

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
(CEP VIII)**

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CEP VIII

STOCKHOLM 6-10 JUNE 2005

Item 1: Opening of the Meeting

- (1) The CEP Chair, Dr Tony Press (Australia), opened the meeting on Monday 6 June 2005.
- (2) A welcome speech was given by the Swedish Minister for the Environment, Ms Lena Sommestad (see Annex 1). Ms Sommestad stressed the importance of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty and pointed out that the value of work done by the CEP cannot be overestimated.
- (3) The Chair thanked Sweden for arranging and hosting the meeting, and thanked the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty for its important work to administer the submission of papers and the Meeting website.
- (4) The Chair formally welcomed the Czech Republic to the Meeting table as a CEP Member, having ratified the Protocol on 25 August 2004.
- (5) The Chair also thanked Mr Tito Acero for his contributions as a CEP Representative, and congratulated Mr Acero on his appointment as Assistant Executive Officer in the Secretariat.
- (6) The Committee was saddened to learn of the death of Mr Chris Badenhorst, a long-serving member of the South African delegation to the CEP and the ATCM.

Item 2: Adoption of the Agenda

- (7) The Committee adopted the provisional agenda, as agreed at CEP VII, and the work plan circulated in CEP Circular 3/2005.
- (8) The Committee also agreed to the allocation of papers to agenda items, as proposed in CEP Circular 3/2005.
- (9) The Committee considered 37 Working Papers and 62 Information Papers (Annex 2).

Item 3: Operation of the CEP

- (10) The list of CEP contact points was updated (Annex 3).

The CEP's work and strategic directions

- (11) The Chair recalled discussions held at CEP VII on the CEP's future work, and the Committee's decision that the issue should be further discussed at CEP VIII.
- (12) Argentina introduced WP 9 *The Committee on Environmental Protection of the Antarctic Treaty: An Overview and Likely Future Scenarios*, reviewing the main issues the Committee has dealt with during its first seven years of operation, and suggesting future scenarios.
- (13) Chile commented on the observation in WP 9 that relatively little attention has been given by the CEP to Protocol Annexes III and IV to date, suggesting that this issue should be examined.
- (14) Sweden introduced WP 1 *Working Paper to initiate a strategic discussion on future environmental challenges in Antarctica and its dependent and associated ecosystems*, noting that the CEP now finds itself at a mature stage of development, with a workload that is growing in volume, scope and complexity.
- (15) Sweden suggested that the Committee needs to adopt a more strategic and systematic approach to its work, in order to be able to meet this challenge and fulfil its obligations to the ATCM. This was reflected in the presentation on tools given by Sweden as an introduction to its Working Paper.
- (16) The Chair suggested a three-part approach to the discussion of WP 1 and WP 9, bearing in mind Articles 3 and 12 of the Protocol, and the importance of the Committee's interactions with other bodies:
 - as an issue-based approach taking account of issues which straddle more than one Annex;
 - the nature and growth of human activities and their relationship to the environment;
 - the effectiveness of current CEP work practices.
- (17) Many Members expressed their appreciation to Argentina and Sweden for introducing these papers, as an excellent basis for discussion of this important issue.
- (18) Brazil suggested that, in order to improve the Committee's effectiveness and efficiency, a coordinated thematic approach be adopted to address the pressures on the Antarctic environment, and responses to them.
- (19) Germany highlighted the growing importance of intersessional work in allowing a more considered approach to issues than is possible during the annual CEP meeting. Germany also stressed the need for the Committee's roles to be clearly identified, for timely response to the ATCM, and for cooperation with other ATS bodies.
- (20) France stressed the importance of not censoring or limiting debate within the CEP, even if other groups within the ATCM or the ATS are working on similar issues.
- (21) The United Kingdom stressed also the need to take stock of the expanding work of the CEP, and the importance of continuing outreach by encouraging the involvement of new Committee Members.

