

**Final Report of the Forty-third
Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting**

ANTARCTIC TREATY
CONSULTATIVE MEETING

**Final Report
of the Forty-third
Antarctic Treaty
Consultative Meeting**

Paris, France
14 - 24 June 2021

Volume I

Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty
Buenos Aires
2021

Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (43rd: 2021 : Paris)
Final Report of the Forty-third Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting.
Paris, France, 14-24 June 2021.
Buenos Aires : Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty, 2021.
423 p.

ISBN 978-987-8929-03-3

1. International law – Environmental issues. 2. Antarctic Treaty system.
3. Environmental law – Antarctica. 4. Environmental protection – Antarctica.

DDC 341.762 5

Published by:



Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty
Secrétariat du Traité sur l'Antarctique
Секретариат Договора об Антарктике
Secretaría del Tratado Antártico

Maipú 757, Piso 4
C1006ACI Ciudad Autónoma
Buenos Aires - Argentina
Tel: +54 11 3991 4250

This book is also available from: www.ats.aq (digital version) and online-purchased copies.

ISSN 2346-9897
ISBN (vol. I): 978-987-8929-03-3
ISBN (complete work): 978-987-4024-99-2

Contents

VOLUME I

Acronyms and Abbreviations	13
PART I. FINAL REPORT	15
1. Final Report	17
2. CEP XXIII Report	75
3. Appendices	149
Appendix 1: Preliminary Agenda for ATCM XLIV, Working Groups and Allocation of Items	151
Appendix 2: Paris Declaration on the occasion of the Sixtieth anniversary of the entry into force of the Antarctic Treaty and on the Thirtieth anniversary of the signing of the 1991 Madrid Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty	153
Appendix 3: Host Country Communique	157
PART II. MEASURES, DECISIONS AND RESOLUTIONS	159
1. Measures	161
Measure 1 (2021): Antarctic Specially Managed Area No 6 (Larsemann Hills, East Antarctica): Revised Management Plan	163
Measure 2 (2021): Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 101 (Taylor Rookery, Mac.Robertson Land): Revised Management Plan	165
Measure 3 (2021): Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 102 (Rookery Islands, Holme Bay, Mac.Robertson Land): Revised Management Plan	167
Measure 4 (2021): Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 103 (Ardery Island and Odbert Island, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land, East Antarctica): Revised Management Plan	169
Measure 5 (2021): Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 104 (Sabrina Island, Balleny Islands): Revised Management Plan	171
Measure 6 (2021): Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 105 (Beaufort Island,	173

McMurdo Sound, Ross Sea): Revised Management Plan	
Measure 7 (2021): Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 106 (Cape Hallett, Northern Victoria Land, Ross Sea): Revised Management Plan	175
Measure 8 (2021): Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 120 (Pointe-Géologie Archipelago, Terre Adélie): Revised Management Plan	177
Measure 9 (2021): Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 121 (Cape Royds, Ross Island): Revised Management Plan	179
Measure 10 (2021): Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 131 (Canada Glacier, Lake Fryxell, Taylor Valley, Victoria Land): Revised Management Plan	181
Measure 11 (2021): Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 134 (Cierva Point and offshore islands, Danco Coast, Antarctic Peninsula): Revised Management Plan	183
Measure 12 (2021): Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 148 (Mount Flora, Hope Bay, Antarctic Peninsula): Revised Management Plan	185
Measure 13 (2021): Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 155 (Cape Evans, Ross Island): Revised Management Plan	187
Measure 14 (2021): Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 157 (Backdoor Bay, Cape Royds, Ross Island): Revised Management Plan	189
Measure 15 (2021): Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 158 (Hut Point, Ross Island): Revised Management Plan	191
Measure 16 (2021): Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 159 (Cape Adare, Borchgrevink Coast): Revised Management Plan	193
Measure 17 (2021): Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 163 (Dakshin Gangotri Glacier, Dronning Maud Land): Revised Management Plan	195
Measure 18 (2021): Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 167 (Hawker Island, Princess Elizabeth Land): Revised Management Plan	197
Measure 19 (2021): Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 176 (Rosenthal Islands, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago): Management Plan	199
Measure 20 (2021): Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 177 (Léonie Islands and South-East Adelaide Island, Antarctic Peninsula): Management Plan	201
Measure 21 (2021): Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 178 (Inexpressible Island and Seaview Bay, Ross Sea): Management Plan	203
Measure 22 (2021): Revised List of Antarctic Historic Sites and Monuments: San Telmo Wreck	205
Measure 23 (2021): Antarctic Protected Areas System: Reformatted List of Historic Sites and Monuments	207
Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments	209
2. Decisions	275
Decision 1 (2021): Antarctic Protected Areas System: Reformatted List of Historic Sites and Monuments	277
Decision 2 (2021): Staff Regulations for the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty	279

Annex: Staff Regulations for the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty	281
Decision 3 (2021): Secretariat Report, Programme and Budget	293
Annex 1: Audited Financial Report for 2019/2020	295
Annex 2: Provisional Financial Report for 2020/21	305
Annex 3: Secretariat Programme 2021/2022	309
Decision 4 (2021) Re-appointment of the Executive Secretary	319
Annex: Letters to Mr Albert Lluberás and Mr Felipe Solá	321
Decision 5 (2021): Multi-year Strategic Work Plan for the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting	325
Annex: ATCM Multi-Year Strategic Work Plan	327
Decision 6 (2021): Manual of Regulations and Guidelines Relevant to Tourism and Non-Governmental Activities in the Antarctic Treaty area	333
Annex: Tourism Operators leaflet	335
Decision 7 (2021): Updating requirements for Information Exchange on national expeditions	337
Annex: Information Exchange Requirements	339
3. Resolutions	345
Resolution 1 (2021): SCAR Environmental Code of Conduct for Geosciences Field Research Activities in Antarctica	347
Annex: SCAR Environmental Code of Conduct for Geosciences Field Research Activities in Antarctica	349
Resolution 2 (2021): Revised Guide to the presentation of Working Papers containing proposals for Antarctic Specially Protected Areas, Antarctic Specially Managed Areas or Historic Sites and Monuments	355
Annex: Revised Guide to the presentation of Working Papers containing proposals for Antarctic Specially Protected Areas, Antarctic Specially Managed Areas or Historic Sites and Monuments	357
Resolution 3 (2021): Site Guidelines for Visitors	363
Annex: List of sites subject to Site Guidelines	365
Resolution 4 (2021): General Guidelines and Site Guidelines Checklist for Visitors to the Antarctic	367
Annex 1: General Guidelines for Visitors to the Antarctic	369
Annex 2: Site Guidelines for Visitors Checklist	375
Resolution 5 (2021): Coronavirus Disease 2019 and Antarctica	381
Resolution 6 (2021): Air Safety in Antarctica	383
Resolution 7 (2021): Earthquake Emergency Management System	387
Resolution 8 (2021): Antarctica in a Changing Climate	389

Resolution 9 (2021): Voluntary on-board observer operational framework for vessel-based tourism in the Antarctic Treaty Area	391
Annex: Voluntary on-board observer operational framework for vessel-based tourism in the Antarctic Treaty Area	393
Resolution 10 (2021) Post Visit Site Report Form for Tourism and Non-Governmental Activities in Antarctica	417
Annex: Post-Visit Report Form	419
Heads of Delegation picture	421

VOLUME II

Acronyms and Abbreviations

PART II. MEASURES, DECISIONS AND RESOLUTIONS (CONT.)

4. Management Plans

Antarctic Specially Managed Area No 6 (Larsemann Hills, East Antarctica):
Revised Management Plan

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 101 (Taylor Rookery, Mac.Robertson
Land): Revised Management Plan

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 102 (Rookery Islands, Holme Bay,
Mac.Robertson Land): Revised Management Plan

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 103 (Ardery Island and Odber Island,
Budd Coast, Wilkes Land, East Antarctica): Revised Management Plan

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 104 (Sabrina Island, Balleny Islands):
Revised Management Plan

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 105 (Beaufort Island, McMurdo Sound,
Ross Sea): Revised Management Plan

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 106 (Cape Hallett, Northern Victoria Land,
Ross Sea): Revised Management Plan

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 120 (Pointe-Géologie Archipelago, Terre
Adélie): Revised Management Plan

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 121 (Cape Royds, Ross Island): Revised
Management Plan

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 131 (Canada Glacier, Lake Fryxell, Taylor
Valley, Victoria Land): Revised Management Plan

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 134 (Cierva Point and offshore islands,
Danco Coast, Antarctic Peninsula): Revised Management Plan

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 148 (Mount Flora, Hope Bay, Antarctic
Peninsula): Revised Management Plan

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 155 (Cape Evans, Ross Island): Revised
Management Plan

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 157 (Backdoor Bay, Cape Royds, Ross
Island): Revised Management Plan

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 158 (Hut Point, Ross Island): Revised
Management Plan

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 159 (Cape Adare, Borchgrevink Coast):
Revised Management Plan

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 163 (Dakshin Gangotri Glacier, Dronning

Maud Land): Revised Management Plan

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 167 (Hawker Island, Princess Elizabeth Land): Revised Management Plan

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 176 (Rosenthal Islands, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago): Management Plan

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 177 (Léonie Islands and South-East Adelaide Island, Antarctic Peninsula): Management Plan

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 178 (Inexpressible Island and Seaview Bay, Ross Sea): Management Plan

PART III. OPENING AND CLOSING ADDRESSES AND REPORTS

1. Opening and Closing Addresses

Welcoming Remarks by the Prime Minister of France Mr. Jean Castex

Welcoming Remarks by the Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs Mr Jean-Yves Le Drian

2. Reports by Depositaries and Observers

Report of the USA as Depositary Government of the Antarctic Treaty and its Protocol

Report of Australia as Depositary Government of CCAMLR

Report of Australia as Depositary Government of ACAP

Report of the UK as Depositary Government of CCAS

Report by the CCAMLR Observer

Report of SCAR

Report of COMNAP

3. Reports by Experts

Report by ASOC

Report by IAATO

Report by IHO

Report by WMO

PART IV. ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS FROM ATCM XLIII

1. List of documents

Documents submitted for ATIP 2019/2021

Working Papers

Information Papers

Secretariat Papers

Background Papers

2. List of Participants

Consultative Parties

Non-Consultative Parties

Observers, Experts and Guests

Host Country Secretariat

Antarctic Treaty Secretariat

Acronyms and abbreviations

ACAP	Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels
ACBR	Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region
ASMA	Antarctic Specially Managed Area
ASOC	Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition
ASPA	Antarctic Specially Protected Area
ATS	Antarctic Treaty System or Antarctic Treaty Secretariat
ATCM	Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting
ATCP	Antarctic Treaty Consultative Party
ATME	Antarctic Treaty Meeting of Experts
BP	Background Paper
CCAMLR	Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources and/or Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
CCAS	Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals
CCRWP	Climate Change Response Work Programme
CEE	Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation
CEP	Committee for Environmental Protection
COMNAP	Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIES	Electronic Information Exchange System
HCA	Hydrographic Committee on Antarctica
HSM	Historic Site or Monument
IAATO	International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators
IBA	Important Bird Area
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICG	Intersessional Contact Group
IEE	Initial Environmental Evaluation
IGP&I Clubs	International Group of Protection and Indemnity Clubs
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IOPC Funds	International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds
IP	Information Paper
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NCA	National Competent Authority
RCC	Rescue Coordination Centre
SAR	Search and Rescue
SCAR	Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research
SC-CAMLR	Scientific Committee of CCAMLR
SGCCR	Subsidiary Group on Climate Change Response
SGMP	Subsidiary Group on Management Plans
SOLAS	International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea

SOOS	Southern Ocean Observing System
SP	Secretariat Paper
ToR	Term of Reference
UAV/RPAS	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle / Remotely Piloted Aircraft System
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VSSOS	Vessel-Supported Short Overnight Stay
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WP	Working Paper
WTO	World Tourism Organization

PART I

Final Report

1. ATCM XLIII Final Report

Final Report of the Forty-third Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting

Paris, France, 15 – 24 June 2021

- (1) Pursuant to Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty, Representatives of the Consultative Parties (Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Czech Republic, 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, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and Uruguay) met virtually for a meeting organised in Paris from 15 June to 24 June 2021, 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 the following Contracting Parties to the Antarctic Treaty which are not Consultative Parties: Belarus, Canada, Colombia, Malaysia, Monaco, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey, and Venezuela.
- (3) In accordance with Rules 2 and 31 of the Rules of Procedure, Observers from: the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) and the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (COMNAP) attended the meeting.
- (4) In accordance with Rule 39 of the Rules of Procedure, Experts from the following international organisations and non-governmental organisations attended the Meeting: the Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition (ASOC), the International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators (IAATO); the International Hydrographic Association (IHO); the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN); and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The Chair reported that, after the cancellation of the meeting in Helsinki, Parties exchanged documents through the Antarctic Treaty Intersessional Period (ATIP) platform 2019-21. Parties decided to include these in the Meeting Documents archive publicly available on the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat website and, unless they had been resubmitted for consideration at this Meeting, to list them in Volume II of the Final Report of Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) XLIII.
- (5) The Chair also noted the virtual meeting of the ATCM XLIII – Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) XXIII would take place following the Rules of Procedure and the previously agreed complementary *Ad hoc* guidelines, which were not intended to replace or have precedence over the Rules of Procedure. Consistent with the *Ad hoc* guidelines, a round of pre-meeting discussions was held through online sub-forums to make the discussions during the meeting itself more time efficient.
- (6) The Host Country France fulfilled its information requirements towards the Contracting Parties, Observers and Experts through the Secretariat, Circulars, letters and a dedicated website.

Item 1: Opening of the Meeting

- (7) The Meeting was officially opened on 15 June 2021. On behalf of the Host Government, and in accordance with Rules 5 and 6 of the Rules of Procedure, the Head of the Host Country Secretariat, Ms Caroline Krajka, called the Meeting to

order and proposed the candidacy of Mr Olivier Poivre D' Arvor, France's Ambassador of the Poles and Maritime Issues, as Chair of ATCM XLIII. The proposal was accepted.

- (8) The Chair warmly welcomed all Parties, Observers and Experts, virtually, to France and thanked them for their confidence in appointing him as Chair of the Meeting, as well as the Secretariat and the Host Country Secretariat staff for their assistance in preparing the meeting. The Chair noted that France was one of the original signatories of the Antarctic Treaty and was committed to maintaining the Treaty's capacity for consensus as well as the protection of the Antarctic environment. He also highlighted that ATCM XLIII was the third ATCM held in France and the first to ever be held virtually, which implied Parties working simultaneously and across several time zones.
- (9) Delegates observed a minute of silence in honour of members of the Antarctic community who had recently passed away.
- (10) Mr Jean Castex, Prime Minister of France, welcomed the Parties to ATCM XLIII. He noted that the last time France hosted the ATCM, in 1989, the Parties had reaffirmed their commitment to protecting the Antarctic environment, and that the ensuing negotiations had culminated in the signing of the Environmental Protocol. Mr Castex paid tribute to Mr Michel Rocard, then Prime Minister of France, and Mr Bob Hawke, then Prime Minister of Australia, and highlighted their pivotal role in shaping the Environmental Protocol. He also noted that 23 June 2021 marked the 60th anniversary of the Treaty entering into force, and 4 October 2021 the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Environmental Protocol. Referring to the virtual nature of this ATCM, Mr Castex remarked that, despite the challenges of working across 18 time zones, and with support from the Secretariat and the close cooperation of Parties, the meeting would be a success. Mr Castex drew the Meeting's attention to some of France's Antarctic activities, noting the important work of the French Polar Institute Paul-Émile Victor and the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) as well as the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Ecological Transition. He also described the Polar Year celebrations currently underway in France, with four months of cultural and scientific activities highlighting the importance of Antarctica to the French people. Mr Castex urged Parties to continue using the Antarctic Treaty System as a basis for bolstering their global commitment to Antarctica and highlighted the importance of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) for protecting marine biodiversity. The full text of Mr Jean Castex's remarks can be found in Vol. 2, Part III, section 1.
- (11) Mr Jean-Yves Le Drian, Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs, welcomed delegates and remarked that it was an honour for France to host an ATCM once again. He recalled that, in a tense and divided world, the Antarctic Treaty's original signatories had recognised the need to work together to safeguard Antarctica in the name of international peace, scientific progress and the preservation of the planet's biodiversity. He pointed out that the world had changed significantly but the key issues related to Antarctica remained equally important and that addressing them had become a matter of urgency. Emphasising the need to protect the Southern Ocean and safeguard its ecosystems, he called on Parties to act swiftly, especially through the establishment of specially managed and protected areas. Mr Le Drian acknowledged the work of French scientists and researchers, particularly in relation to climate change and biodiversity preservation, and announced that France had awarded a medal commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Environmental Protocol to Professor Steven Chown of Monash University, Melbourne, Australia. Mr Le Drian expressed concern over the 450 percent rise in the number of tourists visiting Antarctica over the last two decades, stressing that it was Parties' collective responsibility to ensure that the trend did not undermine the values that the Treaty and Protocol aimed to safeguard. He commented that,

although ATCM XLIII was being held remotely, many cities around France were seizing the opportunity to celebrate Antarctica with events taking place around the country. Finally, he remarked that, although it was uninhabited, Antarctica was a treasure for all humankind and he hoped the international community would be up to the task of protecting it. The full text of Mr Jean-Yves Le Drian's remarks can be found in Vol. 2, Part III, section I.

- (12) Ms Barbara Pompili, Minister of the Ecological Transition, welcomed delegates and recalled that, 62 years ago, in the middle of the Cold War, twelve countries overcame their differences and decided that preserving the Antarctic continent was in the interest of humankind. She suggested that the same ambition that had brought countries together several decades ago was bringing Parties together today, and emphasised that Antarctica should remain a preserved natural place, devoted to peace and science. She noted that, although the Antarctic region was isolated, it was also vulnerable to human activities such as tourism and climate change. Referring to the upcoming United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26), she highlighted the importance of urgent action on climate change, noting that climate and biodiversity were closely linked. Ms Pompili highlighted that Antarctica was responsible for one-third of the sequestration of CO₂ on the planet and that over 9,000 species had been classified in the area. She called for increased protection of Antarctica and the Southern Ocean, and reiterated Parties' collective responsibility to protect them.
- (13) Professor Frédérique Vidal, Minister of Higher Education, Research and Innovation welcomed delegates. She highlighted that ATCM XLIII presented an opportunity to remind the international community of the importance of scientific research in Antarctica for understanding, mitigating and resolving the challenges posed by climate change. She emphasised the importance of logistic and scientific cooperation in Antarctica and expressed her appreciation for the work of overwintering personnel in Antarctica. She also noted the ambitious aim of France's polar research programme, to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. Professor Vidal concluded by urging Parties to continue working towards the protection of Antarctic biodiversity, including marine biodiversity, and to continue the fight against climate change.

Item 2: Election of Officers and Creation of Working Groups

- (14) Mr Tillman Höchmuller, Head of Delegation of Germany, Host Country of ATCM XLIV was elected Vice-Chair. In accordance with Rule 7 of the Rules of Procedure, Mr Albert Lluberas Bonaba, Executive Secretary of the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat, acted as Secretary to the Meeting. Ms Caroline Krajka, head of the Host Country Secretariat, acted as Deputy Secretary. Ms Birgit Njåstad of Norway had been elected as Chair of the Committee for Environmental Protection at CEP XXI.
- (15) Two Working Groups were established:
 - Working Group 1: Policy, Legal and Institutional Issues; and
 - Working Group 2: Operations, Science and Tourism.
- (16) The following Chairs of the Working Groups were elected:
 - Working Group 1: Mr Theodore Kill from the United States; and
 - Working Group 2: Ms Sonia Ramos Garcia from Spain and Dr Phillip Tracey from Australia.

Item 3: Adoption of the Agenda and Allocation of Items and Consideration of the Multi-year Strategic Work Plan

- (17) The following Agenda was adopted:
1. Opening of the Meeting
 2. Election of Officers and Creation of Working Groups
 3. Adoption of the Agenda, and Allocation of Items to Working Groups and Consideration of the Multi-year Strategic Work Plan
 4. Operation of the Antarctic Treaty System: Reports by Parties, Observers and Experts
 5. Report of the Committee for Environmental Protection
 6. Operation of the Antarctic Treaty System
 - a. Request from Belarus to become a Consultative Party
 - b. General matters
 7. Operation of the Antarctic Treaty System: Matters related to the Secretariat
 8. Liability
 9. Biological Prospecting in Antarctica
 10. Exchange of Information
 11. Education Issues
 12. Multi-year Strategic Work Plan
 13. Safety and Operations in Antarctica
 14. Inspections under the Antarctic Treaty and the Environment Protocol
 15. Science issues, future science challenges, scientific cooperation and facilitation
 - a. General matters
 16. Implications of Climate Change for Management of the Antarctic Treaty Area
 17. Tourism and Non-Governmental Activities in the Antarctic Treaty Area, including Competent Authorities Issues
 18. Preparation of the 44th Meeting
 19. Any Other Business
 20. Adoption of the Final Report
 21. Close of the Meeting
- (18) The Meeting adopted the following allocation of agenda items:
- Plenary: Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6a, 18, 19, 20, 21
 - Working Group 1: Items 6b, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
 - Working Group 2: Items 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
- (19) The Meeting decided to allocate draft instruments arising out of the work of the Committee for Environmental Protection and the Working Groups to a legal drafting group for consideration of their legal and institutional aspects.

**Item 4: Operation of the Antarctic Treaty System:
Reports by Parties, Observers and Experts**

- (20) Pursuant to Recommendation XIII-2, the Meeting noted reports from depositary governments and secretariats. In light of the limited time available, the Chair reported the Information Papers would be taken as presented:
- The United States, in its capacity as Depositary Government of the Antarctic Treaty and its Protocol on Environmental Protection, reported that, since the last report, there had been no accessions to the Treaty and one approval of the Protocol by Colombia (IP 2).

- Australia, in its capacity as Depositary for the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), reported that there had been no new accessions to the Convention since ATCM XLII (IP 83).
- The United Kingdom, in its capacity as Depositary of the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (CCAS), reported that it had not received any requests to accede to the Convention, or any instruments of accession, since ATCM XLII (IP 10 rev. 1).
- Australia, in its capacity as Depositary for the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP), reported that there had been no new accessions to the Agreement since ATCM XLII, and that there were 13 Parties to the Agreement (IP 84).
- *IP 3 Report by the CCAMLR Observer to the Forty Third Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting* (CCAMLR). The paper included a summary of outcomes of the 38th Annual Meeting of CCAMLR (CCAMLR-38), held in Hobart from 28 October to 1 November 2019, and the 39th Annual Meeting of CCAMLR (CCAMLR-39), held virtually from 27 to 30 October 2020. CCAMLR noted that the Commission had agreed to give its prior approval to the draft management plans for a new Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) at the Rosenthal Islands and at Inexpressible Island, and that its approval had also been transmitted to the CEP. It also noted that, in May 2019, the United Kingdom notified all Members that the area of the Pine Island Glacier had reduced by 15.1% since 2017, thus meeting the criteria for designation of a Special Area for Scientific Study. Noting that the Pine Island Glacier area became a Stage 1 designation on 1 June 2019, and in accordance with Conservation Measure (CM) 24-04, paragraph 24, CCAMLR encouraged the ATCM to consider whether to take any appropriate steps to complement and facilitate scientific study within the area. CCAMLR noted that CCAMLR-39 had remembered Professor Denzil Miller, who died on 30 November 2019, and who had played a central role in CCAMLR and Antarctic affairs for over forty years, and that it had reappointed Dr David Agnew as Executive Secretary for 2022-26. It further noted that CCAMLR-40 would be held in Hobart from 18 to 29 October 2021 unless the Commission decided otherwise.
- *IP 29 rev. 1 The Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research Annual Report 2021 to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting XLIII* (SCAR). The paper informed the Meeting that SCAR had approved three new flagship scientific research programmes (SRPs) in 2020: Integrated Science to Inform Antarctic and Southern Ocean Conservation (Ant-ICON); INSTabilities and Thresholds in ANTArctica (INSTANT); and Near-term Variability and Prediction of the Antarctic Climate System (AntClim^{now}). It noted that SCAR had taken over the hosting of the Antarctic Environments Portal from the University of Canterbury in January 2020, and that it was contributing to the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030) through the development of a Southern Ocean Action Plan. SCAR reported that, following the cancellation of its biennial Open Science Conference in Hobart in August 2020, it had hosted SCAR 2020 Online, as well as the first virtual meeting of the SCAR Delegates in March 2021. SCAR also reported that the 2022 Open Science Conference and SCAR Meetings would be held in Hyderabad (India) from 19 to 28 August 2022, and that the 2024 and 2026 Open Science Conference and SCAR Meetings would be held in Pucón (Chile) and Oslo (Norway) respectively.
- *IP 11 Annual Report for 2020/21 of the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (COMNAP)* (COMNAP). COMNAP reported on its efforts to

avoid introducing COVID-19 to Antarctica including through the establishment of the COVID-19 ad hoc Sub-committee on 9 March 2020 and the development of the COMNAP COVID-19 Outbreak Prevention & Management Guidelines. COMNAP noted that national Antarctic programmes acted to mitigate the risk presented by the global pandemic and that most significantly reduced their planned activity while continuing to maintain critical Antarctic science, infrastructure and activities. It also reported that the COMNAP Annual General Meeting XXXII, scheduled for 3-6 August 2020, had been held online, and that the 19th COMNAP Symposium had been held via the COMNAP YouTube Channel from 7 August 2020 (BP 10). COMNAP also informed the Meeting about: progress on the Antarctic Aviation Project; the awarding of the COMNAP Award 2020/21 to Valery Lukin (Russian Federation) and Heinz Miller (Germany) and the COMNAP Antarctic Research Fellowship 2020 to Cinthya Elizabeth Bello Chirinos (Peru); and COMNAP products and tools such as the COMNAP Database and Antarctic Flight Information Manual (e-AFIM).

- (21) In relation to Article III-2 of the Antarctic Treaty, the Meeting received reports from other international organisations, which were also taken as presented:
- IP 4 *Report by the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)*. Recalling the Hydrographic Seminar held at ATCM XLII, the IHO proposed that the ATCM consider ways to implement relevant ATCM Resolutions on this matter by setting up: key objectives for hydrography in Antarctica based on ATCM strategic targets; areas and application priorities; and guidance on coordinated data collection based on IHO crowd source bathymetry information. The IHO confirmed that the 17th Conference of the Hydrographic Commission on Antarctica (HCA) would be held in Paris on 14-15 June 2021. It also noted work in progress with the compilation of version 2.0 of the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO) International Bathymetric Chart of the Southern Ocean (IBSCO), a high resolution bathymetric grid, and encouraged Parties to share their bathymetric data with the project manager in application of ATCM Resolutions.
 - IP 80 *ASOC report to the ATCM (ASOC)*. ASOC reported on its activities since ATCM XLII, which included: hosting webinars; sharing social media content on the work of the ATCM; attending virtual conferences; participating in intersessional work; and funding Antarctic-relevant research. ASOC noted that as a result of some of this work, it had received positive feedback from the public supporting the protection of Antarctica. ASOC reported on its work to support policy-relevant science including the World Wildlife Fund's support for the Retrospective Analysis of Antarctic Tracking Data (RAATD) project led by SCAR, work on Important Bird Areas (IBAs) supported by The Pew Charitable Trusts, and a Greenpeace Antarctic expedition to survey remote penguin colonies. ASOC noted that it looked forward to celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Protocol, and urged Parties to recommit to the Protocol's implementation. ASOC reported on its engagement with other organisations including IMO and the Association of Responsible Krill Operators (ARK). It also expressed its sympathies to the family of Antarctic scientist and ATCM rapporteur Adrian Dahood-Fritz who passed away in a tragic accident in September 2019.
 - IP 93 *WMO Annual Report (WMO)*. The paper reported on WMO's research, observations and data activities relevant to Antarctica. This included progress with the Global Cryosphere Watch and the work of WMO's Observing System Capability and Analysis Tool (OSCAR/Surface) to facilitate the registration of Antarctic observing stations. WMO highlighted that through its co-sponsored World Climate Research Programme, it carried out a number of research and

modelling activities in which the climate of the Antarctic region is a key aspect. WMO also reported on further plans of the Year of Polar Prediction in the Southern Hemisphere, including Winter Antarctic Observing Periods, and progress with the establishment of an Antarctic Polar Regional Climate Centre (AntRCC) Network which would provide climate products and services in the Antarctic and Southern Ocean region.

- IP 109 *Report of the International Association of Antarctic Tour Operations 2020-21* (IAATO). The paper reported that the 2019/20 season saw a record number of visitors travelling with IAATO Operators (74,401) while in contrast, and due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2020/21 season comprised only two individual expeditions of three yachts and a total of 15 guests. IAATO reported that its COVID-19 Advisory Group was formed following the 2019/20 season to provide updates to members regarding evolving advice on how to operate safe and environmentally responsible travel during the pandemic. IAATO also reported on its recent actions to strengthen requirements for field staff experience, review and update guidelines related to biosecurity and wildlife, create new working groups and committees, refresh the Antarctic Ambassadors program, and strengthen operations to mitigate whale strikes. It noted that its 2021 Annual Meeting was held virtually on 11-13 May 2021 and was preceded by two COVID-19-focused Town Hall meetings as well as three other Town Hall meetings to address priority items such as enhancing certain bylaws and reviewing terms of reference for IAATO committees.

Item 5: Report of the Committee for Environmental Protection

- (22) Ms Birgit Njåstad, Chair of the Committee for Environmental Protection, introduced the report of CEP XXIII. The CEP had considered 50 Working Papers and 57 Information Papers. In addition, 4 Secretariat Papers and 4 Background Papers had been submitted under CEP agenda items.
- (23) Reflecting on the outcomes and achievements of CEP XXIII, many Parties expressed their appreciation for the large volume of work the CEP had completed, especially given the difficulties that a virtual meeting, held across many time zones, had presented. In doing so, they stressed that the Environmental Protocol was recognised globally as an exemplary environmental protection agreement and that the work of the CEP was crucial to the protection of the Antarctic environment.
- (24) Many Parties also expressed their disappointment at actions taken at this CEP meeting by one Party that challenged both the spirit and practice of decision-making by consensus. These included actions that thwarted pragmatic efforts to reach consensus, such as introducing objections to high priority issues during the meeting rather than during the past two years of intersessional work, as was customary to allow time for the presentation of views and to make progress towards consensus. Additionally, many Parties noted with concern that consensus had sometimes been withheld pending agreement on unrelated matters, or through focussing on matters of legal interpretation that were outside the purview of the CEP, in addition to a lack of willingness to compromise where there was general agreement. Many Parties also expressed their disappointment that the CEP had been unable to fully respond to requests made to it by the ATCM, particularly in areas where there had been many years of work. They cautioned that, in the long-term, this could undermine the Committee's ability to contribute apolitical scientific guidance to a well-functioning Antarctic Treaty System. These Parties urged Members to engage constructively in intersessional work and uphold the spirit of consensus in good faith.

Opening of the Meeting (CEP Agenda Item 1)

- (25) The Chair of the CEP advised that the CEP had welcomed Colombia as a new Member, following its accession to the Protocol on 14 March 2020, and had noted that the CEP now comprised 41 members.

Strategic Discussions on the Future Work of the CEP (CEP Agenda Item 3)

- (26) The Chair of the CEP noted that the Committee had updated its Five-year Work Plan to incorporate actions that arose during the meeting.

Operation of the CEP (CEP Agenda Item 4)

- (27) The Chair of the CEP reported that the Committee had noted that the sub-forums created in advance of the virtual meeting had been an efficient way to start handling a large number of management plans prior to the meeting. Based on these experiences, the Committee had tasked the Subsidiary Group on Management Plans (SGMP) to consider options for efficient pre-meeting reviews of revised management plans submitted to the CEP for consideration and adoption.

Cooperation with other Organisations (CEP Agenda Item 5)

- (28) The Chair of the CEP reported that the Committee had received annual reports from COMNAP, SCAR and WMO and had nominated CEP representatives to attend the meetings of other organisations.

Climate Change Implications for the Environment: Strategic approach (CEP Agenda Item 7)

Strategic Approach

- (29) The Chair of the CEP noted that the Committee had considered a report that presented several of the key findings from recent Special Reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) relating to Antarctic and Southern Ocean climate change in a global context. The report had described expected changes to several elements of the Antarctic environment. The Committee had emphasised the value of being provided with such a science synthesis as a basis for its work and had expressed general support for the paper's recommendations.
- (30) The Chair of the CEP advised the Meeting that the Committee had agreed to: encourage Members to further consider these scientific research outcomes which could inform regional and continent-wide policy responses and actions under the CEP's purview; prioritise their support for scientific investigations of climate change and responses to it in the region; emphasise the significance of Antarctica and the Southern Ocean with respect to global climate regulation, and the need for continued protection of these environments and dependent and associated ecosystems - in accordance with the Environmental Protocol - in light of building a sustainable future for humanity and for the biodiversity on which we depend; convey to their nations, in the context of the 60 years of the Antarctic Treaty, the importance of the Paris Agreement for protecting Antarctic and Southern Ocean environments and their dependant and associated ecosystems from further impacts and risks of climate change; and continue to consider the reports of the IPCC, especially the Summary for Policymakers of each report.
- (31) The Chair of the CEP also reported that the Committee had discussed a proposal to consider the use of sustainable design tools or standards for the design, construction and operation of upgraded Antarctic stations. The Committee had expressed general support for sustainable green design principles, and for sharing and communicating

information on modernising and reconstructing stations. At the same time, the Committee had cautioned against the adoption of unified standards which did not necessarily suit all circumstances or align with all national standards and had not been designed for the particular circumstances of Antarctica.

- (32) The Meeting thanked the CEP for its work and supported its advice. Parties welcomed the ongoing work and continuing efforts by SCAR to inform and update the CEP and ATCM on the best available science.

Implementation and Review of the Climate Change Response Work Programme

- (33) The CEP Chair recalled Resolution 4 (2015), which encouraged the Committee to begin implementing its Climate Change Response Work Programme (CCRWP) as a matter of priority, and to provide annual progress reports to the ATCM on its implementation, and had furthermore requested the CEP to keep the CCRWP under regular review.
- (34) The Chair of the CEP noted that under this agenda item the Committee had considered a report and recommendations from the Subsidiary Group on Climate Change Response (SGCCR). It reported that, while all but one of the Members who had spoken strongly had supported the revised CCRWP, the Committee had not been able to resolve amendments suggested by one Member with respect to the SGCCR's updated CCRWP and that it had been unable to reach agreement to adopt this update.
- (35) The Chair of the CEP advised the Meeting that the Committee had agreed to endorse the addition of the identified CCRWP science needs to those of the CEP Five-year Work Plan and, following review of the work of the SGCCR over the past four years, the Committee had also agreed that the work of the SGCCR should continue in the future under its current Terms of Reference. The CEP Chair highlighted that the Committee had strongly encouraged Members to actively engage and participate in the work of the SGCCR to ensure progress in these matters.
- (36) The Meeting emphasised the fundamental importance of understanding the implications of climate change in Antarctica and the necessity of acting on the basis of the existing science, and noted the importance of the Committee's work on this matter, including its implementation of the Climate Change Response Work Programme, and annual progress reports to the ATCM. Most Parties expressed their concern and regret that consensus could not be reached on an updated version of the Work Programme and that this had resulted in a lack of delivery from the CEP to the ATCM. The Meeting urged Parties to support the continuation of this work as a priority and encouraged all Parties to actively engage in the work of the SGCCR. Parties highlighted that intersessional exchanges should be pragmatic and promote understanding among Parties, particularly when different views existed, and should be directed towards the objective of reaching consensus.
- (37) Some Parties also expressed concern on the lack of consensus and agreement regarding the provision of funding for the development of ATS webpages concerning the CCRWP and work of the SGCCR, noting that this proposal was aimed at informing the ATCM and other international bodies of the important work of the CEP in the area of climate change.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) (CEP Agenda Item 8)

Draft Comprehensive Environmental Evaluations

- (38) The Chair of the CEP reported that the Committee had considered two draft Comprehensive Environmental Evaluations (CEEs) in accordance with Article 3 of

- Annex 1 to the Protocol: one submitted by New Zealand with a proposed redevelopment of Scott Base and the other by Turkey for the construction and operation of the Turkish Antarctic Research Station (TARS) at Horseshoe Island.
- (39) The Chair of the CEP reported that the Committee had discussed in detail the draft CEE submitted by New Zealand for the proposed Scott Base redevelopment and the report of an ICG led by Spain to review the draft CEE. Having reviewed the draft CEE, the CEP advised the ATCM that: the draft CEE conformed to the requirements of Article 3 of Annex I to the Environmental Protocol; if New Zealand decided to proceed with the proposed activity, there were several aspects for which additional information or clarification should be provided in the required final CEE; the conclusion that the impacts of redeveloping Scott Base would 'lead to more than a minor or transitory impact on the environment' was adequately supported by the information provided in the draft CEE; and the draft CEE was clear, well structured, and well presented, although a better resolution of maps and figures was recommended.
- (40) The CEP Chair noted that the Committee had welcomed New Zealand's commitment to respond to the issues raised and, should it decide to proceed with the proposed activity, had encouraged New Zealand to take into account the Committee's advice when preparing the required final CEE.
- (41) New Zealand expressed its gratitude to the Committee for its work and advice, and, in particular, to Spain for its efforts in convening the ICG. It noted that it would take full account of the advice in preparation of its final CEE.
- (42) The Chair of the CEP reported that the Committee had also considered in detail the draft CEE submitted by Turkey for the construction and operation of the Turkish Antarctic Research Station (TARS) at Horseshoe Island, Antarctica; the report of an ICG led by Australia to review the draft CEE; and a paper submitted by Turkey presenting further information as an initial response to points raised by the ICG. Having reviewed the draft CEE, the CEP advised the ATCM that: the draft CEE largely conformed to the requirements of Article 3 of Annex I to the Environmental Protocol, although there was a need to address some elements of Article 3 in greater detail; if Turkey decided to proceed with the proposed activity, there were some aspects for which additional information or clarification should be provided in the required final CEE, as summarised in the ICG report and outlined in detail in Members ICG submissions and comments during the meeting; the information provided in the CEE did not support the conclusion that the impacts of the proposed activity would lead to 'minimum disturbance of the environment', and that the conclusion should preferably use the terminology of Article 8 and Annex I to the Protocol, and in that regard, the proposed activity was likely to have 'a more than a minor or transitory impact'; and the draft CEE was generally clear, well structured and well presented, although additions and improvements to the maps and figures were recommended and further information and clarification were required to present a complete assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed activity.
- (43) The CEP Chair noted that the Committee had welcomed Turkey's commitment to respond to the issues raised and, should it decide to proceed with the proposed activity, had encouraged Turkey to take into account the Committee's advice when preparing the required final CEE.
- (44) Turkey expressed its thanks to the CEP for its suggestions and that it would take note of the comments and recommendations made. It highlighted its commitment towards the protection of the Antarctic environment and noted that it was working towards the implementation of the Protocol within its national regulations.
- (45) The Meeting thanked New Zealand and Turkey for their work and endorsed the CEP's advice. Some Parties noted that some of the proposed activities might have long

standing impacts in Antarctica and required closer attention. Many Parties, drawing on Article IX(2) of the Antarctic Treaty also highlighted that the establishment of a station in Antarctica was not a requirement for obtaining Consultative Party status and encouraged those Parties considering their future Antarctic science programmes to take this into account. Parties were also encouraged to participate actively in the reviews of draft CEEs, considering that these addressed proposed activities that were expected to have long lasting environmental impacts and therefore warranted close attention.

- (46) ASOC noted that, although it believed the EIA process was generally working well, it was unclear on how the CEE process worked in some instances, particularly with respect to activities that had several phases or stages over a number of years. ASOC suggested that all the components of an activity should be covered by an EIA prior to the activity beginning, particularly for activities that took place in near pristine areas. ASOC noted that, in this respect, Turkey had provided a good example by submitting an EIA for its temporary hut prior to presenting a CEE for the full station.

Other EIA Matters

- (47) The Chair of the CEP reported that the Committee had considered an update of the *SCAR Environmental Code of Conduct for Geosciences Field Research Activities in Antarctica*. The Committee had noted the importance of ensuring that geological research in Antarctica had a minimal impact on the Antarctic environment and that this code would contribute to that end. The CEP Chair reported that the Committee had endorsed the code and agreed to: recognise that broad and extensive consultation had been undertaken in the development of this Code of Conduct; recognise that the Code of Conduct replaced the earlier SCAR Geological Sampling Code of Conduct; forward the Code of Conduct to the ATCM for approval through a Resolution on encouraging its dissemination and use when planning and undertaking geoscience field research activities in Antarctica; and recommend that Parties maintain updated information concerning their national repositories housing Antarctic geological and palaeontological specimens.
- (48) The Meeting thanked SCAR for its work on updating the Environmental Code of Conduct for Geosciences Field Research Activities in Antarctica.
- (49) The Meeting adopted Resolution 1 (2021) *SCAR Environmental Code of Conduct for Geosciences Field Research Activities in Antarctica*.

Area Protection and Management Plans (CEP Agenda Item 9)

Management Plans

- (50) The CEP Chair reported that the Committee had considered management plans for three proposed new Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPAs): Rosenthal Islands in the Palmer Archipelago; Léonie Islands and south-east Adelaide Island in the Antarctic Peninsula; and Inexpressible Island and Seaview Bay in the Ross Sea region. It had also considered twenty-four revised ASPA management plans and one revised management plan for an Antarctic Specially Managed Area (ASMA).
- (51) The CEP Chair noted that the Committee had not been able to endorse the revised management plans for ASPAs 113, 119, 124 and 139. In addition, the Committee had agreed to inform the ATCM that, given the significant changes proposed to the management plan for ASPA 145, the revised management plan would be referred to the SGMP for intersessional consideration. The Committee had also agreed to advise the ATCM that five-yearly reviews of the management plans for ASPA 166 and ASPA 174 had been conducted in accordance with the Environmental Protocol, and that the existing management plans remained in force with the next reviews to be initiated in

2026.

- (52) The Meeting thanked the Committee for its work revising management plans. Referring to ASPAs 113, 119, 124 and 139, some Parties raised concerns regarding the unprecedented situation in which one Member had refused to approve these revised management plans due to unclear objections to a relatively minor issue. It was stated that the action by that solitary Party undermined the implementation of Annex V to the Protocol, and called into question its willingness to negotiate in good faith.
- (53) Accepting the CEP's advice, the Meeting adopted the following Measures on Protected Areas:
- Measure 1 (2021) *Antarctic Specially Managed Area No 6 (Larsemann Hills, East Antarctica): Revised Management Plan.*
 - Measure 2 (2021) *Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 101 (Taylor Rookery, Mac.Robertson Land): Revised Management Plan.*
 - Measure 3 (2021) *Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 102 (Rookery Islands, Holme Bay, Mac.Robertson Land): Revised Management Plan.*
 - Measure 4 (2021) *Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 103 (Ardery Island and Odvert Island, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land, East Antarctica): Revised Management Plan.*
 - Measure 5 (2021) *Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 104 (Sabrina Island, Balleny Islands): Revised Management Plan.*
 - Measure 6 (2021) *Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 105 (Beaufort Island, McMurdo Sound, Ross Sea): Revised Management Plan.*
 - Measure 7 (2021) *Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 106 (Cape Hallett, Northern Victoria Land, Ross Sea): Revised Management Plan.*
 - Measure 8 (2021) *Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 120 (Pointe-Géologie Archipelago, Terre Adélie): Revised Management Plan.*
 - Measure 9 (2021) *Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 121 (Cape Royds, Ross Island): Revised Management Plan.*
 - Measure 10 (2021) *Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 131 (Canada Glacier, Lake Fryxell, Taylor Valley, Victoria Land): Revised Management Plan.*
 - Measure 11 (2021) *Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 134 (Cierva Point and offshore islands, Danco Coast, Antarctic Peninsula): Revised Management Plan.*
 - Measure 12 (2021) *Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 148 (Mount Flora, Hope Bay, Antarctic Peninsula): Revised Management Plan.*
 - Measure 13 (2021) *Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 155 (Cape Evans, Ross Island): Revised Management Plan.*
 - Measure 14 (2021) *Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 157 (Backdoor Bay, Cape Royds, Ross Island): Revised Management Plan.*
 - Measure 15 (2021) *Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 158 (Hut Point, Ross Island): Revised Management Plan.*
 - Measure 16 (2021) *Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 159 (Cape Adare, Borchgrevink Coast): Revised Management Plan.*
 - Measure 17 (2021) *Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 163 (Dakshin*

Gangotri Glacier, Dronning Maud Land): Revised Management Plan.

- Measure 18 (2021) *Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 167 (Hawker Island, Princess Elizabeth Land): Revised Management Plan.*
- Measure 19 (2021) *Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 176 (Rosenthal Islands, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago): Management Plan.*
- Measure 20 (2021) *Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 177 (Léonie Islands and South-East Adelaide Island, Antarctic Peninsula): Management Plan.*
- Measure 21 (2021) *Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 178 (Inexpressible Island and Seaview Bay, Ross Sea): Management Plan.*

Historic Sites and Monuments

- (54) The CEP Chair reported that the Committee had considered a proposal for one new Historic Site or Monument (HSM).
- (55) Accepting the CEP's advice, the Meeting approved the listing of the wreck of the Spanish vessel *San Telmo*, which disappeared in 1819, to the List of Historic Sites and Monuments, and adopted Measure 22 (2021) *Revised List of Antarctic Historic Sites and Monuments: San Telmo Wreck.*
- (56) The CEP Chair noted that, in the context of this agenda item, the Committee had agreed to the need for further discussions and guidance with regard to Historic Sites and Monuments with unknown locations and added this as an item to its Five-year Work Plan.
- (57) The Committee had also considered and endorsed the outcomes of the intersessional work that had been conducted to update the list of HSMs into its new format in accordance with Decision 1 (2019).
- (58) In relation to the reformatting of the list of Historic Sites and Monuments, the CEP Chair reported that the Committee had agreed to: forward the reformatted HSM list to the ATCM for adoption through a Measure; recommend to the ATCM to agree to a Decision that specified which information fields were to be considered a formal part of the list for which changes would require adoption through a Measure, and which information fields could be considered required supplementary information for which changes should be agreed by the CEP and reported to the ATCM; endorse the revised Guide to the presentation of Working Papers containing proposals for ASPAs, ASMAs or HSMs and agreed to forward them to the ATCM for adoption through a Resolution; and request that the Secretariat populate the database with the information provided for the new format and make the information available through the ATS website as soon as possible.
- (59) Accepting the CEP's advice, the Meeting adopted Measure 23 (2021) *Antarctic Protected Areas System: Reformatted List of Historic Sites and Monuments*, Decision 1 (2021) *Antarctic Protected Areas System: Reformatted List of Historic Sites and Monuments*, and Resolution 2 (2021) *Revised Guide to the presentation of Working Papers containing proposals for Antarctic Specially Protected Areas, Antarctic Specially Managed Areas or Historic Sites and Monuments.*
- (60) The CEP Chair also noted that the Committee had advised the ATCM to consider the outcome of an assessment of pre-1958 historic remains at Camp Lake, Vestfold Hills, East Antarctica, noting the conclusion that nomination of the site for HSM listing was not proposed, and had agreed that interim protection of the remains was no longer required.

- (61) The Meeting thanked the Committee for its work on HSMS, and noted that the reformatting of the list was a major accomplishment, which had improved consistency and information related to the Historic Sites and Monuments.

Site Guidelines

- (62) The CEP Chair reported that the Committee had considered the report from the ICG that had considered issues related to the strengthening of the existing guidance for visitors to Antarctica. Based on a proposal from the ICG, the Committee had agreed to amend the General Guidelines for Visitors to the Antarctic adopted through Resolution 3 (2011), noting its confidence that the revisions would provide overall guidance to reduce potential environmental impact from visitor activities.
- (63) Noting the rise of tourist activities in Antarctica, the Meeting thanked the Committee for its work towards strengthening and updating visitor guidelines. Some Parties noted that the specific site guidelines could benefit from a redesign.
- (64) Accepting the CEP's advice, the Meeting considered and approved the new and revised Site Guidelines for Cape Evans, Hut Point, Cape Adare and Cape Royds all on Ross Island, as well as Seabee Hook at Cape Hallett, and adopted Resolution 3 (2021) *Site Guidelines for Visitors*.
- (65) The Meeting considered and approved the revised General Guidelines for Visitors to the Antarctic, as well as amendments made to the checklist attached to Resolution 3 (2019), by adopting Resolution 4 (2021) *General Guidelines and Site Guidelines Checklist for Visitors to the Antarctic*.

Marine Spatial Protection and Management

- (66) The CEP Chair reported that the Committee had considered a report concerning discussions held between 2019 and 2021 on how marine protection measures within the framework of the Environmental Protocol could support marine protection initiatives, in the context of Resolution 5 (2017). Appendix 1 to that report listed existing examples of CEP 'tools' in accordance with the Protocol that may be used to contribute to the protection of the marine environment and reported on relevant research and monitoring activities in the Ross Sea region. The Committee had considered the proposal to forward Appendix 1 to the ATCM as a response to the request to the CEP contained in Resolution 5 (2017). The CEP Chair reported that the Committee had not reached consensus on the recommendation.
- (67) The CEP Chair reported that the Committee had also considered a paper on the enhancement of cooperation in research on and monitoring of the population dynamics of penguins in the Ross Sea region. The Committee had highlighted its support for the past 40 years of international cooperation by national Antarctic programmes active in the Ross Sea region.
- (68) The Meeting thanked New Zealand for leading the intersessional work related to marine protection measures. Several Parties expressed their regret that the CEP had not agreed on advice to the ATCM in response to the request from the ATCM in Resolution 5 (2017) or reached consensus on forwarding appendix 1 of the report, and noted that the tools listed in the appendix could serve as a valuable basis for protective action, based on the precautionary approach. The Meeting noted that the CEP had been close to reaching consensus but that one Member had raised a request that the efficiency of the tools described in appendix 1 be evaluated. Noting that the appendix had been the culmination of four years of intersessional work, that CEP Members had reached agreement on the text of the appendix during the CEP meeting, and that the

ATCM was still awaiting its outcome, some Parties suggested that the CEP address the question of how it might be able to bring the appendix forward, or what the ATCM might be able to do to support its work to do so.

Other Annex V Matters

- (69) The CEP Chair advised that the Committee had considered a submission of proposed guidelines for the de-designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas. The CEP had agreed to advise the ATCM that it had endorsed the Guidelines for the de-designation of ASPAs (attached as Appendix 3 to its report) and had agreed to make use of the guidelines in any future de-designation processes. The Committee had emphasised that caution should be taken in approaching the de-designation of any site. The Committee had also requested that the Secretariat make the guidelines available on the Secretariat website.
- (70) Further, the CEP Chair reported that the Committee had discussed a paper promoting scientific research to inform Antarctic decision-making. Recognising that management actions needed to be adapted as scientific knowledge evolved, many Members had noted that this did not detract from the importance of taking a precautionary approach. The Committee had reiterated the central role of science in furthering the comprehensive protection of the Antarctic environment, and that it would continue to address how to best support informed decision-making drawing on the best scientific and technical advice available.

Conservation of Antarctic Flora and Fauna (CEP Agenda Item 10)

Quarantine and Non-native Species

- (71) The Chair of the CEP reported that the Committee had considered a paper containing an analysis of aspects relating to the risk of reverse zoonosis of SARS-CoV-2 (also known as “COVID-19”) from direct contact between humans in Antarctica and Antarctic wildlife and which provided recommendations to reduce these risks. The Committee had agreed to advise the ATCM that Parties should: continue to support the proactive protocols related to management and outbreak prevention of COVID-19; work with their competent authorities and national relevant agencies to educate those agencies on the migratory nature of Antarctic marine species and of the risks related to reverse zoonosis to Antarctic species, especially to cetaceans; ensure, through the EIA process, that Antarctic researchers and related research support personnel that came into direct or close contact with wildlife for research purposes did so under the strict protocols for carrying out their proposed investigations; ensure all Antarctic personnel received regular training that included education on their programme's protocols in regard to wildlife "no approach" distances; educate all expeditioners on the importance of continuing to employ robust cleaning and basic hygiene practices while in all Antarctic situations; ensure that researchers or research support staff who suspected they had COVID-19 follow their programme protocols, and not come into contact with Antarctic wildlife even if permitted to do so; and support research into reverse zoonosis studies involving Antarctic species, and share information and data from these studies.
- (72) The Meeting thanked the Committee for its work on non-native species, noted the CEP's advice on reverse zoonosis, and welcomed further developments on this work.

Specially Protected Species

- (73) The Chair of the CEP reported that the Committee had discussed a review on the status of the emperor penguin by SCAR which had found that emperor penguins were vulnerable to ongoing and projected climate change, and warranted protection as an

Antarctic Specially Protected Species. The Committee had noted the implications of climate change for emperor penguins.

- (74) The CEP Chair reported that the Committee had agreed to establish an ICG to prepare a revised draft action plan for the emperor penguin to be presented and discussed at CEP XXIV, in accordance with the adopted *Guidelines for CEP Consideration of Proposals for New and Revised Designations of Antarctic Specially Protected Species under Annex II to the Protocol*.
- (75) The Meeting commended the CEP for establishing the ICG to prepare an action plan toward the further protection of emperor penguins, thanked the United Kingdom for agreeing to convene it, and acknowledged the important scientific research conducted by SCAR on the emperor penguin.

Other Annex II Matters

- (76) The CEP Chair reported that the Committee had considered papers relating to spatial tools proposed as relevant additional tools in the CEP toolbox supporting the Committee's work, including the Retrospective Analysis of Antarctic Tracking Data (RAATD) identifying 'Areas of Ecological Significance' (AESs) and work done to identify Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs). The CEP Chair informed the Meeting that the Committee had not reached an agreement on forwarding Resolutions endorsing these tools for approval and had agreed to revisit these discussions at future meetings.
- (77) The Meeting thanked the CEP for its work on these issues, and noted they were an excellent example of international scientific cooperation and collaboration. Several Parties regretted that the Committee had not reached a consensus on forwarding draft Resolutions related to these spatial tools to the ATCM, and highlighted that the tools and underlying scientific information could make an important contribution advancing the objectives of the Environmental Protocol and CAMLR Convention.

Environmental Monitoring and Reporting (CEP Agenda Item 11)

- (78) The CEP Chair reported that the Committee had discussed and considered recommendations on the Antarctic Environments Portal and had renewed its support for the Portal. The Committee had also noted that SCAR had assumed management of the Portal and thanked SCAR for its extensive work. The Committee had expressed its appreciation of the Portal's value as a source of high-quality scientific information on subjects of relevance to the work of the Committee.
- (79) The Meeting thanked SCAR for taking on the management of the Antarctic Environments Portal, a source of the best available information for policymakers, and for supporting the work of the CEP and ATCM. Several Parties reiterated the importance of ensuring the information contained in the Portal was based on the best available science and that contributions reflected broad participation in terms of gender, the four official languages, and geographical balance.

Inspection Reports (CEP Agenda Item 12)

- (80) The CEP Chair noted that the Committee had discussed inspection reports from Australia and the United States, conducted in January 2020 and February 2020 respectively. The Committee had noted that the two inspections had shown that there was, generally speaking, a high commitment to the environmental aspects of station operations at most stations, in accordance with the goals, provisions and standards of the Protocol.

Election of Officers (CEP Agenda Item 14)

- (81) The CEP Chair noted that the Committee had elected Dr Anoop Tiwari (India) to serve a first two-year term as CEP Vice-chair and that it had re-elected Ms Birgit Njåstad (Norway) to serve a second two-year term as CEP Chair. The Committee had also thanked Ms Patricia Ortúzar (Argentina) for her tireless efforts, productivity and leadership as CEP Vice-chair over the last years.
- (82) The Meeting congratulated Dr Tiwari on his election and expressed its gratitude to Ms Ortúzar for the work she had done during her term.

Preparation for Next Meeting (CEP Agenda Item 15)

- (83) The Chair of the CEP noted that the Committee had adopted a Preliminary Agenda for CEP XXIV, reflecting the agenda for CEP XXIII.
- (84) The Meeting warmly thanked Ms Birgit Njåstad for her excellent leadership of the Committee and congratulated her on her re-election as CEP Chair. It also thanked her for her preparatory work and for facilitating the high quality of discussions despite the virtual nature of the meeting.
- (85) The Meeting expressed its appreciation to the CEP, noting the significance of the Committee's advice and recommendations to the Parties in connection with the implementation of the Environmental Protocol, particularly on the 30th anniversary of its signing.

**Item 6a: Operation of the Antarctic Treaty System:
Request from Belarus to become a Consultative Party**

- (86) Belarus presented IP 5 *On the issue of consideration of the application of the Republic of Belarus for obtaining the status of a Consultative Party*. Belarus reported that, since becoming a Contracting Party to the Antarctic Treaty in 2006, it had actively developed national legislation for activities in Antarctica and participated in scientific work and international collaboration in Antarctica, including constant membership of the CEP, membership of COMNAP since 2015, and associate membership of SCAR since 2018. Belarus noted the priority areas of its scientific research, participation in international scientific projects in Antarctica, and its intention to become a full member of SCAR in the near future. Belarus highlighted some of its significant work in Antarctica including: 13 expeditions; 12 Belarusian scientists working as part of the expeditions of the Russian Federation, Bulgaria and Turkey; and a station being built for 2021. Belarus drew Parties' attention to detailed information on its activities in ATCM XLII - IP 36, ATCM XLII - IP 96, and a monograph provided to Consultative Parties titled "Scientific Research of Belarus in the Antarctic" pursuant to Operative Paragraph 1 of Decision 2 (2017). Belarus stressed its commitment to continue to follow the fundamental principles of the Antarctic Treaty and its Environmental Protocol. Belarus believed that, based on the information presented in its papers, its activities met the necessary criteria under Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty for Consultative Party status as well as Decision 2 (2017).
- (87) The Meeting thanked Belarus for its presentation, and for its interest in Consultative Party status. Noting the necessity of an in-person meeting to discuss such an important matter, the Parties decided to postpone Belarus' request until it could be discussed formally at ATCM XLIV in 2022.

Item 6b: Operation of the Antarctic Treaty System: General Matters

- (88) The Russian Federation introduced WP 55 *Report of the Informal Discussions on*

Relevant Issues, Trends and Challenges to the Antarctic Treaty System, which summarised comments and suggestions made by Parties during informal discussions on relevant issues, trends and challenges to the Antarctic Treaty System (ATS). It recalled that ATCM XLII had added a new priority issue (number 16) to the Multi-year Strategic Work Plan to encourage Parties to proactively identify and address current and future trends related to the ATS. Noting that many Parties had participated in the informal group discussions that proceeded during the intersessional period via a pre-ATCM forum, the Russian Federation highlighted as key issues: the expansion of human activity in the Antarctic; improving coordination between various parts of the Antarctic Treaty System; and climate change. The Russian Federation recommended that Parties: discuss the outcomes of the informal discussion undertaken during the intersessional period; continue these discussions, which were viewed as essential to the functioning of the ATS; and update the Multi-year Strategic Work Plan as appropriate.

- (89) The Chair provided a summary of pre-ATCM forum submissions relating to WP 55, noting that Spain, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile, Japan, Australia, the United States, and ASOC had provided comments. While the ATS had proven effective and versatile over its 60-year history, Parties recognised the ongoing challenges posed by climate change and increased human activities in the Antarctic. To address these challenges, Parties had highlighted the utility of close cooperation, consensus-based decision making, timely adoption of measures, and the implementation of obligations to meet these challenges. There had been broad consensus that the ATS should maintain its specificity when considering other international legal frameworks and global processes. In response to the challenge posed by increased activity in the Antarctic Treaty area by individuals under the jurisdiction of States that were not a party to the Antarctic Treaty, one Party had noted the importance of making the Antarctic Treaty and its Environmental Protocol universal. Parties had also noted that the forum topic that had given rise to WP 55 could be maintained to address issues that had not been specifically considered elsewhere in the ATCM Agenda or Multi-year Strategic Work Plan.
- (90) The Meeting thanked the participants in the pre-ATCM forum for their submissions, and the Russian Federation for its paper, and underscored the importance of working together in a cooperative manner to address emerging issues and challenges to the ATS. Echoing the comments made in the pre-ATCM forum, some Parties remarked on the importance of taking opportunities to engage and cooperate with other international bodies while maintaining the integrity and aims of the ATS. Some Parties also commented on the importance of recognising the competencies of the various different instruments that comprise the ATS, while ensuring that they work effectively in unison to govern the Antarctic Treaty Area effectively. Parties also reiterated that, while some issues highlighted in WP 55, such as tourism and climate change, were already being addressed under relevant ATCM agenda items, the forum should be maintained to discuss other important and emerging issues.
- (91) The question was raised as to whether it might be useful for the ATCM to request that the Secretariat draft a report on the diversity of measures, to identify those that could come into force relatively quickly and easily from those that could not.
- (92) The Meeting expressed broad support for the recommendations in WP 55 to continue discussion regarding relevant issues, trends, and challenges to the ATS. It agreed to extend informal discussions on this issue in the ATCM forum and update the Multi-year Strategic Work Plan as appropriate.
- (93) New Zealand introduced WP 63 *COVID-19 and Antarctica*, jointly prepared with Argentina, Australia, Chile, Norway, United Kingdom and SCAR. New Zealand underscored the significant impact that the COVID-19 pandemic was continuing to have on the work of the ATCM, including the cancellation of the 2020 ATCM and the

2021 ATCM being held virtually. It also noted the impact the pandemic had on the facilitation of scientific research and international scientific cooperation in Antarctica since March 2020. The proponents highlighted that the excellent cooperation and information sharing in the spirit of the Antarctic Treaty System during this challenging time was a cause for celebration. The proponents emphasised the importance of continuing to work together to establish best-practice guidelines and protocols for keeping colleagues and wildlife in Antarctica safe. The proponents recommended that the ATCM consider adopting a Resolution to mark this extraordinary circumstance, and through its adoption, commit to ongoing cooperation to minimise COVID-19's disruption to the ATS's work.

- (94) The Chair provided a summary of pre-ATCM forum submissions relating to WP 63, noting that Argentina, Chile, ASOC, and IAATO had provided comments. He reported that participants had noted the significant challenge posed by COVID-19 and had supported the goals of cooperation and communication reflected in the draft Resolution.
- (95) The Meeting thanked the participants in the pre-ATCM forum for their submissions, and Argentina, Australia, Chile, Norway, United Kingdom, SCAR, and New Zealand for their paper, and echoed its comments about the significant challenges that the COVID-19 pandemic was continuing to pose for its national Antarctic programmes and the Antarctic Treaty System more broadly. Many Parties commented on how quickly and cooperatively national Antarctic programmes had responded to COVID-19, implementing measures and protocols that had allowed critical science activities to continue in Antarctica while ensuring the health and safety of personnel. Parties noted their concerns on the impact COVID-19 had had not only on tourism, but on fishing related activities within CCAMLR such as the Systems of Scientific Observation and multilateral inspections.
- (96) The Meeting expressed its thanks to COMNAP, SCAR and IAATO for working proactively and effectively to develop measures, tools and protocols to avoid the introduction of COVID-19 to Antarctica. The Meeting also noted the importance of Parties' sharing their experiences and lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic, and of continuing the spirit of cooperation that had allowed critical science projects in Antarctica to be maintained under difficult circumstances.
- (97) Highlighting the important role COMNAP and SCAR played in responding to the pandemic, the Meeting thanked COMNAP for IP 82 *National Antarctic Programs' operations during an unprecedented Antarctic season* (COMNAP) and for WP 47 *SARS-CoV-2 in Antarctic Species by way of Reverse Zoonosis* (COMNAP) presented to the CEP, and SCAR for its paper, IP 55 *Risks of COVID-19 to Antarctic Wildlife* (SCAR), presented to the CEP.
- (98) The Meeting expressed strong support for the proposal put forward in WP 63 and adopted Resolution 5 (2021) *Coronavirus Disease 2019 and Antarctica*.
- (99) The Executive Secretary presented SP 3 *List of measures with status "not yet effective"*, and reported that, according to the ATS database, several Measures were not yet effective. These included Measures adopted at ATCM XVI (Bonn, 1991), ATCM XXVII (Cape Town, 2004), ATCM XXVIII (Stockholm, 2005) and ATCM XXXII (Baltimore, 2009).
- (100) The Chair provided a summary of pre-ATCM forum submissions relating to SP 3, noting that New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Chile had provided comments. Parties had noted their concern that Annex VI to the Environmental Protocol, concerning liability, was not yet effective and had expressed their readiness to assist other Parties in their continued efforts.

- (101) The Meeting thanked the Executive Secretary for this paper and participants for their submissions in the pre-ATCM forum, and encouraged all Parties that had not yet implemented ATCM Measures and Recommendations to do so as soon as possible.
- (102) Several Parties provided updates on their domestic implementation of Measures and Recommendations that were not yet effective. Germany reported that it was in the process of updating its relevant national legislation and would make the amendments necessary to reflect Measure 4 (2004) and Measure 15 (2009). It further noted that the Measures were given effect already now when Germany issued permits and that the obligations contained in the Measures constituted conditions or limits for receiving a permit. South Africa reported that Measure 15 (2009) was in the process of being ratified and was expected to be fully ratified by September. Spain reported that it was experiencing technical and legal complications with the approval of Measure 4 (2004) and Measure 15 (2009) that it was working to resolve.
- (103) The following papers were also submitted under this agenda item, and taken as presented:
- IP 8 *Report of Antarctic Parliamentarians' Assembly 2-3 December 2019: London* (United Kingdom). This paper summarised the Antarctic Parliamentarians Assembly, which marked the 60th anniversary of the signing of the Antarctic Treaty, and which noted the ‘potentially catastrophic effects of Antarctic ice loss on global sea level.’
 - IP 41 *A review of the activities conducted by Italy in support of the established CCAMLR Ross Sea Region Marine Protected Area (RSRMPA)* (Italy). This paper gave an overview of the science developed by Italy in support of the CCAMLR Ross Sea Region Marine Protected Area.
 - IP 67 *New Legislation for Turkish Polar Scientific Expeditions* (Turkey). This paper reported on Turkey’s new legislation for Turkish Polar Scientific Expeditions titled “Procedures and Principles on Turkish Polar Science Expeditions and Activities”.
 - IP 81 *The Madrid Protocol at Thirty: Where Do We Go From Here?* (ASOC). This paper noted the significance of the Environmental Protocol, noting that much had changed since the Protocol was signed, including the emergence of the twin crises of biodiversity loss and climate change. ASOC recommended that Parties renew their commitment to implementing the principles of the Protocol to ensure its ongoing success.
 - IP 90 *Adoption of the Polish Polar Policy. From Past Expeditions to Future Challenges* (Poland). This paper outlined a document titled “From past expeditions to future challenges. Polish Polar Policy”, adopted by the Council of Ministers on 11 September 2020, which both summarised the Polish presence and activity in the Arctic and Antarctic to date and outlined the long-term objectives of Poland’s polar policy.
 - IP 105 *Notification of the Intention of Canada to request recognition of Consultative Party status* (Canada). Canada informed Parties of its intention to request recognition of Consultative Party status pursuant to Decision 2 (2017). The paper outlined Canada’s plans to submit this request and the supporting dossier to the depositary Government in October 2021 to respect the deadline of 210 days prior to ATCM XLIV.
 - IP 117 *Colombia, Miembro Observador del Consejo de Administradores de los Programas Antárticos Nacionales (COMNAP)* (Colombia). This paper reported on Colombia’s ratification of the Environmental Protocol in 2020. Noting that this was a requirement for a membership application to COMNAP, Colombia reported that

the Programa Antártico Colombiano had become an Observer National Antarctic Program to COMNAP in April 2021.

- IP 121 *Fortalecimiento del Programa Antártico Colombiano (PAC)* (Colombia). This paper outlined recent actions to establish an implementation plan for Colombia's two new public policy documents: 'Política de Seguridad y Defensa del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional' and 'Documento CONPES 3990 de 2020 Colombia Potencia Bioceánica Sostenible 2030'. These documents aimed to establish platforms for the strengthening of Colombia's national Antarctic governance, supporting the implementation of the Colombian Antarctic Programme.

(104) The following papers were also submitted under this agenda item:

- BP 2 *On the publication of the "Chilean Antarctic Statute"* (Chile).
- BP 4 *Recent amendments in Antarctic legislation in the Kingdom of the Netherlands* (Netherlands).

Item 7: Operation of the Antarctic Treaty System: Matters related to the Secretariat

- (105) Argentina introduced WP 59 rev. 1 *Proposal for a disciplinary regime and modifications to ATS Staff Regulations*. Argentina reminded the Meeting of the ATCM's previous discussions on Secretariat human resources policies, as well as the adoption of the new Staff Regulations through Decision 4 (2019), and the call by ATCM XLII for further discussion in relation to disciplinary procedures, legal action in the case of disputes, licenses and separation from service. Argentina, in consultation with the Secretariat and its legal advisers, proposed a new article containing a disciplinary regime for inclusion in the Staff Regulations for the Meeting's adoption. This was intended to complement the modifications to the relevant articles on medical or accident leave, maternity leave, social security contributions, death, and separation from service already adopted in Prague in 2019, in order to adapt the Staff Regulations to applicable Argentine regulations and according to the Secretariat's operational needs.
- (106) The Chair provided a summary of pre-ATCM forum submissions relating to WP 59 rev. 1, noting that Spain, New Zealand, Australia, Chile, and Argentina had provided comments. Parties had expressed broad support for the proposed changes while raising specific questions. In response to those questions, Argentina had proposed a draft provision under which the relevant staff member would be notified in writing that disciplinary procedures had commenced and be given a set amount of time to respond to proceedings. Additionally, Argentina had noted that a list of common offences subjected to disciplinary procedures which was available through the Internal Regulations of the Disciplinary Regime intended to serve as a non-exhaustive guide of conduct.
- (107) The Meeting thanked the participants in the pre-ATCM forum for their submissions, and Argentina for its paper and its continued efforts to assist with legal matters related to human resource policies in the Secretariat. It further noted the importance of such efforts attracting and retaining high quality Secretariat staff to ensure the smooth and effective administration of the ATCM and CEP.
- (108) The Meeting expressed broad support for the amendments to the Staff Regulations.
- (109) Following further discussions, the Meeting adopted Decision 2 (2021) *Staff Regulations for the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty*.
- (110) The Executive Secretary introduced SP 4 *Secretariat Report 2020/21*, which

provided details on the Secretariat's activities in the Financial Year 2020/21 (1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021) including the postponement of ATCM XLIII and the cancellation of the ATCM in Finland. It also highlighted the Secretariat's efforts to support intersessional activities and preparations for ATCM XLIII and CEP XXIII in France.

- (111) The Executive Secretary introduced SP 5 *Secretariat Programme 2021/2022*, which outlined the activities proposed for the Secretariat in the Financial Year 2021/22 (1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022). He outlined the Secretariat's regular activities, such as the preparation of the ATCM XLIII, the publication of reports, tasks assigned to the Secretariat under Measure 1 (2003), and the various specific tasks requested by the latest ATCMs. He also noted that, due to the continued exceptional circumstances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the decision to conduct the ATCM XLIII and CEP XXIII Meeting in Paris in a virtual format, he had not been able to fully outline the Secretariat's intersessional work at the time of the meeting.
- (112) The Executive Secretary introduced SP 6 *Five Year Forward Budget Profile 2022/2023 – 2026/27* which provided the Secretariat's budget profile for the period 2022-27. He noted that the budget profile showed no major changes and allowed a zero-nominal increase in contributions until 2026/27.
- (113) The Chair provided a summary of pre-ATCM forum submissions relating to SP 4, SP 5 and SP 6, noting that New Zealand, Australia, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the Secretariat had provided comments. The Executive Secretary had explained that, unlike previous Decisions on this topic, the draft Decision text did not burden the Host Country of the next ATCM with the task of moderating an intersessional contact group concerning financial issues, but rather established a forum for this topic. He had further noted that establishing a forum to consider these issues was more consistent with the practice of the Meeting. All Consultative Parties had expressed broad support for the draft Decision and the work of the Secretariat as well as for the suggestion that the ATCM discuss, in the future, how to use the surplus funds resulting from the cancellation of the ATCM scheduled for 2020 in Helsinki.
- (114) The Meeting thanked the participants in the pre-ATCM forum for their submissions, expressed broad support for the work of the Secretariat and agreed to terminate the open-ended ICG established by Decision 2 (2012) in favour of a forum.
- (115) Following further discussion, the Meeting adopted Decision 3 (2021) *Secretariat Report, Programme and Budget* and Decision 4 (2021) *Re-appointment of the Executive Secretary*.
- (116) The Meeting warmly congratulated the Executive Secretary on his reappointment and looked forward to continuing to work with him.

Item 8: Liability

- (117) No papers were submitted under this agenda item.
- (118) Consultative Parties provided updated information on the status of their approval of Annex VI of the Environmental Protocol, and implementation of Annex VI in domestic legislation, as well as status and efforts to approve and implement Measure 4 (2004) and Measure 15 (2009).
- (119) Five Consultative Parties (Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Uruguay) reported that they were up to date with the implementation of all Measures, including Annex VI.
- (120) Of the 17 Parties that had approved Annex VI (Australia, Ecuador, Finland, Germany,

Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and Uruguay), five reported that they were applying domestic legislation implementing Annex VI pending the entry into force of Annex VI (Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, the Russian Federation and Sweden). Chile reported that Annex VI had recently been ratified by its Congress. Belgium reported that it was currently carrying out the ratification process for Annex VI and expected it to be completed soon. Some Parties noted that they were taking steps within their national legislation to update their Antarctic policies to include Annex VI. Other Parties noted that their legislation would enter into force when Annex VI came into force. Among non-Consultative Parties, Colombia and Turkey advised that they had ratified Annex VI and implemented it into their domestic law in 2018 and 2020 respectively. Parties that had not yet done so were encouraged to provide information to the Secretariat regarding their domestic legislation implementing Annex VI and other relevant instruments.

- (121) Several Parties reported that they were in the process of implementing Annex VI in domestic legislation. Some Parties indicated implementation might be completed within the current legislative period.
- (122) Several Parties noted that they stood ready to share their experiences and to provide assistance to other Parties if requested. Parties that had already approved Annex VI to the Protocol, as well as those that had implemented or were in the process of implementing Annex VI into their domestic legislation, offered to share their experiences with other Parties and were encouraged to do so via the Electronic Information Exchange System (EIES).
- (123) The Meeting agreed to continue to evaluate the progress made by Consultative Parties to ratify and adopt Annex VI on Liability Arising from Environmental Emergencies, and thus bring the Annex into effect in accordance with Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty. Parties that had not yet approved Annex VI were encouraged to do so as a matter of priority. The Meeting commended the efforts of Parties that had been working towards implementation, and welcomed further reports on progress at ATCM XLIV. The Meeting noted that under Decision 5 (2015) the ATCM was to take a decision in 2020 on the establishment of a timeframe for the resumption of negotiations on liability and that discussions on this matter would continue at ATCM XLIV. The Multi-year Strategic Work Plan was updated accordingly.

Item 9: Biological Prospecting in Antarctica

- (124) SCAR introduced WP 16 *Antarctic Bioprospecting: SCAR Survey of Member Countries*, which provided an update to its 2010 report (ATCM XXXIII-WP 2), and referred to IP 12 *Antarctic Bioprospecting: SCAR Survey of Member Countries* (SCAR). SCAR reported that it had surveyed its members to assess the extent to which bioprospecting had been undertaken through national Antarctic programmes since 2010, reviewed national Antarctic science strategies to assess the extent to which bioprospecting was prioritised, and reviewed the academic literature published since 2010. SCAR noted that the summary of the survey and literature review was contained in IP 12. SCAR also noted several qualifiers applying to the review, including: the lack of consensus in the definition of bioprospecting; that the initial step in any bioprospecting activity had often not been described as such; that, among those organisms studied in bioprospecting research in the Antarctic, some were distributed outside the Antarctic Treaty Area; and that only 50% of SCAR members had participated in the survey. SCAR recommended that the Parties: note the findings of its member survey and literature search; continue to explore open and transparent ways of reporting and collecting data and information pertinent to its discussions on the

issue of biological prospecting; and note SCAR's willingness to keep the ATCM informed on relevant publications as they arise.

- (125) The Chair provided a summary of pre-ATCM forum submissions relating to WP 16, and reported that New Zealand, Australia, the Netherlands, Norway, Argentina, the United States, the United Kingdom, Chile, ASOC and SCAR had provided comments. Parties had thanked SCAR for its paper. While noting a lack of consensus around certain issues, such as definitions concerning bioprospecting, Parties had reaffirmed that the Antarctic Treaty System provided the appropriate and comprehensive framework for managing this issue within the Antarctic Treaty Area.
- (126) SCAR thanked Parties for their comments. Referring to the review of academic literature in IP 12, SCAR noted the recent growth in bioprospecting activity in the Antarctic, and patent activity that cited the Antarctic area. SCAR offered to continue to update Parties on relevant publications. The Meeting thanked SCAR for its paper and welcomed its offer to continue to update Parties on relevant scientific publications.
- (127) The Meeting noted the responsibility of Parties to exchange information on science under Article III of the Antarctic Treaty. Many Parties supported the use of the EIES to gather information about bioprospecting. Recalling Resolution 6 (2013), these Parties suggested that further consideration be given to whether the EIES could be further enhanced to facilitate enhanced information exchange on this issue. Several Parties supported careful, precise and conservative mechanisms for collecting information relating to bioprospecting, noting the complicated legal, technical and practical issues involved. One Party noted that it did not consider that the EIES would be an appropriate tool for collecting information relating to bioprospecting considering that researchers already reported their observations and results in well-known data repositories, including the Antarctic Master Directory.
- (128) Many Parties reaffirmed the Antarctic Treaty System as the appropriate framework for addressing issues relating to bioprospecting in light of the need to deal with the relationship with the Intergovernmental Conference on an international legally binding instrument under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ). Several Parties highlighted that the issue had been discussed for a number of years with minimal progress.
- (129) ASOC thanked SCAR and supported the view of many Parties to increase the use of the EIES for bioprospecting. ASOC noted that the lack of transparency may undermine the spirit of science cooperation in the Protocol, and urged greater consideration of the direct environmental impacts that bioprospecting activities may have.
- (130) The Meeting agreed that the topic of bioprospecting warranted further discussion. Noting the topic would be better addressed in an in-person meeting, the Meeting agreed to update the Multi-year Strategic Work Plan for further discussion at ATCM XLIV.
- (131) The following paper was also submitted under this agenda item, and taken as presented:
 - IP 12 *Antarctic Bioprospecting: SCAR Survey of Member Countries* (SCAR). It provided further detail in support of WP 16, including the summary of responses to the bioprospecting survey and an Annex containing the literature search.

Item 10: Exchange of Information

- (132) The United States introduced WP 38 *Updating requirements for Information Exchange on national expeditions*, jointly prepared with Italy. It proposed a number of updates to

the Annex to Decision 7 (2019) to facilitate the input and usage of information concerning national expeditions in the Electronic Information Exchange System (EIES). It proposed that modifying the EIES would raise awareness of the EIES with national organisations and support Parties to comply with Article VII notification requirements for military personnel and equipment. Referring to SP 9 and SP 10, the United States noted the decreased usage of the EIES, and acknowledged the work put in by the Secretariat to make the EIES easier to understand and use. The United States expressed the view that the credibility of the Antarctic Treaty was increased when Parties provided input and the Secretariat disseminated reliable and relevant information. It encouraged all Parties to provide the requested information to the EIES.

- (133) The Chair provided a summary of pre-ATCM forum submissions relating to WP 38, and noted that the United States, New Zealand, Chile, Norway, France, Japan, Australia, the United Kingdom, Argentina, and Peru had provided comments. The Parties had broadly expressed support for the suggestions put forward in WP 38.
- (134) The Meeting thanked the participants in the pre-ATCM forum for their submissions. The United States, responding to comments raised in the forum, noted that the intent of changes was to support compliance with the Antarctic Treaty Articles III and VII. It reported that removing the reference to the date of the establishment of stations was designed to simplify the report and noted excellent COMNAP information on stations periodically published contained that information. With respect to intra-continental flights, the United States highlighted that alternate means for planning and deconflicting intra-continental flights already existed, recalling those identified by COMNAP on aviation safety at ATCM XLII, and referring to IP 59 *COMNAP Antarctic Aviation Project: Update* (COMNAP) from this meeting. Recalling the many events that could disrupt activities in the Antarctic area, the United States also confirmed that pre-season notification about activities was provided on the best available information and noted that the Annual Report would provide the opportunity to update that information.
- (135) The Meeting warmly thanked the United States and Italy for the paper, and supported the changes proposed in the paper to Decision 7 (2019). Several Parties noted the importance of transparency to the Antarctic Treaty System and supported ongoing review and improvement of the EIES to support better use by Consultative Parties.
- (136) The Secretariat introduced SP 9 *Redesign of the Electronic Information Exchange System (EIES)* (Secretariat), which described the actions implemented by the Secretariat in the redesign of the EIES during the 2019–21 intersessional period. The Secretariat reported on the visual and functional integration of the system with the Secretariat's new website, incorporating changes into some forms resulting from the adoption of new information exchange requirements, and usability improvements based on the experience gained over the past few years and various comments received from the Parties.
- (137) The Secretariat introduced SP 10 *Analysis of the use of the Electronic Information Exchange System: uploading of Annual Reports and other additional considerations* (Secretariat), which analysed the uploading of data corresponding to the information exchange requirements for the Annual Reports that the Consultative Parties submitted within the scope of the EIES in the period 2015–20. The Secretariat noted that the paper also evaluated, for the same period, specific aspects of each of the three subcategories of information included in the Annual Report: Scientific, Operational and Environmental. It also included a series of considerations on possible courses of action that the Secretariat could take to continue improving the EIES, if the Parties considered it appropriate.

- (138) The Chair provided a summary of pre-ATCM forum submissions relating to SP 9 and SP 10, and noted that New Zealand, Argentina, and the United Kingdom had provided comments. Parties had thanked the Secretariat for the substantial work it had undertaken on the EIES. Parties had stated their concern regarding the declining trend in Annual Report submission to the EIES and had noted that the provision of tutorial and educational material regarding the EIES could be made available to assist less frequent users of the EIES.
- (139) The Meeting thanked the participants in the pre-ATCM forum for their submissions. The Secretariat acknowledged the information provided by Observers and Experts, including COMNAP and IAATO. It noted the Secretariat's intention to continuously review the EIES by adapting the requirements from Parties into the interface and developing relevant tutorials as required.
- (140) Parties expressed their support for the development of the EIES and new developments by the Secretariat, as well as the utility of the EIES for making decisions. Argentina offered to liaise with the Secretariat to find a joint way to encourage updating information within the EIES, and the development of the EIES. Based on the conclusions of SP 10, which shows a declining trend in the use of the EIES by Consultative Parties, the Meeting encouraged the Parties to continue strengthening this system by providing the required information through the Annual Reports.
- (141) The Meeting thanked the Secretariat for both papers, and its continued work to improve the EIES.

Item 11: Education Issues

- (142) Bulgaria introduced WP 15 *Fourth report of the Intersessional Contact Group on Education and Outreach*, jointly prepared by the United Kingdom, Spain, Portugal, Chile, Brazil and Belgium. Recalling that ATCM XLII decided to continue the work of the ICG on Education and Outreach, and noting the cancellation of the 2020 ATCM in Finland, it reported on the work of the ICG over the past two years. This included the sharing of 25 posts from 7 Parties, Observers and Experts comprising 425 views on the ATCM Discussion Forum, with a focus on national and international education and outreach activities. The ICG recommended that the ATCM: recognise the usefulness of the Forum on Education and Outreach; advise the Parties to keep promoting the use of the Forum to provide information of their activities related to Education and Outreach; encourage key international activities/events related to education and outreach in which Parties can engage; and advise the Parties to continue to promote not only Antarctica and Antarctic research through their Education and Outreach Activities but the Antarctic Treaty and Environmental Protocol themselves.
- (143) The Chair provided a summary of pre-ATCM forum submissions relating to WP 15, and noted that Australia had expressed its gratitude to the proponents of WP 15, and its support for the continued use of the ATCM forum on education and outreach.
- (144) The Meeting congratulated the Parties that prepared WP 15 and expressed its support for continued use of the ATCM forum on education and outreach. Several Parties noted the importance of disseminating knowledge about Antarctic science to a broader audience to support the Antarctic continent remaining as a place for peace and science.
- (145) The Meeting supported the recommendations proposed in the paper and proposed to incorporate the work into the Multi-year Strategic Work Plan. Bulgaria also reported that the ICG on Education and Outreach would continue its work in the next intersessional period under the same terms of reference.
- (146) The Chair provided a summary of pre-ATCM forum submissions relating to WP 49 *Review of information related to Education & Outreach available through the*

Antarctic Treaty Secretariat webpage, jointly prepared by Spain, Bulgaria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Portugal, and the United Kingdom. The Chair noted that Spain had provided comments that greatly clarified the scope and purpose of WP 49.

