

ANTARCTIC TREATY
REPORT OF
EIGHTH
CONSULTATIVE
MEETING
OSLO

9 - 20 JUNE 1975

**EIGHTH ANTARCTIC TREATY
CONSULTATIVE MEETING**

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OSLO

9—20 JUNE 1975

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OSLO
1976

№ 0 0 1 0 2

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I.

FINAL REPORT

1. FINAL REPORT OF THE EIGHTH ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE MEETING

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty, representatives of the Consultative Parties (Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America) met in Oslo from 9 to 20 June 1975 to consult together and consider measures which might be taken to further the principles and purposes of the Treaty and, where appropriate, make recommendations to their Governments.

2. Mr. Edvard Hambro, Representative of Norway, acted as Temporary Chairman of the Meeting pending the election of a Chairman.

3. The Meeting was formally opened by Mr. Knut Frydenlund, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway.

4. Mr. Hambro was then elected Chairman and Mr. H. Storhaug, of the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, appointed Secretary-General.

5. Opening statements were made by the Heads of Delegations. The Opening Session was held in public, but all others in private.

6. The Meeting adopted the following Agenda:

- (1) Opening of meeting
- (2) Election of officers
- (3) Opening statements
- (4) Adoption of Agenda

- (5) Exchanges of information
- (6) Man's impact on the Antarctic environment
- (7) Review of Specially Protected Areas
- (8) Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- (9) Specially Protected Marine Areas*
- (10) Marine Sites of Special Scientific Interest*
- (11) Accepted practices and relevant provisions for visitors to the Treaty Area
- (12) Areas of special interest to tourists
- (13) Administrative arrangements
- (14) Co-operation in transport
- (15) Activities of countries not parties to the Treaty
- (16) Review of the implementation of Article IX (4) of the Antarctic Treaty
- (17) Antarctic resources – effects of mineral exploration
- (18) Marine biological resources*
- (19) Date and place of next Consultative Meeting
- (20) Any other business
- (21) Adoption of Final Report
- (22) Closing of meeting

7. The Meeting considered in Plenary Session all the items on the Agenda and appointed three Working Groups, as well as informal groups, comprising members of all those Delegations wishing to participate, to assist it in reaching conclusions on certain items. The Working Group on Items 7 and 8 was chaired by Dr. Brian Roberts, Alternate Representative of the United Kingdom, that on Item 17 by H. E. Mr. K. G. Brennan, Representative of Australia, and Mr. P. Charpentier, Representative of France, and that on Item 18 by Mr. James E. Heg, Alternate Representative of the United States.

8. The Meeting adopted unanimously the following Recommendations, which are set forth at the end of this Final Report:

- VIII- 1: Specially Protected Areas: Litchfield Island
- VIII- 2: Review of Specially Protected Areas
- VIII- 3: Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- VIII- 4: Sites of Special Scientific Interest. Interim Guidelines
- VIII- 5: Permits for Entry to Specially Protected Areas
- VIII- 6: Annual Exchanges of Information
- VIII- 7: Co-operation in Transport
- VIII- 8: Activities of States that are not Consultative Parties
- VIII- 9: Effects of Tourists and Non-Governmental Expeditions in the Antarctic Treaty Area
- VIII-10: Antarctic Marine Living Resources
- VIII-11: Man's Impact on the Antarctic Environment
- VIII-12: Disposal of Nuclear Waste
- VIII-13: The Antarctic Environment
- VIII-14: Antarctic Resources – Effects of Mineral Exploration

* During the meeting it was agreed that items 9 and 10 be deleted and that item 18 should be reworded to read: "Marine living resources".

Exchanges of Information

9 The Meeting adopted Recommendation VIII-6 (Annual Exchanges of Information) on the understanding that information which continues unchanged need not be provided in subsequent years. In this event, the Report should state that the information continues unchanged.

Man's Impact on the Antarctic Environment

10. The Meeting was greatly concerned to ensure the protection of the unique Antarctic environment. Three separate measures were adopted under this heading: to set out a Code of Conduct for Antarctic expeditions and station activities (Recommendation VIII-11); to ensure that there is no disposal of nuclear waste in the Antarctic Treaty Area (Recommendation VIII-12); and to establish broad guidelines concerning the responsibilities of States active in the Antarctic Treaty Area for ensuring the protection of the Antarctic environment (Recommendation VIII-13). The Meeting expressed its appreciation of the work of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) in drawing up the new Code of Conduct. Some delegations felt, nevertheless, that Recommendation VIII-11 could have been even stronger and expressed a reservation accordingly. Environmental matters will be subject to continuing review at future Consultative Meetings.

11. The Representative of Australia, H. E. Mr. K. G. Brennan, made a statement (attached at Annex I) reiterating his Government's opposition to the disposal of nuclear waste in the Antarctic Treaty Area. Other Representatives associated themselves with this statement.

Implementation of Article IX (4)

12. A Table showing approvals of Recommendations of previous Consultative Meetings is attached at Annex II.

13. A desire was expressed that Consultative Parties which had not yet approved certain Recommendations of previous Consultative Meetings, and especially Recommendation III-VIII, should take appropriate steps for the earliest possible approval of such Recommendations. The Meeting noted with satisfaction statements by some Representatives that action for approval of Recommendation III-VIII is imminent and also that the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora are being voluntarily implemented pending unanimous approval and entry into force of Recommendation III-VIII.

Marine Living Resources

14. The Meeting noted with pleasure that if SCAR should consider convening a meeting on the conservation of marine living resources and related matters, the United States Representative offered to provide facilities for such a meeting in the United States.

Antarctic Resources - Effects of Mineral Exploration and Exploitation

15. The Meeting noted that all Governments represented at the Eighth Consultative Meeting urge states and persons to refrain from actions of commercial exploration and exploitation while, acting as Consultative

Parties, they seek timely agreed solutions to the problems raised by the possible presence of valuable mineral resources in the Antarctic Treaty Area. The Representatives also noted the intention of their Governments to keep the question under continuing review in the light of possible actions by others.

16. The Representatives welcomed the invitation of the French Government to hold a special preparatory meeting, for the Ninth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, in Paris from June 1976. The purpose of the meeting would be to discuss the subject "Antarctic Resources - the Question of Mineral Exploration and Exploitation" in all its aspects in relation to the Treaty. The Representatives thanked the Representative of France for his proposal and invited him to inform them as soon as possible, through diplomatic channels, of the date of the special preparatory meeting.

Next Consultative Meeting

17. Representatives received with pleasure the invitation of the Representative of the United Kingdom to hold the Ninth Consultative Meeting in the United Kingdom, at a time to be decided on by the Consultative Parties, and undertook to refer the invitation to their Governments.

18. In this connection, the Representative of South Africa made the following statement:

"According to established custom Consultative Meetings were held in countries according to the English alphabet. In accordance with this established practice the Ninth Consultative Meeting should have been hosted by South Africa.

South Africa is, however, not in a position to host the Ninth Consultative Meeting and therefore welcomes the invitation extended by the United Kingdom regarding the Ninth Meeting. South Africa, however, reserves its position to host the Eleventh Consultative Meeting.

Mr. Chairman, my Delegation wishes to have this statement included in the Final Report of the Eighth Consultative Meeting».

Messages

19. During the course of the Eighth Consultative Meeting it was unanimously agreed that the greetings of all Representatives be conveyed to the Antarctic Stations of the Consultative Parties. The text is attached at Annex III.

ANNEX I

STATEMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR. K. G. BRENNAN, REPRESENTATIVE OF AUSTRALIA, 12 JUNE 1975

The safe disposal or storage of radioactive waste produced in the course of nuclear energy generation is a problem facing a number of countries, and the problem seems likely to increase greatly in magnitude before the end of this century.

It has been suggested in some quarters that isolation of such wastes from the biosphere for the periods required, up to 250,000 years, might be effected through burying the waste in the Antarctic ice sheet. Such action is expressly forbidden at present by the Antarctic Treaty.

Australia is concerned that the Antarctic environment and the surrounding oceans and atmosphere should not become contaminated by radioactive waste. We are firmly of the view that safe disposal of radioactive waste in the ice sheet cannot be guaranteed on the basis of existing knowledge.

In that regard, we draw attention to a resolution on the disposal or storage of radioactive waste in Antarctica, adopted by XIII Meeting of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, and to views expressed by a group of scientific experts who met in the United Kingdom in September 1974 to consider the foregoing matters.

In the light of its concern expressed above, and the conclusions reached by the group of scientific experts already referred to, Australia would firmly oppose any move to permit the disposal or storage of radioactive waste in the Antarctic ice sheet.

ANNEX II
APPROVALS OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF PREVIOUS CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS

	16 Recommendations adopted at First Meeting	10 Recommendations adopted at Second Meeting	11 Recommendations adopted at Third Meeting	28 Recommendations adopted at Fourth Meeting	9 Recommendations adopted at Fifth Meeting	15 Recommendations adopted at Sixth Meeting	9 Recommendations adopted at Seventh Meeting
	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
Argentina	All	All	All	All	All	All	All
Australia	All	All	All except VIII	All except 1-19	All except 5 & 6	All except 8, 9, 10	All
Belgium	All	All	All except VIII	All except 1-19	All except 5 & 6	All except 8 & 9	All except 5
Chile	All	All	All	All	All	All	All except 4 & 9
France	All	All	All	All	All	All	All
Japan	All	All	All except VIII	All except 1-19	All except 5 & 6	All except 8, 9, 10	All except 5
New Zealand	All	All	All	All	All	All	All
Norway	All	All	All	All	All	All	All
South Africa	All	All	All	All	All	All	All
U.S.S.R.	All	All	All	All	All	All	All
U.K.	All	All	All	All except 12	All	All except 8 & 9 ²⁾	All except 5 ⁴⁾
U.S.A.	All	All	All except VII & VIII	All except 1-19	All except 5 & 6 ¹⁾	All except 10 ³⁾	All except 5 ⁴⁾

¹⁾ 5 and 6 accepted as interim guidelines

²⁾ 8 and 10 accepted as interim guidelines

³⁾ 10 accepted as interim guideline

⁴⁾ 5 accepted as interim guideline

ANNEX III

MESSAGE FROM THE EIGHTH ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE MEETING TO ALL STATIONS IN THE ANTARCTIC

Representatives of the Signatories to the Antarctic Treaty, currently meeting at 60 degrees North Latitude in Oslo as guests of the Norwegian Government, are now enjoying the warmth of the midnight sun and are reminded of the very opposite conditions prevailing in the Antarctic.

Delegates are conscious and appreciative of the outstanding work that continues in the Antarctic throughout the long and arduous winter night. We send you our cordial greetings on this special occasion, marking the austral mid-winter day of 1975, and wish all of you who are wintering-over continued success in your scientific endeavours in the Antarctic.

II.

RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED AT THE EIGHTH ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE MEETING

VIII-1

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS: LITCHFIELD ISLAND

The Representatives,

Considering that Litchfield Island, together with its littoral, possesses an unusually rich collection of marine and terrestrial life, is unique amongst the neighbouring islands as a breeding place for six species of native birds and provides an outstanding example of the natural ecological system of the Antarctic Peninsula area;

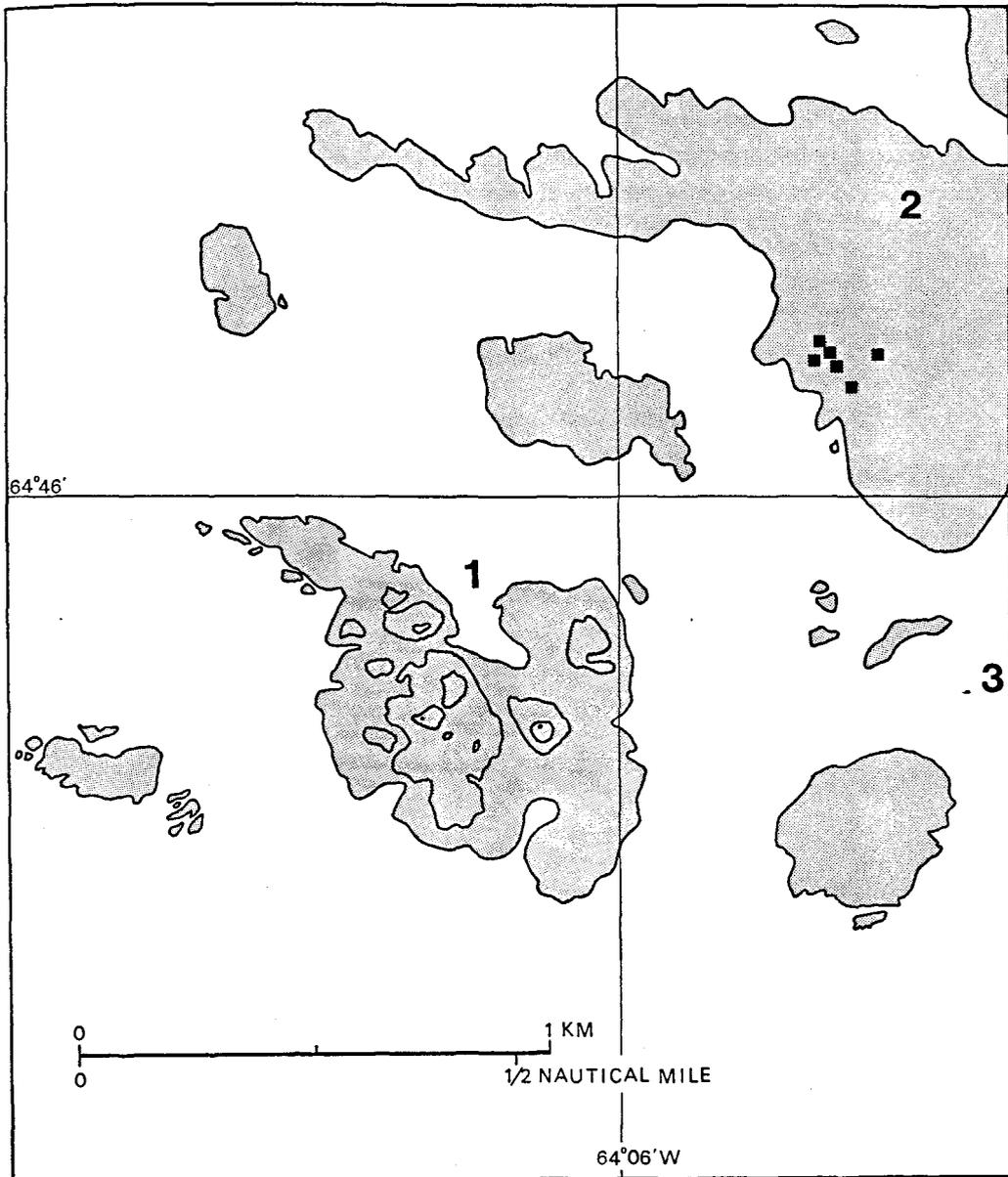
Recommend to their Governments that the following be included in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA NO. 17

Litchfield Island, Arthur Harbor, Palmer Archipelago

Lat. 66° 16' S, Long. 64° 06' W.

Description: A small island, about 2.5 km² in area. The Area is shown on the attached map.



