro, who will preside over the deliberations of Working Group 1 and 2 respectively.

Furthermore, I would like to express my appreciation to the Japanese Government on behalf of myself and my delegation for the generous hospitality displayed in this beautiful and ancient city of Kyoto.

Mr. Chairman,

My Government has great confidence that this meeting will produce several ideas that will enable us to solve problems facing the Antarctic continent and for which the States taking part in this meeting are directly responsible before the international community.

Firstly, I wish to refer to the Protection of the Antarctic Environment and therefore to the Protocol regulating in a detailed manner the required protection of Antarctica's fragile ecosystems, which was signed in Madrid on October 4th 1991. Spain is proud of having hosted the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries who proceeded with the signing of such an important legal document and of the fact that we were the first country to ratify it.

In this regard, Mr. Chairman, the Government of Spain believes that the Protocol's ratification process is exceedingly slow. This is why it encourages and kindly requests those States that have not yet done so, to expedite the internal procedures for ratification so that said Protocol may enter into force as soon as possible and that we may meet the international responsibility which is ours under the Protection of the Antarctic Environment.

This is why my country is in favour of the implementation, prior to their entry into force, of the provisions contained in the Protocol, and in this regard is currently studying the formulation of internal provisions which support their principles.

Mr. Chairman,

My Government believes that the problem, perhaps the most serious one threatening the Antarctic environment, is the growing inflow of tourists visiting the Antarctic continent. Thus, it is our opinion that the regulation of tourism is an issue which cannot be delayed, and one that

must be dealt with in this meeting here in Kyoto. For Spain, a country with a continental legal tradition and one that has itself experienced the negative environmental impact of tourism, the most appropriate form of regulating such activities would be through an Annex to the Madrid Protocol. In this connection, we have cooperated actively with other Consultative Members in drawing up proposals. Notwithstanding, it is our wish that a formula be found as soon as possible enabling all the Parties to reach a consensus on this most important subject.

Likewise, I would like to refer to the Annex on liability, which we believe is equally important and have consequently taken part in the meeting of the Working Group which was held in Germany this past November.

Finally, I do not wish to leave out another pivotal issue, that of the Treaty's Secretariat.

Spain is convinced that at this juncture, and due to the numerous problems relating to Antarctica and in particular those pertaining to the protection of the environment, the existence of a Secretariat is absolutely vital if we are to ensure that the System is properly coordinated.

The Secretariat should be small but fully resourced so as not to compromise its effectiveness and the tasks that it is assigned for the proper management of Antarctic matters.

Coming now to the location of its headquarters: given that the South American continent is the closest to Antarctica, and that it has six Consultative Members and three Contracting Parties, and we believe, in the interest of a desirable geographic balance amongst the Antarctic system's institutions, Spain continues to support Argentina's candidacy.

Thank You Mr. Chairman.

OPENING ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR WANJA TORNBERG HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF SWEDEN

May I on behalf of the Swedish delegation express thanks to the Japanese Government for hosting our XVIIIth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting in this beautiful old city and may I also congratulate you, Mr Chairman, on your election.

Mr Chairman, what happens in Antarctica could affect the environment in the rest of the world and there is thus naturally a global interest in the southern continent. The long tradition of close co-operation among the Treaty Parties in Treaty meetings and in Antarctica itself has produced an important range of measures to protect the Antarctic environment. We are fortunate to have sound basis for effective action. It is therefore important that we also, at this the XVIIIth meeting, move ahead to further improve conditions in Antarctica.

The vitality of the system is, however, not necessarily promoted by the production of new texts and regulations. The Swedish delegation considers that there is now a need to critically assess new proposals with regard to their contributions in the overall context. Over the years the number of Recommendations, some of them now obsolete, have accumulated and they should be reviewed.

We want to make a strong appeal to all Parties to the Treaty to ratify the Protocol without any undue delay. Before the ratification is completed the interim implementation of the Protocol is, in the view of the Swedish delegation, of highest priority. We must make sure that the procedures of the Protocol work efficiently and ensure that solutions are found to enable the Committee for Environmental Protection to be established as soon as the Protocol enters into force.

We also consider it very important that the work on the elaboration of an Annex on Liability as set out in Article 16 of the Protocol continues and is completed as soon as possible.

Mr Chairman, I am pleased to inform you that Sweden ratified the Protocol on Environmental Protection last month and that a Swedish Antarctica Act, based on the provisions in the Protocol, entered into force on the 1st of this month. Sweden has also approved all the Recommendations from the XVth, XVIth and XVII Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings.

A Swedish observer team inspected nine stations in Antarctica during the month of January this year. The observers were welcomed at all the stations and the Antarctic spirit of co-operation was much in evidence. The report of the observers will be available at this meeting.

OPENING ADDRESS BY DR. MIKE RICHARDSON HEAD OF THE BRITISH DELEGATION

Mr. Chairman,

I would like to extend the warmest congratulations of my Delegation on your election as chairman of the XVIII Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting. Under your chairmanship we can be assured of a profitable two weeks. May I also take this opportunity to thank the Government of Japan for hosting the meeting in this beautiful and venerable city of Kyoto.

Since we last met in Venice in 1992 progress towards ratification of the Protocol has continued with many Parties, including the UK, actively involved in setting in place the necessary domestic legislation. But we also detect that, after the heady negotiations of the Protocol, there is a slowing of momentum in the output from the Consultative Meeting. This in itself is no bad thing if it allows examination in detail of the full implications of the Protocol, before adopting yet further measures. Yet it would be unfortunate should progress on implementation of the Protocol falter whilst we await its entry into force.

At the XVI ATCM the Parties will recall their unanimous agreement that, pending entry into force, they should, as far as possible and in accordance with their legal systems, apply, as appropriate, the provisions of the Protocol. We believe Mr. Chairman that we need at this meeting to consider collectively whether we are fully meeting that challenge on implementation we foresaw and set ourselves at Bonn; or whether, and if so how, improvements might be made. We need to ensure that when the time comes the transition between this interim period and full implementation of the Protocol is as smooth as possible.

As an example we would touch on one issue as a candidate for further consideration. Environmental Impact Assessment has been with us since the XIV ATCM and its implementation will be a crucial yardstick of the success or otherwise of the Protocol. Further clarification on the criteria for assessment and the procedures for undertaking and circulating EIAs is needed to ensure uniformity.

Clearly, entry into force of the Protocol remains our priority objective. Yet, as a means of moving the implementation process forward, we hope that the following issues will feature prominently in our forthcoming deliberations:

- agreement that the Committee for Environmental Protection be constituted informally here at this Meeting. This would enable it to begin to function at the next ATCM;

- that the problems of tourism in Antarctica be addressed through revised Codes of Conduct and, if appropriate, other measures;
- that the future programme for negotiating an Annex, or Annexes, on liability be set out;
- that further progress is made towards the establishment of an Antarctic Treaty Secretariat, pending selection of a site.

In all of these and other matters the UK delegation will work constructively towards consensus. We look forward to a profitable Meeting under your Chairmanship.

**OPENING ADDRESS BY MR. R.TUCKER SCULLY
HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES**

Mr. Chairman:

Let me express the deep appreciation of my government to the Government of Japan for hosting the Eighteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting. We are most impressed with the excellent facilities and the warm welcome we have received in this wondrous city of Kyoto.

Mr. Chairman, we look forward to important progress on the many important items on our agenda. If there is a single theme, it is the importance of early entry into force and effective implementation of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. In our view, this is the highest priority for the Parties to the Antarctic Treaty.

As Depositary Government to the Treaty, we will report on the ratifications of the Protocol received. All twenty-six Consultative Parties must become Parties to the Protocol for it to enter into force. Approximately one-third of that number have done so to date. I hope and expect that the United States will join that number before the next ATCM. I also hope that we will be able to report that all Consultative Parties have done so by the time we meet again in Seoul in 1995.

The entry into force of the Protocol will have significant influence on the work of ATCMs. It is the view of my Delegation that we should now take preliminary steps which anticipate the new situation.

First, we should seek to strengthen the coordination among the components of the Antarctic Treaty System --SCAR and CCAMLR--and better integrate the important work of COMNAP within the framework of the ATCM.

Second, we should commit ourselves to achieving consensus on the establishment of a Secretariat as rapidly as possible, certainly by the time the Protocol enters into force. In this regard, my Delegation would like to recall that since the XVII ATCM, the United States has withdrawn its offer to provide the site of the Secretariat and has offered support for its location in Buenos Aires. While work on this issue may not be completed in Kyoto, we believe that we can take the important work of establishing a Secretariat forward.

Third, we should organize the work of our next Consultative Meeting in a manner that will begin to prepare us for the time when the Protocol has entered into force.

With respect to other items on our agenda, important work can be done on issues such as tourism, environmental monitoring and data

management. On these items, as on others, we must distinguish between those concrete steps that we can take now and those that will only be possible when the expanded legal framework provided by the Protocol is firmly in place.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, we understand that we will have the opportunity to review the work of the group of experts on liability, which held a productive session in Heidelberg last November. My Delegation considers this issue of major importance and believe, as a next step, we should proceed to clearly identify the elements that must be addressed in a possible Annex or Annexes on liability.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, let me reiterate our pleasure at being here in Kyoto, and express our commitment to cooperate with you in any way to ensure the success of our meeting.

OPENING ADDRESS BY GRAL. YELTON BAGNASCO HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF URUGUAY

Mr. Chairman:

On behalf of the Uruguayan delegation, I wish to express our gratitude to the Government of Japan for the welcome extended to us in this historical and beautiful city of Kyoto, on the occasion of this XVIIIth Consultative Meeting.

In the same instance, I would like to congratulate you on your election as Chair of these deliberations. I am certain that under your expert guidance we shall be successful in our endeavours.

We have come here with the hope of finding ways and means to resolve a number of issues of concern to our delegation, among which I would like to highlight the following:

- advancing the ratification process and the entry into force of the 1991 Madrid Protocol;
- the possibility of reaching agreement on an instrument to solve the issues pertaining to liability (Article 16 of the Madrid Protocol);
- the establishment, at the earliest opportunity, of a Permanent Secretariat, in accordance with the principles already set forth by our country at the XVIIth ATCM and
- the regulation of tourism and non-governmental activities in Antarctica, in order to prevent future damage to its environment and dependent and associated ecosystems.

Likewise, we believe it appropriate for the Consultative Parties to discuss once again the Exercise of Jurisdiction in Antarctica, understanding that man's growing presence in said continent requires a honing of the System's legal aspects.

Mr Chairman:

These Consultative Meetings of the Antarctic Treaty are attracting the attention of the rest of the world, which is following with great interest the development of the issues being discussed in this forum. Thus we should feel even more motivated to progress toward the realisation of our objectives. It is in this spirit, and with the willingness to cooperate with the other Parties that we shall contribute once again to the tasks at hand.

OPENING ADDRESS BY MR. J. R. LILJE-JENSEN HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF DENMARK

Mr. Chairman,

On behalf of the Delegation of Denmark, I am pleased to congratulate you on your election as Chairman of the Eighteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting. We also wish to express our gratitude to the Government of Japan for its hospitality in organizing the Meeting in the beautiful historic city of Kyoto, now celebrating its 1200th anniversary.

This meeting will have to address several issues of great importance, in particular continuing the work related to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty adopted in Madrid in 1991.

It is imperative that the Protocol should enter into force at the earliest possible date. We feel encouraged by the fact that approximately one third of the Consultative Parties have already deposited their instruments of ratification as well as by the intention of all Parties to the Antarctic Treaty to do so as soon as possible under their respective constitutions. At the same time we do realize the complexity of implementation.

My delegation also sincerely appreciates the progress made with respect to the elaboration of rules and procedures for a liability regime. I hereby refer to the important task performed so far by the group of experts in Heidelberg which in our opinion should be given a further mandate to continue and hopefully complete the work begun in such a promising way under the excellent chairmanship of Professor Rudiger Wolfrum.

Regarding tourism and non-governmental activities in Antarctica we still believe that those activities should be regulated within the provisions of the Protocol, which in principle applies to all activities. But my delegation agrees that there is a further need for precision and clarification in order to make the relevant provisions applicable in practice. We therefor welcome the proposals made by other delegations to that effect - without prejudice to the form of e.g. Recommendation, or Agreed Measures. A pragmatic approach is of overall importance to ensure the implementation of the provisions of the Protocol. My delegation hopes that the proposals will make a useful basis for further deliberations, allowing us to reach a conclusion to this important issue as soon as possible, in particular taking into account the steadily increasing rate of tourism and non-governmental activities in Antarctica.

Pending the entry into force of the Protocol, it is necessary for the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting to focus on preparations for the establishment of the Committee for Environmental Protection, its functions

and rules of procedure, including arrangements for provisional application in the transitional period. My delegation welcomes the proposals related to such preparatory work.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, Denmark would like to emphasize the indispensability in the future of a permanent Secretariat, which we consider to be vital to the entire Antarctic Treaty System. My delegation expresses its sincere wish that the obstacles to a consensus should be removed by a constructive approach taken by all Parties participating in this Meeting.

The Danish delegation of course does not expect all outstanding issues to be solved completely at this Consultative Meeting. However, we feel that progress could and should be made, especially regarding the items referred to above, and we think that we are still moving in the right direction since taking off at the Seventeenth Meeting in Venice.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

**OPENING ADDRESS BY DR. EMMANUEL GOUNARIS
HEAD OF DELEGATION OF GREECE**

Mr. Chairman,

On behalf of the Greek delegation, I would like to congratulate you on your election as Chairman of the Eighteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting.

May I also through you, Mr. Chairman express my gratitude to the Government of Japan, for hosting this Meeting in the historic city of Kyoto.

Mr. Chairman,

This Meeting has a number of important items to examine and to decide. Those items which my delegation considers to be of special importance, are the following:

1. The progress which has been made regarding the ratification of the Madrid Protocol of 1991 on Environmental Protection and its implementation.
2. The formulation of a liability Annex in accordance with article 16 of the Madrid Protocol.
3. The establishment of a permanent small Antarctic Treaty Secretariat.
4. The formation and functioning of the Committee for the Environmental Protection, in accordance with article 11 of the Madrid Protocol.
5. The establishment of a Tourism Policy in the framework of the Madrid Protocol, regarding tourism activities in the Antarctic Treaty Area.

Mr. Chairman

Greece has already translated the Madrid Protocol into Greek and has already submitted it for ratification to the Parliament. I hope during the following three months to be this process completed.

Regarding the formulation of a liability Annex my delegation thinks that during the Experts Meeting in Heidelberg under the able leadership of Prof. Dr. Wolfrum a progress has already been made. I hope to see during this Meeting a further progress to this item. Without such a Annex the Antarctic Area it will be in danger!

As far as the establishment of a small permanent Antarctic Treaty Secretariat is concerned, my delegation would like to see resolved this issue during this Meeting. Furthermore regarding the location of this Secretariat my delegation support the candidacy of Argentina.

Regarding the formation and functioning of the Committee for Environmental Protection, my delegation hopes that this Consultative Meeting will give a priority to the establishment of this Committee.

Finally Mr. Chairman, regarding the establishment of a tourism policy, covering tourism and non-governmental activities in Antarctica, my delegation is satisfied with the existing rules and regulations in the framework of the Madrid Protocol of 1991 and its Annexes. However, my delegation could support the idea of the creation of a group to examine in more detail this item.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

OPENING ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR LUCIUS CAFLISCH HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF SWITZERLAND

At the outset of the XVIII Meeting of the Consultative Parties to the Antarctic Treaty, the Swiss delegation wishes to express its gratitude to the Japanese authorities for the outstanding welcome extended to the participants and for the perfect organisation of this Meeting.

Once again, Switzerland will take part in the sessions as an observer. Aside from several drawbacks which such a status entails, it also offers a major advantage: that is the ability to assess the deliberations from an objective distance. Thus, at the XVIIth ATCM meeting in Venice in 1992, the Swiss delegation thought it perceived a tendency towards what one might call a "consolidation". This has resulted in a decrease in the number of scientific activities undertaken by several States, a decrease which can be attributed to the current economic recession and the fact that scientific research in Antarctica is not considered to be a priority despite its global significance. It has also hampered the development of the Antarctic system. In this regard, we perceive a slowness in the implementation of the Madrid Protocol, the institutionalisation of a system which is currently deadlocked, sharp divergences relating to the drawing up of one or several of the Madrid Protocol's Annexes on liability for damages to the environment, and shelving of the proposal aimed at regulating tourism in Antarctica with a new Annex to the same Protocol. These are but a few of the issues which will be touched on in the following pages.

Under Article 23, the Madrid Protocol shall enter into force once all the Consultative Parties to the 1959 Antarctic Treaty will have ratified it. The other Parties to the Treaty will only be allowed to ratify the Protocol once it enters into force. This rule is the result of a dichotomy amongst the Consultative Parties and other Parties to the 1959 Treaty which the Swiss delegation has no intention of challenging, if only to draw attention to the fact that it does not give the non-Consultative Parties any incentive to quickly ratify an agreement which does however deserve to be implemented at the earliest opportunity by a maximum possible number of States.

At the Meeting in Venice, a working group chaired by Professor Francioni focussed on defining the framework for a partial institutionalisation of the Antarctic system: the creation of a small low-cost Secretariat, which would help the host countries of Consultative Meetings with their preparations without however acting as their substitute. The Secretariat would also be responsible for helping the system's other bodies; it would facilitate the exchange of information amongst State Parties, respond to the requests for information, serve as the system's archivist and take on the other tasks which these States might require.

This Secretariat would be created upon a recommendation approved by the authorities of the Consultative Parties. Such a recommendation

would only be binding on said Parties, to the exclusion of the mere Contracting Parties to the 1959 Treaty, unless these Parties were to accept it expressly. This solution as it has been outlined, explains why the non-Consultative Parties would only contribute to the financing of the new entity on a voluntary basis. It also explains, at least in part, why the privileges and immunities of the Secretariat and other staff would be strictly limited to the territory of its host country.

The Swiss delegation is little motivated to support the idea of establishing a permanent Secretariat, first because it does not perceive the need for such a body as the current system is operating satisfactorily, secondly because the best intentions in the world will not prevent the costly and weighted machinery of an international bureaucratic body. But the Swiss delegation realises that the vast majority of Consultative Parties are in favour of creating such an entity. It will thus rally to a decision to that end - if the current impasse regarding the seat of the future Secretariat can be resolved - provided that the main ideas developed by the Francioni group are taken into account.

In accordance with Article 16 of the Madrid Protocol, the Contracting Parties are to draft one or several Annexes to said Protocol on liability for damages caused by activities undertaken in Antarctica. Such was the purpose of the meeting held in November 1993 in Heidelberg of a Group of governmental experts under the chairmanship of Professor Wolfrum. The comprehensive report produced by the Chairman of the group provides the framework of the future regulations governing liability. It also and especially gave rise to apparent divergences. Without wishing to expand on the issue, the Swiss delegation would like to put forward several of the general ideas which in its opinion must underlie any text on liability.

It believes first of all that under the very terms of Article 16 of the 1991 Protocol, the Parties must draw up such a text. Furthermore, the future regulations to be incorporated in the Madrid Protocol must pertain exclusively to the consequences of the activities covered by same Protocol. Said Annex or Annexes should govern first and foremost the liability of individual operators, including State entities acting as such; the liability of the State of which the operator is a national must be both subsidiary, either limited to those cases where the operator himself is not able to repair the damage, and primary, that is limited to the assumption that the State operator itself is responsible for the damage and to that of a lack of due diligence in the monitoring of individual operators.

The liability of the operator could be strict but not absolute. According to the traditional rules that govern this issue, only significant damage should entail a liability. Perhaps it would be necessary to consider the establishment of a compensation fund for substantial damage caused by an operator who is not able to provide adequate compensation. A mechanism for the peaceful settlement of disputes seems essential but the terms and conditions thereof may not be determined until the basic rules relating to

liability are known, in particular those identifying the body authorised to act upon said liability.

The passage of time will not reduce tourism in Antarctica. It is uncertain whether the rules of the Madrid Protocol and of its Annexes can control the effects of these activities, whether they are undertaken by commercial operators or non-governmental organisations. The Swiss delegation is of the opinion that the project tabled at the Venice meeting by five Consultative Parties, namely Germany, Chile, Spain, France and Italy would have provided a sound foundation to negotiate a supplement to the 1991 Protocol so as to monitor such activities albeit without prohibiting them. Although the project has been shelved, the Swiss delegation hopes that that's not the last word on this issue.

Furthermore with regard to environmental protection - taken in the broadest sense - the attention of the Parties to the 1959 Treaty should focus on the need to coordinate their actions with those of other bodies, in particular, the International Whaling Commission. Said Commission, acting on a proposal from France, is currently studying the idea of creating a whale refuge within a space which includes the Antarctic Ocean. Clearly, if such a proposal were to be adopted in full or in part, it would require coordination with the measures taken or to be taken by the Commission established within the CCAMLR framework. That having been said, it would obviously be desirable if not essential, to strengthen cooperation between the two institutions.

The Uruguayan delegation has suggested that the issue of jurisdiction be placed on the Agenda of the ATCMs. We know that this problem has only been solved under Article VIII, paragraph 1 of the Antarctic Treaty, for two categories of individuals: the scientific personnel associated with the stations or expeditions and the observers in charge of carrying out inspections, for which the jurisdiction of the national State prevails. However, the array of people undertaking activities in the Antarctic is much larger. It includes fishermen, hunters, tourists, tour operators, film makers, to mention but a few. The issue put forward by Uruguay is therefore increasingly important and should be discussed without delay, despite any controversy it may provoke between the Contracting States and the others. In fact, there is no reason why a community of States which has succeeded in overcoming such antagonism on several occasions, beginning with Article 4 of the 1959 Treaty, could not do so once again. One option for instance, as suggested by an American author, would be to institute the principle of active nationality (supplemented by the principles of passive nationality and universality), it being understood that this would be a practical solution that would not go against the position of Contracting Parties nor that of interested States.

Such are some of the problems confronting the Consultative Meetings. They will have to address them resolutely, in order to reactivate a process which could get bogged down, and to silence those who think that

they can challenge the role played by the Community of keepers of the Sixth Continent.

Annex B
Reports on the operation of the
Antarctic Treaty System

(i)

STATEMENT BY THE CCAMLR OBSERVER AT THE XVIIIITH ATCM

CCAMLR is pleased to attend the XVIIIth ATCM and welcomes the opportunity to inform Consultative Parties of developments in its work.

MEMBERSHIP

2. Since the last Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting there have been no changes in the CCAMLR membership. A list of Members and Acceding States is appended.

CURRENT LEVEL OF FISHING IN THE CONVENTION AREA

3. Fisheries for Antarctic krill, several species of finfish and Antarctic crabs were open in the CCAMLR Convention Area in the 1992/93 season.

4. The decline in catches of Antarctic krill, *Euphausia superba*, seen over a number of years, continued with a drop to 88000 tonnes in the 1992/93 season. This most recent decline was due to a reduction in fishing effort by the Russian and Ukrainian fleets, which took only 9000 tonnes compared to the previous seasons' catches of about 300000 tonnes. Catches by Japan, Chile and Poland continued at levels similar to recent years.

5. Catches of finfish in the Convention Area were only reported from Subarea 48.3 (South Georgia Is), Subarea 48.4 (South Sandwich Is) and Division 58.5.1 (Kerguelen Is). Only one species of fish was targeted, the Patagonian toothfish, *Dissostichus eleginoides*. The total combined catch of this species was 5771 tonnes. The Commission was also informed that Chilean vessels had taken some catches of toothfish in areas immediately outside the Convention Area, to the north and west of Subarea 48.3.

6. Although the fisheries for mackerel icefish, *Champsocephalus gunnari*, and lanternfish, *Electrona carlsbergi*, were open, no catches were reported from these two fisheries.

7. A catch of 299 tonnes of crabs *Paralomis spinosissima* and *P.formosa*, was reported from Subarea 48.3 (South Georgia Is).

8. The Commission has set total Allowable Catches (TACs) for the following fisheries in the 1993/94 season:

- Antarctic krill (*Euphausia superba*) in Statistical Area 48 and Division 58.4.2 (Atlantic and Indian Ocean sectors);
- Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*) in Statistical Subareas 48.3 and 48.4 (South Georgia and the South Sandwich

- Islands);
- Mackerel icefish (*Champsocephalus gunnari*) in Statistical Subarea 48.3 (South Georgia);
- Lanternfish (*Electrona carlsbergi*) in Statistical subarea 48.3 (South Georgia);
- Grey rockcod, *Notothenia squamifrons*, in Statistical Division 58.4.4 (Ob and Lena Banks, Indian Ocean sector); and
- Antarctic crabs (*Paralomis spinosissima* and *P.formosa*) in Statistical Subarea 48.3 (South Georgia).

CURRENT FISHERIES MANAGEMENT REGIME

9. The 1993/94 Schedule of CCAMLR Conservation Measures contains 33 conservation measures designed to regulate all existing, new and exploratory fisheries.

10. In 1991, the Commission adopted an important conservation measure regulating new fisheries (Conservation Measure 31/X). Prior notification and provision of minimum data are required when Members wish to undertake a new fishery. At its 1993 meeting the Commission adopted a new conservation measure on exploratory fisheries which extends the provisions to allow for the controlled expansion of a fishery in its developmental stage (Conservation Measure 65/XII).

11. The Commission noted that there had been substantial exploitation of the Patagonian toothfish, *D.eleginoides*, both within and outside the Convention Area, possibly from a single stock. Accordingly, the Commission adopted a resolution (Resolution 10/XII) in which it reaffirms that Members should ensure that their flag vessels conduct harvesting of such stocks in areas adjacent to the Convention Area responsibly and with due respect for the Conservation Measures it has adopted under the Convention.

12. The application of conservation measures to fishing for research purposes has now been defined in a conservation measure (Conservation Measure 64/XII). Of particular note is the decision requiring that detailed plans for finfish surveys from which the total catch is expected to be more than 50 tonnes be made available to Members for review and comment at least six months in advance of the survey.

13. The current conservation measures incorporate several elements of the ecosystem approach to the management of fisheries as required by Article II of the CCAMLR Convention. These elements include the establishment of precautionary catch limitations on krill catches to allow for foraging by krill-dependent predators (Conservation Measures 32/X, 45/XI and 46/XI), evaluation of the potential impact of any new fishery before it is allowed to develop commercially (Conservation Measures 31/X and 65/XII), a requirement that research activities be combined with commercial fishing operations (Conservation Measures 69/XII and 74/XII),

protection of non-target species by imposing limits on their by-catch during fishing for target species (Conservation Measures 5/V, 6/V, 66/XII and 68/XII), the prohibition of large-scale driftnet fishing (Resolution 7/IX), prevention of the incidental mortality of marine mammals and birds during fishing operations (Conservation Measures 29/XII and 30/X) and monitoring of the incidence and biological impact of marine debris in Antarctic waters.

14. Among the elements listed above, a requirement that research activities in two specific fisheries be combined with commercial fishing has broken new ground for CCAMLR, and goes a long way towards integrating the demands of both commercial exploitation and the scientific research required for rational management of exploited resources. For the 1993/94 season this requirement has been implemented in the fisheries for Patagonian toothfish and Antarctic crabs in Subarea 48.3 (South Georgia Is).

15. A further development of the ecosystem approach is directly linked with finding ways of incorporating ecosystem indices being obtained from the CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Program (CEMP). CEMP studies were initiated during the 1987/88 season. The program comprises monitoring of several parameters of predatory and prey species selected as indicators of changes in the Antarctic ecosystem, and also some parameters of the physical environment, such as sea-ice distribution and snow cover in colonies of land-based predators. The data collected so far have demonstrated the potential for using CEMP-derived indices in the further development of an ecosystem-oriented management regime for Antarctic waters.

PREVENTION OF INCIDENTAL MORTALITY OF SEABIRDS DURING FISHING OPERATIONS

16. Two current conservation measures are directed at reducing the incidental mortality of seabirds during fishing operations.

17. The first conservation measure (Conservation Measure 30/X) aims at eliminating the use of net monitor cables used in trawl fisheries. Birds can be injured or killed by flying into the cables which whip up and down when the trawl is being hauled. From the 1992/93 season Members started to deploy cables only in accordance with a specified method and from the 1994/95 season the use of such cables is prohibited.

18. The second conservation measure (Conservation Measure 29/XII) addresses the problem of seabirds being caught on baited hooks during the setting of longlines currently used for catching Patagonian toothfish. At its 1993 meeting the Commission, in a continuing effort to reduce the mortality of seabirds, modified the measure by adding a requirement that only thawed bait be used, as it sinks faster than frozen bait. The measure was

further amended to allow for innovative changes in the prescribed design of a bird deterrent device which may be required on board fishing vessels. There is now a requirement to report incidental mortality of seabirds in the longline fishery in Subarea 48.3.

19. An Ad Hoc Working Group on Incidental Mortality of Seabirds Arising from Longline Fishing has been established by the CCAMLR Scientific Committee to consider the increasing number of Members' reports on this subject. The Working Group will meet in October 1994 immediately prior to the XIII Meetings of the CCAMLR Commission and the Scientific Committee.