- (147) The Meeting thanked the participants for their submissions in the pre-ATCM forum, and considered the proposal in WP 49 that Parties provide the Secretariat with links to their web pages with educational and outreach resources; request the Secretariat to include these links in its “educational resources” section; and request the Secretariat to present a short report of implemented changes and site visit statistics annually during the ATCM.
- (148) The Meeting thanked the proponents for their work. Several Parties noted the risk of links to other websites being interpreted as the ATS or Parties endorsing or supporting the positions expressed on those websites and also highlighted that those links should only refer to Antarctic matters. The Meeting broadly supported the ability for the Secretariat to include links only to national Antarctic programmes on the “educational resources” section of the ATS website with an appropriate disclaimer which would read “This information is provided solely for educational purposes. It is not an authoritative statement of legal rights or obligations. The source documents on which this educational information is based are available on the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat’s website at www.ats.aq. Links to external websites are provided as a convenience and do not indicate endorsement of any information contained on the linked sites.” The Meeting noted that Parties would not be required to provide links to their national Antarctic programmes, but that such links could be provided on a voluntary basis.
- (149) The following papers were also submitted and taken as presented under this agenda item:
- IP 32 *Education and outreach by the Antarctic Treaty Parties under ATCM framework: a review* (Portugal, Belgium, Bulgaria, United Kingdom). This paper described the actions and responses of Parties to the growing public interest in Antarctica and provided analysis of the level of reporting of education and outreach activities by Parties since 1961.
 - IP 33 *Celebrating Magellan and Elcano* (Portugal, Spain). The paper reported on a number of educational initiatives to celebrate the 500th Anniversary of the First Circumnavigation of the Globe by Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano.
 - IP 44 *Antarctic Communication and Education in a Pandemic Year* (Chile). This paper presented the work of the of the Chilean Antarctic Institute in education and dissemination of polar knowledge during 2020, a year marked by the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - IP 63 *Education & Outreach Activities of Turkey in 2020-2021*; IP 64 *Polar Research Projects Contest for High School Students in Turkey*; and IP 75 *Training Book for the Turkish Scientific Polar Expeditions* (Turkey). These papers presented information on: the polar regions and global climate related education and outreach activities carried out in Turkey in 2020-21; a polar research project contest organised in Turkey to direct the interest of younger generations towards polar sciences; and a book prepared for training participants of Turkish scientific polar expeditions.
 - IP 114 *Primer Congreso Internacional “Colombia y su proyección en la Antártida”* and IP 122 *Resultados XIX Encuentro de Historiadores Antárticos Latinoamericanos y I Feria de Historia Antártica Latinoamericana* (Colombia). These papers reported on: the first International Congress on ‘Colombia y su proyección en la Antártida’, which took place online on 13-14 August 2020; and the 19th Meeting of Latin-American Antarctic Historians and the 1st Fair of Latin-

American Antarctic History.

- IP 129 *New Ferraz Station book and stamp* and IP 131 *PROANTAR Education & Outreach Activities* (Brazil). These papers reported on: the inauguration of the New Ferraz Station in January 2020 and the release of a book and celebratory stamp about the station's construction; and on outreach activities promoted by the Brazilian Antarctic Programme during the 2020/21 season.
- IP 141 *Celebrating the bicentennial of the discovery of Antarctica* (Russian Federation, ASOC). This paper reported on the series of events held in 2020 by the Russian Federation and ASOC to mark the bicentennial of the discovery of Antarctica by the Russian navigators Faddey Bellingshausen and Mikhail Lazarev during their three-year long circumnavigation of the world in 1819–1821.

(150) The following papers were also submitted under this item:

- BP 9 rev. 1 *Italian activities in Antarctica before the institution of the Italian National Research Program in Antarctica (PNRA)* (Italy).
- BP 11 *Documentaries of the Turkish Antarctic Expedition (TAE - IV) 2019 – 2020* (Turkey).
- BP 12 *Turkish Polar Encyclopedia Project* (Turkey).

Item 12: Multi-year Strategic Work Plan

(151) The Meeting considered the Multi-year Strategic Work Plan adopted at ATCM XLII (Decision 5 (2019)). It considered how to take each priority item forward in the coming years, and whether to delete current priorities and add new priorities.

(152) Following the discussion, the Meeting updated the Multi-year Strategic Work Plan and adopted Decision 5 (2021) *Multi-year Strategic Work Plan for the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting*.

Item 13: Safety and Operations in Antarctica

Safety and Operations: Aviation

(153) COMNAP introduced WP 8 *Preliminary COMNAP advice in regards to ATCM review of Resolution 1 (2013)* and noted that further information on aviation was also contained in IP 59. COMNAP welcomed the ATCM's decision to review Resolution 1 (2013) and expressed gratitude for the opportunity to provide advice to the ATCM to support the Parties in their review process. COMNAP's advice broadly focused on: Information Exchange in advance of an activity; ensuring there was clarity in policy for all air activity regardless of operator type; and real-time communication during air operations and comprehensive participation in any real-time communication to support the de-confliction of airspace. Further information and advice to the ATCM would likely result from the Antarctic Aviation Workshop and COMNAP intended to report on that to ATCM XLIV (2022).

(154) The Chair provided a summary of pre-ATCM forum submissions relating to WP 8, noting that New Zealand, United Kingdom, Australia, Spain, Peru, Argentina, the United States and IAATO contributed to the forum. All participants had been grateful to COMNAP for reviewing and proposing updates to Resolution 1 (2013). Some Parties had noted that the work had been especially important due to the increasing diversification of aviation activities and had highlighted the need to ensure that this Resolution applied to all air activities in Antarctica, including both national Antarctic programmes and non-governmental organisations. There had been general agreement on the proposals included in the paper. During these previous

discussions, some participants had considered that any update to Resolution 1 (2013) should await guidance from the COMNAP Antarctic Aviation Workshop, which would likely be held in mid-April or mid-May 2022, and some participants had noted that caution should be exercised before relying on the EIES for information related to flight safety. Some Parties had suggested that the Chairs and the Secretariat prepare a draft Resolution to address the recommendations of WP 8. COMNAP had thanked Parties for their comments, made some clarifications on its comments, and confirmed that it stood ready to assist the Parties and to work collaboratively on the topic of air operations in Antarctica.

- (155) The Meeting thanked COMNAP for its paper and its work in reviewing Resolution 1 (2013) and proposing updates, as well the participants in the pre-ATCM forums for their submissions. The Meeting highlighted the importance of this work given the increasing diversity of aviation activities in Antarctica, and the need to ensure that the updated Resolution applied to all aviation activities in Antarctica including national Antarctic programme activities as well as non-governmental activities. Some Parties commented on the close relationship between search and rescue (SAR) responsibilities, the environment and tourism related to aviation activities. Several Parties noted that further recommendations and advice, which were likely to arise from the upcoming COMNAP Antarctic Aviation Workshop, could be included in a future update.
- (156) In response to a question, COMNAP explained that the security of personal information and data contained in the COMNAP database that informed the AFIM was of high importance to COMNAP. Access to the AFIM, which was produced from the database, was available to governmental and non-governmental entities. Once the AFIM left COMNAP it could not control how any of these entities handled the information and data contained in the AFIM.
- (157) One Party requested that the updated Resolution specify that technical criteria should not impair the right of aerial observation granted in Article VII of the Treaty, and another Party suggested that more details should be given on the type of aircraft the Resolution covered.
- (158) COMNAP thanked Parties for their comments and confirmed that it would continue to assist them in working collaboratively on aviation safety in Antarctica.
- (159) The Meeting adopted Resolution 6 (2021) *Air Safety in Antarctica*, to update Resolution 1 (2013).
- (160) The following paper was also submitted and taken as presented under this agenda item:
- IP 59 *COMNAP Antarctic Aviation Project: Update* (COMNAP). This paper presented an update on progress of the COMNAP Antarctic Aviation Project. It noted that the project was well advanced with preliminary work completed on advice to the ATCM in regard to the review of Resolution 1 (2013), on the air-related technology audit, and on development of minimum survival equipment recommendations (non-mandatory) for carriage on aircraft. Convening of the Antarctic Aviation Workshop had been delayed due to the global pandemic.

Operations: Maritime

- (161) IHO presented IP 4 *Report by the International Hydrographic Organisation*, and explained its role to improve the quality, coverage and availability of nautical charting and other marine geospatial and hydrographic services, including in the Antarctic area. IHO noted that the Hydrographic Commission of Antarctica, its main body dealing with Antarctic matters, had strong links with the Antarctic Treaty and other supporting organisations for many years. Recalling Resolution 5 (2008), Resolution 5 (2014) and

Resolution 6 (2019), the IHO reiterated its willingness to support the ATCM in improving the quality and availability of hydrographic data for the Southern Ocean. IHO invited Parties to share hydrographic data with the HCA for the next phase of the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO) project.

- (162) The Meeting thanked the IHO for its work. Some Parties underscored that they assigned significant importance to having adequate updated nautical charting through appropriate cooperation mechanisms, as this was an essential tool for SAR operations, particularly in areas of high maritime traffic such as the Antarctic Peninsula region. The Meeting acknowledged the need to improve hydrographic data for the Southern Ocean, notably also for the most trafficked areas such as in the Peninsula region and encouraged Parties to collect and share such data.
- (163) The following papers were submitted and taken as presented under this agenda item:
- IP 38 *Report on the 23rd edition of the Joint Antarctic Naval Patrol between Argentina and Chile - 2020/2021* (Argentina & Chile). The paper reported on activities carried out by the 23rd edition of the Combined Naval Antarctic Patrol, with a focus on circumstances arising from the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - IP 39 *Report on the tasks completed by the Naval Hydrographic Service in Antarctica 2020/21* (Argentina). The paper described activities developed by the Naval Hydrography Service on the Antarctic Peninsula to increase nautical safety and protection of the Antarctic marine and coastal environment. These included new beaconing features, and information on updates to Argentine nautical charts and bathymetry/topography works carried out in Hope Bay and Half Moon Island.
 - IP 132 *Brazilian Hydrographic Surveying of Antarctic Waters* (Brazil). The paper reported on the recent activities of Brazil's Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation (DHN), the organisation representing Brazil at the IHO. The paper summarised recent work by the Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation (DHN) of the Brazilian Navy relating to the Brazilian Cartographic Plan for Antarctica. It outlined the status of Brazil's Antarctic nautical charts and reported on recent experiments to perform remote monitoring of the waves, wind and surface temperature of the sea in the vicinity of Ferraz Station.
 - IP 57 *Implementation of the IMO Polar Code in Spain. Certification of the Research Vessel (RV) Sarmiento de Gamboa* (Spain). The paper detailed Spain's procedure implementing the 2017 International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (IMO Polar Code) on the Spanish research vessel *Sarmiento de Gamboa*, and the work of the Spanish Maritime Administration to certify this vessel in accordance with the IMO Polar Code.
 - IP 125 *Gestión y eliminación de residuos a bordo del buque ARC "20 de Julio", en el marco de las expediciones científicas de Colombia a la Antártica* (Colombia). The paper summarised the waste management mechanisms implemented on board ship ARC "20 de Julio", including its classification, treatment and final disposal schemes.

Safety and Operations: Stations

- (164) Chile introduced WP 42 *Eclipse in the Antarctic Peninsula*, prepared jointly with Argentina. It drew Parties' attention to the potential risks that may arise as a result of the possible increase in tourist and non-governmental activities in the area of observation of the total solar eclipse. It expressed particular concern about the potential increase in non-authorised vessels, and the risks associated with them. The proponents recommended that Parties: take note of the possibility of an increase in vessel traffic in

- the observation area of the total solar eclipse, which would take place on 4 December 2021, and the risks related that this phenomenon could generate in the Antarctic Treaty area; promote compliance with Resolution 3 (2004); intensify the exchange of information regarding vessels navigating in the Antarctic Treaty area during eclipse observations; promote the use of current communication and coordination mechanisms in order to exercise rigorous control of tourist and non-governmental activities in the area; and intensify cooperation between the Parties to inform the countries with Antarctic SAR responsibilities regarding any vessels that depart from their ports and that plan to be in the eclipse area on 4 December 2021.
- (165) The Chair provided a summary of pre-ATCM forum submissions relating to WP 42, noting that New Zealand, Australia, Spain, United Kingdom, Peru, the United States and IAATO had contributed. While participants had generally supported the paper's four recommendations, two of them had noted that they had not been aware of any operators under their jurisdiction planning to visit the area during the period of the eclipse. IAATO had noted that, although the 2021-22 season was uncertain due to the global pandemic, IAATO operators would notify their national competent authorities of intended activities. IAATO had also confirmed that it stood ready to share real time voyage information with the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centres (MRCCs) throughout the season.
- (166) The Meeting thanked Chile and Argentina for their paper, as well as forum participants for their submissions. The Meeting noted the proponents' concerns regarding a potential increase in visitors to Antarctica during the total solar eclipse and encouraged Parties to take note of the four recommendations in WP 42, particularly in relation to information sharing and regulation of non-governmental and tourism activities through their competent authorities.
- (167) Chile introduced WP 65 *Earthquake Emergency Management System*, and drew the Meeting's attention to the unusual increase in the frequency of seismicity observed north of the Antarctic Peninsula. Remarking on the probability that a large earthquake or tsunami could seriously affect people and infrastructure in Antarctica, the proponent described contingency plans that might be useful to employ should such a disaster occur. Chile recommended that the ATCM: invite Parties to share information on their research on seismological issues or potential disaster risks in Antarctica; update the Multi-year Strategic Work Plan to request SCAR provide an update on seismological investigations or potential disaster risks in Antarctica; request COMNAP to prepare a report to evaluate the status of emergency plans in Antarctic bases and their implementation of disaster risk programmes; encourage interested Parties to review existing emergency management plans, in order to evaluate their implementation and share their good practices with other Parties; and include seismological issues and other disaster risks as a priority in the Multi-year Strategic Work Plan.
- (168) The Chair provided a summary of pre-ATCM forum submissions relating to WP 65, noting that Argentina, Australia, Japan, Peru, Spain, the United Kingdom, and IAATO had contributed. Participants had generally supported the proposal, highlighting the importance of sharing information to identify potential seismological risks in Antarctica, including volcanic risks, to determine the necessary management tools and preventive measures. They had also welcomed the advice of COMNAP and SCAR in this regard.
- (169) The Chair also reminded Parties that the ATCM had already considered this issue in previous meetings.
- (170) The Meeting thanked Chile for its paper and expressed strong support for an emergency management system for major seismic events. Several Parties mentioned their monitoring networks to record seismic activity and offered their expertise in the

early detection of such events, as well as the facilitation of emergency response including evacuation plans. Argentina also highlighted the need to carefully analyse the level of seismic risk according to the origin and characteristics of the tectonic activity and decide, accordingly, the need to develop management tools and the type of tools required. Some changes to the draft Resolution were also suggested in order to include other natural hazards such as volcanism and to reflect that, although SCAR was the most appropriate body to provide scientific information, COMNAP and IAATO were best placed to lead risk assessments to people and infrastructure.

(171) Taking into account these suggestions, the Meeting adopted Resolution 7 (2021) *Earthquake Emergency Management System*.

(172) The following papers were also submitted and taken as presented under this agenda item:

- IP 56 *Mitigation of erosion of the coastline at the Spanish Antarctic Base Gabriel de Castilla* (Spain). The paper presented on the civil engineering works carried out at the Spanish Antarctic Base (BAE) Gabriel de Castilla during the 2019-20 Antarctic season to mitigate the erosion of the slope at the station site, in an attempt to avoid the coastline advancing into the area of the station.
- IP 61 *Concept study for Troll station* (Norway). The paper reported on the ongoing work carried out by Norway to consider the future needs of Troll Station and to assess its upgrade needs. It noted that the concept study would produce three alternatives for a future version of Troll research station in Antarctica, with three different ambition and investment levels. The process was projected to be concluded in November 2021.
- IP 92 *Autonomous Science Operations at Halley Research Station* (United Kingdom). The paper reported on the response of staff at Halley Research Station to changes in the behaviour of the ice shelf. Given the changes to the environment since 2016, winter operations had been suspended for the safety of staff at Halley. Noting that several of the instruments collecting data had been successfully automated with the use of micro-jet turbines, the paper suggested how this might be achieved elsewhere.
- IP 103 *Modernisation of Australia's Antarctic Program* (Australia). Recalling ATCM XLII-IP 89, this paper provided an update on progress made towards modernising the Australian Antarctic program. It addressed a new Antarctic research vessel, enhanced traverse capability, modernising Antarctic research stations, and planning activities for a proposal to construct and operate a new aerodrome near Davis research station in the Vestfold Hills.
- IP 118 *Implementación de una Turbina Eólica en la Antártica* (Colombia). This paper detailed the process of installing a wind turbine at Base Marambio, as part of Programa Antártico Colombiano (PAC)'s efforts to establish a permanent base in Antarctica.
- IP 127 *Comunicaciones Satelitales de la Fuerza Área Colombiana (FAC) en la Antártica* (Colombia). This paper explained the scope of a Colombian research project at the Chilean O'Higgins Station aimed at enabling the acquisition and appropriation of satellite communications capabilities by Colombia. It noted the medium-term goal of a Monitoring and Control station for satellite tracking and, in the longer term, information that could be used by other institutions in scientific projects.
- IP 130 *Comandante Ferraz Antarctic Station* (Brazil). The paper reported on the opening of the new Brazilian Commandante Ferraz station, which began its

operations on 15 January 2020, and was built on the site of the previous station. It also provided a summary of activities from the station's first year of operation.

- IP 134 *Vigilancia volcánica de la isla Decepción durante la campaña antártica española 2020-2021* (Spain). The paper reported on the volcanic activity of Deception Island registered between January and February 2021, based on the results of the network for surveillance that monitored this active volcano. The document reported that during this period the island remained on a green alert, in accordance with the guidelines of the International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior (IAVCEI).

(173) The following papers were also submitted under this agenda item:

- BP 10 *The 19th Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (COMNAP) Symposium (2020)* (COMNAP).
- BP 14 *Fire at the Russian Antarctic station Mirny* (Russian Federation).
- BP 15 *On the postponement of the first stage of assembly of a new wintering building at Vostok station for the season 2021/2022* (Russian Federation).
- BP 16 *Informe de ejecución de la XXIV Expedición Antártica Ecuatoriana (2019-2020)* (Ecuador).
- BP 18 *Informe de ejecución de la XXV Expedición Antártica Ecuatoriana (2020-2021)* (Ecuador).
- BP 21 *Informe de actividades y resultados REFUGIO ANTÁRTICO ECUATORIANO Expediciones XXIV y XXV* (Ecuador).

Issues relating to the management of the COVID-19 pandemic

(174) COMNAP presented IP 82 *National Antarctic Programs' operations during an unprecedented Antarctic season*, which highlighted the efforts of COMNAP members since December 2019 to mitigate or eliminate risks associated with the COVID-19 pandemic and to keep Antarctic expeditioners safe. COMNAP also informed the Meeting that the COVID-19 Outbreak Prevention and Management Guidelines, developed for national Antarctic programmes to respond to the risks and challenges for the 2020-21 season, were currently being updated for the 2021-22 season and would be presented at the COMNAP Annual General Meeting 2021. Noting that the guidelines had been made available to Parties through their national Antarctic programmes, COMNAP reiterated its continued commitment to supporting the common goal of keeping Antarctica COVID-19-free.

(175) The Meeting thanked COMNAP for its paper and its work in coordinating the sharing of crucial strategies to mitigate the risks posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and for its continued efforts to support national Antarctic programmes to ensure that COVID-19 was not introduced to Antarctica.

(176) Bulgaria expressed its gratitude to Chile, Spain and Uruguay for their logistical support for the 2020/21 Bulgarian Antarctic Expedition's activities. Bulgaria highlighted the work of the Chilean Antarctic Institute (INACH) to ensure that travel to Antarctica was as easy and safe as possible during the COVID-19 pandemic and thanked Chile for hosting Bulgarian scientists at the Chilean Escudero research station.

(177) The Russian Federation drew attention to its IP 138, which described the lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic.

(178) The following papers were also submitted and taken as presented under this agenda item:

- IP 36 *The response of the Italian National Antarctic Program to COVID-19 pandemic in the 2020-2021 expedition* (Italy). The paper outlined the principles behind the planning of the 36th Italian Antarctic expedition given the challenging circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the main activities resulting from its implementation. It underscored Italy's close coordination with other national Antarctic programmes, through COMNAP, to avoid the introduction of COVID-19 to Antarctica, as well as support offered by Australia and New Zealand at their Antarctic gateways.
- IP 42 *Chile's experience in the implementation of the COVID-19 protocol for control and monitoring* (Chile). The paper outlined Chile's 'COVID-19 Protocol for control and monitoring passengers and cargo transit between Punta Arenas and the Antarctic Peninsula'. The protocol featured personal protection and prevention measures, quarantine in special facilities in Punta Arenas, and PCR tests at the beginning and the end of quarantine, and allowed personnel from other national Antarctic programmes to enter Antarctica through Chile with no significant drawbacks, although some COVID-19 cases were detected in Chilean personnel.
- IP 108 *Protocolo sanitario aplicable a ciudadanos nacionales y extranjeros que participaron de actividades en la Campaña Antártica 2020-2021* (Uruguay), which described the sanitary protocol implemented by Uruguay to prevent the introduction of COVID-19 to Antarctica during its last summer season. It noted that the Uruguayan Antarctic programme reported no COVID-19 cases in Antarctica and successfully vaccinated all Uruguayan personnel deployed in Antarctica.
- IP 128 *Brazilian Antarctic Operation (OPERANTAR) - OPERANTAR XXXIX (2020/2021) and OPERANTAR XL (2021/2022)* (Brazil). The paper presented activities carried out by Brazil during its 2020/21 season including changes caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and plans for the 2021/22 Antarctic season. The paper noted that during the 2020/21 season, Brazil implemented mandatory quarantines, health checks, COVID-19 tests, and other hygiene measures and cargo procedures, and recorded no COVID-19 cases in Antarctica.
- IP 138 *On the work of the Russian Antarctic Expedition during the COVID-19 pandemic: lessons from the 2020–2021 season* (Russian Federation). This paper described operations and work of the 66th Russian Antarctic Expedition during the 2020/21 season, which took place in conditions of severe restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. The expedition programme was minimised and contained only urgent expeditionary activities to ensure the functioning of permanent Antarctic stations and seasonal field bases. The paper reported that, in general, the work of the RAE in the season 2020/21 showed that the anti-coronavirus measures undertaken were not excessive. The paper also reported on two fatal medical accidents not related to COVID-19.

Item 14: Inspections under the Antarctic Treaty and the Environment Protocol

(179) The Chair referred to the following Information Papers and noted that they would be taken as presented:

- IP 1 *United States Report of Inspection, February 2020* (United States). The paper reported on inspections conducted by the United States between 7 and 10 February 2020 of: Mario Zucchelli Station and Boulder Clay runway (Italy); Jang

Bogo Station (Republic of Korea); the station under construction on Inexpressible Island (China); and Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) 161, Terra Nova Bay, Ross Sea. The United States thanked all Parties whose stations were inspected for their cooperation and hospitality during the inspection process and for assisting with the drafting of the report. The inspection observed no violations of Treaty provisions reserving Antarctica solely for peaceful purposes.

- IP 15 *Australian Antarctic Treaty and Environmental Protocol inspections: January/February 2020* (Australia). This paper reported on inspections conducted by Australia in the 2019/20 Antarctic season of six Antarctic stations: Jang Bogo Station (Republic of Korea); Inexpressible Island facility (China); Gondwana Station (Germany); Taishan camp (China); Molodezhnaya Station (Russian Federation); and Mountain Evening Station (Belarus). Australia thanked all Parties whose stations were inspected for their cooperation and noted that the facilities and activities observed were in general compliance with the provisions of the Environmental Protocol, although some opportunities for improvements to operational practices were identified.
- (180) The Meeting thanked Australia and the United States for their work in carrying out inspections and noted the summaries of the interventions made during the intersessional period on the inspection reports, as detailed in IP 144. It also thanked all Parties for the comments provided in response to inspections during the intersessional period, including IP 139 submitted by the Russian Federation in response to the inspection carried out by Australia.
- (181) The Meeting also noted that informal discussions on practical recommendations to improve the organisation of inspections had been suggested at ATCM XLI. The Meeting encouraged Parties to informally engage on issues related to inspection activities during the upcoming intersessional period, if they wished to do so.
- (182) The Republic of Korea commented that it welcomed the inspection teams from the United States and Australia, noting that the recommendations from these inspections had been followed up and detailed in BP 7.
- (183) The United States and Australia noted they were grateful for the warm reception of the inspection teams from all inspected Parties.
- (184) The following papers were submitted under this agenda item, and taken as presented:
- IP 139 *Response to Australia's 2019/2020 Inspection Observations* (Russian Federation). This paper provided additional information on the closed Molodezhnaya station, inspected by Australia during the 2019/20 season. The Russian Federation thanked Australia for its comments and recommendations, and reaffirmed the important role that inspections played with regards to Antarctic Treaty activities.
 - IP 144 *Summary of the intersessional discussion on inspection reports under Article VII of the Antarctic Treaty and Article 14 of the Environment Protocol* (Norway, Spain). This paper summarised intersessional discussion in response to inspection reports from Australia and the United States. The value of inspections to improve logistical aspects of Parties' Antarctic activities was underscored. The paper highlighted: the importance of keeping stations' contact information in all databases of the system – particularly COMNAP's, to ensure easy and safe communications; that progress on all activities – including any type of construction or improvement – be consistent with any relevant CEE and advice provided by the CEP; and the need to encourage an improved use of the Electronic Information Exchange System (EIES).

(185) The following paper was also submitted under this item:

- BP 7 *Follow-up on Recommendations from the Inspection at the Antarctic Jang Bogo Station during 2019-2020 Antarctic Summer Season* (Republic of Korea).

Item 15: Science issues, future science challenges, scientific cooperation and facilitation

Scientific cooperation and facilitation

- (186) China introduced WP 57 *Proposal to Enhance Cooperation in the Research and Monitoring on the Population Dynamics of Penguins in the Ross Sea Region*, which reported on the significance and dynamics in the penguin population in the Ross Sea region. Noting the population increase trends over the last two decades in the populations of emperor penguin and Adelie penguin in the Ross Sea region, China recommended that international cooperation and data-sharing be promoted to: conduct comprehensive, coordinated, long-term, and accurate research, monitoring and assessment of the penguin population dynamics across the Ross Sea area; include environmental factors to reveal the patterns of population change and the dynamics of drivers; and incorporate science needs into relevant ATCM and CEP work plans.
- (187) The Chair provided a summary of pre-ATCM forum submissions relating to WP 57, noting that New Zealand, Australia, Norway, Peru, Germany and ASOC had provided comments. Participants had thanked China for encouraging international cooperation in research on penguin populations, noting that they represented key indicators of Antarctic ecosystems in the Ross Sea region. Several participants had acknowledged the importance of conducting further collaborative research in this area and had noted that a great deal of scientific data was already available to improve the conservation status of these species in the Ross Sea region. In this regard, some participants had expressed their willingness to provide additional information on existing scientific cooperation in this field in the Ross Sea region. Participants had also referred to SCAR's papers on emperor penguin populations trends (WP 37 and IP 22).
- (188) The Meeting thanked China for its paper and forum participants for their submissions. Many Parties noted that existing cooperation and research programmes were well established in the region and encouraged connections with those existing programmes. Some Parties also noted the existing good flow of information into the ATCM to inform decision-making, and emphasised the importance of drawing on the best available science and taking a precautionary approach. The Meeting highlighted the value of international collaboration and data sharing to enhance research and monitoring related to penguin populations in Antarctica and the importance of considering the results of monitoring activities in decision-making.
- (189) The Meeting noted that, as this paper had also been submitted under CEP Agenda Item 9d, consideration of this matter should take into account any relevant outcomes from the discussions in the Committee. The Chair reported on consultations with the CEP Chair, noting that although there had been no specific advice for the ATCM, the Committee had supported ongoing international collaboration on the research of the population dynamics of penguins in the Ross Sea region. The Committee had also noted that collaboration through existing penguin monitoring programmes and expert groups would be particularly valuable and that an increased international collaboration in penguin research and monitoring activities in the Ross Sea region aligned with the science needs identified in the CEP Five-year Work Plan and its Climate Change Response Work Programme.
- (190) ASOC highlighted that gathering additional scientific information should not be an

obstacle to applying a precautionary approach in the region when needed and noted that this was particularly relevant in the case of emperor penguins due to their loss of breeding sites, and transformation of foraging habitats due to climate change, as noted in SCAR's WP 37 and IP 22.

(191) The Meeting supported the idea of continuing to reinforce research on monitoring of penguins in the Ross Sea area and strengthening international cooperation on the basis of existing data.

(192) The following papers were also submitted and taken as presented under this item:

- IP 25 *Report of the Asian Forum for Polar Sciences (AFoPS) 2019–2021* (Japan), which reported on AFoPS activities from 2018 to 2020 and included the results of the meetings and symposiums held by AFoPs in this period. The paper highlighted the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the activities of Asian countries in Antarctic.
- IP 65 *The Letter of Endorsement between the Association of Polar Early Career Scientists (APECS) and APECS National Committee of Turkey*; IP 68 *Turkey's Membership to the European Polar Board*; IP 69 *Turkey's full membership to the SCAR*; and IP 70 *The Turkish Academy of Sciences Young Scientists Award Programme Polar Studies Prize* (Turkey). These papers reported: on the signing of the letter of endorsement between APECS and APECS Turkey (IP 65); that the European Polar Board (EPB) welcomed as a member the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK), Marmara Research Center (MAM), Polar Research Institute (PRI), the national polar operator of Turkey (IP 68); on the full membership process of Turkey to SCAR, which was approved in March 2021 during its 36th Delegates Meeting after being associated member of the organisation for 5 years (IP 69); and on the Turkish Academy of Sciences (TUBA) Young Scientists Award Programme (GEBIP) Polar Studies Prize which, in its 2020 edition, was awarded to four young scientists (2 female and 2 male) in Polar Studies (IP 70).
- IP 71 *A Letter of Intent between the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey, Marmara Research Center, Polar Research Institute and the Korea Polar Research Institute* (Turkey and Republic of Korea). IP 72 *A Memorandum of Understanding between the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey, Marmara Research Center, Polar Research Institute and the Bulgarian Antarctic Institute* (Turkey, Bulgaria). IP 73 *A Memorandum of Understanding between the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey, Marmara Research Center, Polar Research Institute and the State Institution National Antarctic Scientific Centre of Ukraine* (Turkey, Ukraine). These papers reported on the signing a letter of intent and memorandums of understanding between Turkey and the Republic of Korea, Bulgaria and Ukraine respectively.
- IP 87 *Polish-Russian Collaboration in East Antarctica* (Poland, Russian Federation), which reported that Polish experts were going to join the 67th Russian Antarctic Expedition (RAE) in the upcoming summer Antarctic season 2021/22 for collaborative research in the Bunger Hills of East Antarctica. The planned collaborative activities included an inspection of the condition of the infrastructure at the Dobrowolski Polish Antarctic Station, after 40 years of non-use; geological and geomorphological field work in the Bunger Hills area; and an investigation of the possibility for installation of an autonomic and automatic seismological and/or geomagnetic instruments to monitor geophysical fields for scientific purposes.

- IP 112 *Avances en la participación de Colombia en el SCAR*; IP 113 *Adhesión de Colombia al Protocolo del Tratado Antártico sobre Protección del Medio Ambiente: Retos y Oportunidades*; IP 119 *Cooperación de Colombia con la Comisión para la Conservación de los Recursos Vivos Marinos Antárticos (CCRVMA): Implementación Voluntaria de la Medida de Conservación 10-05 (2018)*; IP 120 *Cooperación Internacional para el Estudio de Mamíferos Marinos en el Pacífico Sudeste y la Antártica* (Colombia); and IP 123 *Cooperación entre Colombia y Argentina sobre análisis magnetoeléctrico en tectónica: Instalación de una Estación Geofísica Permanente en la Base Antártica Isla Marambio* (Colombia). These papers reported on: progress made by Colombia in the framework of its accession to SCAR (IP 112); the challenges and opportunities faced by Colombia during its recent accession to the Environmental Protocol in February 2020 (IP 113); ongoing work being developed within Colombian domestic agencies with a view to requesting non-contracting State status in CCAMLR (IP 119); the Colombian Antarctic Program's international scientific cooperation activities with other national Antarctic programmes in the field of Antarctic marine mammal research (IP 120); and the installation by Colombia, in conjunction with Argentina, of a Permanent Geophysical station near Marambio base (Argentina), in order to acquire and store data on the magnetic field, electric field and greenhouse gases (IP 123).

(193) The following papers were submitted under this agenda item:

- BP 8 *Scientific and Science-related Cooperation with the Consultative Parties and the Wider Antarctic Community and COVID-19 Responses* (Republic of Korea).
- BP 17 *Cooperación Científica entre Programas Antárticos Nacionales ECUANTAR XXIV (2019-2020)* (Ecuador).
- BP 19 *Cooperación Científica entre Programas Antárticos Nacionales ECUANTAR XXV (2020-2021)* (Ecuador).
- BP 23 *South Africa's first Antarctic and Southern Ocean Strategy gazette* (South Africa).

Science issues and future science challenges

(194) The Secretariat introduced SP 8 *Key science priorities of national Antarctic programmes*. It reported on the release of a section on the Secretariat's website to provide information on the key scientific priorities of national Antarctic programmes, in response to a request from the ATCM in 2019. It highlighted information from nine Parties had already been published, and noted the Secretariat was available to assist all Parties.

(195) The following papers were submitted and taken as presented under this item:

- IP 9 *Time-lapse camera monitoring of species in the Antarctic Treaty area* (United Kingdom). This paper, previously considered by the CEP, presented a summary of remote camera monitoring in the Antarctic Treaty Area and workflows for raw data processing into policy-ready summaries. The paper concluded that processes to enable mass processing of image data were well developed, at least for most Antarctic penguin species, and there had been substantial progress in the development of equivalent processes for seals and other seabirds.
- IP 31 *Breeding of seabirds insensitive to shifting ocean temperatures (to be)*

(Portugal, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, the United Kingdom). The paper, previously considered by the CEP, provided scientific evidence that seabirds worldwide had not adjusted their breeding seasons over time or in response to rising sea surface temperature. The paper cautioned on the likely consequences of warming oceans on Antarctic breeding species if the timing of prey availability during a key point in the season was altered.

- IP 37 *Seeds for Future. Global Wild Plant Seed Vault (to be previously considered by the CEP)* (Italy), which described the Seeds for Future (SFF) project for establishing a Global Wild Plant Seed Vault in the Antarctic Plateau ice depth. The project aimed to preserve seeds of endangered plants in Antarctica with a view to recover extinct species in the event of the loss of germplasm stored elsewhere.
- IP 77 *Observing the Changing Southern Ocean and its Global Connections* (United States); and IP 79 *High-precision Map of Antarctic Ice Sheet Bed Topography* (United States). The papers reported on: the Southern Ocean Carbon and Climate Observations and Modeling (SOCCOM) project, launched in 2014 with a vision to enable a transformative shift in scientific and public understanding of the role of the Southern Ocean in the world's ocean and climate system (IP 77); and the release of a high-precision map of the bed topography of Antarctica, which helped to identify which regions of the continent were most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change (IP 79).
- IP 94 *Winter Targeted Observing Periods and Further Plans of the Year of Polar Prediction in the Southern Hemisphere (YOPP-SH)* (WMO); and IP 95 *Antarctic Regional Climate Centre Network: the scope and concept* (WMO). IP 94 summarised recent activities undertaken in the Antarctic as part of the WMO's Year of Polar Prediction (YOPP) activity. This included a second Special Observing Period from mid-April to mid-July 2022, coinciding with the rapid expansion of the sea-ice cover. The paper also summarised the many activities associated with the YOPP, including modelling and forecasting initiatives, the YOPP Data Portal and the various Education and Capacity Building activities. IP 95 reported on progress towards the establishment of an Antarctic Regional Climate Centre (AntRCC) Network which will provide climate products and services in the Antarctic and Southern Ocean region, including long range forecasting, climate monitoring and data products, and training, and noted that WMO would convene an implementation planning meeting involving countries interested to contribute to the network, as well as key regional and international partners.
- IP 116 *Determinación del aporte de la presión Atmosférica sobre las variaciones del nivel del mar en la Antártica, verano austral 2020-2021* (Colombia and Ecuador). The paper reported on a joint project between Colombia and Ecuador at the Pedro Vicente Maldonado Base. The joint project sought to expand knowledge on the meteorology and ocean-atmosphere interaction processes in Antarctica, based on the study of the influence of the atmospheric pressure above sea level. The project aimed to contribute to future studies of climate change by the application of corrections to sea level trends.
- IP 136 *The Southern Ocean contribution to the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (SCAR)*, which reported on the activities of the Southern Ocean Task Force, coordinated by SCAR and involving a number of research groups. The paper noted the Southern Ocean Task Force was created in the framework of the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030) to reverse the cycles of decline in ocean health, and strengthen the international cooperation needed to develop the scientific research and innovative technologies that could connect ocean science with the needs of society. The paper

provided details on a series of workshops and meetings held by the Task Force to identify key research priorities for the Southern Ocean as well as information on its future events and activities.

(196) The following papers were submitted under this item:

- BP 20 *Estudios toxicológicos de metales pesados, microplásticos y ecología microbiana con potencial biotecnológico en la Península Antártica* (Ecuador).
- BP 22 *Informe de avance sobre el proyecto Estructura microalgal y su relación con la variabilidad físico-químicas en el ecosistema marino de las islas Shetland del Sur* (Ecuador).

National Programmes' main scientific activities and results

(197) The following papers were submitted and taken as presented under this item:

- IP 26 *Actividades del Programa Nacional Antártico de Perú Período 2020 – 2021* (Perú); and IP 27 *Expedición Científica del Perú a la Antártida* (Perú). The papers described the main activities carried out by the National Antarctic Program of Perú for the period 2020-21 (IP 26); and reported on the cancellation of activities in the summer of 2021-22, recognising Australia, Brazil and Poland for their efforts to collect information where Peruvian researchers were involved and included information on recent Peruvian Antarctic scientific publications (IP 27).
- IP 40 *Malaysia's activities and achievements in Antarctic research and diplomacy* (Malaysia). The paper provided information on the progress the achievements in Malaysia's Antarctic research and diplomacy, including participation in field activities, international cooperation, grants and fellowships awarded and seminars organised by Malaysia.
- IP 50 *Chilean Antarctic Science Program (PROCIEN) and challenges of the 2020-2025 Five-Year Plan* (Chile). This paper described the scientific productivity and international cooperation involved in the Chilean Antarctic Science Program (PROCIEN). It also provided information on the challenges PROCIEN faces in the future, with emphasis on a series of infrastructure projects such as the International Antarctic Centre in the city of Punta Arenas.
- IP 51 *Current glaciological research activities at the Dome Fuji station and its vicinity* (Japan). The paper described recent field research and associated activities at the Dome Fuji station and its vicinity. The paper reported on the successful transportation of deep ice core samples to Japan and the preparatory activities for the next deep drilling (2023-2027) in the vicinity of Dome Fuji station.
- IP 52 *Australian Antarctic Science Program 2019-20 and 2020-21* (Australia). The paper presented an overview of the Australian Antarctic Science Program for the periods 2019-20 and 2020-21, and included information on its recent research, priorities, partnerships and future plans. The paper reported the programme carried out 69 science projects across multiple disciplines, more than 50% of which included international collaborations involving 65 international institutions across 21 countries.
- IP 66 *The Fifth Turkish Antarctic Expedition (TAE-V)* (Turkey); IP 74 *Antarctic Publications by Turkish Scientists (2020/2021 Update)* (Turkey); IP 76 *Project Calls and Evaluation Processes in Turkish Antarctic Expeditions* (Turkey). The papers presented information on: the organisation and conducted activities in the fifth Turkish Antarctic Expedition (TAE-V) during the 2020/2021 Antarctic season (IP 66); the Antarctic scientific publications by Turkish scientists during the

2020/2021 season (IP 74); and the polar research project call management system in Turkey which defined the expedition participation as well (IP 76).

- IP 85 *Japan's Antarctic Research Highlights 2020–21* (Japan). This paper provided information on the year-round observations carried out at Syowa Station, and on the seasonal observations aboard the *Shirase* for oceanographic observations and in the vicinity of Syowa Station.
- IP 107 *Report about 2020-2021 Antarctic Summer Campaign Uruguayan National Antarctic Program* (Uruguay). This paper described the main activities carried out by Uruguay over the 2020-21 Antarctic Summer Campaign, and the challenges COVID-19 imposed on its Antarctic research programme.
- IP 115 *VII Expedición Científica de Colombia a la Antártica, verano austral 2020-2021* (Colombia); and IP 126 *Aportes de Colombia a la Investigación Antártica: Publicaciones Científicas* (Colombia). These papers summarised the Colombian Antarctic research projects during the austral summer 2020-2021 (IP 115); and described activities associated with the development of Colombian Antarctic research projects during 2020-21 including information on logistical, operational and international cooperation aspects of the activities.
- IP 142 *Report on the scientific activity of the Argentine Antarctic Institute – 2020* (Argentina). The paper presented a summary of the scientific publications produced by Argentine researchers in recent years and their contribution to Antarctic science at a global level. The paper reported that in a year marked by the COVID-19 pandemic, the results of the Argentine Antarctic Institute's work in scientific production, advisory, human resources and outreach had been satisfactory and showed a trend for growth.

Diversity issues in Antarctic science

(198) The Chair referred to the following Information Papers and noted that they would be taken as presented:

- IP 43 *Gender Agenda of the Chilean Scientific Program* (Chile). The paper provided an update on the Gender Agenda adopted by the Chilean Antarctic Institute with the aim of making visible the importance of ensuring gender equality and parity in Chile's Antarctic activities particularly in terms of women's participation in Antarctic science.
- IP 45 *Diversity in Polar Science Initiative: Polar Horizons* (United Kingdom). The paper reported on the activities, events, and resources of the UK Diversity in Polar Science initiative, which was developed to deliver a more diverse and inclusive future for UK Polar science, by promoting and enhancing Antarctic science opportunities to under-represented groups, including women, people from ethnic minorities, people with a disability, and people from the LGBT+ community. The paper included a 'How to' guide which was also available online along with other resources developed and compiled through the Diversity in Polar Science initiative.
- IP 78 *Delivering the Promise of Antarctic Science through Inclusiveness and Diversity* (United States, United Kingdom). The paper invited Parties to deepen their work on diversity issues and promote full participation of underrepresented groups in their Antarctic activities. It also included a brief historical summary of women's participation in Antarctic research.

(199) The Meeting thanked the proponents for their papers, and welcomed a proposal from Spain to add 'the addressing of equality, diversity and inclusion' as an action in the

Multi-year Strategic Work Plan. Several Parties noted ongoing efforts to address this important issue, as described in IP 43 and 78. In expressing their support for the proposal, Parties raised several issues including: the importance of addressing not only gender equality but also other factors related to intersectionality and diversity; the need to strengthen efforts to tackle gender inequalities; the fact that SCAR was already undertaking work on gender equality; the broader discussion of defining the concept of diversity; the desire to reach gender parity and work towards minimising the gender gap; the importance of having diversity of engagement and thought, not only in science, but also in management and operational levels; and the need to revise the ATCM Rules of Procedure to reflect these issues.

- (200) The Meeting agreed to add equality, diversity and inclusion to the Multi-year Strategic Work Plan.

Item 16: Implications of Climate Change for Management of the Antarctic Treaty Area

- (201) The United Kingdom introduced WP 32 *Antarctica in a Changing Climate*, prepared jointly with Australia, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United States. It drew the Meeting's attention to the IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate (SROCC) whose key findings in relation to Antarctica included: the acceleration of ice flow and retreat in the Amundsen Sea Embayment of West Antarctica and in Wilkes Land, East Antarctica; future changes to ocean circulation because of the significant amounts of human-produced heat and dissolved carbon in the Southern Ocean; and projected changes in the distribution of krill. Noting that the ATCM had a role to play in researching and communicating Antarctic climate change science to the international audience, and given the stark findings of the SROCC report on the future likely implications for Antarctica, the proponents recommended that the ATCM adopt an updated Resolution on climate change.
- (202) The Chair provided a summary of pre-ATCM forum submissions relating to WP 32, noting that Norway, Chile, Argentina, Peru and ASOC had made contributions. Parties had thanked the United Kingdom and co-proponents and, based on the key findings from the IPCC Report, also highlighted by SCAR in WP 17, had expressed general support to adopt an updated Resolution on climate change.
- (203) The Meeting thanked the United Kingdom and the other proponents for their paper and leadership on the issue, as well as pre-ATCM forum participants for their submissions. The Meeting expressed strong support for WP 32, noting the key findings of the SROCC report and acknowledging the importance of the IPCC and Paris Agreement as pillars of climate change action. Further changes to the text of the draft Resolution were suggested, including to incorporate important points made by SCAR in WP 17 and WP 36.
- (204) ASOC expressed its hope that the Resolution would have some tangible practical effect, both with respect to Antarctica and globally. It encouraged Parties to immediately take action to increase climate resilience in Antarctic terrestrial and marine ecosystems, and lower the emissions of operations in Antarctica, while also ensuring that their national policies reduced carbon emissions to safe levels. To do so was not only to protect Antarctica, but to protect the world from the effects of climate change on Antarctica.
- (205) Following further discussion, the Meeting adopted Resolution 8 (2021) *Antarctica in a Changing Climate*.

- (206) SCAR introduced WP 17 *Antarctic and Southern Ocean Climate Change in a Global Context*. It drew the Meeting's attention to key findings from recent IPCC Special Reports, focussing on substantial uncertainties about global and Antarctic impacts including: the current and future behaviour of the Antarctic cryosphere; climatic variability over short timescales; and the future of marine and terrestrial Antarctic biodiversity. SCAR recommended that the Parties: further consider the scientific research outcomes provided by SCAR; reaffirm their support for scientific investigations of climate change and responses to it in the region; emphasise to their nations the significance of Antarctica and the Southern Ocean with respect to global climate regulation; convey to their nations the importance of the Paris Agreement; and consider the Reports of the IPCC, especially the Summary for Policymakers of each report.
- (207) The Chair provided a summary of pre-ATCM forum submissions relating to WP 17, noting that New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Australia, Norway, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Finland and ASOC posted comments in the forum. Participants had expressed their gratitude to SCAR for preparing this paper, which constituted a high-quality summary of key points from the recent IPCC Special Reports, and for their continued work to deliver the best available scientific evidence on priority issues identified by the ATCM. Participants had recognised that climate change and its impacts in Antarctica were of utmost concern globally and to the Antarctic Treaty System. The five recommendations in the paper had been widely supported, with alternative language suggested for recommendation 2, which would be further discussed during the ATCM.
- (208) The Chair also pointed out that WP 17 anticipated the next publication of the SCAR Report on Climate Change in Antarctica and the Environment (ACCE Report), which had inspired, more than a decade previously, the adoption of Resolution 4 (2010). The Meeting looked forward to the decadal update to the ACCE report.
- (209) The Meeting thanked SCAR for its paper, as well as pre-ATCM forum participants for their submissions. It reiterated SCAR's critical role in supporting the ATCM's efforts to address climate change, noting that WP 17 underscored the fundamental importance and urgency of work on climate change response, particularly through the implementation of the CEP's Climate Change Response Work Programme. The Meeting also noted the importance and relevance of the IPCC special reports for the Antarctic Treaty area and discussed the various concerning impacts that the reports highlighted for the region, including increased melting of ice shelves, impacts on marine ecosystems, impacts on Historic Sites and Monuments, and the increased risk of the introduction of non-native species. Highlighting the critical nature of the uncertainties noted in WP 17, the central role that Antarctica and the Southern Ocean played in global climate, and the need for good observations to support models and modelling to inform policy, the Meeting agreed to express the need to prioritise scientific investigations of climate change.
- (210) Expressing its strong support for WP 17, the Meeting agreed to support the recommendations of SCAR, and recommended the Parties:
- Further consider the scientific research outcomes provided by SCAR which can inform regional and continent-wide policy responses and actions being proposed through the CCRWP and the SGCCR;
 - Prioritise scientific investigations of climate change and responses to it in the region;
 - Emphasise to their nations the significance of Antarctica and the Southern Ocean with respect to global climate regulation, and the need for continued protection of the Antarctic and Southern Ocean environment, to ensure a sustainable future for

humanity and for the biodiversity on which we depend;

- Convey to their nations, in the context of the 60 years of the Antarctic Treaty, the importance of the Paris Agreement, and expected strengthening of greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets, for maintaining Antarctic and Southern Ocean environments and their biodiversity, from the impacts and risks of climate change; and
- Consider the Reports of the IPCC, especially the Summary for Policymakers of each report.

- (211) SCAR introduced WP 36 *Ocean Acidification in the Southern Ocean*. It provided an overview of the state of knowledge relating to ocean acidification in the Southern Ocean, the impacts of ocean acidification to marine biota and ecosystems and research being undertaken through SCAR to address these uncertainties. SCAR noted that acidification would continue to increase even if atmospheric CO₂ concentrations were stabilised at today's levels and that consideration of ocean acidification trajectories and biotic impacts was therefore essential for predicting futures and planning conservation efforts in the Antarctic region.
- (212) The Chair provided a summary of pre-ATCM forum submissions relating to WP 36, noting that New Zealand, United Kingdom, Australia, Netherlands, Norway, Chile, Argentina, Spain, Peru, the United States and ASOC had posted comments. The participants had expressed their thanks to SCAR for presenting this paper, which reported on the main consequences and concerns related to ocean acidification. Participants had highlighted the importance of the paper and had agreed that the findings were highly relevant for future management and conservation efforts, and should always be considered in context with the impacts of climate change on Antarctica and the Southern Ocean. Participants had agreed on the continuing need to support research to better understand the implications of ocean acidification for the governance and management of the Antarctic region. During the discussions in the pre-ATCM forum, some participants had also shared different examples of projects related to the issue of ocean acidification in which they were involved. In the forum, it had been suggested that the ATCM confirm in its report that it had taken note of the key conclusions of WP 36.
- (213) The Chair also recalled that the topic of ocean acidification had led to the presentation of several papers to the ATCM over the last decade and that the issue was the subject of a SCAR conference in 2015, which underscored the relevance of this topic for the international Antarctic scientific community.
- (214) The Meeting thanked participants for their submissions during the pre-ATCM forum and SCAR for its paper, and expressed its concerns at the paper's alarming findings. It noted the importance and urgency of taking action to address ocean acidification and related impacts on the Southern Ocean and its ecosystems, while also noting the important links between Antarctica and the rest of the globe in relation to climate change and ocean acidification.
- (215) Remarking on the importance of research and communication of ocean issues to a global audience, Portugal informed the Meeting that Portugal and Kenya would be co-hosting a United Nations Ocean conference in Portugal in 2022 and invited interested Parties to participate (ATCM XLII – IP 68).
- (216) The Meeting expressed support for WP 17 and once again thanked SCAR for its work and research to address the uncertainties raised by increased acidification of the Southern Ocean.
- (217) Based on its discussions on the implications of climate change for the management of

the Antarctic Treaty Area, the Meeting also agreed to relevant amendments to its Multi-year Strategic Work Plan.

- (218) The following paper was submitted and taken as presented under this agenda item:
- IP 46 *Latitudinal network of multiparametric stations in Antarctica and Climate Change Observatory* (Chile). The paper reported on a major scientific and logistical effort lead by Chile to install multiparametric sensors on the Antarctic Peninsula thus completing the world's most extended latitudinal gradient to study climate change. Chile noted that the installation of the first sensors and their connection to the Climate Change Observatory would occur in December 2021 and invited Parties to participate in this joint effort.

Item 17: Tourism and Non-governmental Activities in the Antarctic Treaty Area, including Competent Authorities Issues

Policy and Management

- (219) The Netherlands introduced WP 35 *Permanent facilities for tourism and other non-governmental activities in Antarctica*. This paper related to possible future permanent facilities for tourism and other non-governmental activities in Antarctica, such as hotels, or accommodation for tourists in or near research facilities. Recalling that previous ATCM discussions on this topic had not resulted in consensus on specific policy responses, the Netherlands noted that the ATCM had made further steps in its considerations on Antarctic tourism and that IAATO had adopted more explicit policy on this issue. It further noted that recent developments showed that concerns relating to permanent facilities for tourism or other non-governmental purposes should not be considered theoretically. The Netherlands recommended that the Meeting revisit this topic and invited Parties to: exchange views on the basis of this paper; share information on past and present initiatives to establish permanent facilities for tourism in Antarctica and possible related concerns; and agree to engage in intersessional discussions on the question of whether the ATCM should take action relating to future plans for permanent facilities for tourism in Antarctica and, if so, what action might be appropriate.
- (220) The Chair summarised pre-ATCM forum submissions relating to WP 35, noting that New Zealand, the United Kingdom, France, Argentina, Japan, Australia, Norway, Chile, Peru, Finland, ASOC and IAATO had contributed to the forum. Some Parties had echoed the concerns raised by the Netherlands about the potential development of permanent facilities for tourism and non-governmental activities in the absence of a clear ATCM position. ASOC had noted that it shared these concerns. The increase in the number of Antarctic tourists prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the anticipated resumption of activity had been noted as important considerations, as were the implications of permanent facilities for the search and rescue capacity of national Antarctic programmes. IAATO had reaffirmed that that its members were not interested in promoting or funding permanent facilities such as hotels. There had been general support for the proposal in the paper, with several Parties suggesting the establishment of an ICG and welcoming the Netherlands' offer to prepare Terms of Reference. The Netherlands had welcomed participants' positive and valuable comments, noted the expressions of support for the recommendations, and provided draft terms of reference for an ICG, inviting interested participants to make contact and provide any suggestions. The Netherlands had reported that it had worked with interested Parties to refine the draft terms of reference.
- (221) The Meeting congratulated the Netherlands for its paper and its work bringing this issue to the attention of the Parties. Many Parties highlighted that this issue related to

broader ATCM and CEP considerations of tourism and non-governmental activities in Antarctica, recalling the relevance of Resolution 5 (2007) and Resolution 7 (2009), as well as the 2004 Antarctic Treaty Meeting of Experts (ATME) on tourism, the 2009 ATME on shipborne tourism, the 2012 CEP tourism study, and the agreement at ATCM XXXIX to develop a common vision of Antarctic tourism (ATCM XXXIX - WP 28). The importance of expert advice and input by IAATO was also noted.

- (222) Parties commented on concerns raised by WP 35 regarding possible future permanent facilities for tourism including: environmental impacts; impacts on search and rescue capacity of national Antarctic programmes; and the potential for abandoned infrastructure should business circumstances change. A view was expressed that 'semi-permanent' camps erected over multiple seasons in the same locations could raise some similar issues, noting that this could also be considered in the intersessional discussions.
- (223) Parties commented on the desirability of information being shared on any initiatives for possible permanent facilities for tourism or non-governmental purposes, including on the proposal for a possible educational and research facility mentioned in WP 35. Belgium advised that that proposal was in an early phase, and would be subject to Belgian law. Belgium further stressed the priority given to scientific research by the Environmental Protocol, and the importance of environmental impact assessment and risk assessment in consideration of any such initiatives.
- (224) Parties noted the importance of ensuring that tourism continued to have no more than a minor or transitory impact, did not impact upon the scientific work undertaken by national Antarctic programmes, complied with the rules of the Antarctic Treaty System, and created ambassadors for Antarctica.
- (225) IAATO reaffirmed that its members were not interested in constructing or funding permanent facilities, such as hotels, in Antarctica, noting that such activity would conflict with IAATO bylaws, which provided that activities must have no more than a minor or transitory impact, and would risk degrading the very wilderness and aesthetic values that brought tourists to Antarctica. IAATO further expressed support for the proposed ICG and noted that it looked forward to participating in ongoing discussions.
- (226) ASOC expressed support for ongoing intersessional discussions under the proposed terms of reference and noted that the ATCM had not adopted major measures on tourism management since 2009, encouraging the Meeting to show leadership on this issue. It also highlighted the need to clarify which forms of land-based tourism support or uses count as permanent tourism facilities and stressed the importance of taking a precautionary approach to managing such activities.
- (227) The Meeting agreed to establish an ICG on permanent facilities for tourism and other non-governmental activities in Antarctica, with the following terms of reference:
- To share and collate information on past and present initiatives to establish permanent facilities for tourism and other non-governmental activities in Antarctica;
 - To exchange views on the desirability and possible content of a definition of permanent facilities for tourism and other non-governmental activities in Antarctica;
 - To exchange views on possible concerns relating to such facilities, including, for instance, environmental concerns and pressure on the search and rescue capacity of national programmes;
 - To discuss the question of whether the ATCM should take action relating to

future plans for permanent facilities for tourism and other non-governmental activities in Antarctica and, if so, what action might be appropriate; and

- Depending on progress and outcomes of discussions on the previous item, to develop a clear proposal on the issue of permanent facilities for tourism and other non-governmental activities in Antarctica that may be submitted to ATCM XLIV.

(228) It was further agreed that:

- Observers and Experts participating in the ATCM would be invited to provide input;
- The Executive Secretary would open the ATCM forum for the ICG and provide assistance to the ICG; and
- The Netherlands would act as convener and report to the next ATCM on progress made in the ICG.

(229) France introduced WP 41 *Report from the Intersessional Contact Group (ICG) on a voluntary on-board observer operational framework for tourist vessels operating within the Antarctic Treaty area*, jointly prepared with Argentina. It reported that the ICG, established by ATCM XLII, had reviewed existing national monitoring schemes, and thoroughly considered how a voluntary on-board observer operational framework could be set up in the Antarctic Treaty area. France provided an overview of the completed voluntary monitoring framework with its accompanying monitoring checklist. France stated that the operational framework would enhance the national competent authorities' understanding of activities carried out in the Antarctic Treaty area and their knowledge of visited sites and operator practices, and would allow monitoring for consistency with domestic and international requirements. The framework was intended to be used as voluntary guidance by Parties to support and harmonise practices. To that effect, France explained that the framework should be conceived as a formal "toolkit" for Parties to adapt in national practice and legislation if needed. Further, the ICG recommended that the Meeting endorse the proposed framework by way of a Resolution.

(230) The Chair summarised pre-ATCM forum discussions of WP 41, noting that New Zealand, Netherlands, Chile, Argentina, Australia, Peru, ASOC and IAATO had provided comments. Participants had expressed support for the framework and the adoption of a Resolution, and had noted the importance of supervision of tourist activities, and the desirability of cooperation among Parties and consistency in monitoring schemes. Some minor changes had been suggested to the framework, including a suggestion to change the title to reflect its application to vessel-based tourism, and some suggestions for the Resolution text had been flagged.

(231) During the pre-ATCM forum discussion, IAATO had provided details of its experiences with the IAATO observation scheme, and had drawn attention to a number of issues, including: the importance of considering confidentiality issues when including the results of monitoring in ATCM documents that become public; the desirability of monitors seeking feedback and clarification from operators or other sources to ensure the accuracy of monitoring reports; and the importance of coordinating with operators in planning and scheduling monitoring activities. IAATO had encouraged national competent authorities to consult with the operators they authorised, where considering the impacts of implementing the proposed framework. IAATO had provided some observations on elements of the monitoring checklist where further clarity might be useful, and where linkages might be strengthened between the checklist items, and the requirements established in the authorisations provided by a Party and the instruments adopted by the ATCM.

- (232) France and Argentina had welcomed the support expressed for the proposal, noting the text suggestions by some Parties on the framework and the suggestions raised by IAATO. France and Argentina had made revisions accordingly following the pre-meeting forum discussions.
- (233) The Meeting commended France for its careful, detailed and thorough handling of the intersessional discussion, and thanked France and Argentina for bringing forward WP 41. The Meeting expressed support for the proposed framework as amended, highlighting the benefits of an observer scheme for strengthening supervision of tourist activities in Antarctica, while noting its voluntary nature.
- (234) IAATO suggested that the term ‘no more than minor or transitory’ could be employed both in the framework and checklist, when referring to tourism impacts on flora and fauna. IAATO explained that the term ‘no more than minor or transitory’ was included in IAATO bylaws and underpinned the interpretation of its guidance for operators, and that its inclusion would provide tourism operators with clarity on what was being assessed.
- (235) The United Kingdom noted that the term ‘no more than minor or transitory’ had a specific meaning in the Protocol, and suggested that an alternative text to convey the appropriate meaning might be found. Highlighting the voluntary nature of the framework, the United Kingdom also suggested that those national competent authorities that implemented the framework should share their experiences and best practice so that the framework could be updated and improved over coming years.
- (236) ASOC thanked France and Argentina for leading on this important work, and IAATO for underscoring the notion of less than minor or transitory in this text. ASOC agreed that the notion of having a less than minor or transitory impact was an important objective for all tourism activities, but noted that it was not in itself a foregone conclusion about the impacts of tourism.
- (237) The Meeting adopted Resolution 9 (2021) *Voluntary on-board observer operational framework for vessel-based tourism in the Antarctic Treaty area*.
- (238) France introduced WP 48 *Report of the Informal Discussion on the Elaboration of a Manual of Regulations and Guidelines Relevant to Tourism and Non-Governmental Activities in the Antarctic Treaty area*, prepared jointly with Argentina and the United States. France recalled that ATCM XLII had adopted Decision 6 (2019), tasking the Secretariat to produce the manual, with the guidance of Parties, coordinated by France in informal discussions. France reported that a full-text version of the manual, a summary version, and a leaflet aimed at providing information to vessel-based operators had been developed. France noted that the manual compiled all relevant instruments, and that it would be a valuable tool to facilitate the work of both operators and government authorities. France also reported that the discussion had identified some instruments which might be regarded as obsolete. The proponents recommended that the Meeting adopt a Decision to make the Manual in its different formats easily accessible on the Secretariat website and provide for the Secretariat to update it, as well as to declare Recommendation X-8 and Recommendation XVIII-1 no longer current.
- (239) The Chair summarised pre-ATCM forum submissions relating to WP 48, noting that New Zealand, Netherlands, Chile, Argentina, Australia, Spain, the United Kingdom and ASOC had provided comments. Participants had welcomed the manual as a useful tool for operators and national authorities, and as a basis for further discussion of tourism regulation and management. Parties had commented on the importance of ensuring knowledge of relevant provisions to enhance compliance with those provisions, and had welcomed the manual as an important tool for that purpose. Parties had also highlighted the need for periodic review to ensure that the manual reflected

all rules that were in force. A concern had been expressed about the proposal to declare Recommendation X-8 and Recommendation XVIII-1 no longer current, on the basis that these Recommendations had a different status to subsequent Resolutions. The Chair noted that there had been general support in the pre-ATCM forum discussion for the proposal to adopt the manual, make it available in its various formats on the Secretariat website, and provide for it to be updated by the Secretariat upon request by the ATCM.

- (240) The Meeting thanked France for its detailed and meticulous work during the intersessional period, and the co-sponsors for the Working Paper. Parties noted the usefulness of having a consolidated reference in useful formats that could guide competent authorities in their management of tourism activities. Parties emphasised the importance of regular updates to the manual to reflect changes to regulations and guidelines agreed by the ATCM. The Meeting thanked the Secretariat for its considerable work to prepare the manual.
- (241) Several Parties highlighted that a future version of the manual and guidelines should include a separate section on the need for advance notification of activities in the Antarctic Treaty area, and the Meeting noted this suggestion for incorporation in a future revision.
- (242) The Meeting noted that further consideration of the status of Recommendation X-8 (1979) and Recommendation XVIII-1 (1994) was warranted. The Meeting also agreed that future decisions to update the manual would be taken by the ATCM.
- (243) The Meeting adopted Decision 6 (2021) *Manual of Regulations and Guidelines Relevant to Tourism and Non-Governmental Activities in the Antarctic Treaty area*.
- (244) The following papers were submitted and taken as presented under this item:
- IP 58 *Competent Authorities discussion forum on tourism regulatory activities: report by the convener* (Australia). This paper reported on the establishment of a permanent web-based forum for Parties to discuss tourism regulatory activities and exchange knowledge and experience, as agreed during ATCM XLII. The paper noted the participants had identified priority issues for initial discussion, that the forum was open to all national competent authorities, and wide participation was encouraged.
 - IP 62 *Norwegian supervision scheme for Antarctic cruise operators* (Norway). This paper detailed the established system in place for the supervision of Norwegian cruise operators. In order to inform ongoing discussions on on-board observer schemes for Antarctic cruise operators, Norway provided details of its adopted guidelines and templates, and practical aspects related to pre-departure, on-board, and post-supervision phases.
 - IP 86 *Closing of the Arctowski Polish Antarctic Station for tourist traffic due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the ongoing renovation of station facilities* (Poland). This paper reported on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the operations of Arctowski Polish Antarctic Station and advised that the station was closed to tourism visits until further notice due to both the pandemic and the ongoing renovation of its facilities.
 - IP 96 *Framework for assessing 'New, Novel or Particularly Concerning Activities'* (United Kingdom). This paper provided an update on work undertaken during the extended intersessional period on how Parties might approach conducting pre-assessments relating to new, novel or particularly concerning activities. The paper advised that wider informal discussions would continue through the forthcoming intersessional period with a view to submitting a

Working Paper to ATCM XLIV.

- IP 104 *Guidance on Short Overnight Stays: Consistency and Coordination through Knowledge Sharing* (United States, Canada). This paper presented the outcomes of a questionnaire regarding Short Overnight Stays (SOSs) that was circulated among National Competent Authorities (NCAs) of six Parties that currently reviewed the activity. It reported that nearly all operators conducting SOSs abided by the IAATO guidelines for the activity. The paper suggested a virtual exchange of knowledge and best practices to coordinate and reach consistency of approaches among NCAs reviewing and authorising SOSs and other non-governmental activities, rather than development of specific guidelines at this stage.

(245) The following paper was also submitted under this agenda item:

- BP 3 (Chile) *On the Chilean Antarctic Tourism Policy*.

Information, activities and trends

- (246) Argentina introduced WP 61 *Report of the Intersessional Contact Group (ICG) on Post-Visit Reports*, which reported on the outcomes of the ICG to review the requirements for exchanging information on non-governmental expeditions. Argentina informed the Meeting that the ICG had examined options to achieve consistency between the Post-Visit Report (PVR) form used for reporting on tourist activities and the information exchange requirements, and had considered the potential collection and exchange of additional information. The ICG had agreed on proposed revisions to the PVR form, suggested the adoption of instructions for the use of the form; and suggested changes to the information exchange requirements. The ICG had recommended that the ATCM therefore make changes to the information exchange requirements, modify the PVR form, request that the Secretariat update the corresponding fields in the Electronic Information Exchange System (EIES), and make the PVR form available for download from the ATS website in the Tourism and Non-Governmental Activities section and in the four official languages. The ICG had also recommended that the ATCM encourage the Parties to continue discussing these issues.
- (247) The Chair presented a summary of the pre-ATCM forum submissions relating to WP 61, noting that Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, Peru, the United States, ASOC and IAATO had provided comments in the forum. There had been general support for the recommendations of the paper. Most Parties had supported a continuation of discussions in the upcoming intersessional period. There had been an alternative suggestion raised, that a period of implementation and operation under the new requirements could be helpful, prior to considering further refinements.
- (248) ASOC welcomed the paper and the work of the ICG, noting that the changes would improve data collection and analysis and aid in policymaking.
- (249) IAATO expressed its willingness to continue to work with the Secretariat to ensure that information about its member activities collected and curated in the IAATO database matches the requirements of the Secretariat database, to ensure that information exported from the IAATO database is compatible. IAATO also indicated its willingness to contribute to future work to develop a specific PVR for Deep Field and Air Operator activities.
- (250) The Meeting thanked Argentina for its work leading the ICG, and expressed support for the recommendations in WP 61, noting the importance of updating the PVR Form to reflect changing trends in tourist and non-governmental activities in the Antarctic. The Meeting agreed to adopt a Decision to modify the information exchange requirements, and a Resolution to adopt the updated PVR and make it available on the

Secretariat website in the four official Treaty languages.

- (251) Accordingly, the Meeting adopted Decision 7 (2021) *Updating requirements for Information Exchange on national expeditions*, and Resolution 10 (2021) *Post Visit Site Report Form for Tourism and Non-Governmental Activities in Antarctica*.
- (252) The Meeting welcomed the offer by interested Parties to continue informal discussions on Post-Visit Reports during the intersessional period, noting that these discussions would focus on: methods for ensuring the list of sites and list of activities in the PVR and EIES were appropriately updated; and further thinking on specifying types of unusual incidents that might be reported through the PVR form. The Meeting thanked Argentina for its offer to coordinate these discussions.
- (253) IAATO presented IP 109 *Report of the International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators 2020-21*. IAATO provided details of its membership, noting that there has been a net decrease in membership due to several associate members leaving as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Further changes to IAATO's membership were expected if pandemic-related challenges continue through the northern summer season and into the 2021-22 Antarctic season. IAATO noted the record number of visitors in the 2019/20 season, at just over 74 000. Due to the pandemic operations in 2020/21 season had been limited to three yachts with 15 passengers. IAATO noted that IP 110 included estimates for the 2021/22 season, assuming a best-case scenario, assuming the lifting of travel restrictions and vaccine rollouts, and it anticipated providing updated figures later in 2021. IAATO noted that its commitment to safe and environmentally responsible private sector travel to Antarctica was unchanged and enduring, and that IAATO continued work to enhance procedures and strengthen current practices. Key outcomes in 2021 included establishment of a deep field and air operations committee, and a climate change committee, establishing a working group on submersibles, making mandatory a 10-knot vessel speed limit to mitigate against whale strike in key areas, and a collaboration with the Southern Ocean Observing System (SOOS). IAATO welcomed the cooperation it had experienced with Antarctic Treaty Parties, ASOC, COMNAP and CCAMLR in the context of the challenges faced by the Antarctic community as a result of the pandemic.
- (254) The Meeting thanked IAATO for its ongoing engagement in the ATCM, including through participation in meetings, the provision of Information Papers, ongoing cooperation with the Secretariat in support of effective information management, and engagement with national authorities and COMNAP including on operational matters. The meeting noted that IAATO's expertise and information was valuable for supporting policy and management discussions in the ATCM.
- (255) ASOC referred to its IP 81, submitted under ATCM Agenda Item 6(b), on the 30th Anniversary of the Environmental Protocol, noting that this paper discussed among others tourism management issues. ASOC suggested that the ATCM could: identify representative areas to be kept free of tourism, some of which could be used as reference areas for the study of tourism impacts or for other purposes, including resilience building; establish an environmental monitoring programme targeted to the management of tourism; and incorporate forms of "slow tourism" in the planning and conducting of Antarctic tourism activities.
- (256) Argentina referred to SP 7 *New map and reports of all sites receiving vessel-based visits in Antarctica*, noting the important work done by the Secretariat in making the maps and reports available following a request by the ATCM. Argentina noted the observations in the paper regarding the need to improve the information provided to the EIES to achieve greater precision, and supported increased Party engagement so as to improve the data provided and ultimately the usefulness of this tool. Further, in relation

to IP 104 taken as presented by the United States and Canada, Argentina recalled the importance that all visits to any Antarctic station areas be adequately notified by operators to the national competent authorities, in particular to avoid any undesired interference with ongoing station activities in the area.

- (257) The Meeting expressed its support and appreciation for the work done by the Secretariat in making this information readily available and accessible.
- (258) India recalled its IP 104, submitted to ATCM XXXVIII, which had summarised recommendations pending in relation to tourism and non-governmental activities in the Antarctic Treaty area. India proposed updating the paper to present to ATCM XLIV to facilitate discussions.
- (259) The following papers were submitted and taken as presented under this item:
- IP 7 *Report on Environmental Remediation* (United Kingdom). This paper reported on the removal of waste and equipment, and remediation of an abandoned cache of equipment and fuel, at 'Blue One Camp' in 2019, a project that was completed in accordance with Annex III of the Environmental Protocol.
 - IP 13 *A case of fruitful cooperation between Chile and Ukraine National Competent Authorities regarding yacht's activity in Antarctica* (Chile, Ukraine). This paper provided information on the cooperation and exchange of information between the competent authorities of Chile and Ukraine in relation to parallel authorisation requests for a yacht-based activity. It noted the efforts made by both national competent authorities to ensure the activity complied with Antarctic Treaty system regulations.
 - IP 54 *Data Collection and Reporting on Yachting Activity in Antarctica in 2019-20 and 2020-21* (United Kingdom, Argentina, Chile, IAATO). This paper presented information on yachts sighted in Antarctica, or indicating an intention to travel to Antarctica, during the 2019/20 and 2020/21 seasons (the latter being significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic). The paper observed that 43 yachts were sighted in, or reported an intention to sail to, Antarctica during the 2019/20 season, and noted that 11 appeared to be operating in the Treaty area without authorisation. The co-sponsors urged the Meeting to consider further the matter of unauthorised yachts.
 - IP 110 *IAATO Overview of Antarctic Tourism: A Historical Review of Growth, the 2020-21 Season, and Preliminary Estimates for 2021-22* (IAATO). This paper provided data for the pandemic-affected 2020-21 season, and preliminary estimates for 2021-22. The preliminary estimates were based on the best-case scenario and the ability to operate (dependent on departure country protocols and worldwide travel restrictions and vaccine roll-out). The paper also provided a historical overview intended to assist discussions around growth and diversification of tourism activities. IAATO reported on its work on tools for the management of activities, in anticipation of a return to pre-pandemic levels of activity.
 - IP 111 *A Five-Year Overview and 2020-21 Season Report on IAATO Operator Use of Antarctic Peninsula Landing Sites and ATCM Visitor Site Guidelines* (IAATO), which presented data collected from IAATO Operator Post Visit Report Forms for the Antarctic Peninsula during the 2020/21 season. The analysis showed that while overall tourism levels continued to rise prior to the pandemic, the increases were not uniform, with a few sites continuing to receive the majority of the increase and others seeing a decrease in activity. All of the top twenty landing sites on the Peninsula were managed by ATCM Visitor Site Guidelines or

through national programme management guidelines. It noted that no non-IAATO visits were included in this analysis. In addition to its annual data sets, IAATO reported that it had included some historical data which might aid future discussions around site usage.

- IP 140 *Participation of a Russian scientist in Heritage Expeditions voyage* (Russian Federation). This paper reported on the participation by a Russian scientist on a tourist voyage operated by New Zealand travel company Heritage Expeditions in the Ross Sea area in the 2019/20 season. The paper noted that cooperation between scientists and travel companies made it possible to conduct scientific research without organising special expeditions and attracting additional funds.
- SP 7 *New map and reports of all sites receiving vessel-based visits in Antarctica* (Antarctic Treaty Secretariat). This document presented developments on the Secretariat website relating to non-governmental vessel-based visits to all sites in Antarctica. A system to support the production of reports, with a dynamic map tool with multiple data layers and pop-ups providing further details, allowed the visualisation of visitor activities at Antarctic sites. This built on previous work by the Secretariat, on displaying information related to visits to sites subject to site guidelines, presented at ATCM XLII. Observations were also made regarding the need to improve the information provided to the EIES to achieve greater accuracy, and suggestions on how Parties might seek to improve the data provided.

Item 18: Preparation of the 44th Meeting

a. Date and place

(260) The Meeting welcomed the kind invitation of the Government of Germany to host ATCM XLIV in Berlin, tentatively from 23 May to 2 June 2022.

(261) For future planning, the Meeting took note of the following likely timetable of upcoming ATCMs:

- 2023 Finland
- 2024 India
- 2025 Italy

(262) The following papers were submitted under this agenda item and taken as presented:

- IP 28 *Proposal of Finland to host the 45. ATCM in Helsinki in 2023* (Finland). Noting the cancellation of the ATCM XLIII in Helsinki in 2020, the paper proposed Finland host an ATCM in 2023. The paper highlighted that Finland had reached an understanding with India, whose ATCM would be moved to 2024.
- IP 145 *Preparation of the 44th Meeting, Berlin, 2022* (Germany). The paper reported on Germany's preparations for hosting ATCM XLIV in Berlin from 23 May to 2 June 2022.

b. Invitation of International and Non-governmental Organisations

(263) In accordance with established practice, the Meeting agreed that the following organisations having scientific or technical interest in Antarctica should be invited to send experts to attend ATCM XLIV: ACAP, ASOC, IAATO, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), IGP&I Clubs, IHO, IOC, IMO, IOPC Funds, IPCC, the

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), UNEP, UNFCCC, WMO and the World Tourism Organization (WTO).

c. Preparation of the Agenda for ATCM XLIV

(264) The Meeting approved the Preliminary Agenda for ATCM XLIV (see Appendix 1).

d. Organisation of ATCM XLIV

(265) In accordance with Rule 11 of the Rules of Procedure, the Meeting decided to propose the same Working Groups for ATCM XLIV as observed in this meeting. The Meeting appointed Theodore Kill from the United States as Chair for Working Group 1 for 2022. The Meeting appointed Sonia Ramos García from Spain and Dr Phillip Tracey from Australia as Co-chairs for Working Group 2 in 2022.

e. The SCAR Lecture

(266) Taking into account the valuable series of lectures given by SCAR at a number of ATCMs, the Meeting decided to invite SCAR to give a lecture on the decadal update to the ACCE report at ATCM XLIV.

Item 19: Any Other Business

(267) The Meeting adopted the Paris Declaration on the occasion of the Sixtieth anniversary of the entry into force of the Antarctic Treaty and on the Thirtieth anniversary of the signing of the 1991 Madrid Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, in which all Parties reaffirmed their strong and unwavering commitment to the objectives of the Antarctic Treaty, its Environmental Protocol and other instruments of the Antarctic Treaty system (Appendix 2).

(268) Argentina made the following statement: “Regarding an intervention we made during the CEP discussions related to WP 52 and IP 49, Argentina would simply wish to reiterate before this plenary its position regarding the manner in which we believe SCAR should conduct its activities. For many years now Argentina has been a full and very active member of SCAR, contributing significantly both to the scientific research it coordinates and to its budget. We do so because we are fully aware of the relevance and the high quality of the work it undertakes and we recognize the important role it plays as the main scientific advisory body within the Antarctic Treaty System. We are convinced however that all the work undertaken by SCAR, as well as the documents and reports it produces, needs to be based strictly on science and be presented in a neutral, objective and unbiased manner, not affecting, in any way, the legal standing or political position of any of its members, particularly in relation to political issues that exceed its competence. This is more the case regarding documents that are presented within forums of the Antarctic Treaty System, considering that SCAR is an organization that is invited as an Observer to participate and contribute to our discussions based on its scientific expertise. We firmly hope SCAR will maintain these principles in its future activities, including the management of the Environments Portal, so as to continue to fulfil its very relevant role within the Antarctic Treaty system.”

(269) The UK welcomed WP 52 and IP 49, which in its view, presented the best available science. Nevertheless, the UK concurred that ideally all papers presented to the Antarctic Treaty System should avoid triggering sensitive political issues.

(270) SCAR noted it highly values its role as an Observer to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting and strives to provide independent, authoritative science-based advice. As a non-

governmental organisation, SCAR is always neutral and does not hold or support positions counter to its members' interests and does not comment on non-scientific issues. SCAR reaffirms its position of neutrality and its goal of providing the best available scientific knowledge to support informed decision-making by the Antarctic Treaty Parties.

Item 20: Adoption of the Final Report

(271) The Meeting adopted the Final Report of the 43rd Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting. The Chair of the Meeting, Mr Olivier Poivre D' Arvor, made closing remarks.

Item 21: Close of the Meeting

(272) The Meeting was closed on Thursday, 24 June at 12:27 UTC.

2. CEP XXIII Report

Report of the Twenty-third Meeting of the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP XXIII)

Paris, France, June 14 – 18, 2021

- (1) Pursuant to Article 11 of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, Representatives from 38 of the 41 Parties to the Protocol (Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela) met virtually, from 14 to 18 June 2021, for the purpose of providing advice and formulating recommendations to the Parties in connection with the implementation of the Protocol.
- (2) In accordance with Rule 4 of the CEP Rules of Procedure, the meeting was also attended by representatives of the following Observers:
 - the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) and the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (COMNAP); and
 - scientific, environmental and technical organisations: the Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition (ASOC), the International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators (IAATO), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

Item 1: Opening of the Meeting

- (3) The CEP Chair, Ms Birgit Njåstad (Norway), opened the meeting on Monday 14 June 2021 and thanked France for arranging and hosting the meeting virtually.
- (4) The CEP Chair noted that the meeting was taking place during the year that marked the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Environmental Protocol, on 4 October 1991. She highlighted the important role of the CEP in supporting the Parties to continue to achieve their shared objective of comprehensively protecting the Antarctic environment, and thanked Members and Observers for their ongoing efforts in this regard.
- (5) On behalf of the Committee, the Chair welcomed Colombia as a new Member, following its accession to the Protocol on 14 March 2020. The Chair noted that the CEP now comprised 41 Members.
- (6) Colombia stated that it was an honour to join the Committee as a Member and thanked the Committee for its warm welcome. It highlighted that it was aware of the responsibilities full membership implied and that it would continue its efforts to comply with the provisions of the Environment Protocol. Colombia noted its interest in concluding the process of obtaining Antarctic Treaty Consultative Party status.
- (7) The Chair noted that consistent with the *Ad hoc* Guidelines for the ATCM XLIII - CEP XXII virtual meeting, subforums had been established. A round of pre-meeting discussions had been held on selected papers through this mechanism. The intent had been to make the discussions during the meeting itself more time efficient.
- (8) A summary of those discussions had been made available in the draft reports section on the ATS website and was used as the starting point for the report language on the individual items, modified and expanded as appropriate based on additional observations and considerations that Members brought to the table during the meeting.

Item 2: Adoption of the Agenda

- (9) The Committee adopted the following agenda and confirmed the allocation of 50 Working Papers (WP), 57 Information Papers (IP), 4 Secretariat Papers (SP) and 4 Background Papers (BP) to the agenda items:
1. Opening of the Meeting
 2. Adoption of the Agenda
 3. Strategic Discussions on the Future Work of the CEP
 4. Operation of the CEP
 5. Cooperation with other Organisations
 6. Repair and Remediation of Environment Damage
 7. Climate Change Implications for the Environment
 - a. Strategic Approach
 - b. Implementation and Review of the Climate Change Response Work Programme
 8. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
 - a. Draft Comprehensive Environmental Evaluations
 - b. Other EIA Matters
 9. Area Protection and Management Plans
 - a. Management Plans
 - b. Historic Sites and Monuments
 - c. Site Guidelines
 - d. Marine Spatial Protection and Management
 - e. Other Annex V Matters
 10. Conservation of Antarctic Flora and Fauna
 - a. Quarantine and Non-native Species
 - b. Specially Protected Species
 - c. Other Annex II Matters
 11. Environmental Monitoring and Reporting
 12. Inspection Reports
 13. General Matters
 14. Election of Officers
 15. Preparation for the Next Meeting
 16. Adoption of the Report
 17. Closing of the Meeting

Item 3: Strategic Discussions on the Future Work of the CEP

CEP Five-year Work Plan

- (10) The Committee considered the Five-year Work Plan adopted at CEP XXII (SP 2) as well as its Climate Change Response Work Programme (CCRWP), at the end of each agenda item.
- (11) The Committee revised and updated its Five-year Work Plan (Appendix 1).