No. 17

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Litchfield Island | 2. Anvers Island | 3. Arthur Harbor |
| Иа Litchfield | Ile Anvers | Baie Arthur |
| Остров Личфилд | Остров Анверс | Бухта Артур |
| Isla Litchfield | Isla Amberes | Bahia Arthur |

VIII-2

REVIEW OF SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations III-VIII and VII-2;

Conscious of the need to revise the list of Specially Protected Areas in Annex B of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora in the light of experience;

Recalling the criteria established by paragraph 1 of Recommendation VII-2 for the selection of Specially Protected Areas;

Noting with appreciation the response of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) to paragraph 2 of Recommendation VII-2;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. The following Recommendations, recommending certain defined areas for inclusion in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora, be terminated:

- (a) Recommendation IV-6 (Specially Protected Areas: Cape Crozier, Ross Island)
- (b) Recommendation IV-10 (Specially Protected Areas: Byers Peninsula)
- (c) Recommendation IV-12 (Specially Protected Areas: Fildes Peninsula)
- (d) Recommendation V-5 (Specially Protected Areas: Fildes Peninsula);

2. The numbers 6, 10 and 12 in Annex B of the Agreed Measures should not be used for other Specially Protected Areas.

VIII-3

SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

The Representatives,

Recalling Article II of the Antarctic Treaty and Recommendation VII-3;

Conscious of the need to protect scientific investigations which might suffer from wilful or accidental interference;

Desiring to protect only sites where harmful interference is generally recognised to be likely;

Recognizing the need to protect such scientific investigations irrespective of their purpose;

Recognizing that a limited number of sites of exceptional scientific interest may require long-term protection from harmful interference;

Noting with appreciation the interim response of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) to paragraph 1 of Recommendation VII-3;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. They invite SCAR, through their National Committees, to have regard to the following when considering proposals for Sites of Special Scientific Interest:

(a) Sites should only be proposed when:

(i) Scientific investigations are being carried out or are planned to begin before the following meeting of SCAR, and there is a demonstrable risk of interference which would jeopardise those scientific investigations; or

(ii) they are of exceptional scientific interest and therefore require long-term protection from harmful interference;

(b) Sites should be proposed for designation up to a specified date, which may be extended following a review by SCAR;

(c) Proposals for the designation of Sites should be accompanied by a management plan which should include, *inter alia*, and where applicable, the following details:

(i) a description of the Site, together with a map delimiting its boundaries and where applicable showing any existing or proposed demarcations on the Site;

(ii) a statement setting out the reasons in conformity with paragraphs 1(a) (i) and (ii) above for designation of the Site;

(iii) a summary of the scientific investigations being carried out or planned;

(iv) the proposed date at which the designation will expire unless extended;

(v) proposed points of access;

(vi) any proposed pedestrian and vehicular routes;

(vii) other kinds of scientific investigation which would not cause harmful interference with the investigations described at paragraph (c) (iii) above;

(viii) whether specific kinds of scientific sampling may take place and guidelines for such sampling;

(ix) any other restraints that may be needed.

2. They invite SCAR, through their National Committees, to initiate review of those Sites whose designation is likely to terminate before the second following Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting;

3. They request their national offices responsible for the administration of Antarctic expeditions to maintain a record of activities within each Site of Special Scientific Interest in which their scientists are active;

4. Persons wishing to visit Sites of Special Scientific Interest should consult their national offices responsible for the administration of Antarctic expeditions;

5. Until such time as the Recommendations designating Sites of Special Scientific Interest become effective in accordance with Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty, they should, as far as possible, be considered as guidelines.

SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
INTERIM GUIDELINES

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendation VII-3;

Noting Recommendation VIII-3;

Noting with appreciation the interim response of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) to paragraph 1 of Recommendation VII-3;

Noting that management plans have been prepared for certain Sites of Special Scientific Interest;

Considering that it would be advantageous to gather experience of the practical effect of management plans for certain sample Sites;

Recommend to their Governments that they voluntarily take account of the management plans, annexed to this Recommendation, for the following Sites:

Site No. 1: Cape Royds, Ross Island

Site No. 2: Arrival Heights, Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island

Site No. 3: Barwick Vale, Victoria Land

Site No. 4: Cape Crozier, Ross Island

Site No. 5: Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, South Shetland Islands

Site No. 6: Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands

Site No. 7: Haswell Island

Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 1

Cape Royds, Ross Island

Management Plan

(i) *Description of Site*

All that area of Cape Royds west of a line drawn from the south coast of the Cape through Flagstaff Hill to the south eastern tip of Pony Lake, and the west shoreline of this lake; and south of a line drawn from the western extremity of Pony Lake 280° True to the coast. The boundaries, which are demarcated, are shown on the attached map.

(ii) *Reason for designation*

This area supports the most southerly Adélie Penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) colony known, the survival of which is marginal. The population declined rapidly from 1956 following interference by man until 1963 when United States and New Zealand authorities agreed to restrict activities and develop a management plan for the area. It is considered important to continue study of this colony under controlled conditions, at least until the penguin population has recovered to its estimated normal pre-1956 (pre-man) level.

(iii) *Outline of research*

A long-term study of the population dynamics began in 1969 and is expected to continue.

(iv) *Date of expiry of designation*

30 June 1981.

(v) *Access points*

The Site should not be entered during the period of penguin occupation (approximately mid-October to March) except by the marked tracks. Only scientists engaged in the population studies should enter the Site during this period. Visitors to Cape Royds should not enter the Site. Photographs of the colony, except for scientific purposes, should be taken from the boundaries of the Site.

(vi) *Pedestrian and vehicular routes*

Vehicles should not enter the Site. Pedestrians should keep to the marked tracks and not move through the populated areas except as necessary in the course of scientific investigations. Helicopters and low-flying aircraft should avoid the penguin colony in accordance with the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora.

(vii) *Other kinds of scientific investigations which would not cause harmful interference*

Other kinds of scientific investigations should not be undertaken while penguins occupy the Site.

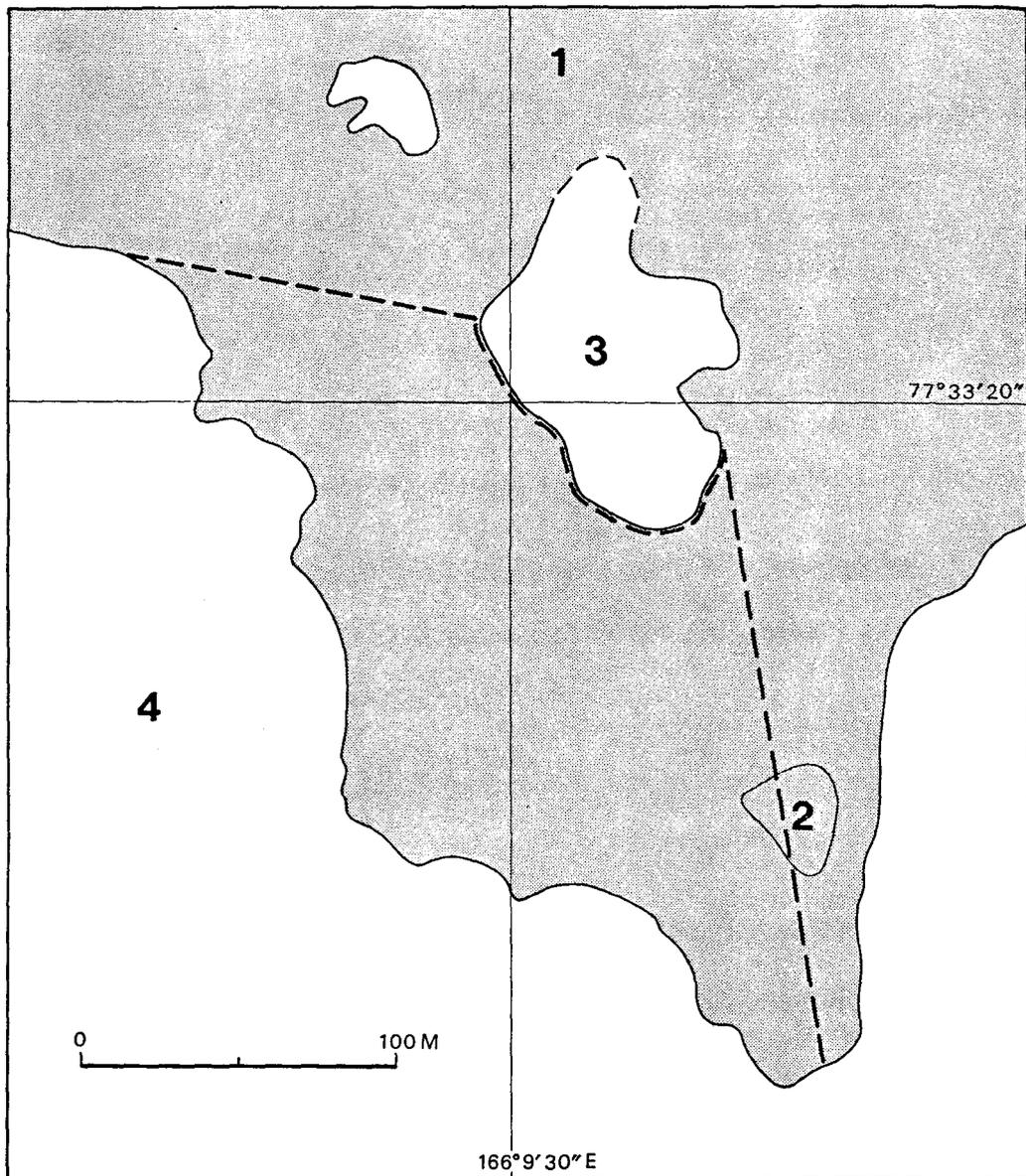
(viii) *Scientific sampling*

Taking samples of the bird population by killing, capture, or taking of eggs should be done only for a compelling scientific purpose and in accordance with the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora.

(ix) *Other restraints*

The following activities should be avoided:

1. Landscaping and removing surface material;
2. Construction of huts or buildings;
3. The depositing of any pieces of equipment or material that would in any way hinder re-occupation of nests by penguins.



No. 1

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Cape Royds
 Cap Royds
 Мыс Ройдс
 Cabo Royds</p> | <p>2. Flagstaff Hill
 Colline Mât de Drapeau
 Гора Флагстафф
 Colina Asta de Bandera</p> |
| <p>3. Pony Lake
 Lac Poney
 Озеро Пони
 Lago Haco</p> | <p>4. McMurdo Sound
 Détroit McMurdo
 Залив Мак-Мердо
 Estrescho McMurdo</p> |

Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 2
Arrival Heights, Hut Points Peninsula, Ross Island

Management Plan

(i) *Description of Site*

All that area of Arrival Heights enclosed within a line drawn from Trig T510 north-west over First crater to the 500 foot contour, then north along this contour to a point immediately west of Second Crater, then around the lip of this crater and south to Trig T510. The boundary, which is demarcated, is shown on the attached map.

(ii) *Reason for designation*

This area is an electromagnetically and natural "quiet site" offering ideal conditions for the installation of sensitive instruments for recording minute signals associated with upper atmosphere programmes.

(iii) *Outline of research*

Upper atmosphere investigations associated with auroral and geomagnetic studies.

(iv) *Date of expiry of designation*

30 June 1981.

(v) *Access points*

None are defined but movement within the area by vehicles or personnel other than those directly concerned with the investigations should be kept to the minimum necessary for implementing the programme.

(vi) *Pedestrian and vehicular routes*

Vehicles and pedestrians should keep to the tracks shown on the attached map.

(vii) *Other kinds of scientific investigations which would not cause harmful interference*

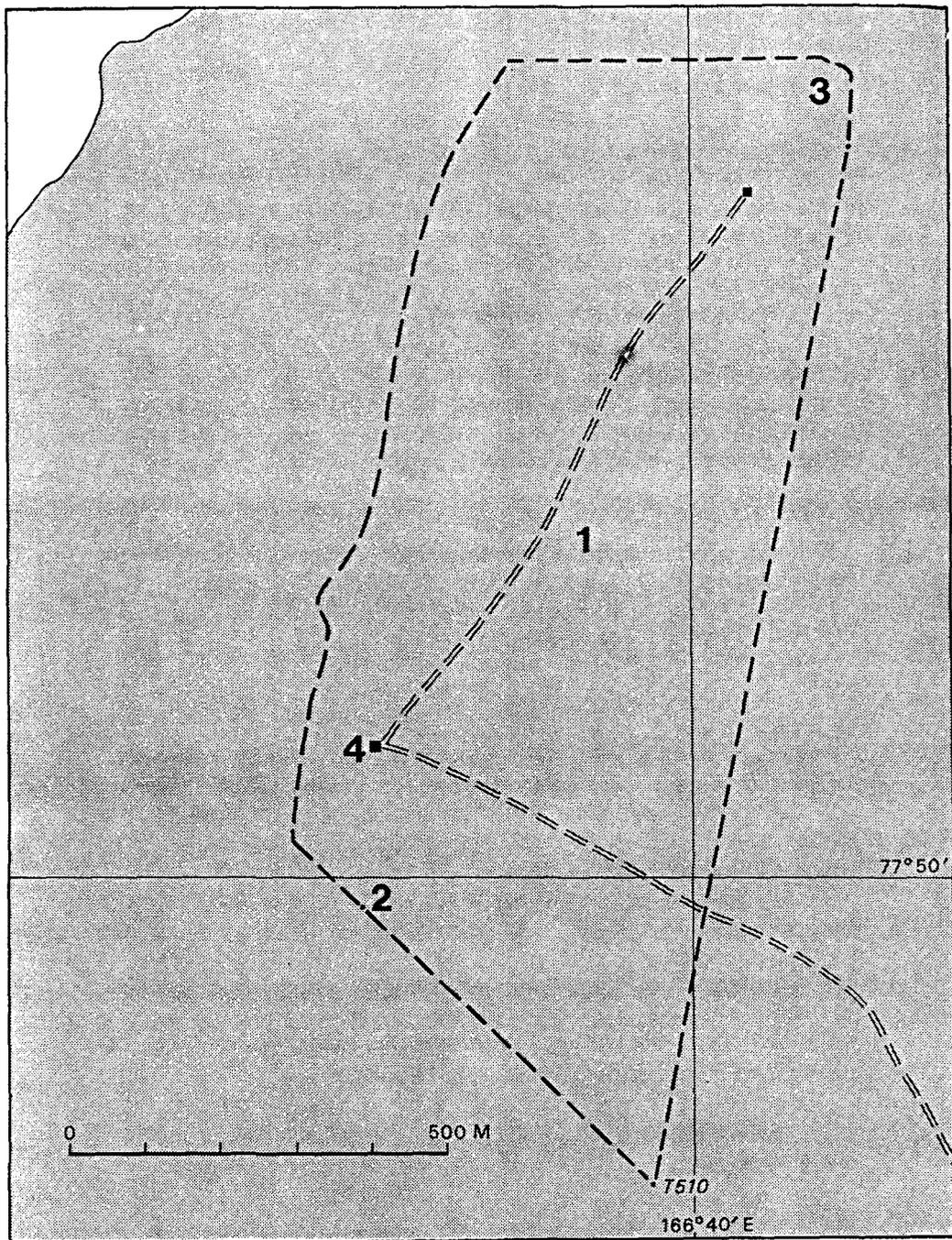
Scientific investigations other than those associated with the upper atmosphere programme should be kept to a minimum.

(viii) *Scientific sampling*

Not applicable.

(ix) *Other restraints*

No R. F. transmitting equipment other than low power transceivers for local essential communication may be installed within this Site. Every precaution should be taken to ensure that electrical equipment is adequately suppressed and correctly installed to keep man-made electrical noise to an absolute minimum.



No. 2

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Arrival Heights
Colline de l'Arrivée
Гора Аррайвал
Alturas Arribo | 2. First Crater
Premier Cratère
Первый Кра тер
Crater Primero |
| 3. Second Crater
Deuxième Cratère
Второй Кра тер
Crater Segundo | 4. Radar Station
Station Radar
Радарная Станция
Estación Radar |

*Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 3
Barwick Valley, Victoria Land*

Management Plan

(i) *Description of Site*

The Site includes the greater part of Barwick Valley, Victoria Land, and contains parts of several glaciers, exposed soils, a lake about 3 km wide and 16 km long and a connecting stream about 5 km long leading to Lake Vashka. It is bordered on the south, west and north by the Olympus, Willett, and Clare Ranges respectively. The boundary of the Site approximates to an irregular pentagon enclosing about 325 km². The Site is defined by lines joining Skew Peak (77° 13' S, 160° 43' E), Sponsors Peak (77° 18' S, 161° 24' E), a point on the Insel Range (77° 24' S, 161° 26' E), a point in the Apocalypse Peaks (77° 24' S, 160° 46' E), Mount Bastion (77° 19' S, 160° 34' E) and Skew Peak. The boundaries are shown on the attached map.

(ii) *Reason for Designation*

Barwick Valley is one of the least disturbed and contaminated of the Dry Valleys of Victoria Land, which are environmentally unique and possess extreme polar desert ecosystems. The Site is important as a reference base against which to measure changes in comparable ecosystems of the other Dry Valleys where a considerable variety of scientific investigations have been conducted regularly over the past decade. It is also expected to be of use in connection with global environmental monitoring.

(iii) *Outline of research*

Investigations are proposed of the microbiology, bacteriology, mycology (especially of yeasts and moulds), and of the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, with special programmes to establish baseline measurements for biological and environmental monitoring.

(iv) *Date of expiry of designation*

30 June 1981.

(v) *Access points*

Access should be by helicopter to Wright Valley, thence into the Barwick Valley Site on foot past Lake Vashka.

(vi) *Pedestrian and vehicular routes*

Vehicles should not be used. Pedestrian routes should keep to well-drained ground avoiding streams and the lake margins as much as possible.