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- (22) CCAMLR commented that similar discussions and debate had been held by its Members over many years, and noted the effectiveness of thematic workshops to discuss such matters.
- (23) Argentina stressed the need for databases of environmental indicators and the possibility of obtaining information from other bodies, for example SCAR.
- (24) The United Kingdom noted that the CEP is principally an advisory committee to the ATCM, and must undertake many tasks to fulfil that role. It would be appropriate to identify those tasks which the CEP must do, and then to determine what capacity remains for other work to be included in the Committee's strategic work program.
- (25) Norway suggested that two key issues require discussion: (1) increasing activity in the Antarctic; and (2) increasing CEP workload. Norway suggested that such discussions may lead to revised CEP Rules of Procedure.
- (26) ASOC suggested that one component of the CEP's task could be to develop an inventory of the types of activities undertaken in Antarctica. ASOC referred to IP 74 *Development Pressures on the Antarctic Wilderness* as a preliminary contribution to such an inventory.
- (27) Two open-ended contact groups were established to discuss two aspects of this issue:
- the tasks that the CEP *must do*, as a result of analysis of the Protocol and CEP Rules of Procedure ; and
 - the major issues facing the CEP currently and in the future.
- (28) The conclusions of the open-ended contact group that discussed the first aspect are at Annex 5. The Committee accepted this as a useful contribution to the ongoing discussion on this issue.
- (29) A record of the discussions of the second open-ended contact group is given in the *aide memoire* at Annex 6.
- (30) As a result of these discussions, the Committee agreed to establish a steering committee to prepare for a substantive discussion of the strategic issues facing the CEP at CEP IX and to stimulate continuing discussions during the intersessional period of the strategic issues facing the CEP. The steering committee comprised the Chair, both Vice-Chairs, the Secretariat and the host of CEP IX (the United Kingdom).
- (31) The United Kingdom noted that, as the host of CEP IX, it would be happy to investigate options for a pre-CEP workshop to assist further discussion of this issue.
- (32) This offer was warmly welcomed by the Committee.

CEP interaction with the Secretariat

- (33) The Secretariat proposed several ways in which it could assist the CEP, including by:

- providing a template on the Secretariat website to assist with the consistent submission and presentation of Annual Reports under Article 17 of the Protocol. The Secretariat could provide a collation of Annual Report information at each Meeting;
 - assisting in the production of an annual list of IEEs/CEEs under Resolution 6(1995) (which was to be reviewed following the establishment of the Secretariat) by developing a searchable database. It was also suggested that the reporting period be changed from the calendar year to the period 1 April to 31 March, to ensure that each Meeting could consider activities undertaken in the preceding austral summer;
 - publishing information on the status of protected area management plans;
 - transferring the CEP website to the Secretariat website following CEP IX, and presenting the website in the four Antarctic Treaty languages;
 - making previous CEP meeting documents available via a searchable database.
- (34) The Secretariat also welcomed further suggestions from Members.
- (35) The meeting thanked the Secretariat for the offers of assistance and asked that it develop the annual reporting template for its consideration at CEP IX.

Item 4: Compliance with the Protocol on Environmental Protection

4a) General matters

- (36) The Chair recalled CEP Circular 3/2005, which proposed that the Committee consider the environmental aspects of Antarctic Treaty inspection reports. Acknowledging the requirements under Article 14 of the Protocol, the Committee agreed to add consideration of inspection reports to the CEP agenda as a standing item.
- (37) Australia introduced WP 16 *Scott Base and McMurdo Station: Report of an Inspection under Article VIII of the Antarctic Treaty and Article 14 of the Protocol on Environmental Protection*, submitted under ATCM Agenda Item 18. The inspection team had been warmly welcomed by New Zealand and United States station personnel and Australia thanked both Parties for their assistance.
- (38) The inspection team had observed full compliance with the Protocol at all sites visited. Australia noted the considerable effort expended in maximising environmental performance, such as attention to waste management and sewage treatment, procedures for fuel storage and transfer, cleanup of past sites, environmental education programs and cooperation between the two Parties with facilities in the region.
- (39) The United States thanked Australia for the report and noted that it had also completed inspection checklists for its South Pole and Palmer stations. It has committed to updating these checklists each year and promoted the checklist as a useful management tool.
- (40) New Zealand also thanked Australia and noted that inspections are beneficial for improving station operations. It had already acted on some of the comments from the Australian inspection team, as well as those received from Finland in 2004.