Item 4: Operation of the CEP

- (12) The Chair presented IP 143 *Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP): summary of activities during the 2019/21 intersessional period* (Norway), which summarised the work undertaken during the intersessional period based on the tasks set at CEP XXII, noting a substantial amount of work had taken place during the intersessional period responding to those tasks.
- (13) The moderator of the pre-meeting subforum discussions on draft management plans, Polly Penhale (United States), noted that considering management plans in the subforum before the meeting had led to a more expedient handling of management plans in the CEP. Continuing such an approach could allow for discussion of more pressing issues at the CEP. The moderator suggested that the Subsidiary Group on Management Plans (SGMP) in the future could consider the revised management plans and address any edits prior to recommending the reviewed plans to the CEP. She noted this would not preclude discussion on the changes to the management plans within the CEP meeting.
- (14) Members acknowledged the coordinating efforts of the United States and requested that the SGMP discuss how to improve the management plan revision process and report back to the Committee with suggestions on how to increase its efficiency. The Committee also highlighted the collective responsibility of all Members in the process of revising new and existing management plans.
- (15) The moderator of the subforum discussions on draft management plans also recommended that the Secretariat place the latest version of the checklist included in Working Papers presenting new or revised management plans prominently on the Secretariat's website to ensure it was easily visible and accessible to Members, to avoid the use of old versions of the checklist. The Committee agreed to request that the Secretariat ensure that the checklist was made available.

Item 5: Cooperation with other Organisations

- (16) COMNAP presented IP 11 *Annual Report for 2020/21*, which outlined the efforts by the organisation in response to the COVID-19 global pandemic to mitigate risk. It reported that national Antarctic programmes reduced numbers of persons deploying to the Antarctic for the 2020/21 season while continuing to maintain critical Antarctic infrastructure, exchange personnel, and provide operations, logistics and science support that enabled globally significant Antarctic research to continue. It noted that the COMNAP Symposium on 'Station Modernisation: Future-proofing Infrastructure to Support Research and to Reduce Environmental Impact' was held by way of the COMNAP YouTube channel and that Symposium presentations were publicly available.
- (17) SCAR presented IP 29 rev. 1 *The Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research Annual Report 2021 to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting XLIII*. It highlighted three new flagship scientific research programmes approved in 2020: 'Integrated Science to Inform Antarctic and Southern Ocean Conservation' (Ant-ICON), which would focus on answering fundamental questions relating to the conservation and management of Antarctica and the Southern Ocean; 'INStabilities and Thresholds in ANTarctica' (INSTANT), addressing a first-order question about Antarctica's contribution to sea level; and 'Near-term Variability and Prediction of the Antarctic Climate System' (AntClim^{now}), which would investigate the prediction of near-term conditions in the Antarctic climate system on timescales of years to multiple decades. SCAR also reported on a wide variety of activities including: updates to its Antarctic Biodiversity Portal; its contribution to the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030) through the development of a Southern Ocean Action Plan; a research programme initiated by

SCAR's Standing Committee on the Humanities and Social Sciences (SC-HASS) to assess the pandemic's impacts on Antarctic research and researchers as well as the long-term implications of COVID-19 for Antarctic operations, tourism and governance; and the first virtual meeting of SCAR Delegates.

- (18) WMO presented IP 93 *WMO Annual Report*, which reported on its research, observations and data activities relevant to Antarctica. It highlighted progress with the Global Cryosphere Watch, which included a focused engagement in WMO for the observations and data from observing systems in Antarctica. It also highlighted that, through its co-sponsored World Climate Research Programme, WMO carried out a number of research and modelling activities in which the climate of the Antarctic region was a key aspect, and noted that it would provide updates on these in future meetings. It also reported on the Winter Antarctic Targeted Observing Periods and further plans of the Year of Polar Prediction in the Southern Hemisphere (IP 94), as well as progress with the establishment of an Antarctic Regional Climate Centre (AntRCC) Network which would provide climate products in the Antarctic and Southern Ocean region, and could be of particular relevance to the CEP's CCRWP.
- (19) The Committee noted the following Information Paper submitted under this agenda item:
- IP 95 *Antarctic Regional Climate Centre Network: the scope and concept* (WMO). The paper reported on progress with the establishment of an Antarctic Regional Climate Centre (AntRCC) Network which will provide climate products in the Antarctic and Southern Ocean region, including long range forecasting, climate data and information, and training. It noted that WMO will convene an implementation planning meeting of interested countries who wish to contribute to the network.

Nomination of CEP Representatives to other organisations

- (20) The Committee nominated:
- Antonio Quesada (Spain) to represent the CEP at the 33rd COMNAP Annual General Meeting to be held digitally in the periods 2-3 June, 9-10 June and 12-14 July 2021; and
 - Polly Penhale (United States) to represent the CEP at the 40th SC-CAMLR meeting to be held digitally, in the second half of 2021 (dates to be decided).

Item 6: Repair and Remediation of Environment Damage

- (21) The Committee noted the following Information Paper submitted under this agenda item:
- IP 7 *Report on Environmental Remediation* (United Kingdom). This paper reported on the environmental remediation of an abandoned cache of equipment and fuel at 'Blue One Camp' and highlighted that it had been successfully completed in accordance with Annex III of the Environmental Protocol.
- (22) The Committee noted the following Background Paper submitted under this agenda item:
- BP 5 *Characterising Antarctic fuels to inform the clean up of fuel spill sites* (Australia, Argentina).

Item 7: Climate Change Implications for the Environment

7a) Strategic Approach

- (23) SCAR introduced WP 17 *Antarctic Southern Ocean Climate Change in a Global Context*, which presented several of the key findings from recent Special Reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). These findings described expected changes to several elements of the Antarctic environment, including changes to the Antarctic ice sheets, to sea levels in the Southern Ocean, and to the sustainability of Southern Ocean fisheries. SCAR noted that results from these Special Reports, as well as insights from the three new scientific research programmes SCAR had established, would provide input into its decadal update to the Antarctic Climate Change and the Environment Report (ACCE Report), due within the next year. SCAR recommended that the Committee: further consider the scientific research outcomes provided by SCAR which could inform regional and continent-wide policy responses and actions being proposed through the Climate Change Response Work Programme (CCRWP) and the Subsidiary Group on Climate Change Response (SGCCR); reaffirm their support for scientific investigations of climate change and responses to it in the region; emphasise to their nations the significance of Antarctica and the Southern Ocean with respect to global climate regulation, and the need for continued protection of the Antarctic and Southern Ocean environment, to ensure a sustainable future for humanity and for the biodiversity on which we depend; convey to their nations the importance of the Paris Climate Agreement, and expected strengthening of greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets, for maintaining Antarctic and Southern Ocean environments and their biodiversity as they had come to be known over the 60 years of the Antarctic Treaty; and consider the Reports of the IPCC, especially the Summary for Policymakers of each report.
- (24) The Committee commended SCAR for its paper and emphasised the value of being provided with such science syntheses as basis for its work. It also recognised the importance of the new SCAR Scientific Research Programmes and stressed its desire to be updated on progress. The Committee noted that it was looking forward to the decadal update of the ACCE Report next year. The Committee expressed general support for the paper's recommendations, with many Members highlighting the significance of international collaboration, long-term monitoring and research on climate change and its impacts, scientifically-informed policy, the interlinkages between Antarctica and the global earth system, and the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Some Members also provided information on the climate change research being undertaken by their national Antarctic programmes.
- (25) WMO expressed its support for the recommendations and referred to its continuous research, and modelling activities, including the provision of the IPCC scenarios, through the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP), and noted that it would continue to provide these updates for the Antarctic region.
- (26) ASOC thanked SCAR for its overview and expressed support for the recommendations. ASOC also noted that the uncertainties described in the paper did not detract from the clear consensus that the climate is changing. ASOC emphasised the best way for Parties to respond to the threats of climate change and ocean acidification was to drastically reduce their carbon emissions domestically, and designate marine protected areas to help Antarctic species and ecosystems cope with these changes without additional anthropogenic stressors like fishing.
- (27) The Committee encouraged Members to:
- Further consider the scientific research outcomes provided by SCAR which can

- inform regional and continent-wide policy responses and actions being proposed through the CCRWP and the SGCCR;
- Prioritise their support for scientific investigations of climate change and responses to it in the region;
 - Emphasise to their nations the significance of Antarctica and the Southern Ocean with respect to global climate regulation, and the need for continued protection of the Antarctic and Southern Ocean environment and dependent and associated ecosystems, in accordance with the Environment Protocol, in light of building a sustainable future for humanity and for the biodiversity on which we depend;
 - Convey to their nations, in the context of the 60 years of the Antarctic Treaty, the importance of the Paris Climate Agreement and expected strengthening of greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets, for protecting Antarctic and Southern Ocean environments and their dependant and associated ecosystems from further impacts and risks of climate change; and
 - Consider the Reports of the IPCC, especially the Summary for Policymakers of each report.
-

CEP advice to the ATCM on Antarctic Southern Ocean Climate Change in a Global Context.

- (28) The Committee advised that it had agreed to encourage Members to:
- Further consider the scientific research outcomes provided by SCAR which can inform regional and continent-wide policy responses and actions being proposed through the CCRWP and the SGCCR;
 - Prioritise their support for scientific investigations of climate change and responses to it in the region;
 - Emphasise to their nations the significance of Antarctica and the Southern Ocean with respect to global climate regulation, and the need for continued protection of the Antarctic and Southern Ocean environment and dependent and associated ecosystems, in accordance with the Environmental Protocol, in light of building a sustainable future for humanity and for the biodiversity on which we depend;
 - Convey to their nations, in the context of the 60 years of the Antarctic Treaty, the importance of the Paris Climate Agreement and expected strengthening of greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets, for protecting Antarctic and Southern Ocean environments and their dependant and associated ecosystems from further impacts and risks of climate change; and
 - Consider the Reports of the IPCC, especially the Summary for Policymakers of each report.
-
- (29) New Zealand introduced WP 27 *Sustainable Antarctic station design: Reducing contributions to climate change*, prepared jointly with the United Kingdom, recalling Decision 1 (2009), the recommendations put forth by the 2010 Antarctic Treaty Meeting of Experts, and COMNAP's ATCM XLII - IP 47 which noted that 73% of the COMNAP Member national Antarctic programmes were currently planning or in the process of modernising their stations. The paper reported on the suggestion to consider the use of sustainable design tools or standards for the design, construction and operation of upgraded Antarctic stations. The use of sustainable design tools can help to reduce carbon emissions from this activity, enhance the health and quality of life of people using the buildings, and ensure the ongoing optimum operational performance of buildings. The proponents recommended that the CEP advise Parties to: consider the use of a sustainable design standard for the design, construction and operation of new buildings or modernisation infrastructure projects in Antarctica; note

the availability of a custom Green Star Antarctic standard and tailored BREEAM tools, which may be shared with Parties, and adopted and adapted for any Antarctic building or modernisation infrastructure project; consider adopting the PAS 2080 standard, or similar standard, to manage and reduce the carbon emissions resulting from construction projects; consider developing internal sustainability processes that were aligned to local, national and/or global sustainability initiatives where full sustainable design standards were not available; and encourage COMNAP to continue to share sustainable design practices for station modernisation projects.

- (30) The Committee thanked New Zealand and the United Kingdom for their paper and acknowledged the importance of considering station design standards to improve sustainability and energy efficiency, and minimise human-related environmental impacts in Antarctica. Several Members stated that their Antarctic stations were currently undergoing renovations and noted that the information provided in WP 27 was particularly useful. Members also highlighted the importance of sharing experiences relating to sustainable station design, noting the many examples of good work being undertaken by Parties and Members, as well as COMNAP, in this regard.
- (31) COMNAP expressed appreciation for the proponents' acknowledgment of its work to continue to share best practice in regards to modernisation, drawing the attention of the Committee to recent work from COMNAP Symposium 2020 as described in BP 10 submitted to ATCM XLIII. COMNAP recognised the importance of green practices, not only in station design and construction, but also in Antarctic operations, logistics and science support and noted it was prioritising its ambitions on this topic.
- (32) The Committee recalled Resolution 4 (2017) *Green Expedition in the Antarctic*, and expressed general support for sustainable green design principles and sharing and communicating information on modernising and reconstructing stations, while cautioning against the adoption of unified standards which did not necessarily suit all circumstances or align with all national standards and have not been designed for the particular circumstances of Antarctica. Some Members also noted the importance of taking carbon emissions into account when designing, constructing and operating Antarctic stations.
- (33) SCAR introduced WP 36 *Ocean Acidification in the Southern Ocean*, which provided an overview of the state of knowledge relating to ocean acidification in the Southern Ocean. SCAR drew the Committee's attention to the hitherto unseen changes to the pH of the Southern Ocean over several decades, the effects of the acidification of the Southern Ocean on Antarctic ecosystems, and the responses of Antarctic organisms to these changes in their environment. It also highlighted the synergistic relationship between ocean acidification and increasing temperatures, and emphasised that monitoring ocean acidification and its effects on Antarctic environments would be essential for predicting futures and planning conservation efforts in the Antarctic region.
- (34) The Committee thanked SCAR for its important overview of the impact of increasing ocean acidification on the Antarctic environment. It commended SCAR for coordinating research into ocean acidification in the Southern Ocean and recommended a continuation of international collaboration in science and monitoring. On this note, several Members supported the use of new sensing technologies to continue monitoring changes to the Southern Ocean's pH. Given the rapid warming of the Antarctic Peninsula region and the concentration of several Parties' research stations, a coordinated observation effort in this area should be encouraged.
- (35) The Committee again stressed the importance of meeting the Paris Agreement targets to reduce carbon emissions, noting a clear relationship between carbon emissions and

increased ocean acidification.

- (36) The Committee noted the following Information Paper submitted under this agenda item:
- IP 16 *A custom Green Star Antarctic Tool: A sustainable design standard* (New Zealand). The paper reported on the custom Antarctic Green Star design tool developed in collaboration with the New Zealand and Australian Green Building Councils as part of the proposed Scott Base Redevelopment project. The Tool may assist Parties in achieving sustainable outcomes including minimising carbon emissions. The Tool was developed to be used and modified to Parties' needs as a sustainable design standard for application by any building development project in Antarctica.

7b) Implementation and Review of the Climate Change Response Work Programme

- (37) The convenor of the SGCCR, Kevin Hughes (United Kingdom), introduced WP 14 *Report of the Subsidiary Group on Climate Change Response (SGCCR) 2019-2021* and noted that the SGCCR was established in 2017 to facilitate the implementation of the CCRWP. The convenor reported on the work and outputs of the SGCCR during the 2019-21 intersessional period. The SGCCR recommended that the CEP: endorse the updated and reformatted draft CCRWP (2021) and use it to replace the current version of the CCRWP (2015); endorse the addition of the identified CCRWP science needs to those of the CEP's Five-year Work Plan; recommend to the ATCM that the Secretariat provide support for the development of web pages relevant to the communication of the CCRWP, including translation of CCRWP presentations, in collaboration with the SGCCR; review the effectiveness of the SGCCR since its establishment; and consider the work undertaken to date by the SGCCR and endorse the continuation of its work under its current Terms of Reference.
- (38) The Committee thanked the SGCCR for its work during the intersessional period, and the convenor, Kevin Hughes, particularly for his effort. It agreed that the work of the SGCCR should continue in the future under its current Terms of Reference. Members encouraged all interested Members, and Observers to join and actively participate in the SGCCR.
- (39) ASOC thanked the SGCCR for its work during the intersessional period and encouraged the CEP to support the proposed recommendations. ASOC noted that, while the current focus of the SGCCR was on scientific research and its communication, the SGCCR should increase its ambition and implement a range of management responses to climate change both in Antarctic Treaty bodies and domestically.
- (40) Many Members expressed support for the recommendations as presented in WP 14. Of the many Members that spoke, all but one Member strongly supported the revised CCRWP as presented in Attachment A to WP14. That Member proposed several amendments to the CCRWP. The SGCCR convenor led consultations with Members during the meeting, but it was not possible to reach consensus on revisions to the CCRWP, or on the provision of funding for development of ATS webpages concerning the CCRWP and work of the SGCCR. Many Members expressed disappointment that it had not been possible to reach agreement to update the CCRWP. The Committee asked the SGCCR to continue its work during the intersessional period and, to avoid further delays in updating the CCRWP, strongly encouraged all interested Members to join or actively engage with the SGCCR.
-

CEP advice to the ATCM on implementation of the Climate Change Response Work Programme (CCRWP).

- (41) The Committee considered the Report of the Subsidiary Group on Climate Change Response (SGCCR) 2019-2021 and agreed to endorse the addition of the identified CCRWP science needs to those of the CEP Five-year Work Plan.
- (42) Following review of the work of the SGCCR over the past four years, the Committee agreed that the work of the SGCCR should continue in the future under its current Terms of Reference.

Item 8: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

8a) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Draft Comprehensive Environmental Evaluations

- (43) New Zealand introduced WP 46 *Draft Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation (CEE) for the Proposed Scott Base Redevelopment*. The draft CEE had been prepared to assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed Scott Base redevelopment and replacement of the Ross Island wind energy network. New Zealand highlighted that the proposed activities were required because the current Scott Base buildings, facilities and associated infrastructure including the wind farm, were reaching the end of their functional life and safety and environmental risks were escalating. It noted that the Scott Base redevelopment proposed the deconstruction and removal of the existing Scott Base and emphasised that the proposed new base was designed to be more efficient, resilient, and sustainable in order to provide a safe and healthy environment for its occupants and support the New Zealand science programme for the next 50 years. It also highlighted plans for replacing the three existing wind turbines located on Crater Hill with four new turbines which would provide a renewable energy source for 98% of the new base's energy requirements. New Zealand reported that the proposed activities were likely to have more than a minor or transitory impact on the Antarctic environment. It thanked Spain for convening the ICG, and all ICG participants for their constructive comments on the draft CEE, and noted that comments raised by the ICG process, and any additional comments made during discussions at CEP XXIII, would be addressed in the final CEE.
- (44) Spain introduced WP 10 *Report of the intersessional open-ended contact group (ICG) to Review the Draft Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation prepared by New Zealand for 'Scott Base Redevelopment'*, which detailed discussions undertaken in the intersessional period by the ICG to review the CEE. Spain noted that the ICG had agreed that the draft CEE conformed to the requirements of Article 3 of Annex I to the Protocol and that ICG participants commented favourably on the proposed activities described in the draft CEE, particularly the use of the base's previous location, the intensive use of renewable energy sources, the modern wastewater treatment technologies, and the efficiency of the proposal for dismantling the original station. Based on comments provided by participants, the ICG advised the CEP that the draft CEE was clear, well structured, and well presented. The ICG agreed with the conclusion that the proposed activity would lead to more than a minor or transitory impact on the environment as supported by the information contained within the draft CEE. The ICG concluded that if New Zealand decided to proceed with the proposed

activity, there were several aspects for which additional information or clarification would be beneficial in the required final CEE such as: better resolution of maps and figures; further information on the description of the proposed activity, particularly in reference to the construction materials; the environmental impacts of dust and chemical products generated during the demolition and construction process; and the cumulative impacts that might arise in light of simultaneous reconstruction of the United States' McMurdo Station in the proximity of Scott Base.

- (45) The Committee thanked New Zealand for presenting a comprehensive and well-structured draft CEE. It also thanked Spain for convening the ICG as well as ICG participants for their efforts and constructive feedback. The Committee expressed its support for the ICG's conclusions and recommendations, and noted that it looked forward to receiving New Zealand's final CEE.

CEP advice to the ATCM on the Draft Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation (CEE) for the Proposed Scott Base Redevelopment

- (46) The Committee discussed in detail the draft Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation (CEE) prepared by New Zealand for the Proposed Scott Base Redevelopment (WP 46). The Committee discussed the report by Spain of the ICG established to consider the draft CEE in accordance with the *Procedures for Intersessional CEP Consideration of Draft CEEs* (WP 10).
- (47) Having reviewed the draft CEE, the CEP advised the ATCM that:
- 1) The draft CEE conformed to the requirements of Article 3 of Annex I to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty.
 - 2) If New Zealand decided to proceed with the proposed activity, there were several aspects for which additional information or clarification should be provided in the required final CEE.
 - 3) The conclusion that the impacts of redeveloping Scott Base would 'lead to more than a minor or transitory impact on the environment' was adequately supported by the information provided in the draft CEE.
 - 4) The draft CEE was clear, well structured, and well presented, although a better resolution of maps and figures was recommended.

-
- (48) Turkey introduced WP 18 *Draft Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation (CEE) for the Construction and Operation of the Turkish Antarctic Research Station (TARS) at Horseshoe Island, Antarctica*. The draft CEE assessed the potential environmental impacts associated with the construction of a proposed station to replace the temporary scientific research camp established by Turkey on Horseshoe Island in 2019. Turkey explained that the proposed station had been designed for optimal use by 24 people and planned for an operation of a minimum of 25 years. The station would consist of mostly prefabricated modules to reduce the construction workload and waste. It would include a main building, energy centre, wastewater treatment centre, fuel tanks, wind turbines, solar panels, two hangars, helipad, fuel and wastewater lifting stations and an emergency shelter. The station's design principles included energy efficiency, reduction of waste generation, and fuel consumption using solar energy and wind power, along with maintaining the safety and wellbeing of the scientific team. TARS would be constructed in two stages over two consecutive Antarctic summers. Turkey reported that potential environmental impacts caused by the construction and operation of TARS had been determined as air emissions, waste and wastewater, noise, fuel and

oil spills, and effects on flora and fauna. It explained that mitigation measures and relevant monitoring programmes would be applied to minimise the potential impacts. It noted that, although the station would pose an impact on the environment, the probable impacts would be minimised by implementing the proposed protection measures. Turkey concluded that the establishment of TARS was highly recommended as its scientific and logistic advantages would outweigh its environmental impacts, which were expected to be greater than minor or transitory.

- (49) Australia introduced WP 12 *Report of the intersessional open-ended contact group (ICG) to Review the Draft Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation prepared by Turkey for 'Construction and Operation of Turkish Antarctic Research Station (TARS) at Horseshoe Island, Antarctica'*. Australia thanked Turkey for its presentation and noted that ICG participants had commented favourably on several aspects of the proposed activity, particularly in relation to its plans to utilise a prefabricated, modular station design that would minimise waste generated during construction and facilitate an efficient decommissioning process. Also commended were Turkey's plans to minimise waste generation during station operations, utilise advanced wastewater treatment, and use renewable sources to meet a component of the energy requirements and reduce carbon emissions. The ICG advised the Committee that the draft CEE was generally clear, well structured and well presented, and generally conformed to the requirements of Article 3 of Annex I to the Protocol, although there was a need to address some elements of Article 3 in greater detail. The ICG advised the CEP that Turkey should consider the issues raised during the ICG and that, if it decided to proceed with the proposed activity, there were several aspects for which additional information or clarification should be provided in the required final CEE, including information related to: description of the proposed activities; possible alternatives to the activity; description of the initial environmental reference state at the proposed site; description of the methods used to forecast the impacts of the proposed activities; estimation of the likely direct impacts, indirect, cumulative and unavoidable impacts of the proposed activity and effects on the conduct of scientific research and other existing uses and values; and identification of gaps in knowledge and uncertainties. The ICG further advised that the conclusion that the proposed activity would 'lead to minimum disturbance of the environment' was not adequately supported by the information contained within the draft CEE. The conclusion should be presented in the terminology of Article 8 and Annex I of the Environmental Protocol, and it was likely the proposed activity would have 'more than a minor or transitory impact'.
- (50) Turkey presented IP 91 *The Initial Responses to the Comments on the Draft CEE for the Construction and Operation of the Turkish Antarctic Research Station (TARS) at Horseshoe Island, Antarctica*, and expressed its appreciation for the valuable comments made by the participants in the ICG to review its draft CEE. Turkey thanked the participants of the ICG for their comments and presented responses to a range of topics raised in the ICG report including on the scientific activities supported at the station, the construction planning and schedule, and energy and waste management. Turkey reported that its draft CEE would be revised based on these comments and discussions held during CEP XXIII. Turkey highlighted that it had identified considerable potential for broadening scientific research in the region. In addition, Turkey noted that the establishment of wind turbines was not currently planned within the extent of the presented draft CEE due to limited information about migratory routes of birds, as per comments made in the ICG.
- (51) The Committee thanked Turkey for the draft CEE, commenting that it was generally clear and conformed to requirements. It also expressed its appreciation for Turkey's detailed response in IP 91, including its intention to revise its assessment of the

proposal's overall environmental impact. The Committee welcomed Turkey's growing scientific engagement in Antarctica.

- (52) Members highlighted a number of issues requiring further consideration including more detailed consideration of alternatives to the planned activity and more explicit and detailed consideration of the activity's impact on Antarctic values, in particular wilderness values. Some members also expressed general concerns in relation to the increasing footprint of human activities in Antarctica. To assist with addressing concerns raised, some Members also offered to share with Turkey their expertise, as well as their knowledge of the Marguerite Bay area.
- (53) One Member noted that air and noise quality predictions during and after the construction scenario would complement comprehensive impact assessment. The best available prediction model could be used to assess prognosis.
- (54) The Committee commended Turkey for adjusting its plans and deciding to rely on desalination rather than the freshwater lakes for its water supply. Further to this, some Members noted that the lake system in the area is of such value that it could be relevant for consideration for a future ASPA.
- (55) In response to a question, Turkey further clarified that it would provide a more detailed account of its proposed incinerator plant.
- (56) ASOC thanked Turkey and New Zealand for their CEEs, and highlighted issues common to many CEEs: the limited consideration of alternative actions, and the establishment of bases and infrastructure in near pristine areas, which has consequences for wilderness values. ASOC noted it considered the EIA process was working well, and that Parties were increasingly providing regular updates and compliance reports from previously submitted CEEs, including IP 97).

CEP advice to the ATCM on the draft CEE prepared by Turkey for the Construction and Operation of the Turkish Antarctic Research Station (TARS) at Horseshoe Island, Antarctica

- (57) The Committee discussed in detail the draft Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation (CEE) prepared by Turkey for the Construction and Operation of the Turkish Antarctic Research Station (TARS) at Horseshoe Island, Antarctica (WP 18). The Committee discussed the report by Australia of the ICG established to consider the draft CEE in accordance with the *Procedures for Intersessional CEP Consideration of Draft CEEs* (WP 12). The Committee also discussed additional information provided by Turkey in response to the ICG comments (IP 91) and issues raised during the meeting.
- (58) Having reviewed the draft CEE, the CEP advised the ATCM that:
 - 1) The draft CEE largely conformed to the requirements of Article 3 of Annex I to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, although there was a need to address some elements of Article 3 in greater detail.
 - 2) If Turkey decided to proceed with the proposed activity, there were some aspects for which additional information or clarification should be provided in the required final CEE, as summarised in the ICG report and outlined in detail in Members' ICG submissions and comments during the meeting.
 - 3) The information provided in the CEE did not support the conclusion that the impacts of the proposed activity would lead to 'minimum disturbance of the environment'. The conclusion should preferably use the terminology of Article 8 and Annex I to the Protocol and, in that regard, the proposed activity was likely to have 'more than a minor or transitory impact'.

- 4) The draft CEE was generally clear, well-structured and well presented, although additions and improvements to the maps and figures were recommended and further information and clarification were required to present a complete assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed activity.

(59) The Committee noted the following Information Paper submitted under this agenda item:

- IP 102 *Preparation of a Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation for the proposed construction and operation of an aerodrome near Australia's Davis research station (the Davis Aerodrome Project)* (Australia). The paper reported that the Australian Antarctic Division was undertaking planning activities for a proposal to construct and operate a new aerodrome near Davis research station in the Vestfold Hills, East Antarctica (the Davis Aerodrome Project). The paper noted the proposal would be subject to the highest level of environmental scrutiny including the preparation and circulation of a Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation (CEE) in accordance with the requirements of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty.

8b) Other EIA Matters

- (60) SCAR introduced WP 33 *SCAR Environmental Code of Conduct for Geosciences Field Research Activities in Antarctica*, which presented an update of the *SCAR Environmental Code of Conduct for Geosciences Field Research Activities in Antarctica*. SCAR recommended that the CEP considers the Code of Conduct and, if agreed, encourage its dissemination and use when planning and undertaking geosciences field research activities in Antarctica.
- (61) The Committee thanked SCAR for its work to update the Code of Conduct, and noted the importance of ensuring that geological research in Antarctica had a minimal impact on the Antarctic environment. It also recognised the important work being undertaken on the conservation of geological heritage. Many Members commended SCAR for the broad and inclusive process in updating the Code of Conduct. Members expressed their support for the Code of Conduct and emphasised its usefulness in EIA processes. Members also reiterated their commitment to maintaining updated information regarding their collections of geological specimens and data through the list of national repositories on the SCAR website.
- (62) Some Members suggested minor changes and updates to the SCAR Code of Conduct including: minor changes to language used; including the work of the International Geoethics Association, particularly the *Cape Town Statement of 2016*, *Montreal Statement on Research Integrity in Cross-Boundary Research Collaboration* and the *Singapore Statement on Research Integrity*; and expansion of the section on planning fieldwork activities, to encourage better preparation for data and sample storage and regarding the potential for wildlife disturbance before embarking on geological fieldwork activities.
- (63) With minor modifications to incorporate proposals raised during the meeting, the Committee agreed to encourage the dissemination and use of the Code of Conduct when planning and undertaking geoscience field activities in Antarctica.
- (64) SCAR thanked the Committee for the widespread support of its work in developing an

updated Code of Conduct and expressed its willingness to consider the incorporation of additional suggestions into a next version of the Code of Conduct.

CEP advice to the ATCM on the SCAR Environmental Code of Conduct for Geosciences Field Research Activities in Antarctica

- (65) The Committee endorsed the *SCAR Environmental Code of Conduct for Geosciences Field Research Activities in Antarctica* and agreed to:
- 1) recognise that broad and extensive consultation has been undertaken in the development of the voluntary SCAR Environmental Code of Conduct for Geosciences Field Research Activities in Antarctica;
 - 2) recognise that this Code of Conduct replaced the earlier SCAR Geological Sampling Code of Conduct;
 - 3) forward the Code of Conduct to the ATCM for approval through a Resolution on encouraging its dissemination and use when planning and undertaking geoscience field research activities in Antarctica; and
 - 4) recommend that Parties maintain updated information concerning their national repositories housing Antarctic geological and palaeontological specimens, as recorded in the SCAR list available at:
<https://www.scar.org/scar-library/search/science-4/geosciences/5595-list-of-national-geosciences-repositories/file/>.
-
- (66) The Committee noted the following Information Papers and Secretariat Papers submitted under this agenda item:
- IP 30 *Information provision of quantitative assessment of cumulative air impacts in the framework of environmental impact assessment in Antarctica* (Belarus). It highlighted the importance of collecting and archiving information on the sources of pollutant emissions at Antarctic stations and in the areas of operation of national Antarctic programmes for use in assessing the cumulative impact on the atmospheric air during impact assessment.
 - IP 51 *Current glaciological research activities at the Dome Fuji station and its vicinity* (Japan), which described the recent field research and activities at the Dome Fuji station and its vicinity. The paper noted that, after the completion of deep ice coring at the Dome Fuji station in the 2000s, the Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition (JARE) had completed the transportation of all the ice core samples to Japan, providing samples for paleoclimatic studies over the last 720,000 years. JARE, in collaboration with international partners, had also been conducting field studies for locating a new drilling site for a planned drilling project for the oldest ice in the Dome Fuji area to take place between 2023 and 2027.
 - IP 96 *Framework for assessing 'New, Novel or Particularly Concerning Activities* (United Kingdom), which outlined work done by the United Kingdom following discussions at ATCM XLII to determine how Parties might conduct a pre-assessment relating to new, novel or particularly concerning activities and the key issues that might be taken into consideration. The paper highlighted United Kingdom's intentions to take forward wider informal discussions in the forthcoming intersessional period with a view to submitting a Working Paper to ATCM XLIV in Berlin in 2022.
 - IP 97 *Update and CEE Compliance Report: Rothera Wharf Reconstruction and Coastal Stabilisation Project* (United Kingdom), which reported that the Rothera

Wharf reconstruction and coastal stabilization project was largely complete and that the wharf was now operational. The paper concluded that the construction project had been successful, compliance with the CEE was good, the CEE was effective in predicting the likely environmental impacts, and the mitigation measures described had been effective.

- IP 124 *Procedimiento implementado en el marco del Programa Antártico Colombiano para la evaluación de impacto ambiental de las actividades desarrolladas en el área del Tratado Antártico* (Colombia), which presented efforts made to prevent or minimise the environmental impact of activities carried out within the framework of the Colombian Antarctic Program. The paper highlighted the strengthening of procedures and protocols for identifying and assessing environmental impact to ensure environmentally responsible scientific research.
- SP 12 *Annual list of Initial Environmental Evaluations (IEE) and Comprehensive Environmental Evaluations (CEE) prepared between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2021* (ATS), which listed the EIAs carried out during this period, including a short description and the location of the activity, the type of the impact assessment (IEE or CEE), the responsible organisation, and any decision taken following the consideration of the EIA.

(67) The Committee noted the following Background Paper had been submitted under this agenda item:

- BP 13 *Information on the Progress of the Renovation of the Henryk Arctowski Polish Antarctic Station on King George Island, South Shetland Islands* (Poland).

Item 9: Area Protection and Management Plans

9a) Management Plans

i) Draft Management Plans which have been reviewed by the Subsidiary Group on Management Plans

- (68) The convener of the Subsidiary Group on Management Plans (SGMP), Patricia Ortúzar (Argentina) introduced WP 62 *Subsidiary Group on Management Plans Report of activities during the intersessional period 2019-2021*, on behalf of the SGMP. The convener thanked all active participants in the SGMP for their hard work and reminded the Committee that all Members were welcome to join the SGMP. In accordance with terms of reference #1 to #3, the convener of the SGMP noted that six proposed draft Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) management plans had been referred to the Group for intersessional review.
- (69) With respect to the proposal for new ASPAs at Rosenthal Islands, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago (United States), Léonie Islands and south-east Adelaide Island, Antarctic Peninsula (United Kingdom and the Netherlands), and Inexpressible Island and Seaview Bay, Ross Sea (China, Italy and the Republic of Korea), the SGMP advised the Committee that the revised management plans were well written, of high quality, were consistent with relevant CEP guidelines, and adequately addressed the key points raised in advice to its proponents. Accordingly, the SGMP recommended the Committee approve the management plans for these three new ASPAs.
- (70) The Committee welcomed the advice and thanked the SGMP for its careful review and helpful suggestions to improve the management plans over the intersessional period. The Committee endorsed the SGMP's recommendations, approved the management

plans for the new ASPAs, and agreed to forward them to the ATCM for adoption through a Measure.

- (71) ASOC thanked the proponents for their revised management plans and noted the significant values at each of the sites proposed for protection, particularly noting the justification for designation on precautionary and scientific grounds. ASOC noted its support for all three designations.
- (72) The convenor of the SGMP advised the Committee that the management plans for the following three ASPAs were still under review by Chile:
- ASPA 125: Fildes Peninsula, King George (25 de Mayo) Island (Chile).
 - ASPA 146: South Bay, Doumer Island, Palmer Archipelago (Chile).
 - ASPA 150: Ardley Island (Ardley Peninsula), Maxwell Bay, King George (25 de Mayo) Island (Chile).
- (73) Chile informed the Committee that it intended to submit revised management plans for these ASPAs before the next CEP meeting. The Committee welcomed this information.

ii) Revised draft Management Plans which have not been reviewed by the Subsidiary Group on Management Plans

- (74) The Committee considered the five-yearly review of 24 ASPA management plans and one ASMA management plan. In each case, the Committee considered the suggested changes to the existing management plan; and noted that the ASPA management plans had been reviewed and revised with reference to the *Guide to the Preparation of Management Plans for Antarctic Specially Protected Areas* (the Guide):
- WP 2 rev.1 *Review of the Management Plans for Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPAs) No. 113 Litchfield Island, Arthur Harbor, Palmer Archipelago, No. 119 Davis Valley and Forlidas Pond, Dufek Massif, and No. 139 Bischof Point, Palmer Archipelago* (United States).
 - WP 3 *Revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 121 Cape Royds, Ross Island* (United States).
 - WP 4 *Revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 124 Cape Crozier, Ross Island* (United States).
 - WP 6 *Revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 106 Cape Hallett, Northern Victoria Land, Ross Sea* (United States).
 - WP 9 rev. 1 *Review of Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPAs) No. 163: Dakshin Gangotri Glacier, Dronning Maud Land* (India).
 - WP 20 *Revision of the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPAs) No. 104: Sabrina Island, Balleny Islands* (New Zealand).
 - WP 22 *Revision of the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area 105: Beaufort Island, McMurdo Sound, Ross Sea* (New Zealand).
 - WP 23 rev.1 *Review of the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPAs) No. 155 Cape Evans, Ross Island* (New Zealand).
 - WP 24 rev.1 *Review of the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPAs) No.157 Backdoor Bay, Cape Royds, Ross Island* (New Zealand).
 - WP 25 rev.1 *Review of the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPAs) No. 158 Hut Point, Ross Island* (New Zealand).
 - WP 26 rev.1 *Review of the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected*

Area (ASP) No. 159 Cape Adare, Borchgrevink Coast (New Zealand).

- WP 28 *Revision of the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASP) No.103 Ardery Island and Odber Island, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land, East Antarctica (Australia).*
 - WP 29 *Revision of the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASP) No. 102 Rookery Islands, Holme Bay, Mac.Robertson Land (Australia).*
 - WP 30 *Revision of the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASP) No. 167 Hawker Island, Princess Elizabeth Land (Australia).*
 - WP 31 *Review of the Management Plans for Antarctic Specially Managed Area (ASMA) No. 6 Larsemann Hills and Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASP) No. 174 Stornes, East Antarctica (Australia, China, India, Russian Federation).*
 - WP 39 rev.1 *Revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 145 Port Foster, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands (Chile, Spain).*
 - WP 40 *Revision of the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASP) No. 148, Mount Flora, Hope Bay, Antarctic Peninsula (United Kingdom, Argentina).*
 - WP 45 *Revision of the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASP) No. 131: Canada Glacier, Lake Fryxell, Taylor Valley, Victoria Land (New Zealand).*
 - WP 50 *Revision of the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASP) No. 101 Taylor Rookery, Mac.Robertson Land (Australia).*
 - WP 51 *Management Plan for ASPA No. 166, Port-Martin, Adélie Land. Proposal to extend the existing plan (France).*
 - WP 54 *Revision of the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASP) No. 120 – Pointe Géologie (France).*
 - WP 64 *Review of the Management Plan for the Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASP) No 134, Cierva Point and Offshore Islands, Danco Coast, Antarctic Peninsula (Argentina).*
- (75) With respect to ASPA 101 (WP 50), ASPA 103 (WP 28), ASPA 104 (WP 20), ASPA 105 (WP 22), ASPA 131 (WP 45), ASPA 148 (WP 40), ASPA 163 (WP 9 rev. 1), and ASMA 6 (WP 31), the Committee noted that the revised management plans proposed only minor revisions, and had no further comments.
- (76) With respect to ASPA 102 (WP 29), ASPA 106 (WP 6), ASPA 120 (WP 54), ASPA 121 (WP 3), ASPA 134 (WP 64), ASPA 155 (WP 23), ASPA 157 (WP 24), ASPA 158 (WP 25), ASPA 159 (WP 26), and ASPA 167 (WP 30) the Committee noted that the revised management plans proposed only minor revisions. The Committee discussed minor amendments on these plans, including: correcting the names of species that had recently undergone revision; the omission of specific provisions on how to deal with poultry waste; corrections to figure legends and maps; clarifying references to Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS); and confirming Codes of Conduct for Historic Huts were intended to be mandatory, by changing the term to Mandatory Code of Conduct (ASPAs 155, 157, 158, 159).
- (77) With respect to ASPAs 113, 119 and 139 (WP 2), and ASPA 124 (WP4), China raised concerns about the inclusion of the phrase “preventing unnecessary human presence” in the aim of the ASPAs and requested that the phrase be reverted to its original form in the ASPAs’ original management plans to ensure consistency under the Environmental Protocol.

- (78) China also raised a concern with regard to removing part of the description of boundaries for ASPA 139 (WP 2) without providing any scientific data and requested to keep the following sentence in its original place: “The original boundary of the Area was of geometric shape to include the land associated with Biscoe Point, the separate ice-free promontory 300 m to the north, and also the intervening islands and marine environment. A recent detailed review revealed little information to substantiate special values associated with the local marine environment. The marine area is not the subject of current or planned scientific studies, nor is it being subjected to specific pressures or threats requiring management. For these reasons, the boundary was revised to exclude the marine environment.”
- (79) The proponent (the United States) noted the inclusion of “human presence” in its ASPA management plans was based on a recommendation by a reviewer in the intersessional SGMP review in relation to the proposed ASPA at Rosenthal Islands, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago (WP 62), and that it considered the phrase to be consistent with the intent of the Environmental Protocol, particularly when the values to be protected include wilderness and aesthetic values. The proponent also highlighted it had removed the explanation of the boundary change. The explanation had been relevant for the previous revision, as an explanation of the boundary change. Given that no new boundary change was proposed here, the United States did not consider this explanation added value to the current revision of the management plan.
- (80) With respect to ASPA 166 (WP 51), France noted that the main purpose of ASPA 166 designation was to protect the archaeological interests in the site and to permit archaeological research to be carried out on Port Martin. Due to this work having been delayed, France proposed extending the management plan for a further five years.
- (81) With respect to ASPA 174 (WP 31), the proponents had proposed no changes to the management plan, and recommended a further five-year extension on the existing plan.
- (82) With respect to ASPA 145 (WP 39 rev.1), Chile and Spain presented major changes to the existing management plan, and recommended that the CEP request the SGMP to provide a more detailed review of the revised plan in the intersessional period. The Committee thanked the proponents for their paper, and acknowledged the significant environmental, educational, and aesthetic values of Port Foster and its marine environment. Noting the value of the area, IAATO and ASOC welcomed the opportunity to contribute to the review through the SGMP.
- (83) Subject to minor amendments, the Committee approved seventeen of the twenty-four revised management plans that had not been reviewed by the SGMP. The Committee also approved the extension of the existing management plans for ASPA 174 Stornes, East Antarctica and ASPA 166 Port Martin for a further five years. The Committee agreed to refer the revised management plan for ASPA 145 to the SGMP for review in the intersessional period.
- (84) The United States expressed disappointment that one Member did not endorse the revised management plans for ASPAs 113, 119, 124, and 139 and thus, there was no consensus to transmit these management plans to the ATCM. The United States did not expect that further discussion would be productive. The proposed management plans as currently revised will be submitted by the United States for approval at the 2022 meetings of the CEP and ATCM.

iii) New draft management plans for protected/managed areas

- (85) No new draft management plans for protected/managed areas were submitted.

iv) *Papers relating to prior assessment of proposed new protected areas*

- (86) No papers relating to the prior assessment of proposed new protected areas were submitted.

CEP advice to the ATCM on revised management plans for ASPAs

- (87) The Committee agreed to forward the following revised management plans to the ATCM for approval by means of a Measure.

#	Name
ASMA 6	Larsemann Hills
ASPAs 101	Taylor Rookery, Mac.Robertson Land
ASPAs 102	Rookery Islands, Holme Bay, Mac.Robertson Land
ASPAs 103	Ardery Island and Odber Island, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land, East Antarctica
ASPAs 104	Sabrina Island, Balleny Islands
ASPAs 105	Beaufort Island, McMurdo Sound, Ross Sea
ASPAs 106	Cape Hallett, Northern Victoria Land, Ross Sea
ASPAs 120	Pointe Géologie
ASPAs 121	Cape Royds, Ross Island
ASPAs 131	Canada Glacier, Lake Fryxell, Taylor Valley, Victoria Land
ASPAs 134	Cierva Point and Offshore Islands, Danco Coast, Antarctic Peninsula
ASPAs 148	Mount Flora, Hope Bay, Antarctic Peninsula
ASPAs 155	Cape Evans, Ross Island
ASPAs 157	Backdoor Bay, Cape Royds, Ross Island
ASPAs 158	Hut Point, Ross Island
ASPAs 159	Cape Adare, Borchgrevink Coast
ASPAs 163	Dakshin Gangotri Glacier, Dronning Maud Land
ASPAs 167	Hawker Island, Princess Elizabeth Land
NEW ASPAs	Rosenthal Islands, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago
NEW ASPAs	Léonie Islands and south-east Adelaide Island, Antarctic Peninsula
NEW ASPAs	Inexpressible Island and Seaview Bay, Ross Sea

- (88) The Committee agreed to inform the ATCM that, given the significant changes proposed to the management plan for ASPA 145 (WP 39 rev. 1), the revised management plan would be referred to the SGMP for consideration in the intersessional period.
- (89) The Committee agreed to advise the ATCM that five-yearly reviews of the management plans for the following ASPAs had been conducted in accordance with Article 6 (3) of Annex V to the Environmental Protocol, and that the existing management plans remain in force with the next reviews to be initiated in 2026:
- ASPA 166 Port-Martin, Adélie Land
 - ASPA 174 Stornes, East Antarctica

v) *Other matters relating to management plans for protected/managed areas*

- (90) The Committee noted the following Information Papers submitted under this agenda item:
- IP 53 *Initiation of the review of the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially*

Protected Area No. 126 Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands (Chile, Spain, United Kingdom). The paper reported on the initiation of a review of the Management Plan for ASPA 126, and noted that it was anticipated a revised Management Plan would be submitted to CEP XXIV in 2022.

- IP 133 *Progress in the revision process of the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Managed Area N° 1, Admiralty Bay* (Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Poland, United States). The paper noted the initiation of the five-year review into the management plan for ASMA 1, and reported on the progress to date and the next steps. The paper highlighted the revision would follow Resolution 1(2007) Annex B (*Guidelines for the preparation of ASMA management plans*).

9b) Historic Sites and Monuments

- (91) Spain introduced WP 1 *Proposal for Inclusion of the San Telmo Wreck in the Antarctic Treaty List of Historic Sites and Monuments*, which recommended that the CEP approve the addition of the wreck of Spanish vessel *San Telmo* to the list as a new Historic Site and Monument. In 2019, Spain submitted ATCM XLII - WP18 indicating its intention to present a proposal to officially incorporate the ship as a new HSM, and the Committee had agreed to grant the *San Telmo* wreck the provisional protection provided in Resolution 5 (2001), should its location be discovered. In view of possible expeditions aimed at locating the remains of the wreck, Spain considered it appropriate to grant maximum protection to the remains of the *San Telmo* ship through its inclusion as an HSM.
- (92) The Committee welcomed Spain’s proposal to include the *San Telmo* wreck in the Antarctic Treaty List of Historic Sites and Monuments. While the location of the *San Telmo* wreck was unknown, the Committee noted that the significance of its discovery would be high. Several Members asked that Spain provide as much information as possible regarding the potential site of the *San Telmo*, to avoid inadvertent damage to the wreck.
- (93) Several Members suggested that it might be helpful to further discuss approaches to protecting historical artefacts for which the precise location was unknown. Further to this, New Zealand noted that the outcomes of the International Polar Heritage Committee’s work to develop Antarctic Terrestrial and Underwater Archaeology Best Practice guidelines (IP 135) might inform an update to the *Guidelines for the assessment and management of Heritage in Antarctica* (Resolution 2 (2018)).
- (94) Spain thanked the Committee for its support and stated that it would provide further information on the *San Telmo* wreck to interested Members.
- (95) The Committee approved the designation of the *San Telmo* wreck as a new HSM, and noted that the information provided in Appendix 2 to this report should be integrated into the new HSM format submitted for adoption at this meeting.
- (96) The Committee furthermore agreed to add the need for further discussions on HSMs with unknown locations to the Five-year Work Plan.

CEP advice to the ATCM on modifications and additions to the List of Historic Sites and Monuments

- (97) The Committee agreed to forward one proposal for an addition to the List of Historic Sites and Monuments to the ATCM for approval by means of a Measure.

#	Name
---	------

HSM #	Wreck of the Spanish vessel "San Telmo," disappeared in 1819
-------	--

- (98) The Committee put forward in Appendix 2 information for this HSM in the format for the proposed reformatted HSM list for inclusion therein.
-
- (99) Argentina introduced WP 60 rev. 1 *Reformatting of the list of Historic Sites and Monuments in line with Decision 1 (2019)*, prepared jointly with Norway and the United Kingdom. The paper presented the results of the proponents' work to reformat the list of Historic Sites and Monuments as agreed to in Decision 1 (2019). WP 60 rev. 1 put forward for the Committee's consideration a draft Measure for the adoption of the reformatted list, a draft Decision regarding administration of the list, and a draft Resolution supporting a revised version of the cover template for new HSM proposals.
- (100) The Committee thanked Argentina, Norway and the United Kingdom for their extensive work in coordinating the updating of the list of HSMs in accordance with Decision 1 (2019). It also thanked the Secretariat for its ongoing support to populate and maintain the HSM database.
- (101) The Committee expressed strong support for the recommendations presented in WP 60 rev.1, noting that they would simplify the process for designating and amending the HSM list and promote the continuing value of the HSM list as both a management and education/outreach tool.

CEP advice to the ATCM on the reformatting of the list of Historic Sites and Monuments

- (102) The Committee endorsed the reformatted HSM list and agreed to:
- 1) forward the reformatted HSM list to the ATCM for adoption through a Measure;
 - 2) recommend to the ATCM to agree through a Decision that:
 - a. The information contained in the fields entitled "No.", "Description", "Location", "Name", "Type", "Description of the historical context", "Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)" and "Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context" continue to be a formal part of the HSM list and any changes to these fields require adoption through a Measure.
 - b. Information contained in the fields "Conservation status", "Management tools", "Designation/Amendment" and "Photographs" can be considered required supplementary information to the HSM list, for which any changes should be agreed by the CEP and noted in its report to the ATCM.
 - 3) endorse the revised *Guide to the presentation of Working Papers containing proposals for Antarctic Specially Protected Areas, Antarctic Specially Managed Areas or Historic Sites and Monuments* and forward it to the ATCM for adoption through a Resolution; and
 - 4) request that the Secretariat populate the database with the information provided for the new format and make the information available through the ATS website, in accordance with Decision 1 (2019), as soon as possible.
-
- (103) Australia introduced WP 13 *Assessment and management of pre-1958 historic remains at Camp Lake, Vestfold Hills, East Antarctica*, which detailed the assessment process for the remains found at Camp Lake, Vestfold Hills. Australia reported that it had

assessed the heritage value of the historic remains in accordance with the *Guidelines for the assessment and management of Heritage in Antarctica* attached to Resolution 2 (2018). Australia noted that nomination for a HSM listing was not proposed, and that the local value of the site for interpreting early landings in the Vestfold Hills would be protected through management arrangements put in place within the Australian Antarctic Program. Accordingly, Australia recommended that the Committee agree that interim protection of the remains under the *Guidelines for handling pre-1958 historic remains whose existence or present location is not known* attached to Resolution 5 (2001) was no longer required.

- (104) The Committee thanked Australia for its assessment, and recognised the use and application of the guidelines in assessing the site. One Member expressed interest in hearing further information on the results of the evaluation process conducted. Australia expressed its willingness to share information with any interested Members. Attention was drawn to the informal discussions that were taking place intersessionally regarding the development of Guidance for Conservation Management Plans for HSMs which, once finalised and presented to the Committee could constitute guidance not only for existing HSMs but also for cases like these.
- (105) The Committee noted the conclusion that nomination of the site for HSM listing was not proposed and agreed to inform the ATCM of the assessment and that interim protection under Resolution 5 (2001) for the pre-1958 historic remains at Camp Lake, Vestfold Hills, East Antarctica site was no longer needed.

CEP advice to the ATCM on the management of pre-1958 historic remains at Camp Lake, Vestfold Hills, East Antarctica

- (106) The Committee considered the outcome of an assessment of pre-1958 historic remains at Camp Lake, Vestfold Hills, East Antarctica, noted the conclusion that nomination of the site for HSM listing was not proposed, and agreed that interim protection of the remains under the *Guidelines for handling pre-1958 historic remains whose existence or present location is not known* (Resolution 5 (2001)) was no longer required.

-
- (107) The Committee noted the following Information Paper submitted under this agenda item:

- IP 135 *Development of draft Antarctic Terrestrial and Underwater Archaeology Best Practice guidelines* (SCAR). The paper reported that the International Polar Heritage Committee (IPHC), an international scientific committee focused on the preservation and protection of polar heritage, had been developing draft Antarctic Terrestrial and Underwater Archaeology Best Practice. The guidelines would offer professional expertise on how Antarctic archaeological research should be planned, conducted and the results presented. The IPHC invited input from any interested Members and other expert groups with an interest in developing the guidelines.

9c) Site Guidelines

- (108) Germany introduced WP 11 *Report from the Intersessional Contact Group (ICG) on strengthening the existing guidance for visitors to Antarctica – Proposal to adopt updated General Guidelines for Visitors to the Antarctic*. The paper reported on proposed revisions to the *General Guidelines for Visitors to the Antarctic* adopted through Resolution 3 (2011) and suggested the Committee agree to forward the amended Guidelines to the ATCM for adoption. The paper also reported on discussions on the scope of the ICG, and a proposal to extend the ICG for a further

year.

- (109) The Committee thanked Germany for leading the ICG, and indicated its support to forward the amended general guidelines to the ATCM. It noted its confidence that the revisions would provide overall guidance to reduce potential environmental impact from visitor activities. IAATO suggested a text addition related to the refuelling of aircrafts, which the Committee endorsed.
- (110) In discussing whether the ICG should continue working on related issues many Members reaffirmed their desire for the continuation of the ICG, while some suggested the ICG could conclude. Some Members noted they would continue to participate in an ICG should continuing the ICG be determined to be useful and that, in the case of a continuation, the ToRs should be clear enough to ensure all Members and Observers were working in a united manner to achieve strong visitor guidance.
- (111) The Committee noted the value of the *General Guidelines for Visitors to the Antarctic* and *Visitor Site Guidelines* as well developed and educational tools that had provided useful information and practical guidance to visitors to Antarctica. Several Members also noted their hesitancy to agree that the General Guidelines or Site Guidelines should specify the categories of activities permitted at each site. One Member noted the importance of continued discussions on the possible consequences of the diversification of human activities in Antarctica for visitor guidelines. Many Members also noted that those Parties most familiar with sites were, in consultation with IAATO where appropriate, best placed to develop new and review existing Site Guidelines as was the current practice. Some Members emphasised that, in relation to station visits, each Party should have the prerogative to decide how to manage visitors, noting that ATCM agreed guidelines could constrain the ability of national Antarctic programmes to make and vary arrangements for station visits. Several Members felt the development of an app or reconsideration of the layout for the Site Guidelines would be best carried forward by interested Members in consultation with the Secretariat for consideration at a future CEP.
- (112) Some Members noted that due to diverse positions and views on some of the outstanding issues relating to site guidelines, reaching a consensus could prove challenging. Other Members pointed out that the proposed ongoing ICG could provide an opportunity to continue exchanging views and opinions.
- (113) Some Members highlighted the need for station visit guidelines, especially in cases of closed stations with active and ongoing scientific activities, while other Members noted that the responsibility lies with the respective Party or national Antarctic programme. IAATO welcomed Parties' work towards establishing station visit guidelines and highlighted their value, noting that it includes such guidelines in the IAATO Field Operations Manual if requested.
- (114) ASOC stated that it would be useful if discussions on visitor guidelines continued in an appropriate format so that unresolved issues could be addressed, such as the relationship between General Guidelines and Site Guidelines. This would be relevant in the context of the diversification of tourism activities, notwithstanding that other management tools might also be required.
- (115) Germany responded to the feedback from Members by noting that, if the ICG were to continue, the recommended terms of reference and the scope of the ICG should avoid duplication of effort across various initiatives, for example the SCAR/IAATO effort toward a systematic conservation plan for the Antarctic Peninsula. Germany also suggested an addition to the *Checklist for the development and revision of Site Guidelines* that had been adopted through Resolution 3 (2019) which could establish coherence between Site Guidelines and General Guidelines in an overarching way, and

this may preclude the need for further discussion of this matter in an ICG. The Committee agreed that this was a useful way forward and agreed to amend the checklist attached to Resolution 3 (2019), and to forward it to ATCM for adoption through a Resolution.

- (116) As Members considered that specific activity-related regulations should not be part of the Site Guidelines, Germany suggested that the discussion on this issue should be held in another context, for example within the work led by the United Kingdom on a framework for assessing new, novel or particularly concerning activities, described in IP 96. Looking at the initial goal, to strengthen visitor guidance and ultimately produce up-to-date, improved and user-friendly guidelines, Germany proposed that the Site Guidelines would benefit from a redesign and noted that it would like to lead efforts and discussions concerning a new layout template for Site Guidelines and to develop this through an informal process, inviting the Secretariat, interested Members and IAATO to join in this work.

CEP advice to the ATCM on the revised General Guidelines for Visitors to the Antarctic

- (117) The Committee agreed to forward the revised *General Guidelines for Visitors to the Antarctic to the ATCM* for approval by means of a Resolution.

- (118) The Committee agreed to amend the checklist attached to Resolution 3 (2019), modified to establish coherence between Site Guidelines and General Guidelines in an overarching way, and to forward it to ATCM for adoption through the same Resolution.

-
- (119) The United States introduced WP 7 *Revised Visitor Site Guidelines for Site No. 28 Seabee Hook, Cape Hallett, Northern Victoria Land, Ross Sea*, noting that the Site Guidelines for Seabee Hook had been introduced in 2010 after substantial revisions to the management plan for the adjacent ASPA 106 Cape Hallett. The United States reported that the 2021 management plan review for ASPA 106 identified the need for minor alterations to the northern boundary of the protected area because of new data showing changes to the extent of the large Adélie penguin colony on Seabee Hook. It proposed an update to the Site Guidelines to ensure consistency with the management plan, and to make minor editorial improvements and clarifications.

- (120) The Committee thanked the United States for its paper, and welcomed the update on Adélie penguin counts and changes to the boundary to ensure consistency of the Site Guidelines with the management plan for ASPA 106.

- (121) The Committee agreed to forward the revised Site Guidelines for Seabee Hook for adoption by the ATCM through a Resolution.

- (122) New Zealand introduced WP 44 *Antarctic Treaty Visitor Site Guides for important historic sites in the Ross Sea region*, prepared jointly by the United States. The paper noted the need to manage the impacts of regular and potentially increasing numbers of visitors to the four historic sites in the Ross Sea region: Cape Royds, Cape Evans, Hut Point and Cape Adare. Acknowledging that all four sites were designated as Historic Sites and Monuments (HSMs) and ASPAs, the revision of the Cape Royds Site Guidelines and the development of new Site Guidelines for Cape Evans, Hut Point and Cape Adare were completed taking into account the revisions to the ASPA management plans. The paper proposed amendments to the Site Guidelines for Cape Royds, and the adoption of new Site Guidelines for Cape Evans, Hut Point and Cape Adare.

- (123) The Committee thanked New Zealand and the United States for their paper and

expressed support for the revised site guidelines and new site guidelines. Members noted that the proposed guidelines reflected the provisions of the management plans for the ASPAs covering or adjacent to the sites. One Member noted the need to clarify the role of the Visitor Code of Conduct which would be mandatory in ASPA Management Plans and non-mandatory in the Site Guidelines. This issue was addressed in the wording of a revised version of the ASPA management plan.

- (124) IAATO noted the exceptional historic importance of the Ross Sea Historic Sites, and appreciated the new Site Guidelines improved clarity. IAATO highlighted the importance of continuing discussions on the prioritisation, management, and monitoring of visitors on sites.
- (125) The Committee agreed to forward the revised Site Guidelines for Cape Royds, and new Site Guidelines for Cape Evans, Hut Point and Cape Adare for adoption by the ATCM through a Resolution.
- (126) Ukraine introduced WP 56 *Proposed Visitor Site Guidelines for Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago*. It noted that the Argentine Islands were home to one of the southernmost recorded gentoo penguin colonies, and that the Ukrainian Vernadsky station had seen a growth in visitor numbers in recent years. Ukraine suggested including limits on the number of visitors to the area, as well as landing requirements for cruise ships and private yachts, special tourist routes to divert visitors away from station buildings, and incorporated Ukraine’s policy regarding visits by tourists to Vernadsky Station (ATCM XXXIV-IP 110).
- (127) The Committee welcomed the proposal to consider approaches to manage visitor activities in the Argentine Islands. Several Members noted that the area proposed in the Site Guidelines included an area covered by Site Guidelines 22 Wordie House, Winter Island, which could cause confusion. Some Members also recalled that Parties had been encouraged to prepare their own visitor guidelines for their stations and share them with Parties and IAATO as appropriate, rather than include them in Site Guidelines. IAATO offered to be involved in further discussions on the proposed guidelines to provide clarity on what was expected of tour operators organising visits to Vernadsky station.
- (128) Ukraine clarified that the proposed guidelines did not extend to the station itself, but covered the surrounding area, including three nearby islands: Galindez Island (the largest one), Skua Island, and partly Winter Island, as well as their surrounding waters. In order to avoid possible confusion in managing already existing Site Guidelines 22 Wordie House, Ukraine proposed to exclude the whole of Winter Island from further consideration and improve the proposed guidelines to apply to Galindez Island and its surrounding waters in close cooperation with all interested parties.
- (129) Noting that the proposed Site Guidelines for the Argentine Islands would benefit from some further work, the Committee encouraged Ukraine to work intersessionally on further improving the guidelines and to provide a revised version for consideration at the next CEP meeting.

CEP advice to the ATCM on new and revised Site Guidelines

- (130) The Committee agreed to forward the following new and revised Site Guidelines to the ATCM for adoption:

Name
Cape Evans, Ross Island (new)
Hut Point, Ross Island (new)

Cape Adare, Ross Island (new)
Cape Royds, Ross Island
Seabee Hook, Cape Hallett, Northern Victoria Land, Ross Sea

-
- (131) IAATO presented IP 111 *A Five-Year Overview and 2020–21 Season Report on IAATO Operator Use of Antarctic Peninsula Landing Sites and ATCM Visitor Site Guidelines*, which presented data collected from IAATO Operator Post Visit Report Forms for the Antarctic Peninsula during the 2020/21 season. The analysis showed that while overall tourism levels continued to rise prior to the pandemic, the increases were not uniform, with a few sites continuing to receive the majority of the increase and others seeing a decrease in activity. All of the top twenty landing sites on the Peninsula were managed by ATCM Site Guidelines or through national programme management guidelines. It noted that no non-IAATO visits were included in this analysis. In addition to its annual data sets, IAATO reported that it had included some historical data which might aid future discussions around site usage.
- (132) The Committee thanked IAATO for this overview, and also noted that this information would be useful for competent authorities to better understand the cumulative impact of tourism activities on Antarctic sites. The Committee looked forward to future updates from IAATO.
- (133) The Committee noted the following Information Paper had been submitted under this agenda item:
- IP 99 *Tourism Management Policy for Esperanza Antarctic Station* (Argentina), which presented guidelines for tourist visits to Esperanza Base. Argentina requested the guidelines be included in the IAATO Field Operations Manual.

9d) Marine Spatial Protection and Management

- (134) New Zealand introduced WP 21 *Report on informal discussions on marine protection measures* (New Zealand), which reported on discussions held between 2019 and 2021 on how marine protection measures within the framework of the Environmental Protocol can support marine protection initiatives. The paper recalled Resolution 5 (2017) where the ATCM had welcomed the establishment of the Ross Sea Region Marine Protected Area (RSRMPA) and invited the CEP to:
- consider any appropriate actions within the ATCM’s competence to contribute to the achievement of the specific objectives set forth in CCAMLR Conservation Measure 91-05, particularly in the designation and implementation of ASPA and ASMA in the Ross Sea region and the management of relevant human activities; and
 - identify opportunities to conduct and support relevant research and monitoring activities that support the objectives and the forthcoming Research and Monitoring Plan of the RSRMPA, in particular through international collaborations.
- (135) The paper presented informal discussions that concluded with a response to the ATCM presented as Appendix 1 of WP 21. Appendix 1 of WP 21 listed existing examples of CEP ‘tools’ in accordance with the Protocol that may be used to contribute to the protection of the marine environment and reported on relevant research and monitoring activities in the Ross Sea region. The paper also noted additional issues identified during informal discussions and invited suggestions for considering options on how to progress discussions on these issues.

- (136) The Committee thanked New Zealand for leading the informal discussion on marine protection measures, and noted the important but different mandates of the ATCM, CEP and CCAMLR in marine protection. Several Members emphasised the co-dependency and interlinkages between the terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems of the Antarctic region. Several Members highlighted discussions in the CEP and ATCM should not duplicate or complicate the work of CCAMLR, and one Member proposed amendments to Appendix 1 to ensure the work of the CEP and ATCM were not subjected to the objectives of CCAMLR and its Conservation Measure 91-05. Many Members noted Appendix 1 compiled a comprehensive and valuable collection of CEP tools, and generally supported the recommendation to transmit Appendix 1 to the ATCM as a response to the request in Resolution 5(2017). The Committee also stressed the importance of the CEP responding in a timely fashion to requests for advice from the ATCM.
- (137) China emphasised the importance of achieve good environment status in the Antarctic Ocean, through joint and several responsibilities of ATCM/ CEP and CCAMLR for management of different activities. China suggested that the CEP should remind the ATCM that CCAMLR should develop and adopt a Research and Monitoring Plan for the RSRMPA as this would be useful to identify opportunities to conduct and support relevant research and monitoring activities.
- (138) ASOC thanked New Zealand for leading these discussions, and hoped that Appendix 1 would be adopted without substantive changes, and forwarded to the ATCM. ASOC reflected that harmonising marine protection measures was an important opportunity for the Antarctic Treaty System to adopt a holistic approach that recognises ecological and scientific realities. ASOC noted it considered such flexible management approaches would better fulfil the obligations of the Antarctic Treaty, the Protocol and the CAMLR Convention, and reflect the fact that nature does not always conform to human-created governance structures.
- (139) Many Members supported further discussion on the additional issues identified in WP 21, and noted several issues had been addressed in other papers submitted for consideration at the CEP. Several Members suggested that a joint CEP/SC-CAMLR workshop to address the additional issues identified in discussion could be one avenue, also that the Committee has agreed to have such joint workshops on a regular (five-year) basis. Due to the virtual nature of the meeting, there was not enough time to fully consider the workshop proposal.
- (140) The Committee did not reach consensus on the recommendation to forward Appendix 1 of WP 21 as a response to Resolution 5 (2017).
- (141) China introduced WP 57 *Proposal to Enhance Cooperation in the Research and Monitoring on the Population Dynamics of Penguins in the Ross Sea Region*. The paper noted the significant role emperor penguins and Adélie penguins played in the ecosystem of the Ross Sea Region and reported on an increase in population in the Ross Sea region over the last two decades for both species. China proposed that the CEP encourage Members to enhance cooperation in the research, monitoring and assessment of the population dynamics of penguins in the Ross Sea region to inform decision-making on relevant topics, and incorporate the related science needs into the CEP Five-year Work Plan.
- (142) The Committee thanked China for its paper and welcomed China's call for increased international collaboration in penguin research and monitoring activities in the Ross Sea region, noting that these activities aligned with the science needs identified in the CEP Five-year Work Plan and Climate Change Response Work Programme. The Committee highlighted the international cooperation with respect to monitoring

penguin populations over the last 40 years by national Antarctic programmes active in the Ross Sea region, as shown in papers presented to CEP XXIII.

- (143) Some Members also noted the role of SCAR in supporting collaboration and developing scientific programmes to provide objective and independent scientific advice to the ATCM.
- (144) Some Members highlighted the large number of research programmes currently underway in the Ross Sea region and encouraged China to collaborate and engage with these initiatives in the pursuit of their proposal to enhance research and monitoring in the area. It was noted that many international databases had open access data on penguins and that coordination and collaboration in the collection and access to data would assist in understanding the various pressures on the species.
- (145) Referring to WP 37 and IP 22 rev. 1, SCAR noted that emperor penguin populations were projected to decline, and that recent increases in population estimates were due to the discovery, through satellite imagery, of previously unknown colonies. SCAR highlighted that further research to understand the status and trends of penguins would be critical in the context of the changing climate, and welcomed China's expertise in contributing to this work.
- (146) Acknowledging the value of research to contribute to enhancing ecosystem protection in the Ross Sea region, ASOC cautioned Members from relying on gathering additional scientific information before establishing additional precautionary environmental protection. ASOC noted the need to protect emperor penguins given the known impacts of climate change on the species due to a loss of breeding habitats.
- (147) The Committee supported ongoing international collaboration on the research of the population dynamics of penguins in the Ross Sea region and noted collaboration through existing penguin monitoring programmes and expert groups, for example, Oceanites and the SCAR Expert Group on Birds and Marine Mammals, would be particularly valuable.
- (148) In response to a query from a Member about the status for the Final CEE for the construction of China's new station in the Ross Sea region on penguin species, China responded that the issue of CEE was not relevant to the topic under consideration, and could be addressed under another agenda item. China confirmed that the final CEE would be circulated 60 days before the commencement of the station, and the draft CEE submitted to ATCM 2018 has emphasized the importance of protecting the nearby Adelie Penguin population, which was included in the proposal Inexpressible Island ASPA this year.
- (149) The Committee noted the following Information Paper had been submitted under this agenda item:
- IP 77 *Observing the Changing Southern Ocean and its Global Connections* (United States). This paper reported on the Southern Ocean Carbon and Climate Observations and Modeling (SOCCOM) project. Since its initiation in 2014, the project, which involved U.S. scientists at eleven institutions and a number of international partners, had deployed over 130 robotic profiling floats equipped with chemical and biological sensors, and through this laid the basis for a multi-decadal assessment of natural and anthropogenic climate effects on the Southern Ocean environment.

9e) Other Annex V Matters

- (150) The SGMP convener, Patricia Ortúzar (Argentina), introduced the second part of WP

62 *Subsidiary Group on Management Plans Report of activities during the intersessional period 2019-2021*. The SGMP asked that the Committee consider the results of discussions held under ToRs 4-5 be used as a source of information for supporting proponents to conclude the revision of management plans that remain under the scope of the SGMP for several intersessional periods.

- (151) The Committee thanked the SGMP for its advice. Members agreed with the conclusions the SGMP drew from the discussions held regarding ToRs 4-5 and noted that the information gathered would be useful for both proponents and the SGMP in progressing and reviewing the management plans.
- (152) The Committee thanked the convener of the SGMP, Patricia Ortúzar (Argentina), for her hard work and leadership during her term as coordinator of the Subsidiary Group. Members were encouraged to join and engage in the group.
- (153) The Committee thanked the SGMP for its advice, and agreed to adopt the SGMP's proposed work plan for 2021/22:

Terms of Reference	Suggested tasks
ToRs 1 to 3	Review draft management plans referred by the CEP for intersessional review and provide advice to proponents (including the four pending plans from previous intersessional period)
ToRs 4 and 5	Work with relevant Parties to ensure progress on review of management plans overdue for five year review
	Based on experiences from the pre-meeting subforum review of revised management plans to CEP XXIII, consider options for efficient pre-meeting review of revised management plans submitted to the CEP for consideration and adoption.
	Review and update SGMP work plan
Working Papers	Prepare report for CEP XXIV against SGMP ToRs 1 to 5.

- (154) Norway introduced WP 5 *Suggested guidelines for the de-designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPAs)*, prepared jointly with Australia, China, New Zealand, United Kingdom, and the United States, noting that the Environmental Protocol neither included provisions that expressly address de-designation of ASPAs, nor actively disallowed such a process. Norway reported that the suggested guidelines were drafted by the proponents with the intention of being used by Members and the Committee as the basis for the consideration of the de-designation of ASPAs.
- (155) The Committee thanked the proponents for their work to develop guidelines for the de-designation of ASPAs. Many Members emphasised that an abundance of caution should be taken in approaching the de-designation of any site, noting that, for example, any loss of values may be only temporary and that it should be ensured that the causes that led to the designation of the site are not likely to return in case of a de-designation. They further stressed that the guidelines were part of a larger suite of management tools, and that de-designation was something that should not be taken lightly. Members further indicated that, upon de-designation of any site, an analysis should be performed of how the loss of the protected values could occur despite the existence of protection measures.

- (156) ASOC noted it preferred expanding rather than contracting protected area systems. If de-designation was necessary, ASOC supported the establishment of a consistent process. ASOC noted that this work focused the activities of the CEP on small areas rather than following a systematic approach to area protection, and agreed the process should be used sparingly. ASOC commented that as it was very difficult to designate new areas or expand the network of protected areas, it was disappointing when an area is de-designated, noting that having protection could itself add value to the area.
- (157) The Committee agreed to endorse the *Guidelines for de-designation of ASPAs* appended to this report (Appendix 3) and use them in any potential future de-designation processes. It further agreed that the guidelines would be included as part of the package of guidance material to be considered in the upcoming programme of work to review and rationalise the existing protected area guidance materials. The Committee also requested that the Secretariat make the guidelines available on the ATS website.

CEP advice to the ATCM on guidelines for the de-designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPAs)

- (158) The Committee endorsed the *Guidelines for de-designation of ASPAs* (Appendix 3), agreed to make use of the guidelines in any future de-designation processes, and further agreed to include them as part of the package of guidance material to be considered in the upcoming programme of work to review and rationalise the existing protected area guidance materials. The Committee emphasised that caution should be taken in approaching the de-designation of any site. The Committee also requested that the Secretariat make the guidelines available on the ATS website.
-
- (159) New Zealand introduced WP 43 *Important Bird Areas and Antarctic Specially Protected Areas: Toward the development of selection criteria*, prepared jointly with Australia, Germany, Norway, Spain, United Kingdom and the United States. It also referred to IP 23 *Important Bird Areas and Antarctic Specially Protected Areas: Toward the development of selection criteria*. The paper recalled Resolution 5 (2015) which acknowledged a report of 204 Important Bird Areas (IBAs) across Antarctica and offshore islands south of 60° South and requested the CEP update the ATCM on which IBAs were or should be included in the series of ASPAs. The paper proposed that the CEP request SCAR, in collaboration with ACAP and other seabird experts as appropriate, to refine and test the criteria to ensure they provide a scientifically defensible approach to selecting IBAs or other colonies or aggregation that may merit consideration for ASPA designation. The paper invited the CEP to provide a report to ATCM XLIII on progress made in addressing the ATCM's request set out in ATCM XXXVIII. The paper also suggested the CEP could consider how further development of these criteria could support the CEP's ongoing work to systematically develop the Antarctic protected area system, and encouraged Members' research communities to continue to monitor and survey Antarctic bird colonies.
- (160) The Committee thanked the proponents for their paper, and the significant work undertaken to develop these criteria. Members raised several matters for further consideration on the criteria including: whether Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA), the result of an IUCN expert process, could be adapted for an Antarctic context; the multi-causal nature of environmental problems, including the impacts of climate change and other ecological factors; the need to assess the magnitude of threats given the gap in population numbers; the question of whether to consider foraging areas; the issue of free navigation and free scientific research at sea; and the need to take into account

other elements in considering ASPA designation, including representativeness, degree of interference, and environmental risk assessment (referring to Resolution 1(2000)). One Member proposed the establishment of an ICG to support further discussion and consideration among Members on selection criteria for potential IBAs in Antarctica, noting amongst other criteria that it might not be appropriate for the CEP to consider IBA designations in foraging areas.

- (161) Many Members supported requesting SCAR, in collaboration with ACAP and other interested experts, to consider the proposed criteria and report back to the CEP with advice and suggested revisions. One Member recalled ongoing discussions on the protected area system as a whole, and suggested that the CEP should focus first on this priority issue in order to facilitate the implementation of the framework for protected areas.
- (162) ASOC thanked the proponents for an important and timely paper, and hoped that this work would result in practical action to include IBAs in future ASPAs. ASOC also expressed interest in contributing to any intersessional discussions on the issue.
- (163) Members noted that the proposal related to a priority included in the Five-year Work Plan and acknowledged the importance of continuing work and discussions on the development of criteria that might be applied to identified IBAs or other bird areas when considering ASPA designation. The Committee welcomed SCAR's willingness to engage in further discussions.
- (164) SCAR introduced WP 34 *Systematic identification of globally important geological sites in Antarctica*, which presented a systematic method for identifying globally-important geological sites (Antarctic Geosites) in Antarctica, and reported on progress on the testing of the proposed method. SCAR highlighted that many Antarctic sites contained geological and geomorphological elements of global scientific significance and that the proposed method comprised two main elements: the systematic classification of Antarctica's geological past into defined globally-important geological themes through the identification of a list of 'Geological Frameworks'; and the subsequent identification of Antarctic sites of exceptional geological value (known as 'Antarctic Geosites') within each of the identified Geological Frameworks. SCAR recommended that the CEP: acknowledge that the identification of Antarctic Geosites could be useful as a tool to assist Parties when conducting environmental impact assessments, and more generally, when planning and conducting activities in Antarctica; endorse the proposed systematic method for identifying Antarctic Geosites; endorse the identified Antarctic Geosite representing the Cretaceous-Palogene (K-Pg) transition on Seymour Island; and consider practical approaches for the implementation of the proposed method to identify further Antarctic Geosites, including through the SCAR Expert Group on Geological Heritage and Geoconservation.
- (165) The Committee thanked SCAR for its significant contribution in conducting the research, and developing a framework for systematically identifying Antarctic Geosites. Some Members noted its usefulness in support of the management of the values and activities at such sites, including through the use of relevant management tools. While encouraging SCAR to continue this work, one Member noted that the CEP was not in a position to endorse a scientific method and results that would be used in or produced by SCAR. Concerns were raised by some Members regarding the rationale for designating and ranking geosites. One Member voiced a concern in relation to the risk of increasing the level of administrative burden for researchers in these sites.
- (166) Some Members recalled that discussions on the protection of geological values had

been held for many years and that related actions were included as a priority in the Five-year Work Plan.

- (167) In response to comments of some Members, SCAR noted that identifying sites for each of the nine frameworks was a scientific recommendation rather than a requirement. SCAR also highlighted that the methodology was not intended to be prescriptive and confirmed that it could be used in conjunction with other tools to identify important locations. It further highlighted the vulnerability of some geological values and expressed its willingness to continue working on this methodology.
- (168) The Committee welcomed the continuing work of SCAR, including through the SCAR Expert Group on Geological Heritage, and encouraged it to report back on this work.
- (169) The Committee encouraged SCAR and interested Members to work further on the issue of systematic identification of globally important geological sites in Antarctica and to report back at a future meeting.
- (170) China introduced WP 58 *Promoting Scientific Research to Inform the Antarctic Decision-Making*. The paper recalled that discussions at ATCM XLII and CEP XXII had resulted in marine spatial protection and management and the overview of the protected area system being included in the CEP Five-year Work Plan to promote further study. The paper noted that, unlike other items in the Five-year Work Plan, these two issues did not specify scientific knowledge and information needs. The paper proposed that the CEP conduct a comprehensive baseline data collection, and threat/risk assessment in relation to the marine environment and protected areas system, and identify management gaps to increase the reliability and adaptability of science used in the Antarctic decision-making process.
- (171) The Committee thanked China for its paper. The Committee emphasised the important role of science in informing the comprehensive protection of the Antarctic environment, and reaffirmed its commitment to advancing work on marine spatial protection and management, and on further developing the Antarctic protected area system.
- (172) Many Members noted that much of the work proposed in the paper was already underway through the work of SCAR and national Antarctic programmes, and that significant efforts were being made to make this science accessible for decision-making within existing CEP frameworks. Many Members also emphasised that the Antarctic Treaty system agreements require a precautionary approach to decision-making based on the best available science. Several Members highlighted that timely precautionary management action was increasingly important in risk management and to address climate change as well as other threats to the Antarctic environment, regardless of whether further scientific assessment would be desirable. Recognising that management actions needed to be adapted as scientific knowledge evolved, many Members noted that this did not detract from the importance of taking a precautionary approach.
- (173) China acknowledged the extent of scientific work conducted by SCAR and national Antarctic programmes. It reiterated its support for decision-making based on the best available science and, where there was a risk of irreversible damage, the use of a precautionary approach and proportionate preventative measures. Referring to statements and guidelines from other international forums, China noted that the precautionary approach should not preclude the continuous re-evaluation of the best available science or considering cost-effective measures of protection. China affirmed its commitment to the protection of the Antarctic environment and to the freedom of scientific investigations as one of the key pillars of the Antarctic Treaty, and also highlighted the importance of decision-making processes being based on scientific

facts.

- (174) ASOC thanked China for the paper, and endorsed the comments made by many Members about the importance of the precautionary approach for decision making in the Antarctic Treaty System. ASOC stated that it was clear in the peer-reviewed scientific literature that protected areas were an effective tool for protecting biodiversity and increasing ecosystem resilience to climate change. ASOC noted that many nations had endorsed the objective of increasing protected area coverage in national areas to 30% by 2030, and hoped that the CEP and other Antarctic Treaty bodies would work to advance protected area systems.
- (175) Following a broad discussion, the Committee reiterated the central role of science in furthering the comprehensive protection of the Antarctic environment, and that it would continue to address how to best support informed decision-making drawing upon the best scientific and technical advice available.
- (176) The Committee noted the following Information Papers and Secretariat Paper had been submitted under this agenda item:
- IP 23 *Important Bird Areas and Antarctic Specially Protected Areas: Toward the development of selection criteria* (Australia, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, United Kingdom, United States). This paper supplemented WP 43 by setting out draft criteria that might be applied to identified Important Bird Areas (IBAs) as well as to other bird colonies or aggregations when considering ASPA designation.
 - IP 100 *Deception Island Antarctic Specially Managed Area (ASMA No. 4) – 2019/2021 Management report* (IAATO, ASOC, United States, United Kingdom, Spain, Norway, Chile, Argentina). This paper highlighted discussions held and actions taken by the Deception Island Management Group during the 2019/21 intersessional period. Topics covered included the planned ASPA 145 Management Plan review, the underwater environment in the caldera, the ASMA website and other alternative means of publishing information about Deception Island and the Visitor Brochure.
 - IP 101 *Evaluation of Ecosystem Services and preliminary identification of their trade-offs* (Spain). This paper presented a recently published assessment on the identification and evaluation of ecosystem services for the terrestrial Antarctic environment. It noted that the Ecosystem Services Assessment framework could deliver a comprehensive identification of stakeholders, drivers of change and future scenarios to assist with the preservation of Antarctic values.
 - IP 104 *Guidance on Short Overnight Stays: Consistency and Coordination through Knowledge Sharing* (United States, Canada). This paper presented the outcomes of a questionnaire regarding Short Overnight Stays (SOSs) that was circulated among National Competent Authorities (NCAs) that currently review the activity. It recommended a virtual exchange of knowledge and best practices to coordinate and reach consistency of approaches among NCAs reviewing and authorising SOSs and other non-governmental activities, rather than development of specific guidelines at this stage.
 - IP 134 *Vigilancia volcánica de la isla Decepción durante la campaña antártica española 2020-2021* (Spain). This paper reported on the volcanic activity of Deception Island between 23 January and 24 February 2021. The base's closure on 15 March 2020 and its reopening in 2021 were made using a traffic light system following the recommendations of the International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior (IAVCEI).

- SP 7 *New map and reports of all sites receiving vessel-based visits in Antarctica* (ATS). This paper presented developments on the Secretariat website related to the production of reports and a map of non-governmental vessel-based visits to all sites in Antarctica, as well as the extension of developments related to visits to sites subject to Site Guidelines presented at ATCM XLII.