(vii) *Other kinds of scientific investigations which would not cause harmful interference*

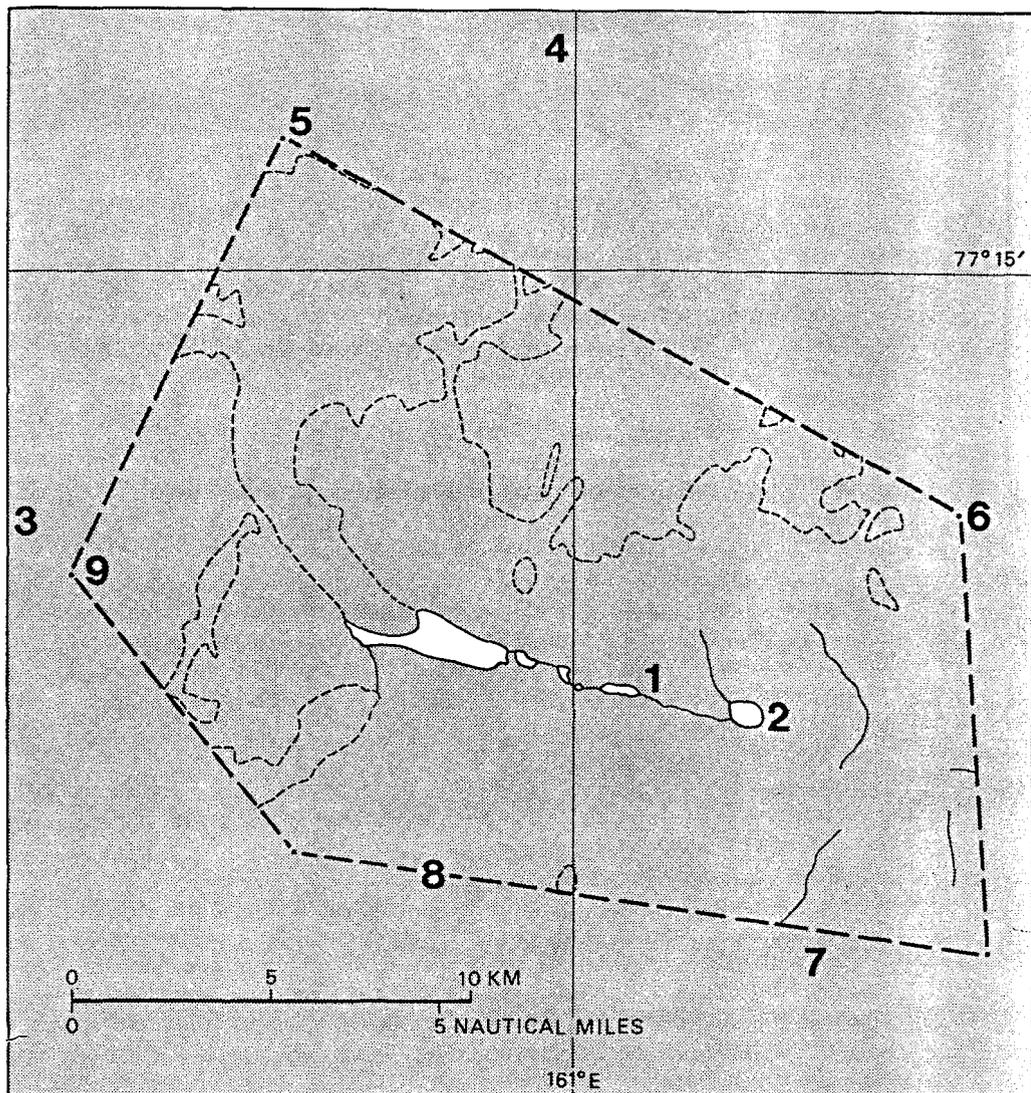
Geological, pedological, and glaciological studies except those which would introduce exotic species and those which would disrupt or damage the existing ecosystems.

(viii) *Scientific sampling*

Scientific sampling in the Site should be restricted to that which can be accomplished without introducing new organisms, including micro-organisms, and without disturbing the environment.

(ix) *Other restraints*

Overflight of the Site should be avoided. Aircraft landing and vehicle parking should be kept well outside the boundaries of the Site. Field activities should be kept to a minimum. Permanent field camps, landfill disposal, and other activities which would introduce new materials or organisms, including micro-organisms, into the Site should be avoided. All materials carried into the Site should be removed.



No. 3

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Barwick Valley
Vallée Barwick
Долина Барик
Valle Barwick | 2. Lake Vashka
Lac Vashka
Озеро Вашка
Lago Vashka | 3. Willett Range
Chaîne Willett
Хребет Виллет
Cordillera Willett |
| 4. Clare Range
Chaîne Clare
Хребет Клэр
Cordillera Clare | 5. Skew Peak
Pic Oblique
Гора Скъ
Pico Oblicuo | 6. Sponsors Peak
Pic Garants
Пик Спонсорс
Pico Fiadores |
| 7. Insel Range
Chaîne Insel
Пики Инзель
Cordillera Insel | 8. Apocalypse Peak
Pic Apocalypse
Пик Апокалипс
Pico Apocalipsis | 9. Mount Bastion
Mont Bastion
Гора Бастион
Monte Bastion |

Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 4
Cape Crozier, Ross Island

Management Plan

(i) *Description of Site*

The Site comprises 40 km² and includes the land areas where the Adélie Penguins (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) nest and the adjacent fast ice where the Emperor Penguins (*Aptenodytes forsteri*) annually breed. It is bounded by lines joining 77° 28' S, 169° 20' E, 77° 28' S, 169° 28' E, 77° 31' S, 169° 28' E, 77° 31' S, 169° 20' E; and also includes the land area lying north of a line from 169° 20' E, 77° 28' S to the summit of Post Office Hill and north-east of a line which bears 315° True from the summit of Post Office Hill to the coast. The boundaries of the Site, the access track and road, the helicopter landing place and refuge hut are indicated on the attached map.

(ii) *Reason for designation*

The penguin colonies are the subject of long-term studies of population dynamics and social behaviour, and are relatively accessible by air from McMurdo Station and Scott Base. Access to the Site should be restricted to scientists engaged in investigations within the Site.

(iii) *Outline of research*

Studies of the Emperor and Adélie Penguin populations and their ethology, life cycles, physiological adaptation and natural population fluctuations. Detection of possible changes in their biological characteristics which may be due to man-induced changes in the environment.

(iv) *Date of expiry of designation*

30 June 1981.

(v) *Access points*

Access should be at points on the boundary closest to the refuge hut and the helicopter landing place.

(vi) *Pedestrian and vehicular routes*

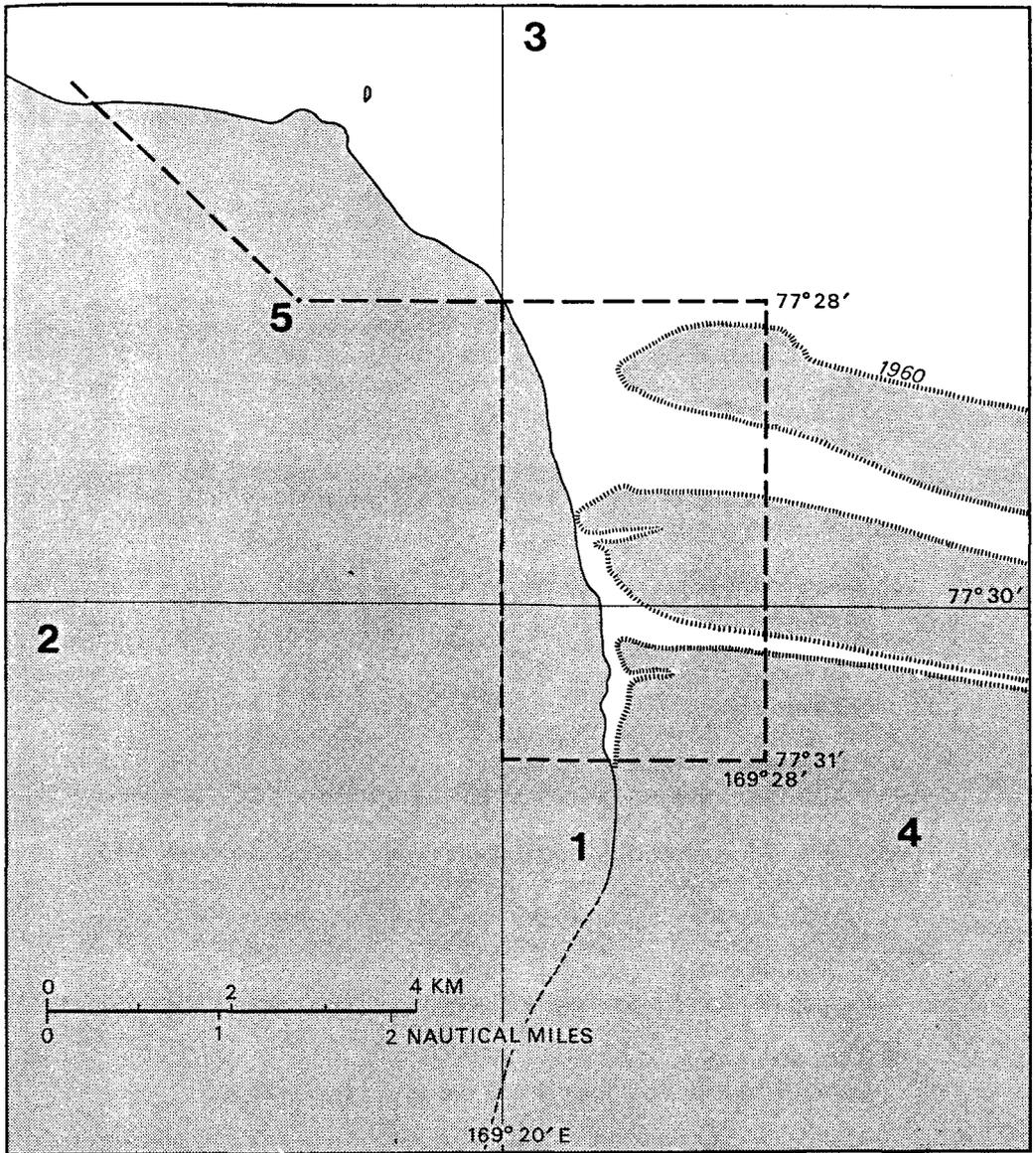
Helicopters and low-flying aircraft should avoid the Site. Vehicles should not enter the Site and should approach the Site boundary, when serving authorised activities, on courses at right angles to the boundary orientation. Pedestrian movement within the Site should be limited to the shortest routes consistent with the scientific activity.

(vii) *Other kinds of scientific investigations which would not cause harmful interference*

Biological, pedological, and geological observations except those which would cause harm to the birds or interfere with the breeding success of the penguin colonies. As far as possible such studies should be made at times when the Adélie Penguin colony is absent or when the Emperor Penguin colony is at least 1 km from the locality under scientific consideration.

(viii) *Scientific sampling*

Taking samples of the bird populations by killing, capture, or taking of eggs should be done only for a compelling scientific purpose and in accordance with the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora. Close inspection of birds, including photography, or taking blood or other biological samples, should be kept to a minimum.



No. 4

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Cape Crozier
Cap Crozier
Мыс Крозир
Cabo Crozier | 2. Ross Island
Ile Ross
Полуостров Росса
Isla Ross | 3. Ross Sea
Mer de Ross
Море Росса
Mar de Ross |
| 4. Ross Ice Shelf
Plateforme de Glace Ross
Шельфовый ледник Росса
Barrera de Hielo Ross | 5. Post Office Hill
Colline Bureau de Poste
г. Пост-Офис
Colina Casa de Correos | |

*Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 5
Fildes Peninsula, King George Island,
South Shetland Islands*

Management Plan

(i) *Description of Site*

The two areas on Fildes Peninsula shown on the attached map will be demarcated.

(ii) *Reason for designation*

The unique fossil ichnolites found in these areas are located close to two permanent scientific stations which have been visited frequently by tourist groups. The areas also contain representative sequences of Tertiary strata.

(iii) *Outline of research*

The main object of the research programme is to describe the Tertiary stratigraphic sequences and to understand the geological evolution of this part of the Antarctic Peninsula.

(iv) *Date of expiry of designation*

30 June 1981.

(v) *Access points*

None are defined.

(vi) *Pedestrian and vehicular routes*

Vehicles and helicopters should not enter the Site except in an emergency.

(vii) *Other kinds of scientific investigations which would not cause harmful interference*

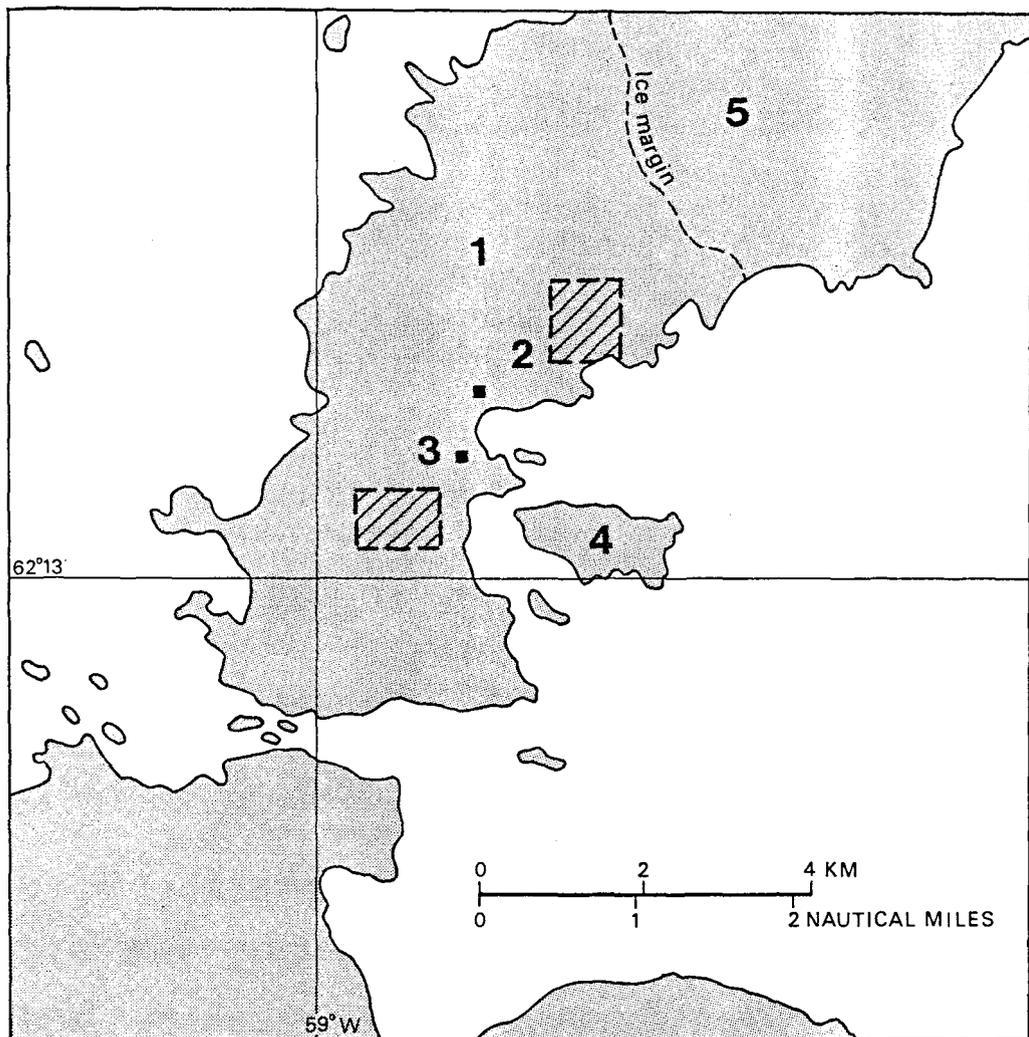
Scientific research other than geological should be kept to a minimum.

(viii) *Scientific sampling*

Samples of rocks should only be taken for compelling scientific purposes.

(ix) *Other restraints*

Buildings and other facilities should not be erected in the Site.