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- (41) COMNAP noted that it had previously committed to make information available on its website to meet the requirements of the Antarctic Treaty inspection checklist and the requirements of Resolution 6(2001). It noted that this is a work in progress.
- (42) The United Kingdom introduced WP 32 *Report of Joint Inspections under Article VII of the Antarctic Treaty and Article 14 of the Environmental Protocol* (United Kingdom, Peru, Australia), reporting on joint inspections undertaken from *HMS Endurance* in February and March 2005.
- (43) The inspection covered nine permanent (year-round) stations, five summer-only stations, three unoccupied stations, one station under construction, five Historic Sites and Monuments and one tourist vessel. In addition, five further unoccupied stations were overflowed by helicopter, but were not visited.
- (44) The United Kingdom noted that the inspection report contained six conclusions of relevance to the work of the CEP, relating to: the significant number of abandoned or unoccupied stations; fuel storage and transfer; Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures; protection of flora and fauna; area protection and management; and environmental monitoring.
- (45) The United Kingdom highlighted three of the report's recommendations relevant to the work of the Committee:
 - That construction of stations at previously unoccupied sites in Antarctica should be minimised and any such new sites should be located with a view to optimising science, whilst minimising environmental impacts.
 - That Parties, particularly those that have recently acquired status within the Antarctic Treaty System, should consider joint operations in Antarctica, thereby minimising the environmental impact of constructing new facilities.
 - That bulk fuel facilities currently lacking secondary containment should be replaced either with double-skinned tanks, or provided with adequate bunding. Also, Parties should have in place oil spill contingency plans and COMNAP should consider undertaking a further assessment of fuel handling and storage facilities and procedures in Antarctica with a view to issuing a set of clear recommendations to operators.
- (46) Australia expressed gratitude to the United Kingdom for the opportunity to take part in the inspection and to gain valuable experience with operations on the Antarctic Peninsula. It encouraged cooperation in the conduct of inspections.
- (47) Peru, Spain, Argentina, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Brazil and the Russian Federation each thanked the inspection team and noted the professional manner in which the inspections had been undertaken.
- (48) Peru said that in addition to the cooperation shown during the inspections they would ask the Meeting to conclude that this is a situational diagnosis on how it undertook its activities in Antarctica.
- (49) Argentina noted that work was in fact being done at its unoccupied station on maintenance and environmental protection shortly before the inspection was

- undertaken and that the station is not unoccupied on a permanent basis. Argentina indicated that it would take notice of all the inspection report's observations.
- (50) Bulgaria found the report's recommendations on how to develop its base in the future very useful. It suggested that a good example of cooperation is the sharing of logistics between the Spanish and Bulgarian bases.
- (51) China noted that it attaches great importance to environmental protection and scientific research, but acknowledged that there are some problems with the infrastructure at Great Wall Station. It has plans to improve this infrastructure.
- (52) Brazil suggested an element of caution when drawing conclusions as the result of short station inspections. It noted that work at its Admiralty Bay station focuses on environmental monitoring, despite the suggestions in the report that there is no consistent or focussed approach to monitoring.
- (53) Chile noted that its stations were closed down when inspected, but these are occupied on the basis of the needs of its science program. For example, one station had been occupied up to the day before the inspection visit. It is concerned to ensure environmental protection and noted that it is undertaking a process to renew fuel storage tanks.
- (54) ASOC welcomed the work done by the inspection teams, but was disappointed to note similarities with the findings by ASOC member Greenpeace between the 1980s and the late 1990s, such as poor fuel storage and handling practices and the little or no evidence of the EIA process at stations.
- (55) COMNAP recognised that fuel storage and handling is a major concern and noted that the issue is on its agenda for future work. COMNAP noted the excellent work by the United Kingdom on oil spill contingency training. COMNAP indicated that it would undertake an analysis of fuel storage and handling practices and report findings to the next meeting.
- (56) New Zealand welcomed the inspection report and raised three points:
- Regarding the issue of abandoned and unoccupied stations, it recalled the requirements of Annex III, Article 8 to develop programs for cleaning up abandoned work sites, and to prepare an inventory of sites of past activities. It suggested Members may wish to come forward with this information.
 - National programs should be encouraged to look at means of improving provisions for safe fuel storage and transfer.
 - The CEP could address the issue of introduced species as part of its future work.
- (57) Norway welcomed both inspection reports and agreed with recommendations regarding cooperation between Parties. It suggested that this issue would fit well into the CEP's strategic discussions, for example on cumulative impacts.
- (58) Norway also noted that the issue of fuel storage and handling had been raised in several inspection reports and noted by the Committee on a number of occasions.