MARINE DEBRIS

20. Members' reports on the incidence of marine debris have shown that entanglement of fur seals in packaging bands from bait boxes, such as those used in longline fisheries is a persistent problem. The Commission has agreed upon a conservation measure which prohibits the use on fishing vessels of plastic packaging bands to secure bait boxes from the 1995/96 season (Conservation Measure 63/XII). Furthermore, the use of plastic packaging bands in general on vessels without onboard incinerators will be prohibited from the 1996/97 season.

21. In an attempt to standardise surveys for beached marine debris in the Convention Area, the Commission has adopted a standard method for such surveys. Several Members have indicated their intention to conduct surveys in accordance with the standard method starting with the 1993/94 season.

CCAMLR SYSTEM OF INSPECTION

22. The CCAMLR System of Inspection has been in operation for four seasons. In total, 20 inspections of fishing vessels have been carried out during this period by inspectors working under the System. Twenty-six CCAMLR inspectors have been nominated by Members to carry out inspections in the 1993/94 season.

CCAMLR SCHEME OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATION

23. The Scheme of International Scientific Observation was adopted by the Commission in 1992. The first observation under this Scheme was conducted in the 1992/93 season in accordance with an agreement between Chile and the UK. The Scheme is designed to facilitate the gathering and validation of scientific information essential in the assessment of the population status of Antarctic marine living resources and in assessing the impact of fishing on those populations. The Scheme is applied equally to

harvesting and research vessels.

24. In the 1993/94 season all vessels taking part in the fishery for Patagonian toothfish in Subarea 48.3 are required to carry scientific observers designated under the Scheme.

PROTECTION OF CEMP SITES

25. The Commission has adopted a resolution providing for the protection of the CEMP site at Cape Shirreff and the San Telmo Islands (Livingston Island, South Shetlands) where colonies of seabirds and seals are being monitored as part of CEMP. The Management Plan for the Site has been referred to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties and to SCAR. CCAMLR Members are requested to comply, on a voluntary basis, with the provisions of the management plan for the site, pending the conclusion of consultations with the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties and SCAR.

26. The Commission noted that once Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection comes into force, the procedures for protecting areas under the Antarctic Treaty will change. The Commission recognised the importance of investigating the implications of harmonising the management plans for CEMP sites with the provisions of relevant elements under the Protocol. The Commission requested Members to consider to what extent it may be appropriate to revise the existing CCAMLR procedures so they would correspond with the provision of Annex V of the Protocol.

27. It was also noted that under the provisions of Annex V of the Protocol, CCAMLR will be receiving draft management plans from the Antarctic Treaty in the future, with requests for advice and approval by the Commission.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE ANTARCTIC TREATY SYSTEM

28. The Twelfth Meeting of CCAMLR was attended by Observers from SCAR, FAO, IWC, IOC, IUCN and ASOC.

29. Within the Antarctic Treaty System, CCAMLR continues to work closely with SCAR.

30. The CCAMLR Scientific Committee has considered the establishment of a Data Directory System as proposed by the SCAR Council on Managers of National Antarctic Programs (COMNAP) ad hoc planning group on Antarctic Data Management. The Scientific Committee decided that it would be appropriate for CCAMLR to lodge a description of its data holdings and data access rules with the Data Directory when it becomes

functional. The CCAMLR Data Manager will represent CCAMLR at the next meeting of the SCAR-COMNAP group.

31. SCAR has now deposited a copy of the Biological Investigations of Marine Antarctic Systems and Stocks (BIOMASS) database with the CCAMLR Data Centre. These data join the increasing volume of fisheries and research data maintained by CCAMLR, which has in turn necessitated a significant increase in resources available to the Centre.

32. The Scientific Committee welcomed the research initiative represented by the SCAR Antarctic Pack-Ice Seals (APIS) program. The main objectives of the program, and multinational coordination necessary for its implementation, were discussed at a SCAR workshop, supported in part by CCAMLR. The Committee agreed to maintain close coordination with this program.

33. The Southern Ocean Global Ocean Ecosystems Dynamics (SO-GLOBEC) program (co-sponsored by SCAR) was extensively discussed in the CCAMLR Scientific Committee's working groups. A close liaison with SO-GLOBEC is to be maintained in order to ensure the coordination of research programs of interest to both GLOBEC and CCAMLR.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

34. CCAMLR Members have agreed to keep under constant review recent initiatives by the UN and FAO on high seas fisheries; in particular the flagging of vessels on the high seas, "a code of conduct" regarding fishing practices and the UN Conference on Straddling Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks.

35. The CCAMLR Secretariat took an active part in the FAO consultations on high seas fishery statistics held in La Jolla, California, in December 1993.

36. The Commission considered that it would be appropriate to inform the UN Conference and FAO of the work done by CCAMLR with respect to the implementation of the principles of an ecosystem approach to the management of resources described in Article II of the CCAMLR Convention. As the result of these discussions, the document, "CCAMLR's Approach to Ecosystem Management", was prepared and submitted at the March 1994 session of the UN Conference.

37. During the 1992/93 intersessional period CCAMLR was also represented at the 45th Meeting of the IWC and the 81st Statutory Meeting of ICES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

38. The first volume of the CCAMLR *Scientific Abstracts* was published in 1993 and has been well received by Members. The *Abstracts* continue to be published annually.

39. The publication "Selected Scientific Papers of the CCAMLR Scientific Committee" is being upgraded to a peer-reviewed journal entitled "*CCAMLR Science*". It is intended that the first issue of this journal will be published in September 1994.

40. Volume 6 of the CCAMLR Statistical Bulletin, covering the years 1984 to 1993, is now available. Volumes 1 to 5 contain a complete summary of fisheries data for the years 1970 to 1992.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES

(as of March 1994)

Argentina
Australia
Belgium
Brazil
Chile
European Economic Community
France
Germany
India
Italy
Japan
Korea, Republic of
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
Russian Federation
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom
United States

States that have acceded to the Convention but are not Members of the
Commission are:

Bulgaria
Canada
Finland
Greece
Netherlands
Peru
Uruguay

(ii)

**REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE XVIIIITH ANTARCTIC TREATY
CONSULTATIVE MEETING BY THE DEPOSITARY GOVERNMENT
OF THE CONVENTION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
ANTARCTIC SEALS (UNITED KINGDOM) IN ACCORDANCE
WITH RECOMMENDATION XIII-2, PARAGRAPH 2 (d)**

1. This report covers events regarding the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (CCAS) from November 1992 to the present. Events prior to November 1992 were reported to the XVIth and XVIIth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings (see Annexes B of the respective Final Reports).

2. On 23 February 1993, the Depositary Government informed all Contracting Parties by the Diplomatic Note that no Party had expressed a need for a formal review meeting under Article 7 of the Convention. The Depositary Government proposed, however, that an informal meeting to exchange information and views on the Convention could be held in the margins of the meeting of the Twelfth Commission of CCAMLR. Responses to the Note confirmed general agreement to this proposal, and the Depositary Government informed all Contracting Parties on 10 September 1993 by Diplomatic Note that such a meeting would be held.

3. The informal meeting was held at The Wrest Point Hotel, Hobart, Tasmania on 28 October 1993. Representatives from the following Contracting Parties to CCAS attended:

Argentina	Australia
Belgium	Brazil
Chile	France
Germany	Japan
Norway	Poland
Russia	South Africa
UK	USA

New Zealand (signatory state) attended the meeting as an observer.

4. A non-paper recording the meeting's discussion was distributed to all Contracting Parties to the Convention under cover of a Diplomatic Note from the Depositary Government dated 9 December 1993. The main points agreed at the meeting were the following:

- Contracting Parties should comply fully with the reporting requirements of Article 5 of the Convention, and, where appropriate, submit retrospective information;

- Contracting Parties should consider endorsement of scientific programmes on seal research, especially the new Antarctic Pack Ice Seals (APIS) Programme;

- The Depositary Government would inform Contracting Parties whether the Recommendations adopted at the 1988 CCAS Review Meeting had formally entered into force. The Depositary Government confirmed that they had, by Diplomatic Note dated 9 December 1993;

- The presence at CCAMLR meetings of CCAS Contracting Parties provided an opportunity for future informal meetings to review the Convention periodically, and to exchange views.

5. Since the XVIIth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting there have been no accessions to the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals. A list of countries which were original signatories of the Convention, and of countries which have subsequently acceded, is attached (Annex A to this Report).

6. States which are signatories to CCAS or which have acceded to the Convention, or which have been invited to accede, have been kept informed of developments involving the Convention by receiving copies of the relevant diplomatic correspondence.

CONVENTION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ANTARCTIC SEALS

London, 1 June - 31 December 1972

(The Convention entered into force on 11 March 1978)

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of Deposit Ratification of Acceptance (A)</u>
Argentina ¹	9 June 1972	7 March 1978
Belgium	9 June 1972	9 February 1978
New Zealand	9 June 1972	Not ratified
Norway	9 June 1972	10 December 1973
South Africa	9 June 1972	15 August 1972
Russia ¹²⁴	9 June 1972	8 February 1978
United Kingdom ²	9 June 1972	10 September 1974 ³
United States of America ²	28 June 1972	19 January 1977
Australia	5 October 1972	1 July 1987
France ²	19 December 1972	19 February 1975 (A)
Chile ¹	28 December 1972	7 February 1980
Japan	28 December 1972	28 August 1980 (A)

ACCESSIONS

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of Deposit Ratification of Acceptance (A)</u>
Poland	15 August 1980
Germany, Federal Republic of ¹	30 September 1987
Canada	4 October 1990
Brazil	11 February 1991
Italy	2 April 1992
1. Declaration or Reservation	
2. Objection	
3. The instrument of ratification included the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man	
4. Former Soviet Union	

SCAR REPORT TO XVIII ATCM

OPENING ADDRESS BY DR R M LAWS, PRESIDENT OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON ANTARCTIC RESEARCH

SCAR is pleased to participate in this meeting and looks forward to making a contribution towards its success. The SCAR activities since XVII ATCM have involved a number of continuing, new, and developing programmes that are very relevant to the work of the Antarctic Treaty System.

The membership of SCAR has not change but applications for Associate Membership, from Canada and Ukraine, will be considered at XXIII SCAR to be held in Rome, Italy in September 1993. The closer relations with COMNAP, have been formalized by annual joint meetings of our two Executive Committees, the first held in Stockholm, Sweden in April 1993. Continuing areas of close cooperation are: environmental monitoring, data coordination and management, and global change research.

SCAR continues to be active in initiating, promoting and coordinating a diversity of scientific activities, but only a few can be briefly noted here. First, a major new SCAR programme is described in "*The Role of the Antarctic in Global Change*" and the SCAR Group of Specialists on Global Change and the Antarctic (GLOCHANT) has commenced its work; two meetings have been held, in Cambridge, UK (1993) and Grenoble, France (1994). Adequate funding is critical to the success of this major programme and a GLOCHANT Special Fund is being set up, to which it is expected National Operators will contribute. Proposals have been invited to host a Regional Research Centre (RRC) for the programme on the lines of an RRC for IGBP-START, and to provide a co-ordinator. Talks have been held with IGBP and it is hoped that in due course the SCAR RRC can be integrated within START. The planning and coordination groups have begun their work.

Secondly, the Group of Specialists on Environmental Affairs and Conservation (GOSEAC) has continued its work which is increasingly relevant to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. A meeting was held in Gorizia, Italy in April 1993, and another will be held in Santiago, Chile in May 1994. In conjunction with COMNAP, progress has been made on proposals for developing an international environmental monitoring scheme and ways of addressing and resolving the major technical questions arising. SCAR strongly believes that the object of such monitoring should be to provide efficiently, effectively and at minimum cost, a continuing index of the health of the Antarctic terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems at both local and regional levels. Other work has

been on Environmental Impact Assessments and Antarctic Protected Areas, and an Inspection Check List has been produced in collaboration with COMNAP. SCAR has made progress, with United States and New Zealand scientists, on resolving the scientific questions relating to the situation at Arrival Heights (SSSI No. 2).

Thirdly, progress has been made on Antarctic data management by the SCAR-COMNAP *ad-hoc* Planning Group on Antarctic Data Management, which held its second meeting in Boulder, Colorado, USA during September 1993. This meeting developed the concept of the Antarctic Data Directory System (ADDS) including an Antarctic Master Directory (AMD). A detailed implementation plan has been drawn up to provide a framework for decisions about participation in and management of the system. The cost-effectiveness and feasibility of proceeding to the second phase proposed earlier--an Antarctic Database System--has not been demonstrated and may be superseded by the development of distributed database technology, within the World Data Centre system. A prototype Antarctic Master Directory is being prepared for demonstration to SCAR. If a suitable proposal is received for hosting the AMD, the ADDS could be operational in 1995. A full report will be made to XIX ATCM in 1995. An Antarctic Digital Database (SCAR copyright) has been prepared, consisting of a topographical database on CD-ROM, with a *User's Guide and Reference Manual*.

Other groups have been active. For example, the SCAR Group of Specialists on Seals has developed a new programme on Antarctic Pack Ice Seal (APIS), which can be expected to produce information of value to CCAS, CCAMLR (including CEMP), CEP, and other international programmes concerned with the Southern Ocean. The SCAR Group of Specialists on Southern Ocean Ecology has developed a programme for research in the Antarctic coastal and shelf zone. The overall aim of this CS-EASIZ programme is to improve our understanding of the structure and dynamics of the Antarctic coastal and shelf marine ecosystem, the most complex and productive in Antarctica, and likely the most sensitive to global environmental change. APIS will overlap and complement CS-EASIZ in its ecological orientation and aim of detecting and understanding environmental change. There will also be close links with CCAMLR, and other international programmes.

I have mentioned only some of the highlights in the diversity of SCAR activities. In these and other ways SCAR wishes to maintain an input of advice to the Antarctic Treaty System, but I must end, as did in my opening address to XVII ATCM, by again reminding this meeting of the rigorous financial constraints which regrettably limit SCAR activities, both in basic and applied science. Support from the Antarctic Treaty System would be appropriate and welcome in enabling us to carry out, even more effectively, our basic or applied role (a secondary role as seen by our parent body, the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), of providing scientific advice to the Treaty.

**SCAR REPORT TO XVIII ATCM
KYOTO, JAPAN
11-22 APRIL 1994**

1. INTRODUCTION

Since XVII ATCM in Venice, November 1992, the SCAR Executive Committee has met in Stockholm, April 1993, and some SCAR groups have held meetings. A new venture was the first formal joint meeting of the SCAR Executive with the COMNAP Executive. This meeting was particularly valuable in enabling both these organizations to work together in close cooperation in order to promote and facilitate scientific research in the Antarctic.

The membership of SCAR has not changed since XVII ATCM but two applications for Associate Membership, from Canada and Ukraine, will be considered by Delegates at XXIII SCAR, to be held in Rome, Italy, 5-9 September 1994. Similarly, the membership of the Executive Committee has not changed (see appendices 2 and 3).

This report is available for all participants at XVIII ATCM but the three annexed SCAR publications are limited to one set per Delegation.

2. THE ANTARCTIC AND GLOBAL CHANGE

At XXII SCAR the Delegates approved the establishment of a Group of Specialists on Global Change and the Antarctic to coordinate the SCAR global change programme set out in *"The Role of the Antarctic in Global Change: An International Plan for a Regional Research Programme"*. Professor C R Bentley was appointed Convenor of the Group of Specialists.

The Group held its first meeting (GLOCHANT 1) in Cambridge, United Kingdom, during February 1993. A number of modifications to the original proposals from the Bremerhaven Workshop in September 1991, were made. In particular, the Group proposed five Planning Groups for five of the six core programmes, the sixth core programme on detection of global change to be incorporated into the planning of each group as appropriate. Two coordination groups were also proposed for data and numerical modeling; the activities of these groups being applicable to all the planning groups. The SCAR Executive also accepted a suggestion from the co-chairmen of the SCAR-COMNAP *ad hoc* Planning Group on the Management of Antarctic Data that the *ad hoc* group should initially serve also as the GLOCHANT data coordination group. The Executive emphasized the importance of GLOCHANT members maintaining liaison with other SCAR groups and international programmes on a two-way basis, nothing particularly the programme being planned by IASC.

At its meeting in Stockholm, the SCAR Executive discussed various ideas for funding for the Group of Specialists and the Planning and Coordination Groups but, although several possible sources were identified, it seemed the best solution would be to establish a "Special Fund" for the global change programme, similar to the former BIOMASS Special Fund. National programmes would be invited to contribute on a voluntary basis for the duration of the global change programme. Funding for the Group was also discussed at the Joint Executive Meeting when it was agreed that SCAR would match additional funding from non-operator sources up to a limit of \$50,000 per year. SCAR is about to issue an invitation to all national programmes to contribute to the Special Fund.

In October 1993, SCAR National Committees were invited to submit proposals to host a Regional Research Centre (RRC) for the SCAR programme of global change research in the Antarctic, along the lines of RRC for IGBP-START. The RRC would also house a Coordinator for the programme and both the Centre and the Coordinator would be funded by the host. This exercise elicited two proposals, one of them a joint proposal between three countries, and the SCAR Executive is about to make a decision on this.

In February 1994, the Group of Specialists held its second meeting GLOCHANT II, near Grenoble, France. Progress was reviewed particularly the progress of the Planning and Coordinating Groups. Some of these had already held meetings, one has just completed determining its membership, and one held a workshop on ice-drilling immediately following the meeting. This workshop was supported by the IGBP-PAGE programme. The meeting was also attended by Dr. N Swanberg, Deputy Executive Director of IGBP, who contributed to the discussion on the proposed SCAR RRC and the way in which it could be integrated within the START framework of RRCs. There are certain difficulties in achieving this because the Antarctic is unique and the START framework is structured on sovereign territories with indigenous populations. However, once the RRC is in operation a proposal for it to be included within the START network will be made that, if successful, will be to the benefit of both organizations.

3. SCAR-COMNAP COOPERATION

The Executive Committees of SCAR and COMNAP now hold annual joint meetings. These are normally held in conjunction with the biennial SCAR meeting in even-numbered years and either with the annual COMNAP meeting or at some other time during odd-numbered years. The first of these meetings was held in Stockholm, Sweden, during April 1993. These meetings enable the Executives to examine together those items that are of immediate concern to both organizations and allow close coordinated planning to proceed. They also allow joint discussion of matters of mutual interest.

An illustrated booklet describing the activities of both organizations is currently being prepared and publication is planned for late 1994 or early 1995.

4. **PROTOCOL ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TO THE ANTARCTIC TREATY**

The text of the Protocol and of Annexes I to V inclusive was published in *SCAR Bulletin* No 110 for July 1993 to make it more readily available throughout the SCAR community. The *SCAR Bulletin* is also published in *Polar Record* which has a wider circulation outside SCAR.

5. **ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND CONSERVATION**

The Group of Specialists on Environmental Affairs and Conservation met in Gorizia, Italy, during April 1993 (GOSEAC V). Key topics discussed included:

- . the inspection checklist - a joint SCAR-COMNAP Working Paper will be submitted to XVIII ATCM;
- . environmental monitoring - a joint SCAR-COMNAP Working Paper will be submitted to XVIII ATCM;
- . incineration - a SCALOP survey on incinerators has been completed and will be discussed at GOSEAC VI;
- . station matrix - to include essential parameters for environmental monitoring;
- . ecosystem matrix - this is undergoing further revision and will be discussed at GOSEAC VI;
- . *in situ* burning of hydrocarbon spills - a set of papers with special reference to problems in the polar regions will be discussed at GOSEAC VI;
- . environmental impact assessments - GOSEAC VI will begin an assessment of the scientific content of environmental impact assessments. It was noted that circulation of scientific content of environmental impact assessments. It was noted that circulation of these was very variable and did not always follow the circulation given in the Protocol; the timing of circulation was also variable and did not always allow sufficient time for comment;
- . protected areas - a letter sent to SCAR National Committees urging them to review and revise the management plans for protected areas has produced encouraging results.

The GOSEAC V meeting was followed by a Workshop on Environmental Education and Training, sponsored jointly by SCAR and IUCN. The workshop proceedings are currently being edited for publication.

The next GOSEAC meeting (GOSEAC VI) will be held in Santiago, Chile, during May 1994. A major agenda item will be consideration of ten

revised management plans for protected areas as well as a new protected area proposal, submitted by several countries as a result of the letter to National Committees.

A meeting to discuss the situation at Arrival Heights (SSSI No 2) was held in Cambridge during March 1994 between United States and New Zealand scientists under SCAR chairmanship. Progress was made towards resolving the issue and a report will be available in due course.

6. ANTARCTIC DATA

The SCAR-COMNAP *ad hoc* Planning Group on Antarctic Data Management continues to be active and held its second meeting in Boulder, Colorado, USA during September 1993. The essential findings of this meeting are given in an Information Paper to XVIII ATCM.

7. ANTARCTIC DIGITAL DATABASE

In 1993 SCAR accepted the copyright of the Antarctic Digital Database. This is a topographical database on CD-ROM, together with a *User's Guide and Reference Manual*, of geographical information south of 60°S prepared by the British Antarctic Survey, the World Conservation Monitoring Centre and the Scott Polar Research Institute assisted by a generous grant from British Petroleum plc. Data were digitized from the best available published maps and satellite imagery supplied by a number of SCAR members. A combined information leaflet and order form is enclosed with this report.

SCAR hopes that the Database will be widely used throughout the SCAR community to build national geographic information systems and to ensure the international consistency and comparability of published maps in the future. All reproductions of derivatives from the Database in printed or digital form must acknowledge the source of the information, and reproduction for commercial purposes is subject to a fee. All income from sales and reproduction fees will be used for the continued maintenance and revision of the Database.

8. HYDROGRAPHIC CHARTING IN ANTARCTIC WATERS

SCAR is continuing its liaison with the International Hydrographic Bureau (IHB) on charting in Antarctic waters. The SCAR Working Group on Geodesy and Geographic Information has appointed one of its members to maintain contact with the IHB. The relationship is planned to help data collected during scientific research programmes to be fed into the IHB database and to enable scientists to identify those areas that are in need of charting to assist with research programmes.

9. SEALS

The SCAR Group of Specialists on Seals has developed a programme to study the Antarctic Pack Ice Seals (APIS). As top predators, seals are likely to be sensitive to changes in the dynamics of ecosystems and, in particular, to variations in the flow of photosynthetically-fixed carbon to higher levels in the food chain caused by climatic or ecological changes. Pack ice seals are excellent indicators of large scale environmental change and, on a smaller scale, variations in seal distribution, abundance and features of their behaviour and physiology in different localities, years and seasons, can provide insights into changes in oceanographic features. Pack ice seals could be used as free-ranging platforms for oceanographic instruments to record and relay (via satellites) data on sea temperature, salinity and ambient light at depth. There is also an urgent need to assess their functional significance in Southern Ocean ecosystems.

The questions to be asked concern: the causes and scale of variation in their distribution and abundance; explanations of the greater abundance of crabeater seals; whether there are more Antarctic seals in relation to primary production than in other regions and if so why; why their life history parameters fluctuate in a periodic fashion; why these parameters and their observed densities have changed over the past 30 years; how their diets and foraging strategies have adapted to optimize utilization of their food resources; whether they have physiological and behavioural adaptations that make them unusually efficient ecologically; how much carbon they transfer to the atmosphere; and whether there are physiological, condition or behavioural indices that could be used to appraise the pack ice ecosystem through studies of these seal populations?

The APIS Programme can be expected to produce information of value to several Antarctic research programmes and inter-governmental organizations. These include CEP, CCAS, CCAMLR, (including CEMP), SO-GLOBEC, SCOR, SO-JGOFS, SCAR-GLOCHANT, and IWC. A copy of the proposed programme is given at Annex 3.

10. SOUTHERN OCEAN ECOLOGY

The Group of Specialists on Southern Ocean Ecology has developed a SCAR programme of marine research for the Coastal and Shelf Ecosystem of the Antarctic Sea-Ice Zone (CS-EASIZ).

EASIZ developed at a series of workshops, principally in Trondheim (May 1990) and Bremerhaven (September 1991). Elements of the EASIZ initiative, and particularly those associated with open ocean biology, were elaborated by the Southern Ocean components of existing or evolving international programmes: SO-JGOFS and SO-GLOBEC. A key feature of the EASIZ initiative, however, was to provide a scientific framework for the integration of the research carried out at the array of coastal marine

stations around Antarctica. This is the role undertaken by the SCAR Coastal and Shelf EASIZ programme (CS-EASIZ) which thereby incorporates much of the heart of the original EASIZ initiative.

The CS-EASIZ programme was developed at workshops in Cambridge (September 1992) and Bremerhaven (September 1993) and was endorsed by the SCAR Executive at its meeting in Stockholm (April 1994).

Scientific aim of the programme

The overall scientific aim of the EASIZ initiative, as it evolved at the Trondheim workshop (May 1990) was:

To determine the role of the Antarctic sea-ice zone on Antarctic marine systems and in the control of global biogeochemical and energy exchanges.

The aim is very general and applies equally to coastal and open-ocean areas. Within Antarctica the coastal zone has the greatest concentration of biomass and is the site of most intense production. A more specific rationale for work in the coastal zone of Antarctica is that developed at the Bremerhaven (September 1993) workshop:

The aim of the CS-EASIZ programme is to improve our understanding of the structure and dynamics of the Antarctic coastal and shelf marine ecosystem, the most complex and productive in Antarctica, and likely the most sensitive to global environmental change. Particular attention will be paid to those features that make the biology of this ice-dominated ecosystem so distinctive, and to understanding seasonal, inter-annual, and long-term changes.

11. CODE OF CONDUCT FOR USE OF ANIMALS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES IN ANTARCTICA

The SCAR Working Group on Biology appointed a sub-group, under the Chairmanship of Professor A S Blix, to develop a Code of Conduct for Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes in Antarctica. The Code of Conduct was adopted at XXI SCAR for forwarding through National Committees to Governments for introduction at the next ATCM. The Code of Conduct was tabled as a Working Paper at XVII ATCM but there was insufficient time for it to be considered in Working Group II. The Code of Conduct will be re-submitted at XVIII ATCM under Agenda Item 12. The text of the Preamble and the Code of Conduct are attached at Appendix 3.

12. PROTECTION OF ANTARCTIC GEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

At XXII SCAR the Working Group on Geology expressed concern at the growing potential for valuable geological specimens, particularly fossil and mineral specimens, to be collected by non-scientists and hence to be lost to science. SCAR adopted Recommendation SCAR XXII-1 and hopes that the ATCM will be able to adopt its own recommendation based on the SCAR recommendation. A Working Paper was tabled at XVII ATCM but there was insufficient time for it to be considered in Working Group II. A draft recommendation will be tabled at XVIII ATCM under Agenda Item 9. The text of the Recommendation SCAR XXII-1 is attached at Appendix 3.

13. RECENT SCAR PUBLICATIONS

The following books have been published by SCAR:

The Distribution and Abundance of Antarctic and Subantarctic Penguins.

Compiled on behalf of the SCAR Bird Biology Subcommittee by E J Woehler. Cambridge, Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, 76pp, 1993. ISBN 0 948277 14 9.

The Role of the Antarctic in Global Change: An International Plan for a Regional Research Programme.

Compiled by G E Weller, Chairman of the SCAR Steering Committee for the IGBP. Cambridge, Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, 54pp, 1993. ISBN 0 948277 15 7.

Note: These two publications form Annexes 1 and 2 to this report and one copy of each has been included with this report for each Delegation.

Antarctic digital database user's guide and reference manual.

Compiled by BAS, SPRI, and WCMC. Cambridge, Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, 156pp, 1993. [This manual accompanies a CD-ROM.] ISBN 0 948277 16 5.

Note: copies of the Database have been distributed to SCAR National Committees and Associate Members and to all members of the SCAR Working Group on Geodesy and Geographic Information.

A combined information leaflet and order form is enclosed with this report.

BIOTAS Manual of Methods for Antarctic terrestrial and freshwater research.

Edited by D D Wynn-Williams on behalf of the SCAR BIOTAS Programme
Cambridge, Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, 1992, 273pp. ISBN
0 948277 13 0.

The following three books have been published commercially:

Antarctic Seals: Research Methods and Techniques

This book arose from the work of the SCAR Group of Specialists on Seals when it became apparent that there was a need to standardize seal research methods and techniques as various national programmes began to undertake seal studies in the Antarctic. It gives a detailed account of well-tried and, where possible, agreed methodologies, techniques, procedures and rationales for the collection and initial analysis of data on the biology and population ecology of Antarctic seals. It will not only help to facilitate comparisons between different regions of Antarctica, but will also provide a guide for those studying seals in other parts of the world and those carrying out research on other large mammal species. There are 16 chapters, written by acknowledged experts in the field, covering all aspects of seal research, including: identification of species; estimation of population sizes; immobilization and capture; marking techniques, telemetry and electronic technology; behaviour; killing methods; morphometrics, specimen collection and preservation; genetic-based studies for stock separation; collection of material for the determination of organochlorine and heavy metal levels; age determination; reproduction; diet; bioenergetics; and development of technology and research needs. There is a final chapter of appendices, three dealing with names of seals and other mammals, three stating the conservation measures established under the Antarctic Treaty, and one giving the SCAR Code of Conduct for Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes in Antarctica.