Item 10: Conservation of Antarctic Flora and Fauna

10a) Quarantine and Non-native Species

- (177) COMNAP introduced WP 47 *SARS-CoV-2 in Antarctic Species by way of Reverse Zoonosis*, which considered aspects relating to the risk of reverse zoonosis of SARS-CoV-2 from direct contact with humans in Antarctica and Antarctic wildlife. The paper noted that the risk of reverse zoonosis of SARS-CoV-2 from direct contact with humans in Antarctica and Antarctic wildlife was very low to nil as there were no confirmed or suspected cases of COVID-19 in Antarctica at the time of writing, but that precautionary measures were relevant. WP 47 contained a number of recommendations to Parties, of which several were relevant for the Committee in its consideration of the provision of advice to the ATCM.
- (178) The Committee thanked COMNAP for its paper, noting that its analysis was critical to minimising the risks of COVID-19 both to people in Antarctica and to Antarctic wildlife.
- (179) Many Members expressed their support for COMNAP's recommendations, particularly those relating to ongoing research and disease studies in Antarctic and Southern Ocean wildlife, and to ensuring Antarctic researchers and support personnel coming into direct or close contact with wildlife for research purposes did so under strict protocols.
- (180) Members also raised related issues warranting further attention, including: the broader need, identified in the CEP Non-native Species Manual, to develop guidelines and resources for preventing, detecting and responding to diseases in Antarctic wildlife; the need for training those scientists working on research projects involving contact or proximity to high-risk Antarctic species (mainly cetaceans) to minimise the potential risk of virus transmission; and as noted in IP 47, the implementation of a monitoring programme for detecting the presence of SARS-CoV-2 in sewage treatment plants using PCR techniques, or technologies based on biosensors, as well as ecosystem monitoring.
- (181) Several Members highlighted the disease surveillance network established by SCAR's Antarctic Wildlife Health Monitoring Group to coordinate research and surveillance programmes on the impacts of current and emerging infectious diseases on Antarctic wildlife (IP 55). SCAR thanked the Committee for highlighting IP 55 and welcomed contributions from all Members in the further development of its disease surveillance network.
- (182) IAATO informed the CEP that its standard operating procedures, including those related to biosecurity, were well-established and had played a key role in preventing the introduction and spread of disease in Antarctica. IAATO stated that it continued to review and develop its guidelines and procedures based on the best available information for safe, environmentally responsible operations.
- (183) The Committee endorsed COMNAP's recommendations and thanked COMNAP for its critical and timely response to the risks posed by COVID-19 to Antarctic wildlife and people in Antarctica.
-

CEP advice to ATCM on the risk of reverse zoonosis of SARS-CoV-2 in Antarctic species

(184) The Committee endorsed COMNAP's recommendations on the risk of reverse zoonosis of SARS-CoV-2 in Antarctic species and agreed to advise the ATCM that Parties should:

- continue to support the proactive protocols related to management and outbreak prevention of COVID-19, such as those found in the *COMNAP COVID-19 Prevention and Outbreak Management Guidelines*;
 - work with their competent authorities and national non-Antarctic agencies to educate those agencies on the migratory nature of Antarctic marine species and of the risks related to reverse zoonosis to Antarctic species, especially to cetaceans;
 - ensure, through the EIA process, that Antarctic researchers and related research support personnel with national authorisation that come into direct or close contact with wildlife for research purposes do so under the strict protocols for carrying out their proposed investigations including following their national Antarctic programme procedures, and any applicable SCAR and COMNAP guidelines;
 - ensure all Antarctic personnel receive regular training that includes education on their programme's protocols in regards to wildlife "no approach" distances;
 - educate all expeditioners on the importance of continuing to employ robust cleaning and basic hygiene practices while in all Antarctic situations (on station, in the field, on a vessel or aircraft) and especially if in close or direct contact with Antarctic wildlife;
 - ensure that researchers or research support staff who suspect they have COVID-19 follow their programme protocols which may include self-isolation and testing, and should not come into contact with Antarctic wildlife even if permitted to do so; and
 - support research into reverse zoonosis studies involving Antarctic species, and share information and data from these studies.
-

(185) The Committee noted the following Information Papers had been submitted under this agenda item:

- IP 6 *Horizon scanning exercise to identify likely invasive non-native species in the Antarctic Peninsula region* (United Kingdom). The paper presented the results of a horizon scanning exercise to identify invasive non-native species likely to threaten biodiversity and ecosystems in the Antarctic Peninsula region, noting that marine invertebrates dominated the list of highest risk species, with flowering plants and terrestrial invertebrates also represented.
- IP 35 *Progress and plan towards eradication of the Non-native flies in King George Island, South Shetland Islands* (Chile, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Uruguay). The paper noted that non-native flies (*Trichocera maculipennis*) had colonised several station sewage treatment plants on King George Island, South Shetland Islands. The paper updated the Committee on the proponent's achievements assessing the genetic variability for the populations of non-native flies, and progress of international collaboration, including plans to develop an effective non-native fly eradication manual and develop monitoring and management strategies.
- IP 37 *Seeds for Future. Global Wild Plant Seed Vault* (Italy). The paper explained

the Seeds for Future (SFF) project within the framework of the ATCM for establishing a Global Wild Plant Seed Vault in the Antarctic Plateau ice depth. The paper noted that Italy would present this initiative in more depth at ATCM in 2022 in order to obtain the necessary guidance from ATCM and CEP.

- IP 47 *Potential for zoonotic transmission of SARS-CoV-2 from humans to Antarctic wildlife* (Chile). The paper noted that Chile had developed constant monitoring for pathogens and viruses in Antarctic bird populations present in the South Shetland Islands and the Antarctic Peninsula as part of its scientific program since 2013. The paper also recommended implementing monitoring programmes for the possible presence of SARS-CoV-2 in sewage treatment plants (with PCR techniques or technologies based on biosensors which had been widely used for the detection of viruses) and corresponding affected Antarctic ecosystems and different levels of the Antarctic food chain. Chile noted that it will continue working on this priority research.
- IP 55 *Risks of COVID-19 to Antarctic Wildlife* (SCAR). The paper presented the findings of a risk assessment which has been conducted to examine whether SARS-CoV-2 could survive in the Antarctic environment and be transmitted from humans to wildlife (and vice-versa). The paper highlighted: the vulnerability of Antarctic wildlife to novel viruses; the limited knowledge and understanding of infectious diseases in Antarctic wildlife; and the potential risks posed by human activity on the Antarctic continent.
- IP 88 *Non-native species Trichocera maculipennis (Diptera) eradication from Arctowski Polish Antarctic Station, Western Shore of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, South Shetland Islands – update 2020/2021* (Poland). The paper presented the recent status and eradication strategies of the non-native species *Trichocera maculipennis* (Diptera) from Arctowski Polish Antarctic Station, the Western Shore of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, South Shetland Islands.
- IP 89 *Eradication of a non-native grass Poa annua L. from the Western Shore of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, South Shetland Islands – update 2020/2021* (Poland). The paper presented the results of a study on the eradication of non-native species *Poa annua* from ASPA No. 128 Western Shore of Admiralty Bay and from Arctowski Station and noted follow-up activities from the 2020/21 Antarctic season.
- IP 98 *Detection and eradication of a non-native Lepidoptera incursion in a food deposit at Carlini Station (Argentina, Germany)*. The paper reported on the non-native species (*Lepidoptera*) that was detected and confirmed in the food storage facilities of the Dallmann Laboratory in December 2020. The paper outlined the implementation of the Response Protocol and provided information on long-term eradication efforts.

10b) Specially Protected Species

(186) SCAR introduced WP 37 *Projections of future population decline emphasise the need to designate the emperor penguin as an Antarctic Specially Protected Species* and referred to IP 22 rev. 1 *Projections of future population decline indicate the need to designate the emperor penguin as an Antarctic Specially Protected Species* (SCAR). In its review on the status of the emperor penguin, SCAR found that the emperor penguin was vulnerable to ongoing and projected climate change, warranting protection as an Antarctic Specially Protected Species. SCAR recommended that the Committee: establish an ICG to review the draft Action Plan prepared by SCAR; support a case to be made to the IUCN to up-list emperor penguins to “Vulnerable” status; and task the

ICG to report to ATCM XLIV - CEP XXIV in Berlin with a revised draft Action Plan, together with a recommendation about the emperor penguin's conservation status, in accordance with the *Guidelines for CEP Consideration of Proposals for New and Revised Designations of Antarctic Specially Protected Species under Annex II to the Protocol*.

- (187) The Committee thanked SCAR for presenting its high quality, comprehensive and important papers, which clearly highlighted the implications of climate change for the emperor penguin. Members found the papers' findings to be robust and compelling, and supported the need for a considered and prompt response by the Committee. Many Members noted that designating Specially Protected Species was making use of one of the tools available to the CEP to respond to environmental challenges as they arose. Members also noted the relevance of this initiative as a response to an identified action item in the CCRWP.
- (188) Members expressed strong support for the establishment of an ICG to further develop a draft Species Action Plan and offered to participate in intersessional work to develop the Action Plan.
- (189) One Member proposed that an additional objective for the Action Plan for emperor penguins should be to gain a better understanding of the genetic variability of different metapopulation across Antarctica.
- (190) While several Members agreed that a case should be made to the IUCN to up-list emperor penguins to vulnerable status, other Members stated that they did not support an up-listing at this stage. Noting that the draft Action Plan would be presented to the CEP, together with SCAR's assessment of the emperor penguin's conservation status in accordance with the *Guidelines for CEP Consideration of Proposals for New and Revised Designations of Antarctic Specially Protected Species under Annex II of the Protocol*, it was noted that any approach to the IUCN to up-list the emperor penguin, if required, would appropriately occur following CEP and ATCM consideration of SCAR's assessment.
- (191) IAATO informed the CEP that it viewed responsible and appropriate visitor management at emperor penguin colonies as highly important and that its Emperor Penguin Working Group welcomed expert advice and collaboration to facilitate the best possible practices. IAATO considered SCAR's recommendations as valuable for promoting these values further and offered to contribute to this work as required.
- (192) ASOC strongly supported the designation of the emperor penguin as an Antarctic Specially Protected Species. ASOC further noted that this was a good example of how the ATCM and CEP could use the tools available in the Protocol to address current environmental challenges and enhance the capacity of species to adapt to climate change.
- (193) The Committee agreed to establish an ICG to prepare a revised draft action plan for the emperor penguin to be presented to ATCM XLIV - CEP XXIV, together with SCAR's assessment of the emperor penguin's conservation status (in WP 37), in accordance with the *Guidelines for CEP Consideration of Proposals for New and Revised Designations of Antarctic Specially Protected Species under Annex II to the Protocol*.
- (194) The Committee agreed that the ICG would operate in accordance with the following terms of reference:
- With reference to the 'Guidelines for CEP Consideration of Proposals for New and Revised Designations of Antarctic Specially Protected Species under Annex II of the Protocol', and taking into consideration ATCM XLIII/WP37, ATCM XLIII/IP22 and other input from Members, Observers, and other relevant

scientific, environmental and technical organisations, prepare a draft Action Plan for the emperor penguin.

- Report to CEP XXIV.

(195) The Committee welcomed the offer from the United Kingdom (Dr Kevin Hughes) to act as ICG convener.

(196) SCAR thanked the Committee for its strong support of the work done by its experts and expressed its willingness to support the work of the ICG during the upcoming intersessional period.

CEP advice to ATCM on the conservation status of the emperor penguin

(197) The Committee agreed to establish an ICG to prepare a revised draft action plan for the emperor penguin to be presented to ATCM XLIV - CEP XXIV, in accordance with the *Guidelines for CEP Consideration of Proposals for New and Revised Designations of Antarctic Specially Protected Species under Annex II to the Protocol*.

(198) The Committee noted the following Information Paper submitted under this agenda item:

- IP 22 rev. 1 *Projections of future population decline indicate the need to designate the emperor penguin as an Antarctic Specially Protected Species (SCAR)*. This paper reported on the status of the emperor penguin, noting that loss of suitable breeding habitat is the most important challenge that emperor penguins face. While global endeavours seek to fight human-induced climate change arising from increasing greenhouse gas emissions, the paper noted it would be an appropriate application of the precautionary approach to reduce or eliminate other stressors that could otherwise add to the burden that emperor penguins face. The paper suggested it is important to develop management options that are informed by the best available scientific evidence, and that listing emperor penguins as a Specially Protected Species would enhance management options.

10c) Other Annex II Matters

(199) France introduced WP 52 *The Retrospective Analysis of Antarctic Tracking Data (RAATD): Areas of Ecological Significance in the Antarctic marine environment*, jointly prepared with South Africa, United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium and Australia. It also referred to IP 49 rev. 1 *The Retrospective Analysis of Antarctic Tracking Data identifies Areas of Ecological Significance in the Southern Ocean* (SCAR). These papers provided information about a SCAR project which, using assemblage-level tracking of marine predators, aimed to enhance understanding of fundamental ecosystem processes in the Southern Ocean by identifying 'Areas of Ecological Significance' (AESs) with high concentrations of several predator species. WP 52 recommended that the Committee adopt a draft Resolution to recognise the importance and utility of the AESs in the Antarctic marine environment.

(200) The Committee thanked the proponents for their paper and highlighted the excellent work and scientific value of the RAATD project. Many Members noted the importance of initiatives and tools such as RAATD and AESs in developing greater understanding of the connectivity between the land and ocean and that this understanding was applicable to other instruments under the ATS including CCAMLR. They also noted

that SCAR's study on AESs provided an excellent example of international scientific cooperation and collaboration. Many Members also highlighted the importance and relevance of this kind of scientific study to management decisions and encouraged the scientific community to continue to undertake science that informs policy. It was also noted that an alignment of the various spatial tools at the disposal of the Committee might be required.

- (201) ASOC supported the RAATD work and noted the involvement of ASOC Member WWF. ASOC further considered that the research highlighted that there was a huge volume of scientific information available to support policy-making on a diverse range of topics, from EIA to ASPAs and ASMAAs to environmental monitoring. ASOC also noted that Areas of Ecological Significance could contribute to actions in the CCRWP and hoped that the CEP could recommend that the ATCM adopt the Resolution.
- (202) IAATO informed the CEP that, in its quest to support on-land and at-sea monitoring of predator populations, several of its members carried marine mammal observers and/or support related research. IAATO also noted it had established a geo-fenced time areas along the Antarctica Peninsula, and, in May 2021, its members further agreed that a 10-knot speed limit would be applied to all ships in the IAATO geo-fenced time areas.
- (203) While many Members expressed support for the draft Resolution, a few Members raised concerns about aspects of the paper. One Member noted the necessity of a Resolution for each layer of scientific data, and the suitable international institution, such as CCAMLR, to consider the foraging interactions between the predator and prey species, which is the core of the proposed AES. In response, the proponents emphasised that marine predators depend on land-based areas for breeding, which are biologically inseparable from sea-based areas for feeding and must therefore be considered together to ensure an effective protection of these species. They further underlined that the CEP and CCAMLR have several areas of mutual interest, including the protection of the marine environment. Given these concerns, the Committee did not agree to support the draft Resolution to recognise the importance and utility of the AESs in the Antarctic marine environment. Noting the value of WP 52 and IP 49 rev. 1 for future research on Antarctic fauna conservation, the Committee noted the importance of revisiting this topic at a future CEP meeting.
- (204) In reference to WP 52 and IP 49, Argentina made an intervention, as had been previously agreed with the CEP Chair and SCAR, and signalled its concern regarding specific nomenclature and images contained in IP 49 in reference to territories and marine areas that are the subject of a sovereignty dispute in the South Atlantic between Argentina and the United Kingdom, as recognized by the international community. Argentina further noted that the SCAR document contained references to an MPA that it did not recognize and that both this alleged MPA and certain national MPAs within CCAMLR had been erroneously represented as CCAMLR MPAs, which they are not. Argentina also questioned the direct reference in IP 49 and WP52 to an article published in *Nature* magazine that contained similar erroneous representations.
- (205) Notwithstanding that a revised version of IP 49 rev.1 was presented, Argentina stated that it was unacceptable for SCAR, an organization to which it is a member, to produce and present documents which contain partial representations or references to territories under a sovereignty dispute. Argentina recalled, once again, that as the main scientific advisory body of the Antarctic Treaty System, SCAR should only provide advice or documentation that is strictly scientific, objective and impartial and should in no case affect or undermine the rights or the legal position of any of its members. Argentina further stated it would make additional comments during the ATCM plenary.

- (206) In regard to WP52, Argentina pointed out that it had some observations and, in particular, recalled that recommendations that may arise from an ATCM/CEP, should be limited to the scope of the Antarctic Treaty area.
- (207) The United Kingdom noted the statement made by Argentina, which the United Kingdom rejected. The United Kingdom noted the importance of presenting to the ATCM and CEP the best available science, and that in doing so, it may raise issues which are uncomfortable for some Members. However, the United Kingdom noted that it strongly supported the impartiality of its scientific advisers. The United Kingdom noted that it would also return to the more specific comments made by Argentina later.
- (208) France introduced WP 53 *Important Marine Mammals Areas (IMMAs)* jointly prepared with South Africa, Monaco, Germany, Chile and the United Kingdom. It also referred to IP 24 *Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAS) within the Antarctic Treaty area: An international collaboration to inform habitat-related conservation decision-making and conservation planning for marine mammal species* (IUCN, SCAR). The proponents recommended that the CEP adopt a Resolution to recognise the importance of Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs) within the Treaty area as a tool to assist Parties when planning and conducting activities in Antarctica.
- (209) The Committee thanked the proponents for these papers. Noting that the conservation of Antarctic fauna was a foundational principle of the Environmental Protocol, many Members emphasised the importance of research on Antarctic marine mammals to inform decision-making and conservation planning, and supported the idea that the scientific information behind these IMMAs could be a useful tool to take into consideration when planning and conducting activities in Antarctica.
- (210) ASOC added that the information in WP 53 was useful for enhancing biodiversity protection in Antarctica and that non-IMMAs may also be important for marine mammal protection and may merit special protection or management.
- (211) Many Members agreed that it would be helpful to bring the IMMA report to the attention of other international bodies with important roles to advance conservation of marine mammals in the Antarctic region. The importance of being careful when using names and designations in information arising from international bodies that were not part of the Antarctic Treaty System was also noted.
- (212) During this discussion, several limitations were also raised. Members noted that IMMAs identified during the 2018 workshop did not represent all parts of the Antarctic Treaty area that were important for marine mammals. Some Members raised concerns that scientific work on IMMAs was limited by substantial data gaps and did not seem to have the level of analysis and scientific maturity as other such efforts, such as the IBAs analysis and the RAATD project. Noting that IMMAs were modelled on the example of the IBAs, one Member also questioned whether the rationale of the IBA supported by Resolution 5 (2015), which aims to avoid the potential for harmful disturbances to concentrations of birds in Antarctica from a range of human activities was applicable to marine mammals. In response, the proponents emphasised that the study was undertaken with scientific rigour and was finalised for the IMMAs within the Antarctic Treaty area. They further explained that the designation criteria used for IMMAs are consistent with those used for IBAs, but have been adapted for marine mammals to take into account both sea and land-based mammal specific activities.
- (213) The Committee supported a call for further research and monitoring of marine mammal populations to inform management actions, but as time did not allow an in-depth discussion the Committee could not agree to support the draft Resolution put forward in WP 53 at this stage, and agreed to continue discussion at CEP XXIV.

(214) The Committee noted the following Information Papers submitted under this agenda item:

- IP 18 *Operationalizing the use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) for assessing Antarctic wildlife populations* (Germany). This paper discussed opportunities to operationalise UAV surveys for the assessment of wildlife populations in the Antarctic. Following peer-reviewed research, it was shown that reliable, comprehensible, and reproducible results could be achieved.
- IP 19 *Managing the Effects of Anthropogenic Noise in the Antarctic – Steps towards the development of an underwater noise protection concept for ‘Antarctica’* (Germany). The paper described a project to develop a criteria matrix to address the 24 native Antarctic marine mammal species and the three main sources of anthropogenic underwater noise: seismic airguns; hydroacoustic research equipment; and vessels. To achieve this, a series of workshops would be conducted to identify maximum sound exposure values to prevent auditory injury and harassment by anthropogenic sound.
- IP 20 rev. 1 *Assessment of communication masking in Antarctic marine mammals by airgun sound* (Germany). This paper outlined how the German Environment Agency (UBA) issued a project to evaluate the potential masking effects of scientific airgun use in Antarctica to provide a sound scientific basis for permitting geophysical surveys. Work on this project had been carried out with institutes from Australia, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, and the United States.
- IP 24 *Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAS) within the Antarctic Treaty area: An international collaboration to inform habitat-related conservation decision-making and conservation planning for marine mammal species* (IUCN, SCAR). The paper reported on work conducted to nominate candidate Important Marine Mammal Areas (cIMMAs), as determined by a set of criteria supported by specific evidence. Fifteen cIMMAs were submitted to an independent review panel and 13 were later approved as IMMAs. The paper noted four IMMAs were located wholly or partially within the Antarctic Treaty area, listed on the IMMA e-Atlas with access to shapefile and background information (<https://www.marinemammalhabitat.org/imma-eatlas/>). The paper noted the outcomes of this work could be useful in the development of spatial conservation measures.
- IP 48 *Second Edition of the Wildlife Awareness Manual* (Germany, IAATO, United Kingdom). The paper noted the publication of the new edition of the Wildlife Awareness Manual. The manual enabled pilots to plan and fly missions avoiding, as far as practical, sites of elevated wildlife sensitivity.
- IP 49 rev. 1 *The Retrospective Analysis of Antarctic Tracking Data identifies Areas of Ecological Significance in the Southern Ocean* (SCAR). The paper provided details about the Retrospective Analysis of Antarctic Tracking Data (RAATD) project which used animal tracking data to model the circumpolar habitat preferences of 17 marine predator species (12 seabird species and 5 marine mammal species) to identify regions that were important to all these species, termed ‘Areas of Ecological Significance’ (AESs).
- IP 60 rev. 1 *State of Antarctic Penguins 2020 Report* (SCAR). This paper described the *State of Antarctic Penguins 2020 Report*, which summarised the continent-wide status, population size, and population trends of Antarctica’s five penguin species.

(215) The Committee noted that the following Background Papers had been submitted under

this agenda item:

- BP 1: *Unoccupied Aerial System (UAS) Surveys Minimize Predator Response relative to Ground Surveys* (United States).
- BP 6: *The Animal Audiogram Database* (Germany).

Item 11: Environmental Monitoring and Reporting

- (216) SCAR introduced WP 19 *Antarctic Environments Portal*, which provided an update on the Antarctic Environments Portal website to include a new interface and design aimed at ensuring easy access to Information Summaries. The paper provided examples of how Information Summaries published in the Portal linked directly to issues of priority for the CEP. SCAR recommended that the CEP continue to support the Portal, acknowledge the support that the Portal could provide to the Climate Change Response Work Programme, and identify any additional Information Summaries it would like to see prepared.
- (217) The Committee thanked SCAR for its extensive work on the Antarctic Environments Portal and highlighted that the Portal's Information Summaries provided a high quality source of the best available science for policymakers to support decision-making. It also noted the importance of the Portal for supporting the work of the SGCCR, particularly regarding its Climate Change Response Work Programme.
- (218) Several Members offered suggestions for the Portal's contents, including highlighting the importance of Information Summaries on the cryosphere and ocean acidification, in particular in light of information provided in WP 17 and WP 36; and adding as new topics cumulative impacts and microplastics. Some Members also noted the importance of maintaining the geographical balance, and gender diversity of the authorship of the information provided in the Portal, noting that it was important to include peer-reviewed publications in a variety of languages, and to translate papers whenever possible into the official Treaty languages. Several Members commented on their ad-hoc arrangements for translating research into the four Treaty languages, and offered translation support to SCAR to further enhance the usefulness of the Portal to the Committee.
- (219) SCAR thanked the Committee for its positive feedback and continued support, and welcomed the Committee's suggestions for additions to the Portal. It reiterated that it welcomed the inclusion of peer-reviewed publications in multiple language in the Portal and noted that Information Summaries in the Portal were written by scientists. SCAR encouraged Members to join the effort to provide more comprehensive summaries for publications in various languages. SCAR also noted its continued commitment to gender, linguistic and geographical diversity of information, and welcomed any efforts to improve this in the Portal work.
- (220) The Committee thanked SCAR for its work and reiterated its continued support for the Portal, noting once more its value as a source of high-quality scientific information on subjects of relevance to the work of the Committee.
- (221) Referring to IP 137, one Member noted the importance of the SCAR-ImPACT Action Group and showed interest in joining the ImPACT Action Group.
- (222) The Committee noted the following Information Papers submitted under this agenda item:
- IP 9 *Time-lapse camera monitoring of species in the Antarctic Treaty area* (United Kingdom). This paper presented a summary of remote camera monitoring in the Antarctic Treaty area and workflows for raw data processing into policy-

ready summaries.

- IP 21 *A step towards a structured sample and data collection of environmental contamination in the Antarctic* (Germany, Italy). This paper provided an update on the occurrence of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and trace elements in Antarctica, and discussed an initiative for further cooperation between Members in working towards structured sample and data collection of environmental contamination in the Antarctic.
- IP 31 *Breeding of seabirds insensitive to shifting ocean temperatures* (United Kingdom, South Africa, New Zealand, Canada, Portugal). This paper provided scientific evidence that seabirds worldwide had not adjusted their breeding seasons over time or in response to rising sea surface temperature, which reinforces the need to monitor Antarctic seabird populations and their interactions with prey species relevant to inform management actions.
- IP 34 *Using treated wastewater for hydroponic cultivation of vegetables in the Antarctic* (Bulgaria, Portugal). This paper described the development of a process for treatment of wastewater to produce a nutrient solution for use in Antarctic hydroponic systems.
- IP 137 *Persistent Organic Chemicals in Antarctica: A horizon scan of priority challenges* (SCAR). This paper presented work by the SCAR Input Pathways of Persistent Organic Pollutants in Antarctica (ImPACT) Action Group on a horizon scan of priority challenges in the field of persistent organic chemical research in Antarctica. The paper contained suggested actions and potential approaches for coordinated research and monitoring efforts and highlighted the importance of such activities for informed policy decision-making.

Item 12: Inspection Reports

- (223) The United States presented IP 1 *United States Report of Inspection, February 2020*. It reported on the Antarctic Treaty inspections undertaken between 7 and 10 February 2020, which involved three research stations of China, Italy, and the Republic of Korea, along with ASPA 161. The United States thanked all Parties for their cooperation and hospitality during the inspection process, and for assisting with the drafting of the report. No significant breaches of the Treaty or its Environment Protocol were observed.
- (224) Australia presented IP 15 *Australian Antarctic Treaty and Environmental Protocol inspections: January/February 2020*. It reported on the Antarctic Treaty inspections undertaken in January 2020, which involved six Antarctic Stations: Jang Bogo Station (Republic of Korea); Inexpressible Island facility (China); Gondwana Station (Germany); Taishan camp (China); Molodezhnaya Station (Russian Federation); and Mountain Evening Station (Belarus). Australia thanked all Parties whose stations were inspected for their cooperation and noted that the facilities and activities observed were in general compliance with the provisions of the Environmental Protocol, although some opportunities for improvements to operational practices were identified.
- (225) The Committee also referred to IP 144 *Summary of the intersessional discussion on inspection reports under Article VII of the Antarctic Treaty and Article 14 of the Environmental Protocol*, jointly prepared by Norway and Spain. The paper highlighted that the intersessional review of the reports from the inspections carried out by Australia and the United States in the 2019/20 Antarctic season underscored the value of inspections in enhancing compliance with the environmental protection standards and improving logistical aspects of Parties' Antarctic activities. The paper noted the importance of updating the COMNAP database and the use of the EIES to keep an

updated record of activities, installations and equipment present in the Antarctic Treaty area.

- (226) Taking IP 1, IP 15 and IP 144 into account, the Committee noted that the two inspections had shown that there was, generally speaking, a high commitment to the environmental aspects of station operations at most stations, in accordance with the goals, provisions and standards of the Protocol. The Committee thanked Australia and the United States for their report and for conducting their inspections, and recognised the importance of the inspection instrument, noting the importance of maintaining transparency and exchanging information regarding all activities in Antarctica. The desirability of the active use of the EIES was noted in this context. The Committee also encouraged inspected Parties to pay attention to the recommendations made in their reports to allow improvements of the environmental aspects of their activities.
- (227) In relation to IP 1, Italy and the Republic of Korea thanked the United States for its report and for the comments provided. China also thanked the United States for its inspection and report and requested clarification regarding comments in the report on the temporary buildings at the inspected site, specifically regarding their inclusion in a CEE. China noted that these structures were temporary in nature to allow for continued environmental assessment and data collection to further improve the CEE. When construction of the new research station finish, these structures would be dismantled and removed. China noted that the research station would be a completely different infrastructure, and that construction of the station had not commenced. China would circulate the final CEE sixty days before the commencement of such construction work in accordance with the procedure of the Protocol.
- (228) Recalling the Revised Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessments annexed to Resolution 1 (2016), the United States noted that temporary structures were considered a principal characteristic of the planned permanent station, to be clearly identified in the CEE for the permanent station, and not in a separate document or through a separate process.
- (229) In relation to IP 15, the Russian Federation thanked Australia for its inspection and report and noted that, due to challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, it had been unable to start implementing the improvements suggested. The Russian Federation informed the Committee that it would carry out the planned improvements such as removal of old fuel and equipment beginning in 2023. The Committee thanked the Russian Federation for this update on its response to the inspection.
- (230) Belarus, referring also to its IP 17, extended its gratitude to Australia for its inspection, noting its intentions to follow on the recommendations in the spirit and framework of the Environmental Protocol.
- (231) The Committee noted the following Information Paper submitted under this item:
- IP 17 *On the activities of the Republic of Belarus to implement the environmental principles of the Madrid Protocol of 1991 in 2019-2021* (Belarus). It reported on the steps taken by Belarus in 2019-21 to implement the provisions of the Environment Protocol. The paper also provided an update on the final Comprehensive Environmental Assessment for the construction and operation of the Belarusian Antarctic Station Vechernyaya Mountain and responded to the recommendations of Australia's inspection team.

Item 13: General Matters

- (232) ASOC presented IP 81 *The Madrid Protocol at Thirty: Where Do We Go From Here?*, which highlighted the emergence of global biodiversity loss and climate change in the

thirty years since the Environmental Protocol was signed. ASOC noted that the scientific papers submitted to this meeting by SCAR revealed that the changes experienced by the Antarctic region do not recognise the political boundaries or sensitivities of the Antarctic Treaty System and consequently require Antarctic Treaty System bodies to cooperate to achieve common objectives. ASOC identified key contemporary priority areas including: protected areas, climate change, tourism, vessel pollution and the Polar Code. To celebrate the Protocol's 30th Anniversary, ASOC recommended that Parties renew their commitment to implementing effectively the principles of the Protocol to ensure that the next thirty years of the Protocol were even more successful than the first thirty.

(233) The Committee noted the following Information Papers submitted under this agenda item:

- IP 14 *Antarctic wilderness and inviolate areas* (Australia, Netherlands, New Zealand). This paper summarised the outcomes of a quantitative analysis of the extent of Antarctic wilderness, recently published in *Nature* (Leihy et al., 2020). It noted the relevance of those findings to the work of the CEP, such as ongoing efforts to develop an agreed approach to understanding and protecting Antarctic wilderness, and to systematically develop the Antarctic protected area system including consideration of areas of outstanding wilderness value and areas kept inviolate from human interference.
- IP 32 *Education and outreach by the Antarctic Treaty Parties under ATCM framework: a review* (Belgium, Bulgaria, United Kingdom, Portugal). The paper analysed the level of reporting of education and outreach activities by Parties since 1961, revealing a significant increase in activity following the signing in 1991 of the Environmental Protocol. The proponents invited Parties, Observers and Experts to continue to be actively engaged in and to report achievements in this field through the ATCM Intersessional Contact Group on Education and Outreach and in the ATCM Forum.
- IP 33 *Celebrating Magellan and Elcano* (Portugal, Spain). This paper reported on a number of educational initiatives carried out by Portugal and Spain to celebrate the 500th Anniversary of the First Circumnavigation of the Globe by Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano. The paper noted the success of these education and outreach activities despite the COVID-19 pandemic.
- IP 106 *The Ice Memory Programme* (France, Italy). Following the initial presentation of the Ice Memory Programme at ATCM XLII, this paper provided an update about the Programme. The proponents recognised that further discussion between Parties and Observers was required to determine the Programme's next steps. The proponents reiterated that the Ice Memory Programme would comply with the Antarctic Treaty and the Environmental Protocol, especially Annex I on Environmental Impact Assessment.
- IP 113 *Adhesión de Colombia al Protocolo del Tratado Antártico sobre Protección del Medio Ambiente: Retos y Oportunidades* (Colombia). The paper described the challenges and opportunities associated with incorporating the Environmental Protocol into Colombia's national institutions and government. Colombia reaffirmed its commitment to the preservation of Antarctica and to its own set of national environmental principles contained in its Political Constitution of 1991, also known as the "Ecological Constitution".

Item 14: Election of Officers

(234) The Committee elected Dr Anoop Kumar Tiwari from India as Vice-Chair for a two-

year term and congratulated him on his appointment to the role. Dr Tiwari was also appointed convener of the SGMP.

- (235) The Committee warmly thanked Patricia Ortúzar from Argentina for her tireless efforts, productivity and leadership as CEP Vice-Chair and as SGMP convener.
- (236) The Committee elected Birgit Njåstad from Norway as Chair for a second two-year term and congratulated her on her reappointment to the role.

Item 15: Preparation for the Next Meeting

- (237) The Committee adopted the Preliminary Agenda for CEP XXIV (Appendix 4).
- (238) The Committee noted the following Information Paper submitted under this agenda item:
- IP 28 *Proposal of Finland to host the 45th ATCM in Helsinki in 2023* (Finland).
Noting the cancellation of the ATCM XLIII in Helsinki in 2020, the paper proposed that Finland host the ATCM in 2023. The paper noted that Finland had reached an understanding with India, whose ATCM would be moved to 2024.

Item 16: Adoption of the Report

- (239) The Committee adopted its Report.

Item 17: Closing of the Meeting

- (240) The Chair closed the Meeting on Friday, 18 June 2021.

Appendix 1

CEP Five-year Work Plan

Issue / Environmental Pressure: Introduction of non-native species	
Priority: 1	
Actions:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue developing practical guidelines & resources for all Antarctic operators. 2. Implement related actions identified in the Climate Change Response Work Programme. 3. Consider the spatially explicit, activity-differentiated risk assessments to mitigate the risks posed by terrestrial non-native species. 4. Develop a surveillance strategy for areas at high risk of non-native species establishment. 5. Give additional attention to the risks posed by intra-Antarctic transfer of propagules. 	
Intersessional period 2021/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate work to develop a non-native species response strategy, including appropriate responses to diseases of wildlife • To help the Committee in assessing the effectiveness of the Manual, request a report from COMNAP on the implementation of quarantine and biosecurity measures by its members
CEP XXIV 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the intersessional work concerning the development of a response strategy for inclusion in the Non-native Species Manual, and the implementation of quarantine and biosecurity measures by COMNAP members. Review IMO report on biofouling guidelines • SCAR to present information on existing mechanism to assist with the identification of non-native species
Intersessional period 2022/23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask SCAR to compile a list of available biodiversity information sources and databases to help Parties establish which native species are present at Antarctic sites and thereby assist with identifying the scale and scope of current and future introductions • Develop generally applicable monitoring guidelines. More detailed or site-specific monitoring may be required for particular locations • Request a report from Parties and Observers on the application of biosecurity guidelines by their members
CEP XXV 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the intersessional work concerning the

	<p>development of monitoring guidelines for inclusion in the NNS Manual.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the reports from Parties and Observers on the application of biosecurity guidelines by their members
Intersessional period 2023/24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate work to assess the risk of marine non-native species introductions
CEP XXVI 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the intersessional work concerning the risks of marine non-native species
Intersessional period 2024/25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop specific guidelines to reduce non-native species release with wastewater discharge • Review the progress and contents of the CEP Non-native Species Manual
CEP XXVII 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEP to consider if intersessional work is required to review/update the Non-native Species Manual
Intersessional period 2025/26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As appropriate, intersessional work to review the Non-native Species Manual
CEP XXVIII 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEP to consider report of ICG, if established, and consider adoption of revised Non-native Species Manual by the ATCM through a resolution
<p>Science knowledge and information needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify terrestrial and marine regions and habitats at risk of introduction • Identify native species at risk of relocation and vectors and pathways for intra-continental transfer • Synthesise knowledge of Antarctic biodiversity, biogeography and bioregionalisation and undertake baseline studies to establish which native species are present • Identify pathways for the introduction of marine species (including risks associated with wastewater discharge) • Assess risks and pathways for introduction of microorganisms that might impact on existing microbial communities • Monitor for non-native species in the terrestrial and marine environments (including microbial activity near sewage treatment plant discharges) • Identify techniques to rapidly respond to non-native species introductions • Identify pathways for introduction of non-native species without any direct human intervention 	

Issue / Environmental Pressure: Tourism and NGO activities	
Priority: 1	
Actions:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide advice to ATCM as requested. 2. Advance recommendations from ship-borne tourism ATME. 	
Intersessional period 2021/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work on framework for pre-assessment relating to new, novel or particularly concerning activities • Continued work on site sensitivity methodology
CEP XXIV 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of advice from SCAR on potential design of an environmental monitoring programme to assess the impacts of tourism • Consider outcomes of discussions relating to pre-assessment relating to new, novel or particularly concerning activities • Discuss the trial site sensitivity methodology
Intersessional period 2022/23	
CEP XXV 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider report from SCAR and others on wilderness values and their practical application • Report from SCAR on carrying capacity
Intersessional period 2023/24	
CEP XXVI 2024	
Intersessional period 2024/25	
CEP XXVII 2025	
Intersessional period 2025/26	
CEP XXVIII 2026	
Science knowledge and information needs:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent and dedicated monitoring of tourism impacts • Monitor visitor sites covered by Site Guidelines 	

Issue / Environmental Pressure: Climate Change Implications for the Environment	
Priority: 1	
Actions:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consider implications of climate change for management of Antarctic environment. 2. Implement the Climate Change Response Work Programme. 	
Intersessional period 2021/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidiary group conducts work in accordance with agreed work plan • SCAR provides decadal update to ACCE report
CEP XXIV 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing agenda item • Consider subsidiary group report, including CCRWP updates • Committee considers decadal update to SCAR's ACCE report • Review implementation of actions arising from 2016 joint CEP/SC-CAMLR workshop • Plan for five-yearly joint SC-CAMLR/CEP workshop during 2021/22 intersessional period
Intersessional period 2022/23	
CEP XXV 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalise plans for joint SC-CAMLR/CEP workshop during 2021/22 intersessional period
Intersessional period 2023/24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular five-yearly joint SC-CAMLR CEP workshop
CEP XXVI 2024	
Intersessional period 2024/25	
CEP XXVII 2025	
Intersessional period 2025/26	
CEP XXVIII 2026	
Science knowledge and information needs:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve understanding of current and future change to the terrestrial (including aquatic) 	

<p>biotic and abiotic environment due to climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term monitoring of change to the terrestrial (including aquatic) biotic and abiotic environment due to climate change • Continue to develop biogeographic tools to provide a sound basis for informing Antarctic area protection and management at regional and continental scales in light of climate change, including identifying the need to set aside reference areas for future research and identifying areas resilient to climate change • Identify and prioritise Antarctic biogeographic regions most vulnerable to climate change • Understand and predict near-shore marine changes and impacts of the change. • Long-term monitoring of change to the near-shore marine biotic and abiotic environment due to climate change • Assessment on impact of ocean acidification to marine biota and ecosystems • Understand population status, trends, vulnerability and distribution of key Antarctic species • Understand habitat status, trends, vulnerability and distribution • Southern Ocean observations and modelling to understand climate change • Identify areas that may be resilient to climate change • Monitor emperor penguin colonies, including using remote sensing and complementary techniques, to identify trends in populations and potential climate change <i>refugia</i>
--

Issue / Environmental Pressure: Processing new and revised protected / managed area management plans	
Priority: 1	
Actions:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refine the process for reviewing new and revised management plans. 2. Update existing guidelines. 3. Develop guidelines to ASMA preparation. 	
Intersessional period 2021/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SGMP conducts work as per agreed work plan
CEP XXIV 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider SGMP report

Intersessional period 2022/23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SGMP conducts work as per agreed work plan
CEP XXV 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider SGMP report
Intersessional period 2023/24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SGMP conducts work as per agreed work plan
CEP XXVI 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider SGMP report
Intersessional period 2024/25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SGMP conducts work as per agreed work plan
CEP XXVII 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider SGMP report
Intersessional period 2025/26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SGMP conducts work as per agreed work plan
CEP XXVIII 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider SGMP report
<p>Science knowledge and information needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring to assess the status of values at ASPA 107 Emperor Island • Use remote sensing techniques to monitor changes in vegetation within ASPAs • Long-term monitoring of biological values in ASPAs 	

Issue / Environmental Pressure: Operation of the CEP and Strategic Planning	
Priority: 2	
<p>Actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keep the five-year work plan up to date based on changing circumstances and ATCM requirements. 2. Identify opportunities for improving the effectiveness of the CEP. 3. Consider long-term objectives for Antarctica (50-100 years' time). 4. Consider opportunities for enhancing the working relationship between the CEP and the ATCM. 	
Intersessional period 2021/22	
CEP XXIV 2022	

Intersessional period 2022/23	
CEP XXV 2023	
Intersessional period 2023/24	
CEP XXVI 2024	
Intersessional period 2024/25	
CEP XXVII 2025	
Intersessional period 2025/26	
CEP XXVIII 2026	

Issue / Environmental Pressure: Repair or Remediation of Environmental Damage	
Priority: 2	
Actions:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Respond to further request from the ATCM related to repair and remediation, as appropriate. 2. Monitor progress on the establishment of Antarctic-wide inventory of sites of past activity. 3. Consider guidelines for repair and remediation. 4. Members develop practical guidelines and supporting resources for inclusion in the Clean-up Manual. 5. Continue developing bioremediation and repair practices for inclusion in the Clean-up Manual. 	
Intersessional period 2021/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous review of the Manual. Parties to work on the development of new techniques or guidelines.
CEP XXIV 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insertion of new tools and guidelines as they become available and agreed by the Committee.
Intersessional period 2022/23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous review of the Manual. Parties to work on the development of new techniques or guidelines.
CEP XXV 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous review of the Manual and insertion of new tools and guidelines as they become available.

Intersessional period 2023/24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous review of the Manual. Parties to work on the development of new techniques or guidelines.
CEP XXVI 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous review of the Manual and insertion of new tools and guidelines as they become available.
Intersessional period 2024/25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous review of the Manual. Parties to work on the development of new techniques or guidelines.
CEP XXVII 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous review of the Manual and insertion of new tools and guidelines as they become available.
Intersessional period 2025/26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous review of the Manual. Parties to work on the development of new techniques or guidelines.
CEP XXVIII 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous review of the Manual and insertion of new tools and guidelines as they become available.
<p>Science knowledge and information needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research to inform the establishment of appropriate environmental quality targets for the repair or remediation of environmental damage in Antarctica • Techniques to prevent mobilisation of contaminants such as melt water diversion and containment barriers • Techniques for <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> remediation of sites contaminated by fuel spills or other hazardous substances 	

Issue / Environmental Pressure: Monitoring and state of the environment reporting	
Priority: 2	
<p>Actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify key environmental indicators and tools. 2. Establish a process for reporting to the ATCM. 3. SCAR to support information to COMNAP and CEP. 	
Intersessional period 2021/22	
CEP XXIV 2022	
Intersessional period 2022/23	
CEP XXV 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider monitoring report by UK on ASPA 107

Intersessional period 2023/24	
CEP XXVI 2024	
Intersessional period 2024/25	
CEP XXVII 2025	
Intersessional period 2025/26	
CEP XXVIII 2026	
<p>Science knowledge and information needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term monitoring of change to the terrestrial (including aquatic) biotic and abiotic environment due to climate change • Long-term monitoring of change to the near-shore marine biotic and abiotic environment due to climate change • Monitor bird populations to inform future management actions • Use remote sensing techniques to monitor changes in vegetation within ASPAs and more widely • Monitor emperor penguin colonies, using remote sensing and complementary techniques, to identify potential climate change <i>refugia</i> • Long-term monitoring of biological values in ASPAs • Long-term monitoring to verify or detect environmental impacts associated with human activities • Long-term monitoring and sustained observations of environmental change • Consistent and dedicated monitoring of tourism impacts • Systematic and regular monitoring of visitor sites covered by Site Guidelines • Long-term monitoring of biological indicators at sites visited by tourists 	

Issue / Environmental Pressure: Marine spatial protection and management

Priority: 2

Actions:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cooperation between the CEP and SC-CAMLR on common interest issues. 2. Cooperate with CCAMLR on Southern Ocean bioregionalisation and other common interests and agreed principles. 3. Identify and apply processes for spatial marine protection. 4. Consider connectivity between land and ocean, and complementary actions that could be taken by Parties with respect to MPAs. 	
Intersessional period 2021/22	
CEP XXIV 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to consider advice relating to Resolution 5 (2017)
Intersessional period 2022/23	
CEP XXV 2023	
Intersessional period 2023/24	
CEP XXVI 2024	
Intersessional period 2024/25	
CEP XXVII 2025	
Intersessional period 2025/26	
CEP XXVIII 2026	

Issue / Environmental Pressure: Site specific guidelines for tourist-visited sites
Priority: 2
Actions:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Periodically review the list of sites subject to Site Guidelines and consider whether development of guidelines should be need for additional sites. 2. Regular review of all existing Site Guidelines to ensure that they are accurate and up to

date, this includes precautionary updates where appropriate.	
3. Provide advice to ATCM as required.	
4. Review the format of the Site Guidelines.	
Intersessional period 2021/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider developing guidelines for short overnight stays to ensure consistent application of best practices and minimise impacts to the Antarctic environment. • Germany to lead informal discussions concerning a new layout template for Visitor Site Guidelines • Ukraine and interested Parties to develop Site Guidelines for the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago.
CEP XXIV 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee to consider outcome of discussions on a new layout template for Visitor Site Guidelines • Committee to consider Site Guidelines developed for the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago • Standing agenda item; Parties to report on their reviews of Site Guidelines
Intersessional period 2022/23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a repository of pictures to aid in the regular review of Site Guidelines
CEP XXV 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing agenda item; Parties to report on their reviews of Site Guidelines
Intersessional period 2023/24	
CEP XXVI 2024	
Intersessional period 2024/25	
CEP XXVII 2025	
Intersessional period 2025/26	
CEP XXVIII 2026	
Science knowledge and information needs:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term monitoring to assess the status and recovery of vegetation at Barrientos Island • Systematic and regular monitoring of visitor sites covered by Site Guidelines 	

Issue / Environmental Pressure: Overview of the protected areas system	
Priority: 2	
Actions:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply the Environmental Domains Analysis (EDA) and Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Regions (ACBR) to enhance the protected areas system. 2. Maintain and develop Protected Area database. 3. Assess the extent to which Antarctic IBAs are or should be represented within the series of ASPAs. 	
Intersessional period 2021/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake work to advance actions agreed by the Committee from discussions on the protected areas workshop • SCAR to provide advice on selection criteria that might be applied to identified IBAs or other bird areas when considering ASPA designation
CEP XXIV 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee to consider advice from SCAR on selection criteria that might be applied to identified IBAs or other bird areas when considering ASPA designation • Review progress on the work to advance actions agreed by the Committee from discussions on the protected areas workshop
Intersessional period 2022/23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake work to advance actions agreed by the Committee from discussions on the protected areas workshop
CEP XXV 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review progress on the work to advance actions agreed by the Committee from discussions on the protected areas workshop
Intersessional period 2023/24	
CEP XXVI 2024	
Intersessional period 2024/25	
CEP XXVII 2025	
Intersessional period 2025/26	
CEP XXVIII 2026	
Science knowledge and information needs:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to develop biogeographic tools to provide a sound basis for informing Antarctic area protection and management at regional and continental scales in light of climate 	

change, including identifying the need to set aside reference areas for future research and identifying areas resilient to climate change

- Use remote sensing techniques to monitor changes in vegetation within ASPAs and more widely, to inform the further development of the Antarctic protected areas system

Issue / Environmental Pressure: Implementing and improving the EIA provisions of Annex I	
Priority: 2	
Actions:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refine the process for considering CEEs and advising the ATCM accordingly. 2. Develop guidelines for assessing cumulative impacts. 3. Review EIA guidelines and consider wider policy and other issues. 4. Consider application of strategic environmental assessment in Antarctica. 	
Intersessional period 2021/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss changes to the EIA database with a view to giving proposals to the Secretariat. Discuss the mechanisms to provide answers to the comments that are transmitted through the intersessional contact groups or other means on the global environmental impact assessments • Consider potential changes required to EIA database to improve its utility • Establish ICG to review draft CEEs as required • Members and Observers work to progress and coordinate information that will assist development of guidance on identifying and assessing cumulative impacts • Members to work on further guidance with regards to commenting processes related to CEEs.
CEP XXIV 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of ICG reports on draft CEE, as required
Intersessional period 2022/23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish ICG to review draft CEEs as required • Consider Members work related to commenting processes related to CEEs. • Members and Observers work to progress and coordinate information that will assist development of guidance on identifying and assessing cumulative impacts

CEP XXV 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask SCAR to provide guidance on how to do an environmental baseline condition survey, and consider their advice in due course • Consideration of ICG reports on draft CEE, as required
Intersessional period 2023/24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish ICG to review draft CEEs as required • Members and Observers work to progress and coordinate information that will assist development of guidance on identifying and assessing cumulative impacts
CEP XXVI 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage parties to provide feedback on the utility of the revised set of <i>Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment in Antarctica</i> in the preparation of EIAs • Consideration of the options for preparing guidance on identifying and assessing cumulative impacts • Consideration of ICG reports on draft CEE, as required
Intersessional period 2024/25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish ICG to review draft CEEs as required
CEP XXVII 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of ICG reports on draft CEE, as required
Intersessional period 2025/26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish ICG to review draft CEEs as required
CEP XXVIII 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of ICG reports on draft CEE, as required

Issue / Environmental Pressure: Designation and management of Historic Sites and Monuments	
Priority: 2	
Actions:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain the list and consider new proposals as they arise. 2. Consider strategic issues as necessary, including issues relating to designation of HSM versus clean-up provisions of the Protocol. 3. Review the presentation of the HSM list with the aim to improve information availability. 	
Intersessional period 2021/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal intersessional discussions to consider how the CEP can better develop conservation management plans as tools to protect Antarctic heritage

CEP XXIV 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review proposals relating to how conservation management plans can contribute to the management of HSMs
Intersessional period 2022/23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop further guidance with regard to the listing of HSMs with no known location Consider how environmental impact assessments can form a part of Historic Site and Monument assessment
CEP XXV 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider guidance concerning the listing of HSMs with no known location Review proposals relating to EIAs and the HSM listing process
Intersessional period 2023/24	
CEP XXVI 2024	
Intersessional period 2024/25	
CEP XXVII 2025	
Intersessional period 2025/26	
CEP XXVIII 2026	

Issue / Environmental Pressure: Biodiversity knowledge	
Priority: 2	
Actions:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain awareness of threats to existing biodiversity. CEP to consider further scientific advice on wildlife disturbance. 	
Intersessional period 2021/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICG to produce an Action Plan for designation of the emperor penguin as an Antarctic Specially Protected Species Informal intersessional discussions relating to assessing the protection of Antarctic seals.
CEP XXIV 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEP to consider report of ICG established to produce an Action Plan for designation of the emperor penguin as an Antarctic Specially Protected Species. Report on informal intersessional discussions relating to

	assessing the protection of Antarctic seals
Intersessional period 2022/23	
CEP XXV 2023	
Intersessional period 2023/24	
CEP XXVI 2024	
Intersessional period 2024/25	
CEP XXVII 2025	
Intersessional period 2025/26	
CEP XXVIII 2026	
<p>Science knowledge and information needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on the environmental impacts of remotely piloted aircraft systems (RPAS), particularly on wildlife responses including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a range of species including flying seabirds and seals; ○ both behavioural and physiological responses; ○ demographic effects, including breeding numbers and breeding success; ○ ambient environmental conditions, for example, wind and noise; ○ the effects of RPAS of different sizes and specifications; ○ the contribution of RPAS noise to wildlife disturbance; ○ comparisons with control sites and human disturbance; and ○ habituation effects. • Collection and submission of further spatially explicit biodiversity data • Research on the impacts of underwater noise on Antarctic marine mammals • Synthesis of available knowledge on the biogeography, bioregionalisation and endemism within Antarctica • Site-specific, timing-specific and species-specific studies to understand the impacts arising from interactions between human activities and wildlife and support evidence-based 	

guidelines to avoid disturbance

- Inventory of Mt Erebus ice caves and microbial communities
- Regular population counts and research to understand the status and trends in the southern giant petrel population

Issue / Environmental Pressure: Outreach and education

Priority: 3

Actions:

1. Review current examples and identify opportunities for greater education and outreach.
2. Encourage Members to exchange information regarding their experiences in this area.
3. Establish a strategy and guidelines for exchanging information between Members on Education and Outreach for long term perspective.

Intersessional period 2021/22	
CEP XXIV 2022	
Intersessional period 2022/23	
CEP XXV 2023	
Intersessional period 2023/24	
CEP XXVI 2024	
Intersessional period 2024/25	
CEP XXVII 2025	
Intersessional period 2025/26	
CEP XXVIII 2026	

Issue / Environmental Pressure: Protection of outstanding geological values

Priority: 3	
Actions:	
1. Consider further mechanisms for protection of outstanding geological values.	
Intersessional period 2021/22	
CEP XXIV 2022	
Intersessional period 2022/23	
CEP XXV 2023	
Intersessional period 2023/24	
CEP XXVI 2024	
Intersessional period 2024/25	
CEP XXVII 2025	
Intersessional period 2025/26	
CEP XXVIII 2026	

Appendix 2

No.	
Name	Wreck of <i>San Telmo</i>
Description	The wreck includes all parts and accessories associated with the ship, armaments, equipment, supplies, the ship itself and the crew and military personnel transported within, as well as any personal objects that the crew may have left on the ship at the time of its sinking. A third-class (74-gun) liner vessel, it had two decks and 74 guns and was 190 feet in length, with a 52-foot beam and a draught measuring 25 feet. Its approximate displacement was 2,750 tons and it had a crew of 644 men.
Location	Last sighting corresponds to 62°S 70°W
Designation/ Amendment	
Original proposing Party	Spain
Party undertaking management	Spain
Type	Other remains: shipwreck
Conservation status	The condition of the ship is currently unknown
Description of the historical context	The documents state that Captain Smith made two landings in Shirreff Cove and found remains of a shipwreck that included inscriptions from the sunken ship (the <i>San Telmo</i>). In 1845, a British pilot chart reported the same news, this time in an official specialised manual published by the British Admiralty's Hydrographic Office which contained the following paragraph: "The remains of the shipwreck were found by sealers in 1820, with no survivors, on Livingston Island in the South Shetlands". James Weddell, who was in those locations between 1822 and 1824, recounts that a great number of seal bones were found dispersed on a beach on said island and linked that with the prior incident. According to Spanish investigators who carried out an archaeological research project in the 1990s, the evidence found at the site and the toponymy left by the British -Telmo Island, Half Moon Bay, Shirreff Cove- fully corresponds with the old documents. The time that elapsed between those events and the appearance of commercial navigators in those waters, especially sealers, meant that the remains of the wreck were continuously reused and over time disappeared, either consumed or transformed. Some of the shelters, including those of the shipwreck survivors, were reliably identified by Spanish archaeologists between 1992 and 1995.
Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	a) an event of special significance in the history of Antarctic exploration; c) it has a particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement. The wreck will also be of interest to marine archaeologists and others who promote the heritage of Antarctica and, therefore: e) the particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction; and f) it offers the potential through study, and it provides educational value, to reveal information about significant human activities in Antarctica.

Management tools	To be developed upon discovery of the wreck
Photos	
Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context	The exact location of the wreck is unknown. Documentary evidence locates the wreck around Cape Shirreff (Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands). The time that elapsed between those events and the appearance of commercial navigators in those waters, especially sealers, meant that the remains of the wreck were continuously reused and over time disappeared, either consumed or transformed.

Appendix 3

Guidelines for de-designation of ASPAs

1. Introduction

The option of de-designating Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPAs) was first considered by the CEP in 2001, with the Committee agreeing that the Antarctic protected area system needed to be both flexible and responsive and that the principle of de-designating sites should not be dismissed (Report of CEP IV paras 53-56).

The first ASPA to be de-designated was ASPA 114, Northern Coronation Island, South Orkney Islands, which the CEP agreed to de-designate in 2014 (Measure 16 (2014)). Other ASPAs have since been de-designated, though in the context of amalgamating sites under one ASPA management plan (e.g. ASPA 175).

At the same time as de-designating ASPA 114, the CEP agreed to elaborate guidance for de-designation of ASPAs so as to ensure a consistent approach to the issue in the future.

The CEP has recognised that the de-designation of ASPAs should not be taken lightly, whilst noting the importance of the Antarctic protected area system being dynamic, and that any area de-designated as an ASPA would remain under the general protection of the Environmental Protocol.

These guidelines are intended to be used by Parties and the CEP as the basis for the consideration of the de-designation of ASPAs.

2. Flow diagram for considering de-designation of ASPAs

Figure 1 summarises the process for considering de-designation of ASPAs, which is further described in the following sections.

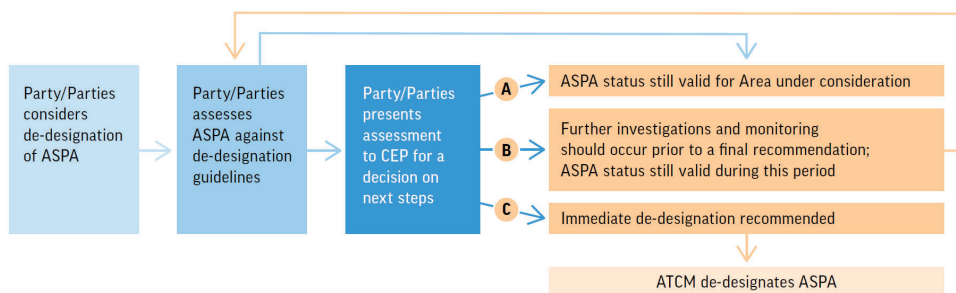


Figure 1. Flow diagram providing an overview of the assessment process

3. Consideration of relevance for de-designation

In accordance with the provisions of Annex V to the Protocol, a review of a management plan for an ASPA shall be initiated at least every five years (Article 6(3) of Annex V). The management plan review should consider the status of the value(s) the ASPA was designated to protect, and the need for continued site protection. Such a consideration is seen as part of the five-yearly review process (as set out in the Guide to the Preparation of Management Plans for Antarctic Specially Protected Areas) but may be undertaken at any time.

If it becomes clear through a management plan review, or any other process, that there has been a significant change in the reason(s) for which the ASPA was designated, a de-designation of the ASPA may warrant consideration. Relevant changes that could trigger such consideration include changes to the:

- status of the value(s) that the Area was designated to protect (e.g. the complete loss of a breeding colony; the significant expansion or recovery of a previously endangered breeding colony; the removal or destruction of an historic site or monument), and there is considered to be no or low likelihood and ability of re-establishment of the value(s) requiring special protection or management;
- value of the Area as a component of the broader Antarctic protected area system, within a systematic geographic environmental framework (e.g. increased protection of the same values within other ASPAs in the same biogeographic region), although recognising that there may be instances where ASPAs may protect unique values without filling a particular role in the wider system;
- assessed threat to the value(s) the Area was designated to protect as a result of a change in human activity in the region (e.g. the removal of a nearby Antarctic base or the decision to no longer land tourists in proximity to the identified values);
- utilisation of the site for scientific purposes (e.g. a long-term monitoring programme is completed and protection of the site for scientific research is no longer warranted).

It is important to note, as part of the assessment, that even though the original values may have been lost, there could be instances in which new values have emerged that may support the continuation of the area as an ASPA (e.g. the presence or identification of new species, the value of the Area as a reference site with limited impact for monitoring and research). In such instances a separate process revising and amending the management plan for the area should be undertaken.

It is also relevant to consider whether any changes in the value(s) of the area, either the loss of values or the emergence of new values, are likely to be lasting. As appropriate, relevant expertise (e.g. SCAR) could be sought on what constitutes an appropriate timeframe in each case. Decision making may be informed by:

- monitoring or investigations to establish that the change is significant and lasting (e.g. monitoring that identifies the continuing absence of a previous value for which the ASPA was designated). The approach to monitoring / investigations (e.g. frequency, intensity, duration) will be dependent on the value(s) in question and accessibility of the Area. In some cases, repeated monitoring may not be required if a one-off observation is sufficient (e.g. an ASPA designated to protect an HSM);
- scientific knowledge regarding any natural cycles relating to the specific value(s);
- a robust understanding of the mechanisms which have caused the change in the status of the protected value(s) (e.g. climate change, environmental change, human impact) and an assessment relating to how permanent the change is likely to be;
- expert assessments regarding the ability and likelihood that the values will re-establish or be maintained within the Area in the future.

4. CEP consideration of a proposal to de-designate an ASPA

If a Party/Parties, after due consideration, conclude that the circumstances in an ASPA may warrant de-designation, they should submit a Working Paper as initial notification to the CEP providing the justification. The Working Paper should clearly set out the rationale as to why de-designation should be considered by the CEP and provide supporting documentation such as: results from monitoring studies; results from inspection visits; published scientific papers; expert assessments as to the future status of the identified value(s) in the area, and, if relevant, photographs.

The CEP will consider the Working Paper and take a decision to advise the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) regarding potential ASPA de-designation, including on the basis of expert advice as appropriate (e.g. scientific advice from SCAR). The outcomes from the CEP's consideration may include:

- A) **ASPA status still valid for Area under consideration.** In cases where, the CEP considers that the previously recognised reason(s) for ASPA designation remain valid, or where there may be new reasons for retaining ASPA designation, the CEP may decide to advise the ATCM that continued ASPA designation is appropriate. In cases where new values have emerged, the CEP may identify related modifications to the management plan for the Area (e.g. changes to the Area boundary or provisions regarding access and the conduct of activities within the Area, etc.).
- B) **Further investigations and monitoring needed.** The CEP may decide that further information is required to determine whether the previously recognised reason(s) for ASPA designation remain valid, or whether there may be new reasons for retaining ASPA designation. In such cases the CEP may recommend that further monitoring or investigation is necessary to ascertain the status of the value(s) of the Area. If the results of subsequent monitoring or investigation support a proposal to de-designate the ASPA, then a further Working Paper, with an updated assessment should be submitted to the CEP.
- C) **Immediate de-designation recommended.** In cases where there is a documented, obvious and lasting change in the value(s) that warranted special protection or management, and no additional values have emerged for which the CEP decide to give special protection or management have emerged, the CEP may decide to advise the ATCM to de-designate the ASPA.

Appendix 4

Preliminary Agenda for CEP XXIV (2022)

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Strategic Discussions on the Future Work of the CEP
4. Operation of the CEP
5. Cooperation with other Organisations
6. Repair and Remediation of Environment Damage
7. Climate Change Implications for the Environment:
 - a. Strategic Approach
 - b. Implementation and Review of the Climate Change Response Work Programme
8. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):
 - a. Draft Comprehensive Environmental Evaluations
 - b. Other EIA Matters
9. Area Protection and Management Plans:
 - a. Management Plans
 - b. Historic Sites and Monuments
 - c. Site Guidelines
 - d. Marine Spatial Protection and Management
 - e. Other Annex V Matters
10. Conservation of Antarctic Flora and Fauna:
 - a. Quarantine and Non-native Species
 - b. Specially Protected Species
 - c. Other Annex II Matters
11. Environmental Monitoring and Reporting
12. Inspection Reports
13. General Matters
14. Election of Officers
15. Preparation for the Next Meeting
16. Adoption of the Report
17. Closing of the Meeting

3. Appendices

Preliminary Agenda for ATCM XLIV, Working Groups and Allocation of Items

Plenary

- 1) Opening of the Meeting
- 2) Election of Officers and Creation of Working Groups
- 3) Adoption of the Agenda, Allocation of Items to Working Groups and Consideration of the Multi-year Strategic Work Plan
- 4) Operation of the Antarctic Treaty System: Reports by Parties, Observers and Experts
- 5) Report of the Committee for Environmental Protection
- 6) Operation of the Antarctic Treaty System:
 - a) *Request from Belarus to become a Consultative Party*

Working Group 1: (Policy, Legal, Institutional)

- 6) Operation of the Antarctic Treaty System:
 - b) *General matters*
- 7) Operation of the Antarctic Treaty System: Matters related to the Secretariat
- 8) Liability
- 9) Biological Prospecting in Antarctica
- 10) Exchange of Information
- 11) Education Issues
- 12) Multi-year Strategic Work Plan

Working Group 2: (Science, Operations, Tourism)

- 13) Safety and Operations in Antarctica
- 14) Inspections under the Antarctic Treaty and Environment Protocol
- 15) Science issues, future science challenges, scientific cooperation and facilitation
- 16) Implications of Climate Change for Management of the Antarctic Treaty Area
- 17) Tourism and Non-governmental Activities in the Antarctic Treaty Area, including Competent Authorities Issues

Plenary

- 18) Preparation of the 45th Meeting
- 19) Any other Business
- 20) Adoption of the Final Report
- 21) Close of the Meeting

Paris Declaration on the occasion of the Sixtieth anniversary of the entry into force of the Antarctic Treaty and on the Thirtieth anniversary of the signing of the 1991 Madrid Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the entry into force of the Antarctic Treaty on June 23, 1961, and of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (the Environmental Protocol) on October 4, 1991, the Consultative Parties to the Antarctic Treaty,

Recalling the 2019 Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) XLII Prague Declaration on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the signing of the Antarctic Treaty,

Further recalling the 2016 ATCM XXXIX Santiago Declaration on the Twenty Fifth Anniversary of the signing of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty,

Recalling also that 2021 is the 60th anniversary of the first Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, held in Canberra,

Recognising the significance of the Environmental Protocol within the Antarctic Treaty system and as a normative example to other international systems,

Recalling the commitment to the comprehensive protection of the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems, and the designation of Antarctica as a natural reserve, devoted to peace and science,

Reaffirming that the comprehensive protection of the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems is in the interests of science and humankind as a whole,

Recognising the achievements of the application of the Antarctic Treaty in preserving and promoting peace and international cooperation in Antarctica, and that it is in the interest of all humankind that Antarctica continue to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes,

Affirming the openness of the Antarctic Treaty system to all States with an interest in Antarctica and willing to abide by its principles and regulations,

Mindful that freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica and peaceful international cooperation are cornerstones of the Antarctic Treaty, and that international cooperation in scientific research in Antarctica has resulted in important contributions to scientific knowledge,

Recalling the responsibilities of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to conduct all activities in Antarctica in accordance with the Antarctic Treaty system,

Further recalling that the comprehensive protection of the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems is a fundamental consideration in planning activities and scientific research in the Antarctic Treaty area,

Noting the projected growth of tourism and non-governmental activities, and the potential environmental impacts associated with growth and diversification of activities, and welcoming all efforts by Parties to discuss these matters and propose adequate action,

Noting with deep concern the effects of global environmental change, in particular climate change, for the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems,

Recalling the importance of the CEP Climate Change Response Work Programme and its vision of preparing for, and building resilience to, the environmental impacts of a changing climate, in the context of the Paris Agreement's objective of limiting the increase in global average temperature to well below 2° C above pre-industrial level and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial level, as well as associated ambitious measures to mitigate climate change and increase adaptation efforts to its effects,

Taking into consideration the conclusions of the Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate adopted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in 2019,

Reaffirming the importance of drawing upon the best available scientific and technical advice in the management of activities in Antarctica and the comprehensive protection of the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems,

Recognising the importance of the Committee for Environmental Protection as an advisory body to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings in connection with the implementation of the Environmental Protocol,

Underscoring the ability of the Antarctic Treaty system to evolve and adapt, including in response to current and future tourism and non-governmental activities, the incorporation of new Parties in the Antarctic Treaty, and the installation of new stations,

Recognising the cumulative effect of the Antarctic Treaty system instruments to that end, in particular of the Antarctic Treaty, as well as the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals, 1972, the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, 1980, and the Environmental Protocol,

Hereby:

1. Reaffirm their strong and unwavering commitment to the objectives of the Antarctic Treaty, its Environmental Protocol and other instruments of the Antarctic Treaty system;
2. Reaffirm the importance of the contribution made by the Treaty and by Article IV in particular, to ensuring the continuance of international harmony in Antarctica;
3. Confirm that the Antarctic Treaty system facilitates the effective and enduring international governance of Antarctica, providing for Antarctica's use exclusively for peaceful purposes, as provided in Article 1 of the Antarctic Treaty, guaranteeing freedom of scientific investigation and cooperation to that end, and designating Antarctica as a natural reserve devoted to peace and science;
4. Reaffirm their commitment to the Environmental Protocol, and in particular their strong and unequivocal commitment to its Articles 6 and 7, which respectively set out principles on cooperation in the planning and conduct of activities in the Antarctic Treaty area, and prohibit any activity relating to mineral resources, other than scientific research;

5. Reaffirm their commitment to safeguard the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems and to remain vigilant and continue to identify and effectively address current and future Antarctic environmental challenges by taking effective and timely action;
6. Appreciate the significant contribution of the Committee for Environmental Protection as a fundamental source of the best available advice on environmental stewardship to inform decisions of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings;
7. Reaffirm their commitment to work together to better understand changes to the Antarctic climate and to implement actions consistent with the Paris Agreement's goals, with a view to limiting the adverse impacts of climate change on the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems, protecting ecosystems, and improving Antarctica's resilience to climate change;
8. Aim to make all necessary efforts to bring Annex VI of the Environmental Protocol on Liability Arising from Environmental Emergencies into force, as a critical step towards implementing Articles 15 and 16 of the Environmental Protocol;
9. Aim to make all necessary efforts to bring into force all Measures adopted by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings in accordance with the Antarctic Treaty;
10. Reaffirm the importance of the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CAMLR Convention) within the Antarctic Treaty system and aim to continue to cooperate closely with the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), in particular to strengthen our joint efforts to conserve Antarctic marine living resources, in support of the objectives of the Antarctic Treaty system;
11. Reinforce the value of the engagement of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) in providing scientific advice; and the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (COMNAP) in providing advice and assistance on issues relating to Antarctic operations to Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings;
12. Emphasize their commitment within the Antarctic Treaty system to promote cooperative programs of scientific, technical and educational value, including activities designed to protect the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems; and to facilitate the sharing of Antarctic assets and infrastructure to support collaborative scientific projects wherever possible and practicable and to limit additional permanent changes to the natural Antarctic environment;
13. Reaffirm their commitment to regulate tourism and non-governmental activities in an effective manner, including addressing challenges arising from regulatory compliance, potential growth and diversification of such activities and associated environmental impacts, bearing in mind the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty system and in particular, those contained in the Environmental Protocol;
14. Reaffirm their commitment to take account of best available scientific and technical advice in the planning and conduct of their activities in Antarctica, including in the preparation of environmental impact assessments and in the designation and preparation of management plans for Antarctic Specially Protected Areas and Antarctic Specially Managed Areas;

15. Reaffirm their commitment to the protection of Antarctic Historic Sites and Monuments which collectively demonstrate the international heritage of the exploration of Antarctica;
16. Reaffirm their commitment to pursue their efforts to protect native fauna and flora, including by preventing the introduction of non-native species, and to reduce as far as practicable the amount of waste produced or disposed of in the Antarctic Treaty area, in particular by reducing plastic pollution;
17. Encourage States that are not Parties to the Antarctic Treaty and are committed to its objectives and purposes to accede to it; and
18. Welcome the increase in Parties to the Environmental Protocol to forty-one Parties at the time of this declaration and encourage those States that are Party to the Antarctic Treaty but not yet Party to the Environmental Protocol, including its Annexes, as well as other instruments of the Antarctic Treaty system in accordance with their provisions, to accede to them.

Adopted in Paris, June 23, 2021



XLIII ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE MEETING

**PARIS
14 – 24 June 2021**

HOST COUNTRY COMMUNIQUÉ

From June 14 to 24, 2021, France was the host state of the XLIII Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) as well as the XXIII meeting of the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP).

These meetings, organized by the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, took place by videoconference due to the public health situation.

Bringing together the delegations of the 54 States Party to the Antarctic Treaty, the ATCM was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Olivier Poivre d'Arvor, ambassador in charge of polar and maritime issues. The Committee for Environmental Protection met from June 14 to 18 under the chairmanship of Ms. Birgit Njåstad (Norway).

Over 450 participants attended the ATCM and CEP meetings, featuring the Antarctic Treaty Parties, experts, representatives of civil society and international observers.

The ATCM was opened by Prime Minister Jean Castex. The opening ceremony was also marked by the speeches of the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Mr. Jean-Yves Le Drian, the Minister for the Ecological Transition Ms. Barbara Pompili, and the Minister for Higher Education, Research and Innovation Ms. Frédérique Vidal.

The ATCM adopted the Paris Declaration on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the entry into force of the Antarctic Treaty and the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Madrid Protocol on Environmental Protection of the Antarctic. This Declaration reaffirms in particular the Consultative Parties' commitment to the principles and objectives of the Antarctic Treaty, their commitment to preserve the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems as well as their commitment to

work together to better understand changes in the Antarctic climate and to implement actions consistent with the objectives of the Paris Climate Agreement.

The Consultative Parties also adopted a Resolution which reaffirms the need to take into account the implications of climate change in the management of human activities in Antarctica.

In addition, the ATCM continued its discussions related to the functioning of the Antarctic Treaty system and the Parties reaffirmed on this occasion their confidence in their ability to respond to the challenges they may face.

The Parties took note of and commented on the reports of inspections of stations and other facilities carried out during the year 2020 in Antarctica. The Parties were able to reiterate their commitment to the rules and principles of the Treaty system and their common desire to ensure that these rules and principles are respected.

The ATCM discussions also focused on issues relating to the development of tourism and non-governmental activities in Antarctica. Concrete tools have been adopted that allow improving knowledge of and respect for the rules aimed at reconciling environmental protection with tourist and non-governmental activities.

The meeting also allowed the Parties to discuss actions to be taken regarding education and awareness-raising.

As for the CEP, it approved revised general guidelines for visitors to the Antarctic. The CEP presented its recommendations concerning the conservation of flora and fauna, the consequences of climate change on the environment and environmental impact assessments of activities conducted in Antarctica. The Parties further assessed 27 Antarctic Specially Protected Areas and two Historic Sites and Monuments in Antarctica.

The Parties thanked the French government for the excellent organization of this first virtual meeting of the ATCM.

During the closure of the event, the President of the Republic Mr. Emmanuel Macron addressed a message to the delegations and to the international Antarctic scientific community.

The next ATCM will be hosted by Germany from 23 May to 2 June, 2022.

Paris, June 24th, 2021

PART II

Measures, Decisions and Resolutions

1. Measures

Measure 1 (2021)

Antarctic Specially Managed Area No 6 (Larsemann Hills, East Antarctica): Revised Management Plan

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles 4, 5 and 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, providing for the designation of Antarctic Specially Managed Areas (“ASMA”) and approval of Management Plans for those Areas;

Recalling

- Measure 2 (2007), which designated Larsemann Hills, East Antarctica as ASMA 6 and annexed a Management Plan for the Area;
- Measure 15 (2014), which adopted a revised Management Plan for ASMA 6;

Noting that the Committee for Environmental Protection (“CEP”) has endorsed a revised Management Plan for ASMA 6;

Desiring to replace the existing Management Plan for ASMA 6 with the revised Management Plan;

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty:

That:

1. the revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Managed Area No 6 (Larsemann Hills, East Antarctica), which is annexed to this Measure, be approved; and
2. the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Managed Area No 6 annexed to Measure 15 (2014) be revoked.

Measure 2 (2021)

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 101 (Taylor Rookery, Mac.Robertson Land): Revised Management Plan

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles 3, 5 and 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, providing for the designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (“ASPA”) and approval of Management Plans for those Areas;

Recalling

- Recommendation IV-1 (1966), which designated Taylor Rookery, Mac.Robertson Land as Specially Protected Area (“SPA”) No 1;
- Recommendation XVII-2 (1992), which adopted a Management Plan for the Area;
- Decision 1 (2002), which renamed and renumbered SPA 1 as ASPA 101;
- Measures 2 (2005), 1 (2010) and 1 (2015), which adopted revised Management Plans for ASPA 101;

Recalling that Recommendation XVII-2 (1992) did not become effective and was withdrawn by Measure 1 (2010);

Noting that the Committee for Environmental Protection (“CEP”) has endorsed a revised Management Plan for ASPA 101;

Desiring to replace the existing Management Plan for ASPA 101 with the revised Management Plan;

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty:

That:

1. the revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 101 (Taylor Rookery, Mac.Robertson Land), which is annexed to this Measure, be approved; and
2. the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 101 annexed to Measure 1 (2015) be revoked.

Measure 3 (2021)

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 102 (Rookery Islands, Holme Bay, Mac.Robertson Land): Revised Management Plan

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles 3, 5 and 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, providing for the designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (“ASPA”) and approval of Management Plans for those Areas;

Recalling

- Recommendation IV-2 (1966), which designated Rookery Islands, Holme Bay as Specially Protected Area (“SPA”) No 2;
- Recommendation XVII-2 (1992), which adopted a Management Plan for the Area;
- Decision 1 (2002), which renamed and renumbered SPA 2 as ASPA 102;
- Measures 2 (2005), 2 (2010) and 2 (2015), which adopted revised Management Plans for ASPA 102;

Recalling that Recommendation XVII-2 (1992) did not become effective and was withdrawn by Measure 1 (2010);

Noting that the Committee for Environmental Protection (“CEP”) has endorsed a revised Management Plan for ASPA 102;

Desiring to replace the existing Management Plan for ASPA 102 with the revised Management Plan;

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty:

That:

1. the revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 102 (Rookery Islands, Holme Bay, Mac.Robertson Land), which is annexed to this Measure, be approved; and
2. the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 102 annexed to Measure 2 (2015) be revoked.

Measure 4 (2021)

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 103 (Ardery Island and Odbert Island, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land, East Antarctica): Revised Management Plan

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles 3, 5 and 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, providing for the designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (“ASPA”) and approval of Management Plans for those Areas;

Recalling

- Recommendation IV-3 (1966), which designated Ardery Island and Odbert Island, Budd Coast as Specially Protected Area (“SPA”) No 3;
- Recommendation XVII-2 (1992), which adopted a Management Plan for the Area;
- Decision 1 (2002), which renamed and renumbered SPA 3 as ASPA 103;
- Measures 2 (2005), 3 (2010) and 3 (2015), which adopted revised Management Plans for ASPA 103;

Recalling that Recommendation XVII-2 (1992) did not become effective and was withdrawn by Measure 1 (2010);

Noting that the Committee for Environmental Protection (“CEP”) has endorsed a revised Management Plan for ASPA 103;

Desiring to replace the existing Management Plan for ASPA 103 with the revised Management Plan;

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty:

That:

1. the revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 103 (Ardery Island and Odbert Island, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land, East Antarctica), which is annexed to this Measure, be approved; and

2. the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 103 annexed to Measure 3 (2015) be revoked.

Measure 5 (2021)

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 104 (Sabrina Island, Balleny Islands): Revised Management Plan

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles 3, 5 and 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, providing for the designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (“ASPA”) and approval of Management Plans for those Areas;

Recalling

- Recommendation IV-4 (1966), which designated Sabrina Island, Balleny Islands, as Specially Protected Area (“SPA”) No 4 and annexed a map for the Area;
- Decision 1 (2002), which renamed and renumbered SPA 4 as ASPA 104;
- Measure 3 (2009), which adopted a Management Plan for ASPA 104;
- Measure 4 (2015), which adopted a revised Management Plan for ASPA 104;

Recalling that Recommendation IV-4 (1966) was designated as no longer effective by Measure 3 (2009);

Noting that the Committee for Environmental Protection (“CEP”) has endorsed a revised Management Plan for ASPA 104;

Desiring to replace the existing Management Plan for ASPA 104 with the revised Management Plan;

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty:

That:

1. the revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 104 (Sabrina Island, Balleny Islands), which is annexed to this Measure, be approved; and
2. the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 104 annexed to Measure 4 (2015) be revoked.

Measure 6 (2021)

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 105 (Beaufort Island, McMurdo Sound, Ross Sea): Revised Management Plan

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles 3, 5 and 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, providing for the designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (“ASPA”) and approval of Management Plans for those Areas;

Recalling

- Recommendation IV-5 (1966), which designated Beaufort Island, Ross Sea as Specially Protected Area (“SPA”) No 5;
- Measure 1 (1997), which annexed a Management Plan for the Area;
- Decision 1 (2002), which renamed and renumbered SPA 5 as ASPA 105;
- Measures 2 (2003), 4 (2010) and 5 (2015), which adopted revised Management Plans for ASPA 105;

Recalling that Recommendation IV-5 (1966) was designated as no longer effective by Measure 4 (2010);

Recalling that Measure 1 (1997) did not become effective and was withdrawn by Measure 4 (2010);

Noting that the Committee for Environmental Protection (“CEP”) has endorsed a revised Management Plan for ASPA 105;

Desiring to replace the existing Management Plan for ASPA 105 with the revised Management Plan;

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty:

That:

1. the revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 105 (Beaufort Island,

McMurdo Sound, Ross Sea), which is annexed to this Measure, be approved; and

2. the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 105 annexed to Measure 5 (2015) be revoked.

Measure 7 (2021)

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 106 (Cape Hallett, Northern Victoria Land, Ross Sea): Revised Management Plan

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles 3, 5 and 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, providing for the designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (“ASPA”) and approval of Management Plans for those Areas;

Recalling

- Recommendation IV-7 (1966), which designated Cape Hallett, Victoria Land as Specially Protected Area (“SPA”) No 7;
- Recommendation XIII-13 (1985), which revised the description and boundaries of SPA 7;
- Decision 1 (2002), which renamed and renumbered SPA 7 as ASPA 106;
- Measures 1 (2002), 5 (2010) and 6 (2015), which adopted revised Management Plans for the Area;

Recalling that Recommendations IV-7 (1966) and XIII-13 (1985) were designated as no longer effective by Measure 5 (2010);

Noting that the Committee for Environmental Protection (“CEP”) has endorsed a revised Management Plan for ASPA 106;

Desiring to replace the existing Management Plan for ASPA 106 with the revised Management Plan;

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty:

That:

1. the revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 106 (Cape Hallett, Northern Victoria Land, Ross Sea), which is annexed to this Measure, be approved; and
2. the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 106 annexed to Measure 6 (2015) be revoke.

Measure 8 (2021)

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 120 (Pointe-Géologie Archipelago, Terre Adélie): Revised Management Plan

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles 3, 5 and 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, providing for the designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (“ASPA”) and approval of Management Plans for those Areas;

Recalling

- Measure 3 (1995), which designated Pointe-Géologie Archipelago as Specially Protected Area (“SPA”) No 24 and annexed a Management Plan for the Area;
- Decision 1 (2002), which renamed and renumbered SPA 24 as ASPA 120;
- Measures 2 (2005), 2 (2011) and 2 (2016), which adopted revised Management Plans for ASPA 120;

Recalling that Measure 3 (1995) did not become effective and was withdrawn by Measure 2 (2011);

Noting that the Committee for Environmental Protection (“CEP”) has endorsed a revised Management Plan for ASPA 120;

Desiring to replace the existing Management Plan for ASPA 120 with the revised Management Plan;

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty:

That:

1. the revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 120 (Pointe-Géologie Archipelago, Terre Adélie), which is annexed to this Measure, be approved; and
2. the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 120 annexed to Measure 2 (2016) be revoked.

Measure 9 (2021)

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 121 (Cape Royds, Ross Island): Revised Management Plan

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles 3, 5 and 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, providing for the designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (“ASPA”) and approval of Management Plans for those Areas;

Recalling

- Recommendation VIII-4 (1975), which designated Cape Royds, Ross Island as Site of Special Scientific Interest (“SSSI”) No 1 and annexed a Management Plan for the Site;
- Recommendations X-6 (1979), XII-5 (1983), Resolution 7 (1995) and Measure 2 (2000), which extended the expiry date of SSSI 1;
- Recommendation XIII-9 (1985), which annexed a revised Management Plan for SSSI 1;
- Decision 1 (2002), which renamed and renumbered SSSI 1 as ASPA 121;
- Measures 1 (2002), 5 (2009) and 2 (2014), which adopted revised Management Plans for ASPA 121;

Recalling that Recommendations X-6 (1979), XII-5 (1983), XIII-9 (1985) and Resolution 7 (1995) were designated as no longer current by Decision 1 (2011);

Recalling that Measure 2 (2000) did not become effective and was withdrawn by Measure 5 (2009);

Noting that the Committee for Environmental Protection (“CEP”) has endorsed a revised Management Plan for ASPA 121;

Desiring to replace the existing Management Plan for ASPA 121 with the revised Management Plan;

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty:

That:

1. the revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 121 (Cape Royds, Ross Island), which is annexed to this Measure, be approved; and
2. the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 121 annexed to Measure 2 (2014) be revoked.