No. 5

1. Fildes Peninsula
 Presqu'île Fildes
 Полуостров Файлдс
 Península Fildes

2. Base Bellingshausen
 Base Bellingshausen
 Научная станция
 Беллингсгаузен
 Base Bellingshausen

3. Base P. Frei
 Base P. Frei
 Научная станция
 Президент -Фрей
 Base P. Frei

4. Ardley Island
 Ile Ardley
 Остров Ардлеи
 Isla Ardley

5. King George Island
 Ile du Roi George
 Остров Кинг-Джордж (Ватерлоо)
 Isla Veinticinco de Mayo
 Isla Rey Jorge

*Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 6
Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island
South Shetland Islands*

Management Plan

(i) *Description of Site*

The Site comprises four areas of sedimentary and fossiliferous strata on Byers Peninsula. These areas are shown on the attached map.

(ii) *Reason for designation*

The fossils found in this area provide evidence of the former link between Antarctica and the other Southern Continents. A long-term paleontological research programme is in progress. It is important to protect these Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks from being used as building materials or as souvenirs.

(iii) *Outline of research*

A long-term research programme was established in 1964. The main objectives are the description of sediments and fossils found in this area.

(iv) *Date of expiry of designation*

30 June 1981.

(v) *Access points*

None are defined.

(vi) *Pedestrian and vehicular routes*

Vehicles should not enter the Site except in an emergency.

(vii) *Other kinds of scientific investigations which would not cause harmful interference*

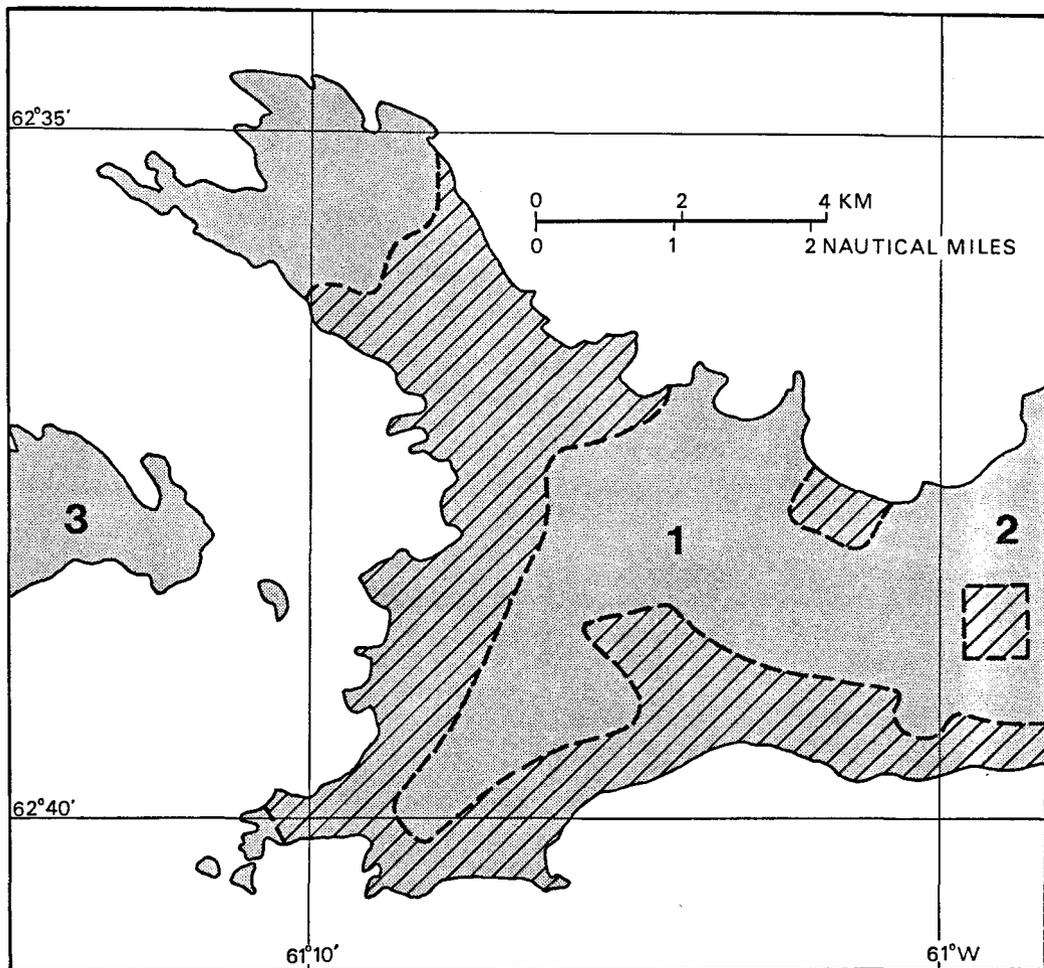
Scientific research other than geological should be kept to a minimum.

(viii) *Scientific sampling*

Samples of rocks or biological specimens should only be taken for compelling scientific purposes.

(ix) *Other restraints*

Buildings and other facilities should not be erected in the Site.



No. 6

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>1. Byers Peninsula
 Presqu'île Byers
 Полуостров Байерс
 Peninsula Byers</p> | <p>2. Livingston Island
 Île Livingston
 Остров Ливингстон
 (Смоленск)
 Isla Livingston</p> | <p>3. Rugged Island
 Île Rugged
 Остров Раггед
 Isla Rugosa</p> |
|---|---|---|

*Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 7
Haswell Island*

Management Plan

(i) *Description of Site*

The Site consists of Haswell Island (66° 31' S, 93° 00' E), about 1 km² in area, the largest of a group of islands lying close to Mirny station, together with its littoral zone and the area of fast ice, when present, lying within the delimitation shown on the attached map.

(ii) *Reason for designation*

The Site is an exceptionally prolific and representative breeding locality for all the species of birds which occur in this part of the Antarctic (five species of petrel (*Procellariiformes*), one species of skua (*Catharacta skua*), and one species of penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliae*)). The Site provides exceptional opportunities for research and needs protection in view of its close proximity to a large Antarctic station.

(iii) *Outline of research*

A long-term biological programme associated with the bird colonies and studies of the inshore marine biology are expected to continue in the Site.

(iv) *Date of expiry of designation*

30 June 1981.

(v) *Access points*

The Site may be entered from any direction but access should cause minimum disturbance to the bird colonies.

(vi) *Pedestrian and vehicular routes*

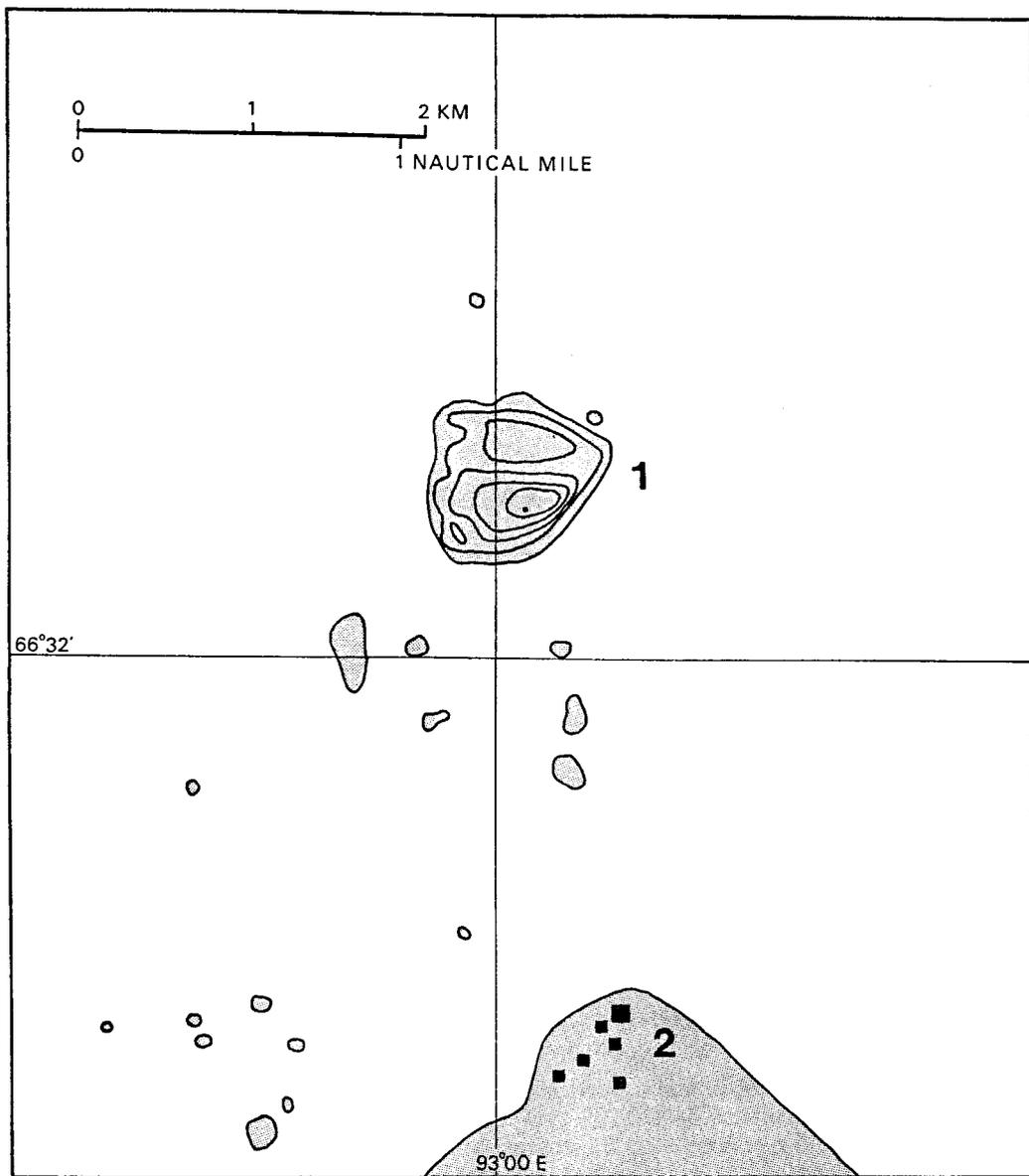
Vehicles should not enter the Site. Pedestrians should not move through the populated areas except as necessary in the course of scientific investigations. Helicopters and low-flying aircraft should avoid the bird colonies in accordance with the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora.

(vii) *Other kinds of scientific investigations which would not cause harmful interference*

Any scientific investigation which will not cause significant disturbance to the biological programmes for which the Site has been designated.

(viii) *Scientific sampling*

Taking samples of the bird population by killing, capture, or taking of eggs should be done only for a compelling scientific purpose and in accordance with the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora.



No. 7

1. Haswell Island
Isle Haswell
Остров Хасузлл
Isla Haswell

2. Mirny Station
Station Mirny
Научная станция Мирный
Estación Mirny

VIII-5

PERMITS FOR ENTRY TO SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

The Representatives,

Noting that Recommendation VI-8, paragraph 2, and Articles VI and VIII of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora enable Governments to issue permits for entry to Specially Protected Areas only for the collection of native mammals or birds (Article VI) or native plants (Article VIII, paragraph 2 (a));

Desiring to extend this facility to include other compelling scientific purposes;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. Recommendation VI-8 be terminated;
2. The Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora be modified by the addition of a new subparagraph to Article VIII, paragraph 2, as follows:

“(c) entry by their nationals, except in accordance with a permit issued under Article VI or under paragraph 2 (a) of the present Article or in accordance with a permit issued for some other compelling scientific purpose.”;

3. Until such time as the Agreed Measures and this Recommendation become effective in accordance with Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty, this Recommendation should, as far as possible, be considered as a guideline.

VIII-6

ANNUAL EXCHANGES OF INFORMATION

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles III and VII of the Antarctic Treaty;

Noting that numerous recommendations of Consultative Meetings have established requirements for exchange of information between Governments;

Desiring to consolidate the requirements for periodic exchanges of information into a standard annual report;

Conscious that other Recommendations, including Recommendations I-I, I-III, I-VII, I-XIII, II-I, II-VIII, IV-27, VI-3, VI-7, and VII-7 provide for exchanges of information on an occasional basis or outside the annual reports exchanged between Governments;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. They adopt the Annex to this Recommendation as the standard format for the annual exchanges of information between Governments;
2. They consider that the provisions set forth in the Annex satisfy the requirements for exchanges of information in Recommendations I-VI, II-IV, II-VI, III-I, III-II, IV-23, VI-2, VI-6, VI-12, and VI-13;
3. They exchange the report described in the Annex through diplomatic channels, not later than 30 November each year;

4. They report prior to 30 June in accordance with Recommendation II-VI on extensions, reductions or other modifications in the development of the activities previously reported;

5. Until such time as the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora become effective, the information exchange requirements set forth in Recommendation IV-19 should be considered as an interim guideline and may be added to the Annex.

ANNEX

STANDARD FORMAT FOR THE ANNUAL EXCHANGES OF INFORMATION

1. Information in as complete a form as possible under the categories listed below is to be exchanged as early as possible but in no case later than 30 November each year.
2. Under Recommendation II-VI any extensions, reductions or other modifications of activities (in the categories marked below with an asterisk (*)) previously reported are to be furnished as soon as possible and in any case prior to 30 June following the season of activity.
3. If a category is not applicable to the activities of a particular country (for example, it has no airfields or does not intend to use research rockets) this fact should be stated.
 - I.* The names, types, numbers, descriptions, and armament of ships, aircraft, and other vehicles, introduced, or to be introduced, into the Antarctic Treaty Area, and information on military equipment, if any, and its location in the Area. (List only vehicles used for transport to and from Antarctica. Vehicles at individual stations are described under category VIII below.)
 - II.* Dates of expeditions leaving for, and arriving in, the Antarctic Treaty Area, duration of stay, itinerary to and from the Area and routes followed within the Area.
 - III.* The names, locations, and dates of opening of the Party's bases and subsidiary stations established or planned to be established in the Antarctic Treaty Area, listed according to whether they are for summer and/or winter operations.
 - IV.* The names of the officers in charge of each of these bases, subsidiary stations, ships and aircraft; the number, occupations and specialisations of personnel (including any designated by other Governments), who are or will be stationed at each of these bases and subsidiary stations and on board these ships and aircraft, including the number of personnel who are members of the military services, together with the rank of any officers and the names and professional affiliations of personnel engaged in scientific activities:
 - A.* Officers in charge of bases.
 - B.* Officers in charge of ships.
 - C.* Officers in charge of aircraft.
 - D.* Number, occupations and specialisations of personnel:

- 1.* Summer personnel (listed according to base or ship at which working);
 - 2.* Winter personnel (listed according to base at which working).
- E.* Number of personnel who are members of the military services together with rank of any officers.
 - F.* Names and professional affiliation of personnel engaged in scientific activities (listed according to base or ship at which working. It would be useful to list each person's scientific disciplines as well as his affiliation).
- V.* The number and types of armaments possessed by personnel.
 - VI.* The programme of work, including scientific investigation, being done and planned at each of these bases and subsidiary stations and on board those ships and aircraft; and also the area or areas of operation to be covered by such programme (this may be included as an Annex).
 - VII.* Principal scientific equipment, which may be listed according to the base at which it is customarily used (this may be included as an Annex).
 - VIII. Transportation facilities and communication equipment for use within the Antarctic Treaty Area:
 - A.* Surface, marine, and air transport vehicles at each base.
 - B.* Description of communications facilities using the standard form in accordance with Recommendation VI-2.
 - C. Description of airfields in accordance with Recommendation III-I, including particulars of location, operating conditions and limitations, radio aids to navigation, facilities for radio communications and instrument landing (this may be included as an Annex).
 - IX.* Facilities for rendering assistance (medical and transport services and shelter available in emergencies).
 - X.* Notice of any expeditions to Antarctica not organised by the Party but organised in, calling at, or proceeding from the Party's territory (including tourism in accordance with Recommendations IV-27 and VI-7).
 - XI.* Description of unoccupied refuges in accordance with Recommendation III-II, including name, position, description of location, dated established, date last examined and estimate of available accommodation, facilities, food, fuel, and supplies of other kinds (this may be included as an Annex).
 - XII. Annual return of the numbers of each species killed or captured in the Antarctic Treaty Area in accordance with Article XII of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora, using the format annexed to Recommendation IV-19 (this may be included as an Annex).
 - XIII. Notice of the intended use of radio-isotopes in scientific investigations in the Antarctic Treaty Area. (Note: under Recommendation VI-6 this information is to be provided by Consultative Parties as

early as possible, preferably six months in advance, but in any case annually.)