Antarctic seals: research methods and techniques.

Edited by R M Laws on behalf of the SCAR Group of Specialists on Seals.
Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1993, 390pp. ISBN 0 521 44302 4.

Southern Ocean Ecology: the BIOMASS Perspective

This is the proceedings volume of the BIOMASS Colloquium that was held in Bremerhaven, Germany, during September 1991. The aim of the Colloquium was to review and summarize the results of almost 15 years of marine biological research in the Southern Ocean under the BIOMASS programme.

The volume is arranged in six sections: Antarctic marine environment-physical oceanography; Antarctic marine stocks -phytoplankton and zooplankton; Antarctic marine stocks - krill; Antarctic marine stocks-fish and birds; Antarctic marine systems; Future development. There is an introduction "History, organization and accomplishments of the BIOMASS programme" by Professor El-Sayed, and a closing section "Critical appraisal of the BIOMASS programme" by Professor G E Fogg. The six main sections comprise a total of 20 papers and there is a discussants report at the end of each of these sections.

Southern Ocean ecology: the BIOMASS perspective.

Edited by S Z El-Sayed on behalf of the SCAR BIOMASS Programme. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1994, 399pp. ISBN 0 521 44332 6.

Recent Progress in Antarctic Earth Science

This is the proceedings volume of the Sixth International Symposium on Antarctic Earth Sciences held in Saitama, Japan, during September 1991. It contains 100 papers selected from the 264 papers and posters presented at the symposium. The book is divided into five sections on: 1. Crustal evolution: East Antarctic Shield; 2. Crustal Evolution: Transantarctic Mountains and West Antarctica; 3. Syn-and Post-Breakup of Gondwana; 4. Recent Tectonics of Antarctic Peninsula and Subantarctic Regions; 5 Terrestrial Geophysics.

The arrangement of the book and the selection of paper reflects both the aim of the geological community to have more focused meetings than in the past and the particular interests of Japanese geologists working in Antarctica. The book includes a number of review papers as well as many papers reporting the results of specific research studies. Thus the magmatic and tectonic history of the continent is well-described and this is related in section 3 to the former position of Antarctica within Gondwana. The last section on terrestrial geophysics includes papers that use remote-sensing techniques to amplify the findings of traditional geological studies on exposed surfaces. As a whole, the book provides a compilation of recent geological research on the tectonic and crustal evolution of Antarctica.

Recent progress in Antarctic earth science.

Edited by Y Yoshida, K Kaminuma and K Shiraishi. Tokyo, Terra Scientific Publishing Company (TERRAPUB), 1992, 796pp.

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(March 1994)

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MEMBERSHIP OF SCAR
(November 1993)

Full members:	Date of admission to Associate membership	Date of admission to Full Membership
Argentina		3 February 1958
Australia		3 February 1958
Belgium		3 February 1958
Chile		3 February 1958
France		3 February 1958
Japan		3 February 1958
New Zealand		3 February 1958
Norway		3 February 1958
South Africa		3 February 1958
Russia (Formerly Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)		3 February 1958
United Kingdom		3 February 1958
United States of America		3 February 1958
Germany (now including former German Democratic Republic)		22 May 1978
Poland		22 May 1978
India		1 October 1984
Brazil		1 October 1984
China		23 June 1986
Sweden	(24 March 1987)	12 September 1988
Italy	(19 May 1987)	12 September 1988
Uruguay	(29 July 1987)	12 September 1988
Spain	(15 January 1987)	23 July 1990
Netherlands	(20 May 1987)	23 July 1990
Korea, Republic of	(18 December 1987)	23 July 1990
Finland	(1 July 1988)	23 July 1990
Ecuador	(12 September 1988)	15 June 1992
 Associate Members:		
Peru	14 April 1987	
Switzerland	16 June 1987	
Colombia	23 July 1990	
Estonia	15 June 1992	
Pakistan	15 June 1992	

ICSU Union Members

IGU	International Geographical Union
IUBS	International Union of Biological Sciences
IUGG	International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
IUGS	International Union of Geological Sciences
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
IUPS	International Union of Physiological Sciences
URSI	Union Radio Scientifique Internationale

**SCAR CODE OF CONDUCT FOR
USE OF ANIMALS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES
IN ANTARCTICA**

PREAMBLE

RECOGNIZING that Man has a moral obligation to respect all animals and to have due consideration for their capacity for suffering and memory:

ACCEPTING nevertheless that Man in his quest for knowledge has a need to use animals where there is a reasonable expectation that the results will provide a significant advance in knowledge or be of overall benefit for animals;

RESOLVED to limit the use of animals for experimental and other scientific purposes, with the aim of replacing such use wherever practical, in particular by seeking alternative measures and encouraging the use of these alternative measures;

DESIRING to adopt common provisions in order to protect animals used in those procedures which may possibly cause pain, suffering, distress or lasting harm and to ensure that where unavoidable they shall be kept to a minimum;

SCAR has adopted a code of conduct which is based on the international guiding principles for biomedical research involving animals as developed by the Council for International Organization of Medical Sciences.

CODE OF CONDUCT

- I. The advancement of biological knowledge and the development of improved means to the protection of the health and well-being both of man and of the animals require recourse to experimentation on intact live mammals and birds of a wide variety of species.
- II. Methods such as mathematical models, computer simulation and in vitro biological systems should be used wherever appropriate.
- III. Animal experiments should be undertaken only after due consideration of their relevance for human or animal health and the advancement of biological knowledge.

IV. The animals selected for an experiment should be of an appropriate species and quality, and be minimum number required to obtain scientifically valid results.

V. Investigators and other personnel should never fail to treat animals as sentient, and should regard their proper care and use and the avoidance or minimization of discomfort, distress, or pain as ethical imperatives.

VI. Investigators should assume that procedures that would cause pain in human beings cause pain in other mammals and in birds.

VII. Procedures with animals that may cause more than momentary or minimal pain or distress should be performed with appropriate sedation, analgesia, or anaesthesia in accordance with accepted veterinary practice. Surgical or other painful procedures should not be performed on unanaesthetized animals paralyzed by chemical agents.

VIII. Where waivers are required in relation to the provisions of article VII, the decisions should not rest solely with the investigators directly concerned but should be made, with due regard to the provisions of articles IV, V and VI, by a suitably constituted review body. Such waivers should not be made solely for the purposes of teaching or demonstration.

IX. At the end, or when appropriate, during an experiment animals that would otherwise suffer severe or chronic pain, distress, discomfort, or disablement that cannot be relieved should be painlessly killed.

X. The best possible living conditions and supervision should be maintained for animals kept for biomedical purposes.

XI. It is the responsibility of the director of an institute or department using animals to ensure that investigators and personnel have appropriate qualifications or experience for conducting procedures on animals. Adequate opportunities shall be provided for inservice training, including the proper and humane concern for the animals under their care.

Recommendation SCAR XXII-1**On Protection of Geological Specimens**

RECALLING the commitment to environmental protection under the Antarctic Treaty;

RECOGNIZING the increasing frequency of non-scientific activities in Antarctica; and

RECOGNIZING further the consequent possible loss of scientifically valuable geological specimens;

MINDFUL of the possible consequences of identifying the location of such geological specimens through formal site protection;

NOTING the likelihood of further discoveries of such specimens; SCAR recommends that:

1. Geological specimens, such as fossils, minerals, meteorites, volcanic bombs and ventifacts in Antarctica should be collected for scientific or educational purposes and not for commercial gain;
2. Geological samples collected from Antarctica for these purposes should be properly curated in institutions accessible to the scientific community and, wherever possible, should be publicly displayed.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADD	Antarctic Digital Database
ADDS	Antarctic Data Directory System
AMD	Antarctic Master Directory
APIS	Antarctic Pack Ice Seals programme
ATCM	Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting
BAS	Biological Investigations of Marine Antarctic Systems and Stocks
CCAMLR	Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
CCAS	Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals
CD-ROM	Compact Disc - Read-only memory
CEMP	CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Programme
CEP	Committee for environmental Protection
COMNAP	Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programmes
CS-EASIZ	Coastal and Shelf - EASIZ
EASIZ	Ecology of the Antarctic Sea-ice Zone
GLOBEC	Global Ocean Ecosystems Dynamics Research
GLOCHANT	Group of Specialists on Global Change and the Antarctic
GOSEAC	Group of Specialists on Environmental Affairs and Conservation
GOSSOE	Group of Specialists on Southern Ocean Ecology
IASC	International Arctic Science Committee
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IGBP	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme
IGU	International Geographical Union
IHB	International Hydrographic Bureau
IUBS	International Union of Biological Sciences
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature (World Conservation Union)
IUGG	International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
IUGS	International Union of Geological Sciences
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
IUPS	International Union of Physiological Sciences
IWC	International Whaling Commission
JGOFS	Joint Global Ocean Flux Study
PAGES	Past Global Environments
PC	Personal Computer
RRC	Regional Research Centre
SCALOP	Standing Committee on Antarctic Logistics and Operations
SCAR	Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research
SCOR	Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research
SO-GLOBEC	Southern Ocean GLOBEC
SO-JGOFS	Southern Ocean JGOFS
SPRI	Scott Polar Research Institute
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest

START
URSI
UV
WCMC
WCRP

System for Analysis, Research and Training
Union Radio Scientifique Internationale
Ultra Violet
World Conservation Monitoring Centre
World Climate Research Programme

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(iv)

STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS;

PARTIES TO THE ANTARCTIC TREATY;

**PARTIES TO THE PROTOCOL ON ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION TO THE ANTARCTIC TREATY**

(SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

Approval, as notified to the Government of the United States of America,
of measures relating to the furtherance of the principles
and objectives of the Antarctic Treaty

16 Recommendations adopted at First Meeting (Canberra 1961)	10 Recommendations adopted at Second Meeting (Buenos Aires 1962)	1 Recommendation adopted at Third Meeting (Brussels 1964)	28 Recommendations adopted at Fourth Meeting (Santiago 1966)	9 Recommendations adopted at Fifth Meeting (Paris 1968)	15 Recommendations adopted at Sixth Meeting (Tokyo 1970)
Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
Argentina All	All	All	All	All	All
Australia All	All	All	All	All	All
Belgium All	All	All	All	All	All
Brazil(1983)+ All	All	All	All	All	All except 10
Chile All	All	All	All	All	All
China(1985)+ All	All	All	All	All	All except 10
Ecuador(1990)+					
Finland(1989)+					
France All	All	All	All	All	All
Germany(1981)+ All	All	All except 8	All except 1-11 and 13-19*	All except 5* & 6	All except 9 & 10
India(1983)+ All	All	All except 8***	All except 18	All	All except 9 and 19
Italy(1987)+ All	All	All	All	All	All
Japan All	All	All	All	All	All
Korea, Rep. of (1989)+					
Netherlands (1990)+					
New Zealand All	All	All	All	All	All

16 Recommendations adopted at First Meeting (Cahbera 1961)	10 Recommendations adopted at Second Meeting (Buenos Aires 1962)	1 Recommendation adopted at Third Meeting (Brussels 1964)	28 Recommendations adopted at Fourth Meeting (Santiago 1966)	9 Recommendations adopted at Fifth Meeting (Paris 1968)	15 Recommendations adopted at Sixth Meeting (Tokyo 1970)
Norway	All	All	All	All	All
Peru (1989)+					
Poland(1977)+	All	All	All	All	All
Russia	All	All	All	All	All
South Africa	All	All	All	All	All
Spain (1988)+	All	All	All	All	All
Sweden (1988)+					
U.K.	All	All	All	All	All
Uruguay(1985)+	All	All	All	All	All
U.S.A.	All	All	All	All	All

*IV-6, IV-10, IV-12, and V-5 terminated by VIII-2

*** Accepted as interim guideline

+ Year attained Consultative Status. Acceptance by that State required to bring into force Recommendations of meetings from that year forward.

**Approval, as notified to the Government of the United States of America,
of measures relating to the furtherance of the principles
and objectives of the Antarctic Treaty**

9 Recommendations Adopted at Seventh Meeting (Wellington 1972)	14 Recommendations Adopted at Eighth Meeting (Oslo 1975)	6 Recommendations Adopted at Ninth Meeting (London 1977)	9 Recommendations Adopted at Tenth Meeting (Washington 1979)	3 Recommendations Adopted at Eleventh Meeting (Buenos Aires 1981)	8 Recommendations Adopted at Twelfth Meeting (Canberra 1983)
Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
Argentina	All	All	All	All	All
Australia	All	All	All	All	All
Belgium	All	All	All	All	All
Brazil(1983)+	All except 5	All	All	All	All
Chile	All	All	All	All	All
China(1985)+	All except 5	All	All	All	All
Ecuador(1990)+					
Finland (1989)+					
France	All	All	All	All	All
Germany(1981)+	All except 1, 2 & 5	All	All	All	All
India(1983)+	All	All	All except 1 & 9	All	All
Italy(1987)+	All except 5	All	All except 1 & 9		
Japan	All	All	All	All	All
Korea, Rep. of (1989)+					
Netherlands (1990)+					

9 Recommendations Adopted at Seventh Meeting (Wellington 1972)	14 Recommendations Adopted at Eighth Meeting (Oslo 1975)	6 Recommendations Adopted at Ninth Meeting (London 1977)	9 Recommendations Adopted at Tenth Meeting (Washington 1979)	3 Recommendations Adopted at Eleventh Meeting (Buenos Aires 1981)	8 Recommendations Adopted at Twelfth Meeting (Canberra 1983)
Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
New Zealand	All	All	All	All	All
Norway	All	All	All	All	All
Peru (1989)+					
Poland(1977)+	All	All	All	All	All
Russia	All	All	All	All	All
South Africa	All	All	All	All	All
Spain (1988)+	All	All	All except I & 9	All except I	All
Sweden (1988)+					
U.K.	All	All	All	All	All
Uruguay(1985)+	All	All	All	All	All
U.S.A.	All	All	All	All	All

+ Year attained Consultative Status. Acceptance by that State required to bring into force Recommendations of meetings from that year forward.

Approval, as notified to the Government of the United States of America
of measures relating to the furtherance of the principles
and objectives of the Antarctic Treaty

16 Recommendations adopted at Thirteenth Meeting (Brussels 1985)	10 Recommendations adopted at Fourteenth Meeting (Rio de Janeiro 1987)	22 Recommendations adopted at Fifteenth Meeting (Paris 1989)	13 Recommendations adopted at Sixteenth Meeting (Bonn 1991)	4 Recommendations adopted at Seventeenth Meeting (Venice 1992)
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Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
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Argentina	All	All	All	All
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Australia	All	All	All	All
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Belgium	All	All	All	All
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Brazil(1983)+	All	All	All	All
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Chile	All	All	All	All
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China(1985)+	All	All	All	All
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Ecuador (1990)+				
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Finland (1989)+				
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France	All	All	All	All
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Germany (1981)+	All except 10 to 13	All except 3,4,8,10,11,22	All except 4,6,7, 8,9 & 10	All except 2 & 3
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India(1983)+				
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Italy(1987)+				
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Japan	All	All	All	All
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Korea, Rep. (1989)+				
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16 Recommendations adopted at Thirteenth Meeting (Brussels 1985)	10 Recommendations adopted at Fourteenth Meeting (Rio de Janeiro 1987)	22 Recommendations adopted at Fifteenth Meeting (Paris 1989)	13 Recommendations adopted at Sixteenth Meeting (Bonn 1991)	4 Recommendations adopted at Seventeenth Meeting (Venice 1992)
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Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
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Netherlands (1990)+

New Zealand All

Norway All

Peru(1989)+

Poland(1977)+ All

Russia All

South Africa All

Spain (1988)+

Sweden (1988)+

U.K. All

Uruguay(1985)+ All

U.S.A. All

+ Year attained Consultative Status. Acceptance by that State required to bring into force Recommendations of meetings from that year forward.

Department of State
Washington,
04 APR 1994

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
DATE 08-22-2001 BY 60322 UCBAW/STP

Abbreviated as notified to the Government of the United States of America

**RATIFICATIONS OR ACCESSIONS
TO THE ANTARCTIC TREATY**

Country	Status	Date of Ratification or Accession
Argentina	OS/CP	23 Jun 1961
Australia	OS/CP	23 Jun 1961
Austria	AS	25 Aug 1987
Belgium	OS/CP	26 Jul 1960
Brazil	AS/CP*	16 May 1975
Bulgaria	AS	11 Sep 1978
Canada	AS	4 May 1988
Chile	OS/CP	23 Jun 1961
China	AS/CP*	8 Jun 1983
Colombia	AS	31 Jan 1989
Cuba	AS	16 Aug 1984
Czech Republic***	AS	1 Jan 1993
Denmark	AS	20 May 1965
Ecuador	AS/CP*	15 Sep 1987
Finland	AS/CP*	15 May 1984
France	OS/CP	16 Sep 1960
Germany	AS/CP**	5 Feb 1979
Greece	AS	8 Jan 1987
Guatemala	AS	31 Jul 1991
Hungary	AS	27 Jan 1984
India	AS/CP*	19 Aug 1983
Italy	AS/CP*	18 Mar 1981
Japan	OS/CP	4 Aug 1960
Korea, People's Rep of	AS	21 Jan 1987
Korea, Republic of	AS/CP*	28 Nov 1986
Netherlands	AS/CP	30 Mar 1967
New Zealand	OS/CP	1 Nov 1960
Norway	OS/CP	24 Aug 1960
Papua New Guinea	AS	16 Mar 1981
Peru	AS/CP*	10 Apr 1981
Poland	AS/CP*	8 Jun 1961
Romania	AS	15 Sep 1971
Russia	OS/CP	2 Nov 1960
Slovakia***	AS	1 Jan 1993
South Africa	OS/CP*	21 Jun 1960
Spain	AS/CP*	31 Mar 1982
Sweden	AS/CP*	24 Apr 1984
Switzerland	AS	15 Nov 1990
United Kingdom	OS/CP	31 May 1960
United States	OS/CP	18 Aug 1960
Ukraine	AS	28 Oct 1992
Uruguay	AS/CP*	11 Jan 1980

OS-Original Signatory; AS-Acceding State;
CP-Consultative Party

- * These acceding states become Consultative Parties on the following dates: Poland, 29 July 1977; Germany, 3 March 1981; Brazil and India, 12 September 1983; China and Uruguay, 7 October 1985; Italy, 5 October 1987; Spain and Sweden, 21 September 1983; Peru, Finland, and the Republic of Korea, 9 October 1989; Netherlands and Ecuador, November 1990.
- ** The German Democratic Republic was united with the Federal Republic of Germany on 2 October 1990
- *** Czechoslovakia, which acceded to the Treaty on 14 June 1962, ceased to exist on 31 December 1992 and was succeeded by two independent states, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

April 1994

**SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS OF THE PROTOCOL ON ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION TO THE ANTARCTIC TREATY**

Country	Date of Signature	Date of Ratification or Accession
Consultative Parties		
Argentina	4 Oct 1991	28 Oct 1993
Australia	4 Oct 1991	6 Apr 1994
Belgium	4 Oct 1991	
Brazil	4 Oct 1991	
Chile	4 Oct 1991	
China	4 Oct 1991	
Ecuador	4 Oct 1991	4 Jan 1993
Finland	4 Oct 1991	
France	4 Oct 1991	5 Feb 1993
Germany	4 Oct 1991	
India	2 Jul 1992	
Italy	4 Oct 1991	
Japan	29 Sep 1992	
Korea, Republic of	2 Jul 1992	
Netherlands	4 Oct 1991	15 Apr 1994
New Zealand	4 Oct 1991	
Norway	4 Oct 1991	16 Jun 1993
Peru	4 Oct 1991	8 Mar 1993
Poland	4 Oct 1991	
Russia	4 Oct 1991	
South Africa	4 Oct 1991	
Spain	4 Oct 1991	1 Jul 1992
Sweden	4 Oct 1991	30 Mar 1994
United Kingdom	4 Oct 1991	
United States of America	4 Oct 1991	
Uruguay	4 Oct 1991	

Non-Consultative Parties	Date of Signature
Austria	4 Oct 1991
Bulgaria	
Canada	4 Oct 1991
Columbia	4 Oct 1991
Cuba	
Czech Republic*	1 Jan 1993
Denmark	2 Jul 1992
Greece	4 Oct 1991
Guatemala	
Hungary	
Korea, Dem. Peoples Rep of	4 Oct 1991
Papua New Guinea	
Romania	4 Oct 1991
Slovakia	1 Jan 1993
Switzerland	4 Oct 1991

* Czechoslovakia, which signed the Protocol on 4 October 1991, ceased to exist on 31 December 1992 and was succeeded by two independent states, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

April 1994

REPORT OF THE CONVENOR OF THE INFORMAL GROUP OF TREATY PARTIES IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. Chairman, I will report on the developments in the question of Antarctica that have taken place at United Nations since Italy assumed the role of Convenor of the Informal Group of Treaty Parties in the United Nations (1 January 1993). The most important of these developments was the adoption by the General Assembly, on 16 December 1993, of resolution 48/80 titled "Question of Antarctica".

This resolution was adopted with 96 votes in favour, none opposed, and 7 abstentions. 66 States declared that they were not participating in the vote. At the 47th General Assembly, in 1992, the resolution passed with 96 votes in favour, none opposed, and 9 abstentions, with 62 States declaring they were not participating in the vote. Therefore, the result obtained at the 48th General Assembly appears to be extremely satisfactory for the Antarctic Treaty Parties, since the Antarctic Treaty System demonstrated a remarkable sense of unity, together with the capacity to attract the support of many non-member States.

As regards the substance of last year's resolution, the first point to be stressed is that it does not question any more the participation of South Africa to the meetings of Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties. This outcome completes the process already started in 1992 when Res. 47/57 incorporated one preambular and two operative paragraphs concerning South Africa, but this question was not the object of a separate resolution. As a result, the 1993 resolution on Antarctica appropriately reflects the positive developments in South Africa.

Together with the deletion of outdated paragraph from the 1992 resolution, other changes in the 1992 resolution on Antarctica are not worthy. For example, in the ninth preambular paragraph, there is no reference to "the need for a comprehensive agreement to be negotiated by the international community on the protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems", which appeared in the correspondent tenth preambular paragraph, while the 1993 resolution reiterates "the need for the Secretary General or his representative to be invited to the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties", it fails to express (like the 1992 resolution) the regret that "despite the numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly", the Secretary General has not yet been invited to such meetings.

Paragraph 13 of the 1993 resolution is also slightly changed by comparison to paragraph 14 of the 1992 resolution, since while urging "all States Members of the United Nations to cooperate with the Secretary General on matters pertaining to Antarctica", does not include the request

to the same States to continue consultations on all aspects relating to the Antarctic continent.

At the same time, it should be noted that par. 11 of Res. 48/80 (which corresponds to par. 12 of Res. 47/57) "encourages the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to increase the level of cooperation and collaboration not only "with a view to reducing the number of scientific stations in Antarctica" but also "to handle tourism effectively through transparent environmental impact assessment studies".

Like Res. 47/57, the 1993 resolution also contains reference to the relevant provision of "Agenda 21" (adopted at the 1992 Rio Conference on Environment and Development) concerning the value of Antarctica as an area for conducting scientific research (see, in particular operative paragraph 5). In this respect, it is to be recalled that the positive role of the Antarctic Treaty Parties was determinant to reaching an agreement in Rio, and that it removed a serious obstacle to a successful conclusion of UNCED.

The firm but constructive position taken by the Antarctic Treaty Parties in New York, in their common response to the two circular notes of the Secretary General of 16 and 25 March 1993, and during the entire process which led to the adoption of Resolution 48/80, has had a positive effect on the treatment of the Question of Antarctica at the General Assembly, and on the outcome of this year's discussions of this item. This position has been consistently based on efforts aimed at achieving a consensus resolution that would appropriately reflect the proven and highly successful Antarctic Treaty System which, after all, may be joined by any State who so wishes. It is to be hoped that this attitude will encourage Malaysia and the other sponsors of the resolution on Antarctica to abandon any rigid and confrontational positions toward the Antarctic Treaty System, and that a consensus resolution can be achieved in the near future.

**REPORT FROM THE COUNCIL OF MANAGERS OF NATIONAL
ANTARCTIC PROGRAMS TO THE XVIIIth ATCM**

CONTENTS

1. Introduction
2. Support of Science and Relations with SCAR
 - Joint Activities
 - GLOCHANT
 - Data Management
 - Inspection Checklist
3. Antarctic Program Managers' Information Network
4. Tourism and Non-Governmental Activities
5. Oil Spill Prevention and Response
6. Environmental Assessment and Monitoring
7. Air Operations Safety
8. Alternative Energy
9. Information Exchange
10. Meteorology and Telecommunications

LIST OF ANNEXES

1. Fuel Spill Report
 2. Advance Exchange of Operational Information
- COMNAP membership

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report to the XVIIIth Antarctic Treaty consultative Meeting is submitted on behalf of the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (COMNAP) by its Chairman pursuant to paragraph 25 of the Final Report of the XVIIth ATCM and to item 5 of the preliminary agenda. The work of COMNAP is summarized in this report to provide advice and assistance to the ATCM on matters within the competence of the council members relating to Antarctic operations and the implementation of Recommendations previously adopted. The current membership of the Council is shown at the end of this report.
- 1.2 The interval between the XVIIth and XVIIIth ATCMs, the period of this report, has seen continuation of the trend toward increased interaction by COMNAP with SCAR and with other international groups concerned with operations in Antarctica. Particular attention has been given to the increasing commercial use of Antarctica, the implementation of environmental protection measures, the prevention of and response to oil spills, and to the support of global change research and other large international science projects. Because of the nature of these topics and the schedule for the ATCM just at the close of the operating season, COMNAP jointly with SCAR as appropriate, plans to submit some of the relevant information in the form of working or information papers.
- 1.3 The annual meetings of COMNAP, and its Standing Committee on Antarctic Logistics and Operations (SCALOP) were held on 21 to 25 June, 1993 in Christchurch, New Zealand. The emphasis continues to be on the sharing of information, mutual consultation, and the group study of operational science support, and technical topics along with the management challenges common to the national programs. Important segments of the work were conducted by various subgroups with much of the documentation, communication, distribution, and continuity provided by the COMNAP/SCALOP secretariat.

2. Support of Science and Relations with SCAR

2.1 Joint COMNAP/SCAR Activities

The close cooperation between COMNAP and SCAR has continued. On 15 April 1993 the Executive bodies of both groups

met jointly in Stockholm. The liaison has continued directly between the two secretariats and also through contacts at the working group level. There are increasing instances in which the particular interests of COMNAP/SCALOP and those of SCAR tend to overlap or intersect. Several joint or cooperative activities have evolved.

2.1.1. At the working group level SCAR and COMNAP have commenced work on a proposed set common standards and criteria for medical screening of program travelers to the Antarctic.

2.1.2 In response to SCAR's request SCALOP has collected and forwarded details on the use of incinerators installed at stations or in ships in the Antarctic.

2.2 **GLOCHANT**

At the joint Executive meeting there was a presentation by the Chairman of the SCAR Group of Specialists on Global Change and the Antarctic (GLOCHANT). The support of GLOCHANT by the national programs was discussed and encouraged. Particular attention was given to the establishment by SCAR of five GLOCHANT planning groups and two coordination groups. The proposed arrangement to have COMNAP representatives participate in the planning groups was discussed further at the June 1993 COMNAP meeting and will be taken up again when SCAR and COMNAP meet together in 1994.

2.3 **Data Management**

2.3.1 The second meeting of the SCAR-COMNAP ad-hoc Planning Group (PG) on Antarctic Data Management was held at the university of Colorado, Boulder, between September 13 and 17, 1993.

2.3.2 The Planning Group recommendations propose that SCAR and COMNAP adopt the following principles of operation for the Antarctic Data Directory System (ADDS): (1) the directory will contain data descriptions-it is not intended to develop a central database containing the actual data, (2) all Antarctic scientific data will be described-including historical data, environmental monitoring data, and data for which access restrictions may apply, (3) conditions of access to the actual data will be the responsibility of data custodians-such as the funding or managing agencies and institutions, (4) there will

be no restrictions on access to the directory-availability of the directory and associated products will be promoted widely, (5) the directory entries will be compatible with the Directory Interchange Format (DIF) of the International Directory Network-with Antarctic-specific extensions, (6) the production and maintenance of Antarctic DIFs is recognised as a critical activity to Antarctic science; not merely an administrative overhead.

2.3.3 The PG considered that these principles provide a clear statement of the policies that will form the foundation of the ADDS and which will be needed for this successful implementation.