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Norway suggested that it was now important to bring the issue of fuel storage and handling to the attention of the Treaty Parties.

- (59) The CEP endorsed all three recommendations raised by the United Kingdom and furthermore accepted Norway's suggestion that the CEP ask the ATCM to adopt a Resolution on the issue of fuel storage and handling.
- (60) ASOC introduced IP 74 *Development Pressures on the Antarctic Wilderness*, asking the Committee to note the recommendations in the paper and welcoming discussions under Agenda Item 3 of strategic environmental assessment.
- (61) France introduced IP 9 *Rapport annuel présenté par la France conformément à l'article 17 du Protocole au Traité sur l'Antarctique relatif à la protection de l'environnement 2005* and IP 10 *Mise en Oeuvre du Protocole de Madrid Relatif à la Protection de l'environnement en Antarctique*.
- (62) Annex 4 provides a list of internet addresses where Annual Report information is published in accordance with Article 17 of the Protocol. The following Information Papers containing annual reports were also submitted: IP 2 (South Africa), IP 7 (Spain), IP 21 (Belgium), IP 26 (New Zealand), IP 39 (Italy), IP 65 (United Kingdom), IP 84 (China), IP101 (Ukraine), IP102 (Japan), IP110 (Chile), IP116 (Korea, Republic of).
- (63) The following Information Papers were also submitted under Agenda Item 4a: IP 4 (United States); IP 43 (Czech Republic); IP 51 (Sweden); IP 73 (Belgium); IP 80 (India).

4b) Consideration of Draft CEEs forwarded to the CEP in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 3 of the Protocol

- (64) The Committee considered two draft CEEs.

i) Halley VI

- (65) The United Kingdom delivered an audio-visual presentation to introduce WP 19 *Draft Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation (CEE). Proposed Construction and Operation of Halley VI Research Station, Brunt Ice Shelf, Caird Coast, Antarctica* and the complementary IP 66 of the same title.
- (66) The draft CEE was produced by the United Kingdom and circulated in February 2005 after approval by the UK Government. It is intended that construction take place between 2006/07 and 2007/08, and that the station have a life of at least 25 years.
- (67) The United Kingdom noted in its presentation that Halley Station is one of the most important research sites in Antarctica, being where the ozone hole was first discovered, and contributing to continuous datasets developed over the past 50 years.
- (68) The United Kingdom further noted that a competition was being held to design the new station. Three designs had been short-listed and a final selection was expected to be made by early July 2005.

- (69) The presentation covered the major environmental impacts considered in the Draft CEE, including: air pollution and particulate deposition from atmospheric emissions; disposal of grey water and human wastes and abandoned materials buried under the snow; and contamination of snow and ice by minor fuel spills and leaks.
- (70) The presentation also covered the mitigation measures planned to reduce these impacts: reduction in the number of people on station, both in summer and winter; the use of new technologies to reduce environmental impact; and a design life of at least 25 years, and the ability of the station to be easily removed when required.
- (71) In summary, the draft CEE concluded that:
- the construction and operation of Halley VI will have more than a minor or transitory environmental impact;
 - the implementation of the preventative and mitigation measures outlined in the draft CEE will reduce impacts;
 - the overall impact of Halley VI will be substantially less than Halley V; and
 - the importance to global science of the construction and operation of Halley VI outweighs the impact the station will have on the Antarctic environment and fully justifies the activity proceeding.
- (72) The United Kingdom advised that hard copies of the draft CEE are available, as well as copies on CD and on the web: www.antarctica.ac.uk/halleyvi/cee.html
- (73) The meeting thanked the United Kingdom for the comprehensive papers and presentation.
- (74) In response to a question from France on the proposed use of renewable energy at Halley VI, the United Kingdom noted that this is being addressed in the short-listed proposals, in particular the use of passive solar heating.
- (75) Referring to IP 105, Japan commented that, based on experience at Syowa Station, it is important to maintain good monitoring records for waste disposed at, and removed from, Antarctic stations.
- (76) Germany noted that it had forwarded comments received through its domestic consultation process on the draft CEE to the United Kingdom, and further that:
- a decision has yet to be made on which station design will be used;
 - commentary on contingency planning for fuel spills may be useful; and
 - the document does not contain a discussion of the supply logistics to be used during the construction phase.
- (77) The United Kingdom thanked France, Japan and Germany for their comments. The United Kingdom noted that all facilities above the snow surface at Halley V will either be recycled or reused at Halley VI or will be demolished and removed from Antarctica

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in 2009/10. Also, all hazardous materials will be removed from the sub-surface tunnels. The demolition and removal of Halley V will be the subject of a separate EIA.