- XIV. Notice of intended use of scientific research rockets in the Antarctic Treaty Area in accordance with Recommendation VI-12 including *inter alia* geographical co-ordinates of the place of launching; the time and date of launching or, alternatively, the approximate period of time during which it is planned to carry out the launchings; the direction of launching; the planned maximum altitude; the planned impact area; the type and other specifications of the rockets to be launched, including possible residual hazards; the purpose and research programme of the rocket.
- XV.* Notice of ships which are carrying out substantial oceanographic research programmes in the Antarctic Treaty Area, in accordance with Recommendation VI-13 including information required under categories I, II, IV, VI, and VII above.

VIII-7

CO-OPERATION IN TRANSPORT

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendation VII-8;

Recognizing that access to Antarctica by long-range aircraft combined with intracontinental feeder routes by smaller aircraft would facilitate new levels of co-operation and flexibility in research;

Noting the interest taken by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) in the potential benefits to be derived from a co-operative air transport system;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. They request their offices responsible for the administration of Antarctic expeditions to review their scientific programmes in order to identify the ways in which a co-operative air transport system might benefit them and to inform SCAR through their representatives on the SCAR Working Group on Logistics;

2. They request SCAR, through their National Antarctic Committees, to review the available transport resources and the potential requirements with respect to a co-operative air transport system and to bring their conclusions to the attention of the Consultative Parties.

VIII-8

ACTIVITIES OF STATES THAT ARE NOT CONSULTATIVE PARTIES

The Representatives,

Recalling the principles and purposes of the Antarctic Treaty;

Reaffirming that it is in the interest of all mankind that Antarctica shall continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and shall not become the scene or object of international discord;

Recognizing that the Antarctic Treaty places a special responsibility on the Contracting Parties to exert appropriate efforts, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, to the end that no one engages in any activity in the Antarctic Treaty Area contrary to the principles or purposes of the Treaty;

Considering paragraphs 15 to 17 of the Final Report of the Seventh Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting regarding activities in the Treaty Area by States that are not Contracting Parties;

Considering further that it is desirable for acceding States to approve existing and future Recommendations, which form an integral part of the Treaty regime;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. They reaffirm the principles set forth in paragraphs 15 to 17 of the Final Report of the Seventh Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting in respect of activities by States that are not Contracting Parties to the Antarctic Treaty;

2. They urge the States that have or will become Parties to the Antarctic Treaty to approve the Recommendations adopted at Consultative Meetings in pursuance of the Treaty and subsequently approved by all the Contracting Parties whose representatives were entitled to participate in the meetings held to consider those measures.

VIII-9

EFFECTS OF TOURISTS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL EXPEDITIONS IN THE ANTARCTIC TREATY AREA

The Representatives,

Recognizing that tourists and other persons not sponsored by Consultative Parties are visiting the Antarctic Treaty Area in increasing numbers;

Acknowledging that tourism is a natural development in this Area and that it requires regulation;

Recalling Recommendation VII-4, and particularly the need to avoid increasing interference with natural ecological systems which are not yet sufficiently understood;

Recognizing the necessity to restrict the number of places where large numbers of tourists may land so that the ecological effects may be monitored;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. They use their best endeavours to ensure that all those who enter the Antarctic Treaty Area, both those sponsored by Governments and those not so sponsored, are aware of the Statement of Accepted Practices and the Relevant Provisions of the Antarctic Treaty in Annex A to this Recommendation;

2. They request all organizers of tourist groups, except in an emergency, to:

(a) visit only those Antarctic stations for which permission has been sought and granted in accordance with Recommendation IV-27;

(b) land only within the Areas of Special Tourist Interest listed or defined in Annex B to this Recommendation;

3. When granting permission for tourist groups to visit Antarctic stations which they maintain, Consultative Parties shall require tour organizers to report their activities within the Treaty Area. These reports shall be made at the end of the season to the Consultative Parties whose stations they have visited, in accordance with the requirements listed in Annex C to this Recommendation. The Consultative Parties shall transmit any such reports received by them to the next Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting;

4. They keep Annexes A, B and C to this Recommendation under review at successive Consultative Meetings.

ANNEX A*

STATEMENT OF ACCEPTED PRACTICES AND THE RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF THE ANTARCTIC TREATY

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ANNEX B*

AREAS OF SPECIAL TOURIST INTEREST

.....

.....

.....

ANNEX C

MATTERS TO BE REPORTED BY TOUR ORGANIZERS

1. Name and nationality of ship
2. Name of captain
3. Itinerary of each separate cruise
4. Number of tourists accompanying each cruise
5. Places and dates at which landings were made in the Antarctic Treaty Area, with the number of persons landed on each occasion

* To be discussed at the Ninth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting.

VIII-10

ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES

The Representatives,

Recalling Article IX, paragraph 1 (f), of the Antarctic Treaty;

Convinced that the Antarctic Treaty Area contains significant concentrations of marine living resources;

Recognizing the need to promote and achieve, within the framework of the Antarctic Treaty, the objectives of protection, scientific study and rational use of these marine living resources;

Aware of the inadequacy of the information concerning the stocks of these living resources and of the need to develop a good scientific foundation for appropriate conservation measures;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. They initiate or expand, insofar as is practicable within their Antarctic scientific programmes, detailed studies of the biology, distribution, bio-mass and population dynamics and the ecology of Antarctic marine living resources;

2. They encourage further co-operation among the Consultative Parties in scientific studies of and programmes relating to Antarctic marine living resources;

3. They encourage studies which could lead to the development of effective measures for the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources in the Treaty Area;

4. They urge the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR), through their National Antarctic Committees, to continue its scientific work on these matters and to consider convening, as soon as practicable, a meeting to discuss current work and report on programmes for the study and conservation of Antarctic marine living resources;

5. They include the subject "Antarctic Marine Living Resources" on the agenda of the Ninth Consultative Meeting.

VIII-11

MAN'S IMPACT ON THE ANTARCTIC ENVIRONMENT

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations VI-4 and VII-1;

Desiring to minimise the impact of man on the Antarctic environment;

Noting with appreciation the response of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) to Recommendation VI-4;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. To the greatest extent feasible they observe the code of conduct annexed to this Recommendation at their stations and for their activities within the Antarctic Treaty Area;

2. Through their National Antarctic Committees they invite SCAR, in co-operation with the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE) of the International Council of Scientific Unions, to continue its interest in the development of scientific programmes for detecting and assessing changes occurring in the Antarctic environment.

ANNEX

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS AND STATION ACTIVITIES

1. *Waste disposal*

The following are recommended procedures:

(a) *Solid Waste*

(i) *Non-combustible, including chemicals (except batteries)*

These materials may be disposed of at sea either in deep water or, if this is not possible, at specified sites in shallow water.

(ii) *Batteries* should be removed from the Antarctic Treaty Area.

(iii) *Combustibles*

- Wood, wood products and paper should be incinerated, the ash being disposed of at sea.
- Lubricating oils may be burnt except those containing harmful additives which should be removed from the Antarctic Treaty Area.
- Carcasses and materials associated with imported experimental animals should be incinerated.
- All plastics and rubber products should be removed from the Antarctic Treaty Area.

(b) *Liquid Waste*

(i) Human waste, garbage and laundry effluents should, where possible, be macerated and be flushed into the sea.

(ii) Large quantities of photographic liquids should be treated for the recovery of silver and the residue should be flushed into the sea.

- (c) The above procedures are recommended for coastal stations. Field sites supported from coastal stations should, where feasible, use the facilities of their supporting station. Inland stations should concentrate all waste in deep pits. Except as stated for inland stations, waste should not be buried.
- (d) Waste containing radio-isotopes should be removed from the Antarctic Treaty Area.
- (e) Every effort should be made to reduce the plastic packaging of products imported into the Antarctic Treaty Area.
- (f) If possible the use of leaded fuels or fuels containing ethylene bromide and ethylene chloride should be avoided.
- (g) When incinerators are used it is desirable to monitor the effluents.

2. *Introduction of alien species*

Procedures to safeguard against the introduction of alien species are covered by Article IX of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora.

3. *Disturbance of breeding colonies and concentration of birds and mammals*

Procedures to minimise such disturbances are covered by Article VII of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora.

4. Guidelines for Antarctic operating organizations planning major Antarctic Projects

- (a) In the planning of major operations in the Antarctic Treaty Area an evaluation of the environmental impact of the proposed activity should be carried out by the Antarctic operating organizations concerned. Such an evaluation should include:
- (i) A description of the proposed action and an assessment of its potential benefits and its possible impact on the relevant ecosystems.
 - (ii) A consideration of alternative actions which might alter the pattern of benefits versus adverse environmental effects expected to result from the action.
- (b) These evaluations may be circulated for information through SCAR channels to all the states engaged in Antarctic activities.

VIII-12
DISPOSAL OF NUCLEAR WASTE

The Representatives,

Recalling Article V of the Antarctic Treaty;

Noting the increasing production of nuclear materials and the growing concern about the disposal of nuclear waste;

Bearing in mind the undertaking of Contracting Parties in Article X of the Antarctic Treaty to exert appropriate efforts, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, to the end that no one engages in any activity in Antarctica contrary to the principles or purposes of the Treaty;

Desiring to preserve the unique quality of the Antarctic environment;

Recommend to their Governments that they continue to exert appropriate efforts to the end that no one disposes of nuclear waste in the Antarctic Treaty Area.

VIII-13
THE ANTARCTIC ENVIRONMENT

The Representatives,

Recognizing that prime responsibility for Antarctic matters, including protection of the Antarctic environment, lies with the States active in the area which are parties to the Antarctic Treaty;

Noting the vulnerability of the Antarctic environment to human interference and that the consequences of major alterations would be of global significance;

Noting the distance of the Antarctic from the main sources of environmental pollution and hence its value for global baseline monitoring purposes;

Considering the role of the Antarctic as a global climatic regulator of major importance;

Noting that in seeking to fulfil these responsibilities Antarctic Treaty States have;

- (a) negotiated the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora;
- (b) negotiated the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (London 1972);
- (c) invited the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU):
 - (i) to identify the types and assess the extent of human interference which has occurred in the Treaty Area as a result of man's activities;
 - (ii) to propose measures which might be taken to minimise harmful interference;
 - (iii) to consider and recommend scientific programmes which will detect and measure changes occurring in the Antarctic environment;

Noting that a Code of Conduct for stations and activities within the Antarctic Treaty Area to minimise their harmful environmental effects has been adopted;

Noting that the Antarctic Treaty calls upon Contracting Parties to encourage co-operative working relations with those specialized agencies of the United Nations and other international organizations having a scientific or technical interest in the Antarctic;

Noting the cable to the Chairman of the Consultative Meeting from the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), circulated to the meeting on 10 June 1975;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. In exercising their responsibility for the wise use and protection of the Antarctic environment they shall have regard to the following:

- (a) that in considering measures for the wise use and protection of the Antarctic environment they shall act in accordance with their responsibility for ensuring that such measures are consistent with the interests of all mankind;
- (b) that no act or activity having an inherent tendency to modify the environment over wide areas within the Antarctic Treaty Area should be undertaken unless appropriate steps have been taken to foresee the probable modifications and to exercise appropriate controls with respect to the harmful environmental effects such uses of the Antarctic Treaty Area may have;
- (c) that in co-operation with SCAR and other relevant agencies they continue, within the capabilities of their Antarctic scientific programmes, to monitor changes in the environment, irrespective of their cause, and to exercise their responsibility for informing the world community of any significant changes caused by man's activities outside the Antarctic Treaty Area;

2. They welcome the offer made by UNEP of co-operation in questions of scientific and technical interest relating to the Antarctic environment and invite SCAR, through their National Antarctic Committees, to continue its participation in the development of the relevant parts of the pro-

gramme under consideration by the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE).

VIII-14

ANTARCTIC RESOURCES – EFFECTS OF MINERAL
EXPLORATION

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendation VII-6;

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Antarctic Treaty;

Reaffirming that it is in the interest of all mankind that the Antarctic Treaty Area shall continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and shall not become the scene or object of international discord;

Acknowledging that the Antarctic Treaty places a special responsibility upon the Contracting Parties to exert appropriate efforts, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, to ensure that no one engages in any activity in the Antarctic Treaty Area contrary to the purposes or principles of the Treaty;

Concerned that mineral resource exploration and exploitation could adversely affect the unique environment of the Antarctic and of other ecosystems dependent on the Antarctic environment;

Noting the technological developments in polar mineral exploration and exploitation;

Convinced that further consultations on the questions concerning Antarctic mineral resources are desirable and, in the meantime, of the need for restraint while seeking timely agreed solutions by the Consultative Parties to problems raised by such questions; and noting the intention of their Governments to keep these matters under review in the light of possible actions by others;

Aware that available scientific information on the environmental effects of mineral exploration and/or exploitation in the Antarctic has been inadequately studied and that the Consultative Parties bear a special responsibility for environmental protection in the Antarctic Treaty Area;

Aware also that Antarctic geological structures have not been sufficiently investigated;

Recognizing the need for further study and consideration of these matters;

Resolved that the Consultative Parties should seek to develop an approach to the problems raised by the possible presence of valuable mineral resources in the Antarctic Treaty Area, bearing in mind the principles and purposes of the Antarctic Treaty;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. The subject "Antarctic Resources – The Question of Mineral Exploration and Exploitation" be fully studied in all its aspects in relation to the Treaty and be the subject of consultation among them with a view to convening a special preparatory meeting during 1976, the terms of reference of which will be determined precisely through diplomatic channels; the special preparatory meeting to report to the Ninth Consultative Meeting;

2. They undertake to study the environmental implications of mineral resource activities in the Antarctic Treaty Area and other related matters, including joint studies among them, and that they exchange the results of such studies;

3. They invite SCAR through their National Antarctic Committees to:

- (i) make an assessment on the basis of available information of the possible impact on the environment of the Treaty Area and other ecosystems dependent on the Antarctic environment if mineral exploration and/or exploitation were to occur there. If possible and appropriate, Governments may wish to assist their National Antarctic Committees in this undertaking by appropriate means;
- (ii) continue to co-ordinate national geological and geophysical research programmes in the Antarctic Treaty Area with the aim of obtaining fundamental scientific data on the geological structure of the Antarctic;
- (iii) consider what further scientific programmes are necessary in pursuit of these objectives;

4. The subject "Antarctic Resources – The Question of Mineral Exploration and Exploitation" be placed on the Agenda of the Ninth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting.

III.

SPEECHES AND STATEMENTS MADE AT THE OPENING SESSION

- Opening speech by Mr. Knut Frydenlund, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway
- Speech by Mr. Carlos L. Blanco, Representative of Argentina
- Speech by His Excellency Mr. K. G. Brennan, Representative of Australia
- Speech by His Excellency Mr. Etienne Harford, Representative of Belgium
- Speech by His Excellency Mr. Fernando Zegers Santa Cruz, Representative of Chile
- Speech by His Excellency Mr. Thomas R. Byrne, Representative of the United States of America
- Speech by His Excellency Mr. Pierre Charpentier, Representative of France
- Speech by His Excellency Mr. Toshio Yamanaka, Representative of Japan
- Speech by His Excellency Mr. C. Craw, Representative of New Zealand
- Speech by His Excellency Mr. Yu. A. Kirichenko, Representative of USSR
- Speech by His Excellency Mr. C. P. Scott, Representative of the United Kingdom
- Speech by Mr. B. Mills, Representative of South Africa
- Speech by Mr. O. Bucher-Johannessen, Representative of Norway

SPEECH BY FOREIGN MINISTER KNUT FRYDENLUND AT
THE OPENING OF THE EIGHTH ANTARCTIC TREATY
CONSULTATIVE MEETING

It is a pleasure for me, on behalf of the Norwegian Government, to welcome you all to Norway. I am sure you will have a busy time discussing the various items on the Agenda for this important meeting. But I hope you will also find time to acquaint yourselves with the country and its people and thus get some impression of the daily life in Norway.

I find it symbolic that this meeting takes place here in Oslo, in one of the northernmost capitals of the world in order to discuss and pass recommendations on questions and matters connected with the large continent on the opposite side of the earth. This shows that the Antarctic is a matter of great global interest and importance, but also that Antarctica is an area which for decades has played an important role in Norwegian life – both from an economic, a scientific and a cultural point of view.

16 years have passed since the Antarctic Treaty was signed in Washington, and developments during the 14 years it has been in force show that it has been a good treaty, which has served its parties well. I think that both the Treaty and the cooperation under it can serve as an example to other parts of the world. It is only natural that the Treaty has its limitations and that the achievements reached do not often make headlines in the newspapers. But the treaty shows that countries with different political systems and different concepts on internal law can work effectively together in a peaceful way and cooperate in important fields such as science and the preservation of the environment.