2.3.4 The format for environmental monitoring dataset descriptions, outlined in the report of the First Meeting of Experts on Environmental Monitoring, can be accommodated within the Antarctic-specific Directory Interchange Format (DIF) upon which the ADDS will be based. Participation in the ADDS will require appropriately qualified personnel to be appointed as National directory coordinators. In addition the PG recommends that national Antarctic directory systems should be compatible with the Antarctic specific DIF.

2.3.5 The Report from the PG includes a timetable for the process of identifying a host for the Antarctic Master Directory (AMD) - the central directory of Antarctic data sets within the ADDS. The process is due to start in March 1994 with the issue of a Request for Proposals (RFP). Proposals would be reviewed by the Planning Group and a recommendation made to the SCAR and COMNAP Executives, prior to XXIII SCAR. A Working Paper on data management issues will be prepared by the PG co-Chairs to be submitted by SCAR on behalf of SCAR-COMNAP to XVIII ATCM.

2.4 Inspection Checklist

COMNAP and SCAR through the work of their subordinate groups have developed further a proposed checklist format for use in the planning and conduct of inspections. The inspection checklist will be introduced as a working paper.

3. Antarctic Program Manager's Information Network

3.1 The Network Challenge

3.1.1 The functions of COMNAP are fundamentally information sharing and collective discourse, the topics and content of which are largely defined by the annual cycle of operations. The member have recognized that, in spite of their investments of time and money, it has proven very difficult and beyond their reach to meet reasonable goals of information exchange and participation at meetings. a small group was tasked and a plan has been developed to initiate a computer-based electronic communications network to serve the interests of COMNAP.

3.2 AMEN - The Antarctic Manager's Electronic Network

3.2.1 The network is to be based on the use of INTERNET. A collective address such as ANTARCTICA or COMNAP will be set up with a list server to which each member having a computer with an INTERNET mailbox or TELNET connections using a modem may subscribe.

3.2.2 The first function of the network will be to provide user-friendly menu-driven electronic mail by which the members can rapidly communicate, through a computer even when aboard ship or in Antarctica.

3.2.3 The second function will be system for information and document exchange, storage and retrieval. This data base function will serve to expedite the annual collection and exchange of operational information and reports. The very large and growing body of documentation can thus be efficiently collected and readily accessible to all subscribers.

3.2.4 The Information Services Department of the American Geophysical Union in Washington, where the COMNAP secretariat is situated, has provided the connection to INTERNET, the e-mail list server, and the computer capacity to establish the COMNAP data base.

3.3 Plans to Inaugurate AMEN

3.3.1 The present plan is for the COMNAP Information Network to be operating at the time of the 1994 meeting at the end of August. It is anticipated that the benefits and the potential of the network will be shared with SCAR.

4. Tourism and Non-Governmental Activities

4.1 The COMNAP Approach

4.1.1 At their meeting in June 1993 the members of COMNAP and SCALOP devoted several sessions to an extended discussion of this topic. The approach was to survey the existing provisions of the treaty, its Recommendations and its Protocol, to review the implementation of those measures and then to examine the impact of tourism on national program operations in Antarctica. In these discussions the expression "Tourism and NGA" was defined to include all types of private sector commercial and non-commercial activities as well as government-operated and government-sponsored tourism.

4.1.2 In this approach, the topics outside the competence of COMNAP were excluded; such as legal matters, liability, insurance, etc. It was noted that environmental protection and the formal exchange of information are currently the clear responsibility of Treaty Parties.

4.1.3 The COMNAP meeting noted that visits by tourists and private expeditioners to research stations present both problems and opportunities. There might be adverse impacts on the progress of scientific research as well as on station routine and logistical operations. There are also legitimate concerns in the areas of safety and emergency response. Yet, tourist visits offer a valuable opportunity for national programs to inform an interested audience of potential supporters about science and environmental protection in Antarctica.

4.2 Content and conclusions of the June 1993 Meeting

4.2.1 The meeting received member comments and experiences with respect to current and recent involvements with tourism. Although some stations have not yet been involved, it is clear that the numbers of ships, the capacity of ships, and the total number of cruises as well as the geographic expansion of the itineraries are all increasing. The operations of aircraft supported tourism are also well established.

4.2.2 All members supported the idea that a common flexible approach should be taken in the processing of requests and the granting of permission to visit stations. It was noted that liaison by the national programs with the International Association of Antarctic Tour Operators (IAATO) could effectively establish an interface with the tourism industry.

4.3 **The COMNAP Approach to the 1993/94 Operating Season**

4.3.1 The members of COMNAP concluded that they should continue to cooperate, to share information, and to take a common approach to tourism during the 1993/94 season.

4.3.2 They adopted a plan to include:

4.3.2.1 to continue to collect an inventory of procedures and practices concerning permission to visit stations and related notifications currently in use by national operators;

4.3.2.2 to develop a standard for the time intervals and procedures by which the national programs receive and process requests to visit Antarctic stations. This is to include the principle of advance (4 to 6 months) notification of agreed numbers and locations of visits, and for each visit a 72 hour reconfirmation;

4.3.2.3 to recognize IAATO as a principal point of contact and coordination for Antarctic tour operations; to seek an annual meeting of COMNAP members and IAATO, at which the numbers, sizes and scheduling of station visits would be considered;

4.3.2.4 to offer COMNAP assistance to IAATO with:

- . preparation of information pamphlets/brochures etc. (in conjunction with SCAR)
- . development of guidelines and standards for the use of guides
- . adoption of a common radio frequency for use by tour ships
- . the identification of high traffic sites and determination of acceptable limits to visitor numbers (in conjunction with SCAR)
- . measures to prevent pollution
- . standards for reports by tour operators; and

4.3.2.5 to establish a COMNAP data base showing the annual frequency, volume and estimated impact of all visits to specific sites; and to encourage IAATO to participate and contribute to the data base.

4.3.3 At their meeting in June 1993 COMNAP members conclude that these plans concerning tourism and the further experiences gained during the 1993/94 season would be reviewed by the subgroup and the significant information would be reported to the ATCM in the form of an appropriate paper.

4.4 **The COMNAP Meeting with IAATO**

4.4.1 On 8 July 1993 a first meeting between COMNAP and IAATO representatives was organized in Washington, D.C. The COMNAP subgroup chairman introduced the views of COMNAP to the tour-operators.

4.4.2 IAATO responded favourably and agreed to provide specific information on activities in the 1993/94 season.

4.4.3 Following the joint meeting some bilateral discussions were held between individual managers and tour-operators. The effectiveness of these negotiations will be evaluated within COMNAP to discuss the way forward for future meetings.

5. **Oil Spill Prevention and Response**

5.1 **Inland Bases and Field Locations**

5.1.1 During the last year COMNAP has continued to give priority to the development of strategies and procedures to prevent or reduce the likelihood of fuel spills. Following the completion and publication last year of guidelines on fuel storage and transfer at coastal stations, attention was focused on the development of guidelines for the prevention of spills at inland based and in the field. Draft guidelines have been prepared on this topic and will be further developed during the next 12 months with a view to publication in late 1994. Meanwhile, copies of the draft document have been provided to all COMNAP and SCALOP members for comment.

5.2 **Ship Safety**

5.2.1 The 1992 COMNAP Report to the XVII ATCM suggested that matters of polar vessel classification should be referred to the International Maritime Organisation for consideration. Concerns on this matter were again raised at a meeting of the SCALOP Sub-group on Oil Spill Prevention and Response held in Cambridge, UK during April 1993.

5.2.2.

The meeting concluded that there is a risk of serious accidents occurring in the Antarctic Treaty area, especially in view of the increasing amount of tourist traffic. Particular concern was expressed at ships entering Antarctic waters crewed by officers who appear to be unaware that many of the available hydrographic charts are incomplete and not necessarily accurate. Furthermore, it is believed that some vessels may be of inadequate standard to cope with the ice conditions likely to be encountered. It is considered that the potential for a major maritime disaster involving perhaps hundreds of passengers is very real. Marine accidents close to the continental margins also pose a serious environmental threat.

5.2.3.

In view of these concerns COMNAP submits for consideration by Treaty Parties the proposal that the following matters of ship safety be referred to the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) for consideration by a meeting of technical experts:

To consider:

- (i) whether there is a need to specify minimum standards for vessels operating in particular regions or ice conditions of Antarctica including, but not limited to, considerations of vessel classification, crewing experience, navigation equipment etcetera;
- (ii) whether there is a need to apply different classification standards to resupply, tourist and other vessels operating in Antarctic waters;
- (iii) whether Antarctica should be designated a 'Particularly Sensitive Area' under the IMO MARPOL Convention;
- (iv) any other matters relating to the safety of ships and ship borne personnel in the Antarctic.

It is further suggested that invitation to participate in the meeting be extended by the IMO to representatives of classification societies and experts with relevant operating experience from the national Antarctic programs.

5.3

Hydrography

5.3.1

The International Hydrographic Organisation (IHO) has established a new Permanent Working Group (PWG) on Cooperation in Antarctica. COMNAP has been granted official observer status on the PWG and participated in its meeting held in Valparaiso, Chile in July 1993. During 1993 COMNAP provided information to the PWG on hydrographic surveys and

other bathymetric data sets which have been produced by national Antarctic operators and their respective national hydrographic agencies.

- 5.3.2. A major objective of the PWG is to establish a consistent series of charts, drawn to a common specification in the form of the International Chart Series. COMNAP strongly supports the work which will greatly improve the safety of navigation of vessels in Antarctic waters and reduce the risk of maritime accidents.

5.4 **Spill Reporting**

- 5.4.1 At the June 1993 COMNAP/SCALOP meetings in Christchurch, New Zealand it was agreed that national Antarctic operators will lodge reports with the COMNAP Secretariat on all oil spills in excess of 200 litres (and for oil spills less than 200 litres if considered significant) in a standard reporting format (Annex 1). It is intended that reports be lodged within 30 days of an incident occurring. Should a major spill occur, a copy of the press release or publicly released statement on the incident will be provided to national operators via the COMNAP Secretariat.

- 5.4.2 It is intended that the data collected will be used to form an archival record of oil spill incidents in the Antarctic which will assist national operators to determine whether there is a need to modify or improve oil handling practices.

5.5 **Liaison with Expert Organisations**

- 5.5.1 The April 1993 meeting of the SCALOP Sub-group on Oil Spill Prevention and response was attended by a senior representative of the IMO and a specialist from the International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation (ITOPF). In addition, oil spill experts from Norway, South Africa and United Kingdom participated. The presence of these technical experts greatly assisted the Sub-group in advancing the development of appropriate operational strategies and procedures. The Sub-group will continue to maintain liaison and seek expert advice from relevant organisations such as IMO and ITOPF.

6. **Environmental Assessment and Monitoring**

- 6.1 XVII ATCM requested COMNAP (with advice from SCAR) to provide a list of representative Antarctic facilities as

monitoring sites for long-term assessment of impact. Selection criteria prepared by GOSEAC were examined by a COMNAP subgroup but were abandoned in favour of a simpler set which could be presented in matrix form: (1) coastal/inland, (2) year-round/summer-only, (3) large/small overwinter population (>30, <30 persons), (4) sewerage with/without biological treatment. MNAPs were asked to provide the relevant data on their Antarctic facilities together with information for an Impact Index, based on the duration and types of activity carried out on each station. Fifteen operators returned completed questionnaires and the subgroup will examine them to prepare a proposed list of facilities to serve as monitoring sites.

- 6.2 COMNAP has endorsed the recommendations of GOSEAC for the range of monitoring activity that would be valuable if conducted in a self-consistent way. These were (1) air quality (2) water quality and, for terrestrial sites, (3) vegetation (4) fauna and (5) soil structure. Both the COMNAP subgroup and GOSEAC have stressed the importance of standardising the protocols of monitoring with an emphasis on use of standardised automatic systems.
- 6.3 The subgroup was also pleased to report that the COMNAP *Practical Guidelines* for the preparation of Environmental Evaluations (IEEs and CEEs) has been used by MNAPs during the last year. In particular, positive reports were made on the use of the *Practical Guidelines* by South Africa for the preparation of the CEE for SANAE Station.

7. Air Operations Safety

- 7.1 The measures to improve air safety in Antarctic as established by ATCM Recommendation XV-20 continue to be implemented by both national program and non-governmental operators. The principal instrument for implementation is the Antarctic Flight Information Manual (AFIM) that was published by COMNAP/SCALOP in response to paragraph 3 of Rec. XV-20.
- 7.2 The SCALOP Sub-group on Air Safety met in Christchurch, New Zealand on 24 June 1993. The results of an earlier meeting of some members of the Peninsula Area Panel were reviewed. Attention was centered on the need for prior coordination when aircraft activities are to involve the facilities of another operator.

7.3 Appendix 6 to the AFIM was approved by COMNAP and has been published as part of AFIM Amendment 5. It specifies the requirements for prior coordination and the use of the Antarctic Flight Plan.

7.4 The Sub-group will meet again in 1994 to continue consideration of the uniform use of directional reference and the use of the table of cruising levels.

8. Alternative Energy

8.1 Survey of Applications

8.1.1 In 1992 a SCALOP Sub-group on Alternative Energy was established and has terms of reference to:

- . identify needs and potential sources of alternative energy;
- . gather and examine on-site experiences;
- . examine cost; and
- . develop cooperative efforts

8.1.2 During 1993 surveys were undertaken to determine the extent to which national Antarctic operators are using alternative energies and to compile a list of manufactures/suppliers of relevant equipment. General details of applications were provided by Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, South Africa, Spain and the USA and the information promulgated to all COMNAP and SCALOP members.

8.2 Potential Alternative Energy Sources

8.2.1 The Sub-group has categorised potential alternative sources, according to level of complexity and availability, as follows:

Practical/Available

- . Solar energy
- . Wind energy

Potentially Applicable (needs further R & D)

- . Hydropower
- . Fuel Cells
- . Methane (from composing waste/sewage)

Exotic

- . Thermal gradients in atmosphere or oceans
- . Geothermal

Nuclear energy is also an option but is not considered practical at this time because of cost, environmental, safety, security and other concerns.

8.3 Further Work

8.3.1 The Sub-group has recommended the SCALOP members identify the national energy research organisation in their respective countries and develop ties to assist in the development of appropriate technologies and systems. It is proposed to examine the potential for cooperative programs between national operators.

9. Information Exchange

9.1 Advance Exchange of Operational Information

9.1.1 The SCALOP Sub-group on Information Exchange has finalized the content and format for the annual advance exchange of operational information between COMNAP/SCALOP members. The advance 'exchange' will be submitted by each national operator to the COMNAP Secretary by 1 September each year for distribution to all COMNAP and SCALOP members.

9.1.2 The report will provide up-to-date information on shipping, air operations, stations, communications, major field activities and other matter of operational significance (See Annex 2). A booklet outlining the procedure and recommended format will be published in the form of COMNAP guidelines during the next 12 months.

9.2 Review of the Annual Antarctic Treaty Exchange of Information

9.2.1 The sub-group discussed the relevance of some of the information currently provided through the Antarctic Treaty Exchange of Information. It was noted that one of the principal reasons for the COMNAP advance 'exchange' was because the annual information provided through the Treaty process was often received too late to be of any operational value.

- 9.2.2 Members also expressed the view that the content of Antarctic Treaty Exchange of Information should be reviewed to eliminate any information that may be superfluous (communications frequencies). It was recommended that individual COMNAP members urge their own Treaty delegations to pursue this matter through the ATCM process.

10. Meteorology and Telecommunications

- 10.1 A representative of COMNAP participated in the Sixth Session of the WMO Working Group on Antarctic Meteorology and Climatology in Geneva from 1 to 5 November 1993. A copy of the final report of the meeting has been sent to each member of COMNAP and SCALOP. In addition to the status of the weather observation network and the availability of weather services and products, COMNAP shares an interest with WMO, and with SCAR, on weather-related topics including communications, research, support, data handling, and operational safety, including that of tourism. As a result of the meeting there is renewed emphasis on the importance of direct liaison between national Antarctic program operators and respective national WMO representatives.

- 10.2 In September 1993 the new Antarctic Telecommunication Operators Manual (ATOM) was first printed in limited quantities by Australia and sent to national programs. As in the case with the AFIM, the ATOM is a loose leaf binder with a section for each national program that is subject to update annually as part of the operational information exchange. The ATOM also includes a section on the background of Antarctic telecommunications and another on operator procedures, both revised and brought forward from the former SCARCOM Manual.

FUEL SPILL REPORT
(to be lodged with COMNAP Secretariat within 30 days of incident)

FUEL SPILL REPORT

TO: COMNAP Secretariat

FM: (Name, address, fax or E-mail of contact person)

COUNTRY:(Country of national operator lodging the report)

1. STATION/VESSEL:

(General location of spill)

2. TIME AND DATE SPILL OCCURRED:

3. SPILL LOCATION:

(Specific location of spill, eg name of building and/or area, latitude/longitude of vessel)

4. WEATHER CONDITIONS:

(Weather conditions at time of spill and impact of weather conditions on subsequent response action)

5. OPERATION UNDERWAY WHEN SPILL OCCURRED:

(Furling, defuelling, transfer, transport, other)

6. TYPE OF FUEL SPILLED:

(Diesel, lubricating oil, hydraulic oil, etc)

7. AMOUNT OF SPILLED IN LITRES:

(Best estimate of spill in litres)

8. AMOUNT RECOVERED:

(State in litres the estimated amount recovered and per cent recovered of total litres spilled)

9. SPILL CAUSE:

(Describe cause of incident, if known, eg structural failure, hose failure or leak, tank rupture, operator error, etc.)

10. SLICK DESCRIPTION AND MOVEMENT:

(Describe extent of slick if spill occurred or reached open water)

11. AREAS DAMAGED:

(Describe or name area damaged, eg nature and extent to land damage, bodies, of water affected, damage to wildlife or other natural resources, any threats still existing)

12. FUEL/WATER SAMPLES WERE/WERE NOT TAKEN:

(State number of samples taken, if any, and what is being done with them)

13. CONTAINMENT METHOD USED:

(Describe containment action taken, eg repaired damaged container, using another container, dyking, damming, diverting, boom deployment, other)

14. SPILL REMOVAL METHOD USED:

(Describe clean-up measures taken - ie absorbent, skimming, pumping, excavating, type of container used, etc. Also describe disposal or retrograde plans)

15. PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN SPILL REMOVAL:

(Describe typical number of personnel involved at each stage of the response activity)

16. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

(Use this space to report what measures have been taken to prevent recurrence of a spill, ie repairs made, removal of faulty equipment, changes in procedures, etc)

ADVANCE EXCHANGE OF OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

Council of Managers of National
Antarctic Programs

August 1993

EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR COMPLETION OF ADVANCE EXCHANGE OF ANTARCTIC OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The intent of this document is to guide national programs in the advance exchange of operational information. Each annual report is for the next austral summer season and the following winter season. The period of the return may be varied to cover the individual operational year.
- 1.2 The proposed format is at Appendix A. The following explanatory notes are provided on specific sections.
- 1.3 All information should be provided in English.
- 1.4 Each advance exchange of operational information report is to be forwarded to the COMNAP/SCALOP Secretariat by 1 September annually. The COMNAP/SCALOP Secretariat will distribute the complete collection to each national program, as early as possible prior to 1 October.

2. EXPLANATORY NOTES

2.1 SECTION 1 - CONTACT INFORMATION

To enable other national Antarctic operators to seek further information, please provide the following details; name of contact officer, position, address, telephone, facsimile, telex and e-mail. In most cases, the COMNAP or SCALOP representative will be the contact person coordinating the exchange information.

2.2 SECTION 3 - AIR OPERATIONS

Sheet 1 - Advance Notice Part A - Contact Officer

Provide details of contact officer(s) for aircraft operations if different to contact nominated in Section 1 of the Exchange. Otherwise state "as per Section 1".

Sheets 2 & 3 - Intercontinental/Continental Operations

Flight level or altitude information is to be provided as follows:

- (i) For inter or intra continental flights, and flights remote from stations, specify the normal operating flight Level for the aircraft (which would be based on the Standard Pressure altimeter setting 1013.2 hPa).

- (ii) For flights operating within the vicinity of stations (up to 30nm radius), specify normal operating altitude or altitude range for the aircraft (which would be based on the local QNH altimeter setting).
- (iii) A transition altitude and level for Antarctic flights has not yet been agreed.
- (iv) A table of standard en route cruising levels for vertical separation based on direction of track (magnetic or grid) has not been agreed.
- (v) The ICAO standard altitude in both metres and feet for each flight level will apply.

Sheet 5 - Other Airbone Operation

All flight times (for example, for balloon launches) are to be given in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

2.3 SECTION 8 - OTHER ANTARCTIC ACTIVITIES

- (a) **Governmental**
Include details of any other national programs that are departing for Antarctica through your country.
- (b) **Non-governmental**
Include details of any non-governmental activities (NGA) departing through your country or being organised in your country.

3. FORMAT

- 3.1 The recommended format for the Advance Exchange or Operation Information is given in Appendix A.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ANTARCTIC LOGISTICS AND OPERATIONS

Advance Exchange of Operational Information

To be forwarded to the COMNAP/SCALOP Secretariat by 1 September annually.

Country:

For the period: 1 September 19 to 31 August 19

Date submitted:

SECTION 1 CONTACT INFORMATION

- (a) Name
- (b) Position
- (c) Address
- (d) Phone
- (e) Facsimile
- (f) Telex
- (g) E-mail

SECTION 2 SHIP OPERATIONS

- (a) Ships to be operating in the Antarctic
- (b) Brief details of proposed itineraries shipping schedule attached: Yes/No (delete as appropriate)

SECTION 3 AIR OPERATIONS

- (a) Information on Planned Air Operations (see attached sheets)
- (b) Antarctic Flight Information Manual (AFIM) updates attached: Yes/No (delete as appropriate)

SECTION 4 STATIONS

- (a) New stations or refuges not previously notified
- (b) Stations closed or refuges abandoned and not previously notified

SECTION 5 COMMUNICATIONS

- (a) Communications facilities not previously notified
- (b) Antarctic Telecommunications Operations Manual (ATOM) updates attached: Yes/No (delete as appropriate)

SECTION 6 LOGISTIC ACTIVITIES AFFECTING OTHER NATIONS

- (a) Logistics activities affecting other nations

SECTION 7 MAJOR FIELD ACTIVITIES

- (a) Major inland traverses and temporary field camps

SECTION 8 OTHER ANTARCTIC ACTIVITIES

- (a) Governmental
- (b) Non-governmental

SECTION 9 EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Emergency contact telephone numbers updates attached:
Yes/No (delete as appropriate)

Attachments to be appended

- Shipping itineraries (if applicable)
- Aircraft operations (Sheets 1 to 6 as applicable)
- AFIM updates (attach any amendments to the Antarctic Flight Information Manual not yet advised to the COMNAP/SCALOP Secretariat)
- ATOM updates (attach any amendments to the Antarctic Telecommunications Operators Manual not yet advised to the COMNAP/SCALOP Secretariat)
- Emergency Contact Telephone Numbers (attach updated list of contacts)

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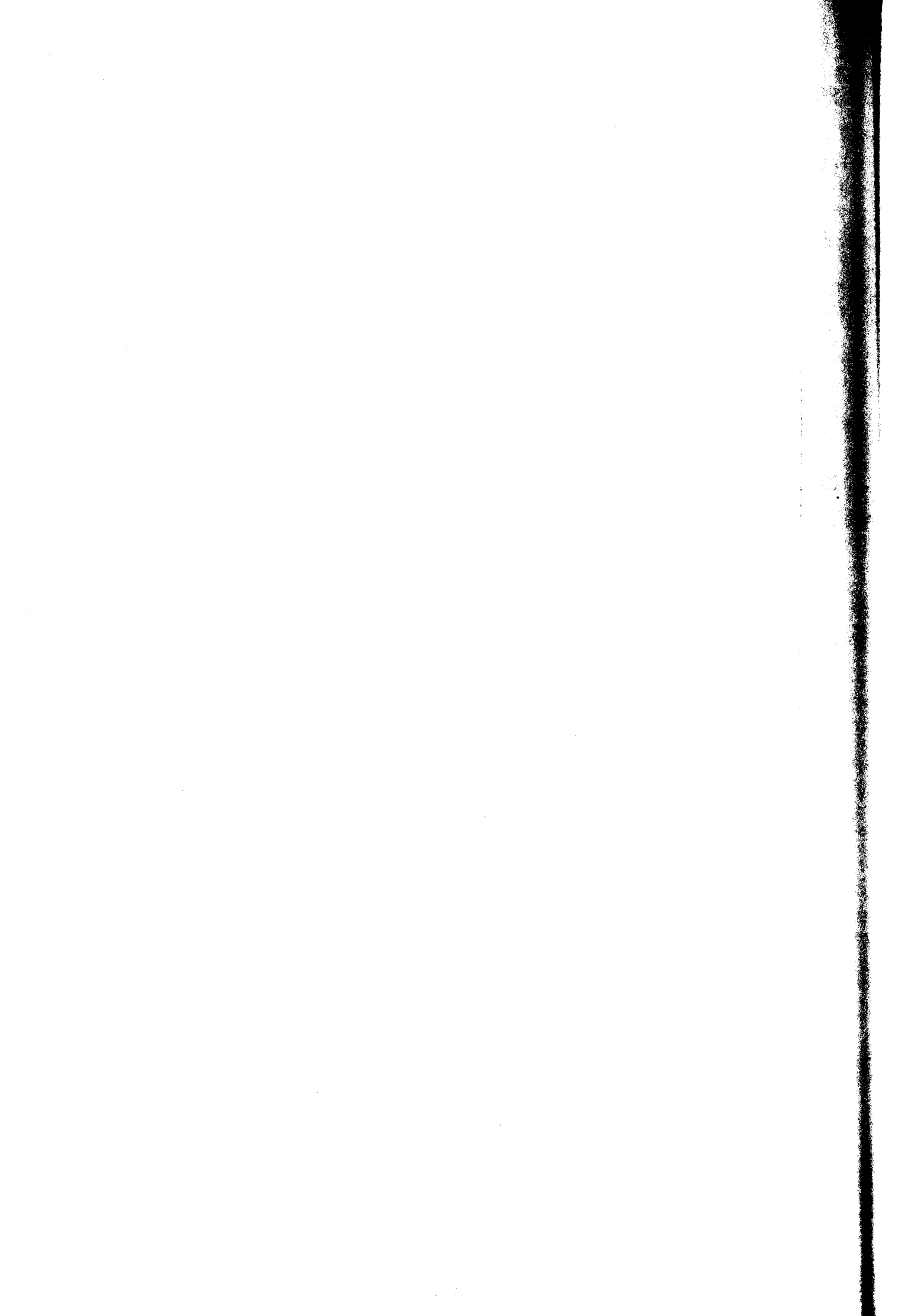
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Annex C
Reports in relation to Article
III(2) of the Antarctic Treaty



REPORT FROM THE INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANISATION (IHO) TO THE XVIIIth ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE MEETING (ATCM), KYOTO, JAPAN, APRIL 1994.

Background

1. A full report on the background to the establishment of the IHO's Permanent Working Group (PWG) on Cooperation in Antarctica and the discussions which took place at its inaugural meeting in 1992 was presented to the XVIIth ATCM. This Report describes the progress of the PWG's work since that date and the discussions at the PWG's first meeting in Valparaiso, Chile on the 19-22 July 1993 at the invitation of the Chilean Government and hosted by the Chilean Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service (Servicio Hidrografico y Oceanografico de la Armada de Chile). A list of attendees is at Appendix 1.

Achievements of the IHO PWG

2. Very good progress has been made to date in progressing the international (INT) chart scheme of Antarctica. As previously agreed, IHO Member States have been consulted on their requirements for navigational charts at medium and large scale south of 60°S. Valuable input has also been received from COMNAP.

3. From the statement of requirements the IHB developed a draft INT chart scheme which closely followed the principles of IHB Special Publication No.48 'Guidance for Regional Coordinators of INT chart schemes', and copies were forwarded to nations for comment in June 1993 (see copy at Appendix 2).

4. The proposed INT chart scheme was discussed in Valparaiso and several nations stated their willingness to participate in the project. Other nations, while accepting the INT chart scheme in principle, and noting that some additions and modifications would be necessary, considered that they would have to consider the scheme in more detail before accepting producer status. It was agreed that detailed comments, including offers to assume producer status for particular charts, be forwarded to the IHB.

5. The IHB has now coordinated replies. Several nations including Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, Germany, Japan, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Russia, and the United Kingdom have now agreed to become producers of specific INT charts. A second draft of the INT chart scheme has now been prepared and is being circulated together with copies of nations replies to the first draft. It is planned that this scheme will be approved at the next meeting of the IHO PWG in Buenos Aires in July 1994

and producer status agreed for all INT charts planned. Once producer status has been assigned there should be free exchange of hydrographic data to support production. On publication any nation will be free to request reproduction material from the producer nation and print these charts. The aim is a consistent series of charts drawn to a common specification, to avoid duplication of effort, and to utilise hydrographic resources as effectively as possible.