Measure 10 (2021)

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 131 (Canada Glacier, Lake Fryxell, Taylor Valley, Victoria Land): Revised Management Plan

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles 3, 5 and 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, providing for the designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (“ASPAs”) and approval of Management Plans for those Areas;

Recalling

- Recommendation XIII-8 (1985), which designated Canada Glacier, Lake Fryxell, Taylor Valley, Victoria Land as Site of Special Scientific Interest (“SSSI”) No 12 and annexed a Management Plan for the Site;
- Recommendation XVI-7 (1991), which extended the expiry date of SSSI 12;
- Measure 3 (1997), which adopted a revised Management Plan for SSSI 12;
- Decision 1 (2002), which renamed and renumbered SSSI 12 as ASPA 131;
- Measures 1 (2006), 6 (2011) and 6 (2016), which adopted revised Management Plans for ASPA 131;

Recalling that Measure 3 (1997) did not become effective and was withdrawn by Measure 6 (2011);

Recalling that Recommendation XVI-7 (1991) did not become effective and was designated as no longer current by Decision 1 (2011);

Noting that the Committee for Environmental Protection (“CEP”) has endorsed a revised Management Plan for ASPA 131;

Desiring to replace the existing Management Plan for ASPA 131 with the revised Management Plan;

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty:

That:

1. the revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 131 (Canada Glacier, Lake Fryxell, Taylor Valley, Victoria Land), which is annexed to this Measure, be approved; and
2. the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 131 annexed to Measure 6 (2016) be revoked.

Measure 11 (2021)

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 134 (Cierva Point and offshore islands, Danco Coast, Antarctic Peninsula): Revised Management Plan

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles 3, 5 and 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, providing for the designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (“ASPAs”) and approval of Management Plans for those Areas;

Recalling

- Recommendation XIII-8 (1985), which designated Cierva Point and offshore islands, Danco Coast, Antarctic Peninsula as Site of Special Scientific Interest (“SSSI”) No 15 and annexed a Management Plan for the Site;
- Resolution 7 (1995), which extended the expiry date of SSSI 15;
- Measure 3 (1997), which annexed a revised Management Plan for SSSI 15;
- Decision 1 (2002), which renamed and renumbered SSSI 15 as ASPA 134;
- Measures 1 (2006) and 5 (2013), which adopted revised Management Plans for ASPA 134;

Recalling that Resolution 7 (1995) was designated as no longer current by Decision 1 (2011);

Recalling that Measure 3 (1997) did not become effective and was withdrawn by Measure 6 (2011);

Noting that the Committee for Environmental Protection (“CEP”) has endorsed a revised Management Plan for ASPA 134;

Desiring to replace the existing Management Plan for ASPA 134 with the revised Management Plan;

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty:

That:

1. the revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 134 (Cierva Point and offshore islands, Danco Coast, Antarctic Peninsula), which is annexed to this Measure, be approved; and
2. the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 134 annexed to Measure 5 (2013) be revoked.

Measure 12 (2021)

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 148 (Mount Flora, Hope Bay, Antarctic Peninsula): Revised Management Plan

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles 3, 5 and 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, providing for the designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (“ASPA”) and approval of Management Plans for those Areas;

Recalling

- Recommendation XV-6 (1989), which designated Mount Flora, Hope Bay, Antarctic Peninsula as Site of Special Scientific Interest (“SSSI”) No 31 and annexed a Management Plan for the Site;
- Decision 1 (2002), which renamed and renumbered SSSI 31 as ASPA 148;
- Measures 1 (2002) and 8 (2015), which adopted revised Management Plans for ASPA 148;

Recalling that Recommendation XV-6 (1989) was designated as no longer current by Decision 1 (2011);

Noting that the Committee for Environmental Protection (“CEP”) has endorsed a revised Management Plan for ASPA 148;

Desiring to replace the existing Management Plan for ASPA 148 with the revised Management Plan;

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty:

That:

1. the revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 148 (Mount Flora, Hope Bay, Antarctic Peninsula), which is annexed to this Measure, be approved; and
2. the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 148 annexed to Measure 8 (2015) be revoked.

Measure 13 (2021)

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 155 (Cape Evans, Ross Island): Revised Management Plan

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles 3, 5 and 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, providing for the designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (“ASPA”) and approval of Management Plans for those Areas;

Recalling

- Measure 2 (1997), which designated the Cape Evans Historic Site and its environs as Specially Protected Area (“SPA”) No 25 and annexed a Management Plan for the Area;
- Decision 1 (2002), which renamed and renumbered SPA 25 as ASPA 155;
- Measures 2 (2005), 12 (2008), 8 (2010) and 11 (2015), which adopted revised Management Plans for ASPA 155;

Recalling that Measure 2 (1997) did not become effective and was withdrawn by Measure 8 (2010);

Noting that the Committee for Environmental Protection (“CEP”) has endorsed a revised Management Plan for ASPA 155;

Desiring to replace the existing Management Plan for ASPA 155 with the revised Management Plan;

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty:

That:

1. the revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 155 (Cape Evans, Ross Island), which is annexed to this Measure, be approved; and
2. the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 155 annexed to Measure 11 (2015) be revoked.

Measure 14 (2021)

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 157 (Backdoor Bay, Cape Royds, Ross Island): Revised Management Plan

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles 3, 5 and 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, providing for the designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (“ASPA”) and approval of Management Plans for those Areas;

Recalling

- Measure 1 (1998), which designated the Cape Royds Historic Site and its environs as Specially Protected Area (“SPA”) No 27 and annexed a Management Plan for the Area;
- Decision 1 (2002), which renamed and renumbered SPA 27 as ASPA 157;
- Measure 1 (2002), which adopted a revised Management Plan for ASPA 157;
- Measures 2 (2005), 9 (2010) and 12 (2015), which adopted revised Management Plans for ASPA 157;

Recalling that Measure 1 (1998) did not become effective and was withdrawn by Measure 9 (2010);

Noting that the Committee for Environmental Protection (“CEP”) has endorsed a revised Management Plan for ASPA 157;

Desiring to replace the existing Management Plan for ASPA 157 with the revised Management Plan;

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty:

That:

1. the revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 157 (Backdoor Bay, Cape Royds, Ross Island), which is annexed to this Measure, be approved; and
2. the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 157 annexed to Measure 12 (2015) be revoked.

Measure 15 (2021)

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 158 (Hut Point, Ross Island): Revised Management Plan

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles 3, 5 and 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, providing for the designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (“ASPA”) and approval of Management Plans for those Areas;

Recalling

- Measure 1 (1998), which designated the Hut Point Historic Site as Specially Protected Area (“SPA”) No 28 and annexed a Management Plan for the Area;
- Decision 1 (2002), which renamed and renumbered SPA 28 as ASPA 158;
- Measures 2 (2005), 10 (2010) and 13 (2015), which adopted revised Management Plans for ASPA 158;

Recalling that Measure 1 (1998) did not become effective and was withdrawn by Measure 9 (2010);

Noting that the Committee for Environmental Protection (“CEP”) has endorsed a revised Management Plan for ASPA 158;

Desiring to replace the existing Management Plan for ASPA 158 with the revised Management Plan;

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty:

That:

1. the revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 158 (Hut Point, Ross Island), which is annexed to this Measure, be approved; and
2. the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 158 annexed to Measure 13 (2015) be revoked.

Measure 16 (2021)

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 159 (Cape Adare, Borchgrevink Coast): Revised Management Plan

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles 3, 5 and 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, providing for the designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (“ASPA”) and approval of Management Plans for those Areas;

Recalling

- Measure 1 (1998), which designated the Cape Adare Historic Site and its environs as Specially Protected Area (“SPA”) No 29 and annexed a Management Plan for the Area;
- Decision 1 (2002), which renamed and renumbered SPA 29 as ASPA 159;
- Measures 2 (2005), 11 (2010) and 14 (2015), which adopted revised Management Plans for ASPA 159;

Recalling that Measure 1 (1998) did not become effective and was withdrawn by Measure 9 (2010);

Noting that the Committee for Environmental Protection (“CEP”) has endorsed a revised Management Plan for ASPA 159;

Desiring to replace the existing Management Plan for ASPA 159 with the revised Management Plan;

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty:

That:

1. the revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 159 (Cape Adare, Borchgrevink Coast), which is annexed to this Measure, be approved; and
2. the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 159 annexed to Measure 14 (2015) be revoked.

Measure 17 (2021)

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 163 (Dakshin Gangotri Glacier, Dronning Maud Land): Revised Management Plan

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles 3, 5 and 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, providing for the designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (“ASPA”) and approval of Management Plans for those Areas;

Recalling

- Measure 2 (2005), which designated Dakshin Gangotri Glacier, Dronning Maud Land as ASPA 163 and annexed a Management Plan for the Area;
- Measures 12 (2010) and 15 (2015), which adopted revised Management Plans for ASPA 163;

Noting that the Committee for Environmental Protection (“CEP”) has endorsed a revised Management Plan for ASPA 163;

Desiring to replace the existing Management Plan for ASPA 163 with the revised Management Plan;

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty:

That:

1. the revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 163 (Dakshin Gangotri Glacier, Dronning Maud Land), which is annexed to this Measure, be approved; and
2. the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 163 annexed to Measure 15 (2015) be revoked.

Measure 18 (2021)

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 167 (Hawker Island, Princess Elizabeth Land): Revised Management Plan

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles 3, 5 and 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, providing for the designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (“ASPA”) and approval of Management Plans for those Areas;

Recalling

- Measure 1 (2006), which designated Hawker Island, Vestfold Hills, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land, East Antarctica as ASPA 167 and annexed a Management Plan for the Area;
- Measures 9 (2011) and 8 (2016), which adopted revised Management Plans for ASPA 167;

Noting that the Committee for Environmental Protection (“CEP”) has endorsed a revised Management Plan for ASPA 167;

Desiring to replace the existing Management Plan for ASPA 167 with the revised Management Plan;

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty:

That:

1. the revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 167 (Hawker Island, Princess Elizabeth Land), which is annexed to this Measure, be approved; and
2. the Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 167 annexed to Measure 8 (2016) be revoked.

Measure 19 (2021)

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 176 (Rosenthal Islands, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago): Management Plan

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles 3, 5 and 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, providing for the designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (“ASPA”) and approval of Management Plans for those Areas;

Recalling

- Measure 1 (2008), which designated Southwest Anvers Island and Palmer Basin as Antarctic Specially Managed Area (“ASMA”) No 7 and annexed a Management Plan for the Area;
- Measures 2 (2009) and 14 (2010), which adopted revised Management Plans for ASMA 7;

Noting Measure 6 (2014) concerning ASPA 139 *Biscoe Point, Anvers Island*;

Noting Measure 1 (2014) concerning ASPA 113 *Litchfield Island, Arthur Harbor, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago*;

Noting that the Committee for Environmental Protection (“CEP”) has endorsed a Management Plan for ASPA 176;

Recognising that this area supports outstanding environmental, scientific, historic, aesthetic or wilderness values, or ongoing or planned scientific research, and would benefit from special protection;

Desiring to designate Rosenthal Islands, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago as ASPA 176, and to approve the Management Plan for this Area;

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty:

That:

1. Rosenthal Islands, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago be designated as Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 176; and
2. the Management Plan, which is annexed to this Measure, be approved.

Measure 20 (2021)

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 177 (Léonie Islands and South-East Adelaide Island, Antarctic Peninsula): Management Plan

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles 3, 5 and 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty providing, for the designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (“ASPA”) and approval of Management Plans for those Areas;

Noting that the Committee for Environmental Protection (“CEP”) has endorsed a Management Plan for ASPA 177;

Recognising that this area supports outstanding environmental, scientific, historic, aesthetic or wilderness values, or ongoing or planned scientific research, and would benefit from special protection;

Desiring to designate Léonie Islands and South-East Adelaide Island, Antarctic Peninsula as ASPA 177, and to approve the Management Plan for this Area;

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty:

That:

1. Léonie Islands and South-East Adelaide Island, Antarctic Peninsula be designated as Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 177; and
2. the Management Plan, which is annexed to this Measure, be approved.

Measure 21 (2021)

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 178 (Inexpressible Island and Seaview Bay, Ross Sea): Management Plan

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles 3, 5 and 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, providing for the designation of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (“ASPA”) and approval of Management Plans for those Areas;

Noting that the Committee for Environmental Protection (“CEP”) has endorsed a Management Plan for ASPA 178;

Recognising that this area supports outstanding environmental, scientific, historic, aesthetic or wilderness values, or ongoing or planned scientific research, and would benefit from special protection;

Desiring to designate Inexpressible Island and Seaview Bay, Ross Sea as ASPA 178, and to approve the Management Plan for this Area;

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty:

That:

1. Inexpressible Island and Seaview Bay, Ross Sea be designated as Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 178; and
2. the Management Plan, which is annexed to this Measure, be approved.

Measure 22 (2021)

Revised List of Antarctic Historic Sites and Monuments: San Telmo Wreck

The Representatives,

Recalling the requirements of Article 8 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty to maintain a list of current Historic Sites and Monuments (“HSMs”) and that such sites shall not be damaged, removed or destroyed;

Recalling

- Measure 12 (2019), which revised and updated the List of HSMs, and subsequent Measures which have added further HSMs to the List of HSMs;
- Resolution 2 (2018), which recommended non-mandatory Guidelines for assessment and management of Heritage in Antarctica;

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 8 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty:

That the following be added to the List of Historic Sites and Monuments:

“*San Telmo* Wreck.

The earliest records of the wreck are found in contemporary British documentation at the time of the loss; Captain Smith is recorded to have made two landings at Shirreff Cove and to have found the remains of a wreck that still preserved inscriptions from the sunken ship, the *San Telmo*.

On 4 September 1819, the Spanish vessel *San Telmo* found itself alone and adrift in the middle of a terrible storm. The ship disappeared with a crew of 644 men: sailors, soldiers and marines. It is a State Ship and a Collective Military Tomb.

The history of human presence in Antarctica is very short and the remains of the *San Telmo* ship, if found, could be considered the first human remains in Antarctica. The ship and its artefacts are archaeologically significant in themselves, having been submerged for more than 100 years, which is a widely accepted international threshold for constituting underwater heritage. The wreck includes all parts and accessories related to the vessel, armaments, equipment, supplies, as well as the ship itself and the crew and military staff transported within. The designation also includes all the personal objects that the crew would have left in the ship when it sank.”

Location: The location of the last sighting of the *San Telmo* vessel corresponds to 62°S 70°W, a point where the winds and currents inevitably lead north of Livingston Island in the South Shetland Islands (Don Álvaro de Bazán General Archive of the Spanish Navy).

Original Proposing Party: Spain

Party undertaking management: Spain.

Measure 23 (2021)

Antarctic Protected Areas System: Reformatted List of Historic Sites and Monuments

The Representatives,

Noting the requirements of Article 8 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty to maintain a list of current Historic Sites and Monuments (“HSMs”) and that such sites “shall not be damaged, removed or destroyed”;

Recalling Recommendations I-IX, V-4, VI-14, VII-9, XII-7, XIII-16, XIV-8, XV-12, XVI-11, XVII-3 and Measures 4 (1995), 2 (1996), 4 (1997), 2 (1998), 1 (2001), 2 (2001), 3 (2003), 11 and 12 (2011), 11 (2012), 18, 19, 20 and 21 (2013), 19 (2015), 9 (2016) and 12 (2019);

Noting the Guidelines for the designation and protection of Historic Sites and Monuments adopted through Resolution 3 (2009) and the Guidelines for the assessment and management of Heritage in Antarctica adopted through Resolution 2 (2018);

Furthermore recalling Decision 1 (2019) in which Parties agreed to incorporate the new fields of information, in addition to the existing fields, in the List of HSMs;

Desiring to update the descriptions of HSMs according to the format prescribed by Decision 1 (2019);

Recommend to their Governments, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 8 of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, that the List of Historic Monuments Identified and Described by the Proposing Government or Governments, annexed to Recommendation VII-9 and modified by the Recommendations and Measures recalled above, be replaced by the revised and updated List of Historic Sites and Monuments annexed to this Measure.

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
1	'Operation 90'' Flag mast	Flag mast erected in December 1965 at the South Geographical Pole by the First Argentine Overland Polar Expedition.	90°S	Rec. VII-9	Argentina	Argentina	Other remains; other	Buried under ice	Metallic flag mast erected in December 1965 at the South Geographical Pole by the First Argentine Overland Expedition to the South Pole, called Operation 90. It was lead by coronel Jorge Edgard Leal, who installed Esperanza Station in 1952. Along the way, the expedition also installed the Sobral Station, distant 780 km from the South Pole.	An event of particular importance in the history of science and exploration of Antarctica occurred at the site: A particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement; Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica.		HSM 1 - A. Credit: Bassani Grande collection/IAA	Geographic South Pole on the polar plateau, in the vicinity of the Amundsen-Scott Station.
2	Fukushima's rock cairn	Rock cairn and plaques at Syowa Station in memory of Shin Fukushima, a member of the 4th Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition, who died in October 1960 while performing official duties. The cairn was erected on 11 January 1961, by his colleagues. Some of his ashes repose in the cairn.	69°00'S, 39°35'E	Rec. VII-9	Japan	Japan	Commemorative plaque	The remains are in good condition.	Rock cairn and plaques at Syowa Station in memory of Shin Fukushima, a member of the 4th Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition, who died in October 1960 while performing official duties. The cairn was erected on 11 January 1961, by his colleagues. Some of his ashes repose in the cairn.	A, particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica	Have to be preserved so as not to be destroyed	HSM 2 Rock cairn and plaque in memory of Shin Fukushima	Rock cairn hardened with concrete, standing in a corner of Syowa Station
3	Mawson's Rock Cairn - Proclamation Island	Rock cairn and plaque on Proclamation Island, Enderby Land, erected in January 1930 by Sir Douglas Mawson. The cairn and plaque commemorate the landing on Proclamation Island of Sir Douglas Mawson	65°51'S, 53°41'E	Rec. VII-9	Australia	Australia	Other remains; expedition cairn	The cairn and plaque remain intact.	On 13 January 1930, Sir Douglas Mawson and other members of the 1929-31 British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition (BANZARE) landed at Proclamation Island in	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica; A particular association with a person who played an	New Station leaders at Australian stations are briefed on heritage matters, including	HSM 3. Proclamation Island - 1930. (Photo credit: J.F.Hurley)	Proclamation Island is a small rocky island 5 km west of Cape Batterbee and close east of the Agard Islands of Antarctica.

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
4.	Pole of Inaccessibility Station building	with a party from the British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition of 1929-31. Station building to which a bust of V.I. Lenin is fixed together with a plaque in memory of the conquest of the Pole of Inaccessibility by Soviet Antarctic explorers in 1958. The bust of Lenin is erected on the wooden stand mounted on the building roof at about 1.5 m high above the snow surface.	82°06'42" S, 55°01'57" E	Rec. VII-9 Measure 11 (2012)	Russia	Russia	Building: station	The station building is covered by snow. The bust is in weathered condition	A station in the area of the Pole of Inaccessibility was opened at the endpoint of the scientific inland traverse during which the ice sheet thickness and sub-ice relief characteristics were investigated, numerous geophysical, glaciological and meteorological measurements were made in the non-explored until that time central regions of East Antarctica. It dates back to the International Geophysical Year (IGY) of 1957-58.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place. Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica	No special measures established	HSM 4 Pole of Inaccessibility Station building . (Photo credit: Olav Orheim, Norwegian Polar Institute)	The station building is located on the snow-firm surface of the Antarctic Plateau in the area most distant from the coast.
5	Mawson's Rock Cape Bruce	Rock cairn and plaque at Cape Bruce, Mac. Robertson Land, erected in February 1931 by Sir Douglas Mawson. The cairn and plaque commemorate the landing on Cape Bruce of Sir Douglas Mawson with a party from the British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition of 1929-31.	67°25' S, 60°47' E	Rec. VII-9	Australia	Australia	Other remains: expedition cairn	The cairn and plaque remain intact.	On 18 February 1931, Sir Douglas Mawson and other members of the 1929-31 British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition (BANZARE) landed at Cape Bruce where they constructed a rock cairn with a plaque and raised the Union Jack. The cairn with its copper plaque and Proclamation was rediscovered on 3 July 1957.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica; A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration.	The site and its heritage status is listed on all Mawson station maps and in Australian Antarctic Program operator guidelines. New station leaders at Australian	HSM 5 Cape Bruce - 1931 . (Photo credit: Frank Hurley)	Cape Bruce is the northern tip of a small island just west of Taylor Glacier in Mac. Robertson Land, approximately 100km west of Mawson station.

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
6	Wilkins's Cairn	Rock cairn at Walkabout Rocks, Vestfold Hills, erected in 1939 by Sir Hubert Wilkins. The cairn houses a canister containing a record of his visit.	68°22'S, 78°33'E	Rec-VII-9	Australia	Australia	Other remains: expedition cairn	The cairn and canister remain intact. The site is marked by a bamboo pole.	On 11 January 1939, pioneering Australian polar aviator and explorer Sir Hubert Wilkins visited the site and left a record of his visit, a copy of the Australian magazine <i>Walkabout</i> and the Australian red ensign flag. In 1957, a Davis Station field party found the site and built a cairn to mark it.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica; A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration.	The site and its heritage status is listed on all Davis station maps and in Australian Antarctic Program operator guidelines. New station leaders at Australian stations are briefed on heritage matters, including HSMs, each year.	<p>1) HSM 6 - Wilkins Cairn - Landscape (Photo credit: John Warham)</p> <p>2) HSM 6 - Wilkins Cairn - Artefacts</p> <p>3) HSM 6 - Wilkins Cairn - 1957 Cairn and 1989 Box</p>	Wilkin's Cairn is located at the north eastern extremity of the Vestfold Hills on an elevated site with a dramatic coastal outlook.

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
7.	Ivan Khmara's Stone	Stone with inscribed plaque erected at Buromsky island in memory of Ivan Khmara, driver-mechanic, the member of the 1st Complex Antarctic Expedition of the USSR (1st Soviet Antarctic Expedition) who perished on fast ice in the performance of duties on 21.01.1956. Initially the stone was erected at Mabus Point, Mimy observatory. In 1974, 19th SAE, the stone was moved to Buromsky Island because of construction activity.	66°32'04"S, 92°59'57"E	Rec. VII-9 Meas 11(2 012)	Russia	Russia	Commemorative item: other	The stone is in good condition	The stone was erected in memory of Ivan Khmara, driver-mechanic, the member of the 1st Complex Antarctic Expedition of the USSR (1st Soviet Antarctic Expedition) who died on fast ice in the performance of duties during the construction of the Mimy station.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place.	HSM location is indicated on the Mimy station area map. All persons arriving at Mimy station are informed of the existence and location of the HSM 7.	HSM 7 Ivan Khmara's Stone (Photo credit: Sergey Tamsenko)	The stone is located on the rocky surface of the Buromsky Island in approximately 2 km from Mimy station.
8.	Anatoly Shecheglov's Monument	Anatoly Shecheglov's Monument. Metal stèle with plaque in memory of Anatoly Shecheglov, driver-mechanic who perished in the performance of duties, erected on sledge on the Mimy – Vostok route, at 2 km from Mimy station.	66°34'43"S, 92°58'23"E	Rec. VII-9 Meas 11(2 012)	Russia	Russia	Commemorative item: other	The stèle with plaque is in good condition	The stèle was erected in memory of the member of the 9th Soviet Antarctic Expedition who lost his life near the Mimy station on 25.02.1964 and whose body was unable to be retrieved from the crevasse.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place.	HSM location is indicated on the Mimy station area map. All persons arriving at Mimy station are informed of the existence and location of the HSM 8.	HSM 8 Anatoly Shecheglov's Monument (Photo credit: Slamslay Kogan)	The stèle is located on the snow-firm surface at a distance of 2 km from Mimy station.
9.	Buromsky Island Cemetery	Cemetery on Buromsky Island, near Mimy Observatory in which are buried citizens of the	66°32'04"S,	Rec. VII-9 Meas	Russia	Russia	Site	Restoration work was undertaken in 2017	The island holds a cemetery for several dozen citizens of the Soviet Union,	Symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations.	HSM location is indicated on the	HSM 9 Buromsky Island Cemetery	The cemetery is located on the rocky surface of the Buromsky Island in

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
		USSR (Russian Federation), Czechoslovakia, GDR and Switzerland (members of the Soviet and Russian Antarctic Expeditions) who perished in the performance of their duties.	93°00'E	11(2)012					Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Switzerland who died in the performance of their duties while serving as members of Soviet and Russian Antarctic expeditions.		Mirny station area map. All persons arriving at Mirny station are informed of the existence and location of the HSM 9.		approximately 2 km from Mirny station.
10.	Soviet Oasis Station Observatory	Magnetic observatory building at Dobrowolsky station (a part of the former Soviet station Oasis transferred to Poland) at Bunger Hills with a plaque in memory of the opening of Oasis station in 1956.	66°16'30"S, 100°45'03"E	Rec. VII-9 Mensure 11(2)012	Russia	Russia	Buildings: station	The building is in poor condition, the plaque was lost.	Oasis station was opened in October 1956 and was the first station in the history of East Antarctica exploration to be located on a large ice-free area. Meteorological, glaciological, seismological, geomagnetic observations were carried out, aurora and earth currents were investigated at the station. Field studies on geology, hydrology, glaciology, biology, geomorphology and gravimetry were conducted in the Bunger Hills area. It dates back to the International Geophysical Year (IGY) of 1957–58. Oasis station was subsequently handed over by the Soviet Union to Poland in January 1959.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place. Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica	No special measures established		HSM 10 is located on the southwest side of the moraine-covered hill descending to Algae (Figurnoye) lake.

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Origin	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
11.	Vostok Station Tractor	Heavy tractor ATT 11 at Vostok station which participated in the first traverse to the Earth Geomagnetic Pole, with plaque in memory of the opening of the Station in 1957.	78°27'48" S, 106°50'06" E	Rec. VII-9 Measure 11(2012)	Russia	Russia	Commemorative item: other	The tractor is in good condition	In accordance with the commitments adopted by the USSR for fulfilling the International Geophysical Year (IGY) Program, the Soviet Union opened a scientific station in the area of the South Geomagnetic Pole (16 December 1957, Vostok station). Opening of the station was performed by means of caterpillar tractors and heavy artillery haulers. Among the machines of the first sledge-tractor traverse to the Earth Geomagnetic Pole was the ATT No. 11.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place. Particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction.	HSM location is indicated on the Vostok station area map. All persons arriving at Vostok station are informed of the existence and location of the HSM 11.	HSM 11 Vostok Station Tractor (Photo credit: Andrey Voevodin)	The tractor is in the immediate vicinity of Vostok station facilities. All facilities and structures of Vostok station are located on the snow-firm surface of the Antarctic Plateau at a height of 3488 m above sea level.
14	Site of Northern Party ice cave - Inexpressible Island	Site of ice cave at Inexpressible Island, Terra Nova Bay, constructed in March 1912 by Victor Campbell's Northern Party, British Antarctic Expedition, 1910-13. The party spent the winter of 1912 in this ice cave. A wooden sign, plaque and seal bones remain at the site.	74°54'S, 163°43'E	Rec. VII-9 Measure 5(1995)	New Zealand	New Zealand, United Kingdom	Site	Ice cave itself destroyed by ablation. Remnant seal & penguin bones from the period of occupation remain at the site. Plaque remains intact, wooden sign now gone.	Site of an unintended winter-over shelter established by Scott's Northern Party (British Antarctic Expedition) in 1912, marooned there after the <i>Aurora</i> was unable to collect them from their science and survey journey along the Northern Victoria Land coast. Six men survived six months over winter on half sledging rations, in an ice cave 3.6x2.7x1.7, before making the 40-day, 370km march back to Cape Evans in spring.	A particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement Particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction	Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	HSM 14 Site of Northern Party ice cave - Inexpressible Island, Plaque (A) HSM 14 Seal remains (B) (Photo credit: Antarctica, New Zealand) (Pictorial Collection)	HSM 14 is located on a rocky island surrounded by glaciers and open to Terra Nova Bay to the east. Lichens occur at the site and an Adelle penguin colony is nearby. Tourists visit the site. A Chinese research station is proposed for Inexpressible Island.
15	Shackleton's	Hut at Cape Royds, Ross Island, built in February	77°33'S,		New Zealand	New Zealand	Buildings: hut	Following major	Cape Royds hut and its associated artefacts is	A, particular event of importance in the	ASPA 157 Management	HSM 15 Shackleton's	Cape Royds (166°09'56"E,

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
	'Nimrod' Hut - Cape Royds, Ross Island	1908 by the British Antarctic Expedition of 1907-09, led by Sir Ernest Shackleton. Restored in January 1961 by the Antarctic Division of New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Site incorporated within ASPA 157	166° 10'E	Rec. VII-9	United Kingdom	United Kingdom		conservation work by New Zealand-based Antarctic Heritage Trust 2005-2011, building is structurally sound and weather tight and artefact collection has been conserved. Annual monitoring and maintenance ensures ongoing stability of this site.	one of only six sites relating to the 'heroic age' of Antarctic exploration which still remain in situ. Shackleton's British Antarctic Expedition of 1907-1909 established and occupied the site whilst carrying out a number of important activities including the first ascent of Mt Erebus, first location of the south magnetic pole, and attainment of furthest south in latitude for the time. Additionally scientific and other survey studies were carried out. The site was visited by later heroic age expeditions including visits and occupation by Shackleton's Ross Sea Party (Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition) during 1915-16.	history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place. Particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction. A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica	at Plan Hut locked, key provided, trained hut guides required, Code of Conduct for entry. Antarctic Treaty Visitor Site Guidelines Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	Nimrod Hut - Cape Royds, Ross Island North side (A) , HSM 15 East end (B) , HSM 15 West end and plaque (C) (Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand Pictorial Collection)	77°32'0"S) is situated at the western extremity of Ross Island, McMurdo Sound, on a coastal strip of ice-free land approximately 8 km wide, on the lower western slopes of Mount Erebus. ASPA 157 is immediately adjacent to ASPA 121. It is frequently visited by McMurdo and Scott Base personnel when sea ice allows vehicle access, and by tourists.
16	Scott's 'Terra Nova' Hut - Cape Evans, Ross Island	Hut at Cape Evans, Ross Island, built in January 1911 by the British Antarctic Expedition of 1910-1913, led by Captain Robert F. Scott. Restored in January 1961 by the Antarctic Division of New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Site incorporated within ASPA 155	77°38'S, 166° 24'E	Rec. VII-9	New Zealand	New Zealand United Kingdom	Building: hut	Following major conservation work by New Zealand-based Antarctic Heritage Trust 2008-2013, buildings are structurally sound and	Cape Evans hut and outbuildings, and its associated artefacts, and memorial cross on Wind Vane Hill, is one of only six sites relating to the 'heroic age' of Antarctic exploration which still remain in situ. Scott's British Antarctic expedition of 1910-1913 established and occupied the site whilst carrying	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place. Particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction. A particular association with a	ASPA 155 Management Plan Hut locked, key provided, trained hut guides required, Code of Conduct for entry. Historic	HSM 16 , Scott's 'Terra Nova' Hut - Cape Evans, Ross Island Home Bench side (A) , HSM 16 Interior (B) (Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand	Cape Evans is a small, triangular shaped, area of exposed basaltic material at the south west of Ross Island, 10 kilometres to the south of Cape Royds and 22 kilometres to the north of Hut Point Peninsula on Ross Island. It is the most visited site in the Ross Sea region, with visits from Scott Base and

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
17	Wind Vane Hill Cross - Cape Evans, Ross Island	Cross on Wind Vane Hill, Cape Evans, Ross Island, erected by the Ross Sea Party, led by Captain Aeneas Mackintosh, of Sir Ernest Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition of 1914-1916, in memory of three members of the party who died in the vicinity in 1916. Site incorporated within ASPA 155	77°38'S, 166°24'E	Recognition/Amendment	New Zealand	New Zealand United Kingdom	Commemorative item: cross	The cross is wind-eroded and UV affected but structurally stable. An inscription was never carved however the intended inscription is on an adjacent plaque.	Erected 16 January 1917; this cross marks the death of three members of the Ross Sea Party (Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic expedition) who with limited supplies travelled more than 1000km by sledge to lay depots in anticipation of Shackleton's (never to be realised) traverse segment between the Beardmore Glacier and the Ross Sea. Reverend Spencer Smith died from scurvy on the return journey. Mackintosh and	A particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place	ASPA 155 Management Plan Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	<p>HSM 17</p> <p>Wind Vane Hill Cross - Cape Evans, Ross Island</p> <p>(Photo credit: Antarctica, New Zealand Pictorial Collection)</p>	Cape Evans is a small, triangular shaped, area of exposed basaltic material at the south west of Ross Island, 10 kilometres to the south of Cape Royds and 22 kilometres to the north of Hut Point Peninsula on Ross Island. It is the most visited site in the Ross Sea region, with visits from Scott Base and McMurdo Station personnel as well as tourists.
								weather tight and artefact collection has been conserved. Annual monitoring and maintenance ensures many of them used as ongoing baseline data today. A number of legendary Antarctic stories relate to this site. The original magnetic hut on Wind Vane Hill is protected by a temporary shell structure.	<p>out a major scientific and exploration programme in the Ross Sea region, and as far as the South Pole. The site is associated with detailed and comprehensive scientific studies across a range of disciplines, many of them used as baseline data today. A number of legendary Antarctic stories relate to this site including the race for the pole, the winter journey to Cape Crozier and the depot laying mission of Shackleton's Ross Sea Party (Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition) who were resident at the site 1915-17.</p>	person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica	Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	<p>Pictorial Collection</p>	McMurdo Station personnel as well as tourists.

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
18	Scott's 'Discovery' Hut - Hut Point, Ross Island	Hut at Hut Point, Ross Island, built in February 1902 by the British Antarctic Expedition of 1901-04, led by Captain Robert F. Scott. Partially restored in January 1964 by the New Zealand Antarctic Society, with assistance from the United States Government. Site incorporated within ASPA 158	77°50'S, 166°37'E	Rec. VII-9	New Zealand UK	New Zealand United Kingdom	Building: hut	Following major conservation work by New Zealand-based Antarctic Heritage Trust 2014-15, building is structurally sound and weather tight, and artefact collection has been conserved. Annual monitoring and maintenance ensures ongoing stability of this site.	Discovery Hut and its associated artefacts is one of only 6 sites relating to the 'heroic age' of Antarctic exploration which still remain in situ. Scott's National Antarctic Expedition of 1901-1904 established and occupied the site, living predominantly in their ship the <i>Discovery</i> (moored adjacent to the hut), and using the building for storage, science, entertainment and general purposes. As the first expedition to live on Ross Island, they carried out ground-breaking science and exploration in the region, including the establishment of Antarctica as a continent. Two full years including winters were spent at the site, and the hut was subsequently utilised as a depot and living quarters by three 'heroic age' expeditions between 1908-1916.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place	ASPA 158 Management Plan Hut locked, key provided, trained hut guides required, Code of Conduct for entry. Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	HSM 18 , Scott's 'Discovery' Hut - Hut Point, Ross Island West corner and plaque (A) , HSM 18 Interior (B) (Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand Pictorial Collection)	south of Scott's Terra Nova hut. Hut Point is a small ice free area protruding south west from Hut Point Peninsula, to the west of the United States McMurdo Station. The hut is frequently visited by McMurdo Station and Scott Base personnel and less often by tourists.
19	Vince's Cross - Hut Point.	Cross at Hut Point, Ross Island, erected in February 1904 by the British Antarctic Expedition of	77°50'S, 166°37'E	Rec. VII-9	New Zealand UK	New Zealand United	Commemorative	The cross is wind-eroded and UV affected but	Able Seaman George Vince was the first person to die in the McMurdo Sound area.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of	Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross	HSM 19 Vince's cross and Observation	The cross is approximately 75 metres west of the historic hut. It is visited by McMurdo

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
	Ross Island	1901-04, in memory of George Vince, a member of the expedition, who died in the vicinity.				Kingdom	item: cross	structurally stable. An inscription with some remnant paint is partially eroded but still easily legible. Coastal erosion is making the area immediately adjacent to the cross unstable.	This wooden cross, erected adjacent to Discovery Hut at Hut Point memorialises Vince although the exact location of his death is unknown, as he lost his footing and fell over an ice cliff on nearby Danger Slopes.	Antarctica occurred at the place A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica	Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	Hill Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand Pictorial Collection	Station and Scott Base personnel as well as tourists.
20	Observation Hill Cross - Observati on Hill, Ross Island	Cross on Observation Hill, Ross Island, erected in January 1913 by the British Antarctic Expedition of 1910-13, in memory of Captain Robert F. Scott's party which perished on the return journey from the South Pole in March 1912.	77°51'S, 166°41'E	Rec: VII-9	New Zealand UK	New Zealand United Kingdom	Commemorative item: cross	The cross is wind eroded and UV affected but structurally stable. The inscription and what remains of original paint is severely eroded. A temporary cover is installed across the winter to reduce annual erosion effects.	Observation Hill is so named for being the highest and best local viewpoint for watching for ships and returning sledge parties. The memorial cross was erected in January 1919 by members of Scott's British Antarctic Expedition, to mark the loss of Scott, Wilson, Oates, Bowers and Evans on the return journey from the South Pole in 1912. It is inscribed with the quote from Tennyson's Ulysses now inextricably linked to Scott's final expedition, which reads 'To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield'.	A particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place	Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region Protective cover installed over the cross for the duration of winter and removed in the spring.	HSM 20 Observation Hill Cross - Observation Hill, Ross Island, Cross (Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand Pictorial Collection)	The cross is accessible by a walking trail used mainly for Scott Base and McMurdo Station personnel recreation. Valued for its wide views of local human activity, of the local bases, ice shelf, sea ice and mountain ranges.
21	Rock Hut - Cape	Remains of stone hut at Cape Crozier, Ross Island.	77°31'S			New Zealand	Building	The rock walls of the	The rock hut formed critical shelter for	A particular association with a	ASPA 124 Management	HSM 21 Rock Hut -	Cape Crozier is an ice-free area on the lower

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
	Crozier, Ross Island	constructed in July 1911 by Edward Wilson's party of the British Antarctic Expedition (1910-13) during the winter journey to collect Emperor penguin eggs.	169° 22'E	Rec. VII-9	New Zealand	United Kingdom	other building remains	stone hut are still present, largely intact but with some scattering. Most artefacts were removed during the 1957 Trans-Antarctic Expedition era. Remnants still in situ and encased in snow and ice include emperor penguin skins and bamboo pole fragments.	Wilson, Cherry-Garrard and Bowers during their winter journey from Evans to Cape Crozier. The collection of emperor eggs containing embryos was thought to be of huge significance to understanding of evolution. Testing a range of sledging diets was another goal. Enduring temperatures as low as -60C, the team came close to death but eventually returned to Cape Evans without loss of life.	notable feat of endurance or achievement A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica Particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction	at Plan Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region Iglloo Spur (A) HSM 21 Stone hut and plaque looking to Bomb Peak (B) (Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand Pictorial Collection)	Cape Crozier , Ross Island , Stone hut and plaque , looking to Iglloo Spur (A) HSM 21 Stone hut and plaque , looking to Bomb Peak (B) (Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand Pictorial Collection)	eastern slopes of Mount Terror, at the eastern extremity of Ross Island. Lichens and algal crusts are found adjacent to the stone hut site. It is a remote and isolated site with few visitors. Adelle and Emperor penguin colonies are nearby.
22	Borchgrevink's 'Southern Cross' Hut - Cape Adare Scott's Northern Party Hut (remnant)	Three huts and associated historic relics at Cape Adare. Two were built in February 1899 during the British Antarctic (Southern Cross) Expedition, 1898-1900, led by Norwegian explorer Carsten E. Borchgrevink. The third was built in February 1911 by Robert F. Scott's Northern Party, led by Victor L.A. Campbell. Scott's Northern Party hut has largely collapsed with only the porch standing in 2002. Site incorporated within ASPA 159.	71°18'26.2" S, 170°11'28.3" E	Rec. VII-9	New Zealand UK	New Zealand United Kingdom	Building: historic hut	Buildings are at risk. A conservation project run by the New Zealand-based Antarctic Heritage Trust to protect and conserve the huts and their remnants is currently underway. Artefact collection has been conserved and is	Carsten Borchgrevink led the first team to ever establish a base and winter-over on the Antarctic Continent. This makes the site the only place in the world where a continent's first buildings still survive. Subsequently re-used as a site by Scott's British Antarctic Expedition Northern Party, who built their own hut (porch only remains) whilst using Borchgrevink's huts for additional storage.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place Particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica A particular association with a notable feat of	ASPA 159 Management Plan Hut locked, key provided, trained hut guides required, Code of Conduct for entry. Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	HSM 22 , Borchgrevink's 'Southern Cross' Hut - Cape Adare , West side living and stores huts and plaque , HSM 22 Northern Party hut remains (C) , living hut (B) , HSM 22 Northern Party hut remains (C) , Antarctica New Zealand	Cape Adare is a prominent, generally ice-free, volcanic headland located at the northern extremity of the Cape Adare Peninsula, Victoria Land, on the Borchgrevink Coast, Ross Sea. The headland rises up to an elevation of over 350 m (~1150 feet). The huts are located on a large, flat, triangular area of shingle that extends to the west of the Northern tip of the Adare Peninsula, within the largest Adelle penguin (<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i>) colony in Antarctica. Although

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and local cultural and local context
23	Grave of Nicolai Hanson - Cape Adare	Grave at Cape Adare of Norwegian biologist Nicolai Hanson, a member of the British Antarctic (<i>Southern Cross</i>) Expedition, 1898-1900, led by Carsten E. Borchgrevink. A large boulder marks the head of the grave with the grave itself outlined in white quartz stones. A cross and plaque are attached to the boulder.	71°18'04" S, 170°13'51" E	Rec. VII-9	New Zealand UK	New Zealand Norway	Commemorative item: other	The grave and marker remain largely snow free and in sound condition, despite some corrosion to metal elements. The site was restored (plaque re-attached and pebbles reformed into the intended layout) in 1982.	As part of Borchgrevink's groundbreaking British Antarctic Expedition of 1898-99, Hanson made the first continental biological observations. He was also the first person from the expedition to die in Antarctica, and be buried there (we think the original text might read as if he was the first person to die in Antarctica ever, and we are not sure this is correct, or intended). The grave and plaque date from Borchgrevink's expedition, and the pebble decorations from Scott's Northern Party (British Antarctic Expedition 1910-13).	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place. A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica	Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	Pictorial Collection	Cape Adare is a prominent, generally ice-free, volcanic headland located at the northern extremity of the Cape Adare Peninsula, Victoria Land, on the Borchgrevink Coast, Ross Sea. The headland rises up to an elevation of over 350 m (~1150 feet). The grave is located the upper slopes of the headland.
24	Amundsen's Cairn	Rock cairn, known as 'Amundsen's cairn', on Mount Betty, Queen Maud Range erected by Roald Amundsen on 6 January 1912, on his way back to <i>Framheim</i> from the South Pole.	85°11' S, 163°45' W	Rec. VII-9	Norway	Norway	Other remains: expedition cairn	The cairn remains intact. There is a paraffin tank inside the cairn. There is a plaque on the cairn commemorating it.	The rock cairn was erected by Roald Amundsen on the 6th of January 1912 on his way back to Framheim from the South Pole.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place. Particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction. A particular		Pictorial Collection	The Amundsen's Cairn is located on Mount Betty, Dronning Maud Land. Mount Betty is a small ridge overlooking Ross Ice Shelf located on the north side of Bigend Saddle in the north-east extremity of the Herbert Range.

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Originating Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
26	Ceremonial facilities of the San Martín Island, Debenham Islands, Marguerite Bay, with cross, flag mast, and monolith built in 1951.	Abandoned installations of Argentine Station 'General San Martín' on Barry Island, Debenham Islands, Marguerite Bay, with cross, flag mast, and monolith built in 1951.	68°08'S, 67°08'W	Rec. VII-9	Argentina	Argentina	Other remains: other	Preserved in good condition.	Original ceremonial remains of the installation of the first Argentine Army and at that time the southernmost in the world in operation. It was installed by coronel Hernán Pujato, polar explorer and first director of the Argentine Antarctic Institute.	Symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations.	-	HSM 26 - A. Credit: Rodrigo Azpilcueta - IAA HSM 26 - B. Credit: Rodrigo Azpilcueta - IAA HSM 26 - C. Credit: Rodrigo Azpilcueta - IAA HSM 26 - D. Credit: Rodrigo Azpilcueta - IAA	San Martín Station, 68°07'48"S 67°06'08"O, San Martín islet (Barry Island) Marguerite Bay.
27	Charcot cairn	Cairn with a replica of a lead plaque erected on Megalestris Hill, Petermann Island	65°10'S, 64°09'W	Rec. VII-9	Argentina, France, UK	France, United Kingdom	Commemorative item: plaque	In situ (Cairn) / Ex situ (original plaque)	Cairn with a replica of a lead plaque erected on Megalestris Hill, Petermann Island, in 1909 by the second French expedition led by Jean-Baptiste E. A. Charcot. The original plaque is in the reserves of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris).	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place			
28	Charcot's cairn of 1904	Rock cairn at Port Charcot, Booth Island, with wooden pillar and plaque inscribed with the names of the first	65°03'S, 64°01'W	Rec. VII-9	Argentina	Argentina, France	Commemorative item:	The cairn remains in good condition, but	The cairn, pole and plaque were installed in 1904 at the wintering site with the ship Le Français (Paris).	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of	Not applicable	HSM 28: Charcot's cairn of 1904 (A)	It is located on the summit of a small rise metres offshore of solid rock at Charcot Harbour.

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
		French expedition led by Jean-Baptiste E. A. Charcot which wintered here in 1904 aboard <i>Le Français</i> .					plaque Other remain s: expedition cairn	the post and plaque are missing.	by the Third French Antarctic Expedition. This expedition was the first led by Jean-Baptiste Charcot. It took place in the context of the exploration of the continent during the heroic era.	Antarctica occurred at the place.		HSM 28: Charcot's cairn of 1904 (B)	Booth Island, west of the Antarctic Peninsula.
29	Lighthouse 'Primero de Mayo'	Lighthouse named 'Primero de Mayo' erected on Lambda Island, Melchior Islands, by Argentina in 1942. This was the first Argentine lighthouse in the Antarctic.	64°18'S, 62°59'W	Rec. VII-9	Argentina	Argentina	Other remain s: lighthouse	Preserved in good condition.	Is the first Argentine lighthouse in Antarctica. Installed during the Antarctic voyage of the ship <i>ARA / de Mayo</i> of the Argentine Navy in 1942. This expedition explored the future sites where Argentina built its stations and made the first Argentine flight in Antarctica.	Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction.		HSM 29 - A: Credit: Argentina's Naval Hydrography Service HSM 29 - B: Credit: Argentina's Naval Hydrography Service HSM 29 - C: Credit: Argentina's Naval Hydrography Service	Located next to the rocky coast of the east end of the 1° de Mayo Island, Melchior archipelago.
30	Shelter at Paradise Harbour	Shelter at Paradise Harbour erected in 1950 near the Chilean Base 'Gabriel Gonzalez Videla' to honour Gabriel Gonzalez Videla, the first Head of State to visit the Antarctic. The shelter is a representative example of pre-IGY activity and constitutes an important national commemoration.	64°49'S, 62°51'W	Rec. VII-9	Chile	Chile	Building: Station	The site or monument still exists in whole, and is in bad conditions	Refuge in Paradise Harbour, corresponding to a representative Chilean example of the activity prior to the International Geophysical Year 1957-58. It was erected in 1950-51 Antarctic Season, in Munita Peninsula area, closer to Waterboat Point. Aguirre Cerda channel, Danco Coast, in the vicinities of Waterboat Point Hut	Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; the potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human	The Chilean Air Force, as institution operating "Gabriel Gonzalez Videla" Antarctic Base, has developed a Territorial Management Plan for the station.	HSM 30: Shelter at Paradise Harbour (A) HSM 30: Shelter at Paradise Harbour (B) HSM 30: Shelter at Paradise Harbour (C)	In the vicinity of the "Gabriel Gonzalez Videla" Antarctic Base there are marine and geological values. It is relevant the presence of penguin colonies in the area, with a population of approximately 3,000 individuals. Gentoo penguins nest besides the station and other colonies are present off the coast of Bryde Island, as the presence of

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Originating Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
32	Hydrographic monolith	Concrete monolith erected in 1947, near Captain Arturo Prat Base on Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. Point of reference for Chilean Antarctic hydrographic surveys. The monolith is representative of an important pre-IGY activity and is currently preserved and maintained by personnel from Prat Base.	62°28'59" S 99°39'18" W	Rec. VII-9	Chile	Chile	Commemorative item: other	The site or monument still exists in whole, and is in regular conditions	(HSM No. 56). The refuge is considered part of the "Presidente Gabriel González Videla" Antarctic Base, named after the first Head of State visiting Antarctica. The site constitutes an important national commemoration. Crews that used the refuge performed some scientific tasks since 1950, such as meteorology, geomagnetism and glaciology studies.	activities in Antarctica.	as a tool for systematic and integrated environmental management of natural wealth and historical heritage in the area. It includes guidelines for visitors to manage their relationship with the fauna present in the area and with the historic sites.	HSM 32: Hydrographic monolith (A) HSM 32: Hydrographic monolith (B)	Antarctic shags. Small colonies of Chinstrap and Gentoo penguins are also located to the north of Waterboat Point, on the coast of Lautaro Island.
									Cement monolith located facing Chile Bay (Discovery Bay) in Greenwich Island. The monolith was installed in 1947, around 350 meters SW from the station, as a reference point for the hydrographic works carried out in the area, including oceanographic and tidal measurements. The monolith also supported the activities developed to build the "Arturo Prat" Antarctic Base as also geodetical	Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; the potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica.	No specific management tool is applied. Annual maintenance, along with the scheduled tasks for the maintenance of the Antarctic Base.	HSM 32: Hydrographic monolith (A) HSM 32: Hydrographic monolith (B)	"Arturo Prat" Antarctic Base is located in the Guesalaga Peninsula, at the east side of Chile Bay (Discovery Bay), Greenwich Island (South Shetland Islands). Its coast is mainly composed of glaciers, from where some emerge peaks of bare rock. The beaches are mainly made up of boulders. Antarctic flying birds nest in small numbers in the vicinities of "Arturo Prat" Base.

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
33	Shelter González-Pacheco	Shelter and cross with plaque near Capitán Arturo Prat Base (Chile), Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. Named in memory of Lieutenant-Commander González Pacheco, who died in 1960 while in charge of the station. The monument commemorates events related to a person whose role and the circumstances of his death have a symbolic value and the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica.	62°28'88"S, 59°39'85"W	Rec. VII-9	Chile	Chile	Buildings: Hut	The site or monument still exists in whole, and is in good conditions	In the framework of the national Antarctic expeditions, supported by the Chilean Navy, scientists and academics, together with officers from the Chilean Navy Hydrographic Service (SHOA), provided information on cartography and glaciology, together with information on the existing marine biodiversity in Greenwich Island. This is how, by virtue of these constant scientific investigations, in the Antarctic season 1960-1961 the Head of the "Arturo Prat" Antarctic Base, Captain Pedro González Pacheco, died after suffering a 150 meter drop, while checking the glaciological conditions in Chile Bay (Discovery Bay), who is remembered with the	The potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica.	No specific management tool is applied. Annual maintenance, along with the scheduled tasks for the maintenance of "Arturo Prat" Antarctic Base.	<p>HSM 33: Shelter González-Pacheco (A)</p> <p>HSM 33: Shelter González-Pacheco (B)</p> <p>HSM 33: Shelter González-Pacheco (C)</p>	<p>mainly seagulls and shags. Gentoo and Chinstrap penguins are regular visitors in the beaches, while Weddell seals breed in the area in spring. Minke and Humpback whales visits Chile Bay (Discovery Bay) during summer season.</p> <p>"Arturo Prat" Antarctic Base is located in the Guesalaga Peninsula, at the east side of Chile Bay (Discovery Bay), Greenwich Island (South Shetland Islands). Its coast is mainly composed of glaciers, from where some emerge peaks of bare rock. The beaches are mainly made up of boulders. Antarctic flying birds nest in small numbers in the vicinities of "Arturo Prat" Base, mainly seagulls and shags. Gentoo and Chinstrap penguins are regular visitors in the beaches; while Weddell seals breed in the area in spring. Minke and Humpback whales visits Chile Bay (Discovery Bay) during summer season.</p>

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Origin/Proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
34	Bust of Arturo Prat	Bust at Capitán Arturo Prat Base (Chile), Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands, of the Chilean naval hero Arturo Prat, erected in 1947. The monument is representative of pre-IGY activities and has symbolic value in the context of Chilean presence in Antarctica.	62°50'S, 59°41'W	Rec. VII-9	Chile	Chile	Commemorative item: bust	The site still exists, and is in good conditions, although the original bust was removed to Punta Arenas. A bigger bust was installed in 2008 in the same place.	In 1947 Chile built its first Antarctic Base in Guesalaga Peninsula, facing Chile Bay (Discovery Bay), Greenwich Island. The Chilean Navy was in charge of that construction and of the operation of the base. As in the Chilean Navy buildings the bust of captain Arturo Prat, Chilean naval hero, guards the activities it personnel carry out, the bust of the hero was installed in the Antarctic base. The original bust was removed in 2003, when the base was temporarily closed and was relocated at the Chilean Navy offices in Punta Arenas to protect it, due to its historical value. A bigger size bust of captain Arturo Prat, previously located in the vicinities of the base, was installed in 2008 at the same place, once it restart the annual activities.	The potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica.	No specific management tool is applied. Annual maintenance, along with the scheduled tasks for the maintenance of "Arturo Prat" Antarctic Base.	HSM 34: Bust of Arturo Prat (A) HSM 34: Bust of Arturo Prat (B)	"Arturo Prat" Antarctic Base is located in the Guesalaga Peninsula, at the east side of Chile Bay (Discovery Bay), Greenwich Island (South Shetland Islands). Its coast is mainly composed of glaciers, from where some emerge peaks of bare rock. The beaches are mainly made up of boulders. Antarctic flying birds nest in small numbers in the vicinities of "Arturo Prat" Base, mainly seagulls and shags. Gentoo and Chinstrap penguins are regular visitors in the beaches, while Weddell seals breed in the area in spring. Minke and Humpback whales visits Chile Bay (Discovery Bay) during summer season.
35	Statue of Virgen del Carmen	Wooden cross and statue of the Virgen of Carmen erected in 1947 near Capitán Arturo Prat Base	62°28.91'S, 59°3	Rec. VII-9	Chile	Chile	Commemorative	The site or monument still exists in whole, and is	Small statue of Virgen del Carmen (Our Lady of Carmel) -patron saint of Chilean sailors- and a	The potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate	No specific management tool is applied.	HSM 35: Statue of Virgen del Carmen (Our	"Arturo Prat" Antarctic Base is located in the Guesalaga Peninsula, at the east side of Chile

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
	(Our Lady of Carmel) and wooden cross	(Chile), Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. The monument is representative of pre-IGY activities and has a particularly symbolic and architectural value.	99° W				item: cross	in regular conditions	wooden cross, both catholic symbols erected in 1947 in the vicinities of the first Chilean Antarctic station (at 350 meters SW from "Arturo Prat" Antarctic Base) while it was under construction, to protect the personnel staying in the station. An small shelter was built later, as oratorium. The monument is located in the vicinities of HMS No. 32.	people about significant human activities in Antarctica.	Annual maintenance, along with the scheduled tasks for the maintenance of "Arturo Prat" Antarctic Base.	<p><u>Lady of Carmel</u> and <u>wooden cross</u> (A)</p> <p><u>HSM 35: Statue of Virgen del Carmen</u> (Our Lady of Carmel) and <u>wooden cross</u> (B)</p> <p><u>HSM 35: Statue of Virgen del Carmen</u> (Our Lady of Carmel) and <u>wooden cross</u> (C)</p> <p><u>HSM 35: Statue of Virgen del Carmen</u> (Our Lady of Carmel) and <u>wooden cross</u> (D)</p>	<p>Bay (Discovery Bay), Greenwich Island (South Shetland Islands). Its coast is mainly composed of glaciers, from where some emerge peaks of bare rock. The beaches are mainly made up of boulders. Antarctic flying birds nest in small numbers in the vicinities of "Arturo Prat" Base, mainly seagulls and shags. Gentoo and Chinstrap penguins are regular visitors in the beaches, while Weddell seals breed in the area in spring. Minke and Humpback whales visits Chile Bay (Discovery Bay) during summer season.</p>
36	Dallmann Expedition in Plaque	Replica of a metal plaque erected by Eduard Dallmann at Potter Cove, King George Island, to commemorate the visit of his German expedition on 1 March, 1874 on board Grönland.	62°14'S, 58°39'W	Rec: VII-9	Argentina, Germany, UK	Argentina, Germany	Commemorative item: plaque		The metal plaque was erected by Eduard Dallmann at Potter Cove to commemorate the visit of his German expedition on 1 March, 1874 on board Grönland.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place		<p><u>HSM 36: Dallmann Expedition Plaque</u></p>	<p>The plaque is located close to "Punta Elefante", in the neighbourhood of the yellow lighthouse at the entrance of Potter Cove. In 1994, Germany (AWI) and Argentina (DNA/IAA) opened the shared laboratory "Dallmann" at the "Jubany", today "Carlini".</p>

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
37	O'Higgins Historic site	O'Higgins Historic Site located on Cape Legoupil, Antarctic Peninsula, and comprising the following structures of historical value: - "Capitán General Bernardo O'Higgins Riquelme" bust: erected in 1948, opposite the Base known under the same name. General O'Higgins was the first ruler of Chile to recognise the importance of Antarctica. It has a symbolic meaning in the history of Antarctic exploration since it was during his government that the vessel Dragon landed on the coast of the Antarctic Peninsula in 1820. This monument is also representative of pre-IGY activities in Antarctica (63°19'14.3" S / 57°53'53.9" W). - Former "Capitán General Bernardo O'Higgins Riquelme" Antarctic Base, unveiled on 18th February, 1948 by the President of the Republic of Chile, Gabriel González Videla, the first President in the world to visit Antarctica. It is considered as a model pioneering base in the modern period of Antarctic exploration (63°19' S, 57°54' W). - Plaque in memory of	63°19' S, 57°54' W	Rec. VII-9 Measure 11(2012)	Chile	Chile	Site	The site or monument still exists in whole, and is in good conditions	General "Bernardo O'Higgins Riquelme" Antarctic Base was the second Chilean station in Antarctica, built in 1948 on Covadonga Bay, Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula/Louis Philippe Peninsula, Antarctic Peninsula, to support meteorological, maritime positioning and safety studies in the Antarctic continent area. O'Higgins Base comprises two structures: A metallic house, with a semicircular galvanized iron structure, and an outer petroleum paint coating, and a wooden house, a wooden structure protected with an insulation canvas and an outer tar paint coating. Both have a zinc cover.	Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; the potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica.	In 2012, Bernardo O'Higgins Base was declared National Monument by the Ministry of National Goods. The National Monument comprises the original base, built in 1948; the foundations of the engine room; the plaque to the fallen; the Virgen del Carmen grotto; the bust of Captain Bernardo O'Higgins, and the old seismographic station, the first established in Antarctica. Annual maintenance, along with the scheduled	HSM 37: O'Higgins Historic site (A) HSM 37: O'Higgins Historic site (B) HSM 37: O'Higgins Historic site (C) HSM 37: O'Higgins Historic site (D) HSM 37: O'Higgins Historic site (E) HSM 37: O'Higgins Historic site (F)	General Bernardo O'Higgins Base is located in Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula (Louis Philippe Peninsula), some 30 km southwest of the northern tip of the Antarctic Peninsula, on a small islet also known as Schmidt Peninsula. The island is 150 m wide and 200 m long. Features rocky as well as pebbled areas, and is only a few metres from the Antarctic mainland. A hundred pairs of Gentoo penguins inhabit in the vicinities of the base. However, important colonies of Gentoo, Adelle and Chinstrap penguins are located in the surroundings of Cape Legoupil, in the Duroch Islands, mainly in Koptatic, Largo, Ortiz and Gandara islands.

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context	
38	Snow hill Swedish hut	Lieutenants Oscar Inostroza Contreras and Sergio Ponce Torrealba, who perished in the Antarctic Continent for the sake of peace and science, on 12th August, 1957 (63°19'15.4" S / 57°53'52.9"W). - Virgen del Carmen Grotto, located in the surroundings of the base, built approximately forty years ago. It has served as a place of spiritual withdrawal for the staff of the different Antarctic stations and expeditions (63°19'15.9" S / 57°54'03.2"W).	64°22'55.56" S / 67°59'15.0" W	Res: VII-9	ArgentinaUK	Argentinabsweden	Building: hut	Preserved in good condition through preservation work since 1980 and has a repository of historical objects.	Heroic Age of Antarctic exploration. Wooden cabin on the island of Cerro Nevado, built in February 1902 by the main group of the Swedish Southern Polar Expedition led by Otto Nordenskjöld. The cabin has a height of 4.25 meters, length of 6.30 meters by 4 meters. It is a pre-assembled Swedish model with a gable roof and is covered with rubberoid. There overwintered the geologist and leader of the expedition Dr Otto Nordenskjöld with other four Swedish members of the team and the	An event of particular importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the site; a particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica; a particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement; representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and	tasks for the maintenance of "Bernardo O'Higgins" Antarctic Base.	Visitor Site Guidelines: Snow Hill Hut	HSM 38 Credit: Pablo Fontana - IAA	Snow Hill Island. Coastal sedimentary ice-free area. Presence of fossils.

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/ Antarctic Treaty Area	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
39	Hope Bay stone hut	Stone hut at Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, built in January 1903 by a party of the Swedish South Polar Expedition.	63°24'S, 56°59'W	Rec. VII-9	Argentina UK	Argentina Sweden	Building; other buildings remain	Preserved and partially rebuilt in the early 1990s.	Argentine Navy officer José María Sobral. The scientific discoveries they made meant a breakthrough in geology and paleontology of Antarctica.	knowledge of Antarctica; particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or construction; the potential to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica; symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations.		HSM 39 . Credit: Pablo Fontana - IAA	
									Built by three members of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition 1901-3 who had to winter forcefully on the site: geologist and paleontologist Johan Gunnar Andersson, cartographer Samuel A. Duse and sailor Toralf Grunden. Andersson made important Paleobotanical discoveries during his stay in the hut. After eight months the group managed to find the overwintering party of Snow Hill, and finally was rescued by the Argentine expedition of the <i>ARA Uruguay</i> .	An event of particular importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the site; a particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica; a particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement; representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; particular			

No .	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
40	Ceremonial facilities of the Esperanza Base.	Bust of General San Martín, grotto with a statue of the Virgin of Luján, and a flag mast at Base 'Esperanza', Hope Bay, erected by Argentina in 1955; together with a graveyard with stele in memory of members of Argentine expeditions who died in the area.	63°24'S, 56°59'W	Rec. VII-9	Argentina	Argentina	Site:	Well preserved. The bust of San Martín, originally next to the mast and the Virgin, was relocated next to the station dock.	Ceremonial, religious and commemorative facilities that were built in the first years of the Esperanza Base, installed in 1952, during the intensive deployment period of Argentine stations (1947-55).	technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction; the potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica; symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations.		<p><u>HSM 40 - A.</u> Credit: Pablo Fontana -IAA</p> <p><u>HSM 40 - B.</u> Credit: Pablo Fontana -IAA</p> <p><u>HSM 40 - C.</u> Credit: Pablo Fontana -IAA</p> <p><u>HSM 40 - D.</u> Credit: Nahueltripay - COCOANTAR</p> <p><u>HSM 40 - E.</u> Credit: Esperanza Station Commander - COCOANTAR</p>	

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
41	Historic remains of <i>Antarctic</i> 's crew in Paullet island	Stone hut on Paullet Island built in February 1903 by survivors of the wrecked vessel <i>Antarctic</i> under Captain Carl A. Larsen, members of the Swedish South Polar Expedition led by Otto Nordenskiöld, together with a grave of a member of the expedition and the rock cairn built by the survivors of the wreck at the highest point of the island to draw the attention of rescue expeditions.	63°34'S, 55°45'W	Rec. VII-9 Meas use 5 (1997)	Argentina UK	Argentina Sweden Norway	Site	The shelter is partly collapsed with part of its walls standing. The cairn is in good condition and the grave lost its cross.	The shelter and cairn were built in 1903 by the shipwrecked <i>Antarctic</i> ship commanded by Carl Anton Larsen, as part of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition 1901-3. The ship was going to pick up the overwintered party of Snow Hill. The grave belongs to one of sailors called Ole Wemmergaard, who died in June 1903. In November the survivors were rescued by the Argentine expedition of the <i>ARA Uruguay</i> ship.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; a particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica; a particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement; representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction; the potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica; symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations.	Visitor Site Guidelines Paullet Island	HSM 41 - A. Credit: Paula Casela - DNA HSM 41 - B. Credit: Paula Casela - DNA	Paullet island. The hut and the grave are close to the northwest coast of the island in a big colony of Adellie penguins. The cairn is at the top of the island at 350 meters above the sea level.

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
42	Laurie island observatories	Area of Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, South Orkney Island, in which are found: stone hut built in 1903 by the Scottish Antarctic Expedition led by William S. Bruce; the Argentine meteorological hut and magnetic observatory, built in 1905 and known as Moneta House; and a graveyard with twelve graves, the earliest of which dates from 1903.	60°4 6'S, 44°4 0'W	Rec. VII-9	Argentina	Argentina United Kingdom	Site	The stone walls of the Ommond House are partially standing. The wooden station made by Argentina in 1905 is in good condition and works as a museum. The Cemetery is in good condition.	The Ommond house was made by the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition (SNAE) 1902-4 of William Speers Bruce; and was used in 1904 by the first Argentine party, being it the beginning of the Argentine Antarctic permanent scientific presence 1904; the Moneta house installed in 1905 by Argentina, work as the main building of the observatory and is the first Argentine Antarctic building.	An event of particular importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the site; a particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica; a particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement; representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction; the potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica; symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations.		<p><u>HSM 42 - A.</u> Credit: Pablo Fontana - IAA</p> <p><u>HSM 42 - B.</u> Credit: Pablo Fontana - IAA</p> <p><u>HSM 42 - C.</u> Credit: Pablo Fontana - IAA</p> <p><u>HSM 42 - D.</u> Credit: Agustín Biasotti - IAA</p>	All the elements that make up the HSM are within the limits of Orcadas Station. This is located on an isthmus of Laurie Island, on whose coasts the presence of seals is observed.

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
43	Belgrano station's cross	Cross erected in 1955, at a distance of 1,300 metres north-east of the Argentine General Belgrano I Station (Argentina) and subsequently moved to Belgrano II Station (Argentina), Nunatak Bertrab, Confin Coast, Coats Land in 1979.	77°52'S, 34°37'W	Rec. VII-9	Argentina	Argentina	Commemorative cross	The cross is in good condition.	Installation of the Argentine Station Belgrano I in 1955, at that moment the southernmost station. Exploration flights were made from the Base that resulted in the discovery of numerous mountain ranges south of the Weddell Sea.	Symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations.	Members of Indian Expedition to Antarctica visit the adjoining area (supply base) regularly. They look after the site for its upkeep and maintenance	HSM 43 . Credit: Pablo Fontana - IAA	In the vicinity of Belgrano II Station, Moike nunatak, southeast of the Weddell Sea, without wildlife.
44	Dakshin Gangotri	Plaque erected at the First Permanent Indian station 'Dakshin Gangotri', Princess Astrid Coast, Dromming Maud Land, listing the names of the First Indian Antarctic Expedition which landed nearby on 9 January 1982.	70°05'37" S, 12°00'00" E	Rec. XII-7	India	India	Commemorative plaque	Buried under ice	This station was commissioned in 1983-84 and provided excellent contemporary state of the art facilities and well-equipped laboratories to carry out scientific research. The site is located about 10 km from the shelf edge towards the Schirmacher Hills. The Dakshin Gangotri Station was decommissioned in 1989-90 due to excessive snow cover. The adjoining area at present is being used as Supply Base	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at this place. A particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement. Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica;	Members of Indian Expedition to Antarctica visit the adjoining area (supply base) regularly. They look after the site for its upkeep and maintenance	HSM 44 The Dakshin Gangotri Station as it appeared in the year 1985 HSM 44 The buried Dakshin Gangotri Station with the plaque reading "Indian Antarctic Station, Dakshin, Gangotri"	Located on ice-shelf on Princess Astrid Coast.. The shelf shows a gently rolling topography with an average elevation of 20 m above msl. The shelf thickness is least near the sea and increases towards inland.
45	Gerlache Expedition Plaque	Plaque on Brabant Island, on Metchnikoff Point, mounted at a height of 70 m on the crest of the moraine separating this point from the glacier and bearing the following inscription in capital letter: <i>This monument was built</i>	64°02'39" S, 62°34'07" W	Rec. XIII-16	Belgium	Belgium	Commemorative plaque	Excellent general condition. The last inspection took place on 3 March 2019 for a total of 4 hours and 30 minutes. The	The historical monument was set up by François de Gerlache and other members of the 1983-85 joint service expedition to commemorate the first landing on Brabant Island by the Belgian Antarctic expedition of 1897-1899. The Belgica	a particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; b. a particular association with a person who played an important role in the	The monument is set in a rock 70 m high on the ridge of the moraine that separates Metchnikoff Point from the glacier. In 2019 a colony of fur seals was spotted near the site. As it is situated in the ZSPA 153 "Eastern Dallmann Bay",	HSM 45 The plaque commemorating the expedition d'Adrien de Gerlache (1897-99) (A) HSM 45 Plaque	The monument is set in a rock 70 m high on the ridge of the moraine that separates Metchnikoff Point from the glacier. In 2019 a colony of fur seals was spotted near the site. As it is situated in the ZSPA 153 "Eastern Dallmann Bay",

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
		<p>by François de Gerlache and other members of the Joint Services Expedition 1983-1985 to commemorate the first landing on Brabant Island by the Belgian Antarctic Expedition 1897-1899.</p> <p>Adrien de Gerlache (Belgium) leader</p> <p>Roald Amundsen (Norway)</p> <p>Henryk Arctowski (Poland)</p> <p>Frederick Cook (USA)</p> <p>Emile Danco (Belgium) camped nearby, from 30 January to 6 February 1898.</p>					<p>team dropped anchor in a bay south of Merchinkoff Point at about 8.30 AM (GMT). A first team of three people was deployed by means of a tender on the south side of the point. A drone was used to identify a suitable site to disembark the rest of the team (8 people). The team was deployed using two tenders on the north coast of the point, which is more accessible and a good distance away from a fur seal colony. The commemorati ve plaque is in good condition and no special maintenance was required.</p>	<p>expedition has gone down in history as the pioneering scientific research expedition to Antarctica and was the first to winter there. It left Antwerp on 16 August 1897 and headed for the west coast of the peninsula. A team of international scientists including a biologist, a glaciologist, a geographer, a naturalist and a doctor went to collect as much information as possible about these virgin lands. The ship, which was trapped in the ice near Peter I island, drifted in the Bellingshausen Sea for the next 13 months. As a result, it amassed a large amount of scientific data and observations on the annual cycle in Antarctica. After months of drifting, the ship managed to free itself from the ice and set sail for Belgium, where the explorers were greeted as heroes. It's also noteworthy that the conqueror of the North Pole (Cook) and the conqueror of the South Pole (Amundsen) were on board this expedition.</p>	<p>history of science or exploration in Antarctica; d. representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; g. symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations.</p>		<p>commémorati ve de l'expédition d'Adrien de Gerlache. (1897-99) (B)</p>	<p>the monument is generally not accessible to tourists.</p>	

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
46	Port-Martin,	All the buildings and installations of Port-Martin base, Terre	66°49'S,	Rec. XIII-16	France	France	Site	A small imitation bronze figurine of Adrien de Gerlache was found unattached behind the plaque, with the cap slightly chipped at the visor. Once the figurine had been photographed, it was put back in place, still unattached. This figurine may not have been originally present in 1983-85. Once the inspection was completed, the crew weighed anchor at about 1.00 PM (GMT) and set sail for Neko Harbour. In Situ	The Area is centered on a point which corresponds to the	The primary reason for designation was "H - sites or monuments of	Management Plan for Antarctic	HSM 46 Base Martin-1950	The area is centered on a point (geographic coordinates:

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
	Terre-Adélie	Adélie constructed in 1950 by the 3rd French expedition in Terre Adélie and partly destroyed by fire during the night of 23 to 24 January 1952. The Site was originally designated as HSM 46 in Rec. XIII-16 (1985) then re-designated as ASPA 166 alongside the current Management Plan in Measure 1 (2006).	141° 24'E						marker known as the "Astrolabe pillar", located on the left hand side of the "refuge shelter" at Port Martin, Terre-Adélie. The site contains the remains of the main building (destroyed by fire in 1952) and several annexes built by members of successive French Antarctic expeditions between 1948 and 1952. Since then, only limited visits of a few hours have occurred, and with its short duration of operation, the remains of Port-Martin base are a perfect illustration of a base in Antarctica in the immediate post-war period. For future archaeology, the site represents an optimal site to design methods and techniques adapted to extreme archaeological investigation conditions. It is considered not only as a historical bridge site, but also as an original archaeological field.	recognised historic value;"	Specially Protected Area N°166 (Measure 1 (2006). The Management Plan was presented at the Committee for Environmental Protection in 2011 and adopted without modification. This Management Plan was presented to the CEP in 2016 and it was agreed that the current plan should remain in force.		66°49'S/141°23'E) which corresponds to the marker known as the "Astrolabe pillar", located on the left hand side of the "refuge shelter".
47	Base Marret	Wooden building called 'Base Marret' on the Ile des Pétrels, Terre Adélie	66°4 0'S, 140° 01'E	Rec. XIII-16	France	France	Buildings: hut	In Situ	Wooden building where seven men under the command of Mario Marret overwintered in 1952, following the fire	particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction		HSM 47 Base Marret - 2014	

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Originating Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
48	Prudhomme's Cross	Iron cross on the North-East headland of the Île des Pétrels, Terre Adélie	66°40'S, 140°01'E	Rec. XIII-16	France	France	Commemorative item: cross	In Situ	at Port Martin Base (ASPA 166). Cross dedicated as a memorial to André Prudhomme, head meteorologist in the 3rd International Geophysical Year expedition who disappeared during a blizzard on 7 January 1959.	A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica	HSM 48 "Croix Prudhomme."		
49.	Bunger Hill Pillar	The concrete pillar erected by the First Polish Antarctic Expedition at Dobrowolski Station on Bunger Hill to measure gravitational acceleration $g = 982,439,4 \text{ mgal} \pm 0,4 \text{ mgal}$ in relation to Warsaw, according to the Potsdam system, in January 1959.	66°16'S, 100°45'E	Rec. XIII-16	Poland	Poland	Commemorative item: other	Current condition unknown. No Polish expedition visits since 1979, when pillar was in good condition.	The concrete pillar erected by the First Polish Expedition in January 1959 to measure gravitational acceleration. It was designated a Historic Site or Monument (HSM 49) following a proposal by Poland to the ATCM (ATCM XIII Brussels, 1985).	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; a particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement; particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction.	The A. Dobrowolski Station has been visited periodically by Polish and other research teams. Currently its status is "inactive". Revitalisation on come by Prof. Marek Lewandowski, Head of the Department of Polar and Marine Research at the Institute of Geophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences		Bunger Oasis is a collection of moderate sized hills, with freshwater melt ponds. The first historically recorded human contact with the oasis took place via aircraft in 1947. The plane was commanded by col. David Bunger, who landed on one of the frozen meltwater lakes. The surrounding area was subsequently called the Bunger Hills. The station at Bunger Oasis was established in 1956 on the initiative of the Soviet Antarctic Expedition and was handed over to Poland in 1959 and renamed the Antoni B. Dobrowolski Polish Polar Station. Antoni Boleslaw Dobrowolski (1872-1954) was a geophysicist, polar explorer and teacher. In 2001 the Polish

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Originating Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
50.	Polish Eagle Plaque	A brass plaque bearing the Polish Eagle, the national emblem of Poland, the dates 1975 and 1976, and the following text in Polish, English and Russian: "In memory of the landing of members of the first Polish Antarctic Marine Research Expedition on the vessels 'Professor Siedlecki' and 'Tazar' in February 1976." This plaque, south-west of the Chilean and Soviet stations, is mounted on a cliff facing Maxwell Bay, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island.	62°12'S, 59°01'W	Rec XIII-16	Poland	Poland	Commemorative item: plaque	The plaque needs renovation.	In the mid-1970s, the Polish government, in the face of the depletion of the existing deep-sea fisheries, decided to undertake research on the waters surrounding Antarctica. In the 1975/76 season, a scientific expedition was organised together with the Sea Fisheries Institute, on the ships "Professor Siedlecki" and "Tazar"; the expedition was led by Dr Daniel Dudkiewicz, the scientific director was Dr hab. S. Rakusa-Suszczewski. The plaque	Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; the potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica; a particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement;	The plaque is monitored by Polish Expedition members whilst in transit from Base Presidente Eduardo Frei Montalva to Arctowski Station, and renovated if needed.	HSM 50 Polish Eagle Plaque (February 2020)	The plaque commemorates the expedition whose access led to the founding of the Henryk Arctowski Polish Antarctic Station. The station was established in 1977 and has been operating continuously since as a year-round unit. The station is named for Henryk Arctowski (1871-1959), who, as a meteorologist, had accompanied the Belgian explorer Baron Adrien de Gerlache on the Belgian Antarctic Expedition "Belgica".

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
									commemorates this first research expedition. The expedition confirmed the existence of rich stocks of fish and krill in these areas. Appreciating the need to continue natural research, it was decided to send another expedition and create a permanent research station in this area.	particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction.			1897-1899. The station is managed by the Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences; its main research areas include marine biology, oceanography, geology, geomorphology, glaciology, meteorology, and climatology.
51.	Puchalski Grave	The grave of Włodzimierz Puchalski, surmounted by an alloy cross, on a hill to the south of Arctowski Station on King George Island. W. Puchalski was an artist and a producer of documentary nature films, who died on 19 th January 1979 whilst working at the station.	62°13'35"S, 58°28'08"W	Rec XIII-16	Poland	Poland	Other remains: other	The monument is in good condition.	Włodzimierz Puchalski was a wildlife photographer and filmmaker. Puchalski was assigned to the third polar expedition headed by Stanisław Rakusa-Suszczewski and arrived at the Henryk Arctowski Polish Antarctic Station in 1978. The aim was to immortalise the incredible nature of the Antarctic, using record video footage. He died on 19 January 1979 while working at the station and according to his last will he was laid to rest by the area of the Station.	A particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement; particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction.	The monument is visited several times per year and renovated if needed.	HSM-51 Puchalski Grave (November 2020)	Puchalski Grave is located on top of a hill close to Arctowski Station. On the day of W. Puchalski's death (January 19 th), as well as on All Saints' Day (November 1 st), and other occasions, the grave is visited by station employees, as well as by tourists, in order to commemorate the life achievements of the deceased. On the rock on which the lighthouse is located, among numerous commemorative plaques, there is one with the inscription: "February 1979 dedicated to Włodzimierz Puchalski, you will remain forever in our memory. The crew, Antoni Garmuszewski;" (the ship, which in the years 1977-1988 sailed to the Arctowski Station).

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
52	Monolith - Great Wall Station	Monolith erected to commemorate the establishment on 20 February 1985 by the Peoples Republic of China of the 'Great Wall Station' on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Engraved on the monolith is the following inscription in Chinese: 'Great Wall Station, First Chinese Antarctic Research Expedition, 20 February 1985'.	62°13' S, 58°58' W	Rec. XIII-16	China	China	Commemorative item: other	Preserved in good condition	the Monolith was erected to commemorate the establishment of the Great Wall Station, the first Chinese Antarctic station on 20 February 1985.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations	All the station expeditions, especially the station leaders are briefed on heritage matters, including HSMs, each year. The Monolith is checked regularly by station expeditioners to ensure the preservation condition.		The Monolith is located in the Great Wall Station area, about 200 meters from the coastline.
53	Bust of Luis Pardo and plaque	Bust of Captain Luis Alberto Pardo, monolith and plaques on Point Wild, Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands, celebrating the rescue of the survivors of the British ship 'Endurance' by the Chilean Navy cutter 'Yelcho' displaying the following words: "Here on August 30th, 1916, the Chilean Navy cutter 'Yelcho' commanded by Pilot Luis Pardo Villalón rescued the 22 men from the Shackleton Expedition who survived the wreck of the	61°03' S, 54°50' W	Rec. XIV-8 Rec. XV-13	Chile	Chile	Commemorative item: bust	The site or monument still exists in whole, and is in regular conditions	After the unforeseen event of the British Transantarctic Expedition lead by Sir Ernest Shackleton, the crew of the "Endurance" reaches Elephant Island in April 1916. At the end of that month, Shackleton and five of his men travel on board one of the whaleboats crossing the Drake Passage, arriving to South Georgia looking for help to rescue the rest of his crew. Thereafter three failed attempts to save the 22 men waiting	Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; the potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica.	No specific management tool is applied. However, Visitors Guidelines for Point Wild help to the knowledge of the site. Periodic maintenance, according to the Chilean Navy visit	Elephant Island is located near 100 km of distance at the eastern tip of the South Shetland Archipelago, in a small group also known as Pitoto Pardo Islands (64°10' S; 54°30' W), north of the Weddell Sea. The island is high an ice-covered and mountainous place, of abrupt relief, with steep coasts. Point Wild (61°05'53.0" S; 54°51'39.3" W) is located 11 km west of Cape Valentine, on the north coast of Elephant	

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original Proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
		'Endurance' living for four and one half months in this Island". The monolith and the plaques have been placed on Elephant Island and their replicas on the Chilean bases Captain Arturo Prat (62°30'S, 59°49'W) and President Eduardo Frei (62°12'S, 62°12'W). Bronze busts of the pilot Luis Pardo Villalón were placed on the three above-mentioned monoliths during the XXIVth Chilean Antarctic Scientific Expedition in 1987-88.							in Elephant Island, in August 1916 the Chilean vessel "Yelcho", led by Captain Luis Pardo Villalón, departs from Punta Arenas having on board Sir Ernest Shackleton. Once they arrived to Cape Wild (Point Wild), they found and rescue the rest of the Endurance's crew, after 138 days living there.		plan to the area.		Island. It is a small, low lying, narrow, sand and rock point, which is rising to a small rock outcrop at the northerly end. Steep tide-water glaciers and cliffs fringe the point. The flora in the site is represented by small patches of bearded and crustose lichen species, including Xanthoria spp., Buelia spp., Caloplaca spp., and Usnea spp. Birds and marine mammals are present in the area. Chinstrap penguins breed in Point Wild. Kelp gulls and Antarctic terns also breed in the site. Antarctic fur seal is a regular visitor in the area, mainly male juveniles, but leopard and Weddell seals are also sight in the place. Humpback whales are regular visitors near Point Wild, and individuals of finback whales.
54	Richard E. Byrd Historic Monument. McMurdo Station, Antarctic	A bronze bust of Richard E. Byrd on a polished black Norwegian marble pedestal, located outdoors at McMurdo Station. The bust was erected at McMurdo Station in 1965, a donation by the U.S. National Geographic.	77°51'S, 166°40'E	Rec. XXV-12	United States	United States	Commemorative item: bust	The bust is in excellent condition.	Byrd (1888-1957) led five U.S. Antarctic expeditions, the first in 1928-1930. The last was in 1957-1958, as the United States prepared its Antarctic participation in the International	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; a particular association with a person who played an important role in the	Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at McMurdo Station.	HSM 54 Byrd Bust (Photo credit: Peter Rejcek)	The bust is located on the outdoor deck of "The Chalef", the former U.S. Antarctic Program Headquarters building at McMurdo Station. The bust is located next to the flags of the original

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Originating Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
		Society. The sculptor was Felix de Weldon. Byrd was committed to international collaboration. Inscribed at the base of the McMurdo memorial are his words, "I am hopeful that Antarctica in its symbolic robe of white will shine forth as a continent of peace as nations working together there in the cause of science set an example of international cooperation."			United States	United States			Geophysical Year. The first expedition introduced wide use of aircraft, radio, aerial cameras, and other mechanized equipment, considered the first full realization of the mechanical age of exploration in Antarctica. Early discoveries included the Rockefeller Mountains, Marie Byrd Land, and the Ford Ranges. On 29 November 1929 he flew an airplane over the South Pole, the first to do so.	history of science or exploration in Antarctica; a particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement; representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; the potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica			twelve signalatories of the Antarctic Treaty.
55	East Base, Antarctic Stonington Island	Buildings and artefacts at East Base, Stonington Island and their immediate environs. These structures were erected and used during two U.S. wintering expeditions: the Antarctic Service Expedition (1939-1941) and the Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition (1947-1948). The size of the historic area is approximately 1,000 m in the north-south direction (from the beach to Northeast Glacier adjacent to Back Bay) and approximately 500 m the east-west direction. There	68°11'S, 67°00'W	Rec. XIV-8	United States	United States	Building station	The remaining buildings are in poor repair. Discussions are ongoing with the British Antarctic Survey/U.K. Antarctic Historic Trust to assist the United States in developing a conservation plan for East Base.	East Base was commissioned by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as the first U.S. scientific research station in Antarctica. It was constructed on Stonington Island in 1940 as part of the government-sponsored U.S. Antarctic Service expedition (1939-1941) led by Richard E. Byrd. The station was occupied until March 1941. East Base was again occupied in 1947-1948 by the Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition, a private expedition led by	Visitor site, guidelines Stonington Island	HSM 55: East Base, Antarctica, Stonington Island	The site is located on Stonington Island, at the southern end of Marguerite Bay. The island is approximately 750 m x 250 m. This island is no longer connected to the Antarctic mainland by the North East Glacier. The site is comprised of three main buildings: a bunkhouse, science building and the Ronne hut. HSM 64, the U.K. Base E, is located approximately 250 m from East Base.	