Developments in technology have in our time become a fundamental and dominating feature in international affairs. It is technology which has been the driving force behind the rapprochement between the superpowers and the relaxation of tension in recent years. It is technology which has opened up new areas – space, the continental shelf, the polar areas, the deep sea bed – to human endeavour. It is also technology which has formed the basis for the strong economic progress in the industrial part of the world, which in turn has given rise to the problems of resources and the environment.

The strong surge of technological and industrial progress raises the question of how to master and control this process. Developments seem to proceed so rapidly that there is room for doubt as to whether we are able to adapt ourselves to them, both in political and human terms. And time is not on our side. For what is actually happening is that international organizations which are designed to tackle the problems raised by this rapid progress are not always themselves developing fast enough.

How does the Antarctic Treaty fit into this picture? As I said, the Treaty has up to now served us well. It is our duty to see to it that it will continue to do so. But this is not an automatic process. If the Treaty shall remain a useful instrument, we must analyse future trends, be flexible in our approaches and continue to co-operate in a positive spirit. In order to succeed we may in fact have to develop new concepts for international co-operation.

The Eighth Consultative Meeting will be an important one. On the Agenda we find items which have been discussed at several earlier meetings – for example Conservation of fauna and flora, and Man's Impact on the Antarctic Environment – discussions which have resulted in recommendations to the governments. One item was new at the last consultative meeting in Wellington, and from the Norwegian side we have proposed a completely new item for this meeting. These two items I have just referred to, are of course item No. 17: "Antarctic Resources – Effects of mineral exploration" and item No. 18: "Marine Biological Resources".

As to the first one, it is known that the Antarctic contains important minerals, such as coal and iron, and might contain many more. On the continental shelf there are indications of oil and gas. Within the not too distant future we might know more about the kind and the amount of these resources. This may again raise the question of whether these resources should be exploited or not, and, if so, when.

Man's history shows, however, that before one embarks on any development in this respect, a thorough study should be made of all the aspects, including the political, economic, ecological and environmental consequences. These and other studies will certainly be time-consuming and it may therefore be wise to make haste slowly. I believe that in order to be realistic, one has to take into account the world's diminishing resources and their uneven distribution, which will inevitably bring pressure to bear on any unused resources.

When turning to the living resources, I am sure you will understand that the first thing that comes to my mind is the history of the whaling industry in the Antarctic. This industry is now considerably reduced. With more knowledge and insight on our side it could still have played an important role in the provision of food for mankind. The lesson this has taught us is important to bear in mind when considering the management of other resources.

These and other items on the Agenda represent a challenge to you, since the Antarctic countries, through the Treaty, have taken upon themselves the responsibilities for the future of the Antarctic.

Your deliberations may not always be easy. But I feel confident that the spirit of co-operation from previous meetings will prevail and that this meeting also will prove successful. I wish you success, and I hereby declare the Eighth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting opened.

OPENING SPEECH BY MR. CARLOS L. BLANCO REPRESENTATIVE OF ARGENTINA

Mr. Chairman,

In the first place I wish to express the pleasure felt by the Argentine Delegation at finding themselves in this hospitable country with a famous Antarctic tradition and well-merited prestige resulting from its work of scientific investigation in the region. It is my earnest wish that this record of outstanding activities will be enriched by further successes in the future.

I should also like to add that the Argentine Delegation welcomes your election as Chairman of the Eighth Consultative Meeting since it is a fit-

ting acknowledgement of your personal qualities and a tribute to the country acting as host to this Meeting.

We are assembled once again at a Consultative Meeting, thereby setting our seal of approval on the harmonious and smooth functioning of the mechanism created by the Antarctic Treaty, which for fourteen years has enabled us to confront and resolve problems raised by the new set of circumstances in the sphere of Antarctic activities. During those fourteen years, peaceful use of Antarctica and scientific investigation in the region have progressed without incident, thereby demonstrating that the provisions of this realistic and far-sighted Treaty are both reasonable and wise.

The Antarctic Treaty came to birth only after arduous negotiation and intense efforts to unite or reconcile standpoints and overcome momentary disagreements. But from this emerged a spirit of co-operation that still characterises these Meetings, however controversial the issues for discussion.

I am saying this because it is realistic to draw attention to the fact that one of the items on our Agenda would seem to be particularly important and fraught with difficulty. My Delegation is confident that when we come to debate this item we shall display the same outstanding capacity for mutual agreement and tolerance of the views of others that has always been a feature of these Meetings. Calm, unhurried and dispassionate study will certainly aid us to reach solutions to this thorny problem which will to some degree meet the interests of all the States gathered on this occasion.

Part of the territory of Argentina lies in Antarctica, and for the past 71 years, since 1904, my country has been uninterruptedly engaging in scientific and allied activities in Antarctica, a continent to which we feel bound both geographically and emotionally. This is why Argentina believes that in the best interests of the States represented here, and ultimately of all mankind, this Meeting is duty-bound to take up resolutely and calmly the challenge implicit in these controversial issues. By so doing, we shall succeed in preserving the mechanism and philosophy of the Treaty which brings us together, and in maintaining as keynote the cordial atmosphere and ability to reach and adopt viable solutions after searching and comprehensive study.

In this way we shall contribute to the undertaking in Antarctica to which mankind must attach supreme importance, namely, continued pursuit of peaceful investigation, devoid of conflict, within the Antarctic region, which the Treaty first made possible through its efficient application from the moment it came into force until the present day.

In the conviction that these principles will prevail and that this Consultative Meeting, like its predecessors, will be marked by mutual understanding, cordiality and sound common sense, I need only add that I wish it well.

OPENING STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR BRENNAN (AUSTRALIA) ON 9. JUNE

Mr Chairman, Distinguished Foreign Minister, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

May I firstly congratulate you on your election as Chairman of the 8th Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting. You bring to the Chairman-

ship unequalled knowledge and experience of the many facets of the Antarctic and my Delegation looks forward to a most useful and constructive meeting under your guidance.

I should like to express my Delegation's appreciation of the presence here of the Foreign Minister and his words of welcome and also of the preparations Norway has made for this meeting and to record our thanks to your Government for the welcome it has extended to us and for the facilities it has made available for this meeting.

The nations who today are here to attend this meeting have done and are doing much to advance knowledge and understanding of Antarctica. Under the Treaty we have seen and are seeing cooperation to the mutual benefit of all parties – cooperation in science, in logistics, in the exchange of information, in the preservation of the environment and in the overall coordination of man's activities in the Antarctic. Much has been achieved since the Treaty came into force, but much remains to be done if, as my Government hopes, the Treaty is to continue to provide the framework within which activities in the Antarctic are ordered.

My Government sees this meeting as a timely and welcome opportunity for Treaty parties to reassert their confidence in the Treaty and their willingness to work within the Treaty to find solutions to the increasingly complex problems before us.

The proposed agenda clearly reflects the nature and extent of these problems. I do not propose at this stage to make any detailed comments on individual agenda items, except to mention briefly one matter of great importance to my Government. At the appropriate time, under the appropriate agenda item the Australian delegation will be affirming my Government's determined opposition to the dumping of nuclear wastes in the Antarctic. My Government believes that all the Treaty parties should, and indeed do, share this concern. My Government is confident that all the issues we discuss will be resolved in an atmosphere of mutual trust and co-operation which has developed over the years.

I would like to assure you, Mr Chairman, that my delegation has been instructed to make a constructive contribution to the discussion and to be receptive to any proposals put forward. In short, we consider this to be a vital meeting and we will be doing all we can to make it successful.

EIGHTH ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE MEETING SPEECH BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF BELGIUM

Mr. Chairman,

I would like first of all to convey to you my sincere congratulations and those of the Belgian delegation on your election as Chairman of our Eighth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting. Your gifts and your qualities as Chairman are well known in international circles; and many of us here, who have known you as Chairman of an important working party in 1972 and also of the only diplomatic meeting ever held at the South Pole, in the same year, and have seen how well you have prepared our Meeting, cannot but feel satisfaction and pleasure at knowing that the guidance of our work will be in your hands.

May I also convey to the Norwegian Government my appreciation for the welcome extended to us in the capital of this beautiful country.

Mr. Chairman and Delegates,

One of the reasons why my delegation is particularly happy at this Meeting being held in Oslo is that Norway and Belgium have bonds of long standing in Antarctic research.

A Belgian expedition in 1898-1899, led by Adrien de Gerlache de Gomery, was the first to winter south of the Polar Circle.

Not enough is known, perhaps, of Norway's important part in this expedition. To begin with, the vessel "Belgica" was a former Norwegian whaler of 214 tons. Six of the 19 men taking part in the expedition were Norwegians. One of them, the sailor Wiencke, was carried away by a wave off the Antarctic Peninsula and lost his life. Wiencke Island, situated in the region, was named in his memory. Another of these six Norwegians was the second officer: his name was Roald Amundsen. It was the first contact with Antarctica for the future conquerer of the South Pole. At the age of 24, he had written to Mr. Adrien de Gerlache on 29 July 1896 applying to join the expedition.

These ties with Norway were renewed sixty years later when Gaston de Gerlache de Gomery, Adrien's son, led the first of a series of expeditions during and following the International Geophysical Year. This expedition left Belgium on board two Norwegian polar vessels, the "Polarhav" and the "Polarsirkel", with Norwegian crews, under the command of Captain Sigmund Bøe. A mountain discovered by the expedition in the Belgicafjella, 300 km south-east of Roi Baudouin Base, was named Bøefjellet. The expedition set foot on a coast which had never been explored by land but which the Lars Christensen expedition had flown over in 1936-1937, thus enabling the Norwegian Polar Institute to make a map of the coastal region and a partial map of the interior of the country. This map helped the Belgian expedition to establish a base, and as a token of appreciation, one of the glaciers in the Belgicafjella was named Norsk Polarinstituttbreen. Another glacier in this region bears the name of John Giaever, Norwegian explorer and adviser to the 1957-1958 Belgian expedition. This co-operation with Norway has continued with the preparation of maps and in a study group of the Council of Europe.

Mr. Chairman and Delegates,

The Belgian delegation has come to the Eighth Antarctic Consultative Meeting filled with the spirit of co-operation that it has always striven to maintain since the Washington Conference of 1959.

It realizes that in times to come the Eighth Consultative Meeting may be seen as an important stage in the development of the Treaty.

It has a heavy Agenda both in the number of items and in the special importance of some of them.

I have in mind particularly the item concerning the resources of Antarctica. This is a subject which, by its nature, could either destroy the spirit of the Treaty or develop and strengthen it by extending co-operation to new fields. In fact, the impact on scientific research and on protection of the environment, fauna and flora, of exploiting the resources of this unique

laboratory, the Antarctic Continent, would undoubtedly be such as to make wider co-operation essential in order to keep it within acceptable limits.

The Washington Treaty, of which we are so proud, has been developing harmoniously for fourteen years, uniting states representing all the continents and the two hemispheres in a common striving for mutual understanding. The Belgian delegation is confident that this development will continue in the future in the same spirit.

It therefore offers, Mr. Chairman, its sincere wishes for the success of the Eighth Antarctic Consultative Meeting under your wise guidance.

SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR. FERNANDO ZEGERS SANTA CRUZ, REPRESENTATIVE OF CHILE

Mr. Chairman and Delegates,

The Chilean delegation takes pleasure in congratulating you on your election as Chairman of our meeting, which promises to be one of great importance. We would also like to assure you of our fullest confidence and support.

We are sure that our deliberations will be guided with the same skill and impartiality with which you have presided over many important international meetings.

May I ask you to convey our thanks to the Government of Norway for the hospitality they are extending to us, and our appreciation both of the excellent organization of this Eighth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting and of the inspiring words addressed to us a moment ago by the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The geographical situation of Chile in the most southerly part of the South American continent makes it the closest country to Antarctica. Only a little over 400,000 nautical miles separate us from the nearest Antarctic land-mass, and the city of Punta Arenas on the Strait of Magellan is the nearest to the Antarctic continent in the whole Southern hemisphere.

The geography and climate of Chile bring it into association with the Antarctic because they are linked with the latter, and wind and ocean currents from the region affect our shores. The Humboldt current, for example, touches nearly 3,000 kilometres of Chilean coastline, thus endowing us with rich fishing grounds.

However, Chile may be considered an Antarctic land not merely because it is in close geographical proximity and unity and answers the requirements of the sector theory, but because we hold title-deeds dating from colonial times and have inhabited the region for hundreds of years. The Spanish monarchs, Charles V and Phillip II invested the governors of the Captaincy-General of Chile with authority by Royal letters-patent over what was at the time known as "Terra Australis", and in 1810 the Chilean Republic inherited this entitlement to sovereignty by virtue of the "utis possidetis" principle. Throughout the whole period we can point to an uninterrupted series of acts of legal possession and a record of physical presence on the part of Chilean nationals.

Chile signed the Antarctic Treaty of 1 December 1959 as an Antarctic Power and acquiesced by sovereign decision in the constrictions which its provisions imposed because she was aware that she was becoming a party to the agreement while at the same time expressly maintaining her rights in full. It will therefore be understood that my country regards article IV of the Treaty, which froze, without affecting them, all claims to sovereignty in the form in which they existed at the time it came into force, as a guarantee of its sovereign rights in the Chilean Antarctic Sector.

During the fifteen years of its existence, this Treaty has furnished proof of the correctness of its provisions, under which Antarctica is to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes, is open to unhampered scientific investigation, and has its resources placed under protection. Antarctica has always been and remains a zone of peace, international co-operation and environmental conservation. It must also be treated as an ecological reserve and a scientific laboratory for the use of mankind. In this way we shall comply with the noble aims that inspired the Contracting Parties to the Washington Treaty.

Mr. Chairman, in the view of my Government, we must not only safeguard the Treaty but reinforce it, and the Contracting Parties are in duty bound to ensure that all activities in Antarctica are carried out within the framework of its provisions and that no measures are adopted which may undermine its spirit and effectiveness thereby creating various problems for the Signatory Powers.

I do not need to emphasise the importance my country attaches to the Antarctic environment in view of the profound geographical affinity which links Chile with that region and the marked universal concern being shown for maintenance of its ecological equilibrium. At all the Consultative Meetings Chile has made continuous and unflagging efforts in defence of the Antarctic environment and its living resources.

Mr. Chairman, the Consultative Meetings are the means which the members of the Antarctic Treaty have used to implement and give meaning to its provisions. The seven meetings held so far have produced a set of wise and sound recommendations which have given form and life to the system established in 1959.

I am confident that the present – the eighth – Consultative Meeting, which is being held in a country with a long and brilliant record in the polar region, will strengthen the Antarctic Treaty and make for closer co-operation between its members.

That is the sincere desire of my Government and the firm purpose of my delegation.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

OPENING STATEMENT BY THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Representatives and Delegates:

May I offer my congratulations, and those of my colleagues to you, Mr. Chairman, on your election as the Director of our deliberations during the next two weeks. Rarely, if ever, has a Chairman brought so much

experience in the supervision of international debate to the Antarctic Treaty forum. We are fortunate, indeed, that it has come to pass as we embark on the course we have set for ourselves at this Eighth Consultative Meeting. Your wisdom, wit and tact will surely keep us attentive to our important duties.

May I also express the gratitude of my government and delegation for your country's generosity in acting as host to this meeting, and for these fine, modern accommodations Norway has placed at our disposal. In addition, it gives us special pleasure to meet in the country whose name is so significantly related to Antarctic exploration and, of course, the first on-site observation of the geographic South Pole.

We have gathered for this meeting to discuss matters of common interest with regard to the Antarctic Continent. Global events since the last Consultative Meeting in 1972 have sharpened the focus on some of the issues we will be dealing with. Other matters before us, perhaps more routine in nature for this assembly, are nonetheless important for the continued vitality of the Treaty and the cooperation which has evolved from it. My government is firmly dedicated to support for the Treaty and the enhancement of that cooperation. It is in this spirit that we address ourselves to the matters at hand in this meeting.

The cooperation which has flourished under the Treaty has, for the most part, been excellent. It can, however, be improved. Full and faithful observation of all of the provisions of the Treaty and Recommendations adopted by governments should, of course, be the foundation for cooperation among us on all matters pertaining to Antarctica. I would be less than candid if I did not express our concern about compliance with the Treaty provisions for reporting on Antarctic activities. Failure to meet agreed deadlines for reports cannot serve to maintain its fabric. We welcome the agenda item on this subject, which gives us all the opportunity to discuss and hopefully rectify this shortcoming.