6. A second edition of the IHO Special Publication No.59 "Status of Hydrographic Surveys and Nautical Charting in Antarctica" (S-59) has been prepared by the IHB and copies have been made available to National Managers of Antarctic Programmes at this ATCM. Copies have already been distributed to Members of the IHO PWG including SCAR and COMNAP. It shows outline information on surveys completed, and more detailed information on the specifications used for these surveys is given on a diskette as an annex to S-59. A 'Classification of Surveys' has been added to Part II of the catalogue in order to allow better interpretation of data which exists. The classification chosen has been selected according to scale and line spacing as defined in IHO Special Publication No.44 'IHO Standards for Hydrographic Surveys'.

7. The need for hydrographic survey cooperation in Antarctica was stressed at the IHO WG meeting in Valparaiso and particularly the need for more cooperation at planning stages to maximise resources and minimise duplication. Several nations including Argentina, Australia, and the UK confirmed that they planned surveys well in advance from 1 to 5 years ahead, although because of the uncertainty of conditions in Antarctica these programmes necessarily had to be flexible. It was unanimously agreed that nations wished to cooperate more fully and that planning information should be made available, that the IHB should disseminate this information, and that nations should subsequently deal bi-laterally in areas of overlapping interest.

8. The requirement for source data, other than systematic hydrographic surveys, essential for the compilation of navigational charts of Antarctica including geodetic data, air photography, satellite imagery, and ocean sounding data was discussed in Valparaiso. It was established that nations hold a significant amount of this data which, due to a lack of adequate resources, has not yet been published on navigational charts. It was agreed that the existence of this information should be publicised and that the IHB should strive to take advantage of the work of other scientific agencies such as SCAR, and the US DMA and US Geological Survey data base. It was agreed that it would be helpful to list these agencies in S-59.

9. Valuable input has been provided by COMNAP. As well as responding positively to the IHB request for a statement of requirements for charts and surveys of Antarctica, COMNAP has also provided valuable statistical information on the frequency of tourist ships visits to Antarctica. Several sites were visited by tourist vessels in excess of twenty times in the 1992/93

season alone. Significantly, it has been established that the seaward approaches to many of these sites are inadequately surveyed and charted.

10. The following proposal by Italy was unanimously agreed by IHO Member States and incorporated into the minutes of the IHO PWG meeting in Valparaiso :-

" All Member States with a hydrographic surveying and charting capability in Antarctica are encouraged to stress nationally that their surveying and charting activities in Antarctica are being coordinated through the IHO's PWG on Cooperation in Antarctica. In particular, it is suggested that they emphasise the INT chart scheme initiative and their national contribution to it. This international cooperation through the IHO is mandated by Recommendation XV-19 of the XVth Antarctica Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) and thus allows Member States to emphasise the international commitment and nature of their Antarctic activities particularly when seeking national support for hydrographic surveying and charting priorities and budget".

The ATCM is invited to note this resolution.

Concluding remarks

11. The excellent progress made to date in progressing the INT chart scheme of Antarctica and the positive response by numerous nations to accept producer status for charts in the scheme is a clear indication of the good cooperation which has been established between IHO Member States.

12. The IHO continues to respond positively to the recommendation which emanated from the XVth ATCM and its commitment to charting and surveying in Antarctica. However, as stated in the IHO report to the XVIIth ATCM hydrographic surveying and charting are, by their nature, extremely expensive undertakings and, in the age of constrained budgets, are likely to be seen as soft options for budget reductions. They should rather be viewed as a small outlay in return for a major contribution to the safety of life at sea and to the avoidance of potential environmental disasters in Antarctica. The ATCM has an important role to play in ensuring that the need for continued funding of hydrographic activities is brought to the attention of individual national governments.

Statistical evidence clearly shows that tourist traffic is increasing in Antarctica and this must also increase the potential for adverse incident. Only by ensuring that hydrographic surveys and charting activities continue apace, can the international community seek to minimise that potential for adverse impact in Antarctica.

**MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE IHO PERMANENT
WORKING GROUP ON COOPERATION IN ANTARCTICA,
VALPARAISO, CHILE, 19th-22nd JULY 1993**

Attendees

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Chairman | Mrs B A Bond
(UK Hydrographic Office) |
| IHB | Rear Admiral G Angrisano
(Director, IHB) |
| Argentina | Capt F Cachaza
Lt D Jorge Cesar Lapenta
(Hydrographic Service) |
| Australia | Mr K Burrows
(Hydrographic Service) |
| Chile | Lt Cdr Luis Salgado
(Hydrographic Service) |
| Ecuador | Lt Cdr Arturo Romero
Hydrographic Dept, Oceanographic Institute |
| Germany | Dr Heinrich Hinze
(Alfred Wegener Institute. Also representing BSH
and GEBCO) |
| Italy | Captain F Spanio
(Hydrographic Service) |
| Norway | Mr A Hausken
(Hydrographic Service) |
| Peru | Capt Juan Carlos Cicala
(Hydrographic Service) |
| Russia | D-R Sergey V Dorogokupets
(Ministry of Science and Technology) |
| UK (Secretary) | Mr B Skittrall
(Hydrographic Office) |
| Uruguay | Capt Carlos Martino
Lt Nin Rodriguez
(Hydrographic Service) |

US

Arturo Comacho
(Permanent Office of DMA in Chile)

Observers

COMNAP

Mr Patricio Eberhard
(Chilean Antarctic Institute)

28 June 1993

To: See Distribution List

Subject: IHO INT CHART SCHEME FOR ANTARCTICA

Reference: IHB CL 10/1993, dated 10 March 1993

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the reference, a first draft of a possible INT Chart Scheme for Antarctica is herewith provided. Some of the information provided by IHO Member States has been incorporated into the proposal.

This document is composed of the following papers:-

1. Explanation of the principles adopted (Annex A), along with charting schemes indexes No.1 (General) and No.2 (Antarctic peninsula).
2. List of the proposed INT charts along with the existing and planned national charts converging the same area (Annexes B1, B2 and B3).
3. List of permanent Antarctic bases (Annex C).
4. Summary of the replies to the reference CL and to IHB letter S3/4230/M of 10 March 1993 (Annex D).
5. National requirements for hydrographic surveying and charting, as collected by COMNAP (Annex E).

We hope that this information will reach you in time for the Valparaiso Meeting (19-22 July 1993).

If you are not attending the Meeting but would like to provide comments to assist the W.G. in its tasks, please send a message to the IHB before 15 July, or direct to SHOA (Chile) for the attention of the Chairman by 20 July.

At this Meeting, the IHB will also table a draft of the new edition of S-59 (formerly SP-59) for consideration by the Working Group before printing.

On behalf of the Directing Committee
Yours sincerely,

Rear Admiral Giuseppe ANGRISANO
Director

Encls: Annexes A, B1, B2, B3, C, D, E Index sheets Nos. 1,2

**DISTRIBUTION LIST
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INTERNATIONAL CHART SCHEME FOR ANTARTICA

- References:-**
- (1) Minutes of the Inaugural Meeting of the Permanent Working Group on Cooperation in Antarctica, Venezia, Italy, November 1992.
 - (2) MP-004 Chart Specifications of the IHO and Regulations of IHO for International (INT) charts.
 - (3) IHO Special publication No.48 1985. Guidance for Regional coordinators of INT Chart Schemes.
 - (4) IHO Circular letter 10/1993 10 March 93.
 - (5) IHO letter S3/4230/M 10 March 93.
 - (6) IHO Special Publication No. 59, 1992 Edition: Status of Hydrographic Surveying and Nautical Charting Antarctica.

General Background

1. At the IHO PWG on Cooperation in Antarctica (Ref 1) 'it was proposed and agreed that the IHB would develop a first draft scheme in time for distribution and discussion at the next meeting'.

2. In preparation of the First Draft of the Antarctic Scheme, MP-004 (Ref 2) Appendix 1 'Specifications for Small-Scale INT charts', and IHO Special pub No.48 (Ref 3) Section 3 Annex 1 'Scheming of International Charts', have been consulted. The basic principles which have been applied follow SP-48 para 3.2, a summary of which is as follows:-

- (i) They must be adequate for international shipping.
- (ii) the specifications must be uniform.
- (iii) Coverage must be the most adequate possible with a minimum number of charts so as to ensure normal access to important ports*, safely but economically.
- (iv) The most economical solution for both the user and producer is sought i.e. the minimum number of charts.
- (v) To enquire of Hydrographic Offices intentions for national schemes.

* In the Antarctic Scheme 'permanent scientific Bases' have been the primary consideration in lieu of 'important ports'.

3. In addition to the guidelines given in SP-48, numerous nations charts, chart catalogues and SP-59 (Ref 6) have been consulted. Where possible existing national chart limits and scales have been included in the proposed IHO scheme as well as a few new charts planned by Chile and the UK, the details of which were tabled at the IHO Conference in Bonn in Oct. 91.* Due to the time factor proposals made in reply to IHO Letter (Ref 4) requested by the 15th June have not yet been included and are for consideration at the July meeting in Valparaiso.

* COMNAP information on charting requirements coming from various nations has also been taken into account, except Elephant island (request from Brazil), Mc Ferlane straits and Melchoir islands.

4. Chart Numbering. The Secretary IHO Chart Specification Committee has been consulted with regard to the allocation of chart numbers.

In accordance with normal INT principles chart numbers have been allocated to the various scales as follows:-

scale 1:10M (million)	to be numbered 10- 99
scale 1:2M (equivalent to 1:3.5M)	to be numbered 90- 999
scale 1:1M and larger	to be numbered 9000-9999

5. The draft scheme proposed is intended to be used as a basis discussion. producer status for each chart has been left for decision at Valparaiso. It is assumed however that countries with permanent Bases will wish to assume responsibility for any large scale INT charts in the vicinity of those Bases.

Charting Scheme for Small Scale INT charts in Antarctica (See Index Sheet No 1 and Annex B1)

6. INT charts at two scales, 1:10M at the Equator and 1:3.5M at 22°30', were agreed and several IHO members were assigned as 'producer' nations. These charts are all published. Antarctica and the Southern Ocean were not considered in this scheme. The UK, however, has produced a series of circumpolar charts at 1:10M (at the equator) and also three charts at 1:3.5M (at 22°30') of the S. Atlantic and the Antarctic peninsula, which they have now submitted to the IHO include in the International scheme (IHO letter Ref 5 refers). It is appropriate to consider this proposal at IHO PWGCA.

7. The U.K. 1:10 million scheme fits in well with the existing IHO INT 1:10M Scheme, and it is therefore proposed, that this is accepted. The UK is content to continue being responsible for their maintenance but recognises that there are more appropriate member states who may be willing to act as their custodian. Long term maintenance can be considered at Valparaiso.

8. The three UK charts of the S. Atlantic at scale 1:3.5M (BA's 4212-4214 inc.) overlap with the existing IHO 1:3.5M charts 609 and 200. However, the true scale of the 1:3.5M charts at 70° is 1:1.3M approx. It would seem sensible in such high latitudes to plan an INT series of charts at a more meaningful scale and which at the same time gives coverage of all the Antarctic coastline. Chart schemes at both small scale 1:3.5M and medium scale 1:1.5M or equivalent are considered unnecessary in Antarctic Waters. Complete coverage of Antarctic Waters is presently given by only two countries in their national series at an equivalent scale. Russia has a series at 1:2M (mid lat 66 and 69); the US has a scheme at 1:1.5M (at 70°). Other countries have limited scale cover in their areas of interest (for details see SP-59).

9. A series of circumpolar charts at scale 1:2M (mid lat 66°) is proposed for passages and landfalls and to give continuity at one scale. The scheme planned is similar to both the Russian and the US series, except, unlike the Russian series, one common mid latitude has been chosen. The US series has not been chosen en bloc as several charts are larger than A0 size. The proposed 1:2M scheme comprises 10 charts, the limits of which are given at Annex B1 and shown on Index Sheet No1. All charts are, with the exception of 900 and 907, in landscape format to keep the number of charts to the minimum.

Charting Scheme for Medium and Large Scale Charts of Antarctica (see Index Sheets Nos 1 and 2 and Annexes B2 & B3)

Charts at Medium Scale

10. SP-48 para 3.3 defines 'medium scales' as corresponding to the class of charts extending from the greatest scale at which coast coverage is continuous to the 'small scale.' It also states that the generally accepted range of scales is 1:1.5M to 1:750T (thousand) for passages and landfalls, and 1:5000T to 1:150T for coastal vessels. The chosen scale is dependent on several factors including, type of shipping, morphology, currents, scale of adjoining charts etc.

11. The 1:2M series referred to above is designed for passages and landfalls. A continuous coastal series of charts at 1:500T or larger is considered to be unnecessary for international shipping in Antarctica, as passages are usually made directly between the Southern Continents direct

to scientific Bases or other planned destinations. An exception to this is the West coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, where they are required for approach and coastal passage. Individual charts at scale 1:500T are required for all Antarctic Waters in the approaches to each of the Scientific Bases, and charts at this scale may also be required by individual countries in their national series for passage between Bases.

Medium Scale charts of the Antarctic peninsula (including South Shetland and South Shetland and South Orkney islands)

12. (i) As part of the overall 1:2M scheme described above, one chart (INT907) is schemed to cover the Peninsula to replace existing and proposed national charts.
- (ii) A proposed INT scheme of three charts at 1:5000 T for the West coast of the Antarctic Peninsula is planned as shown on index Sheet No 2 with limits given at Annex B3. Several nations currently chart the area at this scale (see SP-59) and so the INT scheme proposed should avoid duplication. An INT scheme for the Eastcoast of the Peninsula is considered unnecessary due to permanent ice conditions.
- (iii) In addition to the 1:500T scale several nations currently chart the North and West coasts of the Peninsula and S. Shetlands at scale 1:200T. Additionally, (as tabled at Bonn Oct 91), the UK has plans for a new series of charts at scale 1:150T of the N. and W. coasts, the first chart of which (BA 225) was published this year. As the UK scheme gives improved scale and coverage, particularly for the difficult inner route down the W. coast of the Peninsula, it has been tentatively included in the IHO scheme. Two charts at 1:200T have been retained for the S Shetlands and one chart at 1:150T for S Orkneys.

13. For areas other than the Antarctic Peninsula it is more convenient to treat medium scale charts at 1:5000T and larger in the approaches to Bases with the larger scale charts (see below).

Charts at Medium and large Scale in the Approaches to Bases (See Index Sheets 1 and 2, chart limits at Annexes B2 & B3, list of Bases at Annex C)

14. The principles adopted have been to chart all the permanent bases at appropriate large scale(s) and where possible to include in the scheme the scale and limits of the national chart of the country responsible for the Base. This has not always been possible where, for example, Bases of two countries are close together, or where a nation has several charts of the area, or even where there is no chart at all. In these situations one chart at

an appropriate scale has been chosen. Additionally an approach chart has been included at an appropriate scale, usually at 1:500T.

Charts at Large scale of the Antarctic Peninsula

15. Charts of the Bases have been chosen as described in para 14 above. Approach charts are all at scale 1:500T, and 1:150T or 1:200 T, as described in para 12 above.

16. four additional charts (9103, 9104, 9107 & 9108) have been schemed at scale 1:50T to allow safe passage through difficult and restricted areas of the inner route of the W. coast of the Peninsula.

17. Several nations have a requirement for, and currently chart numerous anchorages in the Peninsula. Of these, only those at Deception Island and Port Lockroy have been included in the scheme as they are considered to be of particular interest to research and cruise vessels. However, if there is a requirement for other frequently used anchorages, then these could be incorporated into the IHO scheme as sets of plans or as insets to charts already planned.

IHO: DRAFT INT SCHEME FOR ANTARCTICA: small scales

INT NUMBER	INT PRODUCER	SCALE	CHART LIMITS	REMARKS AND EXISTING EQUIVALENT CHARTS, SCALE, PUBLISHED BY
All INT 1 : 10 000 000 scheme at mid lat of the Equator				
24		1 : 10 000 000	37°45'S - 78°21'S 72°59'W - 15°30'W	Argentine 94, 1 : 5 000 000 Argentine 121, 1 : 3 000 000 French 5504, 1 : 2 100 000 French 6028, 1 : 2 000 000 Russian 30055, 1 : 5 000 000 UK 4024, 1 : 10 000 000 US 29002, 1 : 1 500 000
63		1 : 10 000 000 & 1 : 300 000	39°30'S - 78°26'S 111°09'W - 53°40'W 68°31'S - 69°03'S 91°10'W - 90°00'W	Argentine 94, 1 : 5 000 000 French 5504, 1 : 2 100 000 Russian 50081, 1 : 5 000 000 UK 4063, 1 : 10 000 000 Inset plan of Peter I Øy: Russian 50124, 1 : 250 000 UK 4063, 1 : 300 000 US 29180, 1 : 250 000
64		1 : 10 000 000	40°00'S - 78°34'S 163°39'W - 106°10'W	UK 4064, 1:10 000 000
65		"	40°00'S - 78°55'S 145°30'E - 157°00'W	French 6061, 1 : 3 120 000 Russian 50077, 1 : 5 000 000 UK 4065, 1 : 10 000 000
74		"	40°00'S - 70°38'S 61°18'E - 149°20'E	French 6061, 1 : 3 120 000 UK 4074, 1 : 10 000 000
75		"	45°50'S - 73°06'S 19°57'W - 71°40'E	Russian 30057, 1 : 5 000 000 UK 4075, 1 : 10 000 000
All INT 1 : 2 000 000 scheme at mid lat of 66°				
900		1 : 2 000 000	64°42'S - 79°00'S 161°00'E - 166°00'W	Russian 50122, 1 : 2 000 000 Russian 50079, 1 : 5 000 000 US 29012 & 29015, 1 : 1 500 000
901		"	57°40'S - 71°30'S 122°30'E - 171°00'W	French 6061, 1 : 3 120 000 Russian 40125 & 50120, 1 : 2 000 000 US 29015, 1 : 1 500 000
902		"	55°07'S - 70°00'S 76°00'E - 124°27'E	Russian 40124, 1 : 2 000 000 US 29018, 1 : 1 500 000
903		"	58°30'S - 72°00'S 30°00'W - 78°27'E	Russian 40122 & 40123, 1 : 2 000 000 US 29022, 1 : 1 500 000
904		"	60°11'S - 73°00'S 15°02'W - 33°25'E	Russian 30132 & 40122, 1 : 2 000 000 US 29025, 1 : 1 500 000
905		"	59°10'S - 71°00'S 59°00'W - 11°00'W	Argentine 121, 1 : 3 000 000 French 6028, 1 : 2 000 000 Russian 30156 & 30157, 1 : 2 000 000 UK 4213, 1 : 3 500 000 (at 22°30')
906		"	68°20'S - 78°15'S 61°40'W - 10°20'W	Argentine 121, 1 : 3 000 000 Russian 30131, 1 : 2 000 000 US 29030, 1 : 1 500 000
907		"	59°00'S - 76°00'S 87°00'W - 54°00'W	Argentine 121, 1 : 3 000 000 Argentine H-5, 1 : 1 500 000 Argentine H-7, 1 : 1 500 000 Chile 57, 1 : 1 300 000 Chile 58, 1 : 1 000 000 Chile 59, 1 : 2 000 000 (proposed) French 5504, 1 : 2 100 000 Russian 50125, 1 : 2 000 000 UK 3200, 1 : 3 250 000 UK 4214, 1 : 3 500 000 (at 22°30') US 29002 & 29005, 1 : 1 500 000
908		"	65°20'S - 76°00'S 131°37'W - 83°00'W	Russian 50123 & 50124, 1 : 2 000 000 US 29005 & 29008, 1 : 1 500 000
909		"	70°33'S - 79°00'S 173°00'W - 125°00'W	Russian 50122 & 50123, 1 : 2 000 000 Russian 50079, 1 : 5 000 000 US 29008 & 29012, 1 : 1 500 000

IHO: Draft INT scheme for ANTARCTICA: excluding Antarctic Peninsula
medium and large scale

BASE	INT PRODUCER	INT NO	SCALE	CHART LIMITS	REMARKS AND EXISTING EQUIVALENT CHARTS, SCALE, PUBLISHED BY
McMurdo (US) Scott (NZ)		9002	1:5 000	77°50'00"S - 77°52'10"S 166°33'20"E - 166°46'20"E	Russian 58948, Scale 1:5 000 US 29323, Scale 1:5 000
		9001	1:50 000	77°30'00"S - 77°55'00"S 165°40'00"E - 167°18'00"E	Russian 55949, Scale 1:75 000 US 29322, Scale 1:50 000
		9000	1:500 000	73°00'00"S - 78°05'00"S 162°00'00"E - 175°00'00"E	Russian 52914 & 52915, Scale 1:250 000 Russian 51083 & 51084, Scale 1:500 000 US 29321, Scale 1:250 000
Baia Terra Nova(Italy)		9005	1:50 000	74°36'S - 74°55'S 163°40'E - 165°10'E	Italian 882, Scale 1:50 000
		9000	1:500 000		Details as for INT 9000 under McMurdo/Scott
Leningradskaya (Russia)		9011	1:200 000 & 1:1 000	68°17'S - 69°55'S 157°10'E - 160°37'E	Russian 52909, Scales 1:200 000 & 1:1 000
		9010	1:500 000	68°07'S - 70°44'S 156°00'E - 166°10'E	Russian 51081, Scale 1:500 000
Dumont d'Urville (France)		9016	1:100 000 & 1:30 000	66°14'00"S - 66°50'00"S 139°10'00"E - 141°30'00"E	French 6285, Scales 1:30 000 & 1:101 000 French 6100, Scale 1:100 000
		9015	1:500 000	64°35'S - 67°30'S 134°00'E - 145°13'E	French 6101, Scale 1:742 000 Russian 41154 & 41155, Scale 1:500 000
Casey (Australia)		9021	1:50 000 & 1:12 500	66°09'00"S - 66°26'35"S 109°35'56"E - 110°45'00"E	Aus 601, Scales 1:12 500 & 1:50 000
		9020	1:500 000	64°15'S - 67°20'S 103°20'E - 113°30'E	Russian 41151, Scale 1:500 000
Mirny (Russia)		9027	1:10 000	66°29'30"S - 66°34'30"S 92°54'36"E - 93°03'48"E	Russian 49900, Scale 1:10 000
		9026	1:200 000	65°26'S - 66°40'S 91°35'E - 95°40'E	Russian 42900, Scale 1:200 000
		9025	1:500 000	64°05'S - 67°10'S 87°40'E - 97°50'E	Russian 41149, Scale 1:500 000
Davis (Australia)		9032	1:12 500	68°32'36"S - 68°35'52"S 77°48'00"E - 78°00'00"E	Aus 602, Scale 1:12 500 Russian 48956, Scale 1:20 000
		9031	1:200 000	68°00'S - 69°30'S 75°30'E - 78°30'E	No existing charts
		9030	1:500 000	65°43'24"S - 70°20'00"S 73°11'22"E - 81°00'00"E	Aus 451, Scale 1:500 000 Russian 41147, Scale 1:500 000
Zhong Shan (China)		9031	1:200 000		Details as for INT 9031 under Davis
		9030	1:500 000		Details as for INT 9030 under Davis
Mawson (Australia)		9036	1:25 000 & 1:5 000	67°21'28"S - 67°36'30"S 62°42'00"E - 63°04'49"E	Aus 600, Scales 1:5 000 & 1:25 000 Russian 48956, Scales 1:5 000 & 1:20 000
		9035	1:500 000	67°35'36"S - 67°36'24"S 62°51'10"E - 62°53'00"E	Aus 449, Scale 1:500 000 Russian 41145, Scale 1:500 000
Molodezhnaya (Russia)		9042	1:10 000	67°38'S - 67°42'S 45°42'E - 45°57'E	Russian 48920 & 48921, Scale 1:10 000
		9041	1:100 000	66°59'S - 67°46'S 45°16'E - 46°46'E	Russian 43920, Scale 1:100 000
		9040	1:500 000	65°00'S - 68°00'S 41°20'E - 51°40'E	Russian 41143, Scale 1:500 000

BASE	INT PRODUCER	INT NO	SCALE	CHART LIMITS	REMARKS AND EXISTING EQUIVALENT CHARTS, SCALE, PUBLISHED BY
Syowa (Japan)		9046	1:10 000	68°59'07"S - 69°04'28"S 39°33'00"E - 39°43'05"E	Jap 3951, Scale 1:10 000 Russian 48918, Scale 1:15 000
		9045	1:300 000 & 1:100 000	67°20'S - 70°00'S 37°40'E - 42°40'E 68°55'S - 69°10'S 38°55'E - 39°50'E	Jap 3912, Scale 1:300 000 Jap 3941, Scale 1:100 000 Russian 43915, Scale 1:100 000
Novolazarevskaya (Russia)		9051	1:200 000	69°07'S - 70°10'S 10°26'E - 14°32'E	Russian 32934, Scale 1:200 000
Maitri (India)		9050	1:500 000	67°30'S - 70°10'S 07°00'E - 17°00'E	Russian 31151 & 31152, Scale 1:500 000
Sanae (South Africa)		9056	1:200 000	69°08'S - 70°30'S 05°30'W - 00°10'W	No existing charts
		9055	1:500 000	68°20'S - 71°00'S 10°30'W - 00°00'W	Russian 31149 & 31150, Scale 1:500 00 US 29720, Scale 1:500 000
Georg Von Neumayer (Germany)		9057	1:200 000	68°23'S - 70°45'S 10°00'W - 05°00'W	No existing charts
		9055	1:500 000		Details as for INT 9055 under Sanae
Halley (UK)		9061	1:200 000	74°20'S - 76°00'S 30°00'W - 24°20'W	US 29741, Scale 1:200 000
		9060	1:500 000	74°05'S - 78°00'S 36°40'W - 23°50'W	Russian 31147, Scale 1:500 000. INT 9060 also covers General Belgrano II base.
General Belgrano II (Argentina)		9062	1:200 000	76°50'S - 78°20'S 37°30'W - 31°30'W	US 29741, Scale 1:200 000
		9060	1:500 000		Details as for INT 9060 under Halley

IHO: Draft INT scheme for ANTARCTICA: Antarctic Peninsula,
South Shetland Islands, South Orkney Islands: large scales

BASE	INT PRODUCER	INT NO	SCALE	CHART LIMITS	REMARKS AND EXISTING EQUIVALENT CHARTS, SCALE, PUBLISHED BY
Antarctic Peninsula: large scales					
Marambio (Argentina)		9100	1:25 000 & 1:5 000	64°06'00"S - 64°20'00"S 56°54'30"W - 56°31'30"W 64°14'02"S - 64°14'36"S 56°38'42"W - 56°36'48"W	Argentine H-550, 1:25 000 & 1:5 000
Esperanza (Argentina)		9101	1:10 000 & 1:5 000	63°22'S - 63°26'S 57°05'W - 56°53'W 63°23'28"S - 63°24'12"S 56°59'57"W - 56°58'15"W	Argentine H-757, 1:10 000 & 1:5 000 Chile 1451, 1:15 000 (proposed) Chile 1504, 1:30 000 UK 3213, 1:30 000 US 29106, 1:30 000
General Bernardo O'Higgins (Chile)		9102	1:10 000	63°14'30"S - 63°20'00"S 58°00'00"W - 57°52'00"W	Chile 1404, 1:10 000 Chile 1442, 1:15 000 (proposed) US 29106, 1:15 000
		9103	1:50 000	64°27'S - 64°50'S 63°22'W - 62°14'W	Covers intricate waters north of Paradise Harbour, and in southern Gerlache Strait Chile 1505, 1:50 000 Chile 1512, 1:50 000 (proposed) US 29124, 1:50 000
		9104	1:50 000	64°46'S - 65°05'30"S 64°00'W - 62°50'W	Covers intricate waters around Paradise Harbour, Port Lockroy, Neumayer Channel and Lemaire Channel Chile 1505, 1:50 000 Chile 1513, 1:50 000 (proposed) Russian 55990 & 55991, 1:50 000 US 29125 & 29126, 1:50 000
Palmer Station (USA)		9105	1:25 000 & 1:10 000	64°41'S - 64°51'S 64°31'W - 63°54'W 64°45'42"S - 64°47'18"S 64°06'18"W - 64°02'12"W	Argentine H-714, 1:12 500 Russian 55990, 1:12 500 Spanish 011, 1:5 000 UK 3213, 1:12 500 US 29123, 1:25 000 & 1:12 500
Faraday (UK)		9106	1:60 000 & 1:15 000	65°05'12"S - 65°22'53"S 64°46'00"W - 63°56'00"W 65°12'00"S - 65°16'00"S 64°23'00"W - 64°10'26"W	Chile 1521, 1:50 000 (proposed) UK 3575, 1:60 000 & 1:15 000 Russian 58992, 1:15 000 US 29106, 1:15 000
		9107	1:50 000	65°50'S - 66°12'S 66°14'W - 65°06'W	No equivalent existing charts. Covers the intricate parts of Pendleton Strait and Grandidier Channel.
		9108	1:50 000	66°55'S - 67°21'S 68°08'W - 67°18'W	No equivalent existing charts. Covers the intricate passage between Adelaide Island and the Peninsula.
Rothera (UK)		9109	1:25 000	67°31'15"S - 67°39'52"S 68°22'52"W - 67°47'00"W	UK 3462, 1:25 000 Chile 1612, 1:50 000 (proposed)
Teniente Luis Carvajal (Chile)		9110	1:30 000	67°43'S - 67°54'S 69°25'W - 68°40'W	Russian 58992, 1:30 000 UK 3577, 1:30 000 US 29106, 1:30 000 UK 3577, 1:75 000 Chile 1611, 1:50 000 (proposed)
General San Martin (Argentina)		9111	1:25 000	68°04'S - 68°14'S 67°33'W - 66°55'W	Chile 1604, 1:20 000 Chile 1613, 1:20 000 (proposed) Russian 58992, 1:50 000 UK 3213, 1:25 000 & 1:50 000 US 29106, 1:50 000
Antarctic Peninsula: medium scale coastal series					
		9153	1:150 000	63°39'00"S - 64°36'25"S 58°52'00"W - 55°10'00"W	UK 227, 1:150 000 (to be published 1993) US 29128, 1:200 000
		9154	1:150 000	62°50'00"S - 63°49'05"S 58°12'31"W - 54°30'00"W	Argentine H-713, 1:300 000 Chile 1450, 1:200 000 (proposed) UK 225, 1:150 000 (published 23.04.93) US 29105, 1:200 000