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
		are three remaining main buildings.							Finn Ronne. This expedition included the first women to overwinter in Antarctica, Edith Rome and Jennie Darlington. The primary goal of this expedition was to map previously unexplored areas of the Antarctic Peninsula south of Stonington Island. East Base has a shared history with the nearby U.K. "Base E".	important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; the potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica			
56	Waterboat Point	Waterboat Point, Danco Coast, Antarctic Peninsula. The remains and immediate environs of the Waterboat Point hut. It was occupied by the UK two-man expedition of Thomas W. Bagshawe and Maxime C. Lester in 1921-22. Only the base of the boat, foundations of doorposts and an outline of the hut and extension still exist. It is situated close to the Chilean station 'Presidente Gabriel González Videla'.	64°49'S, 62°51'W	Rec. XVI-11	Chile United Kingdom	Chile United Kingdom	Buidin g: hut	The remains are in weathered condition.	Waterboat Point is where the remains of a whaling vessel were turned into a makeshift hut where two Antarctic explorers Maxime C. and Thomas W. Bagshawe wintered in 1921-2 with very little preparation, equipment or provisions. After a harsh winter they spent the spring in earnest study of the penguin colony, collecting more data than any previous expedition.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica; A particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement;		HSM 56 credit: Waterboat Point . Antarctica . (Photo credit: Liam Quinn - Flickr)	Lowest and westernmost point of the peninsula between Paradise Harbour and Andvord Bay. Remains of the boat and hut still exist on site. There site is also a large Gentoo colony.
57	Commemorative Plaque at Yankee Bay	Commemorative plaque at 'Yankee Bay' (Yankee Harbour), MacFarlane Strait, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. Near a Chilean refuge. Erected to the memory of Captain Andrew MacFarlane, who in 1820 explored the Antarctic	62°32'S, 59°45'W	Rec. XVI-11	Chile United Kingdom	Chile United Kingdom	Commemorative plaque	The plaque is in good condition.	Yankee Harbour was popular sealing harbour and today commemorates the achievements of Scotsman Captain Andrew MacFarlane who was the captain of Dragon, a Chilean brigantine which	A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica;	Visitor Site Guidelines . Yankee Harbour		Small harbour and shallow beach with a large Gentoo penguin colony of c. 4000 breeding pairs. A plaque commemorating MacFarlane and sealers remains can be seen.

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
59	San Telmo Cairn	Peninsula area in the brigantine <i>Dragon</i> . Plaque on 'Cerro Gaviota', opposite San Telmo Islets, Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands commemorating the officers, soldiers and seamen aboard the Spanish vessel <i>San Telmo</i> , which sank in September 1819; possibly the first people to live and die in Antarctica. Site incorporated within ASPA 149.	62° 28' 00,9" S 60° 48' 10,7" W	Rec. XVI-11	Chile Spain Peru	Chile Spain Peru	Commemorative item: plaque	The plaque is preserved although is cracked	It commemorates the officers, soldiers and seamen aboard the Spanish vessel <i>San Telmo</i> , which sank in September 1819; possible the first people to live and die in Antarctica	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place;	Visit the HSM, at least, each 5 years, to check the status of conservation	HSM 59 San Telmo Cairn	Diversity of plant and animal life, exceptional scientific and monitoring values associated with the large and diverse populations of seabirds and pinnipeds. The Area contains a number of pre-1958 human artifacts
60	Penguin Bay monolith, plaques, and remains of depots and cairn.	"Wooden pole and cairn, and wooden plaque and cairn, both located at Penguins Bay, southern coast of Seymour Island (Marambio), James Ross Archipelago. The wooden pole and a cairn were installed in 1902 during the Swedish South Polar Expedition led by Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld. This cairn used to have attached a 4 m high wooden pole – nowadays only 44 cm high –, guy-lines and a flag, and was installed to signal the location of a well stocked deposit, composed of few wooden boxes containing food supplies, notes and letters.	64° 17'47,2" S, 56° 41' 30,7" W	Rec. XVII-3 Meas ure 9 (2016)	Argentina Sweden	Argentina Sweden	Site	Of the original marker built in 1901, only one meter of its post remains. The wooden plate installed in 1903 is in good condition as well as the monolith with plates installed in 1990. Of the deposits only a few remains of the semi-buried	Swedish Antarctic Expedition 1901-3 and Argentine rescue expedition of the <i>ARA Uruguay</i> ship under the command of lieutenant Julian Irizar. The Swedish expedition pioneered the scientific discoveries that it meant, particularly in the field of geology and Antarctic paleontology. His rescue from the <i>ARA Uruguay</i> expedition marked the beginning of the Argentine naval deployment in Antarctica, with the installation of numerous scientific stations.	An event of particular importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the site; a particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica; a particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement; representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and		A few meters from the southeast coast of Marambio (Seymour Island, in a colony of Adélie penguins. The wooden plaque and cairn are located somewhat apart from the pole and cairn, at 64 ° 16' S, 56° 39' W,	

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
		saved inside bottles. The deposit was to be used in case the Swedish South Polar Expedition was forced to retreat on its way to the south. The wooden plaque was placed on 10 November 1903 by the crew of a rescue mission of the Argentinean Corvette Uruguay in the site where they met the members of the Swedish expedition led by Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld. The text of the wooden plaque reads as follows: "10.XI.1903 Uruguay (Argentine Navy) in its journey to give assistance to the Swedish Antarctic expedition." In January 1990, a rock cairn (II) was erected by Argentina in memory of this event in the place where the plaque is located.	64°49'S, 63°29'W	Measure 4 (1995)	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Building: station	wooden boxes remain.	Base A is the United Kingdom's first permanent base in Antarctica. It was established by Operation Tabarin in 1944 a secret wartime operation to establish wintering stations on the Antarctic Peninsula. Recognised as the birthplace of the British Antarctic Survey it hosted scientists until 1962 when the base closed. Important	knowledge of Antarctica; particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction; symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations.	Visitor Site Guidelines Goudier Island		
61	Base A, Port Lockroy	'Base A' at Port Lockroy, Goudier Island, off Wiencke Island, Antarctic Peninsula. Of historic importance as an Operation Tabarin base from 1944 and for scientific research, including the first measurements of the ionosphere, and the first recording of an atmospheric whistler, from Antarctica. Port Lockroy was a key monitoring site	64°49'S, 63°29'W	Measure 4 (1995)	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Building: station	The restored hut and boatshed are in excellent condition and presented and maintained in their 1950s condition. A museum and post office occupy the main building	Base A is the United Kingdom's first permanent base in Antarctica. It was established by Operation Tabarin in 1944 a secret wartime operation to establish wintering stations on the Antarctic Peninsula. Recognised as the birthplace of the British Antarctic Survey it hosted scientists until 1962 when the base closed. Important	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica;	Visitor Site Guidelines Goudier Island	HSM 61 Base A, Port Lockroy (Photo credit: United Kingdom Antarctic Heritage Trust)	The site is made up of the main hut, Bransfield House, a boat shed, anemometer tower, radio mast and Stevenson screen along with a modern Nissen hut modelled on an original Nissen hut on the same footprint. The island is an active Gentoo colony with c. 500 breeding pairs.
										The potential, through knowledge of Antarctica;			Historic former science

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
		during the International Geophysical Year of 1957/58.						adjacent Nissen hut is a modern construction in historic style, providing staff accommodation.	science was conducted here including the first measurements of the ionosphere and the first recording of an atmospheric whistler from Antarctica.	study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica;			station now managed by the UK Antarctic Heritage Trust as a museum and heritage site. www.ukaht.org . The site has a comprehensive conservation management plan and is actively conserved by a professional conservation team. The base is staffed by a small team each Austral summer and welcomes visits from ships through the season.
62	Base F (Wordie House), Winter Island	'Base F (Wordie House)' on Winter Island, Argentine Islands. Of historic importance as an example of an early British scientific base.	65°15'S, 64°16'W	Mensure 4 (1995)	United Kingdom	United Kingdom Ukraine	Building: station	The hut is in good condition and is conserved and maintained in the condition it was found when it was designated as HSM 62.	Wordie House, was established in 1947 and named after James Wordie, geologist on Shackleton's Endurance expedition. It was built on the foundations of an earlier hut built during the British Graham Land Expedition 1935-36. The primary science conducted here was meteorology as here began one of the longest and most important meteorological recording programmes in the Antarctic. When operations ended here in 1954, this work transferred to nearby Faraday base.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; The potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica;	Visitor Site Guidelines ; Wordie House ; Winter Island	HSM 62 Base F, Wordie House (Photo credit: United Kingdom Antarctic Heritage Trust)	The site comprises the main hut, remains of weather monitoring equipment and a timber sign. They are located on a small rocky island, Winter Island in the Argentine Islands, overshadowed by a large glacier. Historic former science station now managed by the UK Antarctic Heritage Trust as a heritage site. www.ukaht.org . The site has a comprehensive conservation management plan and is actively conserved by a professional conservation team. All visits are managed subject to the site guidelines for visitors.

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
63	Base Y, Horseshoe Island	'Base Y' on Horseshoe Island, Marguerite Bay, western Graham Land. Noteworthy as a relatively unaltered and completely equipped British scientific base of the late 1950s. 'Blaiokok', the refuge hut nearby, is considered an integral part of the base.	67°48'S, 67°18'W	Measures 4 (1995)	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Building: station	The hut, pup pens, emergency store and balloon shed are in good condition and are actively conserved and maintained in the condition they were found when they were designated as HSM 63.	Base Y was established as a scientific base in March 1955 and closed in August 1960. Research carried out here included geology, meteorology and topographic survey. Extensive survey trips covering hundreds of miles and lasting several months were often undertaken from the station using dog teams and sledges.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; The potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica;	Visitor Site Guidelines Horseshoe Island	HSM 63 Base Y, Horseshoe Island (Photo credit: United Kingdom Antarctic Heritage Trust)	The site located on a small isthmus on Sally Cove consists of the original main building, a weather balloon shed, dog pens and emergency store. There are two masts on high points near the main building, and two small wooden boats in a small cove to the north. Inside, the station contains almost all of its original contents, fixtures and fittings, including kitchen utensils, stocks of food and fuel, workshop tools, radio equipment, and a diesel generator. The excellent condition and completeness of both the buildings and artefacts are of considerable historical significance; together they provide a very special time-capsule of British life and science in the Antarctic during the late 1950s. Historic former science and sledging station now managed by the UK Antarctic Heritage Trust as a heritage site. www.ukaht.org . The site has a comprehensive conservation management plan and is actively conserved by a

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
64	Base E, Stonington Island	'Base E' on Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay, western Graham Land. Of historical importance in the early period of exploration and later British Antarctic Survey (BAS) history of the 1960s and 1970s.	68°11'S, 67°00'W	Measures 4 (1995)	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Buildings: station	The hut and ancillary buildings are in moderate condition and will be undergoing a programme of remedial conservation work to stabilise and preserve them.	Base E was first established in February 1946 and operated from 1946-50 and then again from 1960-75 after which the base permanently closed. This building is the second British hut built on the island and was originally used as a base for sledging operations in the area. It was famously commanded by Sir Vivian Fuchs but also has a shared history with nearby East Base, a US historic base. Some early flight surveys were conducted from here. It is also an early example of a two-storey steel-framed structure in Antarctica.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place: Particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction; The potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica;	Visitor Site Guidelines Stonington Island	HSM 64 Base E. Stonington Island (Photo credit: United Kingdom Antarctic Heritage Trust)	The site is comprised of the main hut, generator shed, dog pens, water tank at various masses. 250m away there is also East Base a US historic base. The island is low lying and no longer attached by ice to the mainland. Historic former science and sledging station now managed by the UK Antarctic Heritage Trust as a heritage site. www.ukaht.org. The site has a comprehensive conservation management plan and is actively conserved by a professional conservation team.
65	Message Post - Svend Foyn Island	Message post, Svend Foyn Island, Possession Islands. A pole with a box attached was placed on the island on 16 January 1895 during the whaling expedition of Henryk Bull and Captain Leonard Kristensen of the ship Antarctic. It was examined and found intact by the British Antarctic Expedition of 1898-1900 and then sighted from the beach by the USS Edisto in	71°56'S, 171°05'W	Measures 4 (1995)	New Zealand Norway UK	New Zealand Norway	Other remains: other	Last confirmed sighting 1965 (USS Glacier). Present condition and location unknown.	Marker post and message box placed by one of the earliest vessels exploring the region, the <i>Antarctic</i> , in 1895. Contained signatures of the ship's crew, as well as the card of Svend Foyn, a Norwegian whaler and financier of the <i>Antarctic</i> expedition, after whom the island is named. Relocated and checked by Borchgrevink in 1900.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place	Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	The Possession Islands are rarely landed on. An Adelie penguin colony is located on Foyn Island.	

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
66	Prestrud's Cairn - Scott Nunataks	1956 and USCGS Glacier in 1965. Prestrud's Cairn, Scott Nunataks, Alexandra Mountains, Edward VII Peninsula. The small rock cairn was erected at the foot of the main bluff on the north side of the nunataks by Lieutenant K. Prestrud on 3 December 1911 during the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition of 1910-1912.	77°11'S, 154°32'W	Measures 4 (1995)	New Zealand, Norway, UK	New Zealand, Norway	Other remains: expedition cairn	Last confirmed sighting 1987 (NZ Science Party, Chris Adams). Present condition unknown.	Conspicuous local landmark in the Queen Alexandra range. Named by Kristian Prestrud (Amundsen's Eastern Sledging Party), the cairn marks his ascent in 1911.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place. A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica	Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region		Scott Nunataks are at the northern end of the Alexandra Mountains in King Edward VII Land, Antarctica. They are seldom visited.
67	Granite House - Rock Hut	Rock shelter, 'Granite House', Cape Geology, Granite Harbour. This shelter was constructed in 1911 for use as a field kitchen by Griffith Taylor's second geological excursion during the British Antarctic Expedition of 1910-1913. It was enclosed on three sides with granite boulder walls and used a sledge to support a seal-skin roof. The stone walls of the shelter have partially collapsed. The shelter contains corroded remnants of tins, a seal skin and some cord. The sledge is now located 50 m seaward of the shelter and consists of a few scattered pieces of wood, straps and buckles. Site incorporated within ASPA 154.	77°00'S, 162°32'E	Measures 4 (1995)	New Zealand, Norway, UK	New Zealand, United Kingdom	Building: other building remains	Stone walls still in situ but partially collapsed. Seal-skin roof disintegrated. Most artefacts including sledge remnants have been removed over time. Remnant seal skins and metal fragments can still be found in the adjacent area.	Associated with the second 'Western Party' of Scott's British Antarctic Expedition (Taylor, Gran, Debenham and Forde), the seal-skin roofed rock hut was used during December 10/11-January 1912 as a kitchen shelter. From this base, the party conducted extensive surveys of the local area including coastal glaciers and the Dry Valleys.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place Particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction	ASPA 154 Management Plan Managed Zone for Visitor Access Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	HSM 67 Granite House - Rock shelter (Photo credit: Antarctica, New Zealand, Pictorial Collection)	The shelter is near the shore in an area of dense vegetation. The site is occasionally visited by scientific or environmental management parties

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
68	Supply Depot - Hell's Gate Moraine	Site of depot at Hells Gate Moraine, Inexpressible Island, Terra Nova Bay. This emergency depot consisted of a sledge loaded with supplies and equipment which was placed on 25 January 1913 by the British Antarctic Expedition, 1910-1913. The sledge and supplies were removed in 1994 in order to stabilize their deteriorating condition.	74°S 2'S, 163°50'E	Measures 4 (1995)	New Zealand, Norway, UK	New Zealand, United Kingdom	Site	Sledge and supplies removed from site in 1994. Currently in temporary storage at New Zealand's Scott Base. The artefacts have been documented and conserved (2017) by the New Zealand-based Antarctic Heritage Trust. Although stable, the artefacts are extremely fragile being corroded and UV affected.	Associated with the extreme survival story of Scott's Northern Party (British Antarctic Expedition 1910-13), this depot was placed on the outgoing voyage of the <i>Terra Nova</i> as an emergency cache should future explorers find themselves in a similarly desperate situation.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place	Artefacts removed for preservation in historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	HSM 68 Supply Depot - Hell's Gate Moraine Artefacts in situ (Photo credit: New Zealand Antarctic Collection)	Inexpressible is a rocky island surrounded by glaciers and open to Terra Nova Bay to the east. A Chinese research station is proposed for Inexpressible Island.
69	Message Post - Cape Crozier, Ross Island	Message post at Cape Crozier, Ross Island, erected on 22 January 1902 by Captain Robert F. Scott's Discovery Expedition of 1901-04. It was to provide information for the expedition's relief ships, and held a metal message cylinder, which has since been removed. Site incorporated within ASPA 124	77°27'S, 169°16'E	Measures 4 (1995)	New Zealand, Norway, UK	New Zealand, United Kingdom	Other remains: other	Current condition unknown	Relates to the 1901-04 British National Antarctic Expedition. The placing of message posts in logical and easy to find/land at sites was a common means of passing information to relief ships, or from one expedition to another. Originally held a message indicating the party would settle on 'The Barrier' however	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place	ASPA 124 Management Plan Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	HSM 69 Message Post - Cape Crozier, Ross Island (Photo credit: Antarctic New Zealand Antarctic Collection)	Cape Crozier is an ice-free area on the lower eastern slopes of Mount Terror, at the eastern extremity of Ross Island. The post is located in the Western Colony of Adelle penguins and near an emperor penguin colony.

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
70	Message Post - Cape Wadsworth	Message post at Cape Wadworth, Coulman Island. A metal cylinder nailed to a red pole 8 m above sea level placed by Captain Robert F. Scott on 15 January 1902. He painted the rocks behind the post red and white to make it more conspicuous.	73°19'S, 169°47'E	Measure 4 (1995)	New Zealand, Norway, UK	New Zealand, United Kingdom	Other remains: other	Last confirmed sighting 1990. Current condition unknown	Relates to the 1901-04 British National Antarctic Expedition. The placing of message posts in logical and easy to find/land at sites was a common means of passing information to relief ships, or from one expedition to another.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place. A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica	Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region		Coulman Island has the largest emperor penguin colony in the world and is occasionally visited by tourists.
71	Whalers Bay, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands	Whalers Bay, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands. The site comprises all pre-1970 remains on the shore of Whalers Bay, including those from the early whaling period (1906-12) initiated by Captain Adolfus Andresen of the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes, Chile; the remains of the Norwegian Hektor Whaling Station established in 1912 and all artefacts associated with its operation until 1931; the site of a cemetery with 35 burials and a memorial to ten men lost at sea, and the remains from the period of British scientific and mapping activity (1944-	62°59'S, 60°34'W	Measure 4 (1995)	Chile, Norway	Chile, Norway, United Kingdom	Site	The site contains the following historic remains: Whaling period: Various remains from the whaling period at Deception Island (1906-1931), cemetery (1 cross and 1 empty coffin currently visible), Magistrate's residence,	During the 1906-7 austral summer, the Norwegian Captain Adolfus Andresen, founder of the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes, Chile, began whaling at Deception Island. Whalers Bay served as a sheltered anchorage for factory ships that processed whale blubber. In 1908 a cemetery was established here. The cemetery was partly buried and partly swept away during a volcanic eruption in 1969, at which time it comprised 35 graves and a memorial to ten men who were lost at sea	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; The potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica;	Visitor Site Guidelines: Whalers Bay. Specially Managed Area No. 4 Management Plan, which includes a conservatory in strategy for Whalers Bay	HSM 71 Whalers Bay, Deception Island (A) HSM 71 Whalers Bay, Deception Island (B)	Whalers Bay is located on Deception Island, South Shetland Islands, Antarctica. Whalers Bay (62°57'S, is a sheltered harbour in Deception Island located immediately to the northeast after passing through the narrow opening known as Neptune's Bellows. The island has a distinctive horseshoe shape, which was created by the sunken caldera of an active volcano.

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Originating Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
		1969). The site also acknowledges and commemorates the historic value of other events that occurred there, from which nothing remains.						Hospital/store building, Boilers, Cookers and associated equipment, Foundation of a kitchen/mess building and piggery, Fuel storage tanks, Half floating dock, Whalers Barrack. Scientific Period: 'Hunting Lodge', Aircraft hangar, Massey Ferguson Tractor. A full description can be found in the Appendix 3 to the management package ASMA No. 4 Conservation plan can be found in Appendix 3 to the ASMA	(only one body was recovered). In 1912, a Norwegian company, Aktieselskabet Hektor, established the shore-based whaling station in Whalers Bay. Hektor whaling station operated until 1931. During the 1943-44 austral summer, the UK established a permanent base (Base B) as part of Operation Tabarin, in part of the abandoned whaling station. Base B operated as a research station primarily focusing on the study of meteorology and geology. It also acted as the centre for the a major British aerial survey expedition. It was abandoned after it was destroyed by ash flows during the volcanic eruption at Deception Island in 1967.				in historical times. The 1967 volcanic eruption on Deception Island resulted in the deposition of a 1-5 cm layer of ash over Whalers Bay, whilst the 1969 eruption caused a laharr (mud slide) which partly buried the site. Fragile fluvial terraces are located to the north of the whaling station which were of geological importance, although have now been naturally eroded by meltwater streams. Further areas of botanical importance are located within the Historic Site. Kelp gulls, Wilson's storm petrel and Antarctic Terns breed at Whalers Bay, and Cape petrels nest in Cathedral Craggs overlooking the site. Whalers Bay reflects remains on the shore of Whalers Bay which include those from the early whaling period (1906-12) initiated by Captain Adolfus Andresen of the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes, Chile. The remains of the Norwegian Hektor Whaling Station

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Originating Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and local cultural and local context
72	Mikkelsen Cairn	A rock cairn and a wooden mast erected by the landing party led by Captain Klarius Mikkelsen of the Norwegian whaling ship <i>Thorstarn</i> and including Caroline Mikkelsen, Captain Mikkelsen's wife,	68°22' S 78°24' E	Measures 2 (1996)	Australia Norway	Australia Norway	Other remains: expedition cairn	The cairn and wooden mast remain intact. The site contains a canister that was not left	Mikkelsen Cairn marks the landing in Antarctica of Captain Klarius Mikkelsen and his party on board the Norwegian whaling ship <i>Thorstarn</i> on 20 February 1935. This landing has	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica; Symbolic or commemorative value	The site and its heritage status is listed on all Davis station maps and in	D. HSM 72. Mikkelsen Cairn – 1935. Landing Party (Photo credit: Norwegian Polar Institute)	established in 1912 and all artefacts associated with its operation until 1931; the site of a cemetery with 35 burials and a memorial to ten men lost at sea; and the remains from the period of British scientific and mapping activity (1944–1969). The site also acknowledges and commemorates the historic value of other events that occurred there, from which nothing remains.

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
		the first woman to set foot on East Antarctica. The cairn was discovered by Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition field parties in 1957 and again in 1995.						by the 1935 landing party but that does contain a piece of rope and a piece of bark from the flagpole presumed to be from the 1935 party.	historical importance as it marked the discovery of the Vestfold Hills, and was the first known landing by a woman in East Antarctica. The party set up the rock cairn with a wooden mast to mark the place of landing. Mikkelsen and his party landed on the Tryne Islands that are an extension of an ice-free coastal group of hills. Mikkelsen named the hills the Vestfold Hills, after the Norwegian county in which his whaling company was based. The captain's wife, Caroline Mikkelsen, accompanied him on the landing to become the first woman to set foot on East Antarctica. In 1957 the cairn was found by Australian expeditioners from the newly established Davis Station, but after two further visits in the early 1960s the location of the site was lost for over 30 years. On 12 November 1995, after archival and field research, a three-	for people of many nations	Australian Antarctic Program operator guidelines. New station leaders at Australian stations are briefed on heritage matters, including HSMs, each year.	2) HSM 72 Mikkelsen Cairn – August 2011 (Photo credit: Kerry Steinberg) 3) HSM 72 Mikkelsen Cairn – Penguins surrounding site in summer (Photo credit: Barry Becker)	rocks, about 7 km in extent, forming the western limit of Tryne Bay and Tryne Sound at the north-eastern end of the Vestfold Hills. The Vestfold Hills is the largest ice-free area in East Antarctica covering approximately 512 square kilometres. The Mikkelsen Cairn site has a dramatic appearance with the 4 to 5 metre high flag mast still standing near the top of a hill above an Adelle penguin colony. During the summer season, the penguin colony surrounds the site. Mikkelsen Cairn marks the discovery of the Vestfold Hills, and the first known landing by a woman, Caroline Mikkelsen, in East Antarctica in 1935.

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Originating Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
73	Mt Erebus Crash Memorial Cross, Ross Island	Memorial Cross for the 1979 Mount Erebus crash victims, Lewis Bay, Ross Island. A cross of stainless steel which was erected in January 1987 on a rocky promontory three kilometers from the Mount Erebus crash site in memory of the 257 people of different nationalities who lost their lives when the aircraft in which they were travelling crashed into the lower slopes of Mount Erebus, Ross Island. The cross was erected as a mark of respect and in remembrance of those who died in the tragedy.	77°25'S, 167°27'E	Mesaure 4 (1997)	New Zealand	New Zealand	Commemorative item: cross	Current condition unknown	person Australian party rediscovered the cairn. Antarctica's largest single loss of life was in the Erebus crash. This cross memorialises the impact of that loss on family, friends, the Antarctic, New Zealand and international community.	Symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations	ASPA 156 Management Plan Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	HSM 73 Mt Erebus Crash Memorial Cross, Ross Island (Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand Pictorial Collection)	The site is accessible for overflight or landing only by permit. Snow cover changes from year to year, sometime exposing wreckage.
74	The south-west coast of Elephant Island	The south-west coast of Elephant Island between the southern side of Mensa Bay (61°10'S, 55°24'W) and Cape Lookout (61°17'S, 55°13'W), including all of the foreshore and intertidal areas, in which the wreckage of a large wooden sailing ship has been found.	61°14'S, 55°22'W	Mesaure 2 (1998)	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Site		Although the identity of the wrecked vessel on Elephant Island remains unconfirmed, circumstantial evidence gleaned from the historical and dendrochronological data, suggests that it may be that of the Charles Shearer. The date and site of construction of this vessel has not been determined, but it is thought to have been built in the early 1860's, and probably in or around the port of	A, particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; The potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about			Wreckage is distributed on the beach and intertidal area on a cove on south west of the island.

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Originating Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
75	Hillary's TAE/IG Y Hut 'A', - Scott Base, Ross Island	The A Hut of Scott Base, being the only existing Trans Antarctic Expedition 1956/1957 building in Antarctica sited at Pram Point, Ross Island, Ross Sea Region, Antarctica.	77°51'S, 166°46'E	Measure 1 (2001)	New Zealand	New Zealand	Building station	Following major conservation work by New Zealand-based Antarctic Heritage Trust 2016-17, building is structurally sound and weather tight and artefact collection has been conserved. Annual monitoring and	This building represents the beginnings of the New Zealand Antarctic programme in 1957. It was the base from which Sir Edmund Hillary mounted his traverse to the South Pole by tractor, in support of the Trans Antarctic Expedition. It was the hub of the contribution from NZ scientists to the International Geophysical Year (1957-58).	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place. Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica. Particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction.	Briefing to all Scott Base arrivals Code of Conduct Hut guide system Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	HSM 75 Hillary's TAE/IG Y Hut 'A', - Scott Base , and by A hut (Photo credit: Antarctic New Zealand Pictorial Collection)	The hut is in the immediate vicinity of Scott Base. The hut is frequently visited by local base staff from Scott Base and McMurdo, and by seasonal tourist visits. The hut is kept heated and well maintained.

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Originating Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
76	Ruins of "Pedro Aguirre Cerda" Station	The ruins of the "Pedro Aguirre Cerda" Station, being a Chilean meteorological and volcanological center situated at Pendulum Cove, Deception Island, Antarctica, that was destroyed by volcanic eruptions in 1967 and 1969.	62°59'S, 60°40'W	Measure 2 (2001)	Chile	Chile	Buildings: other buildings remain	The site or monument still exists in whole	The President Pedro Aguirre Cerda Base, operated by the Chilean Air Force, was established on February 12, 1955 at Pendulum Cove, Deception Island (62°52' S, 60°36' W). It operated primarily as a meteorological and communications center until December 4, 1967, when it was destroyed by a large-scale volcanic eruption, followed by new eruptions in 1969 and 1970. It was named to remember the statesman who completed the delimitation of the Chilean Antarctic sector in 1940. The installation, operation and development of the Pedro Aguirre Cerda Base reflect the characteristics of the period prior to the AGI. The Base was equipped with a radio beacon that allowed aircraft landings.	Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; the potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica.	No specific management tool is applied. However, Visitors Guidelines for Pendulum Cove help to the knowledge of the site.	<p>Ross Island, Comms equipment (Photo credit: Antarctica, New Zealand Pictorial Collection)</p> <p>HSM 76: "Pedro Aguirre Cerda" Station (A)</p> <p>HSM 76: "Pedro Aguirre Cerda" Station (B)</p> <p>HSM 76: "Pedro Aguirre Cerda" Station (C)</p>	<p>Pendulum Cove is a small cove on the north-eastern side of Port Foster, Deception Island. The soil is composed of black sands as a result of the volcanic eruptions. The ever present mist at the water's edge is evidence of the warmth of the sand and the volcanic activity of the island.</p> <p>No species of flora are present in the site. Also, no breeding fauna normally is present, although there have been occasional references to nesting blue-eyed shags at the site. Antarctic Terns are regular visitors to the area, as juvenile male Antarctic fur seals, mainly at the end of summer season.</p>

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Originating Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
77	Cape Denison	Cape Denison, Commonwealth Bay, George V Land, including Boat Harbour and the historic artefacts contained within its waters. Located within ASPA 162.	67°00'30" S, 142°39'40" W	Measures 3 (2004)	Australia	Australia	Site	Two huts (Main and Magnetograph huts) are structurally sound and two huts (Transit and Absolute Magnetic huts) are dilapidated.	<p>with greater safety. A runway was built; the Navy installed a water tank and built a lighthouse.</p> <p>Cape Denison is one of the principal sites of early human activity in Antarctica. It is the location of the base of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition 1911-1914 organised and led by Sir Douglas Mawson. An important symbol of the 'heroic age' of Antarctic exploration (1895-1917), it is one of only six hut sites remaining from this period. The site hosted some of the earliest comprehensive studies of Antarctic geology, magnetism, astronomy, meteorology, glaciology, oceanography, biology, zoology and botany. It was also the base of numerous explorations inland and features artefacts associated with these sledging parties.</p>	<p>A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica;</p> <p>A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration.</p>	<p>Cape Denison is designated as ASPA 162, primarily to protect Mawson's Huts and the associated landscape, and activities within the area are undertaken in accordance with the ASPA management plan. Visits are also managed subject to Visitor Site guidelines. There is a comprehensive conservation management plan for the site.</p>	<p>1) HSM 77 - Cape Denison - Mawson's Main Hut (Photo credit: Sandra Potter)</p> <p>2) HSM 77 - Cape Denison - Landscape (Photo credit: Rod Ledingham)</p>	<p>Cape Denison is a rugged 1.5 km-wide tongue of ice, snow, rock and moraine projecting into Commonwealth Bay from the steeply rising wall of the ice cap of continental Antarctica.</p> <p>It is characterised by four valleys aligned northwest/southeast. The majority of Australasian Antarctic Expedition artefacts, including buildings (Mawson's Huts) and other structures, are concentrated in the westernmost valley and on the ridges on either side of the valley. The historic huts and their immediate surrounds constitute ASPA No. 162.</p> <p>Its isolation and extreme weather provide visitors with a unique insight into the conditions endured by 'heroic age' researchers and explorers, and a chance to form a deeper appreciation of their</p>

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
78	Memorial plaque Humboldt Mountains - cDML	Memorial plaque at India Point, Humboldt Mountains, Wohlthat Massif, central Maud Land erected in memory of three scientists of the Geological Survey of India (GSI) and a communication technician from the Indian Navy - all members of the ninth Indian Expedition to Antarctica, who sacrificed their lives in this mountain camp in an accident on 8th January 1990.	71°45'08" S, 111°12'30" E	Measure 3 (2004)	India	India	Commemorative item: plaque	Preserved in good condition	It was in the remote parts of the mountains in Central Dronning Maud Land, that camp inmates lost their lives on 8 th January 1990 in a tragic incident of gas poisoning. Their bodies were recovered next day during a routine visit by the leader of the expedition and flown home after about a month for necessary rituals. A black dolerite plaque engraved with the names of the departed was erected at the campsite in the memory of the departed souls in February 1991.	A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica, the potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica;	A detailed map showing the exact location of the mountain camp and the site of the commemorative plaque is prominently displayed at the Indian station "Maitri". Leader and expedition members are informed about HSM and visiting rules.	HSM 78: Memorial plaque Humboldt Mountains - cDML (A) HSM 78: Memorial plaque Humboldt Mountains - cDML (B)	Humboldt Mountains, Wohlthat Massif, central Dronning Maud Land, located at SW of Maitri station
											managed by the Australian Antarctic Division and implemented in partnership with the Mawson's Huts Foundation.		achievements.

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
79	Lillie Marleen Hut	Lillie Marleen Hut, Mt. Dockery, Everett Range, Northern Victoria Land. The hut was erected to support the work of the first German Antarctic Expedition (GANOVEX I) of 1979/1980. The hut, a bivouac container made of prefabricated fiberglass units insulated with polyurethane foam, was named after the Lillie Glacier and the song "Lilli Marleen". The hut is closely associated with the dramatic sinking of the expedition ship "Godland II" during GANOVEX II in December 1981, which was commemorated by an engraving made by an expedition member of GANOVEX II on a granite boulder close to the hut.	71°12'S, 164°31'E	Measure 5 (2005)	Germany	Germany	Buildings: hut	Last visit in 2015-16 season by the Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR; KOPRI); hut was found in good condition. A planned check in the 2018-19 season was not possible due to severe weather conditions.	The hut was erected to support the work of the first German Antarctic Expedition (GANOVEX I) of 1979/1980. The hut is closely associated with the dramatic sinking of the expedition ship "Godland II" during GANOVEX II in December 1981, which was commemorated by an engraving made by an expedition member of GANOVEX II on a granite boulder close to the hut.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place	Visits are generally done by BGR on an irregular basis during own expeditions and/or cooperating Antarctic programmes (South Korea, Italy) reporting to BGR. During the visits, the general condition of the hut is inspected and documented.	HSM 79 Lillie Marleen Hut	ice-free, rocky area
80	Amundsen's Tent	Amundsen's Tent. The tent was erected at 90°S by the Norwegian group of explorers led by Roald Amundsen on their arrival at the South Pole on 14 December 1911. The tent is currently buried underneath the snow and ice in the vicinity of the South Pole.	90°S	Measure 5 (2005)	Norway	Norway	Other remains: tent	The tent is currently buried underneath the snow and ice in the vicinity of the South Pole. The exact location and condition of the tent is unknown.	The tent was erected at 90°S by the Norwegian group of explorers led by Roald Amundsen on their arrival at the South Pole on 14 December 1911. The tent is currently buried underneath the snow and ice in the vicinity of the South Pole.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place		HSM 80 Amundsen's tent (Photo credit: Norwegian Polar Institute Photo Archive)	The tent is located under the snow and ice in the vicinity of the South Pole

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Originating Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
81	Landing Rock	Rocher du Débarquement (Landing Rock)	66° 36.3' 0"S, 140° 03.8' 5"E	Measures 3 (2006)	France	France	Site	In Situ	Small island where Admiral Dumont D'Urville and his crew landed on 21 January 1840 when he discovered Terre Adélie.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place		HSM 81: Rocher du débarquement	The Fildes Peninsula is the largest ice-free coastal area on King George Island (25 de Mayo Island) during the austral summer, island that is mostly covered with ice. The peninsula is separated from Nelson Island by the Fildes Strait, which is only 370 m at its smallest width. It is bounded on its southeast coast by Maxwell Bay (Guardia Nacional or Fildes Bay), and in its northwest sector it borders the open waters of the Drake Passage. Geologically, the peninsula is a plateau formed by ancient coastal landforms, with numerous rocky outcrops and an average height of 30 meters above sea level. From its base to its tip, facing southwest, the peninsula is 11.5 km long, and a width that varies from 2 to 4 km, totaling approximately 33 km ² . Fildes Peninsula is characterized by presenting the highest
82	Monument to the Antarctic Treaty and plaque	Monument to the Antarctic Treaty and Plaque. This Monument is located near the Frei, Bellingshausen and Escudero bases, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The plaque at the foot of the monument commemorates the signatories of the Antarctic Treaty. This Monument has 4 plaques in the official languages of the Antarctic Treaty. The plaques were installed in February 2011 and read as follows: "This historic monument, dedicated to the memory of the signatories of the Antarctic Treaty, Washington D.C., 1959, is also a reminder of the legacy of the First and Second International Polar Years (1882-1883 and 1932-1933) and of the International Geophysical Year (1957-1958) that preceded the Antarctic Treaty, and recalls the heritage of international Cooperation that led to the International Polar Year 2007-2008." This monument was	62°12' 20" S, 58°57' 41" W	Measures 3 (2007)	Chile	Chile	Commemorative item: plaque	The site or monument still exists in whole, and is in good conditions	In 1999, to commemorate the forty anniversary of the signature of the Antarctic Treaty in 1959, Chile installed and inaugurates the monument to the Antarctic Treaty in the vicinities of its "Presidente Eduardo Frei" and "Professor Julio Escudero" bases, in Fildes Peninsula, King George Island (25 de Mayo Island). The structure is built in copper with twelve panels, each one honoring one of the Signatory States, named in copper letters, all of them supporting a copper globe. The monument also include four labels in each of the four languages of the Antarctic Treaty (Spanish, English, French and Russian) "In honor of the Antarctic Treaty and those who support it who have so successfully cooperate in the study and preservation of	No specific management tool is applied. Annual maintenance, along with the scheduled tasks for the maintenance of "Presidente Eduardo Frei" Antarctic Base.	HSM 82: Monument to the Antarctic Treaty and plaque (A) HSM 82: Monument to the Antarctic Treaty and plaque (B)		

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
		designed and built by the American Joseph W. Pearson, who offered it to Chile. It was unveiled in 1999, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the signature of the Antarctic Treaty.							Antarctica as a world treasure 1959-1999". In 2007 Chile added to the monument four plaques in bronze - in the four languages of the Antarctic Treaty- in commemoration of the successive International Polar Years, recalling the international cooperation that led the International Polar Year 2007-2008.				concentration of scientific facilities or bases from different countries in Antarctica: Frei, Escudero and Fildes Maritime Station, from Chile; Great Wall, of China; Bellingshausen, from the Russian Federation, and Artigas, from Uruguay. In the peninsula it is possible to register the presence of different species of lichens and mosses, as well as the presence of the Antarctic grass <i>Deschampsia antarctica</i> . Gulls, skuas and petrels nest on the site, and it is a regular resting place for gentoo and chinstrap penguins. On the north coast of the peninsula there is a breeding site for elephant seals, while in spring Weddell seals breed on the south coast. The place is also visited by males Antarctic fur seals, mainly at the end of the summer season. In Maxwell Bay, humpback and southern right whales have been sighted. Two Antarctic Specially Protected Areas are located in the Fildes Peninsula region: ASPA N° 125, Fildes.

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
83	Base W, Detaile Island	Base "W", Detaile Island, Lallemande Fjord, Loubet Coast. Base "W" is situated on a narrow isthmus at the northern end of Detaile Island, Loubet Lallemande Fjord. The site consists of a hut and a range of associated structures and outbuildings including a small emergency storage building, bitch and pup pens, anemometer tower and two standard tubular steel radio masts (one to the south west of the main hut and the other to the east). Base "W" was established in 1956 as a British science base primarily for survey, geology and meteorology and to contribute to the IGY in 1957. As a relatively unaltered base from the late 1950s, Base "W" provides an important reminder of the science and living conditions that existed when the Antarctic Treaty was signed 50 years ago.	66°52'S; 66°48'W	Measures 14 (2009)	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Buildings: station	The hut, emergency store and pup pens, are in good condition and are actively conserved and maintained in the condition they were found when undertaken from the station using dog teams and sledges.	Base W was established as a scientific base in March 1956 and closed in a hurry in 1959. Research carried out here included geology, meteorology and topographic survey. Extensive survey trips covering hundreds of miles and lasting several months were often undertaken from the station using dog teams and sledges.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place;	Visitor Site Guidelines. Detaile Island	HSM 83 Base W. Detaile Island (Photo credit: United Kingdom Antarctic Heritage Trust)	The site is made up of the main hut and a small emergency store and pup pens along with an anemometer tower and radio masts. Historic former science and sledging station now managed by the UK Antarctic Heritage Trust as a heritage site. www.ukahit.org. The site has a comprehensive conservation management plan and is actively conserved by a professional conservation team.
84	Hut at Damoy Point, Dorian Bay, Wieneke Island, Palmer Archipelago.	Hut at Damoy Point, Dorian Bay, Wieneke Island, Palmer Archipelago. The site consists of a well-preserved hut and the	64°49'S; 63°31'W	Measures 14 (2009)	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Buildings: hut	The hut is in good condition and is conserved and maintained in	Damoy hut was established in Dorian Bay in 1973 as a transit station and summer air facility. Aircraft landed and took off from an ice	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place;	Visitor Site Guidelines. Damoy Point	HSM 84 Damoy Hut. Damoy Point Bay (Photo credit: United Kingdom)	The hut is located in Dorian bay on Wieneke Island at the foot of a large glacier and near to a small Argentine hut.

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
85	Plaque Commemorating the PM-3A Nuclear Power Plant at McMurdo Station	scientific equipment and other artefacts inside it. It is located at Damoy Point on Dorian Bay, Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago. The hut was erected in 1973 and used for a number of years as a British summer air facility and transit station for scientific personnel. It was last occupied in 1993.	77°51'S, 166°41'E	Measures 15 (2010)	United States	United States	Commemorative item: plaque	the condition it was found when it was designated as HSM 84.	runway on top of the glacier above the hut. Stopping here for refuelling and for picking up cargo and personnel from scheduled ships. This is an excellent example of Antarctic logistics and early air operations in Antarctica. The hut ceased operations in 1993.	The potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica;	Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at McMurdo Station	Antarctic Heritage Trust	Historic former science and sledging station now managed by the UK Antarctic Heritage Trust as a heritage site. www.ukaht.org . The site has a comprehensive conservation management plan and is actively conserved by a professional conservation team.
		A bronze plaque commemorating the PM-3A Nuclear Power Plant at McMurdo Station. The plaque is approximately 45 x 60 cm and is secured to a large vertical rock placed at the former site of the PM-3A nuclear power reactor. The plaque is located approximately halfway up the west side of Observation Hill. The plaque's text details achievements of PM-3A, Antarctica's first nuclear power plant.			United States	United States		The plaque is in excellent condition.	The PM-3A nuclear reactor was the first, and only, experiment to power an Antarctic station with a nuclear reactor. The motivation was to reduce the reliance on fuel oil at McMurdo Station. The PM-3A arrived at McMurdo Station on December 12, 1961 and began producing electricity for the station on July 10, 1962. The 1.8-megawatt reactor was decommissioned when continued operation would no longer be cost effective. The disassembly and removal of the station and most of the associated buildings continued until 1979 when a radiological survey, and subsequent review by commissioned by the U.S. Navy	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; a particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement; particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction	Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at McMurdo Station	HSM 85 Plaque Commemorating the PM-3A Nuclear Power Plant at McMurdo Station (Photo credit: Peter Rejcek)	The plaque, attached to a large rock, is located approximately halfway up the west side of Observation Hill, a 230 m hill adjacent to McMurdo Station.

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
86	No. 1 Building - Great Wall Station	No.1 Building at Great Wall Station. The No.1 Building, built in 1985 with a total floor space of 175 square meters, is located at the centre of the Chinese Antarctic Great Wall Station which is situated in Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, South Shetlands, West Antarctica. The Building marked the commencement of China devoting to Antarctic research in the 1980s, and thus it is of great significance in commemorating China's Antarctic expedition.	62°13'34" S, 58°57'44" W	Measure 12 (2011)	China	China	Building	The building was renovated in 2013/2014 for safety and protection purposes, and preserved in good condition ever since	The No.1 Building was the first permanent building built at the Great Wall Station. The construction of the Building was started on January 20, 1985 and completed on February 20, 1985. The building laid the foundation for China's first overwintering expedition under the condition of the lack of experiences and heavy construction equipment. It also embodied the Antarctic expedition's spirit of being brave in exploration and daring innovation, and daring no hardship.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; the potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica; symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations	The HSMs information in the area is displayed in all the Great Wall Station maps. The building is used as a museum to display the Chinese Antarctic expedition history, the main progress of Chinese Antarctic scientific research, etc. The building has been introduced to the school		The building is located in the Great Wall Station area, about 300 meters from the coastline.

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Origin of proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
87	Commemorative plaque at the location of the first permanently occupied German Antarctic research station "Georg Forster" at the Schirmacher Oasis, Dronning Maud Land.	Location of the first permanently occupied German Antarctic research station "Georg Forster" at the Schirmacher Oasis, Dronning Maud Land. The original site is situated by the Schirmacher Oasis and marked by a commemorative bronze plaque with the label in German language: Antarktisstation Georg Forster 70° 46' 39" S 11° 51' 03" E von 1976 bis 1996 The plaque is well preserved and affixed to a rock wall at the southern edge of the location. This Antarctic research station was opened on 21 April 1976 and closed down in 1993. The entire site has been completely cleaned	70°46'39" S, 11°51'03" E	Measures 18 (2013)	Germany	Germany	Commemorative item: plaque		After signature of the Antarctic Treaty in 1974 by East Germany, the station "Georg Forster" was commissioned on 21 April 1976 and became the full status of a research station in October 1987 when East Germany became a Consultative Party to the Treaty. All logistic operations until decommissioning during season 1992/1993 have been coordinated with the Russian Antarctic Expedition.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place	no special measures established; inspection visits on site occasionally	HSM.87 Commemorative plaque at the location of the first permanently occupied German research station in Antarctica.	ice-free area located in the Schirmacher Oasis; the plaque affixed at rock wall at the southern edge of the former station site. The plaque merits for the following reasons: The plaque is associated with the beginning of permanent scientific engagement of German research organisations under the Antarctic Treaty and with the long-term monitoring of the stratospheric ozone layer above Antarctica. The plaque commemorates a first engagement of Germany to completely remove scientific facilities after decommissioning under the Protocol. The geodetic point of the

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Originating Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
88.	Professor Kudryashov's Drilling Complex Building	up after the dismantling of the station was successfully terminated on 12 February 1996. The site is located about 1.5 km east of the current Russian Antarctic research station Novolazarevskaya.	78°28' S, 106°48' E	Measures 19 (2013)	Russia	Russia	Buildings: other building remains	The building is in good condition	The deepest ice borehole in the world was drilled in this drilling complex by means of Russian technologies and drilling facilities 3769.3 m long by the ice core. The reason for commemorating the name of Professor Kudryashov is that Professor Kudryashov, Head of the Chair of Borehole Drilling of St. Petersburg Mining Institute, was in charge of developing the technology and tools of deep drilling of boreholes in glaciers from 1967. He participated in the 20th (1974-75) and the 24th (1978-79) Soviet Antarctic Expeditions. Using the equipment and technologies developed by Boris Kudryashov in East Antarctica and on the Northern Land in the Arctic, a large number of ice boreholes were drilled with a full ice core extraction more	A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica. Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica. Particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction.	HSM location is indicated on the Vostok station area map. All persons arriving at Vostok station are informed of the existence and location of the HSM 88.	HSM 88 Professor Kudryashov's Drilling Complex Building	The drilling complex is located at a distance of 100 m to the south of the mess-room building of the Vostok station. All facilities and structures located on the snow-firm surface of the Antarctic Plateau at a height of 3488 m above sea level.

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Originating Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
89	Terra Nova Expedition Summit Camp - Mt Erebus, Ross Island	Terra Nova Expedition 1910-12, Upper "Summit Camp" used during survey of Mount Erebus in December 1912. Camp site location includes part of a circle of rocks, which were likely used to weight the tent valences. The camp site was used by a science party on Captain Scott's Terra Nova Expedition, who undertook mapping and collected geological specimens on Mount Erebus in December 1912.	77°30'34" S, 167°10'23" E	Measure 20 (2013)	United Kingdom, New Zealand, United States	United Kingdom, New Zealand, United States	Site	Site consists of aligned rocks, condition is stable	Marks the path and progress of one of the earliest ascents of Mt Erebus, and early scientific exploration of the mountain's geology by Scott's Terra Nova expedition.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place	Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	HSM 89 Terra Nova Expedition - Upper Camp - Mt Erebus, Ross Island, 1912 and 2012 (Photo credit: Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge (1912, image) and Clive Oppenheimer (2012, image))	The upper summit camp is less than one kilometre from the present day United States Antarctic Program's Lower Erebus Hut, located within the northern caldera rim, Helo Cliffs. It is not thought to have been visited until its rediscovery in 2012. Circa 3,410m above sea level
90	Terra Nova Expedition in Lower Camp - Mt Erebus, Ross Island	Terra Nova Expedition 1910-12, Lower "Camp E" Site used during survey of Mount Erebus in December 1912. Camp site location consists of a slightly elevated area of gravel and includes some aligned rocks, which may have been used to weight the tent valences. The camp site was used by a science party on Captain Scott's Terra Nova Expedition, who undertook mapping and collected geological specimens on	77°30'34" S, 167°09'24" E	Measure 21 (2013)	United Kingdom, New Zealand, United States	United Kingdom, New Zealand, United States	Site	Site consists of aligned rocks, condition is stable	Marks the path and progress of one of the earliest ascents of Mt Erebus, and early scientific exploration of the mountain's geology by Scott's Terra Nova expedition.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place	Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	HSM 90 Terra Nova Expedition - Lower Camp - Mt Erebus, Ross Island, 1912 and 2012 (Photo credit: Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge (1912, image) and Clive Oppenheimer (2012, image))	The lower summit camp site is located on an ancient caldera rim near to the present day United States Antarctic Program's Fang Camp which is used for acclimatisation before going to Lower Erebus Hut. Circa 3,410 m above sea level.

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
91	Lame Dog Hut at the Bulgarian base St. Kliment Ohridski, Livingston Island	Mount Erebus in December 1912. The Lame Dog Hut was erected in April 1988, and had been the main building of St. Kliment Ohridski base until 1998. It is presently the oldest preserved building on Livingston Island, used as radio shack and post office, and hosting a museum exhibition of associated artefacts from the early Bulgarian science and logistic operations in Antarctica.	62°38' 29" S, 60°21' 53" W	Measure 19 (2015)	Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Building station	The structure suffered some damage by snow pressure while the usually snow-free in summer base area remained snow-buried in the period 2012-2017. It underwent substantial repairs including a complete re-roofing during the 2019/20 season, and has been in excellent condition since then.	During the First Bulgarian Antarctic Expedition, the hut was shipped to Antarctica onboard the Soviet Research Ship Mikhail Somov, and assembled on Livingston Island by a four-man Bulgarian party between 26 and 28 April 1988. It was refurbished and, together with a smaller wooden storage building, commissioned as Antarctic base St. Kliment Ohridski on 11 December 1993. The hut proved most suitable under local conditions and remained the base's only permanent dwelling facility until a new main building was completed in 1998. It has also been used as radio shack and post office since 1994, and since 2012 has been hosting a museum exhibition of artefacts from the early Bulgarian science and logistic operations in Antarctica. The popular name 'Lame Dog Hut' dates to around 1999, when the hut was found bouncing in the wind with its support legs damaged during the winter.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction; symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations.	The Bulgarian Antarctic Institute is in process of developing a Management Plan draft in accordance with ATCM Resolution 2 (2018).	(2012 image) , HSM 91: The creation of the hut in 1988 (Photo credit: Bulgarian Antarctic Institute collection / Z. Vergilov) , HSM 91: The hut in 2003 (Photo credit: Bulgarian Antarctic Institute collection / L. Ivanov) , HSM 91: Part of the interior, 2013 (Photo credit: Bulgarian Antarctic Institute collection / N. Ivanova) , HSM 91: The hut in February 2020 (Photo credit: Bulgarian Antarctic Institute collection / D. Matev)	The Lame Dog Hut at Livingston Island is situated between Pesyakov Hill and Sinemorets Hill, 70 m south by east of the main building of St. Kliment Ohridski base and 200 m from the shore of Empona Anchorage in South Bay, overlooking the Grand Lagoon. It stands on metal legs dug in a moraine terrace at elevation 15.5 m above sea level and is encircled by branches of Rezovski Creek which has its mouth at the southwest extremity of Bulgarian Beach used as embarkation place servicing the Bulgarian base. The St. Ivan Rilski Chapel and a Bulgarian-Mongolian monument to the Cyrillic Script are situated nearby. Several convenient overland routes lead from the hut to a variety of internal and coastal areas of Livingston Island. The hut is a Bulgarian-made 6 by 3.5 m sandwich panel structure with a mess area and accommodation capacity

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
92.	Oversnow heavy tractor "Khar'kovchanka" that was used in Antarctic a from 1959 to 2010	The oversnow heavy tractor "Khar'kovchanka" was designed and produced at the Malyshev Transport Machine-Building Plant in Khar'kov specially for organizing inland sledge-tractor traverses in Antarctica. This was the first non-serial transport vehicle of the Soviet machine-building produced exclusively for operations in Antarctica. This tractor was not used outside Antarctica. Thus, the STT "Khar'kovchanka" is a unique historical sample of engineering-technical developments made for exploration of Antarctica.	69°22'41,0" S, 76°22'29,1" E	Measures 19 (2015)	Russia	Russia	Commemorative item: other	The tractor is in excellent condition	The SAE participants using this machine carried out a significant number of inland sledge-tractor traverses to Vostok and Sovetskaya stations, the US Amundsen-Scott station, located at the South Geographical Pole (1958–1959), Mirny – Komsomolskaya – Sovetskaya – Vostok – Mirny (1961), Molodezhnaya (Enderby Land) – Novolazarevskaya (Queen Maud Land) (1964) and Mirny – Pole of Inaccessibility – Molodezhnaya (1967). "Khar'kovchanka" No. 22 corresponds completely to the original produced in 1958 at the Khar'kov Malyshev transport machine-building plant, and its coloring meets	Particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction	HSM location is indicated on the Progress Station area map. The details of HSM are given in the ASMA 6 Management Plan. All persons arriving at Progress Station are informed of the existence and location of the HSM 92.	HSM 92. Oversnow heavy tractor "Khar'kovchanka" (Photo credit: Sergey Tansenko)	The oversnow heavy tractor "Khar'kovchanka" No. 22 is located on a hill to the west of facilities of the Progress station in less than 100 m from the shore of Lake Stepped.
										Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
										Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
93	Wreck of Endurance	Wreck of the vessel Endurance, including all artefacts contained within or formerly contained within the ship, which may be lying on the seabed in or near the wreck within a 150m radius. This includes all fixtures and fittings associated with the ship, including ship's wheel, bell, etc. The designation also includes all items of personal possessions left on the ship by the ship's company at the time of its sinking. The exact location of the wreck is unknown as the ship floated in the pack ice for some distance. We know that the wreck is somewhere on the seabed in the Weddell Sea. Location records made by Frank Worsley, Shackleton's skipper and master navigator, give precise coordinates of the location of sinking of the ship but these have not been verified since 1915. These last known coordinates have been included as the 'location'.	68°39'30"S, 52°26'30"W	Measures 12 (2019)	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Other remains: shipwreck	The condition of the ship is currently unknown	standards adopted in SAE-RAE for transport vehicles. Endurance was the vessel owned and used by Sir Ernest Shackleton during his 1914-16 Trans-Antarctic Expedition. Endurance became beset in the sea ice before being crushed and eventually sinking to the sea floor in 1915. What followed was a daring rescue by Shackleton by taking the lifeboat James Caird to South Georgia to fetch help. All the men marooned on Elephant Island were saved and returned home in 1916.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica; A particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement;	To be developed upon discovery of the wreck		The exact location of the wreck is unknown as the ship floated in the pack ice for some distance. We know that the wreck is somewhere, approximately 2 miles deep, on the seabed in the Weddell Sea. Location records made by Frank Worsley, Shackleton's skipper and master navigator, give precise coordinates of the location of sinking of the ship but these have not been verified since 1915. These last known coordinates have been included as the 'location'.
94	C. A. Larsen Multitexpedition cairn	C.A. Larsen Multitexpedition cairn. The site consists of a rock cairn installed in 1892 by Norwegian Capt. Carl	64°14'13.06"S, 56°33'	Measures 12 (2019)	Argentina, Norway, Sweden	Argentina, Norway, Sweden	Other remains: expedition	The cairn is in good condition but lost the post	Remains of the cairn installed by the Norwegian Whaling Expedition "Jason" by Carl Anton Larsen	An event of particular importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at	Argentina carries out communication and dissemination.	HSM 94 Credit: Pablo Fontana - IAA	It is located in the vicinity of Marambio Station a few meters from the northeast coast of the island in a land of

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
		Anton Larsen during the first land-exploration of the area around the current location of the Argentina's Marambio Station, where the first Antarctic fossil discoveries were made. The cairn used to have an attached wooden pole (2m high and 5cm diameter) of which nothing remains." Location: northeast of the Argentine Station Marambio, Antarctic Peninsula.	57.50°W		United Kingdom.	United Kingdom	ion cairn	that was in its center.	1892/3. Two members of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition 1901-3 (Gunnar Andersson and Argentine Ensign José María Sobral) recorded their names at the same site. In 1903 the Argentine rescue expedition of the ARA Uruguay corvette deposited a message there, but it was removed by Operation Tabarrn in 1945.	the place; a particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica; a particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement; representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of management; construction; symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations.	on actions for the site and its conservation guidelines, especially for personnel at the nearby Marambio Station. Parties undertaking management will post information in the vicinity of the HSM. Parties undertaking management will coordinate actions of monitoring, control and preservation of the HMS under a perspective of "minimal intervention and controlled deterioration". Parties		slight sedimentary undulations with occasional presence of flying birds.

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Originating Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
95	Wreck of San Telmo	The wreck includes all parts and accessories associated with the ship, armaments, equipment, supplies, the ship itself and the crew and military personnel transported within, as well as any personal objects that the crew may have left on the ship at the time of its sinking. A third-class (74-gun) liner vessel, it had two decks and 74 guns, it was 190 feet in length, with a 52-foot beam and a draught measuring 25 feet. Its approximate displacement was 2,750 tons and it had a crew of 644 men.	62°S, 70° W	Measure 22 (2021)	Spain	Spain	Other remains: shipwreck	The condition of the ship is currently unknown	The documents state that Captain Smith made two landings in Shirreff Cove and found remains of a shipwreck that included inscriptions from the sunken ship (the <i>San Telmo</i>). In 1845, a British pilot chart reported the same news, this time in an official specialised manual published by the British Admiralty's Hydrographic Office which contained the following paragraph: "The remains of the shipwreck were found by sealers in 1820, with no survivors, on Livingston Island in the South Shetlands". James	a) an event of special significance in the history of Antarctic exploration; c) it has a particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement. The wreck will also be of interest to marine archaeologists and others who promote the heritage of Antarctica and therefore: e) the particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction; and f) it offers the potential through study, and it	To be developed upon discovery of the wreck		The exact location is unknown, last sighting corresponds to 62°S/70°W. Documentary evidence locates the wreck around Cape Shirreff (Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands). The time that elapsed between those events and the appearance of commercial navigators in those waters, especially sealers, meant that the remains of the wreck were continuously reused and over time disappeared, either consumed or transformed.

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context	
									<p>Weddell, who was in those locations between 1822 and 1824, recounts that a great number of seal bones were found dispersed on a beach on said island and linked that with the prior incident. According to Spanish investigators who carried out an archaeological research project in the 1990s, the evidence found at the site and the toponymy left by the British - Telmo Island, Half Moon Bay, Shirreff Cove - fully corresponds with the old documents. The time that elapsed between those events and the appearance of commercial navigators in those waters, especially sealers, meant that the remains of the wreck were continuously reused and over time disappeared, either consumed or transformed. Some of the shelters, including those of the shipwreck survivors, were reliably identified by Spanish archaeologists between 1992 and 1995.</p>	<p>provides educational value, to reveal information about significant human activities in Antarctica.</p>				

2. Decisions

Decision 1 (2021)

Antarctic Protected Areas System: Reformatted List of Historic Sites and Monuments

The Representatives,

Recalling Decision 1 (2019), in which Parties agreed to incorporate new fields of information, in addition to the existing fields, in the List of Historic Sites and Monuments (“the List of HSMs”);

Desiring to update the descriptions of Historic Sites and Monuments (“HSMs”) according to the format prescribed by Decision 1 (2019), but at the same time conscious that there are likely to be regular updates of a minor and technical nature in certain new fields of information;

Decide:

1. that the information contained in the fields entitled “No.,” “Description,” “Location,” “Name,” “Type,” “Description of the historical context,” “Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)” and “Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context” continues to be a formal part of the List of HSMs and any changes to these fields will require adoption through a Measure; and
2. to consider the information contained in the fields “Conservation status,” “Management tools,” “Designation/Amendment” and “Photographs” as supplementary information to the List of HSMs, for which any changes will be agreed by the Committee on Environmental Protection (“CEP”) and noted in its report to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (“ATCM”), and applied to the HSM database by the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty.

Decision 2 (2021)

Staff Regulations for the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty

The Representatives,

Recalling Measure 1 (2003) on the establishment of the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty (“the Secretariat”);

Recalling Decision 4 (2019) on Staff Regulations for the Secretariat;

Decide:

1. to adopt the Staff Regulations for the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty annexed to this Decision;
and
2. that the Annex to Decision 4 (2019) be revoked.

Staff Regulations for the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty

STAFF REGULATIONS

REGULATION 1

PREAMBLE

1.1 These Staff Regulations establish the fundamental principles of employment, regulate the working relationships and establish the rights and duties of members of the staff of the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty (the Secretariat), and includes the staff members who render their services in and receive remuneration from the Antarctic Secretariat.

1.2 In the text of these Staff Regulations, reference to staff members in the masculine gender shall apply to staff members of both sexes, unless it is clearly inappropriate from the context to do so.

REGULATION 2

DUTIES, OBLIGATIONS AND PRIVILEGES

2.1 Staff members, upon accepting their appointments, shall pledge themselves to discharge their duties faithfully and to conduct themselves solely with the interests of the ATCM in mind. Their responsibilities as staff members are not national but are exclusively owed to the ATCM.

2.2 Staff members shall at all times conduct themselves in a manner in keeping with the Antarctic Treaty. They shall always bear in mind the loyalty, discretion and tact imposed on them by their responsibilities in the performance of their duties. They shall avoid all actions, statements or public activities which might be detrimental to the ATCM and its aims.

2.3 Staff members are not required to renounce either their national feelings or their political or religious convictions, but must ensure that such views or convictions do not adversely affect their official duties or the interests of the ATCM. Staff members shall uphold the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. The concept of integrity includes, but is not limited to, probity, impartiality, fairness, honesty, and truthfulness in all matters affecting their work and status.

2.4 In the performance of their duties, staff members may neither seek nor accept instructions from any government or authority other than the ATCM.

2.5 Staff members shall observe maximum discretion regarding official matters and shall abstain from making private use of information they possess by reason of their position. Authorisation for the release of information for official purposes shall lie with the ATCM or the Executive Secretary, as the case may require.

2.6 Staff members shall, in general, have no employment other than with the Secretariat. In special cases, staff members may accept other employment, provided that it does not interfere with their duties in the Secretariat, and that prior authorisation by the Executive Secretary has been obtained. The ATCM's prior authorisation shall be obtained in respect of the Executive Secretary.

2.7 No staff member may be associated in the management of a business, industry or other enterprise, or have a financial interest therein if, as a result of the official position held in the Secretariat, he/she may benefit from such association or interest. Ownership of non-controlling stock in a company shall not be considered to constitute a financial interest within the meaning of this Regulation.

2.8 Staff members shall enjoy the privileges and immunities granted to them under the Headquarters Agreement for the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty, pursuant to Article 5 of Measure 1 (2003) of ATCM XXVI.

REGULATION 3 HOURS OF WORK

3.1 The normal working day shall be eight hours, Monday to Friday, for a total of forty hours per week.

3.2 The Executive Secretary shall establish the working hours, and may alter them for the benefit of the ATCM, as circumstances may require.

3.3 Staff members may work flexible hours in accordance with the Flexitime System included in the internal procedures, with the approval of the Executive Secretary and in the interest of the functioning of the Secretariat.

3.4 Full-time staff members shall take a lunch break of no less than 30 minutes and no longer than 1 hour, to be taken no later than five hours after beginning the working day.

REGULATION 4 CLASSIFICATION OF STAFF

4.1 Staff members shall be classified in either of the two following categories:

(a) Executive Category

Positions of high responsibility of an executive nature. These posts will be filled by appropriately qualified professionals, preferably with University qualifications or the equivalent. Staff members in this category will be recruited internationally but only among nationals of Consultative Parties.

(b) General Staff Category

All other staff, such as translators, interpreters, technical, administrative and auxiliary positions. Such staff members shall be recruited in Argentina from among nationals of Consultative Parties.

4.2 Persons employed under Regulation 11 shall not be classified as staff members.

REGULATION 5 SALARIES AND OTHER REMUNERATION

5.1 The scale of salaries for staff members in the executive category is attached in Schedule A. The salaries of staff members in the executive category shall be paid in US currency.

5.2 The scale of salaries for staff members in the general category is attached in Schedule B. The salaries of staff members in the general category shall be paid in US currency.

5.3 For the purposes of these regulations the term ‘dependent’ means:

(a) any unsalaried child, who is born of, or adopted by, a staff member, his/her spouse, or their children, who is below the age of eighteen years and who is dependent on a staff member for main and continuing support;

(b) any child fulfilling the conditions laid down in paragraph (a) above, but who is between eighteen and twenty-five years of age and is receiving school or university education or vocational training;

(c) any handicapped child who is dependent on a staff member for main and continuing support;

(d) any other child who is given a home by and is dependent on a staff member for main and continuing support;

(e) any member of the family forming part of the household of the staff member, for whose main and continuing support a staff member is legally responsible.

5.4 The salaries of staff members in the executive category shall begin at Step 1 of the level at which they are appointed. They shall remain at that level for at least the first year of employment.

5.5 The promotion of the Executive Secretary and other staff members from one level to another requires the prior approval of the ATCM.

5.6 The Executive Secretary shall seek to make arrangements for any staff member in the executive category whose salary is subject to income tax in his/her home country, to be reimbursed for that tax. Such arrangements shall be made only on the basis that the direct costs of reimbursement are paid by the staff member’s home country. Staff members in the general category will be responsible for the payment of income tax, if any on their salaries in their home country.

5.7 Staff members shall receive annual step increases, subject to satisfactory performance of their duties. Step increases shall cease once the staff member has reached the highest step in the level in which he/she is serving.

5.8 Only in very special cases, on the proposal of the Executive Secretary and with the approval of the ATCM, may a staff member in the executive category be appointed at a salary higher than Step 1 of the relevant level.

5.9 Staff members in the executive category are not entitled to overtime pay or compensatory leave.

5.10 Staff members in the general category required to work more than 40 hours during one week will be compensated, at the discretion of the Executive Secretary:

(a) with compensatory leave equivalent to hours of overtime performed; or

(b) by remuneration per overtime hour, to be calculated at the rate of time and a half, or if the additional time is worked on a Sunday, or on holidays listed in Regulation 7.8, at the rate of double time.

5.11 The ATCM shall pay duly justified representation expenses incurred by the Executive Secretary in the performance of his/her duties within the limits prescribed annually in the budget.

5.12 With the prior approval of the Executive Secretary, an employee in the general services category who must carry out all the duties of an employee of a higher classification for a period of a minimum of four weeks shall be paid the salary of the corresponding higher category while carrying out these tasks.

REGULATION 6 RECRUITMENT AND APPOINTMENT

6.1 In accordance with Article 3 of Measure 1 (2003), the ATCM shall appoint an Executive Secretary and shall establish the remuneration and such other entitlements as it deems appropriate. The Executive Secretary's term of office shall be for four years unless otherwise decided by the ATCM and the Executive Secretary shall be eligible for reappointment for one additional term. The total length of employment may not exceed eight years.

6.2 In accordance with Article 3 of Measure 1 (2003) the Executive Secretary shall appoint, direct, and supervise other staff members. The paramount consideration in the appointment, transfer or promotion of staff members shall be the need to secure the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Qualifications being equivalent, gender and geographic balance will be taken into account when selecting candidates. Subject to this, due consideration should be given to recruiting Executive staff on as wide a basis as possible from among the nationals of Consultative Parties.

6.3 Upon selection, each staff member shall receive an offer of appointment stating:

- (a) that the appointment is subject to these regulations and to changes which may be made to them from time to time;
- (b) the nature of the appointment including a description of the duties and tasks of the position;
- (c) the date on which the staff member is required to commence duty and the working hours;
- (d) the period of appointment, the notice required to terminate it and the period of probation;
- (e) for executive staff the period of appointment, which shall not exceed four years, and which may be renewed in consultation with the ATCM;
- (f) the category, level, commencing rate of salary and the scale of steps increases and the maximum salary attainable;
- (g) the allowances attached to the appointment;
- (h) any special terms and conditions which may be applicable.

6.4 Together with the offer of appointment, staff members shall be provided with a copy of these Regulations. Upon acceptance of the offer staff members shall sign the relevant Work Contract and state in writing that they are familiar with and accept the conditions set out in these Regulations.

6.5 The Executive Secretary shall carry out an annual evaluation of the performance of the staff

member's duties, using a recognised method, to ensure the continued improvement of management, as well as to facilitate consideration of the promotion of, or justify the separation from the service of, the staff member.

REGULATION 7 LEAVE

7.1 Staff members shall be entitled to 25 paid work days of annual leave during each working year of service, or for periods of less than a full calendar year at the rate of two paid work days for each completed month of service. Said leave shall be divided into 15 paid work days for holiday leave, which may be taken consecutively, and 10 additional paid work days that shall be taken in periods of no more than 3 days. Annual holiday leave is cumulative, but at the end of each calendar year, not more than 15 workdays may be carried over to the following year. Additional leave is not cumulative.

7.2 The taking of leave shall not cause undue disruption to normal Secretariat operations. In accordance with this principle, leave dates and duration shall be subject to the needs of the ATCM. Leave dates shall be approved by the Executive Secretary who shall, as far as possible, bear in mind the personal circumstances, needs and preferences of staff members.

7.3 Annual leave may be taken in one or more periods. Staff members shall inform the Executive Secretary of their intention to take holiday leave at least four weeks in advance after verifying with other staff members that such leave would not result in an overlap that might affect the normal functioning of the Secretariat.

7.4 Any absence not approved within the terms of these Regulations shall be deducted from annual leave.

7.5 Staff members who, upon termination of their appointment, have accumulated annual leave which has not been taken shall receive the cash equivalent estimated on the basis of the last salary received to a limit of 30 days.

7.6 After 18 months of service the Secretariat shall, in accordance with Regulations 9.3 and 9.4, pay fares to the staff member's home country on annual leave for internationally recruited staff members and their dependents. Following this, home leave fares shall be granted at two-year intervals provided that:

(a) dependents who benefit from this grant have resided at Buenos Aires for at least 6 months prior to travel;

(b) it is expected that staff members will return to the Secretariat to continue rendering their services for a minimum additional period of 6 months.

7.7 The possibility of combining travel to home country on leave with official travel in Secretariat service may also be considered provided the functions of the Secretariat are not disadvantaged.

7.8 Staff members shall be entitled to the holidays and non-working days established by law and/or decree by the Argentine Republic and/or the City of Buenos Aires, i.e.:

Fixed Holidays

1 January	New Year's Day
24 March	National Holiday
02 April	National Holiday
01 May	National Holiday
25 May	National Holiday
9 July	National Holiday
8 December	Immaculate Conception
25 December	Christmas Day

Moveable Holidays and Non-Work Days

	Monday and Tuesday of Carnival
	Holy Thursday
	Good Friday
17 June	National Holiday
20 June	National Holiday
17 August	National Holiday
12 October	National Holiday
20 November	National Holiday

7.9 If under special circumstances members of the staff are required to work on one of the aforementioned days, or if any one of the above holidays falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the holiday shall be observed on another day to be set by the Executive Secretary, who shall take into account the efficient functioning of the Secretariat.

7.10 Staff members shall be entitled to the following special leave:¹

- a) For marriage: 10 consecutive days;
- b) For the death of a spouse, domestic partner, children or parents: 3 consecutive days;
- c) For the death of siblings, parents-in-law or grandparents: 1 day;
- d) For moving house: 2 days;
- e) For sitting an exam at second or university level: 2 consecutive days per exam, with a maximum of 10 days per calendar year;
- f) To care for, due to illness, the employee's spouse, parents or children: 2 days, unless at the Executive Secretary's discretion and for justified reasons a longer time period is granted.

7.11 Following twelve months of continued employment in the Secretariat staff may request unpaid leave for personal reasons of up to a maximum of three months. Such leave shall not cause undue disturbance to the normal functioning of the Secretariat. Under this stipulation, the dates and duration of the leave shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Secretary.

7.12 Staff members shall not be granted sick leave for a period of more than three consecutive days or more than a total of seven working days in any calendar year without a medical certificate.

7.13 (a) Staff members shall be granted certified sick leave for an accident or non-occupational illness in accordance with the provisions of the current legal regime in the Argentine Republic.

¹ Regulations 7.10, 7.11 and 7.14 are established in accordance with prevailing Argentine national law; the ATCM should review any significant change in Argentine national law but may at any time review these provisions.

(b) In the event that the accident or illness prevents a staff member from fulfilling his/her duties with the Secretariat, the staff member and his/her dependents shall be entitled to return travel and expenses for relocating to his/her country of origin or former residence at the expense of the Secretariat.

7.14 Staff members shall be entitled to maternity leave as provided by the current legal regime in the Argentine Republic. On the other hand, the father shall receive 10 days of paid leave that may be used in the same period described above.

7.15 After twelve months of continuous employment in the Secretariat, staff members shall be entitled to parental leave of up to three months of unpaid leave for the birth or adoption of a child.

REGULATION 8 SOCIAL SECURITY

8.1 Staff members will be responsible for the full payment of their personal Social Security contributions. The Secretariat will make all employer contributions to Social Security and will pay any mandatory insurance corresponding to the employer, as provided by the regulations of the Argentine Republic.

8.2 In the event of the death of a staff member, their dependents will be entitled to a death allowance and payment of the return trip and moving expenses to their country of origin or previous residence by the Secretariat, regardless of any compensations to which they may be entitled by the regulations of the Argentine Republic and those mentioned in Article 10.

8.3 Eligibility of the dependents of a deceased staff member for the payment of return travel and removal expenses shall lapse if the travel is not undertaken within six months of the date of the staff member's death.

8.4 The above mortality allowance for death shall be calculated in accordance with the following scale:

Years of Service	Months of Gross Salary Following Death
Less than 3 years	3 months
3 years and more, but less than 7 years	4 months
7 years and more, but less than 9 years	5 months
9 years and more	6 months

8.5 The Secretariat shall pay for customary and reasonable expenses for shipment of the staff member's body from the place of death to the place designated by the next of kin.

REGULATION 9 TRAVEL

9.1 Staff members may be required to undertake travel, including international travel, on behalf of the Secretariat. All official travel shall be authorised by the Executive Secretary in advance within the limits of the budget, and the itinerary and travelling conditions shall be those best suited for maximum effectiveness in the fulfilment of duties assigned.

9.2 With regard to official travel, a reasonable travel allowance shall be paid in advance for accommodation and daily living expenses.

9.3 Economy class shall be utilised, wherever feasible, for air travel. For journeys over nine hours in flying time, business class may be utilised.

9.4 First class may be utilised for land travel, but not for travel by sea or air.

9.5 Following completion of a journey for official purposes, staff members shall repay any travel allowances to which, in the event, they were not entitled. Where staff members have incurred expenses above and beyond those for which travel allowances have been paid, they shall be reimbursed, against receipts and vouchers, as long as such expenses were necessarily incurred in pursuit of their official duties.

9.6 On taking up an appointment in the Executive Category staff members shall be eligible for:

(a) payment of air fares (or equivalent) and travel allowance for themselves, their spouses and dependents to Buenos Aires;

(b) payment of removal costs, including the shipment of personal effects and household goods from place of residence to Buenos Aires, subject to a maximum volume of 30 cubic metres or one international standard shipping container;

(c) payment or reimbursement of sundry other reasonable expenses related to relocation, including insurance of goods in transit and excess baggage charges. Such payments shall be subject to prior approval by the Executive Secretary.

9.7 Staff members who, in the course of their duty, are required to use private motor vehicles for official travel purposes shall, with the prior authorisation of the Executive Secretary, be entitled to receive a reimbursement of the reasonable costs involved. The costs associated with normal daily travel to and from the place of work shall not be reimbursed.

REGULATION 10 SEPARATION FROM SERVICE

10.1 Staff members may resign at any time upon giving three months' notice or such lesser period as may be approved by the Executive Secretary (in the case of staff other than the Executive Secretary) or the ATCM (in the case of the Executive Secretary).

10.2 In the event of a staff member resigning without giving the required notice the Executive

Secretary (in the case of staff members other than the Executive Secretary) or the ATCM (in the case of the Executive Secretary) reserves the right to decide whether repatriation expenses or any other allowance shall be paid.

10.3 Appointment of staff members may be terminated upon prior written notice at least three months in advance, by the Executive Secretary (and in the case of the Executive Secretary by the ATCM) when this is deemed to be for the benefit of the efficient functioning of the Secretariat due to restructuring of the Secretariat or if it is considered that the staff member does not give satisfactory service, fails to comply with the duties and obligations set out in these Regulations, or is incapacitated for service.

10.4 In the event of separation from service with the Secretariat, executive staff members shall be compensated at a rate of one month base pay for each year of service, beginning the second year, unless the cause of termination has been gross dereliction of duties imposed in Regulation 2.

10.5 In the event of involuntary separation from service of a member of the general services staff, compensation will be paid in accordance with the regulations of the Argentine Republic. If the cause of termination has been a gross dereliction of the duties mentioned in Regulation 2, or having incurred in offences established as very serious in Regulation 12, said compensation will not be granted.

10.6 On separation from service, an executive staff member shall be entitled to the following:

(a) payment of economy class air fares (or equivalent) to the staff member's country of origin or former residence, for the staff member and dependent members of his/her family; and

(b) payment of removal costs, including the shipment of personal effects and household goods from place of residence in Buenos Aires to the country of origin or former residence, subject to a maximum volume of 30 cubic metres or one international shipping container.

10.7 Any member of staff shall be entitled to end his/her relationship with the Secretariat in order to take retirement, with advance notice of three (3) months from the date of the termination.

10.8 The Executive Secretary may request that a staff member take retirement benefit, provided that said staff member has met the requirements to obtain retirement benefit established by Law in the Argentine Republic. Prior notice to this effect shall be given and the working relationship shall be maintained for one year from said notice. Upon expiry of that period, the fully binding working relationship shall be deemed terminated.

REGULATION 11 TEMPORARY PERSONNEL UNDER CONTRACT

11.1 The Executive Secretary may contract temporary personnel necessary to discharge special duties of a short-term nature in the service of the Secretariat. Short term shall be defined as a contract lasting less than six months. Such personnel shall be classified as additional help and may be paid on an hourly basis.

11.2 Persons in this category may include additional translators, interpreters, typists, and other

persons contracted for meetings, as well as those whom the Executive Secretary contracts for a specific task.

REGULATION 12 DISCIPLINARY REGIME

12.1 The Executive Secretary may apply disciplinary sanctions to staff members for any non-compliance that is registered and depending on its severity. Said sanctions will be duly notified to whoever has committed the disciplinary offence.

The Executive Secretary shall provide the staff member with:

(a) The allegations of misconduct in writing or by electronic means, which should include the specific obligations or standards of conduct that the staff member has breached;

(b) Notification of the staff member's right to respond to the allegations of misconduct and to provide any evidence within a 3 working day period.

12.2 Three types of disciplinary offences are established, which may be sanctioned according to their severity. These are:

- Minor offences. These may be sanctioned with a warning.
- Serious offences. These may be sanctioned with a warning or 1 to 4 days suspension without pay.
- Very Serious offences. These may be sanctioned with 5 to 10 days suspension without pay or with fair dismissal.

12.3 Sanctionable offences will be listed in the Internal Regulation on Disciplinary Regime of the Secretariat, highlighting that said list is not expected to be comprehensive and shall leave non-listed actions that deserve to be sanctioned at the discretion and analysis of the Executive Secretary.

REGULATION 13 APPLICATION AND AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

13.1 The Executive Secretary is responsible for the administration of these Staff Regulations on behalf of the ATCM. The ATCM shall determine their applicability to the Executive Secretary.

13.2 Any doubts arising from application of these Regulations shall be resolved by the Executive Secretary following consultation with the ATCM.

13.3 All matters not foreseen in these Regulations shall be brought to the attention of the ATCM by the Executive Secretary.