A question of continuing interest to the twelve nations represented here, and with ramifications far beyond the Treaty area, is the protection of the Antarctic environment. The success of present and future scientific research is dependent on the maintenance of the Antarctic ecosystem. Break-down or degradation of that system could also have serious effects on the world's climate, oceans and atmosphere. I note with pleasure that no less than six agenda items are related to environmental concerns.

Logistics are at the heart of any successful operations in Antarctica. All of us who have mounted expeditions or conducted scientific programs on the Continent have dealt with this sometimes vexing problem in our own way, usually alone or in cooperation with one or two other nations when our paths led in the same direction. Wider cooperation could be beneficial to all. Therefore, we are pleased to address this question under the item on Cooperation in Transport, and to continue the discussion of an international airbus system for the Continent, a system which would assist us all in making real progress toward greater cooperation in logistic support for our programs.

We also look forward to discussion of administrative arrangements for the Consultative mechanism. With each new Consultative meeting, the need for a rational system to handle documents, and to deal with the

growing number of Recommendations to Governments and other administrative matters, becomes increasingly acute. While we have no specific palliative to offer, we hope the discussions will produce constructive ideas for all to consider.

During this meeting we will be seized with a matter of unusual complexity – the question of Antarctic mineral resources. In many respects we are dealing with unknowns – resources which may or may not exist in commercially attractive quantities; technology for their possible recovery which is still non-existent though possibly on the horizon, and no crystal ball which will tell us what the world market picture for such resources, if they exist in commercially attractive quantities, might be in the future. The problem, however, is before us and will not disappear. We are prepared to address this question in a spirit of candor and cooperation, confident that we can, in time, find a solution that will be satisfactory to all.

In this connection, let me share with you our preliminary views:

– Mineral resource activities in Antarctica should not become the object of significant international discord.

– Exploration for and exploitation of Antarctic mineral resources should not disrupt the continued implementation of the Antarctic Treaty.

– The sensitive Antarctic environment must be protected from harm caused by any mineral resource activities.

Finally, let me congratulate the two new members of the Antarctic Treaty – the German Democratic Republic and Brazil.

Thank you.

SPEECH BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANCE

Mr. Chairman,

On behalf of the French delegation, I would like first of all to congratulate you on your election as Chairman of the Eighth Antarctic Consultative Meeting. We are certain – for we have already seen you in action – that our work will be guided most expertly and that we will achieve the best possible results.

May I, Mr. Chairman, convey our warmest thanks to the Government of Norway for the cordial hospitality extended to us in Oslo.

In 1959, more than 15 years ago, twelve states embarked on an experiment in international relations. Today, after seven Consultative Meetings, we are entitled to congratulate ourselves on the progress we have made with co-operation in Antarctica.

At the same time the agenda before us gives cause for a certain anxiety. Several of the questions we are to discuss are connected in one way or another with problems created by the manifold pressures being brought to bear on Antarctica – a continent which we intended in 1959 – and still intend – to maintain as the preserve of science. Now, tourists, commercial companies or industrial concerns, and even politicians, are taking an ever-keener interest in one of the most precious areas of the world, which we all wish to keep intact.

The French Delegation considers that these activities impinging on Antarctica must be strictly controlled and that one of the principal ob-

jectives of the discussions at this Eighth Consultative Meeting should be the attempt to establish a control mechanism.

Mr. Chairman,

You may rest assured that the French Delegation will cooperate to the full in the work of this Meeting. As on past occasions, together with the other Contracting Parties to the Treaty, my Delegation is determined to draw forceful attention to the words contained therein: "That it is in the interest of all mankind that Antarctica shall continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and shall not become the scene or object of international discord".

OPENING STATEMENT BY THE JAPANESE DELEGATE JUNE 9TH, 1975

Mr. Chairman,

May I commence by congratulating you on your unanimous election as Chairman of the Conference. My delegation does not doubt that, under your guidance, the Eighth Antarctic Consultative Meeting will prove to be as fruitful as all the previous meetings.

In expressing the appreciation of the Japanese delegation for the outstanding preparations, on the part of the host Norwegian Government, for the conference facilities and amenities, I venture to draw attention to long associations Norway has had with the Antarctic over generations. The name of Roald Amundsen is known all over the world, but not so well known is that of Lars Christensen who financed and indeed took part in scientific expeditions to the Antarctic. It is highly gratifying to note that arrangements have been made for an excursion to Sandefjord and the Whaling Museum where documentation of Christensen's expeditions are preserved. In this age of computers and instant communications, I believe it fitting that provision has been made for perusal of the work done by those pioneers who courageously opened the way for modern science.

The Consultative Parties to the Antarctic Treaty have hitherto solved many difficult problems in various fields in a traditional spirit of co-operation, mutual trust and accommodation. I believe that from now on the main duty of the Consultative Parties lies in taking "measures in furtherance of the principles and objectives of the Treaty", in close mutual cooperation, to protect and conserve this unique area and its natural resources for the future generations of mankind. I am convinced that the Consultative Parties at this Meeting will, in the traditional Antarctic spirit, be able to solve many difficult problems in a realistic manner.

This Meeting has before it comprehensive items on the agenda, among which are included many proposals for further strengthening of measures for the protection of the Antarctic environment. This is quite natural in view of the fact that it is indispensable for scientific investigation to keep its environment intact. Also in view of the fact that, nowadays, as access to the Antarctic Area has become by far easier, more and more people in the world have come to pay increasing attention to the protection of the Antarctic environment. The Agreed Measures for the Conservation of

Antarctic Fauna and Flora (Recommendation III-VIII) are still not in force. In order to expedite an early entry into force of this Recommendation, I would like to suggest to all the delegations to devise some realistic and substantial means so that several Parties including Japan, which have still been unable to accept this Recommendation, may make effective arrangements for approval. In this connection, the Japanese Delegation intends, after consultation with other Delegations in this Meeting, to take steps towards this goal.

Speaking of Japanese Antarctic activities, since the despatch of the First Antarctic Expedition within the framework of the International Geophysical Year, Japan has continued scientific investigation in Antarctica, and, in November the 17th Antarctic expedition team will be despatched. This expedition will, as one of the priority projects in its observation programs, make observation of the auroral substorms by launching seven rockets into the upper atmosphere over SYOWA station and the MIZUHO advanced station during the winter period in 1976. This project is to be continued for three years as one of Japan's contributions to the IMS (International Magnetospheric Study) which will start in 1976. Certainly, other scientific programmes such as meteorology, glaciology, geology, geophysics, geochemistry, biology, and human medical science also will be continued on their routine research basis. Japan will also continue to participate in the geo-scientific project in McMurdo Sound area which has been undertaken jointly with the USA and New Zealand. We earnestly hope to be able to contribute to the international cooperation in scientific investigation in the Antarctic Area.

In conclusion, I should like to express my confidence in the successful conclusions of the works to be undertaken at this Meeting.

OPENING STATEMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR. C. CRAW, REPRESENTATIVE OF NEW ZEALAND

Mr. Chairman,

On behalf of the New Zealand delegation, I should like to congratulate you on your election as Chairman.

I should also like to take this opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to thank you and the Norwegian Government for the very good arrangements which have been made for this meeting. The preparatory meetings in October last year and in February this year concentrated on important and difficult matters of substance rather than the more routine and administrative matters usually dealt with at such meetings. I am sure that I speak on behalf of us all when I express our appreciation, Mr. Chairman, for your able chairmanship of these preparatory meetings and for the generosity of the Norwegian Government in hosting them. Needless to say we are all most grateful for the hospitality shown by the Norwegian Government in receiving us here in Oslo.

Norway and New Zealand have a good deal in common both in the nature of our countries and the spirit of our peoples. In international affairs we share similar views on a wide range of problems facing the international community. Yet, for a great many years, the distance that

separates us – we could hardly be further apart – limited the contact between our two countries. In the first half of this century our principal point of contact – perhaps our only substantial contact – related to the Antarctic.

More recently the Antarctic Treaty and the consultative machinery established under it have increased this earlier cooperation. I should like to stress, Mr. Chairman, in this connection that the Antarctic Treaty continues to demonstrate its remarkable versatility. It brings together, because of a strong common interest, countries from every continent of the world, countries with very different political systems and countries which otherwise might have little in common except for a commitment that the Antarctic should continue forever to be used for peaceful purposes and that its unique environment should be preserved in the interests of all mankind. In this connection my Delegation shares the view already expressed by the Australian Delegation about the need to ensure that there is no dumping of radioactive waste in Antarctica.

We have before us a draft agenda which gives healthy testimony to the continued vigour of the treaty and its process of cooperation in scientific research and the preservation of the Antarctic environment. I am confident that the challenging questions which are now before us can be met and will be overcome. Let us not underestimate these challenges, especially that relating to the question of the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources. We must ensure that the great white continent is not desecrated and despoiled. But it is our hope that a further demonstration of the same spirit of goodwill and cooperation which in 1959 brought about the Antarctic Treaty itself, will now enable us to embark upon a new era in relations in the Antarctic.

SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR. YU. A. KIRICHENKO, REPRESENTATIVE OF U.S.S.R.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Permit me to join with those who have warmly congratulated Mr. Hambro on his election as Chairman. Mr. Hambro takes an active part in many international conferences and we may expect that under his chairmanship our Consultative Meeting will yield successful results.

Today we are gathered in a country which has long displayed keen interest in scientific exploration of the Polar regions. The names of those Norwegians who courageously explored the Antarctic at the cost of great self-sacrifice have won universal renown. I only need mention one man – Amundsen – who conquered the South Pole. Today, too, Norway is playing an active role in promoting international collaboration, and we also take pleasure in the fact that Mr. Gjelsvik, the Director of the Norwegian Polar Institute, is the present chairman of SCAR.

Peaceful international cooperation in the scientific study of the Antarctic has been successfully progressing for many years, and apart from the activities of the Consultative Parties some scientists from other countries

are also engaging in this cooperation. The Antarctic Treaty of 1959 has provided ample opportunity for this type of joint work.

The Soviet Union is continuing its intense scientific research activity, and at the present time six Soviet Research Stations are operating in Antarctica in collaboration with stations belonging to other nations. For example, a regional meteorological centre has been established at our "Molodyozhnaya" station and supplies forecasts and information to all enquirers.

In past years the Consultative Meetings have fruitfully and successfully examined and unanimously adopted a series of Recommendations concerning activities by countries in Antarctica. The Soviet Government has already given its approval to all the Recommendations made at the Consultative Meetings, and if all participating Governments follow suit, this will give impetus to fruitful international cooperation in the Antarctic region.

The satisfactory and productive work of the Meetings is in large measure due to the sincere striving and effort by our countries to foster peaceful collaboration in Antarctica. It is precisely in this spirit of promotion of peaceful joint enterprise that we intend to continue working in the future.

There are many matters awaiting our attention on the agenda, most of them connected in one way or another with environmental protection.

Under Article IX of the Treaty we bear a special obligation to involve measures conducive to fulfilment of its aims and principles, including environmental protection measures. In the course of the work of the meetings over past years, a marked trend has emerged towards greater emphasis on such measures, and at the last meeting it was noted that still more energetic action in this direction is essential. The Meeting recognized, *inter alia*, that mineral exploration in Antarctica is likely to raise problems of an environmental nature, and here we would do well to bear in mind another fact, namely, that very little study of Antarctica has been carried out by geologists. For this reason, all decisions on this issue should be taken on the basis of appropriate and adequate scientific data, after the latter have been closely studied.

The Parties to the 1959 Treaty bear a responsibility not only to one another but to all mankind for preservation of the unique Antarctic environment for scientific and practical uses.

The States participating in the Consultative Meetings possess considerable experience of work in forbidding Antarctic conditions and also have scientific knowledge of these conditions at their disposal. They therefore have compelling reasons for regulating man's activities in Antarctica.

A number of extremely complex matters feature among those we have to examine, but I am certain that all of us will display the necessary spirit of goodwill and work together actively in order to find the right solutions. The traditions and experience acquired by the Consultative Meetings entitle us to expect that such will be the case. The Antarctic Treaty itself gives ground for this expectation, because it represents an outstanding example of international cooperation for peaceful purposes.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

OPENING SPEECH FOR HIS EXCELLENCY MR. C. P. SCOTT,
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Mr. Chairman,

First, I must add my congratulations to those of earlier speakers on your election as Chairman for this Meeting. With your long experience of international affairs and your understanding of the Antarctic Treaty, I know that we are in the best of hands. Next, may I say, on behalf of my Government and delegation, how grateful we are to the Government of Norway for inviting us all to meet this year in Oslo, and to the Foreign Minister of Norway for his welcome to us this morning.

Norwegians have long been one of the great exploring peoples of the world. It gives me great pleasure to pay homage in Norway's capital to two great Norwegian polar explorers; to Nansen, the distinguished scientist, who revolutionised the techniques of polar exploration, and to Amundsen, who successfully applied with such tremendous drive and initiative the methods which Nansen had pioneered.

And then came those who followed in the footsteps of the explorers and opened up Antarctic waters to commerce. Pre-eminent amongst them were Carl Anton Larsen, Consul Lars Christensen, Haakon Mosby, Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen. All of them were men who combined with new whaling activities an intense curiosity about this strange part of the world.

Nearer to our time another Norwegian, John Gjøaver, led the Norwegian-British-Swedish expedition of 1949-52, the first international expedition to Antarctica. This enterprise showed how much more could be achieved by collaboration than by competition, and it provided valuable experience which a few years later bore fruit during the International Geophysical Year.

Those were simpler times. Your predecessor, Mr. Chairman, so I read at the close of the last Consultative Meeting, warned us that time was not on the side of our Treaty deliberations. "The entrepreneur", he said, "the developer, the exploiter, the man of affairs, is casting his first glance in our direction". The shadows in 1972 might be, as Frank Corner said, no larger than a penguin's in December but he went on to ask us, and I quote, "not to take refuge in the probability that dreams of money-making are likely to be proved mere dreams; what is important is that dreams are dreamed. And such dreams do not co-exist easily with the open regime envisaged in the Antarctic Treaty."

The shadow of Frank Corner's penguin has got larger since the last Consultative Meeting, and now has an air of foreboding about it.

If mineral wealth is discovered in the Antarctic, its lure could bring large numbers of men swarming into the continent and such an unregulated invasion could be chaotic, strife ridden and dangerous. We ought to prevent this happening if we possibly can and if prevention is impossible postpone it for the longest feasible time. The Antarctic Treaty gives us the opportunity both to regulate the exploitation of finds in the Antarctic and to set a timetable for such operations. My Government believe that we should seize that opportunity now, and allow the Treaty to develop to meet these new possibilities.

We have a wide-ranging Agenda to dispose of. Almost every item on it can be viewed as part of the first substantive item; Man's Impact on the Antarctic Environment. We are all gathered here to consider the impact of man on the Antarctic, and it is important that we should be seen to be taking adequate steps to discharge our responsibility to protect and make wise use of the Antarctic Treaty Area.

My delegation hope that we shall endeavour to advance in respect of all the items on our Agenda, but we should not hold up the disposal of other business by trying vainly to make progress on questions where only a limited advance is possible. We need full discussion of the difficult issues, but I submit that if no conclusion can be reached we should agree to go on to other subjects.

If we spend our time on problems which are for the time being insoluble, we risk finding ourselves increasingly unable to control what happens in the Treaty Area. To paraphrase Ralph Emerson just a little we may find "that events will be in the saddle riding mankind" instead of the other, the more desirable, way round.

Finally, Sir, may I offer the congratulations of my Government to the two Governments which have acceded to the Antarctic Treaty since the last Consultative Meeting, namely Brazil and The German Democratic Republic.

SPEECH BY MR. B. MILLS, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. Chairman

The South African delegation would like to congratulate you with your election as Chairman of this meeting. My delegation is confident that under your wise and experienced guidance this meeting will be able to contribute to the achievement of the principles and objectives of the Treaty.

I also wish to thank the Norwegian Government for the welcome we have received in the beautiful country of Roald Amundsen, the first explorer to reach the geographical south pole.

The developments since the last Consultative Meeting emphasised the need for continued co-operation and goodwill and also call for a desire to overcome obstacles which appear to be very difficult.

Eyes from different directions are staring at Antarctica with the belief that the need for urgent requirements can be met from that source. The last two years, especially the so-called "energy crisis", showed us that world events could easily overtake our rather slow arrangements to meet Antarctic problems. This inhospitable part of the world has also become a challenge to tourists. These factors which may at present be considered as a nuisance are quite natural and must be faced by the Treaty Members in the same spirit as all other problems which cropped up since 1959.