BASE	INT PRODUCED	INT NO	SCALE	CHART LIMITS	REMARKS AND EXISTING EQUIVALENT CHARTS, SCALE, PUBLISHED BY
		9155	1:150 000	62°57'00"S - 63°55'48"S 61°25'00"W - 57°47'00"W	Argentine H-712, 1:200 000 Chile 1440, 1:200 000 (proposed) Chile 1441, 1:100 000 (proposed) Russian 32905, 1:200 000 UK 226, 1:150 000 (Under preparation) US 29121, 1:200 000
		9156	1:150 000	63°20'00"S - 64°18'03"S 63°49'30"W - 60°07'00"W	Argentine H-714, 1:200 000 Chile 1501, 1:200 000 Chile 1510, 1:200 000 (proposed) Russian 32905, 1:200 000 UK 3560, 1:200 000 UK 228, 1:150 000 (Under preparation) US 29121 & 29122, 1:200 000
		9157	1:150 000	64°04'00"S - 65°00'30"S 64°32'30"W - 60°50'00"W	Argentine H-714, 1:200 000 Chile 1501, 1:200 000 Chile 1510, 1:200 000 (proposed) Chile 1511, 1:100 000 (proposed) UK 3566, 1:200 000 UK 445, 1:150 000 (Under preparation) US 29122 1:200 000
		9158	1:150 000 & 1:12 500	64°40'00"S - 65°35'20"S 66°30'30"W - 62°48'00"W 64°48'30"S - 64°49'48"S 63°32'18"W - 63°28'12"W	1:12 500 inset plan of Port Lockroy, often visited by research and cruise vessels. Argentine H-715, 1:200 000 Chile 1502, 1:200 000 Chile 1520, 1:200 000 (proposed) UK 3572, 1:125 000 UK 3573, 1:200 000 UK 446, 1:150 000 (proposed) US 29122 & 29127, 1:200 000 Chile 1504, 1:10 000 Russian 58992, 1:10 000 UK 3213, 1:10 000 US 29106, 1:10 000 Port Lockroy
		9159	1:150 000	65°14'00"S - 66°08'10"S 67°42'30"W - 64°00'00"W	Argentine H-715, 1:200 000 Chile 1502, 1:200 000 Chile 1520, 1:200 000 (proposed) UK 3573, 1:200 000 UK 447, 1:150 000 (proposed) US 29127, 1:200 000
		9160	1:150 000	65°53'00"S - 66°45'49"S 68°42'30"W - 65°00'00"W	Argentine H-716, 1:200 000 Chile 1503, 1:200 000 Chile 1530, 1:200 000 (proposed) UK 448, 1:150 000 (proposed) US 29127 & 29141, 1:200 000
		9161	1:150 000	66°30'00"S - 67°55'40"S 68°26'25"W - 66°15'00"W	Argentine H-716, 1:200 000 Argentine H-717, 1:250 000 Chile 1503, 1:200 000 UK 3580, 1:100 000 UK 2972, 1:150 000 (proposed) US 29141, 1:200 000
		9162	1:150 000	66°30'00"S - 67°55'40"S 70°01'25"W - 67°50'00"W	Argentine H-716, 1:200 000 Argentine H-717, 1:250 000 Chile 1503, 1:200 000 UK 3577, 1:75 000 UK 2973, 1:150 000 (proposed) US 29141, 1:200 000
		9163	1:150 000	67°29'00"S - 68°18'29"S 70°12'30"W - 66°30'00"W	Argentine H-717, 1:250 000 Chile 1610, 1:200 000 (proposed) UK 3577, 1:75 000 UK 3580, 1:100 000 UK 2974, 1:150 000 (proposed) US 29142, 1:200 000
		9163	1:150 000	68°08'00"S - 68°56'07"S 70°17'30"W - 66°35'00"W	Argentine H-717, 1:250 000 UK 2975, 1:150 000 (proposed) US 29142, 1:200 000

BASE	INT PRODUCER	INT NO	SCALE	CHART LIMITS	REMARKS AND EXISTING EQUIVALENT CHARTS, SCALE, PUBLISHED BY
		9170	1:500 000	60°50'S - 64°35'S 64°30'W - 52°00'W	Argentine H-700, 1:500 000 Chile 1400, 1:500 000 Russian 31140, 1:500 000 UK 3205, 1:500 000
		9171	1:500 000	63°30'S - 68°10'S 69°00'W - 60°45'W	Chile 1500, 1:500 000 Russian 51099, 1:500 000 UK 3570, 1:500 000
		9172	1:500 000	66°00'S - 70°30'S 74°30'W - 66°00'W	Chile 1600, 1:500 000 Russian 51098, 1:500 000 UK 3571, 1:500 000
South Shetland Islands: large scales					
		9120	1:50 000 & 1:12 500	62°50'S - 63°06'S 61°00'W - 60°22'W 62°58'00"S - 63°03'00"S 60°36'36"W - 60°30'00"W	Covers Deception Island, often visited by research and cruise vessels. Argentine 100, 1:25 000 & 1:4 000 Chile 1402, 1:50 000, 1:10 000 & 1:8 000 Chile 1433, 1:50 000 (proposed) Chile 1434, 1:5 000 & 1:10 000 (proposed) Russian 35903, 1:12 500 & 1:7 500 UK 3202, 1:50 000 & 1:12 500
Juan Carlos I (Spain)		9121	1:30 000 & 1:5 000	62°35'30"S - 62°47'18"S 60°45'00"W - 60°07'00"W 62°39'00"S - 62°40'00"S 60°24'00"W - 60°22'00"W	Spanish 001, 1:20 000 & 1:5 000 Spanish 003, 1:30 000 Argentine 139, 1:30 000 Chile 1431, 1:50 000 (proposed)
Capitán Prat (Chile) Pedro Vicente Maldonado (Ecuador)		9122	1:20 000 & 1:5 000	62°24'00"S - 62°31'00"S 59°50'00"W - 59°37'00"W 62°27'48"S - 62°29'30"S 59°42'00"W - 59°39'00"W	1:5 000 plan covers Capitán Prat Chile 1427, 1:5 000 & 1:20 000 Ecuador I.O.A.7, 1:5 000 Russian 38902, 1:25 000 UK 1774, 1:25 000
Teniente Rodolfo Marsh (Chile) Bellingshausen (Russia) Artigas (Uruguay) Great Wall (China)		9123	1:5 000 & 1:5 000 continuation inset	62°11'30"S - 62°13'30"S 58°58'42"W - 58°54'36"W 62°10'57"S - 62°11'48"S 58°54'57"W - 58°50'51"W	Chile 1410, 1:10 000 Russian 38903 1:5 000 UK 1774, 1:30 000 Uruguay 1111, 1:2 000 & 1:4 000
Jubany (Argentina) King Sejong (Republic of Korea)		9124	1:25 000 1:10 000 & 1:10 000	62°09'30"S - 62°20'00"S 59°03'00"W - 58°31'00"W 62°13'12"S - 62°15'00"S 58°42'00"W - 58°39'00"W 62°11'57"S - 62°13'24"S 58°46'30"W - 58°42'06"W	Jubany covered on one 1:10 000 inset plan, King Sejong on the other. 1:25 000 main sheet covers Maxwell Bay. Argentine H-711, 1:10 000 Argentine 137, 1:25 000 Chile 1410, 1:10 000 Chile 1407, 1:30 000 Chile 1425, 1:10 000 (proposed) Russian 35902, 1:25 000 UK 1774, 1:25 000
Commandante Ferraz (Brazil) Arctowski (Poland)		9125	1:40 000 1:20 000 & 1:10 000	62°02'00"S - 62°18'00"S 58°40'00"W - 58°12'00"W 62°03'35"S - 62°07'37"S 58°24'59"W - 58°16'54"W 62°08'27"S - 62°10'20"S 58°30'15"W - 58°26'12"W	1:40 000 main sheet covers Admiralty Bay. Commandante Ferraz covered on 1:20 000 inset plan; Arctowski covered on 1:10 000 inset plan. Argentine 136, 1:30 000 Brazil 25121, 1:40 000, 1:20 000 & 1:10 000 Chile 1403, 1:40 000 & 1:20 000 Chile 1421, 1:50 000 (proposed) Russian 38902, 1:25 000 UK 1774, 1:25 000
South Orkney Islands: large and medium scales					
Signy (UK)		9141	1:50 000 & 1:10 000	60°37'S - 60°49'S 45°52'W - 45°27'W 60°41'36"S - 60°43'00"S 45°37'30"W - 45°33'00"W	UK 1775, 1:100 000 & 1:12 500 Russian 33900, 1:12 500 US 29107, 1:100 000, & 1:12 500

BASE	INT PRODUCER	INT NO	SCALE	CHART LIMITS	REMARKS AND EXISTING EQUIVALENT CHARTS, SCALE, PUBLISHED BY
Orcadas (Argentina)		9142	1:10 000	60°43'24"S - 60°47'06"S 44°45'00"W - 44°36'00"W	Argentine H-651, 1:10 000 Argentine H-611, 1:25 000 Russian 33900, 1:25 000 & 1:50 000 UK 1775, 1:25 000 US 29107, 1:25 000
		9140	1:150 000	60°10'S - 61°10'S 46°55'W - 44°08'W	Argentine H-611, 1:150 000 Russian 33900, 1:150 000 UK 1775, 1:200 000 US 29107, 1:200 000
South Shetland Islands: medium scales coastal series					
		9151	1:200 000	61°45'S - 63°00'S 60°30'W - 56°30'W	Argentine H-711, 1:200 000 Chile 1420, 1:200 000 (proposed) Russian 32902, 1:200 000 UK 1776, 1:200 000 US 29101, 1:200 000
		9152	1:200 000	62°10'S - 63°23'S 63°30'W - 59°25'W	Argentine H-712, 1:200 000 Chile 1430, 1:200 000 (proposed) Russian 32903, 1:200 000 UK 1776, 1:200 000 US 29101 & 29121, 1:200 000

Note : An additional chart at scale 1:200T could possibly be required for Elephant island (A request from Brazil was addressed to CONMAP). Existing charts are at 1:200T, from Argentina and the USA. Another one at same scale is proposed by Chile.

IHO INT CHART SCHEME : ANTARCTICA

List of permanent bases

a) Antarctica Peninsula

1. Marambio. Argentine base (64°16'S, 56°45'W).
2. Esperanza. Argentine base (63°24'S, 56°59'W).
3. General Bernardo O'Higgins. Chilean base (63°19'S, 57°54'W).
4. Palmer Station. United States base (64°46'S, 64°05'W).
5. Faraday. United Kingdom base (65°15'S, 64°16'W).
6. Rothera. United Kingdom base (67°34'S, 68°07'W).
7. Teniente Luis Carvajal. Chilean base (67°46'S, 68°55'W).
Occupied in the summer only.
8. General San Martin. Argentine base (68°08'S, 67°08'W).

b) South Shetland Islands

1. Jubany. Argentine base (62°14'S, 58°40'W).
2. King Sejong. Republic of Korea base (62°14'S, 58°47'W).
3. Teniente Rodolfo Marsh. Chilean base (62°12'S, 58°58'W).
4. Bellingshausen. Russian base (62°12'S, 58°58'W).
5. Artigas. Uruguay base (62°11'S, 58°55'W).
6. Great Wall. Chinese base (62°13'S, 58°58'W).
7. Commandante Ferraz. Brazilian base (62°05'S, 58°24'W).
8. Arctowski. Polish base (62°10'S, 58°29'W).
9. Capitán Arturo Prat. Chilean base (62°29'S, 59°40'W).
10. Pedro Vicente Maldonado. Ecuador base (62°27'S, 59°45'W).
11. Juan Carlos I. Spanish base (62°40'S, 60°23'W).

c) South Orkney Islands

1. Signy. United Kingdom base (60°43'S, 45°36'W).
2. Orcadas. Argentine base (60°45'S, 44°43'W).

d) Antarctic continent excluding the above

1. McMurdo. United States base (77°51'S, 166°37'E).
2. Scott. New Zealand base (77°51'S, 166°46'W).
3. Baia terra Nova. Italian base (74°42'S, 164°07'E).
This is a summer only base.
4. Leningradskaya. Russian base (69°30'S, 159°23'E).
5. Dumont d'Urville. French base (66°40'S, 140°01'E).
6. Casey. Australian base (66°17'S, 110°32'E).
7. Mirny. Russian base (66°33'S, 93°01'E).
8. Davis. Australian base (68°34'S, 77°57'E).
9. Zhong Shan. Chinese base (69°22'S, 76°25'E).
10. Mawson. Australian base (67°36'S, 62°53'E).
11. Molodezhnaya. Russian base (67°40'S, 45°51'E).
12. Syowa. Japanese base (69°00'S, 39°35'E).
13. Novolazarevskaya. Russian base (70°46'S, 11°50'E).
14. Maitri. Indian base (70°45'S, 11°44'E).
15. Sanae. South African base (70°18'S, 2°22'W).
16. Georg von Neumayer. German base (70°39'S, 8°15'W).
17. Halley. United Kingdom base (75°36'S, 26°44'W).
18. General Belgrano II. Argentine base (77°52'S, 34°38'W).

*IHO INT CHART SCHEME FOR ANTARCTICA

REPLIES to IHB C.L. 10/1993
and to IHB Letter S3/4230/M of 10 March 1993

COUNTRY	COMMENTS
1. BRAZIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agrees UK 1/10M and 1/3.5M scheme as INT. - Not able to help with maintenance. - Would be pleased to supply data to producer Nation.
2. NORWAY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Believes UK offer exhibits spirit of cooperation in establishing set of INT charts in Antarctica.
3. INDIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcomes UK 1/10M and 1/3.5M. - Is presently evaluating requirements. Will forward details. - Is willing to participate in producing INT charts.
4. RUSSIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Already produces a series of charts for Antarctica. - To avoid duplication, is willing to publish charts listed as INT charts. - Supports UK 1/10M and 1/3.5M. - Surveys not planned for 1993.
5. FRANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agrees UK 1/10M (except Weddell Sea and Ross Sea). - 1/3.5M should be global and not confined to the Antarctic Peninsula. - Proposes French chart 6061, scale 3 120 000 (at 56°). - Three other charts in Antarctica have been produced: 6100, 6101 and 6285, which could be basis for INT charts. - An inventory is being prepared by the French Polar Technology and Research Institute, which hopefully will be ready for the Valparaiso Meeting.
6. GERMANY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcomes 1/10M - Suggests to fill the gap in Weddell Sea with Argentine AR121. This could give full scale coverage of Southern Oceans (BA 4024 extends to 78°21'S and south to Ronne ice shelf). - BSH is currently not engaged in charting activities in Antarctica. The AWI is preparing a series of bathymetric charts at scale 1:1 M in the South Atlantic Ocean. The series: Bathymetric Charts of the Weddell Sea (AWI/BCWS) follows the index in the Catalogue of IHO Bathymetric Plotting Sheets. The charts are in Mercator projection with standard parallels at 65°S, 70°S and 76°S. - A comprehensive bathymetric chart in stereographic projection will cover the entire Weddell Sea at a smaller scale. - A variety of bathymetric data sources are being used and a critical review of their quality is carried out.
7. S. AFRICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Values production of INT charts. - SA has not surveyed or produced charts in Antarctica. - Welcomes UK to take responsibility.
8. AUSTRALIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National plans sent as annex - numerous! - Supports UK offer. - All large scale charts of Scientific Bases should be declared INT charts. - Is examining coverage 45°E - 160°E with Russian coverage to suggest scheme. - Is willing to undertake INT production. - No charts of Commonwealth Bay but vessels visiting. - Would like to investigate cooperation with Russia and China in surveying difficult area 73°E - 76°E.
9. SPAIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At present no national requirements on national charting exist in addition to the 4 charts already produced. - Would like to be kept informed on INT charting project.

COUNTRY	COMMENTS
10. URUGUAY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One chart in preparation of the Uruguyan Antarctic base of King George Island (South Shetland Islands) with insets for adjacent bays. - (Collins, Maxwell, Potter, Ardley).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National requirements deal with : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General chart of "Mar de la Flota", scales 1:200T to 1:500T. Coastal charts of Gerlache Strait, Canal Neumayer, Antarctic Strait, Petrel Bay (Dundee Island), scales from 1/20T to 1:100T. Harbour charts of Caleta Cierva, Bahia Esperanza, east sector of Isla Marambio (Prox. Base Marambio), Bahia Marguerita (near San Martin base). - For budgetary reasons, Argentina cannot produce INT charts (mainly because the activities connected with establishing a geodetic network and carrying out modern hydrographic surveys cannot be afforded). - Nevertheless, Argentina agrees on establishing a set of INT charts at medium and large scales.
12. ITALY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Italian survey programme in Antarctica for the period 1993-1998 is aimed at the construction of a 1:250T chart centered on the Italian base in Terra Nova Bay. Limits of the new chart are between 74°15'S to 75°45'S and from 162°20'E, till joining the US chart 29321 (with a thin overlapping zone). - Additional oceanographic surveys will be carried out in Ross Sea and along the tracks from New Zealand ports (generally Christchurch) to the Italian base.
13. U.K.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National navigational requirements are Antarctic peninsula, Weddell Sea, South Shetland Island and South Orkney Islands, for scientific research and touristic purposes. UK has a coastal charting programme covering the West coast of Antarctic peninsula at scale 1:150T. - UK reiterates their offer for adoption by other nations as INT charts, of any of their existing or planned metric charts, and is also willing to adopt INT charts of other nations.

Note : Sweden and USA responded that they have no information to report.

**NATIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEYING
AND CHARTING AS COLLECTED BY
"COMNAP"**

COUNTRY	COMMENTS
GERMANY	- AWI contributes to the charting of southern Weddell Sea with Hydrosweep.
USA(1991)	- Rocks and Pinnacles noticed in Arthur Harbor and SW Anvers Island. - Tethys Bay charting needed. - GPS calibration needed.
SOUTH AFRICA (1992)	- No need for new Hydrographic Charts. - Areas of greatest importance is the one covered by BA charts 3170 and 3171.
SPAIN (1992)	- Has sent a cartographic plan of large scale charts in area near Livingstone Island (South Shetland islands) : from 62°S to 64°S and from 60°W to 62°W. Charts produced : 001 ANT, 002 ANT, 003 ANT and 011 ANT, and also topographic maps of Livingstone island and of north coast of Antarctic peninsula. - Also charting is needed between King George island and Deception island (South Shetland islands) and along the north coast of Antarctic peninsula.
NORWAY(1992)	- No need for charting.
NEW ZEALAND (1992)	Need for charting in the following locations: Cape Adate*, Cape Hallet, Cape Evans*, Cape Royda*, Scott Base*, Terranova Bay, Marble Point, Cape Bird, McMurdo Base. *= Touristic interest.
REP. OF KOREA (1991)	- Needs for charting in King George island (South Shetland islands), Bransfield straits and west coast of Antarctic peninsula.
JAPAN(1992)	- Accurate coastal charts needed between 045°E and 080°E and also in Scotia Sea and around Antarctic peninsula. - Feels necessary the provision of "well compiled list of charts".
ITALY(1991)	- Charting needed from 73°28'S to 75°24'S and from 163°30'E to 169°45'E.
FINLAND(1992)	- No need for charting.
CHILE(1992)	- Antarctic peninsula is the area of most urgent requirement for charting and a charting programme, elaborated by the Chilean H.O. (SHOA), was provided.
BRAZIL(1992)	- Does not have urgent necessities for charting in Brazilian shipping operating areas (South Shetland islands).
AUSTRALIA(1991)	- Charting priorities have been already assessed and are as follows: Approaches to Mawson, Macquarie island, approaches to Larsemann hills and Commonwealth bay.
ARGENTINA (1992)	- Area where charting is needed are the accesses to Argentinian bases (South Shetland islands and Antarctic peninsula).
URUGUAY	- Needs for charting in King George island (South Shetland islands) around the Uruguayan base.

(ii)

**Report by WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANISATION (WMO)
in relation to Article III (2) of the Antarctic Treaty**

Since XVII ATCM WMO activities relation to Antarctica have been as follows:

WMO Executive Council considered Antarctic matters at its meeting in June 1992 and inter alia

- urged its Members to continue monitoring and research into the depletion of Antarctic stratospheric ozone, and to carry out continuous associated measurement of atmospheric composition.
- established closer links with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) for the development of co-ordinated plans for WMO-IOC co-operation in research and monitoring of the Southern Ocean.
- noted the views of XVII ATCM on marine hydrometeorological services for the Southern Ocean and urged further co-operation between WMO and COMNAP in developing improved meteorological and ice information services in the region, and
- supported the representation of WMO at future ATCM and SCAR meetings.

The WMO Executive Council Working Group on Antarctic Meteorology (EC-WGAM) held its 6th Session in November 1993. Its published report provides information on:

- The basic synoptic network for the Antarctic and its further development.
- The present state and future development of telecommunications in the region.
- The organization of an International Program for Antarctic Buoys.
- The meteorological service functions in Antarctica currently provided from Casey, Marambio, McMurdo, Molodeznaya and Frei.
- The draft WMO fourth long-term plan for Antarctica (1996-2005).
- Plans for the improvement of ozone measurements in Antarctica.
- Plans for an ongoing annual exchange of information on national Antarctic meteorological programmes.
- Plans for an assembly of information on national holdings of historical Antarctic data.

Information papers will be circulated on specific matters which may assist XVIII ATCM in consideration of Agenda Items 14 and 15.

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ANTARCTIC SOUTHERN OCEAN COALITION (ASOC) REPORT

This Report is submitted pursuant to Article III (2), under agenda item 5 of this ATCM.

Since the XVII ATCM in Venice, ASOC member groups continue to participate in and to monitor components of the Antarctic Treaty System. We have also attended meetings of SCAR and have participated in the joint work of SCAR and IUCN. ASOC member groups will continue to support SCAR regarding the crucial scientific work it is helping to coordinate on global change, and in this respect congratulate SCAR on the formation of the SCAR Group of Specialists on Global Change.

ASOC's primary focus has been to ensure that the Protocol is implemented in a way that affords the greatest protection for the Antarctic environment. Until the Protocol is ratified and enters into force legally, activities will be guided by mostly outdated, and in many cases, voluntary, recommendations which do not provide for comprehensive protection for the environment. It has been over two years since the signing of the Protocol, and momentum on ratification is lagging. Although eight nations have already ratified the Protocol, only Australia and Sweden have so far passed implementing legislation.

We look forward with great interest to the reports of Parties at this ATCM on their progress toward ratification, passage of the requisite implementing legislation according to the national requirements of each country, and actual implementation. We urge governments to commit themselves to ratify the Protocol by the end of 1994, and to enact quickly the legislation and regulations necessary to give effect to the Protocol and its annexes.

We also urge governments to commit themselves to closing those gaps, such as liability provisions, in the Protocol which need to be addressed before "comprehensive" protection is secured in practical terms, and to move quickly to set up key institutions such as a Secretariat, the Committee on Environmental Protection, and an independent system of inspection for compliance with Protocol provisions. ASOC will be distributing Information Papers at this ATCM which articulate our recommendations for implementing these provisions.

In particular, we urge governments to continue the discussions started in Heidelberg on the implementation of a liability annex, with the goal of completing the annex at next year's ATCM. Until a liability annex is agreed, there is no system in place for determining who is responsible for impacts to the Antarctic environment, and what level of response is needed to repair the damage. This past year, ASOC compiled a Liability Reference

Guide which documents international law and surveys international practice with respect to liability, and includes relevant journal articles.

ASOC continues to focus on science, given that the Protocol sets aside the region as a science and wildlife sanctuary. It is our View that Antarctica's potential as a laboratory for critical scientific research on global problems is not being fully realized.

ASOC intends to build on the increased cooperation between SCAR and the environmental community to help promote the importance of Antarctic science with governments and citizens, and to respond to requests from Parties for advice on the potential environmental impacts of activities conducted in the region.

ASOC has also been working to gain support for, and passage by CCAMLR of, strong measures to prevent unregulated fishing on several threatened Antarctic fish species. Recent upheavals in international affairs have placed new pressures on Southern Ocean fisheries as new nations have begun to travel south in search of new fisheries, and there is an added urgency to ensuring that CCAMLR remains effective. The breakup of the Soviet Union, plus a recessional world economy have placed increased pressures on Antarctic fisheries. If these fisheries are not sustainably managed, over-fishing will destroy the krill and fish stocks, impacting the entire foodchain.

As with all activities in the south polar region, monitoring is extremely important to ascertain that fishing complies with the conservation measures and reporting requirements. ASOC congratulates the CCAMLR nations in agreeing to international observer and inspector programs. However, ASOC notes with concern the increase in the number of illegal fishers in the Southern Ocean and urges Parties to deal with this situation as a matter of urgency.

ASOC members have been working for passage of the proposal to create a whale sanctuary in the Southern Ocean. Recent reports of underreporting of past commercial whale catches highlight the need for a cessation of commercial whaling and the imposition of a sanctuary in the Southern Ocean. Creation of the sanctuary would also greatly assist in achieving the objectives of the Protocol and CCAMLR. ASOC urges Antarctic Treaty Parties to support this proposal at the next IWC meeting, in May 1994. ASOC will table an Information Paper on the item.

One of ASOC's members, Greenpeace, sent two expeditions to the Antarctic in the 1992/93 austral summer. A new, more environmentally sound mode of transport was used successfully to allow a small team to complete inspections of stations on the Antarctic Peninsula, traveling on a yacht. Compared to the traditional use of a motor vessel, this approach minimized the use of fossil fuels. The MV Greenpeace visited four stations in the Ross Sea. The report of these expeditions has been tabled by ASOC as an

Information Paper to the Antarctic Treaty System, entitled "Greenpeace Antarctic Expedition Report 1992/93".

ASOC will table two other reports based on Greenpeace activities in the Antarctic: "The Greenpeace Report of the Antarctic Environmental Impact Monitoring Programme at World Park Base 1991/92" and "Treading Lightly: A Minimal Impact Antarctic Station".

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THE WORLD CONSERVATION UNION (IUCN) REPORT

The Role of IUCN, The World Conservation Union, in Antarctic Environmental Conservation and in Support for the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting and Parties

The 19th Session of the General Assembly IUCN, The World Conservation Union, was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina from 17-26 January 1994.

A special Ad Hoc Antarctic Workshop, held during the General Assembly, reviewed the Programme of the Union in Antarctica and identified a number of priorities over the 1994-96 period. Based on these recommendations a draft Programme was submitted to and endorsed by the General Assembly. The adopted Programme is attached as Annex A.

This document emphasizes IUCN's special commitment to the conservation of biological diversity in Antarctica, to the establishment of protected areas that safeguard a fully representative series of habitats and ecosystems, and to supporting the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties and others in the development of procedures for the management of human activities that guarantee the protection of those areas and ecosystems. This Programme builds on the unique strengths of IUCN particularly in relation to protected areas.

The wider policies of IUCN in Antarctica were the subject of two separate Recommendations of the General Assembly, one dealing with conservation in Antarctica itself and the other with the Sub Antarctic Islands. These are at Annexes B and C. It will be noted that both again emphasize the special locus of IUCN to support those responsible in their efforts for conservation.

Another theme of the General Assembly was the conservation and sustainable use of living resources. The new Mission Statement adopted for the Union in Buenos Aires emphasizes these, defining the Mission as:

" to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable".