13.4 These Regulations, including the schedules, may be amended by a Decision of the ATCM.

Salary Scale FY 2021/22

Schedule A
SALARY SCALE FOR THE EXECUTIVE STAFF
(United States Dollar)

2021/22		STEPS													
Level	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV
E1	\$ 135 902	\$ 137 819	\$ 140 337	\$ 142 855	\$ 145 373	\$ 147 890	\$ 150 407	\$ 152 926							
E1	\$ 169 127	\$ 172 274	\$ 175 421	\$ 178 569	\$ 181 716	\$ 184 863	\$ 188 009	\$ 191 158							
E2	\$ 113 932	\$ 116 075	\$ 118 218	\$ 120 359	\$ 122 501	\$ 124 642	\$ 126 783	\$ 128 926	\$ 131 069	\$ 133 211	\$ 135 352	\$ 135 505	\$ 137 709		
E2	\$ 142 415	\$ 145 083	\$ 147 772	\$ 150 449	\$ 153 126	\$ 155 802	\$ 158 479	\$ 161 158	\$ 163 837	\$ 166 513	\$ 169 190	\$ 169 494	\$ 172 136		
E3	\$ 95 007	\$ 97 073	\$ 99 140	\$ 101 207	\$ 103 275	\$ 105 341	\$ 107 408	\$ 109 476	\$ 111 542	\$ 113 608	\$ 115 675	\$ 116 915	\$ 118 154	\$ 120 193	\$ 122 231
E3	\$ 118 758	\$ 121 341	\$ 123 925	\$ 126 509	\$ 129 094	\$ 131 676	\$ 134 260	\$ 136 845	\$ 139 427	\$ 142 010	\$ 144 594	\$ 146 143	\$ 147 693	\$ 150 242	\$ 152 788
E4	\$ 78 779	\$ 80 693	\$ 82 609	\$ 84 518	\$ 86 435	\$ 88 347	\$ 90 257	\$ 92 174	\$ 94 089	\$ 96 000	\$ 97 915	\$ 98 448	\$ 100 356	\$ 102 223	\$ 104 110
E4	\$ 98 474	\$ 100 866	\$ 103 262	\$ 105 648	\$ 108 044	\$ 110 434	\$ 112 822	\$ 115 217	\$ 117 611	\$ 119 999	\$ 122 393	\$ 123 060	\$ 125 419	\$ 127 778	\$ 130 137
E5	\$ 65 915	\$ 67 029	\$ 68 739	\$ 70 452	\$ 72 162	\$ 73 873	\$ 75 586	\$ 77 293	\$ 79 007	\$ 80 719	\$ 82 427	\$ 82 981			
E5	\$ 81 644	\$ 83 796	\$ 85 924	\$ 88 065	\$ 90 203	\$ 92 342	\$ 94 482	\$ 96 617	\$ 98 759	\$ 100 899	\$ 103 034	\$ 103 726			
E6	\$ 51 706	\$ 53 351	\$ 54 994	\$ 56 641	\$ 58 284	\$ 59 928	\$ 61 575	\$ 63 219	\$ 64 862	\$ 65 862	\$ 66 508				
E6	\$ 64 632	\$ 66 689	\$ 68 742	\$ 70 801	\$ 72 855	\$ 74 910	\$ 76 969	\$ 79 024	\$ 81 078	\$ 82 328	\$ 83 136				

Note: Row B is the base salary (shown in Row A) with an additional 25% for salary on-costs (retirement fund and insurance premiums, installation and repatriation grants, education allowances etc.) and is the total salary entitlement for executive staff in accordance with regulation 5.1.

Schedule B
SALARY SCALE FOR THE GENERAL STAFF
(United States Dollar)

2021/22		STEPS													
Level	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV
G1	\$ 64 788	\$ 67 810	\$ 70 834	\$ 73 856	\$ 77 006	\$ 80 291									
G2	\$ 53 990	\$ 56 508	\$ 59 028	\$ 61 546	\$ 64 172	\$ 66 909									
G3	\$ 44 990	\$ 47 069	\$ 49 189	\$ 51 288	\$ 53 477	\$ 55 760									
G4	\$ 37 493	\$ 39 242	\$ 40 991	\$ 42 741	\$ 44 564	\$ 46 466									
G5	\$ 30 972	\$ 32 419	\$ 33 863	\$ 35 310	\$ 36 818	\$ 38 391									
G6	\$ 25 988	\$ 26 571	\$ 27 756	\$ 28 941	\$ 30 177	\$ 31 465									
G7	\$ 13 724	\$ 14 317	\$ 14 911	\$ 15 505	\$ 16 124	\$ 16 770									

Decision 3 (2021)

Secretariat Report, Programme and Budget

The Representatives,

Recalling Measure 1 (2003) on the establishment of the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty (“the Secretariat”);

Recalling Decision 2 (2012), which established the open-ended Intersessional Contact Group (“ICG”) on Financial Issues to be convened by the host country of the next Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (“ATCM”);

Bearing in mind the Financial Regulations for the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty annexed to Decision 4 (2003);

Decide:

1. to approve the audited Financial Report for 2019/20 annexed to this Decision (Annex 1);
2. to take note of the Secretariat Report 2020/21, which includes the Provisional Financial Report for 2020/21, annexed to this Decision (Annex 2);
3. to take note of the Five Year Forward Budget Profile 2022/23-2026/27 and approve the Secretariat Programme 2021/22, including the Budget for 2021/22 and the Forecast Budget 2022/23, annexed to this Decision (Annex 3); and
4. to terminate the open-ended ICG on Financial Issues referenced in Decision 2 (2012) and request that the Executive Secretary of the Secretariat open at the ATCM forum a topic to report to the Consultative Parties on financial issues.

Audited Financial Report for 2019/2020



Presidencia de la Nación
Sindicatura General de la Nación

"2021 - TRIBUTE YEAR FOR THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR MEDICINE DR CESAR MILSTEIN"

ANNEX I

Opinion of the Auditor

Secretary of the Antarctic Treaty,
Maipu 757, 4º piso
CUIT (Tax No.) 30-70892567-1
Re: Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting XLIII Paris, France 2021

1. Report on Financial Statements

We have audited the attached Financial Statements of the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat, which include the following: Statement of Income and Expenditure, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Explanatory Notes for the financial period commencing 1 April 2019 and ending 31 March 2020.

2. Management Responsibility for Financial Statements

The Antarctic Treaty Secretariat, constituted under Argentine Act No. 25,888 of 14 May 2004, is responsible for the preparation and reasonable presentation of the attached financial statements according to accounting methods based on cash movements in accordance with International Accounting Standards and the specific Standards for Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings. Such responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls for the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements such that they are free of misstatements, due to error or fraud, selecting and implementing appropriate accounting policies, and preparing accounting estimates which are reasonable under the circumstances.

3. Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express our opinion on these Financial Statements based on our audit.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Auditing Standards and the Annex to Decision 3 (2012) of the XXXI Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, which describes the tasks to be carried out by the external auditor.

These standards require compliance with ethical requirements, and planning and execution of the audit so as to provide reasonable assurance that the Financial Statements are free of material errors.

An audit includes the execution of procedures in order to obtain evidence of the amounts and the exposure reflected in the Financial Statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including an assessment of the risks of material errors in the Financial Statements.

In conducting such a risk assessment, the auditor considers the internal control relevant to the preparation and reasonable presentation of the Financial Statements by the organisation, in order to design suitable procedures that are appropriate to the circumstances.

An audit also includes an assessment of appropriateness of the accounting principles used, an opinion on whether the accounting estimates made by management are reasonable, as well as an assessment of the general presentation of the Financial Statements.



*Presidencia de la Nación
Sindicatura General de la Nación*

We believe that the audited evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion as auditors.

4. Opinion

In our opinion, the attached Financial Statements of the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat corresponding to the financial period ending 31 March 2020 have been prepared, in all material aspects, in accordance with International Accounting Standards, the specific standards for Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings, and methods of accounting based on cash flow.

5. Other Matters

The information contained in Note 1 to the attached financial statements, indicates that they have been prepared by the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat following the guidelines established in the Financial Regulations, Annexed to Decision 4 (2003), which differ in certain aspects of valuation and presentation from the professional accounting standards in force in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

In addition, the information mentioned in the preceding paragraph reflects the currency conversion differences generated over a year in a context of strong devaluation of the legal tender of the Argentine Republic.

6. Additional information required by law

Pursuant to the analysis described in point 3, I report that the above-mentioned Financial Statements are based on accounting records that are not transcribed into books in accordance with current Argentine standards.

We also report that, according to the accounting entries as of 31 March 2020, the liabilities accrued in favour of the Argentine Single Social Security System in Argentine pesos and pursuant to settlements made by the Secretariat amounting to ARS 720,292.71 (US\$ 10,955.02), there was no debt due and payable in Argentine pesos as of that date.

It is worth noting that labour relations are governed by Antarctic Treaty Secretariat Staff Regulations.

Autonomous city of Buenos Aires, 31 March 2021

SINDICATURA GENERAL DE LA NACIÓN

Ariel Maximiliano Bozzano
Contador Público (U.B.A.)
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. – T°379 – F°044

BOZZANO
Ariel
Maximiliano

Digitally signed by
BOZZANO Ariel
Maximiliano
Date: 13/04/2021
11:42:50 -04'00'

Annex I - Final Report for 2019/20

1. Income and Expenditure Statement for all funds for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 and comparison with the previous period.

INCOME	<u>31/3/2019</u>	Budget	
		<u>31/3/2020</u>	<u>31/3/2020</u>
Contributions (Note 10)	1 378 097	1 378 097	1 378 097
General Fund (Note 1.11)	0	0	0
Other income (Note 2)	1 269	2 700	6 492
Total income	<u>1 379 366</u>	<u>1 380 797</u>	<u>1 384 589</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Salaries and wages	719 215	728 923	704 087
Translation and interpretation services	210 318	316 544	324 089
Travel and accommodation	35 103	97 500	99 173
Information technology	46 778	53 950	50 517
Printing, editing and copying	14 762	18 288	15 693
General services	47 129	53 988	56 309
Communications	13 983	20 100	14 763
Office expenses	10 246	18 500	11 466
Administration	10 281	14 200	6 570
Representation expenses	1 081	4 000	2 895
Financing (Note 9)	121 620	29 445	45 775
ATCM organised by ATS	231 066	0	0
Total expenditure	<u>1 461 583</u>	<u>1 355 438</u>	<u>1 331 338</u>
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS			
Staff termination fund	30 052	25 359	25 359
Staff replacement fund	-	-	-
Working Capital Fund	-	-	-
Fund for unforeseen translation expenses	-	-	-
Total allocation of funds	<u>30 052</u>	<u>25 359</u>	<u>25 359</u>
Total expenditure and allocations	<u>1 491 635</u>	<u>1 380 797</u>	<u>1 356 696</u>
(Loss) / Profit for the period	<u>-112 269</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>27 893</u>

This statement must be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes 1 to 10

Annex I - Final Report for 2019/20

2. Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2019 and comparison with the previous period

ASSETS	<u>31/3/2019</u>	<u>31/3/2020</u>
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	1 305 709	1 203 852
Contributions due (Note 10)	80 552	60 852
Accounts receivable (Note 4)	18 415	56 383
Other current assets (Note 5)	124 735	73 526
Total current assets	<u>1 529 410</u>	<u>1 394 612</u>
Non-current assets		
Fixed assets (Notes 1.3 and 6)	81 683	86 457
Total non-current assets	<u>81 683</u>	<u>86 457</u>
Total Assets	1 611 093	1 481 070
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable (Note 7)	18 224	40 050
Contributions received in advance (Note 10)	393 399	493 543
Special voluntary fund for specific purposes (Note 1.9)	90 712	3 465
Remuneration and contributions payable (Note 8)	32 034	31 530
Total current liabilities	<u>534 368</u>	<u>568 589</u>
Non-current liabilities		
Staff termination fund (Note 1.4)	204 117	44 316
Staff replacement fund (Note 1.5)	50 000	50 000
Fund for unforeseen translation expenses (Note 1.6)	30 000	30 000
Severance fund (Note 1.7)	0	80 291
Fixed assets replacement fund (Note 1.8)	15 387	20 161
Total non-current liabilities	<u>299 504</u>	<u>224 768</u>
Total Liabilities	833 873	793 357
NET ASSETS	777 221	687 713

This statement must be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes 1 to 10

Annex I - Final Report for 2019/20

3. Statement of Changes in Net Assets as at 31 March 2018 and 2019

Represented by	Net assets 31/3/2019	Income	Expenditure and Appropriations	Others income	Net assets 31/3/2020
General fund	547 269	1 378 097	-1 356 696	6 492	575 162
- for staff appraisal					-12 500
- to cover unforeseen translation expenses					-24 610
- to set up a severance fund					-80 291
Working Capital Fund (Note 1.9)	229 952				229 952
Net assets	<u>777 221</u>				<u>687 713</u>

This statement must be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes 1 to 10

Annex I - Final Report for 2019/20

4 Cash flow statement for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 and comparison with the previous period.

Variations in cash and cash equivalents	<u>31/3/2020</u>	<u>31/3/2019</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at year-start	1 305 709	1 336 701
Cash and cash equivalents at year-end	1 203 852	1 305 709
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-101 857	-30 992
Causes of the variations in cash and cash equivalents		
Operating activities		
Contributions received	1 004 398	1 037 837
Payment of remunerations and salaries	-703 648	-711 565
Payment of translation services	-304 539	-192 173
Payment of travel, accommodation, etc.	-158 198	-87 041
Payment of printing, editing and copying services	-15 693	-14 762
Payment of general services	-51 974	-41 919
Other payments to suppliers	-45 089	-58 242
Net flow of cash and cash equivalents from operating activities	-274 743	-67 865
Investment activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	-36 589	-23 207
Net flow of cash and cash equivalents from investment activities	-36 589	-23 207
Financing activities		
Contributions received in advance	493 543	393 399
Payment of severance and replacement expenses	-185 160	0
Preparation for ATCM XLI	0	-218 883
Collection pt. 5.6 Staff Regulations	190 707	170 215
Payment pt. 5.6 Staff Regulations	-214 302	-182 386
Net advance rent	20 866	-1 964
Net movement AFIP	14 341	-29 847
Sundry income / (expenditure)	-65 211	51 287
Net flow of cash and cash equivalents from financing activities	254 785	181 822
Foreign currency activities		
Net loss	-45 310	-121 742
Net flow of cash and cash equivalents from foreign currency	-45 310	-121 742
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-101 857	-30 992

This statement must be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes 1 to 10

Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31 March 2019 and 2020

1 BASIS FOR PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements are expressed in US dollars, pursuant to the guidelines established in the Financial Regulations, Annex to Decision 4 (2003). These statements were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The accounting method used is accrual-based.

1.1 Historical Cost

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, unless indicated otherwise.

1.2 Office

The office of the Secretariat is provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Worship of the Argentine Republic. Its use is free of rent and common expenses.

1.3 Fixed assets

All items are valued at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis at annual rates appropriate to extinguish their values at the end of their estimated useful life. The aggregate residual value of fixed assets does not exceed their economic utilisation value.

1.4 Staff termination fund

In accordance with Staff Regulation 10.4, the fund shall be sufficiently funded to compensate executive staff members at a rate of one month basic pay for each year of service.

1.5 Staff replacement fund

The fund is used to cover the travel costs of the Secretariat's executive staff to and from the headquarters of the Secretariat.

1.6 Fund for unforeseen translation expenses

In accordance with Decision 4 (2009), the Fund was set up to cover translation expenses, which may be incurred by the unforeseen increase in the volume of documents submitted to the ATCM for translation.

1.7 Severance fund

Comply with Article 10.5 of the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat's Staff Regulations for general services staff.

1.8 Fixed assets replacement fund

In accordance with the IAS, assets whose useful life exceeds one financial year must be disclosed as an asset in the Statement of Financial Position. Up to March 2010, the balancing entry was an adjustment to the General Fund. As of April 2010 the balancing entry of these assets will be shown in liabilities under this item.

1.9 Working Capital Fund

According to Financial Regulation Article 6.2 (a), this must not exceed one-sixth (1/6) of the budget for the current financial year. In the current financial year, this fund was unallocated.

1.10 Special voluntary fund for specific purposes

Pt (82) of the XXXV ATCM Final Report, to receive voluntary contributions by the parties. The Voluntary Fund is money to meet the payment of rent and common expenses for the financial year.

1.11 General Fund

This Fund was set up to account for the Secretariat's income and expenditure.

Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31 March 2019 and 2020

	<u>31/3/2019</u>	<u>31/3/2020</u>
2 Other Income		
Interest earned	0	6 014
Discounts obtained	1 269	478
Total	1 269	6 492
3 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in dollars	2 248	1 530
Cash in Argentine pesos	89	60
BNA special account in dollars	1 260 787	1 108 286
BNA account in Argentine pesos	42 585	93 976
Investments	-	-
Total	1 305 709	1 203 852
4 Accounts receivable		
Staff regulations pt. 5.6	18 415	56 383
5 Other current assets		
Advance payments	74 801	38 514
VAT receivable	45 290	28 448
Other expenses to be recovered	4 644	6 563
Total	124 735	73 526
6 Fixed assets		
Books and subscriptions	16 549	16 704
Office equipment	43 656	41 611
Furniture	50 971	50 971
Computer hardware and software	129 644	139 284
Total original cost	240 821	248 569
Accumulated depreciation	-159 137	-162 112
Total	81 683	86 457
7 Accounts payable		
Sales	7 856	2 921
Accrued expenditure	10 657	36 977
Others	-290	152
Total	18 224	40 050
8 Remuneration and contributions payable		
Remuneration	7 650	8 090
Contributions	24 384	23 441
Total	32 034	31 530
9 Financing		
Exchange gains/(losses) due to payment	62 234	22 179
Exchange gains/(losses) disbursement ^A	17 108	10 296
Exchange gains/(losses) VAT refund	42 278	13 299
Total	121 620	45 775

Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31 March 2019 and 2020

10 Contributions due, committed, cancelled and received in advance.

Contributions Parties	Due 31/3/2019	Com- mitted	Cancelled \$	Due 31/3/2020	Advanced 31/3/2020
Germany	12	52 217	52 217	12	
Argentina		60 347	60 347		
Australia	25	60 347	60 347	25	
Belgium	50	40 021	40 071		
Brazil	80 369	40 021	59 662	60 728	
Bulgaria		33 923	33 923		
Chile		46 119	46 119		
China	25	46 119	46 119	25	
Republic of Korea		40 021	40 021		40 021
Ecuador		33 923	33 923		33 923
Spain		46 119	46 119		
United States	25	60 347	60 372		60 347
Finland		40 021	40 021		40 001
France	12	60 347	60 359		60 335
India	12	46 119	46 131		46 107
Italy		52 217	52 217		
Japan		60 347	60 347		
Norway		60 347	60 347		
New Zealand		60 347	60 347		60 337
Netherlands		46 119	46 119		
Peru	12	33 923	33 918	17	5 997
Poland		40 021	40 021		
Czech Republic		40 021	40 021		40 009
Russian Federation		46 119	46 119		46 119
South Africa		46 119	46 119		
Sweden	10	46 119	46 119	10	
United Kingdom		60 347	60 347		60 347
Ukraine		40 021	40 009	12	
Uruguay		40 021	39 996	25	
Total	80 552	1 378 097	1 397 797	60 852	493 543

Provisional Financial Report FY 2020/21

APPROPRIATION LINES	Audited Statement 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Prov Statement 2020/21
INCOME			
Contributions pledged	\$ 1 378 097	\$ 1 378 097	\$ 1 378 097
Voluntary contributions	\$ 52 487	\$ -	\$ -
Other income	\$ 6 492	\$ 4 000	\$ 536
Total Income	\$ 1 437 076	\$ 1 382 097	\$ 1 378 633
EXPENSES			
SALARIES			
Executive	\$ 311 764	\$ 297 737	\$ 297 522
General staff	\$ 360 377	\$ 381 310	\$ 380 443
ATCM support staff	\$ 16 150	\$ -	\$ -
Trainee	\$ -	\$ 1 200	\$ -
Overtime	\$ 15 796	\$ 2 000	\$ 170
Total Salaries	\$ 704 087	\$ 682 247	\$ 678 136
TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION			
Translation and Interpretation	\$ 324 089	\$ 72 000	\$ 22 840
TRAVEL			
Travel, lodging, allowance, misc.	\$ 99 173	\$ 39 500	\$ 5 230
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY			
Hardware	\$ 8 649	\$ 11 500	\$ 7 209
Software	\$ 4 252	\$ 3 000	\$ 2 844
Development	\$ 30 877	\$ 30 400	\$ 28 740
Hardware & software maintenance	\$ 1 674	\$ 2 250	\$ 2 553
Support	\$ 5 065	\$ 7 500	\$ 4 666
Total Information Technology	\$ 50 517	\$ 54 650	\$ 46 011
PRINTING, EDITING & COPYING			
Final Report	\$ 13 263	\$ 2 000	\$ 1 630
Other publications	\$ 2 430	\$ 2 500	\$ 471
Total Printing Editing & Copying	\$ 15 693	\$ 4 500	\$ 2 101
GENERAL SERVICES			
Legal advice & counselling	\$ 5 826	\$ 7 500	\$ 446
Payroll services	\$ 9 700	\$ 8 400	\$ 8 400
External audit	\$ 16 567	\$ 14 885	\$ 15 075
Rapporteur services	\$ 53 029	\$ -	\$ -
Cleaning, maintenance & security	\$ 6 274	\$ 8 000	\$ 5 227
Training	\$ 4 213	\$ 5 000	\$ 1 758
Banking	\$ 10 684	\$ 9 900	\$ 4 644
Rental of equipment	\$ 2 503	\$ 2 503	\$ 2 308
Total General Services	\$ 108 796	\$ 56 188	\$ 37 858
COMMUNICATION			
Telephone	\$ 3 234	\$ 3 200	\$ 1 519
Internet	\$ 3 011	\$ 3 000	\$ 2 900
Web hosting	\$ 7 702	\$ 10 500	\$ 9 086
Postage	\$ 816	\$ 1 200	\$ 273
Total Communication	\$ 14 763	\$ 17 900	\$ 13 778

	Audited Statement 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Prov Statement 2020/21
OFFICE			
Stationery & consumables	\$ 2 496	\$ 2 000	\$ 304
Books & subscriptions	\$ 850	\$ 1 000	\$ 15
Insurance	\$ 3 515	\$ 4 000	\$ 2 936
Furniture	\$ -	\$ 1 500	\$ 1 464
Office equipment	\$ 1 277	\$ 4 000	\$ 2 096
Office improvement	\$ 3 328	\$ 5 000	\$ 6 149
Total Office	\$ 11 466	\$ 17 500	\$ 12 964
ADMINISTRATIVE			
Office supplies	\$ 810	\$ 2 000	\$ 1 353
Local transport	\$ 332	\$ 700	\$ 1 698
Miscellaneous	\$ 1 752	\$ 2 000	\$ 194
Utilities	\$ 3 676	\$ 2 500	\$ 2 205
Total Administrative	\$ 6 570	\$ 7 200	\$ 5 450
REPRESENTATION			
Representation	\$ 2 895	\$ 4 000	\$ 169
FINANCING			
Expenditures exchange (gain)/loss	\$ 22 179	\$ 40 500	\$ 19 800
Host Country Payments exchange (gain)/loss	\$ 10 297	\$ 8 000	\$ 15 129
VAT Refunds net (gain)/loss	\$ 13 299	\$ 22 500	\$ 16 580
Total Financing (gain)/loss	\$ 45 775	\$ 71 000	\$ 51 509
SUBTOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 1 383 824	\$ 1 026 685	\$ 876 045
FUND APPROPRIATIONS			
Working Capital Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Staff Replacement Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Staff Termination Fund	\$ 25 359	\$ 25 813	\$ 25 813
Involuntary Separation from Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Translation Contingency Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Fund Appropriation	\$ 25 359	\$ 25 813	\$ 25 813
TOTAL EXPENSES & APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 1 409 183	\$ 1 052 498	\$ 901 858
Surplus / (Deficit) for the period	\$ 27 893	\$ 329 599	\$ 476 775

	Audited Statement 2019/20	Net Movements 2020/21	Prov Statement 2020/21
FUND ACTIVITY			
GENERAL FUND			
Audited start balance	\$ 457 761		
Surplus/(Deficit) for the current period		\$ 476 775	
Provisional end balance			\$ 934 536
WORKING CAPITAL FUND			
Audited start balance	\$ 229 952		
Provisional end balance		\$ -	\$ 229 952
*) STAFF REPLACEMENT FUND			
Audited start balance	\$ 50 000		
Provisional end balance		\$ -	\$ 50 000
*) STAFF TERMINATION FUND			
Audited start balance	\$ 44 316		
Appropriation in the current period		\$ 25 813	
Provisional end balance			\$ 70 129
***) INVOLUNTARY SEPARATION FROM SERVICE			
Audited start balance	\$ 80 291		
Provisional end balance			\$ 80 291
****) TRANSLATION CONTINGENCY FUND			
Audited start balance	\$ 30 000		
Provisional end balance			\$ 30 000
FINANCIAL REGULATION 6.3			
General Fund	\$ 457 761	\$ 476 775	\$ 934 536
*****) Unpaid Contributions	\$ (60 852)		\$ (128 675)
Cash Surplus	\$ 396 909		\$ 805 861

*) Decision 1 (2006)

**) Decision 3 (2019)

***) Decision 4 (2009)

*****) Unpaid contributions as of 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2021

Secretariat Programme 2021/2022

Introduction

This work programme outlines the activities proposed for the Secretariat in the Financial Year 2021/22 (1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022). Due to the continued exceptional circumstances caused by the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and the recent decision to conduct the ATCM XLIII and CEP XXIII Meeting in Paris in a virtual format, several Secretariat actions, such as those related to meeting support and reports, cannot be fully detailed at the time of writing this programme.

The programme focuses on the Secretariat's regular activities, such as the preparation of ATCM XLIII, the publication of Reports, tasks assigned to the Secretariat under Measure 1 (2003), and the various specific tasks requested by the latest ATCMs.

The programme and the accompanying budget figures for 2021/22 are based on the approved Forecast Budget for the Financial Year 2021/2022 (consultation process established by Rule 46 of the ATCM Rules of Procedure).

Support for intersessional activities

During recent years, both the ATCM and the CEP have produced a substantial amount of intersessional work, mainly through Intersessional Contact Groups (ICGs) and informal discussion forums. The Secretariat will continue to provide support to these discussions, issue regular reminders of discussions in progress, and regularly provide detailed updates on the status of these discussions on the forum.

Concerning the CEP, the Secretariat will continue to work with the CEP Chair and the conveners of the Subsidiary Group on Climate Change Response (SGCCR) and the Subsidiary Group on Management Plans (SGMP). The Secretariat will also continue to take part in monthly video calls coordinated by the CEP Chair to facilitate the intersessional work of the CEP and prepare for the next meeting.

Planned support for ATCM XLIV (2022) and ATCM XLV (2023)

The Government of Germany and the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty will jointly organise ATCM XLIV and CEP XXIV, which will take place in 2022. The responsibilities of the Host Country Secretariat and the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat are clearly defined and described in the Organisational Manual, which is updated annually by the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat. The main tasks of the AT Secretariat at the meeting are document management, supervision of technical services, organisation of translation and interpretation services, and support for the compilation and publication of the Final Report. The host country is responsible for the organisation of the venue, the provision of technical services, the rapporteur services and the accompanying programme.

The Secretariat will organise the translation and interpretation (T&I) services to be provided by SeproTec Multilingual Solutions. These comprise the translation of documents before, during and after the meeting, and interpretation during sessions. The Secretariat will also organise the note-taking services during the meeting and is responsible for the compilation and editing of the reports of the ATCM and CEP Meeting.

The Secretariat will also establish a section of its website to make documents and other relevant materials available for delegates and to provide online registration to the meeting.

The Secretariat has had preliminary contact with the Government of Finland in relation to the organisation of ATCM XLIV (2023), including issues such as office and meeting room layouts and capacity, planning of events, transportation and public areas.

Coordination and contact

Aside from maintaining constant contact via email, telephone and other means with the Parties and international institutions of the Antarctic Treaty System, attendance at meetings is an important tool to maintain coordination and communication. However, at the time of preparing this programme, both the COMNAP and CCAMLR 2021 meetings are planned to be conducted in a virtual format. The Executive Secretary plans to participate virtually or physically at the celebrations of the 60th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty and 30th Anniversary of the Madrid Protocol.

Information Technology

Development of the Secretariat website

The Secretariat will continue improving its new website and include new features.

Under the guidance of the CEP Chair, the Secretariat will work on improvements to the Historic Site and Monuments (HSM) section of the Secretariat website.

The Secretariat will also work on designing a new platform for uploading meeting documents, to replace the current practice based on submissions by e-mail.

Mapping tools

The Secretariat will continue to explore the possibility of using the existing web-based geographical information platform presented at ATCM XLI for representing a variety of georeferenced content already existing in its databases.

As a complement to the improvements to be made to the list of historical sites and monuments, the Secretariat will develop a new map that provides information on the location, description and photographic material of each of the HSMS in Antarctica.

Information Exchange and the Electronic Information Exchange System (EIES)

The Secretariat will finalise the redesign of the EIES (more information can be found in SP 9) and implement the new version after ATCM XLIII. The Secretariat will remain ready to work on improvements to the new EIES platform that the Parties deem appropriate to improve its functionality.

The Secretariat will also continue to assist Parties in posting their information exchange materials, as well as to process information uploaded using the File Upload functionality. In this regard, alternatives for the design of new tutorials and/or training programmes for EIES operators are being assessed.

Additional Summarized Reports from the EIES will be added to complement and expand information displayed using mapping tools.

Publications

ATCM Final Report and CEP Report

The Secretariat will translate, publish and distribute the ATCM XLIII Final Report and its Annexes in the four Treaty languages pursuant to the Procedures for the Submission, Translation and Distribution of Documents for the ATCM and the CEP Meeting, and other requirements established by the ATCM (ATCM XXXII Final Report, paragraph 72).

The Final Report will be available on the Secretariat's website and hard copies will be distributed by courier and diplomatic channels. Hard copies will also be available for purchase through online retailers.

The Secretariat will also publish other publications arising from decisions taken by ATCM XLIII, including the Rules of Procedure of the ATCM and the CEP as appropriate.

Documentation and Public Information

Documents of the ATCM

The Secretariat will continue its efforts to complete its archive of the Final Reports and other records of the ATCM and other meetings of the Antarctic Treaty System in the four Treaty languages. Assistance from Parties in searching for their files will be essential in order to achieve a complete archive at the Secretariat. A detailed list of missing papers in our database is available to all delegations interested in collaborating.

Glossaries and Guidelines

The Secretariat will continue to maintain the glossary of terms and expressions of the ATCM to generate a nomenclature in the four Treaty languages. The Secretariat will update its editorial guidelines, aimed at standardising the work of rapporteurs, translators, proof-readers and Secretariat staff. The Secretariat will continue working on a web-based technical glossary for internal use, with the aim of improving consistency in the translation of ATCM documents.

Image Bank

The Secretariat will continue to incorporate to the image bank photographic material currently available in its archive. We would like to reiterate our invitation to the Parties to provide the Secretariat with original photographic material to be published in the image bank under a Creative Commons license. We would especially appreciate receiving photographs corresponding to Antarctic Treaty Meetings before the establishment of the Secretariat, as well as those related to field work carried out by Parties in Antarctica, in pursuit of compliance with the regulations established by the ATCM and the CEP, such as inspection activities.

Likewise, the Secretariat enabled a section of the image bank aimed at the collection and public dissemination of videos in digital format. With a criterion similar to that applied for the bank of still images, we would appreciate receiving videos related to the Consultative Meetings, such as the presentation videos displayed each year by the host country of the following meeting during the closing plenary session.

Personnel

On 1 April 2021 the Secretariat staff consisted of the following personnel:

Position	Since	Rank	Step	Term
Executive staff				
Executive Secretary	1-09-2017	E1	4	31-08-2021
Assistant Executive Secretary	15-07-2019	E3	2	31-07-2023
General staff				
Information Officer	1-11-2004	G1	6	
Support Officer (part time)	1-02-2020	G2	2	
Finance Officer (part time)	1-12-2008	G2	6	
Editor	1-02-2006	G2	6	
IT Specialist	1-02-2019	G3	3	
Communications Specialist (part time)	1-10-2010	G4	6	
Office Manager	15-11-2012	G4	6	
Cleaning Assistant (part time)	1-07-2015	G7	6	

No changes are foreseen in the staff positions of the Secretariat.

The Secretariat will continue the review process of the descriptions of roles and responsibilities of its staff, with the aim of keeping the Secretariat a small but dynamic, effective, robust and modern organisation. This process, which was initially supported by PwC Argentina, could not be continued as expected during 2020 due to the exceptional work environment circumstances created by the COVID-19 crisis. It is expected that in this period the review process will be resumed with the implementation of several recommendations and its conclusions will be reported to the Parties at ATCM XLIV.

As discussed intersessionally in the previous period and informed in the Secretariat Report, ATCM XL appointed the Executive Secretary for a term of four years starting on 1 September 2017, renewable for a second identical term (see Decision 6 (2017)). Taking into consideration that the end of the first term is 31 August 2021, the ATCM shall decide on the reappointment for one additional term of four years by an ATCM Decision accompanied by a notification to the Argentine Government and signing of a new contract.

Financial Matters

The Budget for the Financial Year 2021/22 and the Forecast Budget for the Financial Year 2022/23 are included in Appendix 1.

Draft Budget for the Financial Year 2021/22

Due to the decision to hold ATCM XLIII in Paris in a virtual format, the budget for Financial Year 2021/22 will suffer significant variations from the forecast drafted during the last intersessional period.

The appropriation lines for Travel and Translation & Interpretation have seen substantial reductions. For the former, only costs of a possible travel during the ATCM for a small team from the Secretariat have been considered. At the time of writing, due to travel restriction in place, this possibility is still uncertain. The latter line reflects reduced cost of interpretation in a virtual meeting format.

Other appropriation lines affected downward by the cancellations are ATCM Support Staff and Overtime in Salaries.

It is expected that, as a result of these changes, instead of a balanced budget, the period will show a surplus of approximately 170 000 US\$.

Quarterly reports of budget implementation will be provided to the Parties in accordance with Decision 2 (2012).

Salaries

The cost of living continued to rise sharply in Argentina in the year 2020. The inflation rate (Índice de Precios al Consumidor) for 2020 published by INDEC (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos de la República Argentina) was 36,10% but was compensated by a rise of the US Dollar against the Argentine Peso of 41.67%. Therefore, the Executive Secretary proposes to maintain a zero percent increase to the salaries of the General Staff and the Executive Staff.

The salary scale is provided in Appendix 3.

Funds

Working Capital Fund

According to Financial Regulation 6.2 (a), the Working Capital Fund must be maintained at 1/6 of the Secretariat's budget (currently 229 952 US\$).

Staff Termination Fund

The Staff Termination Fund will be credited with 26 768 US\$ in accordance with Staff Regulation 10.4 (see Appendix 1).

Forecast Programme for the Financial Year 2022/23

It is expected that most of the regular activities of the Secretariat will resume in the Financial Year 2022/23 including meetings in person in June 2022 in Berlin and therefore, unless the programme undergoes major changes, no major change in appropriation lines is foreseen.

The contributions for the Financial Year 2022/23 will not rise. Appendix 2 shows the contribution scale for the Financial Year 2022/23.

Five-Year Forward Budget profile 2022/23 - 2026/27

Under reasonable assumptions the budget profile allows a zero-nominal increase in contributions until 2026/27 as explained in the Five-Year Budget Profile document presented separately by the Secretariat.

Budget FY 2021/22 and Forecast FY 2022/23

APPROPRIATION LINES	Prov Statement 2020/21	Forecast 2021/22	Budget 2021/22	Forecast 2022/23
INCOME				
Contributions pledged	\$ 1 378 097	\$ 1 378 097	\$ 1 378 097	\$ 1 378 097
Voluntary contributions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other income	\$ 536	\$ 4 000	\$ 1 000	\$ 3 500
Total Income	\$ 1 378 633	\$ 1 382 097	\$ 1 379 097	\$ 1 381 597

EXPENSES

SALARIES

Executive	\$ 297 522	\$ 303 468	\$ 303 468	\$ 309 199
General staff	\$ 380 443	\$ 390 542	\$ 390 542	\$ 394 800
ATCM support staff	\$ -	\$ 15 500	\$ 9 900	\$ 15 467
Trainee	\$ -	\$ 3 600	\$ 600	\$ 1 200
Overtime	\$ 170	\$ 14 000	\$ 2 000	\$ 13 000
Total Salaries	\$ 678 136	\$ 727 110	\$ 706 510	\$ 733 666

TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION

Translation and Interpretation	\$ 22 840	\$ 310 231	\$ 220 000	\$ 310 200
--------------------------------	-----------	------------	------------	------------

TRAVEL

Travel, lodging, allowance, misc.	\$ 5 230	\$ 119 800	\$ 30 000	\$ 109 000
-----------------------------------	----------	------------	-----------	------------

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Hardware	\$ 7 209	\$ 11 500	\$ 10 750	\$ 11 000
Software	\$ 2 844	\$ 3 000	\$ 3 000	\$ 3 000
Development	\$ 28 740	\$ 29 800	\$ 29 800	\$ 27 500
Hardware & software maintenance	\$ 2 553	\$ 2 100	\$ 2 800	\$ 2 500
Support	\$ 4 666	\$ 7 500	\$ 7 500	\$ 7 500
Total Information Technology	\$ 46 011	\$ 53 900	\$ 53 850	\$ 51 500

PRINTING, EDITING & COPYING

Final Report	\$ 1 630	\$ 15 000	\$ 14 000	\$ 15 000
Other publications	\$ 471	\$ 2 500	\$ 2 500	\$ 2 500
Total Printing Editing & Copying	\$ 2 101	\$ 17 500	\$ 16 500	\$ 17 500

GENERAL SERVICES

Legal advice & counselling	\$ 446	\$ 8 000	\$ 7 000	\$ 7 000
Payroll services	\$ 8 400	\$ 8 400	\$ 8 400	\$ 8 400
External audit	\$ 15 075	\$ 14 885	\$ 11 908	\$ 11 908
Rapporteur services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cleaning, maintenance & security	\$ 5 227	\$ 8 000	\$ 8 000	\$ 8 000
Training	\$ 1 758	\$ 6 500	\$ 5 000	\$ 7 000
Banking	\$ 4 644	\$ 8 200	\$ 7 000	\$ 6 500
Rental of equipment	\$ 2 308	\$ 2 503	\$ 1 500	\$ 1 000
Total General Services	\$ 37 858	\$ 56 488	\$ 48 808	\$ 49 808

COMMUNICATION

Telephone	\$ 1 519	\$ 3 200	\$ 3 200	\$ 2 500
Internet	\$ 2 900	\$ 3 000	\$ 4 000	\$ 4 000
Web hosting	\$ 9 086	\$ 10 500	\$ 11 500	\$ 10 500
Postage	\$ 273	\$ 1 800	\$ 1 200	\$ 1 000
Total Communication	\$ 13 778	\$ 18 500	\$ 19 900	\$ 18 000

	Prov Statement 2020/21	Forecast 2021/22	Budget 2021/22	Forecast 2022/23
OFFICE				
Stationery & consumables	\$ 304	\$ 2 500	\$ 3 000	\$ 2 500
Books & subscriptions	\$ 15	\$ 1 000	\$ 1 000	\$ 1 000
Insurance	\$ 2 936	\$ 4 000	\$ 4 000	\$ 4 000
Furniture	\$ 1 464	\$ 1 500	\$ 1 500	\$ 1 500
Office equipment	\$ 2 096	\$ 3 500	\$ 3 500	\$ 3 000
Office improvement	\$ 6 149	\$ 3 500	\$ 5 500	\$ 3 500
Total Office	\$ 12 964	\$ 16 000	\$ 18 500	\$ 15 500
ADMINISTRATIVE				
Office supplies	\$ 1 353	\$ 3 000	\$ 2 500	\$ 2 500
Local transport	\$ 1 698	\$ 700	\$ 1 500	\$ 700
Miscellaneous	\$ 194	\$ 3 500	\$ 2 000	\$ 2 500
Utilities	\$ 2 205	\$ 4 000	\$ 3 000	\$ 3 500
Total Administrative	\$ 5 450	\$ 11 200	\$ 9 000	\$ 9 200
REPRESENTATION				
Representation	\$ 169	\$ 4 000	\$ 4 000	\$ 4 000
FINANCING				
Expenditures exchange (gain)/loss	\$ 19 800	\$ 10 000	\$ 22 000	\$ 16 500
Host Country Payments exchange (gain)/	\$ 15 129	\$ 4 000	\$ 15 000	\$ 11 000
VAT Refunds net (gain)/loss	\$ 16 580	\$ 6 600	\$ 18 000	\$ 8 000
Total Financing (gain)/loss	\$ 51 509	\$ 20 600	\$ 55 000	\$ 35 500
SUBTOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 876 045	\$ 1 355 329	\$ 1 182 068	\$ 1 353 874
FUND APPROPRIATIONS				
Working Capital Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Staff Replacement Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Staff Termination Fund	\$ 25 813	\$ 26 768	\$ 26 768	\$ 27 723
Involuntary Separation from Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Translation Contingency Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Fund Appropriation	\$ 25 813	\$ 26 768	\$ 26 768	\$ 27 723
TOTAL EXPENSES & APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 901 858	\$ 1 382 097	\$ 1 208 836	\$ 1 381 597
Surplus / (Deficit) for the period	\$ 476 775	\$ -	\$ 170 261	\$ -
FUND BALANCE				
Working Capital Fund	\$ 229 952	\$ 229 952	\$ 229 952	\$ 229 952
Staff Replacement Fund	\$ 50 000	\$ 50 000	\$ 50 000	\$ 50 000
Staff Termination Fund	\$ 70 129	\$ 96 897	\$ 96 897	\$ 124 620
Involuntary Separation from Service	\$ 80 291	\$ 80 291	\$ 80 291	\$ 80 291
Translation Contingency Fund	\$ 30 000	\$ 30 000	\$ 30 000	\$ 30 000

Contribution Scale FY 2022/23

Party	Cat.	Mult.	Variable	Fixed	Total
Argentina	A	3,6	\$ 36 587	\$ 23 760	\$ 60 347
Australia	A	3,6	\$ 36 587	\$ 23 760	\$ 60 347
Belgium	D	1,6	\$ 16 261	\$ 23 760	\$ 40 021
Brazil	D	1,6	\$ 16 261	\$ 23 760	\$ 40 021
Bulgaria	E	1	\$ 10 163	\$ 23 760	\$ 33 923
Chile	C	2,2	\$ 22 359	\$ 23 760	\$ 46 119
China	C	2,2	\$ 22 359	\$ 23 760	\$ 46 119
Czech Republic	D	1,6	\$ 16 261	\$ 23 760	\$ 40 021
Ecuador	E	1	\$ 10 163	\$ 23 760	\$ 33 923
Finland	D	1,6	\$ 16 261	\$ 23 760	\$ 40 021
France	A	3,6	\$ 36 587	\$ 23 760	\$ 60 347
Germany	B	2,8	\$ 28 456	\$ 23 760	\$ 52 217
India	C	2,2	\$ 22 359	\$ 23 760	\$ 46 119
Italy	B	2,8	\$ 28 456	\$ 23 760	\$ 52 217
Japan	A	3,6	\$ 36 587	\$ 23 760	\$ 60 347
Republic of Korea	D	1,6	\$ 16 261	\$ 23 760	\$ 40 021
Netherlands	C	2,2	\$ 22 359	\$ 23 760	\$ 46 119
New Zealand	A	3,6	\$ 36 587	\$ 23 760	\$ 60 347
Norway	A	3,6	\$ 36 587	\$ 23 760	\$ 60 347
Peru	E	1	\$ 10 163	\$ 23 760	\$ 33 923
Poland	D	1,6	\$ 16 261	\$ 23 760	\$ 40 021
Russian Federation	C	2,2	\$ 22 359	\$ 23 760	\$ 46 119
South Africa	C	2,2	\$ 22 359	\$ 23 760	\$ 46 119
Spain	C	2,2	\$ 22 359	\$ 23 760	\$ 46 119
Sweden	C	2,2	\$ 22 359	\$ 23 760	\$ 46 119
Ukraine	D	1,6	\$ 16 261	\$ 23 760	\$ 40 021
United Kingdom	A	3,6	\$ 36 587	\$ 23 760	\$ 60 347
United States	A	3,6	\$ 36 587	\$ 23 760	\$ 60 347
Uruguay	D	1,6	\$ 16 261	\$ 23 760	\$ 40 021
Total Pledged					\$ 1 378 097

Salary Scale FY 2021/22

Schedule A
SALARY SCALE FOR THE EXECUTIVE STAFF
 (United States Dollar)

Annex 3: Secretariat Programme 2021/2022

2021/22		STEPS													
Level	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV
E1	A	\$ 135 302	\$ 137 819	\$ 140 337	\$ 142 855	\$ 145 373	\$ 147 890	\$ 150 407	\$ 152 926						
E1	B	\$ 169 127	\$ 172 274	\$ 175 421	\$ 178 569	\$ 181 716	\$ 184 863	\$ 188 009	\$ 191 158						
E2	A	\$ 113 932	\$ 116 075	\$ 118 218	\$ 120 359	\$ 122 501	\$ 124 642	\$ 126 783	\$ 128 926	\$ 131 069	\$ 133 211	\$ 135 352	\$ 137 494	\$ 139 636	
E2	B	\$ 142 415	\$ 145 093	\$ 147 772	\$ 150 449	\$ 153 126	\$ 155 802	\$ 158 479	\$ 161 158	\$ 163 837	\$ 166 513	\$ 169 190	\$ 171 866	\$ 174 543	
E3	A	\$ 95 007	\$ 97 073	\$ 99 140	\$ 101 207	\$ 103 275	\$ 105 341	\$ 107 408	\$ 109 476	\$ 111 542	\$ 113 608	\$ 115 675	\$ 117 741	\$ 119 808	\$ 121 875
E3	B	\$ 118 758	\$ 121 341	\$ 123 925	\$ 126 509	\$ 129 094	\$ 131 676	\$ 134 260	\$ 136 845	\$ 139 427	\$ 142 010	\$ 144 594	\$ 147 178	\$ 149 762	\$ 152 346
E4	A	\$ 78 779	\$ 80 693	\$ 82 609	\$ 84 518	\$ 86 435	\$ 88 347	\$ 90 257	\$ 92 174	\$ 94 089	\$ 96 000	\$ 97 915	\$ 99 826	\$ 101 737	\$ 103 648
E4	B	\$ 98 474	\$ 100 866	\$ 103 262	\$ 105 648	\$ 108 044	\$ 110 434	\$ 112 822	\$ 115 217	\$ 117 611	\$ 119 999	\$ 122 393	\$ 124 782	\$ 127 176	\$ 129 569
E5	A	\$ 65 315	\$ 67 029	\$ 68 739	\$ 70 452	\$ 72 162	\$ 73 873	\$ 75 586	\$ 77 293	\$ 79 007	\$ 80 719	\$ 82 427	\$ 84 135	\$ 85 843	\$ 87 551
E5	B	\$ 81 944	\$ 83 786	\$ 85 624	\$ 87 465	\$ 89 303	\$ 91 142	\$ 92 982	\$ 94 822	\$ 96 661	\$ 98 500	\$ 100 339	\$ 102 178	\$ 104 017	\$ 105 856
E6	A	\$ 51 706	\$ 53 351	\$ 54 994	\$ 56 641	\$ 58 284	\$ 59 928	\$ 61 575	\$ 63 219	\$ 64 862	\$ 66 505	\$ 68 148	\$ 69 791	\$ 71 434	\$ 73 077
E6	B	\$ 64 632	\$ 66 689	\$ 68 742	\$ 70 801	\$ 72 855	\$ 74 910	\$ 76 969	\$ 79 024	\$ 81 078	\$ 83 132	\$ 85 186	\$ 87 239	\$ 89 292	\$ 91 345

Note: Row B is the base salary (shown in Row A) with an additional 25% for salary on-costs (retirement fund and insurance premiums, installation and repatriation grants, education allowances etc.) and is the total salary entitlement for executive staff in accordance with regulation 5.1.

Schedule B
SALARY SCALE FOR THE GENERAL STAFF
 (United States Dollar)

2021/22		STEPS													
Level	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV
G1		\$ 64 788	\$ 67 810	\$ 70 834	\$ 73 856	\$ 77 006	\$ 80 291								
G2		\$ 53 990	\$ 56 508	\$ 59 028	\$ 61 546	\$ 64 172	\$ 66 909								
G3		\$ 44 990	\$ 47 089	\$ 49 189	\$ 51 288	\$ 53 477	\$ 55 760								
G4		\$ 37 493	\$ 39 242	\$ 40 991	\$ 42 741	\$ 44 564	\$ 46 466								
G5		\$ 30 972	\$ 32 419	\$ 33 863	\$ 35 310	\$ 36 818	\$ 38 391								
G6		\$ 25 388	\$ 26 571	\$ 27 756	\$ 28 941	\$ 30 177	\$ 31 465								
G7		\$ 13 724	\$ 14 317	\$ 14 911	\$ 15 505	\$ 16 124	\$ 16 770								

Decision 4 (2021)

Re-appointment of the Executive Secretary

The Representatives,

Recalling Article 3 of Measure 1 (2003) regarding the appointment of an Executive Secretary to head the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty (“the Secretariat”);

Recalling Decision 6 (2017), which appointed Mr Albert Lluberias Bonaba as Executive Secretary of the Secretariat for a term of four years from 1 September 2017;

Recalling Regulation 6.1 of the Staff Regulations for the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty annexed to Decision 2 (2021);

Decide:

1. to re-appoint Mr Albert Lluberias Bonaba as Executive Secretary of the Secretariat for an additional term of four years, pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in the letter of the Chair of Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (“ATCM”) XLIII annexed to this Decision; and
2. that this re-appointment shall commence on 1 September 2021.

Mr. Albert Lluberás Bonaba
Executive Secretary
Antarctic Treaty Secretariat

Dear Mr. Lluberás,

Re-appointment to position of Executive Secretary

As Chair of Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (“ATCM”) XLIII and in accordance with Decision 4 (2021) of ATCM XLIII, I am pleased to offer to you re-appointment to the position of Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty (“the Secretariat”).

The terms and conditions of your re-appointment are set out below. If you accept this offer, kindly sign your acceptance on the attached copy of this letter and return it to me.

Terms and Conditions of Appointment

1. By your acceptance of the re-appointment you shall pledge yourself to discharge your duties faithfully and to conduct yourself solely with the interests of the ATCM in mind. Your acceptance of the position of Executive Secretary includes a written statement of your familiarity with and acceptance of the conditions set out in the Staff Regulations annexed to Decision 2 (2021) as well as any changes which may be made to the Staff Regulations from time to time. In particular, your acceptance of the position includes a commitment to:
 - adhere faithfully to Staff Regulations 2.6 and 2.7 regarding outside employment and business/financial interests respectively;
 - carry out responsibilities relating to appointment, direction, and supervision of staff under Article 3 (2) of Measure 1 (2003) in accordance with Staff Regulation 6.2 as well as the standards of efficiency, competence and integrity set forth in Staff Regulation 2.3 and particularly in a manner that avoids even the appearance of impropriety or nepotism;
 - demonstrate the highest standards of ethical conduct by observing all organisation regulations and policies and ensuring that all Secretariat decisions and actions are informed by the standards of efficiency, competence and integrity set forth in Staff Regulation 2.3;
 - avoid even the appearance of a conflict of interest; and
 - responsibly oversee resources entrusted to the Secretariat, including through efficient, transparent and effective use of financial resources in accordance with the Financial Regulations for the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty, annexed to Decision 6 (2005) (“Financial Regulations”).
2. The duties of the Executive Secretary are to appoint, direct and supervise other staff members and to ensure that the Secretariat fulfils the functions identified in Article 2 of Measure 1 (2003).
3. In accordance with Decision 4 (2021), your re-appointment shall commence on September 1, 2021.
4. Your term of office shall be for four years.
5. The re-appointment is to the executive staff category. Your salary shall be at Level 1B, Step 5, as detailed in Schedule A to the Staff Regulations annexed to Decision 2 (2021), as amended.

6. The above salary includes the base salary (Level 1A, Step 5, Schedule A) with an additional 25% for salary on-costs (retirement fund and insurance premiums, installation and repatriation grants, education allowances, etc.) and is the total salary entitlement in accordance with Regulation 5.1 of the Staff Regulations. In addition, you will be entitled to travel allowances and relocation expenses in accordance with Regulation 9 of the Staff Regulations.

7. The ATCM may terminate this re-appointment by prior written notice at least three months in advance in accordance with Regulation 10.3 of the Staff Regulations. You may resign at any time upon giving three months' written notice or such lesser period as may be approved by the ATCM.

Yours sincerely

{signed}



Olivier Poivre d'Arvor
Ambassadeur pour les pôles et les Enjeux maritimes
Ambassador for Polar and Maritime issues
Chairman XLIII Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting
37 Quai d'Orsay
75700 Paris 07 SP

I hereby accept the appointment described in this letter subject to the conditions therein specified and state that I am familiar with and accept the conditions set out in the Staff Regulations and any changes which may be made to the Staff Regulations from time to time.

Mr. Albert Lluberas Bonaba

Signature:

24th of June 2021

Mr. Felipe Carlos Solá
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship
Argentine Republic
Buenos Aires

Dear Minister Solá:

I address you in my capacity as Chair of Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (“ATCM”) XLIII with reference to Article 21 of the Headquarters Agreement for the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty, attached to Measure 1 (2003), the letter of the Argentine Republic to the Chairman of ATCM XXVI of 16 June 2003, and the notification of the Argentine Republic to the Depository Government of 19 May 2004.

In accordance with the requirements of Article 21, I hereby notify the Government of the Argentine Republic of the re-appointment by ATCM XLIII of Mr. Albert Lluberás Bonaba to the position of Executive Secretary for one additional term of four years, effective on 1 September 2021.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

{signed}



Olivier Poivre d'Arvor
Ambassadeur pour les pôles et les Enjeux maritimes
Ambassador for Polar and Maritime issues
Chairman XLIII Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting
37 Quai d'Orsay
75700 Paris 07 SP

Decision 5 (2021)

Multi-year Strategic Work Plan for the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting

The Representatives,

Reaffirming the values, objectives and principles contained in the Antarctic Treaty and its Protocol on Environmental Protection;

Recalling Decision 3 (2012) on the Multi-year Strategic Work Plan (“the Plan”) and its principles;

Bearing in mind that the Plan is complementary to the agenda of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (“ATCM”) and that the Parties and other ATCM participants are encouraged to contribute as usual to other matters on the ATCM agenda;

Decide:

1. to adopt the Plan annexed to this Decision; and
2. that the Plan annexed to Decision 5 (2019) is no longer current.

ATCM Multi-year Strategic Work Plan

	ATCM XLIII (2021)	Intersessional	ATCM XLIV (2022)	Intersessional	ATCM XLV (2023)	Intersessional	ATCM XLVI (2024)
1. Consider coordinated outreach to non-party states whose nationals or assets are active in Antarctica and states that are Antarctic Treaty Parties but not yet to the Protocol		Coordination to be considered within Competent Authority online forum	ATCM to identify and reach out to non-party states whose nationals are active in Antarctica				
2. Contribute to nationally and internationally coordinated education and outreach activities from an Antarctic Treaty perspective		ICG on Education and Outreach	WG 1 to consider the report of the ICG on Education and Outreach				
3. Share and discuss strategic science priorities in order to identify and pursue opportunities for collaboration as well as capacity building in science, particularly in relation to climate change			SCAR will report on the outcomes of the ACCE update, which represents a comprehensive decadal update The ATCM to consider if its results would indicate the need for some additional priorities and opportunities for cooperation The ATCM will invite SCAR lecture on the outcome of the report				
4. To bring Annex VI into force and to continue to gather information on repair and remediation of environmental damage			ATCM to evaluate progress made towards Annex VI becoming effective in accordance with Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty, and				

ATCM XLIII Final Report

<p>and other relevant issues to inform future negotiations on liability</p>		<p>what action may be necessary and appropriate to encourage Parties to approve Annex VI in a timely manner</p> <p>ATCM to consider the implications of liability limits in other relevant international instruments for the potential future amendment of the limits in Article 9 of Annex VI</p> <p>ATCM to take a decision in 2022 on the establishment of a timeframe for the resumption of negotiations on liability in accordance with Article 16 of the Protocol on Environmental Protection, or sooner if the Parties so decide in light of progress made in approving Measure 1 (2015) – see Decision 5 (2015)</p>				
<p>5. Assess the progress of the CEP on its ongoing work to review best practices and to improve existing tools and develop further tools for environmental protection, including environmental impact assessment</p>		<p>WG 1 to consider advice of the CEP and discuss the policy considerations of the review of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</p>				

procedures			Informal exchange of information through ATCM forum Encourage Parties to respond to SCAR's survey	WG1 to discuss the collection and use of biological material in Antarctica, including, where relevant, building on the report and recommendations contained in Antarctic Bioprospecting: SCAR Survey of Member Countries presented to ATCM XLIII (2021)		
6. Collection and use of biological material in Antarctica						
7. Address the recommendations of the Antarctic Treaty Meeting of Experts on Implications of Climate Change for Antarctic Management and Governance (CEP-ICG)			Parties to provide updates on risk assessment approaches taken to identify potential climate change implications for current and future Antarctic, logistics and environmental values Space agencies – discussion on space-based technologies for observing the Antarctic region in the context of climate change Agree how to deal with any outstanding recommendations from the ATME on Climate Change Implications (2010)	Update from COMNAP on its work with national programmes to use consistent methods to quantify and publish savings made by energy efficiencies and which contribute to both (a) reducing carbon footprint and (b) reducing fuel consumption		
8. Discuss implementation of the Climate Change Response Work Programme (CCRWP)	WG 2 to consider annual update from CEP on implementation of CCRWP	WG 2 to consider annual update from CEP on implementation of CCRWP	WG 2 to consider annual update from CEP on implementation of CCRWP	WG 2 to consider annual update from CEP on implementation of CCRWP		

ATCM XLIII Final Report

<p>9. Modernisation of Antarctic Stations in context of climate change</p>			<p>Further discussion on modernisation of Antarctic stations</p>			
<p>10. Review and discuss issues related to increased aviation activity in Antarctica, and assess the need for additional action</p>			<p>Discuss information from the Antarctic Aviation Workshop presented by COMNAP Parties to inform on their aviation-related activities/plans</p>	<p>Further discuss results from the Antarctic Aviation Workshop Parties to inform on their aviation-related activities/plans</p>		
<p>11. To take note of the International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters; to continue to strengthen cooperation among Antarctic marine operators; and to take into account developments in the IMO</p>			<p>Further exchange views on national experiences in implementing the Polar Code in Antarctica</p>			
<p>12. Hydrographic surveying in Antarctica</p>			<p>Parties to react to IHO's proposal Parties, IHO and IAATO to report on progress in hydrography</p>			
<p>13. Review and assess the need for additional actions regarding area management and permanent infrastructure related to tourism, as well as issues related to land-based and adventure tourism, and address the recommendations of the CEP Tourism Study</p>		<p>ICG on permanent facilities for tourism and other non-governmental activities in Antarctica</p>	<p>Consider outcomes of ICG on permanent facilities for tourism and other non-governmental activities in Antarctica Further consideration of environmental issues relating to tourism based on any new advice from the</p>			

ATCM XLIII Final Report

			2019-2021 intersessional period		Working Group I to provide advice on how those operating in Antarctica can most effectively gather and share evidence of suspected non-compliance				
17. Enhancing compliance with ATCM regulations relating to non-governmental activities including tourism activities					Parties to share information on their plans on these issues		Parties to share information on their plans on these issues		
18. Address equality, diversity and inclusion issues, by promoting full participation of underrepresented groups in Antarctic science and operations activities					Parties to share information on their plans on these issues		Parties to share information on their plans on these issues		
19. Management of volcanic/seismic events in Antarctic facilities					Consider any information from SCAR and COMNAP on different aspects associated to the volcanic/seismic events and Antarctic facilities		Review and discuss how Parties can adequately deal with these events in Antarctic facilities		

Note: The ATCM Working Groups mentioned above are not permanent but are established by consensus at the end of each Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting.

Decision 6 (2021)

Manual of Regulations and Guidelines Relevant to Tourism and Non-Governmental Activities in the Antarctic Treaty area

The Representatives,

Considering the issues relating to tourism activities and compliance with current regulations;

Desiring to ensure that non-governmental activities in Antarctica be carried out in full compliance with the Antarctic Treaty and its Protocol on Environmental Protection;

Desiring to improve the efficiency of the Antarctic Treaty System and compliance with its legal framework;

Recalling Decision 6 (2019), through which it was agreed to create the Manual of Regulations and Guidelines Relevant to Tourism and Non-Governmental Activities in the Antarctic Treaty area (“the Manual”);

Decide:

1. to make available the two versions of the Manual and the Tourist Leaflet annexed to this Decision on the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty (“the Secretariat”) website, in its most appropriate section, so that they can be downloaded; and
2. consistent with Decision 6 (2019), the two versions of the Manual and the Tourist Leaflet will be simultaneously updated by the Secretariat upon request from the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (“ATCM”).



ANTARCTICA

MANUAL OF REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES RELEVANT TO TOURISM AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ANTARCTIC TREATY AREA

PLANNING THE ACTIVITY

A- GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT ANตาร์CTIC TOURISM AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

REGULATION 1 (2016)

General Principles of Antarctic Tourism

B- ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

REGULATION 1 (2016)

Revised Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment in Antarctica

REGULATION 4 (2016)

Nominate Species Manual

REGULATION 6 (2016)

Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems

C- EMERGENCY AND CONTINGENCY PLANS, SAFETY AND INSURANCE

REGULATION 6 (2016)

Expanding the role of Maritime Rescue Coordination Centres with Search and Rescue Regions in the Antarctic Treaty Area

REGULATION 6 (2017)

Contingency Planning, Insurance and other matters for tourists and NGOs activities in the Treaty Area

D- YACHTING ACTIVITIES

REGULATION 10 (2012)

Yachting Guidelines

DURING THE EXPEDITION

A- VISITORS TO ANTARCTICA

REGULATION 7 (2016)

General Principles of Antarctic Tourism

REGULATION 4 (2017)

General Guidelines and Site Guidelines Checklist for Visitors to the Antarctic

REGULATION 3 (2017)

Site Guidelines for Visitors

B- VISITORS TO ANTARCTICA

REGULATION 4 (2017)

Ship-based Tourism in the Antarctic Treaty Area

REGULATION 3 (2017)

Site Guidelines for Visitors

C- PROTECTION OF FLORA AND FAUNA

REGULATION 2 (2016)

Guidelines for the Operation of Atmospheric Concentrations of Birds in Antarctica

REGULATION 2 (2016)

General Principles of Antarctic Tourism - See section 2: "Antarctic Wildlife"

REGULATION 4 (2017)

General Guidelines and Site Guidelines Checklist for Visitors to the Antarctic - See Section "Protect Antarctic Wildlife"

D- WASTE MANAGEMENT AND WASTE REDUCTION

REGULATION 4 (2017)

General Guidelines and Site Guidelines Checklist for Visitors to the Antarctic - See Section "Keep Antarctic Pristine"

REGULATION 3 (2016)

Ballast Water Exchange in the Antarctic Treaty Area

REGULATION 5 (2015)

Reducing Plastic Pollution in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean

E- PROTECTED AREAS

REGULATION 5 (2017)

Guidelines for handling of pre-1950 historic remains whose existence or precise location is not yet known - See points 4 and 7 on what to do if historical objects are discovered

REGULATION 4 (2017)

General Guidelines and Site Guidelines Checklist for Visitors to the Antarctic - See Section "Respect Protected Areas"

REGULATION 3 (2016)

Guidelines for the design and protection of Historic Sites and Monuments - See point 8 on the restrictions applying to historic objects

F- INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

REGULATION 6 (2016)

Expanding the role of Maritime Rescue Coordination Centres with Search and Rescue Regions in the Antarctic Treaty Area

A- INFORMATION EXCHANGE REQUIREMENTS

REGULATION 10 (2017)

Antarctic Pool Visit Site Report Form

AFTER THE EXPEDITION

A- INFORMATION EXCHANGE REQUIREMENTS

REGULATION 10 (2017)

Antarctic Pool Visit Site Report Form

For additional information, please refer to "Manual of Regulations and Guidelines Relevant to Tourism and Non-Governmental Activities in the Antarctic Treaty Area", the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat (<https://atac.org>), or your National Competent Authority (<https://atac.org/membership/ContactInformation.aspx>).

Copyright © 2021, Geneva, WAP

Decision 7 (2021)

Updating requirements for Information Exchange on national expeditions

The Representatives,

Noting Articles III (1)(a) and VII (5) of the Antarctic Treaty;

Conscious of the obligations within the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (“the Protocol”) and its Annexes to exchange information;

Conscious also of decisions of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (“ATCM”) in relation to the information to be exchanged by Parties;

Desiring that the exchange of information by Parties be conducted in the most efficient and timely manner;

Desiring also that the information to be exchanged by Parties could be readily identified to maximise its utility;

Recalling Decision 4 (2012), which decided that the Parties will use the Electronic Information Exchange System (“EIES”) to exchange information in accordance with the Antarctic Treaty and the Protocol and its Annexes and which specified that Parties will continue to work with the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty (“the Secretariat”) to refine and improve the EIES;

Noting that Decision 4 (2012) requires Parties to update relevant sections of the EIES regularly throughout the year, in order that such information be made available and accessible to Parties as soon as practicable;

Decide:

1. the Annex to this Decision represents a consolidated list of the information agreed to be exchanged by Parties;
2. the Secretariat shall modify the EIES to reflect the information contained in the Annex to this Decision; and
3. the Annex to Decision 7 (2019) is no longer current.

Information exchange requirements

1. Pre-season Information

The following information should be submitted as early as possible, preferably by 1 October, and in any event no later than the start of the activities being reported.

1.1 Operational information

1.1.1 National Expeditions

A. Stations

Names of stations (giving region, latitude and longitude), seasonality, operating period (for seasonal), status, maximum population, and medical support available.

Names of refuges (giving region, latitude and longitude), medical facilities, and accommodation capacity. Other major field activities, *eg*, scientific traverse (giving locations).

B. Non-Military Ships

Name of non-military ships, ice strength, country of registry, number of voyages, planned departure dates, areas of operation, ports of departure and arrival to and from Antarctica, and purpose of voyage. Maximum crew, maximum passengers.

C. Non-Military Aircraft

Type of non-military aircraft, planned number of flights, period of flights or planned departure dates for inter-continental flights, purpose. Maximum crew, maximum passengers.

D. Research Rockets

Coordinates of the place of launching, time and date/period, direction of launching, planned maximum altitude, impact area, type and specifications of rockets, purpose and title of research project.

E. Military

- Number of military personnel (officers and enlisted) in expeditions.
- Number and types of armaments.
- Information on military equipment, if any, not included in Section 3.2.D below, including its site name, coordinates (latitude and longitude), type of equipment, and purpose of equipment.
- Ship: Name of military ship, ice strength, number of voyages, planned departure dates, areas of operation, ports of departure and arrival to and from Antarctica, and purpose of voyage. Maximum crew, maximum passengers.
- Aircraft: Type of military aircraft, planned number of flights, period of flights or planned departure dates for inter-continental flights, and purpose. Maximum crew, maximum passengers.

1.1.2 Non-governmental Expeditions¹

A. Vessel-based Operations

Name of operator, name of vessel, maximum crew, maximum passengers, country of registry of vessel, number of voyages, expedition leader, planned departure dates, ports of departure and arrival to and from Antarctica, areas of operation including the names of proposed visited sites and the planned dates at which these visits will take place, type of activity, whether these visits include landing, (optionally) duration of landing and the number of visitors that participate in each of the specific activities.

B. Land-based Operations

Name of expedition, name of the operator, method of transportation to, from and within Antarctica, type of adventure/activity, location/s of activities and/or routes, dates of expedition, number of personnel involved, contact address, web-site address.

C. Aircraft Activities

Name of operator, type of aircraft, number of flights, period of flights, departure date per flight, departure and arrival location per flight, route per flight, purpose per flight, and number of passengers.

D. Denial of Authorizations

Name of vessel and/or expedition, name of operator, date, reason for denial.

1.2 Visits to Protected Areas

Name and number of protected area, number of people permitted to visit, date/period and purpose.

2. Annual Report

The following information should be submitted as early as possible after the end of the austral summer season, but in all cases before 1 October, with a reporting period of 1 April to 30 March.

2.1. Scientific Information

2.1.1. Forward Plansⁱⁱ

Details of strategic or multi-year science plans or contact point for printed version. List of planned participations in major, international, collaborative science programmes/projects.

2.1.2. Science Activities in Previous Year

List of research projects undertaken in previous year under science discipline (giving location(s), principal investigator, project name or number, discipline and main activity/remarks).

2.2. Operational information

2.2.1. National expeditions

Update of information given under 1.1.1.

2.2.2. Non-governmental expeditions

Update of information given under 1.1.2 plus, for section 1.1.2.A and B: total amount of passengers transported in each journey, total number of crew members on board in each journey and combined activity for section A, B and C.

2.3. Permit Information

2.3.1. Visits to Protected Areas

Update of information provided under 1.2.

2.3.2. Taking and harmful interference with flora and fauna

Permit number, permit period, species, location, amount, sex, age and purposeⁱⁱⁱ.

2.3.3. Introduction of non-native species

Permit number, permit period, species, location, amount, purpose^{iv}, removal or disposal.

2.4. Environmental Information

2.4.1. Compliance with the Protocol^v

Description of measure, date of effect.

2.4.2. Contingency Plans

Title of Contingency Plan(s) for oil spills and other environmental emergencies, copies (PDFs) or contact point for printed versions.

2.4.3. List of IEEs and CEEs^{vi}

List of IEEs/CEEs undertaken during year giving proposed activity, (optionally) period/length, location, level of assessment and decision taken.

2.4.4. Monitoring activities report^{vii}

Name of activity, location, procedures put in place, significant information obtained, action taken in consequence thereof.

2.4.5. Waste Management Plans

Title, name of site/vessel, copy (PDF) or contact point for printed version. Report on implementation of waste management plans during the year.

2.4.6. Measures taken to implement the provisions of Annex V^{viii}

Description of measures.

2.4.7. Procedures relating to EIAs

Description of appropriate National Procedures.

2.4.8. Prevention of marine pollution^{ix}

Description of measures.

3. Permanent Information

The following information can be updated at any time.

3.1. Science Facilities

3.1.1 Automatic Recording Stations/Observatories

Site name, coordinates (latitude and longitude), elevation (m), parameters recorded, observation frequency, reference number (eg, WMO no.).

3.2 Operational Information

A. Stations

Name of stations (giving region, latitude and longitude), status, seasonality, date established, accommodation and medical facilities.

Names of refuges (giving region, latitude and longitude), medical facilities, and accommodation capacity.

B. Non-Military Ships

Name of non-military ships, country of registry, ice strength, maximum crew, maximum passengers.

C. Non-Military Aircraft

Type of non-military aircraft, maximum crew, maximum passengers.

D. Military

- Number of military personnel (officers and enlisted)
- Number and types of armaments.
- Information on military equipment, if any, not already reported in the EIES, including its site name, coordinate (latitude and longitude), type of equipment, and purpose.
- Ship: Name of military ship, ice strength, maximum crew, maximum passengers.
- Aircraft: Type of military aircraft, maximum crew, maximum passengers.

3.3 Environmental Information

3.3.1 Waste Management Plans

Title of Plan, site/vessel, copy (PDF) or contact point for printed version.

3.3.2 Contingency Plans

Title of Contingency Plan(s) for Oil Spills and other environmental emergencies, copies (PDFs) or contact point for printed versions.

3.3.3 Inventory of Past Activities

Name of station/base/field camp/traverse/crashed aircraft/etc., coordinates (latitude and longitude), period during which activity undertaken, description/purpose of activities undertaken, description of equipment or facilities remaining.

3.3.4 Compliance with the Protocol^X

Description of measure, date of effect.

3.3.5 Procedures relating to EIAs

Same as 2.4.7.

3.3.6 Prevention of marine pollution

Same as 2.4.8.

3.3.7 Measures taken to implement the provisions of Annex V

Same as 2.4.6.

3.4 Other Information

3.4.1 Relevant National Legislation

Description of law, regulation, administrative action or other measure, date of effect/enacted, giving copy (PDF) or contact point for printed version.

ⁱ provision of information on Non-governmental expeditions will be allowed for it to be provided as soon as possible after completion of national processes, with the relevant timing description being: 'as soon as possible following completion of national processes, preferably by the pre-season target date of 1 October, and no later than the start of the activity'.

ⁱⁱ optional provision of information on Forward plans will be allowed at any time, for example when domestic plans are completed or updated.

- ⁱⁱⁱ purpose with reference to Article 3 of Annex II to the Protocol.
- ^{iv} purpose with reference to Article 4 of Annex II to the Protocol.
- ^v new measures adopted during past year in accordance with Article 13 of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty including the adoption of laws and regulations, administrative actions and enforcement measures.
- ^{vi} information on IEEs and CEEs is encouraged to be provided ‘as soon as domestic processes are concluded, while maintaining the existing deadline for Parties to submit the information’.
- ^{vii} Monitoring activities connected with activities subject to initial and comprehensive environmental evaluations (referred to in Protocol Annex I, Art. 6.1 c)
- ^{viii} Information on measures taken to implement Annex V including site inspections and any steps taken to address instances of activities in contravention of the provisions of ASPA or ASMA management plans.
- ^{ix} Measures to ensure that any warship, naval auxiliary or other ship owned or operated by a State and used, for the time being, only on government non-commercial service acts in a manner consistent, so far as is reasonable and practicable, with the Annex.
- ^x Measures adopted in accordance with Article 13 of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty including the adoption of laws and regulations, administrative actions and enforcement measures.

3. Resolutions

Resolution 1 (2021)

SCAR Environmental Code of Conduct for Geosciences Field Research Activities in Antarctica

The Representatives,

Recalling Article 3 of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (“the Protocol”), which requires that “activities in the Antarctic Treaty area shall be planned and conducted so as to limit adverse impacts on the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems”;

Recognising that Antarctica may contain geological, palaeontological, glaciological and geomorphological features of high environmental and scientific value;

Acknowledging that the Antarctic environment may be at risk from impacts associated with research activities, including oversampling of fossils, rocks and minerals;

Welcoming the development by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (“SCAR”) through broad consultation, including with the input of the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (“COMNAP”), of the SCAR Environmental Code of Conduct for Geosciences Field Research Activities in Antarctica (“SCAR Code of Conduct”) that Parties can apply and use, as appropriate, to assist with meeting their obligations under the Protocol;

Recommend that their Governments:

1. endorse the non-mandatory SCAR Code of Conduct as representing current best practice for planning and undertaking geoscience field research activities in Antarctica;
2. encourage the consideration of the SCAR Code of Conduct during the environmental impact assessment process for geoscience field research activities within Antarctica and encourage their researchers, to the best of their ability, to abide by the contents of the SCAR Code of Conduct in conducting geosciences field research activities in Antarctica; and
3. maintain updated information concerning their national repositories housing Antarctic geological and palaeontological specimens.

SCAR Environmental Code of Conduct for Geosciences Field Research Activities in Antarctica

Voluntary Guidelines

Background

1. This SCAR Code of Conduct provides guidance when planning or undertaking geosciences field research activities in the Antarctic Treaty area.
2. This Code of Conduct was prepared by the SCAR Action Group on Geological Heritage and Geoconservation, building on the SCAR Geological Sampling Code of Conduct (GeoReach Newsletter, SCAR GSSG Vol. 7 May, 2008), and with input from the SCAR geological community. The guidelines have been finalised through broad consultation, including with the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (COMNAP).
3. The [*SCAR Environmental Code of Conduct for Terrestrial Scientific Research in Antarctica \(2018\)*](#) continues to provide guidance on practical measures to minimise impacts by scientists undertaking fieldwork in terrestrial environments, generally applicable across all of Antarctica. The [*SCAR Code of Conduct for Activity within Terrestrial Geothermal Environments in Antarctica \(2016\)*](#) provides guidance for scientists working in geothermal areas.
4. This *SCAR Environmental Code of Conduct for Geosciences Field Research Activities in Antarctica* was developed in recognition of a specific need for guidelines for scientific activities beyond those generally applicable guidelines, since geological field researchers may operate under unique conditions and circumstances where more specific and customised guidance may be needed to safeguard the values of geological sites.
5. This Code of Conduct will be updated and refined as new scientific results and environmental impact reports become available from future geosciences research.
6. A list of national repositories (museums, universities, institutes, etc.) housing Antarctic geological and palaeontological specimens is available at: <https://www.scar.org/scar-library/search/science-4/geosciences/5595-list-of-national-geosciences-repositories/file/>

Introduction

7. Antarctica contains many unique geological (*ie*, petrological, mineralogical, stratigraphical, tectonic, geochronological, geomorphological, palaeontological and meteoritic) features. Many of these features may be vulnerable to disturbance, unpermitted collection, and may be easily and irreversibly damaged.
8. Geological specimens such as rocks, minerals, fossils and meteorites, are finite scientific resources and thus it is important to safeguard the scientific value of geological sites and ensure adequate material is available in the field and repositories to allow future geological research to be undertaken.
9. Some geological fieldwork employs destructive methods and techniques, resulting in environmental impacts and impact on the scientific value of an area. Cumulative impacts resulted from repetitive scientific and logistic activities can also result in a reduction in the scientific value of some geological sites.

10. Antarctica's geological heritage has not been systematically identified and its values, and risk from anthropogenic impact, have yet to be assessed. Through this CoC the community is encouraged to participate in the identification and evaluation of sites of special geological interest, including those at risk of damage.

Guiding Principles

11. Careful planning and consultation with national authorities is required prior to undertaking research within ice-free environments, and appropriate measures need to be considered to help maintain the integrity of sites. These should include:
 - careful selection of the site to be visited; and
 - coordinating planned activities with other researchers interested in the area to the maximum extent practicable.
12. The locations of sites visited and nature of activities undertaken should be documented and maintained in publicly available records, or a national data centre, which may also link to the Antarctic Master Directory (AMD) and include accurate location positions (eg, GPS), so that visited and unvisited sites may be clearly discerned by future researchers.

Before going into the field

13. The [SCAR Environmental Code of Conduct for Terrestrial Scientific Field Research in Antarctica](#) provides guidelines for "before going into the field" that are generally applicable to geological science activities. Further guidelines are provided in the following points:
14. For the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, provide details such as the type and approximate quantity of geologic samples to be taken, general location of anticipated sample sites, sampling methods, type of transportation (eg, use of vehicles), if any scientific equipment or structure (eg, marker post, plinth) will be left and for how long, and any planned restoration of the site.
15. To minimise or avoid disturbance of wildlife incidental to the conduct of research activities, consider concentrations of wildlife and critical habitats proximal to research sites, plan to maintain adequate distances, and seek guidance on any required permits or authorisations.
16. If the proposed research site is within an Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA), consult the ASPA Management Plan in order to ensure that the planned activity is permitted within the area.
17. If the proposed research work is within an Antarctic Specially Managed Area (ASMA), a copy of the ASMA Management Plan should be obtained and the guidelines understood. A permit is not required to enter an ASMA; however, it is recommended that the relevant national authority is made aware of any intention to undertake geological research, including sampling, within any Scientific or Restricted Zones, as described within the associated ASMA Management Plan.
18. Consider if the proposed field location is also being accessed by other geoscientists, including those from nations other than your own. At locations where geologists from different nations are operating, consideration should be given to coordinating activities to minimise environmental impacts and potential oversampling.

In the field

19. In accordance with an EIA, assessed by an appropriate national authority, researchers may remove geological samples for further scientific study. To maintain the scientific integrity of a location, do not move fossil, mineral or rock materials out of their original stratigraphic context into another stratigraphic context.
20. If geological or palaeontological samples are to be taken for the purpose of research, then do not oversample the site and minimise, if possible, the extraction of large amounts of fossils or rare minerals. Sample only the minimum amount of material required for the scientific project, and in accordance with the quantities specified in the EIA for the project. Enough material/specimens should be left to allow future workers to understand the context of the material.
21. Under exceptional circumstances, it is recognised that it may be necessary to collect a rare or fragile specimen, thus leaving no further material. Once the study is finished, this material should be deposited in an appropriate repository of geological samples.
22. If sites are at imminent risk of being destroyed by earth system processes (such as permafrost thawing driving enhanced erosion, mass movements such as landslides, lake water level changes or erosion processes) try to gather as much information as possible (*eg*, photographs, samples, etc.) and inform national authorities.
23. Minimise the use of explosives, rock saws, rock drills and other mechanical equipment for sample collection.
24. In work performed in rock and unconsolidated sediment profiles (*eg*, where sedimentary sequences are cleaned to permit more accurate description/sampling), after sampling leave the surface as worked on, without trying to restore the original appearance of the site. The ‘clean’ surface has more scientific, educational and visual value than the restored one. However, if the researcher considers that leaving the surface as worked on is likely to increase erosion, steps to minimised erosion, such as infilling, should be undertaken.
25. Take steps to minimise the potential for any spills of fuel, water for cooling drills or slurry generated from drill or saw operations. Appropriate absorbent materials to contain fuel spills should be made available and, if used, necessary arrangements should be made for fuel contaminated absorbent material to be evacuated from the site and treated in accordance with Annex III to the Protocol.
26. If, during field research, a geological site of particular interest or outstanding scientific or intrinsic value is discovered, please inform the relevant national and international authorities (*eg*, the geosciences representative of the national SCAR Committee (<https://www.scar.org/members-and-officers/national-committees/>) and the SCAR Geosciences Group (<https://www.scar.org/science/gsg/about/>)). Please provide information, including the location, the spatial scale of the site, a simple description that includes details on the importance of the site, pictures and a reference bibliography. If the scientific value of a location is in jeopardy due to anthropogenic impact, report this information, as detailed above.

Fossils

27. When taking plaster casts of fossils, do not leave evidence of plaster in the field after the plaster jacket is removed.
28. If sieving for tiny fossils, do it on site and take care to avoid deposit mixing, which is often unrecognisable in sediments that are poorly sorted.

Geomorphological features

29. Some features, such as boulder belts and drop stones, overturned clasts, scuffs and scrapes, perched cobbles and compressed ground, will not be obvious to non-experts and may be easily disturbed. Care should be taken to minimise disturbance to fragile geomorphological features, including, for example, recently deglaciated environments, patterned ground (*ie*, frost-sorted polygons, stone stripes), dunes, glaciofluvial terraces, proglacial environments and raised beaches. Minimise vehicle and pedestrian movement over these areas if possible.
30. Avoid disturbing ventifacts or changing their orientation.
31. When digging into marine, lacustrine or glacio-fluvial terraces, take care to minimise the size of the cut section, especially if the remaining landform is very small.

Meteorites

32. Meteorites can be found in Antarctica mainly on the ice surface or sub-surface, particularly in areas of upwelling blue ice. It is essential that candidate meteorites are not contaminated by handling, as this could compromise their use in future science (*ie*, organic studies, astrobiology, halogen studies and light isotope studies).
33. Should a candidate meteorite be found, it should not be touched or removed until adequate precautions have been taken to avoid physical disturbance and chemical and biological contamination and to preserve its scientific value. Take photographs, note the GPS position, mark the location with a temporary marker (such as a flag), and contact meteorite experts for further guidance on meteorite collection.
34. If expertise is available and collection is undertaken, meteorites should be collected and curated according to accepted standards (*eg*, https://www.nsf.gov/geo/opp/antarct/meteorite_regs.jsp), and should be made available for scientific purposes (see ATCM XXIV - Resolution 3 (2001)).