It is our contention that we now, more than ever before, have a responsibility to find solutions to those problems which if not properly controlled, will result in the destruction of that unspoiled land.

In the past the Treaty Countries agreed on certain measures which were in practice mainly applicable to members of the Treaty only. The application of those measures were fairly simple. With the wider interest in Ant-

arctica it has now become much more complicated and we are now called upon to be very realistic in our considerations and to lay the foundation for future development of that part of the world without destroying the objectives and principles of the Treaty.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

OPENING STATEMENT BY THE NORWEGIAN HEAD OF DELEGATION

Delegates,

On behalf of my Delegation I would like to extend to you a warm welcome to Oslo. I hope you will have both a fruitful and pleasant stay here. I would also like to thank all of you who have just spoken, for your kind words about Norway.

Norway is attaching great importance to the Antarctic Treaty and to the cooperation under the Treaty. We believe that the results produced by this cooperation will have a decisive influence upon the future of the Antarctic.

We are therefore both pleased and honoured to be host for this Eighth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting.

We have a long agenda before us and a number of difficult problems to deal with, more difficult, perhaps, than we have been dealing with in the past. But I hope that we also this time will be able to reach agreements which will prove beneficial to further development of the Antarctic.

Thank you.

OPENING STATEMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY AMBASSADOR E. HAMBRO, CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE, 9 JUNE 1975

The Foreign Minister has declared the Session for opened and he has expressed the wishes of the Host Government.

Your chairman has little to add to that statement at the present moment.

Still, I feel sure that you will allow me to take two minutes of your time in order to express a fervent desire for the success of our common endeavour.

Some of you have worked with Antarctic problems for many years and some of us are comparative new comers. Still, we all have in common the feeling that our Treaty has functioned well. Each passing year has strengthened our collaboration and increased our feeling that the task is worth while. The Treaty is even more significant now than it was when it was drafted. New problems face us and they must be solved in a spirit of common understanding without preconceived ideas. Our aims will be more important in the future and also more difficult to achieve. Each year will bring a crucial test to our will to work together.

Constructive statesmanship must be imbued by a sense of reality. The first few years will show whether the Treaty shall be a footnote to history or a pattern for constructive international collaboration of real importance for the future.

IV.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ARGENTINA

Representative:

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Alternate Representative:

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Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of Argentina,
Oslo.

Alternate Representative:

Miss Lila Subiran de Viana,
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Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Buenos Aires.

Alternate Representative:

Mr. Horacio Solari,
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Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Buenos Aires.

Adviser:

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
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Adviser:

Captain Roberto Alfredo Day,
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Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
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Adviser:

Commodore César A. de la Colina,

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
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Adviser:

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His Excellency Mr. K. G. Brennan,
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Alternate Representative:

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Alternate Representative:

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Adviser:

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Alternate Representative:

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Adviser:

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Adviser:

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Adviser:

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Adviser:

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His Excellency Mr. Pierre Charpentier,
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- Alternate Representative:**
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- Member of Delegation:**
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- Adviser:**
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Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
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- Adviser:**
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- Adviser:**
Mr. Harald Bruusgaard,
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- Adviser:**
Mr. Hans A. Støen,
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- Representative:**
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Member of Delegation:
Dr. B. M. Klimenko,
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Adviser:
Mr. Pavel Dzioubenko,
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Adviser:
Mr. A. V. Maximov,
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Embassy of the Union of Soviet
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Alternate Representative:
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Alternate Representative:
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Adviser:
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Commander Edward J. Melanson, jr.,
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Negotiations Policy,
Office of the Secretary,
Department of Defense,
Washington, D.C.

V.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS*

1. Official Documents:

ANT/1

April 1975 (Original: English)

Review of Specially Protected Areas. SCAR Response to Antarctic Treaty Recommendation VII – 2. SCAR paper submitted by Norway

ANT/2

April 1975 (Original: English)

Sites of Special Scientific Interest. SCAR Response to Antarctic Treaty Recommendation VII – 3. SCAR paper submitted by Norway

ANT/3

April 1975 (Original: English)

Specially Protected Marine Areas and Marine Sites of Special Scientific Interest. SCAR paper submitted by Norway

ANT/4

23 April 1975 (Original: English)

Provisional Agenda

ANT/4/Corr. 1

2 June 1975 (Original: English)

Provisional Agenda

ANT/5

16 May 1975 (Original: English)

Note on Possible Action at the Eighth Antarctic Treaty Consultative

* The following translations were not issued, since the texts were superseded by new versions before the preceding ones had been finished:

ANT/13/Rev. 1 (F), 25/Rev. 1 (FRS), 29 (FRS), 29/Rev. 1 (FR) and 32 (R).
All other ANT-documents were issued in all four working languages: English, French, Russian and Spanish.

Meeting on SCAR Recommendations relating to Specially Protected Areas. Paper submitted by United Kingdom

ANT/6

26 May 1975 (Original: English)

Marine Biological Resources in Antarctica. Paper submitted by Norway

ANT/8

28 May 1975 (Original: English)

Exchange of Information. Draft Recommendation by United States

ANT/9

28 May 1975 (Original: English)

Man's Impact on the Antarctic Environment. Draft Recommendation by United States

ANT/9 Rev. 1

17 June 1975 (Original: English)

Man's Impact on the Antarctic Environment. Draft Recommendation by United States, United Kingdom and New Zealand

ANT/10

28 May 1975 (Original: English)

Modifications to Specially Protected Areas. Draft Recommendation submitted by United States

ANT/11

28 May 1975 (Original: English)

Specially Protected Areas: Litchfield Island. Proposal submitted by United States

ANT/11 Rev. 1

28 May 1975 (Original: English)

Specially Protected Areas: Litchfield Island. Draft Recommendation submitted by the Working Group on Agenda Items 7 and 8

ANT/12

28 May 1975 (Original: English)

Designation of Cape Crozier, Ross Island as a Site of Special Scientific Interest. Proposal submitted by United States

ANT/12 Rev. 1

14 June 1975 (Original: English)

Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Site No. 4, Cape Crozier, Ross Island. Submitted by the Working Group on Agenda Items 7 and 8

ANT/13

28 May 1975 (Original: English)

Designation of Barwick Valley, Victoria Land, Antarctica as a Site of Special Scientific Interest. Proposal submitted by United States

ANT/13 Rev. 1

14 June 1975 (Original: English)

Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Site No. 3, Barwick Valley, Victoria Land. Submitted by the Working Group on Agenda Items 7 and 8

ANT/14

28 May 1975 (Original: English)

Cooperation in Transport. Draft Recommendation by United States

ANT/14 Rev. 1

17 June 1975 (Original: English)

Cooperation in Transport. Draft Recommendation submitted by New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom and United States

ANT/15

28 May 1975 (Original: English)

Airbus. An International Air Transportation System in Antarctica. Discussion Paper submitted by United States

- ANT/16
28 May 1975 (Original: English)
Marine Living Resources in Antarctica. Draft Recommendation submitted by United States
- ANT/16 Rev. 1
18 June 1975 (Original: English)
Antarctic Marine Living Resources. Draft Recommendation submitted by Working Group
- ANT/17
28 May 1975 (Original: English)
Administrative Arrangements. Discussion Paper submitted by United States
- ANT/18
7 June 1975 (Original: English)
Agenda Items 11 and 12: Accepted Practices and the Relevant Provisions of the Antarctic Treaty for Visitors to the Treaty Area and Areas of Special Tourist Interest. Proposal submitted by United Kingdom
- ANT/19
9 June 1975 (Original: English)
Antarctic Resources – Effects of Mineral Exploration. Working Paper submitted by United Kingdom
- ANT/20
9 June 1975 (Original: Spanish)
Sites of Special Scientific Interest. Sites of Paleontological Interest. Submitted by Chile
- ANT/20/Add. 1
10 June 1975 (Original: Spanish)
Designation of Specially Protected Areas Nos. 10, 12 and 16 as Sites of Special Scientific Interest. Submitted by Chile
- ANT/21
9 June 1975 (Original: Russian)
Recommendation VII Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Haswell Island. Draft submitted by the USSR
- ANT/21/Rev. 1
16 June 1975 (Original: English)
Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Site No. 7, Haswell Island. Submitted by the Working Group on Agenda Items 7 and 8
- ANT/22
10 June 1975 (Original: English)
Re: Agenda 8. (Sites of Special Scientific Interest). SCAR Response to Antarctic Treaty Recommendations VII – 3. Corr. to ANT/2
- ANT/23
11 June 1975 (Original: Russian)
Antarctic Resources – Effects of Mineral Exploration. Draft Recommendation submitted by the U.S.S.R.
- ANT/24
11 June 1975 (Original: Spanish)
Agenda Item 17: Antarctic Resources – Effects of Mineral Exploration. Working Paper submitted by Chile
- ANT/25
12 June 1975 (Original: English. Submitted by Chile)
Management Plan for Byers Peninsula
- ANT/25/Rev. 1
13 June 1975 (Original: Spanish)
Management Plan for Byers Peninsula. Submitted by Chile

- ANT/26
13 June 1975 (Original: English)
Permits for Entry to Specially Protected Areas. Amendment for Resolution VI - 8 proposed by a legal working group
- ANT/26/Add. 1
16 June 1975 (Original: English)
Permits for Entry to Specially Protected Areas. Alternative text proposed by France, Norway and the United Kingdom
- ANT/27
9 June 1975 (Original: English)
Sites of Special Scientific Interest. Proposal submitted by New Zealand
- ANT/28
9 June 1975 (Original: English)
Sites of Special Scientific Interest. Proposal submitted by New Zealand
- ANT/29
13 June 1975 (Original: English)
Disposal of Nuclear Waste. Draft Recommendation by Australia and New Zealand
- ANT/29/Rev. 1
13 June 1975 (Original: English)
Disposal of Nuclear Waste. Draft Recommendation by Australia, Belgium and New Zealand
- ANT/29/Rev. 2
13 June 1975 (Original: English)
Disposal of Nuclear Waste. Draft Recommendation by Australia, Belgium, Chile and New Zealand
- ANT/29/Rev. 3
18 June 1975 (Original: English)
Disposal of Nuclear Waste. Draft Recommendation by Australia, Belgium, Chile, New Zealand and Argentina
- ANT/30
13 June 1975 (Original: English)
Marine Living Resources in Antarctica. Amendment proposed by Australia and New Zealand to ANT/16
- ANT/31
13 June 1975 (Original: English)
Provisional Recommendation on the Cancellation of Specially Protected Areas. Submitted by Chairman of Working Group on Items 7 and 8
- ANT/32
15 June 1975 (Original: Spanish)
Agenda Item 15: Activities of Countries not Parties to the Treaty. Draft Recommendation submitted by Argentina
- ANT/32/Rev. 1
17 June 1975 (Original: Spanish)
Agenda Item 15: Activities of Countries not Parties to the Treaty. Draft Recommendation submitted by Argentina and the United Kingdom
- ANT/33
13 June 1975 (Original: Spanish)
Tested Regulations in force for Tourists visiting the Antarctic Treaty Area. Submitted by Argentina
- ANT/34
13 June 1975 (Original: Spanish)

- Marine Living Resources in Antarctica. Amendment proposed by Argentina to ANT/16*
- ANT/35
10 June 1975 (Original: English)
Sites of Special Scientific Interest. Interim Guidelines. Draft Recommendation submitted by the Working Group on Agenda Items 7 and 8
- ANT/36
14 June 1975 (Original: English)
Sites of Special Scientific Interest. Draft Recommendation submitted by the Working Group on Agenda Items 7 and 8
- ANT/37
15 June 1975 (Original: English)
Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Site No. 1, Cape Royds, Ross Island. Draft management plan submitted by the Working Group on Agenda Items 7 and 8
- ANT/38
15 June 1975 (Original: English)
Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Site No. 2, Arrival Heights, Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. Draft management plan submitted by the Working Group on Agenda Items 7 and 8
- ANT/39
16 June 1975 (Original: English)
Next Consultative Meeting
- ANT/40
17 June 1975 (Original: Spanish)
Co-operation in Transport. Amendment proposed by Argentina to Draft Recommendation in ANT/14
- ANT/41
17 June 1975 (Original: English)
Agenda Items 9 and 10: Specially Protected Marine Areas. Marine Sites of Special Scientific Interest. Submitted by Chairman of Legal Working Group
- ANT/42
17 June 1975 (Original: English)
Antarctic Resources – Effects of Mineral Exploration. Proposal submitted by New Zealand
- ANT/43
17 June 1975 (Original: English)
Item 17: Draft Recommendation. Submitted by the United States
- ANT/44
18 June 1975 (Original: English)
Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Site No. 6, Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands. Draft management plan submitted by the Working Group on Agenda Items 7 and 8
- ANT/45
18 June 1975 (Original: English)
Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Site No. 5, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, South Shetland Islands. Draft management plan submitted by the Working Group on Agenda Items 7 and 8
- ANT/46
18 June 1975 (Original: English)
The Antarctic Environment. Draft Recommendation submitted by United Kingdom, New Zealand and United States
- ANT/47
18 June 1975 (Original: English)

Antarctic Resources – Effects of Mineral Exploration. Working Paper submitted by the United States

ANT/48

19 June 1975 (Original: English)

Draft Text for Letter from Ambassador Hambro to Mr. Maurice Strong, Executive Director, UNEP, Nairobi

ANT/49

19 June 1975 (Original: English)

Antarctic Resources – Effects of Mineral Exploration

ANT/49/Add. 1

20 June 1975 (Original: English)

Item 17 – Antarctic Resources – Effects of Mineral Exploration

ANT/50

19 June 1975 (Original: English)

Final Draft. Final Report of the Eighth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting

ANT/50/Add. 1

20 June 1975 (Original: English)

Addendum to Final Report

*2. Information Circulars:**

ANT/INF/1

6 June 1975

General Information for Delegates

ANT/INF/2

9 June 1975

Excursion to Sandefjord

ANT/INF/3

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Social Events

ANT/INF/3/Corr. 1, 2 and 3

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Corrected lists of Social Events

ANT/INF/4

10 June 1975

Cable for Ambassador Hambro from Executive Director Strong, UNEP, Nairobi

ANT/INF/5

10 June 1975

Status of Approval, as notified to the Government of the United States of America, of Measures relating to the Furtherance of the Principles and Objectives of the Antarctic Treaty and Status of the Antarctic Treaty

ANT/INF/5/Add. 1

17 June 1975

Report on the Implementation of Article IX

ANT/INF/6

16 June 1975

Information on SCAR. Extracts from the SCAR Manual, Second Edition, 1972

* ANT/INF/1, 2, 3, 5, 24 and 25 were produced in English only. The other INF-documents were produced in English, French, Russian and Spanish.

ANT/INF/23

20 June 1975

*Closing Speech by Mr. Alfred van der Essen, Representative of
Belgium*

ANT/INF/24

20 June 1975

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ANT/INF/25

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- ANT/INF/7
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Opening Speech by Mr. Carlos L. Blanco, Representative of Argentina
- ANT/INF/8
18 June 1975
Opening Statement by Ambassador Brennan (Australia) on 9 June
- ANT/INF/9
18 June 1975
Speech by the Representative of Belgium
- ANT/INF/10
18 June 1975
Speech by His Excellency Mr. Fernando Zegers Santa Cruz, Representative of Chile
- ANT/INF/11
18 June 1975
Opening Statement by the United States Representative
- ANT/INF/12
19 June 1975
Speech by the Representative of France
- ANT/INF/13
18 June 1975
Opening Statement by the Japanese Delegate
- ANT/INF/14
18 June 1975
Opening Statement by His Excellency Mr. C. Craw, Representative of New Zealand
- ANT/INF/15
18 June 1975
Opening Statement by the Norwegian Head of Delegation
- ANT/INF/16
18 June 1975
Speech by His Excellency Mr. Yu. A. Kirichenko, Representative of U.S.S.R.
- ANT/INF/17
18 June 1975
Opening Speech for His Excellency Mr. C. P. Scott, Representative of the United Kingdom
- ANT/INF/18
18 June 1975
Speech by Mr. B. Mills, Representative of the Republic of South Africa
- ANT/INF/19
18 June 1975
Speech by Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund at the opening of the 8th Consultative Meeting under the Antarctic Treaty, Oslo
- ANT/INF/20
20 June 1975
Opening Statement by His Excellency Ambassador E. Hambro, Chairman of the Conference, 9 June 1975
- ANT/INF/21
20 June 1975
Closing Address by the Chairman, Mr. E. Hambro
- ANT/INF/22
19 June 1975
Declassification of Certain Conference Documents