- (78) New Zealand commended the United Kingdom on the environmental criteria used in the station design competition and welcomed the novel approach to the selection of the station design. New Zealand considered, however, that this approach complicates the CEE process, and perhaps introduces some uncertainty about likely environmental impacts. New Zealand asked whether the final CEE addressing those uncertainties would be circulated for comment.
- (79) The United Kingdom agreed that it had taken a novel approach and that timing of the competition had prevented the inclusion of the successful design in the document presented to the Meeting. As a result, it was the intention of the UK that the final CEE would be made available to Members via the BAS website www.antarctica.ac.uk/halleyvi/cee.html for comment before next year's ATCM.
- (80) Norway congratulated the United Kingdom on their draft CEE, remarking that for continental Antarctica there is no problem of proliferation of infrastructure and that the important scientific work undertaken at Halley and other similar continental stations in relatively unexplored parts of Antarctica warrants their existence.
- (81) The Chair noted the Committee's agreement that the draft CEE provides a comprehensive description and evaluation of the proposed activity and likely environmental impacts, and is therefore consistent with the requirements of Annex I to the Protocol.
- (82) The CEP's advice to the ATCM on the draft CEE for 'Proposed Construction and Operation of Halley VI Research Station' is contained in Appendix 1.

ii) Neumayer

- (83) Germany delivered an audio-visual presentation to introduce IP 30 *Draft Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation (CEE). Rebuild and Operation of the Wintering Station Neumayer III and Retrogradation of the Present Neumayer Station II*, noting that the document had been circulated to Members and was also available in hard copy.
- (84) The presentation provided an overview of the current operations and scientific activities at Neumayer II Station, and introduced the plans for the establishment of Neumayer III.
- (85) Germany thanked New Zealand for the most helpful comments on the draft CEE. Germany further advised that:
- Neumayer II station must be replaced by 2008 as it is becoming progressively buried in snow and will not remain safe for habitation.
 - Neumayer III would be Germany's third overwintering station on the floating Ekström Ice Shelf.

- The ice shelf moves northward at about 150 metres per year but the new station is unlikely to approach the Atka Bay emperor penguin colony.
 - Neumayer III will utilise existing resupply sites on the edge of the ice shelf.
 - The station will have a greater floor space than the present station to accommodate additional laboratories and observatories.
 - The new station incorporates hydraulic legs which can lift the station as snow accumulates, to ensure that the buildings remain above the snow level, and enabling the removal of all components of the station at the end of its lifetime.
 - It is expected that the new station will be ready for operation in 2008, and that it will have a lifetime of over 25 years.
- (86) Germany made specific reference to the importance of the extensive meteorological program undertaken at Neumayer II, which is to be continued at Neumayer III, including climate and atmospheric studies which contribute to many international data collection and monitoring networks.
- (87) Germany elaborated on its plan to increase the use of wind energy to supply the new station, noting that waste heat from the diesel powered generators will provide heat and freshwater for the station. Waste water will be treated biologically and by UV sterilisation, and the resulting treated water disposed of below the ice/snow surface. Sewage sludge will be removed from the Antarctic Treaty area.
- (88) All scientific materials from Neumayer II will be moved to the new station, and the only material to be left at the old site will be iron tubes which are deeply buried. Germany considered that the fuel used by vehicles to remove these items would have a greater environmental impact than leaving them *in situ*.
- (89) In conclusion, Germany stated that their ambition was to see Neumayer III as an integral part of the network of permanent wintering research stations in continental Antarctica.
- (90) Many Members thanked Germany for their clear and comprehensive presentation on the proposed activity.
- (91) In response to a question from Australia, Germany indicated that Neumayer III would normally support a winter staff of nine, including four scientists.
- (92) Norway noted that it was encouraging to witness the continued presence of research stations such as Halley VI and Neumayer III in important yet isolated locations on the Antarctic continent, and the value to science of increased cooperation between such stations.
- (93) The United Kingdom thanked Germany for its excellent cooperation during the process to plan and establish Neumayer III and Halley VI, and particularly for hosting three United Kingdom design teams.
- (94) In response to a question from New Zealand regarding the proposed use of renewable energy, Germany advised that Neumayer II was one of the first stations in Antarctica

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to use wind energy, and that it intends to increase the current supply rate of 20 % in Neumayer III. Germany would also investigate ways of using photovoltaic solar panels.