Sampling for cosmogenic nuclide dating

35. Erratics and polished surfaces may be of scientific use to date glacial advances and retreats as well as ice thinning using a variety of cosmogenic dating procedures. This methodology requires the erratics and surfaces to remain undisturbed. In order to preserve their scientific value, researchers and other visitors should be careful not to move or overturn erratics or perched clasts or damaged bedrock surfaces.
36. Researchers should not collect all the erratics in a given area to ensure that future research using different techniques may be possible. If complete boulder samples or smaller sized samples are taken, where possible archive a portion of the sample for future research using potentially more sophisticated methodologies.
37. Consideration should be given to recording human movement within areas using GPS and making this information available, so that future researchers may more easily identify boulders likely be undisturbed by human activity in the area.
38. Collecting samples for cosmogenic dating is destructive. Do not use rock drills, rock saws or other mechanical tools of high destructive capacity. Any sample collected for cosmogenic dating should be collected by means of a hammer and chisel.
39. At times not all the collected samples are processed. Therefore, if available, deposit remaining samples and remains in repositories with public access and/or share the sample metadata through publicly-accessible websites in order to optimise material-sharing within the framework of scientific cooperation.

Geophysical field research

40. When establishing autonomous instrumentation on rock, snow or ice, ensure that the site is visited and, if necessary, the equipment raised frequently enough to prevent damage or irretrievable burial. Retrieval of elements of the equipment may not be practical or feasible (eg, deeply buried cabling). Take steps to keep this to a minimum, particularly during the planning phase of the project. The location of such equipment, and any disturbance related to its use, should be recorded and reported with a high degree of accuracy.
41. When carrying out permitted geophysical procedures, including seismic surveys, electrical resistivity tomography or radar surveys, consider proximity to local wildlife and minimise disturbance as much as possible.
42. If constructing a concrete base or plinth on which to mount geophysical research equipment, use pre-cast concrete. Where this is not possible, and concrete is to be cast on site, take appropriate steps to minimise environmental impact from wind-blown cement dust.
43. When establishing geophysical reference stations, take steps to ensure that they are demarcated and obvious so that they are not inadvertently damaged or destroyed. Remove markers and equipment when the work is complete or when they are deemed of no further scientific use. Under some circumstances, it may be important to maintain constructed reference stations plinths, bases or platforms (such as used in geodetical markers or gravimetric base stations) for future reference after the initial research is complete. In such cases, the station bases or structures should be clearly marked, details of their position and purpose submitted to an appropriate national database, and the need for their on-going presence reviewed periodically (eg, every five years). Once deemed no longer necessary, they should be removed.

Post field work

44. If geological samples are transported through another country en route to the home nation, please ensure that any legal requirements of that country are understood in order to avoid legal problems (*ie*, at the customs).
45. Information, as appropriate to the study, should be provided to a publicly available repository or database such as the National Data Centre, which may also link to the AMD after the field work. Such information should include: quantity of samples collected, location of general sample area (including GPS position (necessary metadata: latitude, longitude, geodetic datum specified (eg, WGS84)), sampling method, type of transportation (eg, use of vehicles), evidence of previous impacts in the area, if any artificial structure has been left and for how long it is expected to remain, if site restoration was performed, etc.
46. If during your field work you recognised that sites of geological value are in danger of being degraded by natural or anthropogenic processes, send details (potentially in the form of a post-visit report) to the national Antarctic programme and SCAR Geosciences Group.
47. In order to maximise scientific benefit and cooperation, ensure samples are made available to other researchers by placing them in an appropriate publicly-accessible geological collection, according to international agreements, national laws and repository regulations.
48. Ensure adequate information on samples likely to be of future scientific value is recorded (eg, sample numbering, sample location, orientation, etc.) and made available to other researchers once the samples are placed in a geological or palaeontological collection.
49. Repositories should retain sample metadata and link to the Antarctic Master Directory so future workers can find the material and make samples available to future workers.

50. All publications resulting from geological fieldwork should acknowledge where the field samples and data are stored.

Resolution 2 (2021)

Revised Guide to the presentation of Working Papers containing proposals for Antarctic Specially Protected Areas, Antarctic Specially Managed Areas or Historic Sites and Monuments

The Representatives,

Noting that Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty provides for the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (“ATCM”) to adopt proposals to designate an Antarctic Specially Protected Area (“ASPA”) or an Antarctic Specially Managed Area (“ASMA”), to adopt or amend a Management Plan for such an area, or to designate an Historic Site and Monument (“HSM”), by a Measure in accordance with Article IX(1) of the Antarctic Treaty;

Conscious of the need to ensure clarity concerning the current status of each ASPA and ASMA and its Management Plan, and each HSM;

Recalling Resolution 1 (2008), which recommended that the Guide to the presentation of Working Papers containing proposals for Antarctic Specially Protected Areas, Antarctic Specially Managed Areas or Historic Sites and Monuments (“the Guide”), annexed to it, be used by those engaged in the preparation of such Working Papers;

Furthermore recalling Resolution 3 (2018), which updated the Guide to reflect guidance provided in the Guidelines for the assessment and management of Heritage in Antarctica adopted through Resolution 2 (2018);

Noting Decision 1 (2019) which provides further details as to information to be held for each listing in the list of Historic Sites and Monuments and desiring to update Template B of the Guide, to reflect this new format;

Recommend that their Governments:

1. replace the Guide annexed to Resolution 3 (2018) with the Guide, as revised, annexed to this Resolution, which is to be used by those engaged in the preparation of such Working Papers; and
2. request the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty to post the text of Resolution 3 (2018) on its website in a way that makes clear that it is no longer current.

Revised Guide to the presentation of Working Papers containing proposals for Antarctic Specially Protected Areas, Antarctic Specially Managed Areas or Historic Sites and Monuments

A. Working Papers on ASPAs or ASMAs

It is recommended that the Working Paper contain two parts:

- (i) a **COVER SHEET** explaining the intended effects of the proposal and the history of the ASPA/ASMA, using Template A as a guide. **This cover sheet will NOT form part of the Measure** adopted by the ATCM, and therefore will not be published either in the Final Report or on the ATS website. Its sole purpose is to facilitate consideration of the proposal and the drafting of the Measures by the ATCM.

and

- (ii) a **MANAGEMENT PLAN**, written as a final version as it is intended to be published. **This will be annexed to the Measure and published** in the Final Report and on the ATS website.

It would be helpful if the plan is written *as final*, ready for publication. Of course, when it is first submitted to the CEP it is a draft and may be amended by the CEP or ATCM. However, the version adopted by the ATCM should be in final form for publication, and should not require further editing by the Secretariat, other than to insert cross-references to other instruments adopted at the same meeting.

For example, in its final form, the plan should not contain expressions such as:

- "this *proposed* area";
- "this *draft* plan";
- "this plan, *if adopted*, would...";
- accounts of discussions in the CEP or ATCM or details of intersessional work (unless this covers important information, *eg*, about the consultation process or activities that have occurred within the Area since the last review);
- views of individual delegations on the draft or intermediate versions of it;
- references to other protected areas using their pre-Annex V designations.

Please use the "Guide to the Preparation of Management Plans for Antarctic Specially Protected Areas" if the proposal concerns an ASPA. (The current version of this Guide is appended to Resolution 2 (2011) and is contained in the CEP Handbook.)

There are several high-quality management plans, including that for ASPA No. 109: Moe Island, that could be used as a model for the preparation of new and revised plans.

B. Working Papers on Historic Sites and Monuments (HSMs)

HSMs do not have management plans, unless they are also designated as ASPAs or ASMAs. All essential information about the HSM is included in the Measure. The rest of the Working Paper will not be annexed to the Measure; if it is desired to keep any additional background information on the record, this material may be annexed to the report of the CEP for inclusion in the Final Report of the ATCM. To ensure that all the information required for inclusion in the Measure is provided, it is recommended that Template B below is used as a guide when drafting the Working Paper.

C. The tabling of draft Measures on ASPAs, ASMAs and HSMs to the ATCM

When a draft Measure to give effect to the advice of the CEP on an ASPA, ASMA or HSM is submitted to the Secretariat for tabling at the ATCM, the Secretariat is requested also to provide to the ATCM copies of the cover sheet from the original Working Paper setting out the proposal, subject to any revisions made by the CEP.

The sequence of events is as follows:

- A Working Paper consisting of a draft management plan and an explanatory cover sheet is prepared and submitted by the proponent;
- The Secretariat prepares a draft Measure before the ATCM;
- The draft management plan is discussed by the CEP and any revisions made (by the proponent in liaison with the Secretariat);
- If the CEP recommends adoption, the Management Plan (as agreed) plus the cover sheet (as agreed) are passed from the CEP Chair to the Chair of the Legal and Institutional Working Group;
- The Legal and Institutional Working Group reviews the draft Measure;
- The Secretariat formally tables the draft Measure plus the agreed cover sheet;
- ATCM considers it and makes a decision.

TEMPLATE A: COVER SHEET FOR A WORKING PAPER ON AN ASPA OR ASMA

Please ensure that the following information is provided on the cover sheet:

1. Is a new ASPA proposed?	Yes/No
2. Is a new ASMA proposed?	Yes/No
3. Does the proposal relate to an existing ASPA or ASMA? ¹ (If so, list all Recommendations, Measures, Resolutions and Decisions pertaining to this ASPA/ASMA, including any previous designations of this area as an SPA, SSSI or other type of protected area. In particular, please include the date and relevant Recommendation/Measure for the following:	
First designation:	
First adoption of management plan:	
Any revisions to management plan:	
Current management plan:	
Any extensions of expiry dates of management plan:	
Renamed and renumbered by Decision 1 (2002) as:	

¹ Note: this information may be found on the ATS website in the Documents database by searching under the name of the area. While the ATS has made every effort to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the information in the database, occasional errors or omissions may occur. The proponents of any revision to a protected area are best placed to know the history of that area, and are kindly requested to contact the Secretariat if they notice any apparent discrepancy between the regulatory history as they understand it and that displayed on the ATS database.

Other relevant measures:	
4. If the proposal contains a revision of an existing management plan, please indicate the types of amendment:	
(i) major or minor?	
(ii) any changes to the boundaries or co-ordinates?	
(iii) any changes to the maps? If yes, are the changes in the captions only or also in the graphics?	
(iv) any change to the description of the area that is relevant to identifying its location or its boundaries?	
(v) any changes that affect any other ASPA, ASMA or HSM within this area or adjacent to it? In particular, please explain any merger with, incorporation of or abolition of any existing area or site.	
(vi) Other - brief summary of other types of changes, indicating the paragraphs of the management plan in which these are located (especially helpful if the plan is long).	
5. If a new ASPA or ASMA is proposed, does it contain any marine area?	Yes/No
6. If yes, does the proposal require the prior approval of CCAMLR in accordance with Decision 9 (2005)?	Yes/No
7. If yes, has the prior approval of CCAMLR been obtained?	Yes/No
If yes, please provide the CCAMLR Final Report and Paragraph No.	
8. If the proposal relates to an ASPA, what is the primary reason for designation (i.e., which part under Article 3.2 of Annex V)?	
9. If relevant, have you identified the main Environmental Domain represented by the ASPA/ASMA? (Refer to the ‘Environmental Domains Analysis for the Antarctic Continent’ appended to Resolution 3 (2008).) If yes, the main Environmental Domain should be noted here.	Yes/No
10. If relevant, have you identified the main Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region represented by the ASPA/ASMA? (Refer to the ‘Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Regions’ appended to Resolution 6 (2012).) If yes, the main Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region should be noted here.	Yes/No
11. If relevant, have you identified any Antarctic Important Bird Areas (Resolution 5 (2015)) represented by the ASPA/ASMA? (Refer to the ‘Important Bird Areas in Antarctica 2015 Summary’ appended to ATCM XXXVIII - IP 27 and the full report available at: http://www.era.gs/resources/iba/) If yes, the Important Bird Area(s) should be noted here.	Yes/No

The above format may be used as a template or as a checklist for the cover sheet, to ensure that all the requested information is provided.

TEMPLATE B: COVER SHEET FOR A WORKING PAPER ON A HISTORIC SITE OR MONUMENT

Please ensure that the following information is provided on the cover sheet:

<p>1. Has this site or monument been designated by a previous ATCM as a Historic Site or Monument?</p> <p>(If yes, please list the relevant Recommendations and Measures.)</p>	<p>Yes/No</p>
<p>2. If the proposal is for a new Historic Site or Monument, please include the following information, worded for inclusion in the Measure:</p>	
<p>(i) Name</p>	
<p>(ii) Description Describe materials, construction, function, use.</p>	
<p>(iii) Site Location: Provide one latitude and one longitude coordinate only.</p>	
<p>(iv) Designation/ Amendment</p>	
<p>(v) Original proposing Party List proponent(s)</p>	
<p>(vi) Party undertaking management: Name the country/countries which are committed to following up (with management approach specified for the object/site)</p>	
<p>(vii) Type</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • building (hut, station, other building remains), • site, • commemorative item (plaque, bust, cross, other) or • other remains (expedition cairn, tent, lighthouse, shipwreck, other). 	
<p>(viii) Conservation status</p>	
<p>(ix) Description of the historical context</p>	

<p>(x) Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009):</p>	
<p>(xi) Management tools: Describe management and/or monitoring actions planned for the object/site in question – cf. Section 6 and 7, as well as pt. 5 in Annex to Resolution 3 (2009), as well as measures that will be taken to limit any environmental impacts that the management of the HSM may cause. It will not always be appropriate to have a formal management plan, but this can be noted in the proposal.</p>	
<p>(xii) Photos: Provide images, preferably with short captions and picture credits, showing the site and/or monument and its location/surroundings.</p>	
<p>(xiii) Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context</p>	
<p>3. If the proposal is to revise an existing designation of an HSM, please list the relevant past Recommendations and Measures.</p>	

The above format may be used as a template or as a checklist for the cover sheet, to ensure that all the requested information is provided.

Resolution 3 (2021)

Site Guidelines for Visitors

The Representatives,

Recalling Resolutions 5 (2005), 2 (2006), 1 (2007), 2 (2008), 4 (2009), 1 (2010), 4 (2011), 4 (2012), 3 (2013), 4 (2014), 2 (2016), 1 (2018) and 2 (2019), which adopted and updated lists of sites subject to Site Guidelines for Visitors (“Site Guidelines”);

Believing that Site Guidelines enhance the provisions set out in the Guidance for those organising and conducting tourism and non-governmental activities in the Antarctic annexed to Recommendation XVIII-1 (1994);

Confirming that the term “visitors” does not include scientists conducting research within such sites, or individuals engaged in official governmental activities;

Noting that Site Guidelines have been developed based on the current levels and types of visits at each specific site, and aware that Site Guidelines would require review if there were any significant changes to the levels or types of visits to a site;

Believing that the Site Guidelines for each site must be reviewed and revised promptly in response to changes in the levels and types of visits, or in response to any demonstrable or likely environmental impacts;

Desiring to keep the list of sites subject to Site Guidelines and the Site Guidelines up to date;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. Cape Evans, Hut Point and Cape Adare be added to the list of sites subject to Site Guidelines for Visitors (“Site Guidelines”) annexed to this Resolution and that the Site Guidelines for those sites, as adopted by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (“ATCM”), be added to the Site Guidelines;
2. Seabee Hook, Cape Hallett, Northern Victoria Land, Ross Sea and Cape Royds, Ross Island be updated in the list of sites subject to Site Guidelines annexed to this Resolution and that the Site Guidelines for those sites, as adopted by the ATCM, be added to the Site Guidelines;
3. the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty (“the Secretariat”) update its website accordingly;
4. all potential visitors are urged to ensure that they are fully conversant with and adhere to the relevant Site Guidelines; and
5. the Secretariat post the text of Resolution 2 (2019) on its website in such a way that makes clear that it is no longer current.

List of sites subject to Site Guidelines

Site Guidelines	First Adopted	Latest Version
1. Penguin Island (Lat. 62° 06' S, Long. 57° 54' W)	2005	2005
2. Barrientos Island - Aitcho Islands (Lat. 62° 24' S, Long. 59° 47' W)	2005	2013
3. Cuverville Island (Lat. 64° 41' S, Long. 62° 38' W)	2005	2013
4. Jougla Point (Lat. 64° 50' S, Long. 63° 30' W)	2005	2013
5. Goudier Island, Port Lockroy (Lat. 64° 49' S, Long. 63° 29' W);	2006	2006
6. Hannah Point (Lat. 62° 39' S, Long. 60° 37' W)	2006	2013
7. Neko Harbour (Lat. 64° 50' S, Long. 62° 33' W)	2006	2013
8. Paulet Island (Lat. 63° 35' S, Long. 55° 47' W)	2006	2018
9. Petermann Island (Lat. 65° 10' S, Long. 64° 10' W)	2006	2013
10. Pleneau Island (Lat. 65° 06' S, Long. 64° 04' W)	2006	2013
11. Turret Point (Lat. 62° 05' S, Long. 57° 55' W)	2006	2006
12. Yankee Harbour (Lat. 62° 32' S, Long. 59° 47' W)	2006	2019
13. Brown Bluff, Tabarin Peninsula (Lat. 63° 32' S, Long. 56° 55' W)	2007	2018
14. Snow Hill Hut (Lat. 64° 21'50'' S, Long. 56° 59'31'' W)	2007	2019
15. Shingle Cove, Coronation Island (Lat. 60° 39' S, Long. 45° 34' W)	2008	2008
16. Devil Island, Vega Island (Lat. 63° 48' S, Long. 57° 17' W)	2008	2018
17. Whalers Bay, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands (Lat. 62° 59' S, Long. 60° 34' W)	2008	2018
18. Half Moon Island, South Shetland Islands (Lat. 62° 35'24'' S, Long. 59° 55'13'' W)	2008	2019
19. Baily Head, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands (Lat. 62° 58' S, Long. 60° 30' W)	2009	2013
20. Telefon Bay, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands (Lat. 62° 55'27'' S, Long. 60° 39'47'' W)	2009	2018
21. Cape Royds, Ross Island (Lat. 77° 33' 11'' S, Long. 166° 10' 7'' E)	2009	2021
22. Wordie House, Winter Island, Argentine Islands (Lat. 65° 15' S, Long. 64° 16' W)	2009	2009
23. Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay, Antarctic Peninsula (Lat. 68° 11' S, Long. 67° 00' W)	2009	2009
24. Horseshoe Island, Antarctic Peninsula (Lat. 67° 49' S, Long. 67° 18' W)	2009	2014
25. Detaille Island, Antarctic Peninsula (Lat. 66° 52' S, Long. 66° 48' W)	2009	2009

Site Guidelines	First Adopted	Latest Version
26. Torgersen Island, Arthur Harbor, southwest Anvers Island (Lat. 64° 46.39' S, Long. 64° 04.55' W)	2010	2019
27. Danco Island, Errera Channel, Antarctic Peninsula (Lat. 64° 44' S, Long. 62° 36' W)	2010	2013
28. Seabee Hook, Cape Hallett, Northern Victoria Land, Ross Sea, Visitor Site A and Visitor Site B (Lat. 72° 19' S, Long. 170° 13' E)	2010	2021
29. Damoy Point, Wiencke Island, Antarctic Peninsula (Lat. 64° 49' S, Long. 63° 31' W)	2010	2013
30. Taylor Valley Visitor Zone, Southern Victoria Land (Lat. 77° 37.59' S, Long. 163° 03.42' E)	2011	2011
31. North-east beach of Ardley Island (Lat. 62° 13' S; Long. 58° 55' W)	2011	2011
32. Mawson's Huts and Cape Denison, East Antarctica (Lat. 67° 00'31'' S; Long. 142° 40'43'' E)	2011	2014
33. D'Hainaut Island, Mikkelsen Harbour, Trinity Island (Lat. 63° 54' S, Long. 60° 47' W)	2012	2012
34. Port Charcot, Booth Island (Lat. 65° 04'S, Long. 64 °02'W)	2012	2012
35. Pendulum Cove, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands (Lat. 62°56'S, Long. 60°36' W)	2012	2018
36. Orne Harbour, Southern arm of Orne Harbour, Gerlache Strait (Lat. 64° 38'S, Long. 62° 33'W)	2013	2013
37. Orne Islands, Gerlache Strait (Lat. 64° 40'S, Long. 62° 40'W)	2013	2013
38. Point Wild, Elephant Island (Lat. 61° 06'S, Long. 54°52'W)	2016	2016
39. Yalour Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago (Lat. 65° 14'S, 64°10'W)	2016	2016
40. Astrolabe Island (Lat. 63° 17'S, Long. 58° 40'W)	2018	2018
41. Georges Point, Rongé Island (Lat. 64° 40'S, Long. 62° 40'W)	2018	2018
42. Portal Point (Lat. 64° 30'S, Long. 61° 46'W)	2018	2018
43. Cape Evans (Lat. 77° 38' 12''S, 166° 25' 15''E)	2021	2021
44. Hut Point (Lat. 77° 50' 44.7''S 166° 38' 30.3''E)	2021	2021
45. Cape Adare (Lat. 71° 18' 27.5''S, 170° 11' 29''E)	2021	2021

Resolution 4 (2021)

General Guidelines and Site Guidelines Checklist for Visitors to the Antarctic

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendation XVIII-1(1994), which annexed the Guidance for those organising and conducting tourism and non-governmental activities in the Antarctic and Resolution 3 (2011), which annexed General Guidelines for Visitors to the Antarctic (“General Guidelines”);

Acknowledging that the General Guidelines must be reviewed and revised as further information becomes available;

Recalling Resolutions 5 (2005), 2 (2006), 1 (2007), 2 (2008), 4 (2009), 1 (2010), 4 (2011), 4 (2012), 3 (2013), 4 (2014), 2 (2016), 1 (2018), 2 (2019) and 3 (2021), which adopted and updated lists of sites subject to Site Guidelines for Visitors (“Site Guidelines”);

Recalling Resolution 3 (2019), which adopted the Site Guidelines for Visitors Checklist (“the Checklist”);

Affirming the value of providing general environmental advice to visitors to complement site-specific information;

Noting the desirability of providing contemporary advice to visitors to Antarctica to guide them in minimising their impacts at all sites;

Wishing to strengthen the existing guidance for visitors to Antarctica and to establish coherence between the General Guidelines and Site Guidelines;

Recommend that their Governments:

1. endorse the revised General Guidelines annexed to this Resolution (Annex 1);
2. urge all those intending to visit sites in Antarctica to ensure that they are fully conversant with and adhere to the advice in the General Guidelines;
3. request the Secretariat to place the General Guidelines on its website;
4. note that Resolution 3 (2011) is no longer current and request the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty (“the Secretariat”) to post the text of Resolution 3 (2011) on its website in such a way that makes clear that it is no longer current;
5. endorse the updated Checklist annexed to this Resolution (Annex 2) and encourage those involved in the preparation or review of Site Guidelines to comply with it; and

6. request the Secretariat to place the updated Checklist on its website and indicate that Resolution 3 (2019) is no longer current.

General Guidelines for Visitors to the Antarctic

The General Guidelines apply to all visitors and all activities in the Antarctic Treaty area¹. All visits to Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the Antarctic Treaty, its Protocol on Environmental Protection, and relevant Measures, Decisions and Resolutions adopted at Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings (ATCMs). All activities must be subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment and must have prior approval/permission or meet all the requirements of the relevant National Competent Authority.

These Guidelines provide general guidance for visiting any location, with the aim of ensuring that visits do not have adverse impacts on the Antarctic environment, including wildlife and ecosystems, or on its scientific, wilderness and aesthetic values. [ATCM Site Guidelines for Visitors](#) provide additional site-specific advice for some locations. Guidelines concerning particular risks such as aircraft use, or avoiding the introduction of non-native species may also apply.

Consult these Guidelines before you visit Antarctica and plan how to minimise your impact. If you are part of a guided visitor group, abide by these guidelines, pay attention to your guides, and follow their instructions. If you are the organiser of your own visit or the visit of a group and respective activities, you are responsible for abiding by these guidelines. You are also responsible for identifying the features of the sites you visit that may be vulnerable to visitor impacts, and for complying with any specific requirements related to protected areas, [Historic Sites and Monuments](#), activities or risks. Specific requirements can be included within [ATCM Site Guidelines](#), [Antarctic Specially Protected Area \(ASPA\)](#) and [Antarctic Specially Managed Area \(ASMA\)](#) management plans, or station visit guidelines.

PROTECT ANTARCTIC WILDLIFE

WILDLIFE

- The taking of, or harmful interference with, Antarctic wildlife is prohibited.
- When in the vicinity of wildlife – either on land or at sea, move or manoeuvre slowly and carefully and keep noise to a minimum.
- Maintain an appropriate distance from wildlife to avoid disturbance. While in many cases a greater distance may be necessary, in general keep at least 5m from wildlife on land. Abide by any guidance on distances in species- or site-specific guidelines.
- Always give animals the right of way and do not block their access routes between the sea and land, nesting places or other destinations.
- Animals may alter their behaviour if disturbed. Observe wildlife behaviour. If wildlife changes its behaviour (standing when it was sitting, moving its head around alerted, start vocalising when it was silent, etc.) stop moving, or slowly increase your distance.
- Stay outside the margins of a colony and observe from a safe distance. Animals are particularly sensitive to disturbance when they are breeding (including nesting) or moulting.

¹ It is acknowledged that exceptions to the application of elements of these guidelines may be made for scientific and official governmental activities if the realization of these activities so require and if prior approval has been given by the National Competent Authority and the activity meets all requirements of the relevant national authority.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every situation is different. Consider the topography and the individual circumstances of the site, as these may have an impact on the vulnerability of wildlife to disturbance. • Watch your steps for eggs, chicks or nest materials of skuas, penguins or petrels. • Unmanned aerial vehicles must not be used in the vicinity of wildlife. • Do not feed wildlife or leave food or scraps lying around.
VEGETATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation, including mosses and lichens, is fragile and very slow growing. Do not walk, drive or land on any moss beds or lichen covered rocks, in order to avoid damage. • When travelling on foot, stay on established tracks whenever possible to minimise disturbance or damage to the soil and vegetated surfaces. Where a track does not exist, choose your route carefully, taking the most direct route while avoiding vegetation, fragile terrain, scree slopes, and wildlife.
INTRODUCTION OF NON-NATIVE SPECIES AND PATHOGENS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not introduce any plants or animals into the Antarctic. • In order to prevent the introduction of non-native species and disease, carefully wash boots and clean all equipment including clothes, bags, tripods, tents and walking sticks before bringing them to Antarctica. Pay particular attention to boot treads, velcro fastenings and pockets which could contain soil or seeds. Vehicles and aircraft should also be cleaned. • In order to prevent the transfer of non-native species and disease between locations in Antarctica ensure all clothing, boots and equipment are cleaned thoroughly before moving between sites and regions.

RESPECT PROTECTED AREAS AND STRUCTURES

ANTARCTIC SPECIALLY MANAGED AREAS (ASMAs) AND ANTARCTIC SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS (ASPAs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities in ASPAs and ASMAs must comply with the provisions of the relevant Management Plan and abide by any restrictions regarding the conduct of activities in these areas. • A permit from a National Competent Authority is required for entry into any ASPA. Carry the permit and obey any permit conditions at all times while visiting an ASPA. • Check the locations and boundaries of ASPAs and ASMAs in advance and refer to the provisions of their Management Plans (all can be found at the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat website (www.ats.aq)).
HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS (HSMs) AND OTHER STRUCTURES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some historic huts have been designated as ASPAs and require a permit to visit. Visits must follow the provisions laid out in the respective management plan. • Historic huts and structures can, in some cases, be visited for touristic, recreational and educational purposes. Visitors should not use them for other purposes except in emergency circumstances. • Do not damage, remove, destroy or change any historic site, monument, or artefact, or other building or emergency refuge (whether occupied or unoccupied). • Consult relevant ATCM Site Guidelines for Visitors for specific rules concerning historic sites, monuments, items or buildings and other structures in the vicinity.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Before entering any historic structure, clean your boots of snow and grit and remove snow and water from clothes, as these can cause damage to structures or artefacts. ● Take care not to tread on any artefacts which may be obscured by sediments or snow when moving around historic sites. ● If you come across an item that may be of historic value that authorities may not be aware of, do not touch or disturb it. Notify your expedition leader or NCAs. ● A list of the formally designated HSMs can be found at the ATS website.
--	--

RESPECT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

- Some Antarctic stations may accept visitors where prior arrangements have been made. Obtain permission before visiting Antarctic stations.
- Reconfirm scheduled visits well in advance, or according to guidance provided by the manager of a station before arriving.
- In addition to these general guidelines, comply with any site-specific rules or visitor guidelines in place when visiting Antarctic stations.
- Do not interfere with or remove scientific equipment or markers, and do not disturb experimental study sites, field camps or stored supplies.

KEEP ANTARCTICA PRISTINE – LEAVE NO TRACE OF YOUR VISIT

WASTE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Do not deposit any litter or garbage on land nor discard it into the sea. ● No smoking except in designated areas at stations or camps, to avoid litter and risk of fire to structures. Collect ash and litter for disposal outside Antarctica. ● Ensure that wastes are managed in accordance with Annexes III (waste disposal) and IV (marine pollution) of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. ● Ensure that all belongings, equipment and waste are secured at all times in such a way as to prevent dispersal into the environment through high winds or wildlife foraging.
WILDERNESS VALUES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Do not disturb or pollute lakes, streams, rivers or other water bodies (eg, by walking, washing yourself or your equipment, throwing stones, etc.). ● Do not paint or engrave names or other graffiti on any man-made or natural surface in Antarctica. ● Do not take souvenirs, whether man-made, biological or geological items, including feathers, bones, eggs, vegetation, soil, rocks, meteorites and fossils. ● Place tents and equipment on snow or at previously used campsites, where possible.

BE SAFE

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS/ PREPARATIONS

- 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.
- Know your capabilities, the dangers posed by the Antarctic environment, and act accordingly. Plan activities with safety in mind at all times.
- Keep a larger safety distance from potentially dangerous or territorial wildlife like fur seals, both on land and at sea. Keep at least 15-25 m away where practicable.
- Be careful where you walk as seals can lie camouflaged on and among rocks. Keep a safety distance from sea ice edge and be cautious when stepping over cracks in the sea ice.
- Skuas are very territorial birds and will attack anyone approaching their nests by plummeting down on intruders. If this happens, retreat away from the point when the attack started.
- Any wildlife, even penguins, can cause serious harm. Do not underestimate risks.
- If you are travelling in a group, act on the guidance and instructions of your leaders. Do not stray from your group as survival in Antarctica can be a matter of minutes (especially in case of acute hypothermia).
- Do not walk onto glaciers or large snow fields without proper equipment and experience. There is a real danger of falling into hidden crevasses.
- Be vigilant in the vicinity of calving glaciers. Breaking pieces of ice can generate dangerous waves.
- Pay special attention when climbing rocks and/or boulders, as melting permafrost with changing temperatures lead to an increased risk of avalanches.
- Do not expect a rescue service. Self-sufficiency is increased and risks reduced by sound planning, quality equipment and trained personnel.
- Enter emergency refuges only in case of an actual emergency. If you use equipment or food from a refuge, inform the nearest research station or the National Competent Authority that has approved/permitted the visitors activity in Antarctica once the emergency is over.
- Respect any smoking restrictions. Use of combustion style lanterns and naked flames in or around historic structures is strictly discouraged. Take great care to safeguard against the danger of fire. This is a real hazard in the dry environment of Antarctica.

LANDING AND TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

TRANSPORT

- Do not use aircraft, vessels, small boats, hovercraft or other means of transport in ways that disturb wildlife, either at sea or on land.
- Avoid flying over concentrations of birds and mammals. Follow the advice in Resolution 2 (2004) [*Guidelines for the operation of aircraft near concentrations of birds in Antarctica*](#).
- Fuelling of aircraft (fixed and rotary wing) needs to be done in a way that minimises spillage and uses suitable spill containment equipment.
- Refilling of fuel tanks for small boats should take place in a way that ensures any spills can be contained, for example onboard a vessel.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Check small boats are free of any soil, plants or animals prior to the commencement of any ship-to-shore operations.● Small boats must at all times regulate their course and speed so as to minimise disturbance to wildlife and to avoid any collisions with wildlife.
SHIPS²	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Only one ship may visit a site at any one time.● Vessels with more than 500 passengers shall not make landings in Antarctica.
LANDING OF PASSENGERS FROM VESSELS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● A maximum of 100 passengers may be ashore from a vessel at any one time, unless site specific guidance requires fewer passengers.● During landings from vessels, maintain a 1:20 guide to passenger ratio at all sites, unless site specific advice requires more guides.

² A ship is defined as a vessel which carries more than 12 passengers.

Site Guidelines for Visitors Checklist

Resolution 4 (2021) Annex 2

Prior considerations

Site Guidelines should be kept as specific as possible, containing only relevant information and a behavioral code of conduct concerning only the site itself. It should be ensured that the Site Guideline contains a reference to the General Guidelines for Visitors to the Antarctic and that the Site Guideline is coherent with the General Guidelines.

For existing sites, reviewers should examine the existing guidelines prior to visiting the site and identify site-specific aspects that should be examined prior to the site visit. The information to compile may include:

- Level of visits during the last five years and identified trends of growth, decrease, stability. (IAATO data on visitor numbers, and any information held by national programmes/governments as appropriate).
- Report of incidents/accidents during the last five years (any information held by national programmes/governments as appropriate).
- Type of visitor activities that have been carried out in the area (guided walk, small boat cruising, kayak, etc.)

For new sites, reviewers should compile information on the site ahead of a visit. The information to compile may include (in addition to the above):

- Information about the environmental values present in the area (information held by national programmes/governments as appropriate: scientific papers, travel guides, etc.).

Questions	Reviewers Comments
<p>Latitude/Longitude Position</p> <p>Include GPS coordinates specifying the place where it was referenced (ex: xx°xx'xx'' S, xx°xx'xx'' W – landing area or HSM point, etc.)</p>	
<p>Key Features</p> <p>What are the key features of the site? Why would someone wish to visit the site? Try to stick to two or three features.</p>	
<p>Topography and geology</p> <p>A physical description of the site. Background material can be used to describe the wider site but reviewers should note the specific nature of the site.</p>	Overview of site
	Description of landing beach(es)
	Description of the site geology

Questions	Reviewers Comments
<p>Wildlife List all fauna identified. Where possible, identify whether species are breeding there. Use common and scientific names.</p>	
<p>Vegetation List all flora present at the site. Use common names.</p>	
<p>Historical/Cultural/Scientific activities List of all human presence with specific location and details of condition.</p>	<p>Any HSM should be noted with specific reference to condition. Historical and archaeological remains that aren't HSMs. National Programme activity, <i>ie</i>, reuse or stores. Scientific equipment present at site, incl. what it is and w/ho it belongs to, if known.</p>
<p>Visitor Impact Is there any obvious evidence of visitor impact? For example damage/graffiti to Historic sites; erosion caused by paths; abandoned waste; marks left on geology.</p>	

Questions		Reviewers Comments
<p>‘Visitor Pressure’ descriptions</p> <p>Where on the site are there likely to be visitor pressure impacts? This could be a path or landing zone too close to fauna or flora; path impacts; non-permanent installations impacts; use of UAVs impacts; or dangerous areas.</p>	Risks to the Environment	
	Risk to visitor safety	
<p>Landing area (with GPS coordinates)</p> <p>Safe, appropriate. Is it accessible?</p>	Approach, are there rocks/shoals?	
	Is there a heavy concentration of wildlife on the beach?	
	Is there an appropriate route from the landing beach to the primary visitor area?	
	Are any areas inappropriate for visitors to enter?	
<p>Restricted zones</p>	What is the rationale for this exclusion?	
	What is the exact area and how can it be identified? GPS data.	
	Are any ASPAs/ASMAs located nearby? (Are the	

Questions		Reviewers Comments
	boundaries easily identifiable?)	
Seasonality	Are any seasonal factors likely to affect visits to the site? (<i>ie</i> , wildlife breeding season, snow accumulation in early season)	
Visitor Numbers	Does the size of the site limit visitor numbers?	
	What does the suggested visitor number limit mean for the number of ships (and ship capacity) visiting per day?	
	Does the concentration and/or spread of wildlife limit visitor numbers?	
	Do geological considerations limit visitor numbers?	
	Would visitors disrupt scientific activities?	
	Would the number of visitors per day impact an HSM?	
	What would a reasonable number of visitors to the site be per day?	
Distances from flora and fauna	Should additional restrictions (beyond the standard 5 metres) be imposed?	

Questions	Reviewers Comments
<p>Proposed walking routes</p> <p>Are there specific routes that should be taken or avoided across the site? Free roaming and guided areas.</p>	
<p>Behaviour ashore</p> <p>Are there any site-specific issues that should be noted in site guidelines?</p> <p>Are there any cautionary notes to highlight?</p> <p>Considerations should include the protection of visitors, <i>ie</i>, health and safety concerns as well as protection of the site and its flora/fauna.</p>	
<p>Site Map</p> <p>The majority of information mentioned in the guidelines should be included in the map, including GPS data of the landing area.</p> <p>For existing sites, reviewers should assess the accuracy of the existing map. For example, are restricted areas and wildlife areas accurately marked? Do additional details need to be added? Is all relevant detail in site guidelines included in the map? Is it consistent with other more recent site guideline maps?</p>	
<p>Photographic evidence</p> <p>Illustrated photo-maps should be used to assist in on-site interpretation of the provisions of the Site Guidelines.</p> <p>For existing sites, appropriate, up-to-date photos of the site should be taken and where appropriate added to the guidelines. New photos should not replace old photos if the older versions provide a better representation of the site.</p>	

Site-specific review for existing sites

Reviewers should examine the existing guidelines prior to visiting the site and identify site-specific questions that should be examined.

Questions	Reviewers Comments

Resolution 5 (2021)

Coronavirus Disease 2019 and Antarctica

The Representatives,

Acknowledging that Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (“ATCM”) XLIII will be held virtually due to the ongoing coronavirus disease 2019 (“COVID-19”) crisis, one of the most devastating pandemics in history;

Acknowledging that the ATCM to be held in 2020 was cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic;

Further acknowledging the significant implications of the COVID-19 pandemic for the facilitation of scientific research and international scientific cooperation in Antarctica since March 2020;

Celebrating the strong international cooperation and information sharing in the spirit of the Antarctic Treaty System that has managed risks to people in Antarctica and to Antarctic wildlife resulting from COVID-19 and that will support the management of any future similar risks;

Acknowledging and appreciating the important roles played by the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (“COMNAP”), the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (“SCAR”) and the International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators (“IAATO”) to that end;

Desiring to continue momentum on our priority work in the furtherance of the principles and objectives of the Antarctic Treaty and to continue to take a strong precautionary approach to manage COVID-19 related risks;

Recommend that their Governments:

1. undertake to make progress on key issues of importance for the management of Antarctica and minimise the disruption to the work of the ATCM and Committee on Environmental Protection (“CEP”) brought about by the global COVID-19 pandemic;
2. undertake to that end to continue using innovative means to cooperate amongst Parties, Observers, and invited expert organisations, including through intersessional processes;
3. commit to ongoing cooperation to ensure that COVID-19 risks to people in Antarctica and to Antarctic wildlife are minimised;
4. encourage the continued cooperation, information sharing and development of best practices between National Antarctic Programmes, COMNAP, SCAR and IAATO to minimise the risk that COVID-19 presents to Antarctica and to support the safe continuation of scientific research; and
5. further encourage National Antarctic Programmes, COMNAP, SCAR and IAATO to continue to develop protocols and guidelines, drawing on the lessons learned from the COVID-19 experience in preparation for any future similar eventualities.

Resolution 6 (2021)

Air Safety in Antarctica

The Representatives,

Recalling Resolution 1 (2013) on air safety in Antarctica;

Welcoming the preliminary advice provided by the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (“COMNAP”) in regard to the review of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (“ATCM”) of Resolution 1 (2013);

Concerned by the increasing diversification of aviation activities and the potential for increasing numbers of non-governmental aircraft movements;

Understanding the need to ensure that measures for improved air safety apply to all flights in Antarctica;

Noting the importance of ensuring effective communications between all actors involved in Antarctic air activities, including air operators, National Competent Authorities and COMNAP, and consistency of information across the various data repositories within the Antarctic Treaty System;

Recognising the importance of safe air operations in the Antarctic and that the principal body of knowledge and experience of Antarctic air operations, and its current challenges, lies with the operators of National Antarctic Programmes;

Acknowledging that any technical criteria must not impair the right of aerial observation granted in Article VII of the Antarctic Treaty;

Desiring to contribute to air safety in Antarctica through updated recommendations;

Recommend to their Governments:

1. for the purpose of ensuring that measures for improved air safety apply to all flights and all aviation-related infrastructure in the Antarctic Treaty area, measures to improve air safety set out in paragraphs 2-10 taking into account the International Civil Aviation Organization (“ICAO”) criteria and the specific features of Antarctica as well as existing practices and services;
2. that, for the purpose of the safety of air operations in the Antarctic Treaty area, Parties should exchange, preferably by 1 September and no later than 15 November each year, information about their planned air operations in accordance with the standardised format of the Electronic Information Exchange System (“EIES”);
3. that, for the purpose of improving air safety in Antarctica, all operators, governmental and non-governmental, operating aircraft or managing air-related infrastructure, camps or aviation facilities or services in the Antarctic Treaty area should be provided, at the request of their Competent Authority or National Antarctic Programme, with a continuously updated compendium produced by COMNAP, known as the COMNAP Antarctic Flight Information Manual (“AFIM”), describing ground facilities, aircraft (including helicopters) and aircraft operating procedures and associated communications facilities in the Antarctic Treaty area (out of the use of which questions of liability will not arise) and, therefore, they should:

- (a) facilitate the ongoing revision of AFIM by collective action through COMNAP;
 - (b) adopt a format in which information provided is kept in a manner that facilitates updating of information;
 - (c) request their Antarctic operators to provide timely, current and accurate information for the purpose of maintaining the AFIM; and
 - (d) ensure consistency of information across the various data repositories within the Antarctic Treaty System;
4. that, for the purpose of ensuring mutual awareness of current air operations and exchanging information about them, Parties should designate:
- (a) Primary Air Information Stations (“PAIS”), which coordinate their own air information and information from their Secondary Air Information Stations (if any) for the purpose of notifying current air operations to other PAIS. These PAIS should have adequate communication facilities able to transmit “hard copy” information by appropriate and agreed means; and
 - (b) Secondary Air Information Stations (“SAIS”) which comprise stations/bases (including field bases and ships), which provide air information to their parent coordinating PAIS;
5. that, for the purpose of avoiding air incidents in areas beyond the range of very high frequency (“VHF”) radio coverage of PAIS and SAIS, aircraft outside the areas covered by PAIS and SAIS should use a specific radio frequency to apply the Traffic Information Broadcast by Aircraft (“TIBA”) procedure, laid down in Annex 11 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation;
6. that, so as to ensure compliance with Article VII, paragraph 5 of the Antarctic Treaty and also Recommendation X-8, Part IV, Parties should keep one another informed about non-governmental flights and should request COMNAP to provide access to AFIM to any operator of a non-governmental flight or infrastructure within the Antarctic Treaty area;
7. that, so as to provide for the improved collection from, and for the exchange within Antarctica of meteorological data and information of significance to the safety of, Antarctic air operations, Parties should:
- (a) encourage the World Meteorological Organisation in its work towards this end;
 - (b) take steps to improve meteorological services available in Antarctica, specifically to meet aviation requirements; and
 - (c) take account of the International Antarctic Weather Forecasting Handbook;
8. that, for the purpose of ensuring effective communications between PAIS, Parties should ensure that their PAIS have adequate facilities for communicating with other PAIS;
9. that, for the purpose of consideration of emergency response that might be required, Parties should consider that any increase in air activity brings with it increased risks that must be managed or mitigated, and in cases of Search and Rescue (“SAR”) or emergency response, it is the National Antarctic Programmes that are often called upon to respond. This should be considered when Parties are made aware of non-governmental applications for air activities that are not in support of science;
10. that, for the purpose of improving air safety in Antarctica, Parties should request that all Antarctic air operators, government and non-governmental alike, ensure that they are aware of safety requirements,

have identified alternative landing sites and communicated their intentions in advance directly to the operators of the alternative landing sites, reflecting that many airfields in the Antarctic Treaty area have limited and seasonal capacity and there should be no presumption of capabilities, operations or ability to assist; and

11. that Resolution 1 (2013) is no longer current.

Resolution 7 (2021)

Earthquake Emergency Management System

The Representatives,

Recognising the risks of seismic and volcanological activity for people and infrastructure in Antarctica and the importance of safeguarding operations in Antarctica;

Desiring that disaster risks in Antarctic operations be minimised;

Noting the need to perform monitoring and research on the increase in seismic activity in the Antarctic Peninsula and its connections with volcanological activity and to obtain data to assess the risks associated with a high-magnitude seismic or volcanological event;

Recognising the tradition of cooperation amongst the Parties to the Antarctic Treaty (“the Parties”);

Thanking the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (“COMNAP”) for its work on this matter;

Recommend that their Governments:

1. identify and share information with other Parties about their seismic volcanological research and potential natural disaster risks in Antarctica;
2. invite COMNAP to present a report to assess the general situation of emergency plans at Antarctic bases and its support operations, and the degree of implementation of natural disaster risk assessment programmes;
3. invite the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (“SCAR”) to present a report on seismic activity in Antarctica; and
4. review, as far as possible, their emergency management plans in order to evaluate their implementation and share their good practices with the other Parties.

Resolution 8 (2021)

Antarctica in a Changing Climate

The Representatives,

Conscious of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (“IPCC”) Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate (“SROCC”), which has been approved and accepted by the IPCC plenary, and its Summary for Policy Makers;

Noting the linkages between the observed and projected impacts of global climate change in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean on the Earth system;

Concerned about the implications for Antarctica arising from a warming global climate identified in the SROCC, including increasing melting of the West Antarctic ice sheet and changes to Antarctic and Southern Ocean ecosystems;

Further concerned about the global implications of Antarctic change, notably sea-level rise and ocean circulation;

Recalling Resolution 6 (2015) and remaining committed to communicating Antarctic climate change research internationally;

Welcoming the regular updates by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (“SCAR”) of its Antarctic Climate Change and the Environment report and looking forward to receiving further advice in due course emanating from SCAR’s three new climate change focused Scientific Research Programmes, namely INSTANT, AntClimnow and Ant-ICON;

Recalling also Resolution 4 (2015) and welcoming the ongoing implementation of the Committee for Environmental Protection’s (“CEP”) Climate Change Response Work Programme (“CCRWP”), and the annual updates provided by the CEP to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (“ATCM”);

Recognising the importance of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to avoid the worst-case scenario implications for Antarctica projected by the IPCC;

Determined to seek ways to address the effects of climate and environmental change on the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems;

Recommend that their Governments:

1. ensure their delegations to the next United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (“UNFCCC”) Conference of the Parties, planned for Glasgow in November 2021, are aware of the implications for Antarctica unless action is taken to avoid a climate crisis, in particular, the projections of its contribution to global sea-level rise, and the implications for upholding the commitment in the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (“the Protocol”) to the comprehensive protection of the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems;
2. consider the implications of climate change for Antarctica while managing human activities, and seek to avoid or mitigate additional identified non-climatic stresses to the Antarctic terrestrial and marine

environment, including its biodiversity and ecosystems, in order to increase resilience to climate change effects; and

3. support their National Antarctic Programmes and SCAR in their ongoing efforts to undertake research about climate change and its impacts, and to communicate the implications for Antarctica, both within the Antarctic Treaty System and internationally.

Resolution 9 (2021)

Voluntary on-board observer operational framework for vessel-based tourism in the Antarctic Treaty Area

The Representatives,

Recalling Article 3 of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty;

Recognising that on-board monitoring of vessel-based tourism activities may assist Parties in administering the activities under their jurisdiction;

Considering the growth of tourism, the increasing diversity of tourism activities and the desirability of monitoring compliance with applicable regulations and other Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting ("ATCM") instruments;

Convinced that a common and standardised framework will be a valuable tool in assisting Parties choosing to operate, on a voluntary basis, on-board observer schemes to monitor vessel-based activities under their jurisdiction;

Recommend that their Governments:

1. on a voluntary basis, draw on the Voluntary on-board observer operational framework for vessel-based tourism in the Antarctic Treaty area annexed to this Resolution in developing and implementing national schemes for monitoring vessel-based tourism occurring under their jurisdiction; and
2. cooperate, as appropriate, in the implementation of national observer schemes under this framework.

Voluntary on-board observer operational framework for vessel-based tourism in the Antarctic Treaty area (2021)

Context

ATCM XLII agreed “to establish an open-ended ICG on the ATCM online discussion forum on the issue of a voluntary on-board observer operational framework for tourist vessels operating within the Antarctic Treaty area”.¹

The task assigned to this ICG was “to propose a draft operational framework that could be implemented, on a voluntary basis, to Parties willing to deploy observers on tourist vessels under their jurisdiction”.

The ICG operated during the intersessional period that extended between ATCM XLII and ATCM XLIII (2019/2021).

The following voluntary on-board operational framework arises from this discussion, addressing item 3 of the agreed Terms of Reference (ToR) for this ICG.

¹ ATCM XLII Final Report, 2019, par. 383.

Table of contents

1. Objectives for the monitoring framework.....	3
1.1. General objective.....	3
1.2. Secondary objectives and operational principles.....	3
2. Legal status of the framework.....	3
2.1. General legal characteristics of the voluntary framework.....	3
2.2. Nature of the monitoring mechanism: Voluntary national schemes supported by a common framework.....	4
3. Role of monitors and tasks assigned to them.....	4
3.1. General role.....	4
3.2. Specific tasks to be carried out by the monitors.....	4
4. Profile and qualifications required for the monitors.....	5
5. Reporting of the monitoring and subsequent action taken.....	5
5.1. Sharing monitoring outcomes.....	5
5.2. Actions taken following monitoring.....	6
6. Tasks and responsibilities assigned to the state Party, including the issues related to the appointment of monitors.....	7
7. Tasks and responsibilities assigned to the operators as part of a national framework.....	8
8. Type of vessel concerned and frequency of monitoring.....	9
9. Cooperation between NCAs, and relationship with existing observation framework.....	9
10. Funding.....	10
Annex: Relevant provisions of the Antarctic Treaty and its Protocol on Environmental Protection.....	12

1. Objectives for the monitoring framework

1.1. General objective

- Enhance the National Competent Authorities' understanding of activities carried out in the Antarctic Treaty area, and their knowledge of visited sites and operator practices.
- Monitor for consistency with domestic and international norms adopted within the Antarctic Treaty System framework (regulations from the Madrid Protocol and its Annexes; Measures, Resolutions and Recommendations set out by the ATCM, information provided for the application, and domestic authorisations).

1.2. Secondary objectives and operational principles

Secondary objectives

- Strengthen and enhance a constructive dialogue between Parties and key operators in Antarctica.
- Promote and support responsible and supervised tourism practices in Antarctica.
- Help achieve the objectives set out in the ATCM Multi-Year Strategic Work Plan for the management of tourism activities and site monitoring.
- Monitor the effectiveness of guidelines (eg, Visitor Site Guidelines).

Operational principle

- Promote a cooperative approach between the monitor on the one hand, and the vessel's crew and on-board staff in charge of implementing and supervising tourism activities on the other hand.

2. Legal status of the framework

2.1. General legal characteristics of the voluntary framework

The ICG that elaborated this framework has been tasked by ATCM XLII “to propose a draft operational framework that could be implemented, on a voluntary basis, to Parties willing to deploy observers on tourist vessels under their jurisdiction”.

The following definitions have been used for the key elements of the agreed ToR:

- Operational: the framework should include detailed guidelines and standardised practices to facilitate its implementation;
- On a voluntary basis: the framework cannot provide for its mandatory implementation by Parties and should not be adopted through a legally binding Measure;

- Under their jurisdiction: the framework is designed for National Competent Authorities willing to appoint monitors to observe activities they have authorised in accordance with national practice under Article 8 and Annex 1 of the Madrid Protocol.

2.2. Nature of the monitoring mechanism: Voluntary national schemes supported by a common framework

Characteristics: Parties would operate national schemes to monitor the tourism activities falling under their own jurisdictions (*ie*, the activities they have authorised), with the support of a common framework.

Role of the framework: The operational framework is to be used as guidance by Parties in order to harmonise practices. To that effect, the framework is conceived as a formal “toolkit” for Parties to transcribe and adapt in national practice and legislation if needed.

3. Role of monitors and tasks assigned to them

3.1. General role

The overall mission of the monitors is to fulfil the general objective set out in section 1 above.

Their role is not a law enforcement one.

The monitoring is aimed at the “authorised activity” conducted by the tour operator, and, as appropriate, elements subject to the instruments listed hereunder which may be administered by the vessel operator.

As such, the role of the monitors is to observe and report on compliance with the following:

- Domestic authorisations provided by a National Competent Authority (hereafter “NCA”) and information provided for the application;
- International instruments adopted within the Antarctic Treaty System framework, especially:
 - The Protocol on Environmental Protection and its Annexes
 - Measures, Resolutions and Recommendations set out by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM)

3.2. Specific tasks to be carried out by the monitors

In order to harmonise the implementation of the framework, and clearly define the tasks falling under its scope, a standardised “Monitoring checklist” consisting of a list of points of attention for monitors is attached to the present framework. This list would be used as a guideline.

This Monitoring checklist takes into account the issues arising from the two levels of regulations to be considered: domestic authorisations issued in accordance with national procedures and ATCM regulations.

4. Profile and qualifications required for the monitors

The appointment of monitors is at the sole discretion of the NCA implementing the present framework. However, setting up common standards with respect to the qualifications and the profile of the monitors will enhance its consistency. It will also facilitate the collaboration between NCAs wishing to do so, for example by exchanging and pooling the monitors.

The following characteristics could be considered:

General characteristics

- Monitors should have sufficient knowledge of the Antarctic Treaty System context (Antarctic Treaty principles, documents, purpose and scope, etc.);
- They should have sufficient knowledge about Antarctic management, science and conservation;
- They should be familiar with the provisions applicable to tourist activities;
- They should have a sufficient Antarctic background, with relevant experience in administration, policy, science, logistics or tourism;
- They should be reasonably physically and mentally fit,
- They should be able to communicate in the language used by the expedition's staff and the vessel's officers.
- They should be independent of the tour operator, including not having a bias or financial interest for or against the tour operator.

Qualifications

In order to ensure a common minimum skill base, monitors should have relevant experience, for example in one or more of the following fields:

- A national Antarctic administration;
- Participation in an Antarctic national programme;
- Work experience on board commercial tourism vessels in the Antarctic;
- Monitoring of human activities at sea (*ie*, fisheries);
- Environmental management/monitoring in wilderness areas; especially – but not only – in Polar Regions.

Training

- Monitors should receive adequate training, provided by each Party. Such training should provide the monitors with relevant instructions (including safety briefings) prior to their taking up monitoring duties.

5. Reporting of the monitoring and subsequent action taken

5.1. Sharing monitoring outcomes

The Monitoring checklist attached to this framework will be completed by the monitors as a report. The operator should be given an opportunity for a response to the report established by the monitor. This interaction will occur at least at two levels:

- On board: The monitor's report should include a section that conveys the response of the vessel's Captain/Master and/or headquarters to the report.
- After the monitor has provided a report to the NCA: between the NCA and the authorised tourism operator.

The reports following the monitoring will be addressed to the NCA which authorised the activity and appointed the monitor.

The data collected by the monitor would then be shared by the NCA with the Parties, through an Information Paper (IP). The NCA should give the operator the opportunity to comment on it before it is submitted to the ATCM.

Upon receiving the monitoring report, the nominating NCA would prepare and submit an IP at the following ATCM. Each Party will therefore be responsible for deciding which information is to be shared with ATCM, and which information is to be kept at the national level. However, in order to ensure consistency and harmonisation in the information reported by the NCAs, the following data could be included in the IP:

a) Details on the implementation of the framework: description of the monitoring operation, operational difficulties and recommendations for improvement of the framework, if necessary.

b) Results of the monitoring:

i. Description of the activities and observations on operators' practices and the activities carried out.

ii. Observations on the implementation of the relevant existing regulatory framework by the monitored tourist operator.

iii. If inconsistencies were observed, the Party should indicate whether measures were taken for correction or enforcement.

In addition, the IP could distinguish between the monitoring of the visitor activities (*eg*, activities carried out ashore) and the monitoring of the vessel's operations (*eg*, waste management), where relevant.

5.2. Actions taken following monitoring

The aforementioned IP submitted by the Parties could present the measures it proposed to put in place, as a result of the monitoring.

If deemed appropriate, a Party may submit actions to be considered at the ATCM level. Such proposals should also be submitted in the IP reporting on the monitoring.

The Party could also provide a description of the actions (if any) it has implemented at its own national level in accordance with the information gathered by the monitor.

6. Tasks and responsibilities assigned to the state Party, including the issues related to the appointment of monitors

Each Party will define its own responsibilities and actions for the implementation of the mechanism. NCAs will focus monitors on authorised tourism activities for which they provide Advance Notification.

In the case of an activity carried out under different permits, provided by different NCAs, all NCAs involved in the activity should be invited to participate in the on-board monitoring, where possible. In any case, the Party initiating the monitoring may contact the other Party/Parties involved in order to collaborate. Among the potential solutions, the monitoring of compliance with all the permits under which the activity will take place by a single observer from one of the Parties involved, and acting as a delegate of the others, could be considered.

To encourage consistency in schemes of observation, Parties are encouraged to have reference to the following considerations in developing or implementing national schemes of observation.

Administrative issues

Parties implementing the present framework are responsible for the establishment of the administrative procedures allowing its implementation at the national level, especially:

- Formalisation, where relevant, of the relationship between the NCA and the operator. This could consist in the signature of an agreement, or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), defining each party's responsibilities. Parties should consider sharing their MOUs and potentially standardising them.
- Administrative management of the monitors, such as employment or service contract. Parties are solely responsible for the appointment of the monitors. In order to ensure the consistency of the framework at the international level, and to facilitate cooperation between the Parties (*eg*, monitor pooling), Parties should take into account the standard profile and requested qualifications, as set out in section 4 above, as part of the recruitment process. Parties should also provide the monitors with emergency medical evacuation/repatriation insurance or equivalent mechanism.

Parties should identify the vessels to be monitored, organise the monitoring with the operator, and be able to assess the work carried out by the monitors.

Obligations toward the monitors

Parties should provide the monitors they appoint with:

- Relevant line management;
- The standard "Monitoring checklist" set out as part of the present Monitoring framework;

- A letter of appointment to be presented to the operator/vessel's crew
- All relevant information and documentation required for the proper implementation of the missions. Such resources may include:
 - Relevant permits;
 - Relevant management plans;
 - The Environmental Impact Assessment provided by the operator;
 - Relevant site-specific guidelines.
- Specific material, such as:
 - A digital camera;
 - A satellite phone;
 - Writing materials adapted to outdoor, marine conditions;
 - Clothing appropriate for the environmental conditions and duties.

Parties should coordinate the initial communication between monitors and operators.

Data collection and Follow-up

(See section 5 above)

7. Tasks and responsibilities assigned to the operators as part of a national framework

- NCAs should ensure that operators cooperate as much as possible, in order to ensure that monitors are systematically embarked when requested.
- The operator should promote a cooperative approach between the monitor and the crew;
- The monitor should be invited to expedition staff briefings and planning meetings where appropriate;
- The monitor should be able to take part in any activity proposed to passengers;
- In agreement with the vessel's master, the monitor should have access to all parts of the vessel necessary for the accomplishment of the mission;
- The operator should provide proper assistance to the monitor, and fully cooperate with him/her as part of the mission.
- The operator and crew must never put a monitor in a position where there could be the appearance of a conflict of interest (such as the presentation of an expensive gift);

- The operator is responsible for the safety of the monitor on board. It has to ensure safe, comfortable and efficient working conditions to the monitor;
- The operator should provide the monitor with the following information or documentation prior to departure:
 - Pre-trip information provided to passengers and all mandatory forms;
 - A complete list of expedition staff.

8. Type of vessel concerned and frequency of monitoring

The type and capacity of the vessels concerned is left to the discretion of the authorities, bearing in mind that the implementation of the present framework should not impair the operator's activities.

Monitors will be present whenever a NCA deems it appropriate. Schedule and pre-planning are the responsibility of each NCA.

9. Cooperation between NCAs, and relationship with existing observation framework

Cooperation between Parties

The proposed framework could lead to the pooling of monitors between NCAs (*ie*, the embarkation of a monitor under the authority of a NCA on a vessel that another NCA provides Advance Notification of), or the performance of joint monitoring, by several authorities, considering the passenger capacity of each vessel.

Such cooperation could be cost-effective, as travel costs are likely to represent a significant share of the expenses. Being able to rely on monitors already in, or closer to, the site of embarkation would result in cost savings.

To that end, tools providing for a system of bilateral or multilateral cooperation could be integrated to the proposed framework (to be developed). Such tools could consist in a MOU to be used by parties wishing to cooperate.

Relationship with existing observation framework

NCAs must coordinate appropriately with the International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators (IAATO) when scheduling monitoring. Such coordination will avoid unexpected and therefore undesirable overlaps, and provide opportunities for mutually beneficial collaboration. In the event that a monitor is on board as both a NCA monitor and an IAATO observer, he or she will fill out the monitoring checklist attached to the present framework. Additional completion of the IAATO observer Scheme checklist may be agreed to between the monitor's NCA and IAATO.

Unless IAATO and the NCA agree otherwise, the IAATO Observer Report is not expected to be shared with the NCA.

10. Funding

The following provisions are presented as example and guidance.

The implementation of the framework is expected to entail the following costs:

- Costs related to the recruitment and training of instructors;
- Full salary of the monitor;
- Transport and accommodation to and from the point of embarkation and disembarkation;
- On-board accommodation and meals;
- Administrative costs (visas, etc.);
- Other operational costs (related to the use of any means of communication with the employer, such as a radiotelephone, fax, email, INMARSAT, telex services, etc.);
- Clothing, footwear, and gear temporarily needed for expected activities.

Several general options can be considered by Parties:

Option 1 – Most cost-effective option for NCAs

- Salary of the monitor: Monitors are drawn from the staff of the NCA conducting the monitoring. Such agents should meet the conditions set out in 2.3.2 above. Salaries and absence from normal duties would be covered by the employing administration or agency.
- Transport and accommodation to and from the point of embarkation and disembarkation: Operators cover costs of airfares, accommodation, meals and incidental expenses incurred in getting monitors from their place of residence to the point of embarkation and back from the point of disembarkation. The operator pays for lodging, food, and incidentals for such time in between two cruises should a monitor review more than one cruise.
- On-board accommodation and meals: The operator provides the monitor with a berth aboard ship, as well as with all activities and amenities included for passengers.
- Administrative costs (passports, visas, immunisations, etc.): NCAs are responsible for such administrative costs.
- Other operational costs (communications with the employer, such as radiotelephone, fax, email, INMARSAT, telex services, etc.): Operators cover such costs on board.

Option 2 – Costs levelling between operators and NCAs

- Salary of the monitor: Monitors are drawn from the staff of the NCA conducting the monitoring. Such agents should meet the conditions set out in 2.3.2 above. Salaries

and absence from normal duties would be covered by the employing administration or agency.

- Transport and accommodation to and from the point of embarkation and disembarkation: NCAs cover costs of airfares, accommodation, meals and incidental expenses incurred in getting monitors from their place of residence to the point of embarkation, and back from the point of disembarkation. The NCA pays for lodging, food, and incidentals for such time in between two cruises should a monitor review more than one cruise.
- On-board accommodation and meals: The operator provides the monitor with a berth aboard ship, as well as with all activities and amenities included for passengers.
- Administrative costs (passports, visas, immunisations, etc.): NCAs are responsible for such administrative costs.
- Other operational costs (communications, such as radiotelephone, fax, email, INMARSAT or telex services, etc.): Operators cover such costs on board.

Option 3 – Increased contribution from NCAs

- Salary of the monitor: NCAs covers the full salary of monitors, who are external agents recruited specifically to conduct the monitoring. Such agents should meet the conditions set out in 2.3.2 above.
- Transport and accommodation to and from the point of embarkation and disembarkation: NCAs cover costs of airfares, accommodation, meals and incidental expenses incurred by monitors traveling from their place of residence to the point of embarkation, and back to their residences from the point of disembarkation. The NCA pays for lodging, food, and incidentals for such time in between two cruises should a monitor review more than one cruise.
- On-board accommodation and meals: The operator provides the monitor with a berth aboard ship, as well as all activities and amenities included for passengers.
- Administrative costs (passports, visas, immunisations, etc.): NCAs are responsible for such administrative costs.
- Other operational costs (communications, such as radiotelephone, fax, email, INMARSAT or telex services, etc.): Operators cover such costs on board.

Annex - Relevant provisions of the Antarctic Treaty and its Protocol on Environmental Protection

Several provisions of the Antarctic Treaty and the Madrid Protocol are relevant to the proposed framework.

Regulation of tourism activities

The Madrid Protocol embraces all activities in Antarctica, including the regulation of tourism. This is made clear both by the references in the Protocol to “all activities in the Antarctic Treaty area” in Article 3(1) and in particular to the explicit references to “tourism” in Articles 3(4), 8(2) and 15(1). Parties have also made explicit that “the Protocol and its Annexes apply to all activities in Antarctica including tourism and non-governmental activities” in Paragraph 111 of the Final Report of ATCM XVII (1992 - Venice). The “General Principles of Antarctic Tourism” enumerated in Resolution 7 (2009) adopted at ATCM XXXII - CEP XII (2009 - Baltimore) also provide that “all tourism activities undertaken in Antarctica will be conducted in accordance with the Antarctic Treaty, its Protocol on Environmental Protection, and relevant ATCM Measures and Resolutions”.

It follows that the commitment of Parties to establish a comprehensive system of protection of the Antarctic environment extends to the effective regulation of Antarctic tourism.

Responsibility of Parties to implement adequate national Antarctic legislation

According to Article X of the Treaty and to Article 13 of the Protocol, Parties shall undertake every effort to ensure that no one engages in any activity in Antarctica contrary to the principles or purposes of the Treaty and shall take appropriate measures within their competence, including adoption of laws and regulations, administrative actions and enforcement measures, to ensure compliance with the Protocol.

Parties also acknowledged that “the management and regulation of tourism was best achieved by effective implementation of the Protocol and its Annexes (through domestic implementing legislation)” in Paragraph 83 of the Final Report of ATCM XX (1996 - Utrecht). Similarly, the “General Principles of Antarctic Tourism” in Resolution 7 (2009) emphasised that Antarctic Treaty Parties should “continue to proactively develop regulations relating to tourism activities that should provide for a consistent framework for the management of tourism”.

Therefore, Parties are responsible for the modernisation of national legislation, to ensure the implementation of the Antarctic Treaty system regulatory framework by tourist operators.

In this context, on-board observation appears as a pertinent national measure to implement the Antarctic Treaty, the Madrid Protocol and relevant Measures, Resolutions and Recommendations.

Two provisions of the Protocol notably encourage the creation of an on-board monitoring framework in domestic implementing legislation, in order to achieve:

- 1) Information gathering in accordance with Article 3(2)(e) and Article 3(2)(d) of the Protocol which provides that “regular and effective monitoring shall take place to allow assessment of the impacts of ongoing activities, including the verification of predicted impacts”;
- 2) Compliance monitoring in accordance with Article (3)(4)(a) so that tourism activities undertaken in the Antarctic Treaty take place in a manner consistent with the protection of the Antarctic environment.

This analysis suggests that the Antarctic Treaty and the Madrid Protocol provide the legal framework for the ATCM to support national domestic implementation of on-board monitoring framework by Parties. To that effect, the creation of an operational framework is pertinent to help Parties meet their obligation to monitor tourism under the Protocol.

Monitoring checklist

Preliminary note

The present checklist is intended to support you in collecting all the information related to the activity you are going to monitor. It is divided in 2 sections. The first one (“Compliance issues”) will enable you to assess the activity's compliance with the various applicable regulations. The second one (“Background information”) is aimed at collecting more factual data on the implementation of this activity.

Where relevant, especially in the event of any concerning issues or non-compliance being reported, please provide all relevant details and information (level of seriousness, potential consequences, specific context, etc.). Observations about factors or causes and responses relating to any issues or non-compliance should be provided as well.

Please refer to the full text of the instruments listed in the left-hand column of this checklist if clarification is needed on how to complete this checklist.

1. Compliance issues

1.1 Compliance with domestic regulation

- Compliance with all matters addressed in national authorisations reflecting the requirements of the Antarctic Treaty, its Environment Protocol and relevant ATCM instruments (including permits for activities that would be prohibited without a permit, *eg*, Antarctic Specially Protected Area entry).
- Consistency between the proposed activity as described in the environmental impact assessment and the activity actually carried out.

1.2 Compliance with the Antarctic Treaty System

i. General implementation of the activity and preservation of the Antarctic environment

Relevant Antarctic Treaty System instrument or provision	Issue to be considered
Environment Protocol - Art.3.2	Generally speaking, was the activity conducted so as to limit adverse impacts on the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems?
Resolution 2 (2019)	Were site visits fully consistent with the relevant Sites Guidelines?
Environment Protocol – Annex IV, art. 3.1, 4 Resolution 3 (2011)	<p>Have you witnessed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any oil spill (caused by a refueling operation, small boat engine leaks, etc.) or a discharge of oil mixture or noxious liquid substance? - Any disruption or pollution of lakes, streams, rivers or other bodies of water (eg, by walking, washing, throwing stones, etc.)? - Any violations of the General Guidelines for Visitors (established through Res. 3 (2011))? - The taking of souvenirs, whether man-made, biological or geological, including feathers, bones, eggs, vegetation, soil, rocks, meteorites or fossils? <p>Where possible, were tents and equipment placed on snow or at previously used campsites?</p>

ii. Protection of fauna and flora

Relevant Antarctic Treaty System	Issue to be considered
----------------------------------	------------------------

instrument or provision	
	Generally speaking, did any unauthorised taking, harmful interference or more than minor disturbance ¹ , of native birds, marine mammals, plants or invertebrates take place during the activity?
Environment Protocol - Annex II Recommendation XVIII-1 (1994) Resolution 4 (2018) Resolution 3 (2011) Resolution 2 (2004)	In particular, did you witness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More than a minor disturbance of wildlife, either at sea or on land, due to the use of an aircraft (including remotely piloted aircraft systems (RPAS), vessels, small boats, or other means of transportation; - Taking or harmful interference² resulting in changes to bird or seal behaviour, due to touching, handling, approaching, walking by or photographing; - Inappropriate conduct of a visitor in response to such modification of behaviour; - More than a minor disturbance of wildlife due to inappropriate levels of sound emissions; - Any disturbance of birds resulting from non-compliance with the "Guidelines for the operation of aircraft near concentrations of Birds in Antarctica; - Groups or individuals approaching wildlife (individuals or colonies) closer than 5m, or, more generally in a manner that causes more than a minor wildlife disturbance such as changes in behaviour; - Wildlife feeding, or food or scraps left on site; - Obstructing the movement of an animal, or blocking an access route to the sea, encircling animals or to a nesting or resting area; - Visitors deviating from established tracks when such tracks are present at a site, bearing in mind that deviations from tracks may occasionally be necessary to avoid wildlife disturbance; - Plant or soil damaging, due to walking, driving, or landing on moss beds, lichen-covered rocks, fragile terrain, scree slopes, etc.

^{1,2} As defined in Annex II, Art. 1 (g) and (h) of the Environment Protocol.

iii. Biosecurity Measures

Relevant Antarctic Treaty System instrument or provision	Issue to be considered
Environment Protocol - Annex II, article 4 Resolution 4 (2016) Resolution 3 (2011) Resolution 3 (2006)	Generally speaking, what measures were implemented to prevent the introduction of non-native species of living organisms or diseases? What measures were implemented to prevent the introduction of non-sterile soil (especially via the visitors’ boots and clothes)? In particular, were boots and equipment, including clothes, bags, tripods, tents, walking sticks, and remotely piloted aircraft, cleaned before bringing them to Antarctica as well as between site visits? Were boats checked prior to the commencement of any ship-to-shore operations; so as to assess they were free of any soil, plants, or animals? Have you been able to monitor the implementation of the “Practical guidelines for ballast water exchange in the Antarctic Treaty Area”? If so, have you noticed any discrepancies with these guidelines?

iv. Respect of protected areas (ASPA, ASMA, HSM)

Relevant Antarctic Treaty System instrument or provision	Issue to be considered

<p>Environment Protocol – Annex V Article 7, 8</p> <p>Resolution 3 (2011)</p>	<p>Have you witnessed any unauthorised access to an ASPA?</p> <p>In the case where an ASPA has been visited, have you witnessed any discrepancy with its Management Plan?</p> <p>In the case where an ASMA has been visited, have you witnessed any discrepancy with its Management Plan?</p> <p>Have you witnessed any interference with, damage or vandalism of any historic site, monument, or artefact, or other building or emergency refuge (whether occupied or unoccupied), such as those designated as Historic Sites and Monuments (HSMs)?</p> <p>Were visitor boots and clothing cleaned of snow, water and grit before entering historic structures? Have you witnessed any taking of souvenirs as part of these visits?</p>
---	--

v. Respect of scientific research

<p>Relevant Antarctic Treaty System instrument or provision</p>	<p>Issue to be considered</p>
<p>Resolution 3 (2011)</p>	<p>If scientific stations were visited:</p> <p>Had the operator obtained permission? Provide details if possible (date, point of contact, etc.)</p>
<p>Resolution 7 (2009)</p>	<p>Were the visits re-confirmed at least 24 hours prior to arrival? Provide details if possible (date, point of contact, etc.)</p> <p>Did you notice any interference with scientific equipment or markers, or disturbance at experimental study sites, field camps or stored supplies, at any point of disembarkation?</p>

vi. Waste management

<p>Relevant Antarctic Treaty System</p>	<p>Issue to be considered</p>
--	--------------------------------------

instrument or provision	
<p>Resolution 3 (2011)</p> <p>Environment Protocol Annex III, article 5</p> <p>Environment Protocol Annex IV, article 5, 6</p> <p>Resolution 5 (2019)</p>	<p>Did you witness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The deposit of any litter or garbage, including plastics, paper products, rags, glass, metal, bottles, crockery, incineration ash, dunnage, lining and packing materials, cigarette ashes, or other designated pollutants (such as batteries) on land or discard into the sea? Provide details if possible (where, when, etc.). - Visitors smoking outside designated areas? Provide details if possible (where, when, etc.). -Were all equipment and rubbish secured at all times in such a way as to prevent dispersal into the environment through high winds or wildlife foraging? <p>If the vessel discharged untreated sewage and domestic liquid waste into the sea, were the discharges carried out further than 12 nautical miles away from land or ice shelves, at a moderate rate and while the ship was en route at a speed of no less than 4 knots? Provide details if possible (where, when, etc.).</p> <p>If not, did the vessel’s crew explain its waste disposal decision?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Was any food waste dumped at sea? - Were residues of carcasses of imported animals, or introduced avian products, dumped at sea? <p>If so, did such disposal occur further than 12 nautical miles away from the nearest land or ice shelf? Provide details if possible (where, when, etc.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Was food waste discharged at sea after having been passed through a comminutor or grinder, so that such comminuted or ground food wastes were capable of passing through a screen with openings no greater than 25 millimetres? <p>Did the vessel use products containing microplastic beads (for laundry, in personal care products, etc.)?</p> <p>Did the washing machines or the sewage treatment plant have filter systems in place to avoid the release of microplastic particles into the marine environment?</p> <p>Provide details if possible.</p>

vii. Safety aspects

Relevant Antarctic Treaty System instrument or provision	Issue to be considered
Resolution 3 (2011)	<p>Was a minimal 15m distance kept, both on land and at sea, with dangerous wildlife such as fur seals?</p> <p>Did you notice walks without proper equipment and experience on glaciers or large snow fields, considering the danger of falling into hidden crevasses?</p> <p>Did you witness any use of combustion style lanterns and naked flames in or around historic structures?</p>

viii. Other landing requirements

Relevant Antarctic Treaty System instrument or provision	Issue to be considered
Resolution 3 (2011)	<p>Did you encounter more than one yacht or cruise ship carrying more than 12 passengers visiting the same site simultaneously?</p> <p>Were there more than 100 visitors ashore at any one time (exclusive of expedition guides and leaders)?</p>
Resolution 4 (2007)	<p>Was the minimum 1:20 guide-to-passenger ratio (or other ratio if applicable) respected at all sites?</p> <p>Did you find any vessel with a capacity over 500 passengers onboard disembarking in any site?</p>

2. Background information

In this section, the monitor is prompted to describe the following aspects of the activity in a factual manner.

i. Education of passengers

Describe how passengers were made aware of Antarctic regulations, especially in terms of safety and environmental protection.

ii. Activities carried out by passengers

Describe how shore visits were conducted.

Describe how passengers were supervised or managed ashore.

Do the site guidelines seem consistent and suitable?

iii. Aspects related to the vessel/waste management

Describe how the vessel handled sewage and garbage.

Describe how passengers and crew members were made aware of Antarctic regulations regarding waste management.

Does the vessel implement waste reduction measures at the source?

Was a waste management plan available and visible, especially in areas where waste is handled and stored?

iv. Safety aspects

Describe the security measures that were implemented during the activities carried out ashore and at sea.

Were passengers made aware of safety regulations and issues during briefings or on site?

Did members of the expedition team accompany groups and/or were they stationed at particularly dangerous or sensitive places to keep passengers at a distance?

Was safety equipment brought to shore at any landing? What did it contain specifically? Were zodiacs equipped accordingly?

How did landing crews keep contact with the ship and amongst each other during landings?

Were medical personnel on site and/or reachable during landings?

- v. Ancillary matters (observations and facts not connected with the authorised activity)

Do you have any observations to report on the sites visited (presence of waste, significant modification of the site, etc.)?

Did you encounter other vessels during the cruise? Where and when?

Resolution 10 (2021)

Post Visit Site Report Form for Tourism and Non-Governmental Activities in Antarctica

The Representatives,

Conscious of the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (“ATCM”) in relation to the information to be exchanged by Parties and of the obligations within the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (“the Protocol”) and its Annexes to exchange information;

Recalling Resolution 3 (1997), which sets out a standard form for Advance Notification and Post Visit Reporting on Tourism and Non-Governmental activities;

Noting also Resolution 6 (2005), which recommended the use of a revised standard Post Visit Site Report Form for Tourism and Non-Governmental Activities in Antarctica (“Post Visit Report Form”);

Recalling Decision 4 (2012), which decided that the Parties will use the Electronic Information Exchange System (“EIES”) to exchange information in accordance with the Antarctic Treaty and the Protocol and its Annexes and which specified that Parties would continue to work with the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty (“the Secretariat”) to refine and improve the EIES;

Noting also that Decision 4 (2012) requires Parties to update relevant sections of the EIES regularly throughout the year, in order that such information be made available and accessible to Parties as soon as practicable;

Noting the convenience of obtaining consistent information that will facilitate analysis of the scope, frequency and intensity of tourism and non-governmental activities;

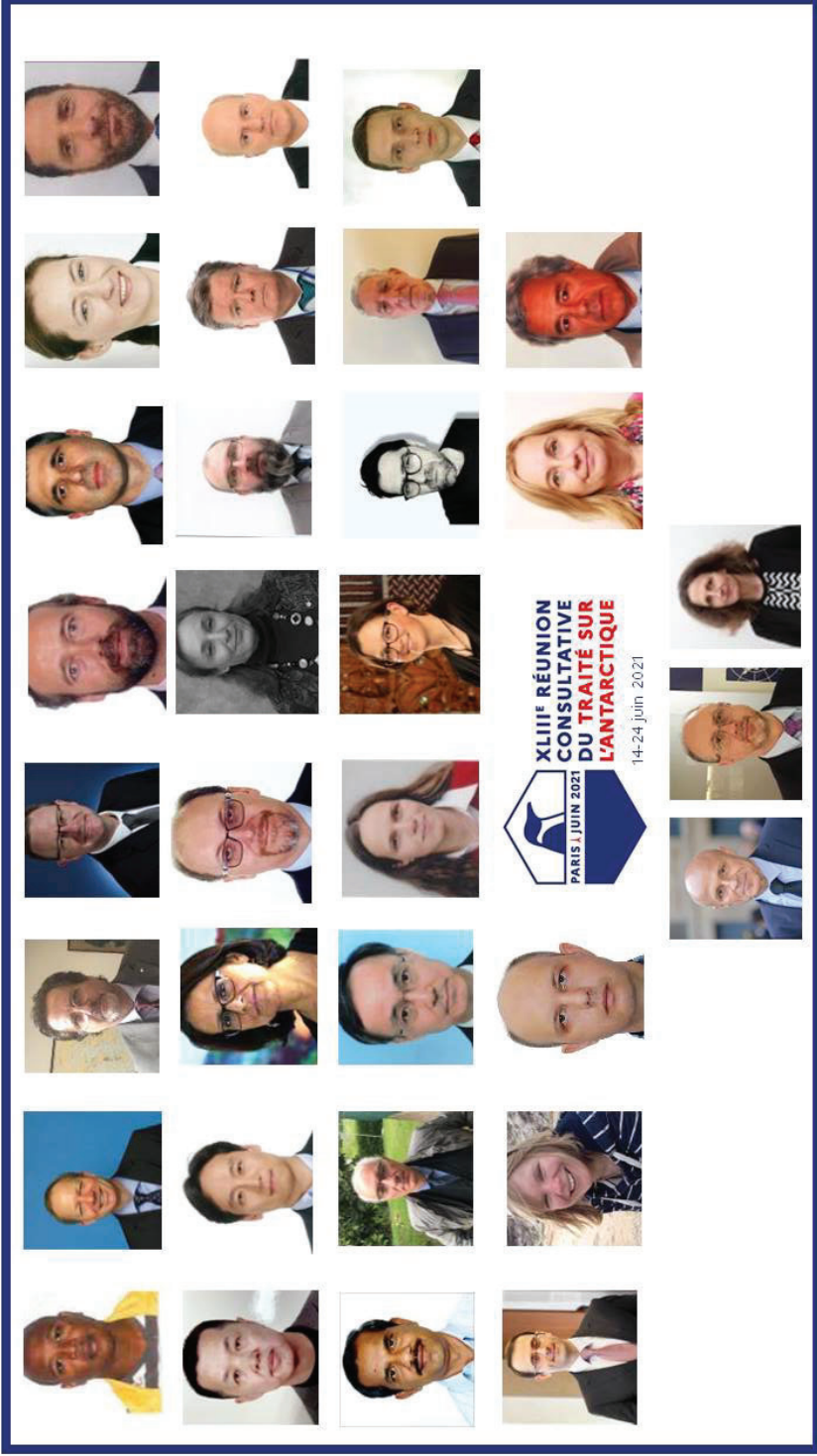
Desiring that the exchange of information by Parties be conducted in the most efficient and timely manner;

Desiring also that the information to be exchanged by Parties could be readily identified;


Recommend to their Governments that:

1. the attached revised standard Post Visit Report Form be used to exchange information on activities carried out by tourist and non- governmental vessels;
2. the Secretariat will integrate the template of the revised Post Visit Report Form for download from the Secretariat website in the Tourism and Non-Governmental Activities section, in a non-editable format and in the four official Treaty languages; and
3. Resolution 6 (2005) is no longer current.

Heads of Delegation picture



Heads of Delegation picture legend

Mbulelo Dopololo South Africa	Tilman Hochmüller Germany	Máximo Gowland Argentina	Simon Newnham Australia	Christian de Lannoy Belgium	Benhur Peruch Viana Brazil	Dimana Dramova Bulgaria	Rodrigo Waghorn Chile
Haibo Gou China	Juhee Han Republic of Korea	Maria Gabriela Troya Ecuador	Francisco Aguilera Aranda Spain	Constance Arvis United States	Andrey Kalinin Russian Federation	Petteri Vuorimäki Finland	Didier Ortolland France
Muthalagu Ravichandran India	Orazio Guanciaie Italy	Atsushi Iwasaki Japan	Mette Strenggehagen Norway	Jana Newman New Zealand	Michael Pistecky Netherlands	Manuel Soarez Documet Peru	Konrad Marciniak Poland
Petr Válek Czech Republic	Jane Rumble United Kingdom	Andriy Fedchuk Ukraine		<p>Gustavo Vanerio Balbela Uruguay</p>	<p>Pemilla Nilsson Sweden</p>	<p>Caroline Krajka Host Country Secretariat</p>	
	Olivier Poivre d'arvor ATCM Chair	Albert Lluberas AT Secretariat					