The Union emphasizes that where resources are used, that use must be ecologically sustainable. At the same time it does not consider that there is a necessary obligation to use all resources, if there are other reasons why societies would prefer not to consume them but use them instead for non-consumptive purposes such as for species conservation enjoyment, natural spectacles, or for carefully managed tourism. This is the reason why, despite a recognition by the membership that the Revised Management Procedure recommended by the Scientific Committee of the International Whaling Commission is a considerable advance on previous measures of its kind, the time is not yet right to countenance any resumption of commercial whaling. The General Assembly adopted, without a vote but without the unanimity of all members, the Recommendation on whaling which is at Annex D, and also expressed its support, again with some members standing aside from the consensus, for the proposed sanctuary in the Southern Ocean (Annex E).

These papers collectively define the position and policy of IUCN for the coming triennium in relation to Antarctic conservation. The actions that now follow will first be to commend the Recommendations adopted to those to whom they are addressed, second to seek funding for the implementation of the agreed programme, and third to implement the Programme. In 1994 limited funds are available to plan and implement one element of the Programme, a workshop on the Impact and Management of Human Presence in Antarctica. It is hoped that it will be possible, in accordance with past precedent, to conduct this workshop in close partnership with SCAR.

To conclude, IUCN's policies toward Antarctica are positive and constructive. The expertise of the Union and its members in the conservation of nature and natural resources will be applied particularly to the conservation of habitats and ecosystems. IUCN wishes to continue its policy of offering such help and expert advice as it can give to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties and Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings. It wishes to continue to work in close partnership with SCAR, as well as within its own membership, which includes both government and non-governmental organizations, to help the further development of policies and practices, and the proposed workshop on the Impact and Management of Human Presence in Antarctica will be a practical next step in that process.

Annexes.

- Annex A:** Conservation in the Antarctic - Programme 1994 - 1996
- Annex B:** IUCN Resolution - Antarctica and the Southern Ocean
- Annex C:** IUCN Resolution - Improved Protection for Wildlife in Subantarctic Island Ecosystems
- Annex D:** IUCN Resolution - Commercial Whaling
- Annex E:** IUCN Resolution - Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary

IUCN - THE WORLD CONSERVATION UNION

Conservation in the Antarctic - Programme 1994-1996

Background

IUCN policy Antarctica has been spelled out in a number of resolutions of the IUCN General Assembly, most recently in Resolution 18.84 adopted at the 18th Session held in Perth, Australia, on the subject of the Antarctic Conservation Strategy, and Recommendations 17.52 and 18.75 on the subject of Antarctica, adopted at the 17th and 18th Sessions of the Assembly respectively. These decisions provide the authority for the work of the Secretariat on Antarctic affairs.

Since the last Sessions of the General Assembly, IUCN has maintained a programme of activities relating to Antarctic conservation. These are summarized in the first part of the attached paper, which also deals with the proposed programme of the Union in 1994-1996.

At its meetings in 1993, the IUCN Council noted the need for a review of the work of the Union on Antarctic matters, and in particular for a thorough discussion of the balance and approach of the proposed programme. Such a review is timely because no detailed mandate has been agreed by the IUCN members since they adopted Recommendation 17.52, six years ago, and in that period there have been major changes at international level, especially through the adoption by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties of the Environmental Protocol to the Treaty.

The attached programme for 1994-1996 was approved by the 1994 General Assembly in Argentina.

Conservation in the Antarctic

The Programme of IUCN - The World Conservation Union for 1994-1996

Background

1. IUCN has been concerned with Antarctic conservation issues since 1960 when, at the 7th Session of the General Assembly held in Warsaw, members urged that the proposed Antarctic Treaty should set aside inviolable areas for the conservation of the unique polar fauna and its natural environment. A number of issues were raised at subsequent Sessions of the General Assembly including :
 - (a) the need for standard regulations for the protection of Antarctic flora and fauna and their habitats;
 - (b) the need to conserve krill and other marine resources;
 - (c) the need for some general designation to be given to Antarctica connoting its special conservation values;
 - (d) the need for comprehensive attention to problems of environmental management;
 - (e) the need for a comprehensive strategy for Antarctic conservation.

2. The 17th Session of the IUCN General Assembly, held in San José, Costa Rica, in 1988, adopted Recommendation 17.52, which emphasized:
 - (a) the need for an Antarctic Conservation Strategy;
 - (b) the importance of environmental impact assessment there;
 - (c) the need for a coherent system of protected areas and other conservation measures in the region;
 - (d) the need for the establishment of an Antarctic database;
 - (e) the importance of rigorous practices to eliminate waste discharges;
 - (f) the importance of action to address the increasing problems posed by Antarctic tourism;
 - (g) the need for stronger action to conserve the marine fauna and flora of the Antarctic;
 - (h) the case for more precise measures to give effect to the conservation of Antarctic seals;
 - (i) the need for action to prevent mineral related activities in the Antarctic that could impose severe damage on its environment.

3. The IUCN Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas (CNPPA) has for many years regarded Antarctica, with the sub-Antarctic islands and New Zealand, as one of the biogeographical realms reflected in the structure of the Commission, and has been concerned for the adequacy of the protected area network, and for conservation in the sub-Antarctic islands. A comprehensive directory of protected areas in the circum-Antarctic islands was

published by IUCN in 1985. This remains the most extensive analysis of the status of protection of sub-Antarctic island wildlife and habitats. The 29th Working Session of CNPPA, held at Wairakei, New Zealand, in August 1987 produced a publication entitled *Conserving the Natural Heritage of the Antarctic Realm*.

4. In 1989, the Director General established a working group including representation from the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR), and from NGOs such as the World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF) and the Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition (ASOC) to respond to the General Assembly's call for the preparation of a strategy for Antarctic conservation. The resulting document was discussed at a workshop held during the 18th Session of the General Assembly in Perth, Australia at which further Recommendations were adopted, especially calling for the exclusion of mineral exploration and exploitation from the Antarctic regions. The Unions' *Strategy for Antarctic Conservation* was published in 1991, after revision in the light of the discussions held at the General Assembly. This is the most comprehensive exposition available of Antarctic conservation problems and requirements. It has been widely distributed, in all three IUCN official languages, and extremely well received, including by the Antarctic Treaty Governments.
5. Since 1990, IUCN has maintained a small Secretariat programme on Antarctic Conservation. It was originally established under the personal leadership of the Director General, himself an Antarctic biologist. The initial task was the completion of the *Strategy for Antarctic Conservation*, but following its publication and the adoption of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, work has focused on specific aspects, notably:
 - (a) discussion of protected areas policy and practice in Antarctica;
 - (b) discussion of conservation management and research priorities in the circum-Antarctic islands;
 - (c) discussion of the environmental implications of Antarctic tourism;
 - (d) discussion of the needs for information in order to educate and train those working in or visiting Antarctica in practices compatible with good Antarctic conservation.

Output in 1990-1993

6. The *strategy for Antarctic Conservation* was published in 1991. In that year IUCN's efforts were concentrated on contributing to the negotiations of the Environment Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty (Madrid Protocol). Subsequently, IUCN promoted the *strategy* recommendations through regular attendance at Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings (ATCMs), and recently at the Scientific

Committee under the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR).

7. In 1992, two workshops were held:
 - (a) on conservation management and research in the sub-Antarctic islands, at Paimpont in France;
 - (b) on protected areas in, and protected area policy for Antarctica, held in Cambridge, United Kingdom.
8. In 1993, a workshop on environmental education and training in the Antarctic region was held in Gorizia, Italy.
9. All these workshops were held in partnership with the SCAR Group of Specialists on Antarctic Environment and Conservation. All are leading to substantial publications. More than 20 recommendations from the Cambridge Workshop were presented to the XVII ATCM in 1992, and most were adopted.

The 1994-1996 Programme

10. It is proposed that in 1994-1996, IUCN's contribution to Antarctic conservation reflect IUCN's greatest area of expertise namely:
 - (1) Protected Areas;
 - (2) Environmental liability issues (through the Commission on Environmental Law); and
 - (3) Marine ecosystem management with suitable contributions to the work of the commission on the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR);

Priorities

11. The activities below will be undertaken in consultation with IUCN members and Antarctica Treaty Parties. An appropriate consultative mechanism will be developed to ensure this occurs.
12. The priorities for 1994-1996 are proposed as:

Priority 1

- (i) to work for the establishment and management of Antarctic specially protected or managed areas for consideration by Antarctic Treaty meetings;
- (ii) to work on the development of an annex to the Antarctic Environmental Protocol on Liability for Environmental Damage.

Priority 2

- (iii) to work on the ecosystem management of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, in consultation with IUCN members and the Parties to the Convention on Antarctic Marine Living Resources;
- (iv) to hold a workshop on the impact and management of human presence in Antarctica;
- (v) in consultation with Treaty Parties and IUCN members to work on the elaboration of detailed proposals for the implementation of the Antarctic Environmental Protocol;
- (vi) to produce an integrated strategy for conservation in the Sub-Antarctic islands, and assistance with management plans for individual islands or groups of islands;
- (vii) to participate in Antarctic Treaty consultative meetings, where such participation will contribute to achieving the above objectives.

Guidance, Personnel and Administration

- 13. IUCN's programme in Antarctica was carried out in the past triennium on a part time basis by the Vice-Chair for the Antarctic Treaty of CNPPA, under contract to IUCN, by agreement with the Department of Conservation in New Zealand. Future arrangements are subject to resources availability and will be determined through the consultative mechanisms outlined in point 15 below.
- 14. Responsibility for this programme at IUCN Headquarters was transferred in October 1993 to the Protected Areas Programme, since the greater part of the Union's work in the region has been in that category of activity. However, links will need to be maintained with the Marine Programme, Species Conservation Programme, Conservation Strategies Programme, Environmental Assessment Service and several other elements.
- 15. The representation of IUCN at Antarctic Treaty, CCAMLR and SCAR meetings has fallen largely to the special consultant, but has also involved the Director General and the Legal Adviser to the Council. A review of this representation will be undertaken following the 19th Session of the General Assembly.
- 16. Some further machinery is needed for the guidance of this programme. At the time when the IUCN Strategy for Antarctic Conservation was in preparation, an *ad hoc* group established to advise the Council and the Director General provided valuable overall guidance. It is proposed that such machinery be re-established in the shape of an IUCN Advisory Committee on Antarctic Conservation. The group would be established by the Director General in consultation with IUCN members, and the special meeting on the occasion of the 19th Session of the General Assembly will permit such consultation. The Committee will need to balance governmental and

non-governmental expertise, and reflect the range of views within IUCN, although members will serve in a personal capacity.

Budget

17. Current resources for the Antarctic Programme will be exhausted by the end of 1993 with the exception of funding available for a workshop on the Impacts of Human Presence in Antarctica.
18. The implementation of this Programme is subject to the location of available resources.

19.96 Antarctica and the Southern Ocean

RECALLING Recommendations 18.75, 17.52 and 17.53 and Resolutions 15.20, 16.8, 18.9 and 18.74 of the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Sessions of the General Assembly;

RECOGNIZING the critical role played by Antarctica in global climate and oceanic circulation, the importance of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems, its vital role in the world's biophysical and biochemical systems, its great value as the world's largest remaining wilderness area, its intrinsic and inspirational values, and its importance for monitoring and other research directed to understanding the natural environment and global processes, including those modified by human activity;

NOTING that world opinion has now turned firmly against the exploitation of minerals in Antarctica and expects impeccable standards of environmental performance by all who operate there;

WELCOMING the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, adopted by the Antarctic Treaty Parties in Madrid, Spain, in October 1991, which commits the Parties to the comprehensive protection of the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems, designates Antarctica as a nature reserve devoted to peace and science and, *inter alia*, prohibits any activity relating to mineral resources other than scientific research;

APPRECIATING that the Governments of Argentina, Spain, France, Peru, Ecuador and Norway have now ratified the Protocol on Environmental Protection;

AWARE that the Subantarctic Islands support distinctive ecosystems and many endemic species, that knowledge of these islands and their ecosystems remains inadequate and that it is important that conservation measures in these island groups are strengthened;

EMPHASIZING the importance of the conservation of the ecosystems of the circum-Antarctic seas, and the need to ensure that any use of their living resources is sustainable;

The General Assembly of IUCN - The World Conservation Union, at its 19th Session in Buenos Aires, Argentina, 17-26 January 1994:

1. CALLS UPON all Parties to the Antarctic Treaty who have not already done so to ratify the Protocol on Environmental Protection as a matter of urgency, so ensuring its early entry into force;

2. URGES Parties to the Protocol:
 - (a) to revise their domestic legislation and procedures promptly to comply with the Protocol;
 - (b) to negotiate the Annex on liability for damage mandated by the Protocol as soon as practicable to ensure that clear, legally binding obligations are imposed on Parties who administer or conduct activities in the Antarctic;
3. CALLS UPON all Parties to the Antarctic Treaty and all organizations active in Antarctica to pay particular attention to:
 - (a) minimizing environmental impact;
 - (b) establishing and safeguarding a comprehensive network of protected areas, including adequate representation of the principal habitats and the biological diversity of the Antarctic region;
 - (c) preventing the deposition of wastes and facilitating the removal of wastes which have already been deposited;
 - (d) establishing and enforcing stringent regulations governing the conduct of all persons visiting Antarctica, whether scientists, logistic and other support personnel or tourists,;
 - (e) otherwise according priority to conservation in Antarctica as a whole;
4. ENCOURAGES Treaty Parties to establish the Committee for Environmental Protection on an interim basis promptly so that it may function prior to the entry into force of the Protocol;
5. CALLS for a permanent ban on all minerals activity in Antarctica throughout the area South of 60 degrees South latitude;
6. ENCOURAGES Treaty Parties to establish a Secretariat to ensure *inter alia* an effective implementation of the Antarctic Treaty including the Protocol;
7. CALLS ON Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources to take all steps necessary to conserve the marine ecosystems of the Southern Ocean;
8. ENCOURAGES Parties to the Protocol to build upon the inspection provisions in the Antarctic Treaty and Protocol and to develop and implement an environmental inspection system to assist in the effective protection of the Antarctic environment;
9. REQUESTS the Director General, within available resources;
 - (a) in consultation with Antarctic Treaty Parties and IUCN members, Commissions and Council, to work for:

- (i) the establishment and management of Antarctic specially protected or managed areas;
 - (ii) the development of an Annex to the Antarctic Protocol on liability for environmental damage;
 - (iii) an IUCN workshop on the impact and management of human presence in Antarctica;
 - (iv) the elaboration of detailed proposals for the implementation of the Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty;
- (b) in association with relevant Antarctic Treaty Parties and IUCN members, Commissions and Council to produce an integrated strategy for conservation in the Subantarctic Islands;
 - (c) in consultation with IUCN members, Council and Commissions and the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), to collaborate on the ecosystem management of the Antarctic marine ecosystems;
 - (d) to participate in Antarctic Treaty System meetings where such participation contributes to achieving the above objectives;
 - (e) to establish an *ad hoc* committee to advise the IUCN Council and Director General on Antarctic issues in consultation with the IUCN Commissions and members.

Note. This Resolution was adopted by consensus after a proposal to delete Operative Paragraph 5 was rejected by a show of hands. The delegations of the State members Germany, Norway and United Kingdom indicated that had there been a vote, they would have voted against.

19.95 Improved Protection for Wildlife in Subantarctic Island Ecosystems

AWARE of the inadequate knowledge of subantarctic island ecosystems and the need to improve protection of their biodiversity and ensure their full conservation;

AWARE also of the ongoing review by IUCN of the status of the Subantarctic Islands in relation to their possible World Heritage status;

NOTING that the conduct of activities such as tourism constitutes a danger to the maintenance of the equilibrium of such ecosystems, which are among the world's most fragile;

The General Assembly of IUCN - The World Conservation Union, at its 19th Session in Buenos Aires, Argentina, 17-26 January 1994:

1. **STRONGLY RECOMMENDS** that the international specialized agencies, as well as all States and Governments exercising responsibilities and supervision over these areas, should fully protect the priceless environmental asset constituted by the species these islands contain, many of which are threatened with extinction;
2. **CALLS UPON** the governments concerned to adopt, as rapidly as possible, all necessary measures to ensure the conservation of these ecosystems;
3. **REQUESTS** the Director General, within available resources and in consultation with IUCN members, Commissions, relevant governments and NGO's, to produce an integrated strategy for conservation in the Subantarctic Islands and to offer assistance with management plans for individual islands or groups.

19.63 Commercial Whaling

RECALLING the commitment of IUCN - The World Conservation Union, to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, as stated in Recommendation 18.34 of the 18th Session of the General Assembly;

RECALLING the concerns expressed by previous sessions of the General Assembly regarding the lack of respect by some governments for international regulatory measures intended to ensure the proper conservation of whale stocks, including - in the International Whaling Commission (IWC) - by the use of objections and special permits and - in CITES - by reservations to listing of whale species in Appendix I;

RECOGNIZING IUCN's long-standing support for a worldwide moratorium on commercial whaling, as expressed in the World Conservation Strategy (1980) and General Assembly Recommendations in particular 17.46 (1988) and 18.34 (1990);

EMPHASIZING that nothing in Agenda 21 restricts the right of a State, or competent international organization, to prohibit, limit or regulate the use of marine mammals more strictly than is required for sustainable use, within areas under its jurisdiction or control;

AWARE that since the 18th Session of the General Assembly the Scientific Committee of the IWC has recommended a proposed Revised Management Procedure as the main scientific element of the Revised Management Scheme, which is also to include a system of observation, inspection and other safeguards;

FURTHER AWARE that the IWC at its 45th Annual Meeting in Kyoto, Japan, in May 1993, did not adopt the Procedure or any other elements of the Revised Management Scheme, and in consequence has not yet adopted a scientifically rigorous procedure for regulating commercial whaling;

FURTHER AWARE that the elements of the Revised Management Scheme, including a fully effective inspection and observation scheme for commercial whaling, have not been agreed and that other elements, such as continued protection of depleted stocks already protected under the IWC's previous management rules, as agreed in the Resolution on the Revised Management Procedure of the 43rd Annual Meeting of the IWC (1990), should additionally be considered;

CONSIDERING also that, until the Revised Management Procedure and the other essential elements of the Revised Management Scheme have been adopted and incorporated into the IWC Schedule, the existing moratorium on the commercial killing of whales should be maintained and observed by all States;

COMMENDING the IWC for its decision taken at its 44th Annual Meeting to renew the Indian Ocean whale sanctuary for an unlimited period;

BEING COGNIZANT that there are ethical doubts about the commercial killing of cetaceans, which are shared by many members of IUCN, and that current methods for killing cetaceans cannot be considered humane;

ALSO CONCERNED by the potential risks to cetaceans resulting from oceanic environmental degradation, for example the effects of chronic pollution, and global climate change;

OBSERVING that these risks have not yet been adequately addressed by the IWC, but that at its 45th Annual Meeting, the IWC agreed to convene a special workshop prior to its 47th Annual Meeting in 1995, regarding research on the effects of environmental changes on cetaceans, in order to provide the best scientific advice for the Commission to determine appropriate response strategies;

The General Assembly of IUCN - The World Conservation Union, at its 19th Session in Buenos Aires, Argentina, 17-26 January 1994:

1. REAFFIRMS its view that the IWC remains the appropriate global authority for the management of whales, and notes that Agenda 21 (Paragraphs 17.61 (a), 17.89 (a) and 17.75) recognizes the IWC as the responsible organization for the conservation and management of whale stocks and the regulation of whaling pursuant to the 1946 International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, and calls on all States, including both members and non-members of the IWC, to abide by its regulations;
2. CALLS UPON all States and the IWC to maintain the current moratorium on the commercial killing of whales at least until the Revised Management Scheme, including the Revised Management Procedure has been adopted and Incorporated into the IWC Schedule;
3. URGES IUCN and all IWC member States to participate actively in the IWC's planned workshop in 1994/95 on research regarding the effects of the environmental change on cetaceans;
4. CALLS UPON the relevant IWC member governments remove their objections to IWC decisions;
5. URGES relevant IWC member governments to refrain from any further commercial whaling activities under objections to IWC decisions;

6. FURTHER CALLS UPON the relevant IWC member governments to terminate those aspects of their present programmes of research that involve the killing of whales;
7. EXPRESSES its appreciation to the Government of Brazil for the withdrawal of its reservations to the CITES Appendix 1 listing of whale species and urges other relevant CITES member governments to withdraw their reservations to the listing of these species;
8. REQUESTS the Director General to convey this Recommendation and associated explanatory documents to the Secretary General of the United Nations, to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and to the Secretary of the IWC and all member governments of the IWC.

Note. This Recommendation was adopted by consensus after each paragraph in the draft text was adopted by a show of hands. Proposals for three other preambular paragraphs and an alternative paragraph to Operative Paragraph 2 were rejected by shows of hands. The delegation of the State member Norway stated that though they accepted some parts of the Recommendation, they strongly opposed it as a whole. They considered that it contained incorrect information and was not scientifically based. The delegation of the State member Denmark indicated that had there been a vote, the delegation would have abstained, although they could support some parts of the Recommendation. A written statement on this issue was supplied by the European Bureau for Conservation and Development. The State member United Kingdom provided a written statement on the UK's policy on commercial whaling, which is published in the Proceedings of the General Assembly.

19.64 Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary

NOTING that a majority (13) of the Member States voting at the International Whaling Commission (IWC)'s 45th Annual Meeting in Kyoto, Japan, in May 1993, supported the proposal by the Government of France that the Southern Ocean south of 40 degrees South latitude be designated as a sanctuary, in which commercial whaling would not be permitted for an initial period of 50 years, under a specific provision of the 1946 International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling;

AWARE that the 5th World Wilderness Congress in Tromso, Norway, in October 1993, adopted a resolution urging all Member States of the IWC to support the concept of a circumpolar whale sanctuary in the Southern Ocean and also urging IUCN to reaffirm its support for the whale sanctuary;

AWARE also that the General Assembly of the Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE International), meeting in Tokyo, 30 August - 1 September 1993, adopted an Action Agenda on Whaling which "... supports the proposal by the Government of France to establish a circumpolar whale sanctuary in the Southern Ocean in order to guarantee the protection of at least one biological population of each of the great whale species which are globally distributed";

TAKING NOTE that in a letter to the United States Congress dated 4 October 1993, President Clinton stated unconditionally that, "The United States firmly supports the proposed sanctuary in the Antarctic";

CONSIDERING that the concept of a Southern Ocean whale sanctuary is fully consistent with other internationally agreed actions directed to the conservation of the Antarctic continent and the surrounding ocean, including:

- * the adoption in 1991 by the Consultative Parties to the Antarctic Treaty of the Protocol on Environmental Protection, which commits them "to the comprehensive protection of the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems", designates "Antarctica as a natural reserve, devoted to peace and science", and, *inter alia*, prohibits all activities relating to mineral resources other than scientific research for a at least 50 years;
- * the designation by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) of most of the Southern Ocean as a Special Area with respect to marine pollution by and from ships;
- * the establishment by the Commission of the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) of a

precautionary quota for krill fishing in accordance with that Commission's responsibility to maintain".... the ecological relationships between harvested, dependent and related populations of Antarctic marine living resources and the restoration of depleted populations ..." high stable levels (CCAMLR, Article II);

- * the consensus by the UN Conference on Environment and Development, June 1992, in AGENDA 21, Chapter 17, affirming the competence of the IWC, as the "... appropriate international organization for the conservation, management and study " of whales, " to prohibit, limit or regulate the exploitation of whales more strictly than " is provided for in the case of non-mammalian resources both in the High Seas and, as appropriate, in water under the jurisdiction of States;

CONCERNED that any legitimization by the IWC of resumed commercial whaling for minke whales in any part of the Southern Ocean, even if the catches taken were in strict accordance with the relatively cautious Revised Management Procedure (RMP) which has been recommended by the IWC's Scientific Committee, would, by re-invigorating a virtually unlimited world market for products, especially meat from baleen whales, encourage resumption of "outlaw" whaling under flags of convenience and whaling by non-Members of the IWC which are not bound by the IWC's decisions, rules or resolutions;

FURTHER CONCERNED that, on the basis of past experience, any such outlaw whaling would lead to the killing of whale species other than minke whales, which are now all protected under IWC rules, thus reducing their capacity to recover to productive levels;

The General Assembly of IUCN - The World Conservation Union, at its 19th Session in Buenos Aires, Argentina, 17-26 January 1994:

1. CALLS UPON all Member States of the IWC to support the proposal for a circumpolar whale sanctuary in the Southern Ocean;
2. URGES the governments of all States active in the Antarctic region that are not Members of the IWC to express their support to the IWC in its moves towards better long-term conservation of whales in the Southern Hemisphere;
3. REQUESTS the Director General:
 - (a) to work with other organizations represented at the Planning and Coordinating Committee (PCC) for the UNEP Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Management and Utilization of Marine Mammals in the formulation of an appropriate long-term programme for non-lethal scientific research within the

sanctuary and of guidelines for non-lethal uses of whales such as ecotourism and whale-watching within the sanctuary.

- (b) to convey this Recommendation and associated explanatory documents to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and to the Secretaries of IWC and CCAMLR.

Note. This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. A proposal to delete the preambular paragraph beginning "Concerned that any legitimization" was rejected by a show of hands. A proposal to delete an additional operative paragraph was approved by a show of hands. The delegation of the State member Norway indicated that they opposed the Recommendation. The delegation of the State member Denmark indicated that had there been a vote, the delegation would not have been able to support the Recommendation.



Statement by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Pursuant to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972) and the United Nations General Assembly Decision, UNEP was established to serve as a focal point for environmental action and coordination with the United Nations system. The Governing Council of UNEP chose oceans as one of its priorities.

The Oceans Programme of UNEP consists of three closely linked elements: a) the Regional Seas Programme b) Living Marine Resources c) the Global Marine Environment. The programme is coordinated by the interdisciplinary staff of the Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme Activity Centre (OCA/PAC) and is supported by extensive cooperation with international, regional and intergovernmental organizations and with several hundred national institutions. It operates on the principle that an integrated approach to management is fundamental to the environmentally responsible use of coastal and marine resources, with an overall precautionary orientation.

The Regional Seas Programme is a global programme for the integrated management of marine and coastal resources and the control of marine pollution which is implemented regionally. The Programme currently comprises 13 regions and over 140 governments in a system of legally binding conventions and protocols implemented through action plans that are formulated according to the needs of the region by the governments concerned and which also serve to further the parallel and iterative development and improvement of supporting legal instruments and environmental management mechanisms.

The Living Marine Resources component has concentrated on the Global Action Plan for the Conservation, Management and Utilization of Marine Mammals (MMAP), developed jointly by UNEP and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO) together with the International Whaling Commission (IWC) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). UNEP's Oceans Programme serves as the secretariat for the MMAP.

A leading role in the Global Marine Program is played by the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP) which advises the UN system and its Member States and for which UNEP's Oceans Programme provides, *inter alia*, the technical secretary. GESAMP has prepared and published through UNEP a large number of reports on a variety of topics concerning the marine environment, including one in 1990 on the State of the Marine Environment in Antarctica.

Many of the environmental and management issues raised in the context of Antarctica and the Southern Ocean are similar to those that are being addressed by UNEP's Oceans Programme; these include tourism, waste, scientific research, biodiversity, effects of land-based activities, the coordination of intergovernmental activities and even the organization and management of convention secretariats. UNEP, through its Oceans Programme, is present at this meeting to formally offer its cooperation, experience and assistance to the parties of the various treaties pertaining to Antarctica and the Southern Ocean and the other observer organisations as those parties and organisations deem appropriate. UNEP stands ready to receive your suggestions on how it can best be of service to the common interest of the world community in the environmentally responsible management of the Antarctic.

Annex D
Elements for the Antarctic
Treaty Secretariat



Elements for the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat

I. FUNCTIONS

The Secretariat shall perform the functions in support of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) and the Committee for Environmental Protection which are entrusted to it by the ATCM. In particular, the Secretariat shall under the direction and supervision of the ATCM exercise the following functions:

1. Provide assistance to the Parties, in particular to the host Governments of the ATCMs and other meetings held under the Antarctic Treaty and the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (the Protocol) in respect of arrangements for and reports of such meetings.
2. Provide in close cooperation with the host government administrative assistance to the Committee for Environmental Protection in respect of the functions entrusted to that Committee by the Protocol.
3. Facilitate and coordinate communications and exchange of information amongst Parties on all exchanges and modifications required under the Antarctic Treaty and the Protocol.
4. Assist the ATCM to review information exchange requirements with a view to facilitating timely and responsive exchanges with Parties.
5. Based upon information received from Parties, establish data-bases relevant to the operation of the Antarctic Treaty and the Protocol, and ensure publication as appropriate.
6. Circulate to the Parties information received from one or more Parties of activity in Antarctica by non-Parties.
7. Ensure the necessary coordination with all elements of the Antarctic Treaty System and those international bodies with which the ATCM has entered into contact.
8. Maintain the records of the ATCMs and of other Meetings under the Antarctic Treaty and the Protocol and facilitate the availability of information about the Antarctic Treaty System.
9. Prepare reports on its activities carried out in implementing of its functions and present them to the ATCM.
10. Perform such other functions relevant to the purpose of the Antarctic Treaty and Protocol as may be determined by the ATCM.