- (95) The Chair referred to the existence of an energy management network within COMNAP, and welcomed the introduction to Antarctica of new techniques and technologies such as those proposed by Germany for Neumayer III.
- (96) Australia asked Germany to clarify the conclusion of IP 30, which did not use the language of the Environmental Protocol as the basis of its conclusion.
- (97) The assessment of the operator, using the terminology of the Protocol, is that the proposed activity would have a minor or transitory impact on the environment.
- (98) Some Members expressed their concern that this was a different conclusion to that of the UK CEE despite the very similar nature of the activities in question.
- (99) The Chair noted the Committee's agreement that the draft CEE provides a comprehensive description and evaluation of the proposed activity and likely environmental impacts, and is therefore consistent with the requirements of Annex I of the Protocol.
- (100) The CEP's advice to the ATCM on the draft CEE for 'Rebuild and Operation of the Wintering Station Neumayer III and Retrogradation of the Present Neumayer II' is contained in Appendix 2.
- (101) Germany thanked the United Kingdom for its close cooperation and noted that the production of the two CEEs could be viewed as a combined effort.
- (102) The Chair thanked the United Kingdom and Germany for their presentations, noting that the preparation of these thorough documents and the conduct of the projects are excellent examples of the international cooperation that characterises the Antarctic Treaty System.

4c) Other matters covered by Annex I (Environmental Impact Assessment)

- (103) Norway introduced WP 40 Assessment of environmental impacts of satellite facility at Troll and the accompanying IP 72 Initial Environmental Evaluation for the establishment of a satellite reception and command facility (TrollSat) and a Norwegian Institute for Air Research (NILU) Laboratory as an integral part of the Troll Station in Dronning Maud Land, Antarctica.
- (104) Norway recalled that matters relating to the Troll station and airstrip had been discussed at length at previous meetings. It noted that subsequent developments have led to a proposal by the Norwegian Space Centre to develop an additional satellite facility, which is likely to be in operation by the start of austral winter 2006. The proposal raises questions of principle regarding the question of cumulative environmental impacts and level of environmental assessment.
- (105) In response to a question from India, Norway indicated that the satellite facility would be able to acquire data from many satellites, particularly the European MetSat and the

United States' Orbital Viewer, and would also contribute to the Galileo satellite network.

- (106) New Zealand welcomed Norway's transparent approach to informing the Committee of this proposal, noted that it highlighted issues of cumulative impacts, and suggested that an appropriate course of action may be to reconsider the original CEE in the light of the new information to see if the conclusions change.
- (107) Norway thanked the Members for their comments, and noted that the project is on the borderline between levels of assessment. It noted the different conclusions reached in the environmental impact assessments for the United Kingdom and German stations and recalled the previous feeling of the Committee that more examples of CEEs were required to help assist determine the appropriate level of assessment for activities. The issue of cumulative impacts required further consideration in this case.
- (108) Australia introduced WP 30 *Report of the ICG Established to Update the 'Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment in Antarctica' (1999)*, noting that this task had arisen from WP 28 submitted by Argentina at CEP VII. The ICG had reviewed the guidelines and suggested changes to ensure that cumulative impacts are explicitly addressed.
- (109) IAATO complimented Australia on its work to tackle this difficult task. It noted that United States NSF in cooperation with IAATO had collected tourism data from 1989-2003. Since then IAATO provided tourism information for the database. Tourism reports from 1989 can be found on the IAATO website www.iaato.org. In response to the paper's comments regarding sensitivity analysis, IAATO noted that it had conducted sensitivity analyses since 2003 and adopted guidelines based on site sensitivities. It also noted that any list of IEEs would not be complete because some Parties require only preliminary assessments for tourist activities.
- (110) ASOC thanked Australia for coordinating the ICG work and noted that some participants had indicated the need for operators to conduct joint or regional environmental impact assessments, which ties in with the strategic discussions under Agenda Item 3.
- (111) The Committee adopted, with minor changes, the amended *Guidelines* at Attachment A to WP 30. The amended *Guidelines* are at Annex 7.
- (112) The Committee Members discussed the other recommendations raised in WP 30, and agreed to:
- ask the Secretariat to establish an electronic database of IEEs/CEEs and report back to the next meeting;
 - address the issue of monitoring and reporting baseline data as part of the environmental monitoring and reporting ICG;
 - gratefully accept an offer by COMNAP to liaise with the CEP about developing a mechanism to respond to reports of environmental incidents at its annual meeting;