II. LEGAL STATUS, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITY

Article 1

Legal Personality

The Secretariat shall have full legal personality.

Article 2

Privileges and Immunities

1. The Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties (the Party on whose territory the Secretariat is located) shall within the scope of the official activity of the Secretariat confer the privileges and immunities upon the Secretariat and its officials set out below.
2. Except as provided for in paragraph 3, privileges and immunities of the Secretariat and the officials may be waived only by the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary has the authority to waive the privileges and immunities in cases where retaining such privileges and immunities would impede the course of justice and where waiver would be without prejudice to the interests of the ATCM.
3. The immunity of the Executive Secretary may be waived only by the ATCM. Paragraph 2 applies *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 3

Scope of privileges and immunities

1. The Secretariat, its property and assets, shall enjoy immunity from legal process.
2. The premises of the Secretariat as well as its archives will be inviolable. Its property and assets will be immune from search, requisition, confiscation and expropriation.
3. The Secretariat shall not be restricted by financial controls, currency regulations or moratoria of any kind that may impede the holding and use of funds.
4. The Secretariat shall be free to transfer its funds or currency from the host country to another country to the extent necessary to the exercise of its functions.

Article 4 Tax exemptions of the Secretariat

1. The Secretariat, its property, assets and income shall be exempt from all direct taxes and from custom duties on imports and exports in respect of articles which are imported or exported for official use of the Secretariat.
2. This will not prevent the Government of the host country from regulating the conditions under which articles imported under exemption may be disposed in its territory.
3. The Secretariat shall be exempt from indirect taxes on purchases or services of substantial value.
4. The Secretariat shall pay taxes when they represent charges for public utility services.

Article 5 Communications

The Secretariat shall enjoy for its official communications the same treatment as that accorded to diplomatic missions.

Article 6 Secretariat Officials

1. The officials of the Secretariat shall enjoy the following privileges and immunities:
 - a) immunity from criminal, administrative and civil jurisdiction in respect of acts performed or omissions made by them in their official capacity, except in cases of civil responsibility for damage caused by traffic accidents;
 - b) inviolability of all documents;
 - c) exemption from national service obligations;
 - d) exemption in respect of themselves, their spouses, children and other persons belonging to their household from immigration restrictions and alien registration as accorded to diplomatic agents of foreign States;
 - e) the right to import free of duty their furnitures, one car and effects at the time of first taking up their post and to export the

same free of duty at the same time of their leaving the post.
Article 4 paragraph 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*;

- f) the same repatriation facilities in time of international crisis as diplomatic agents.
2. Privileges and immunities covered by paragraphs 1 c, d, e and f above shall not be accorded to nationals and permanent residents of the host State.
3. Provided that the officials of the Secretariat are covered by a social security scheme offered or approved by the ATCM, they will be exempt from compulsory national security schemes.
4. The officials of the Secretariat shall be exempt from taxes on their income provided by the Secretariat.

Article 7 Identity Card

1. The ATCM may issue an identity card to secretariat staff on official duty. This card will not substitute for ordinary travel documents.
2. The card will be issued in accordance with a form to be approved by the ATCM.

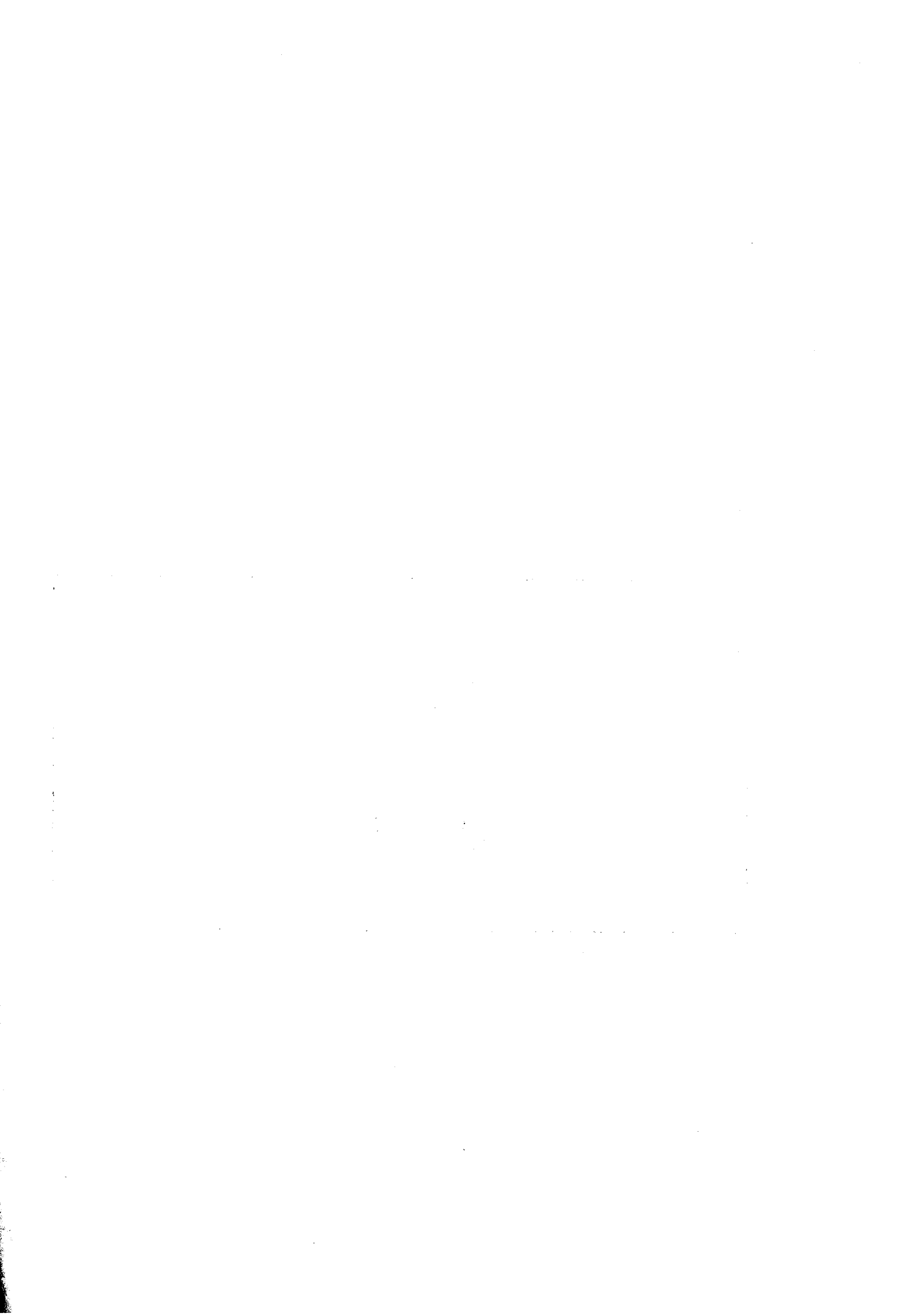
III. INSTRUMENT FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SECRETARIAT

The following options were discussed:

- establishment of the Secretariat through a Protocol, privileges and immunities to be enshrined in an Annex plus a headquarters agreement;
- two protocols, one for the establishment, one for the privileges and immunities and a headquarters agreement;
- a headquarters agreement only.

Annex E

Inspection



(i)

INSPECTIONS BY YEAR, NATIONALITY AND LOCATION CARRIED OUT UNDER ARTICLE VII OF THE ANTARCTIC TREATY

Year	Party Inspecting	Number of Bases or Ships Inspected	Nationality of Bases Inspected
1963	New Zealand	3	USA
1964	USA	10	Argentina (Decepcion) " (Esperanza) Chile (Pres. Videla) " (Pedro Cerda) France (D. D'Urville) New Zealand (Scott) UK (Base B, Base F) USSR (Mirny, Vostok)
1964	Australia	4	New Zealand (Scott) USA (McMurdo, Byrd) " (Pole Station)
1964	UK	1	USA (McMurdo)
1965	-	-	-
1966	Argentina	1	USA
1967	USA	9	Argentina (Orcadass) Australia (Wilkes) " (Mawson) Denmark (M/S Dan) France (D. D'Urville) Japan (Syowa) S. Africa (SANAE) UK (Signy) USSR (Molodezhnaya)
1968	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-

Year	Party Inspecting	Number of Bases or Ships Inspected	Nationality of Bases Inspected
1971	USA	4	Australia (Casey, Mawson) France (D. D'Urville) USSR (Mirny)
1972	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-
1975	USA	4	Argentina (Alm. Brown) Chile (Eduardo Frei) UK (Argentine Islands) USSR (Bellingshausen)
1976	-	-	-
1977	Argentina	1	USA
	USA	5	Argentina (Marambio) Chile (Eduardo Frei) New Zealand (Scott) USSR (Bellingshausen) " (Druzhnaya 1V)
1978	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	USA	6	Argentina (Alm. Brown) " (Esperanza) Chile (Gen B O'Higgins) Poland (Arctowski) UK (Rothera) USSR (Bellingshausen)
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-

Year	Party Inspecting	Number of Bases or Ships Inspected	Nationality of Bases Inspected
1983	USA	14	Argentina (Marambio) " (Belgrano II) Australia (Casey, Mawson, Davis) France (D D'Urville) Germany (G.Von Neumayer) Japan (Syowa) South Africa (SANAE) UK (Halley) USSR (Novolazarevskaya) " (Molodezhnaya) " (Mirny) " (Leningradskaya)
1985	USA	7	Argentina (Jubany) Chile (Rod. Marsh) " (E. Frei) China (Great Wall) Poland (Arctowski) UK (Faraday) USSR (Bellingshausen)
1986	Australia	2	France (D. D'Urville) USSR (Not available)
1987	Chile	10	Argentina (Decepcion) " (Alm. Brown) Brazil (Cdte. Ferraz/ Buque Prof Besnard) China (Great Wall) Poland (Arctowski) UK (Faraday) USSR (Bellingshausen) Spain (Buque Alcocero) Uruguay (Artigas)
1987	Australia	1	USSR (Mirny)
1988	Russia	Not available	Not available

Year	Party Inspecting	Number of Bases or Ships Inspected	Nationality of Bases Inspected
1989	USA	6	France (D. D'Urville) Germany (Gondwana) Italy (Terra Nova Bay) New Zealand (Scott/ Cape Bird) USSR (Leningradskaya)
1989	USSR	15	Argentina, Brazil, Australia, China, FRG, GDR, India, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, UK, USA (Names of stations not available)
1989	New Zealand	3	UK (Faraday), " (Rothera, Signy)
1989	New Zealand/UK	11	Argentina (G. San Martin) " (Orcadass) Brazil (Cdte Ferraz) Chile (Ten. Carvajal) " (Ten. R. Marsh) China (Great Wall) Poland (Arctowski) Rep. of Korea (King Sejong) Uruguay (Artigas) USA (Palmer) USSR (Bellingshausen)
1989	France/Germany	8	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Rep. of Korea, Spain, Uruguay, UK, USA. (Names of stations not available)
1990	Norway	3	Germany (Von Neumayer) South Africa (SANAE) UK (Halley)
1990	Brazil	4	Argentina, China, Rep. of Korea, Uruguay (Names of stations not available)

Year	Party Inspecting	Number of Bases or Ships Inspected	Nationality of Bases Inspected
1990	Chile	9	Argentina (Decepcion) " (Jubany) Brazil (Cdte Ferraz) China (Great Wall) Ecuador (M/S Orion) Poland (Arctowski) Spain (Juan Carlos I) Uruguay (Artigas) USSR (Bellingshausen)
1990	China	7	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Poland, Rep. of Korea, Uruguay, USSR (Names of stations not available)
1991	Chile	4	Ecuador (V. Maldonado) Poland (Deception Hut) Netherlands (" ") USA (Seal Island Hut)
1991	Australia	1	China (Zhong shan)
1992	-	-	-
1993	UK/Italy/ Rep. of Korea	19	Argentina (San Martin) " (Decepcion) " (Esperanza) Brazil (Cdte Ferraz) Chile (Arturo Prat) Germany (M/S Europa) Liberia (M/S Explorer) Poland (Arctowski) Russia (M/S Vavilov) Rep. of Korea (King Sejong) UK (Faraday, Rothera) " (Stonington Island) " (Deception) " (Fossil Bluff) USA (Palmer, East Base) Spain (Juan Carlos Primer, Gabriel de Castilla)

Year	Party Inspecting	Number of Bases or Ships Inspected	Nationality of Bases Inspected
1994	Sweden	9	Germany (Neumayer) United Kingdom (Halley) India (Maitri) Russia (Novolazarevskaja) Germany (George Forster) South Africa (SANAE III) South Africa (Sarai Marais) South Africa (SANAE IV) Finland (Aboa)

(ii)

ANTARCTIC INSPECTION CHECKLISTS

These checklists, which are not intended to be exhaustive, are designed to provide a guideline to observers conducting inspections in Antarctica in accordance with the provisions of Article VII of the Antarctic Treaty.

Not all items in the checklists are necessarily applicable to the activity being inspected or directly related to Article VII of the Antarctic Treaty or the requirements of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. It is recognised that some of the items could be addressed through the Antarctic Treaty Exchange of Information. It is also recognised that the purpose of an inspection is to verify through observation. Therefore any inspection report should clearly identify which information was observed and which was taken from documents.

It is recommended that observers seek out and examine all relevant documents prior to undertaking inspections, including the Antarctic Treaty Exchange of Information, the relevant national Annual Reports to SCAR and the COMNAP/SCALOP Advance Exchange of Information.

CHECKLIST A

PERMANENT ANTARCTIC STATIONS AND ASSOCIATED INSTALLATIONS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION
 - 1.1 Name of station visited
 - 1.2 Operating nation
 - 1.3 Location
 - 1.4 Date established
 - 1.5 Primary aim of the station (scientific, logistic etc)
 - 1.6 Plans for future use of the station
 - 1.7 International logistic cooperation
 - 1.8 Availability of the Antarctic Treaty Exchange of Information

2. INSPECTION DETAILS
 - 2.1 Date
 - 2.2 Time of visit
 - 2.3 Duration of visit
 - 2.4 Last inspection (nation(s), date)

3. PERSONNEL

- 3.1 Name of person in charge
 - 3.2 Total number of personnel on station
 - 3.3 Number of scientists on station
 - 3.4 Number of over-wintering personnel
 - 3.5 Maximum capacity of station
 - 3.6 Responsible agencies or ministries
 - 3.7 Training (survival, first-aid, environmental protection etc)
4. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
- 4.1 Major scientific programmes supported by the station
 - 4.2 Dedicated permanent scientific facility on the station
 - 4.3 Number and nationality of exchange scientists from other Antarctic programmes
 - 4.4 Advance notice, use and control of radio-isotopes
5. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF STATION
- 5.1 Area covered by station
 - 5.2 Approximate number and type of buildings
 - 5.3 Age and state of buildings
 - 5.4 New or recent construction
 - 5.5 Sketch or map of buildings
 - 5.6 Major aerial systems
 - 5.7 Landing or dock facilities
 - 5.8 Roads
 - 5.9 Airstrips
 - 5.10 Helipads
 - 5.11 Nearby facilities (refuges, field huts etc)
6. COMMUNICATIONS
- 6.1 Communication facilities
7. TRANSPORT
- 7.1 Number and type of ground vehicles
 - 7.2 Number and type of small boats
 - 7.3 Number and type of fixed and rotary wing aircraft
 - 7.4 Number of aircraft movements per year
 - 7.5 Cargo handling and earth moving equipment
 - 7.6 Frequency and method of resupply
8. STATION FACILITIES - FUEL STORAGE/USAGE
- 8.1 Types, amount and use of fuel (diesel, petrol, aviation fuel etc)
 - 8.2 Types and capacity of station storage containers
 - 8.3 Monitoring of fuel pumping systems and storage tanks (method)
 - 8.4 Background information on fuel pipe-work (material, above ground, gravity feed, valves etc)
 - 8.5 Transfer of bulk fuel (include transfer method)

- 8.6 Methods of emptying fuel lines (gravity, compressed air etc)
- 8.7 Field fuel depots (quantity and type)
- 8.8 Responsibility for fuel management
- 8.9 Protection against leaks and spills

- 9. STATION FACILITIES - WATER SYSTEM
 - 9.1 Type of water supply and storage facility (RO, distillation, snow melt, chemical treatment, etc.)
 - 9.2 Availability and quality of water supply
 - 9.3 Consumption of water per person/day

- 10. STATION FACILITIES - POWER GENERATION
 - 10.1 Number, type and capacity of generators
 - 10.2 Annual fuel consumption for power generation (tones)
 - 10.3 Alternative energy sources
 - 10.4 Filtering and monitoring of emissions

- 11. STATION FACILITIES - MEDICAL
 - 11.1 Medical facilities and personnel
 - 11.2 Number of patient beds

- 12. STATION FACILITIES - HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS
 - 12.1 Types and quantities of chemicals
 - 12.2 Storage and monitoring arrangements
 - 12.3 Protection against leaks and spills

- 13. FIREARMS/EXPLOSIVES
 - 13.1 Number, type and purpose of firearms and ammunition
 - 13.2 Amount, type and use of explosives
 - 13.3 Storage of explosives and method of disposal

- 14. MILITARY SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
 - 14.1 Describe any military support to the station
 - 14.2 Details of military equipment held at station

- 15. ANTARCTIC TREATY LEGISLATION
 - 15.1 Understanding of the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty and related agreements
 - 15.2 Availability of Antarctic Treaty documentation on station

- 16. EMERGENCY RESPONSE CAPABILITY
 - 16.1 *General*
 - a. Search and rescue capability
 - b. Incidents in the last year resulting in significant damage to station facilities or the environment
 - c. Method of reporting incidents

- 16.2 *Medical*
 - a. Mobile medical emergency response capability
 - b. Evacuation plan for medical emergencies
- 16.3 *Fire*
 - a. Fire emergency plan
 - b. Fire fighting equipment
 - c. Training of personnel for fire fighting
 - d. Fire fighting exercises (frequency)
- 16.4 *Pollution (oil and chemical spills)*
 - a. Risk assessment for spills
 - b. Spill response plan
 - c. Training of personnel to deal with spills
 - d. Spill response exercises (frequency)
 - e. Mobile spill response capability
- 17. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)
 - 17.1 Awareness of station management personnel of the requirement to conduct an EIA for all new activities
 - 17.2 EIAs prepared for activities currently being undertaken
 - 17.3 Environmental monitoring of indicators of possible environmental impacts of the station or associated activities
- 18. CONSERVATION OF FLORA AND FAUNA
 - 18.1 Methods of making station personnel aware of the rules relating to the conservation of Antarctic flora and fauna
 - 18.2 Details of any native mammals, birds or invertebrates that have been killed, injured, captured, handled, molested or disturbed during the past year. Methods used to kill, capture and or handle animals. Issue of permits and reasons for their issue.
 - 18.3 Harmful interference with animals and plants in the vicinity of the base. Issue of permits and reasons for their issue.
 - 18.4 Non-indigenous animals or plant species present. Issue of permits and reasons for their issue.
 - 18.5 Actions taken to avoid accidental introduction of non-indigenous species
 - 18.6 Nearby, important wildlife or plant sites
 - 18.7 Local guidelines controlling the use of aircraft and vehicles close to concentrations of wildlife
- 19. WASTE MANAGEMENT
 - 19.1 Waste management plan for the separation, reduction, collection, storage and disposal of wastes
 - 19.2 Responsibility for waste management on the station
 - 19.3 Production of an annual waste management report

- 19.4 Training of personnel in waste management and the need to minimize the impact of wastes on the environment
- 19.5 Publicly displayed notices concerning waste management
- 19.6 Current waste disposal methods:
- a. Radioactive materials
 - b. Electrical batteries
 - c. Fuel (both liquid and solid) and lubricants
 - d. Wastes containing harmful levels of heavy metals or acutely toxic or harmful persistent compounds
 - e. Poly-vinyl chloride (PVC), polyurethane foam, polystyrene foam, rubber
 - f. Other plastics
 - g. Treated wood
 - h. Fuel drums
 - i. Other solid, non-combustible wastes
 - j. Organic wastes
 - Residues of carcasses of imported animals
 - Laboratory cultures of micro-organisms and plant pathogens
 - Introduced avian products
 - Other organic wastes (food waste etc)
 - k. Sewage and domestic liquid wastes
 - l. Waste produced by field parties
- 19.7 Production of waste per person/day
- 19.8 Use of open burning. Disposal of ash. Alternatives planned for by 1998/99
- 19.9 Use of incineration. Disposal of ash. Control and monitoring of emissions
- 19.10 Treatment of sewage and domestic liquid wastes. Monitoring of effluent
- 19.11 Use of landfill or ice pit
- 19.12 Recycling of wastes
- 19.13 Measures taken to prevent wastes which are to be removed from the Treaty area being dispersed by wind or accessed by scavengers
- 19.14 Inventory of the locations of past activities (abandoned bases, old fuel depots etc)
- 19.15 Clean-up of past activities and future plans

20. MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS
- 20.1 Protected area(s) in the vicinity of, or containing, the station (type, name, site number)
- 20.2 Relevant management plans and maps of protected areas held on the station
- 20.3 Entry by station personnel to protected areas within the past year. Issue of permits and reasons for their issue.

- 20.4 Problems with station personnel or visitors not observing the restrictions of protected areas
- 20.5 Marking of the protected area(s) in the vicinity of, or containing, the station
- 20.6 Monitoring or management of protected areas
- 20.7 Information as to whether the protected areas continue to serve the purpose for which they were designated
- 20.8 Additional steps that should be taken to protect the areas

21. TOURIST AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

- 21.1 Visits to the station by tourists or non-governmental expeditions during the past year
 - Total number of people
 - Numbers ashore at any one time
 - Number of cruise ships
 - Number of yachts
 - Number of aircraft
- 21.2 Procedures developed to facilitate or control tourist and non-governmental activities
- 21.3 Advance permission required for visits to the station
- 21.4 Operational problems for the station caused by visitors (unannounced visits etc)
- 21.5 Environmental impact of visitors at the station or nearby

Annex F

Site description for SSSI 25,
Marine Plain, Vestfold Hills,
Princess Elizabeth Land



SITE DESCRIPTION FOR SSSI 25, MARINE PLAIN, VESTFOLD HILLS, PRINCESS ELIZABETH LAND

Amendments to the Management Plan for SSSI 25 are shown in bold below:

Physical Features

- Under this heading the opening sentence reads "Marine Plain (23.4 km, lat. 68°38'S. long. 78°08'E)....". This should read:

"Marine Plain (23.4 km², lat. 68°38'S, long. 78°08'E)".

- The boundary of the site as defined in the second paragraph under this heading should read:

".....commencing at lat. 68°36'30"S, long. 78°09'00"E it runs south easterly to lat. 68°36'45"S, long. 78°10'30"E; then south-easterly to lat. 68°37'30"S, long. 78°12'30"E, then south along the **meridian** of long. 78°12'30"E to its intersection by the low water mark.....".

Topography

- The penultimate sentence under this heading requires the following alteration:

"...by a marked change in their slope, probably representing **an** old (Holocene?) shoreline."

Geology

- The third sentence under this heading should read:

"Low lying areas consist of at least 8 **meters** of early Pliocene".

Annex G
Preliminary Agenda of the XIXth
Consultative Meeting

PRELIMINARY AGENDA FOR THE XIXth ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE MEETING

- 1. Opening of the Meeting**
- 2. Election of Officers**
- 3. Opening Addresses**
- 4. Adoption of Agenda**
- 5. Operation of the Antarctic Treaty System: Reports**
 - a) under Recommendation XIII-(2):
 - i) the Chairman of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)
 - ii) the Head of the Delegation of Australia in his capacity as Representative of the Depositary Government for the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)
 - iii) the Head of the Delegation of the United Kingdom in his capacity as Representative of the Depositary Government of the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (CCAS)
 - iv) the President of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR)
 - v) the Head of the Delegation of the United States of America in his capacity as Representative of the Depositary Government of the Antarctic Treaty
 - vi) the Convenor of the Informal Group of Treaty Parties in the United Nations
 - vii) the Chairman of the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programmes (COMNAP)
 - b) in relation to the Article III (2) of the Antarctic Treaty
 - c) relevance of developments in the Arctic to the Antarctic

- 6. Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty**
 - a) Implementation
 - b) Liability Annex
 - c) Relations with other environmental treaties

- 7. Tourism and non-Governmental Activities in the Antarctic Treaty Area**
 - a) Tourism and non-Governmental Activities
 - b) Environmental Impact of Tourism
 - c) Environment education and training

- 8. Operation of the Antarctic Treaty System**
 - a) Organizational Aspects. Secretariat
 - b) Public Availability of Documents
 - c) Examination of Recommendations
 - d) Exchange of Information

- 9. Inspections under the Antarctic Treaty**
 - a) Inspections during 1994/95 and those planned for 1995-96
 - b) Inspection Checklists

- 10. Environmental Monitoring and Data Requirements**
 - a) Environmental Monitoring of the Impacts of Human Activities in the Antarctic
 - b) Data requirements

- c) Regulation of the extraction, use and custody of scientific samples obtained in the Antarctic expeditions

11. Implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures

- a) Implementation of Procedures for IEEs and CEEs
- b) Examination of CEEs produced during 1994-95

12. The Antarctic Protected Area System

- a) Revised management plans for SPAs and SSSIs
- b) Historic sites and monuments
- c) Review and implementation of the System

13. Specific Environmental Protection Measures

- a) Marine pollution
 - i) Maritime safety
 - ii) Prevention of marine pollution
- b) Waste disposal and waste management
- c) Conservation of Antarctic flora and fauna

14. International Antarctic Scientific and Logistic Cooperation

15. Antarctic Meteorology, Telecommunications, and related Services

16. Data Management and Data Bases

17. Global Change

- a) Scientific work of Global Change in the Antarctic

b) Environmental effects of Global Change in the Antarctic

18. Preparation of the XXth Consultative Meeting

a) Data and Place of XXth ATCM

b) Invitations of International and non-Governmental organizations

c) Preparation of the Agenda for the XXth ATCM

19. Any other business

20. Adoption of the Report

21. Closing of the Meeting

Annex H
Message from the XVIIIth
Consultative Meeting to Stations
in the Antarctic



Message from the XVIIIth Consultative Meeting to Stations in the Antarctic

1. Representatives of the Parties to the Antarctic Treaty have just completed two weeks of discussions at the Eighteenth Consultative Meeting, held in Kyoto and hosted by the Government of Japan.
2. The Parties warmly welcomed as Contracting Parties the Ukraine, and the Czech Republic and Slovakia as successor States to Czechoslovakia.
3. The Meeting recognised that a priority task remains the interim implementation of the Environmental Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty. All Parties are involved actively in the process of introducing the necessary legal steps to enable them to ratify the Protocol. So far nine States have ratified and the Parties look forward to the timely entry into force of the Protocol.
4. To assist our own work the Parties have agreed that, as from the Nineteenth Consultative Meeting, a new advisory group to carry out functions of the Environmental Committee envisaged by the Protocol will be introduced. This change will increase the effectiveness of our work.
5. It was evident from reports of inspections of Antarctic stations presented at the Meeting that considerable efforts have been made to implement, in practical ways, the provisions of the Protocol since its adoption in October 1991. The Parties commend the steps that have been taken on Antarctic stations to improve working practices and enhance environmental protection. Great efforts have clearly been made to introduce updated means of waste disposal, and Parties have begun the process of introducing environmental impact assessments of activities in Antarctica.
6. The growing industry of tourism in Antarctica has attracted much attention over the past few years. To help both visitors, and organisers of tourist and non-governmental expeditions to the Antarctic to be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of the Protocol the Meeting agreed on the introduction of two guidance documents. These will be distributed widely, and as soon as possible, to all those planning to visit the Antarctic, and to the organisers of visits.

Consultations at this Meeting have focussed on many other items. Active discussions have, for example, taken place on how to take forward discussions on a further Annex to the Protocol on liability, and we look forward to good progress. Further progress has been made towards the establishment of a Secretariat for the Antarctic Treaty.

As the Antarctic year moves into winter, Delegations participating in the Eighteenth Consultative Meeting send their warmest greetings to all in Antarctica. We wish you every success in your important scientific endeavours over the coming months.

Annex I

National Contact Points

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. This section also highlights the need for regular audits and reviews to ensure that all data is up-to-date and correct.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern record-keeping. It explores various digital tools and software solutions that can streamline the process of data collection, storage, and analysis. The text notes that while technology offers significant advantages, it also requires careful implementation and security measures to protect sensitive information.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of data management in large organizations. It discusses the complexity of handling vast amounts of data from multiple sources and the importance of having a clear strategy for data integration and access. The text also touches upon the need for training and support for employees to effectively utilize the available tools and resources.

4. The final part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers some practical recommendations for improving record-keeping practices. It encourages organizations to adopt a proactive approach to data management and to regularly evaluate their processes to ensure they remain effective and efficient.

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