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- also gratefully accept New Zealand’s offer to work on the development of a methodology to assist proponents in identifying all the steps/information required in assessing cumulative impacts.
- (113) ASOC presented IP 59 *A Note on the Vulnerability of Cetaceans in Antarctic Waters to Noise Pollution*.
- (114) The Committee recalled earlier discussions of this important issue, agreed that it warranted further consideration, and agreed that it should be a topic for substantive discussion at CEP IX. The Committee also looked forward to receiving at that meeting SCAR’s paper reviewing available information on marine acoustics as foreshadowed at CEP VII.
- (115) Brazil presented IP 6 *Environmental Impact Assessment on the Padre Balduino Rambo Refuge’s Dismantlement*, describing the process undertaken to minimise environmental impacts when dismantling and removing the refuge.
- (116) Italy presented IP 40 *Talos Dome Ice Core Project (TALDICE): Initial Environmental Evaluation for Recovering a Deep Ice Core at Talos Dome, East Antarctica: Comments from CEP Contact Points*, noting that it had decided to go ahead with an IEE for the activity.
- (117) The following Information Papers were also submitted under Agenda Item 4c: IP 17 (Brazil); IP 23 (South Africa); IP 42 (Czech Republic); IP 58 (Uruguay); IP 75 (Czech Republic); IP 83 (China); IP 107 (Australia).

4d) Matters covered by Annex II (Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora)

- (118) The Chair recalled that CEP VII had agreed that Specially Protected Species should be an important topic for discussion at CEP VIII, and that SCAR had offered to bring to the meeting proposals for listing and delisting species.
- (119) SCAR presented WP 34 *Proposal to List a Species as a Specially Protected Species under Annex II*, noting that this paper represents the continuation of a process commenced with the presentation by Argentina of WP 17 at CEP III.
- (120) WP 34 proposed how the IUCN endangerment criteria could be applied to bird species breeding or foraging in the Antarctic Treaty area, providing suggestions for a possible procedure, and including a model framework presenting data for the southern giant petrel.
- (121) SCAR also presented WP 33 *De-listing Antarctic Specially Protected Species*, recommending the IUCN criteria for endangerment for determining the need for conservation measures in the Antarctic context. It also recommended that *Arctocephalus tropicalis* (sub-Antarctic fur seal) and *Arctocephalus gazella* (Antarctic fur seal) be removed from Appendix A of Annex II on the basis of the current population estimates, the annual trend, the geographical area inhabited, and the lack of any threats to the species.
- (122) To ensure that proposals for Specially Protected Species are handled in a consistent manner, the Committee developed *Guidelines for CEP Consideration of Proposals for*

New and Revised Designations of Antarctic Specially Protected Species under Annex II to the Protocol which are included at Annex 8. The Committee thanked all contributors over recent years for their work to develop the procedures.

- (123) CCAMLR observed that the *Guidelines* had been developed to address the designation of protected species within the provisions of the Annex II version applicable at the time of CEP VIII. It noted that any changes to Annex II in the future may necessitate a review of the *Guidelines*.
- (124) The Committee asked SCAR to assess the species noted in WP 34 as candidates for listing (southern giant petrel and macaroni penguin) using the new guidelines.
- (125) SCAR agreed to undertake this work and report back to CEP IX. It also requested the CEP's advice on the proposal in WP 33 to delist two fur seal species.
- (126) A number of Members were of the view that, on the basis of the paper presented by SCAR, the two species of fur seal warranted delisting; other Members considered that the proposal required further consideration.
- (127) On the basis of that discussion, and to ensure consistency with the new guidelines and to include all available data, the Committee asked SCAR to submit to CEP IX a revision of the proposal for delisting the two fur seal species in accordance with the new guidelines. The Chair agreed to seek CCAMLR's views on the delisting proposal and the United Kingdom agreed to consult with CCAS.
- (128) SCAR noted that, by CEP IX, it could also provide information and data in relation to the Ross seal.

Quarantine

- (129) Australia introduced WP 28 *Measures to address the unintentional introduction and spread of non-native biota and disease to the Antarctic Treaty Area*, recalling that the intent of Article 4 of the Protocol is that unintentional introductions of non-native species to the Antarctic Treaty Area will be minimised.
- (130) This issue had been raised in several papers previously submitted to the CEP, and is one of global concern, as also raised in IP 63 *Introduction of Non-native Species, Parasites and Diseases (IUCN)* and IP 97 *Update on Boot and Clothing Decontamination Guidelines and the Introduction and Detection of Diseases in Antarctic Wildlife: IAATO's perspective (IAATO)*.
- (131) Australia highlighted the difficulty and cost of eradicating introduced species and noted that no formal assessment has been undertaken of the risks in the Antarctic context. Increasing visitation to Antarctica, combined with a more benign climate due to global warming, is likely to increase the opportunity for non-native species to arrive and become established. Australia also emphasised similar concerns regarding transfer of species between Antarctic sites.
- (132) Many Members thanked Australia for bringing a paper on this important matter to the CEP.

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- (133) COMNAP raised the issue of the introduction of marine species in ballast water, noting that the IMO had established guidelines to address this issue. A COMNAP survey captured the practices of 40 of the 72 vessels of the combined COMNAP-IAATO fleet and the results are deemed representative of current practices. Of those 40 vessels, 35 vessels do not discharge any ballast water in the Treaty area, 3 vessels do not discharge any ballast water brought from outside the Treaty area, and 2 vessels only exchange ballast water in the open ocean. COMNAP provided this information to the Committee as IP 121 *The use of Ballast Water in Antarctica*.
- (134) France stated that the introduction of non-native species may be the main threat to biodiversity in Antarctica. Through human activity and climate change the risk increases as the possibility for reproduction of alien species increases, particularly near the Antarctic coast.
- (135) IUCN welcomed Australia's initiative and noted that harmful alien species are a global problem and that prevention and precaution are the key. The IUCN guidelines for preventing the introduction of alien species can be found on its website.
- (136) Regarding ballast water, Norway noted that it is encouraging that relatively few ships are disposing ballast water in the Antarctic Treaty Area. Norway also noted that this issue is of global concern, and referred to the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Waters and Sediments, 2004. Norway suggested that consideration should be given to voluntary application of the Convention within the Antarctic Treaty, as the implementation of the Convention in general may take some time. Norway suggested that this may be an issue for further consideration at CEP IX.
- (137) There was general agreement among Members with the Norwegian proposal regarding the ballast water Convention.
- (138) In supporting this, the United Kingdom noted that the Convention provided for additional measures for certain areas and offered to develop practical guidelines for ballast water exchange in the Antarctic Treaty area, in consultation with other interested Parties and appropriate experts, for consideration at the next meeting.
- (139) New Zealand noted that hull fouling may also be a significant factor in the transfer of foreign organisms to Antarctica.
- (140) Many Members agreed that there were several matters of concern with regard to the broad issues of quarantine and the introduction of non-native species, and that these matters warrant the further detailed consideration of the Committee, based on expert scientific advice, such as from SCAR.
- (141) New Zealand also noted that it had undertaken some work on the topic of quarantine and the introduction of non-native species over the last six months domestically and planned to undertake a workshop before the next meeting to discuss related issues. It would be happy to expand the scope of the workshop to address the points noted in WP 28, to welcome the attendance of CEP Members, and to time the workshop to facilitate maximum participation.

- (142) The Committee warmly welcomed New Zealand's proposal and agreed that the workshop would help develop the proposals outlined in WP 28.
- (143) Germany noted that a working group under the Convention on Biological Diversity had been working for some time on this issue.
- (144) SCAR indicated that it has been interested in invasive species over recent years and that it has programs studying relevant questions, such as the potential pathways for alien arrivals. SCAR also said that it had new information indicating that hull fouling is probably a bigger problem than ballast water in Antarctic waters and it will bring a paper to the next meeting. SCAR offered to provide further expert advice on the issue.

4e) Matters covered by Annex III (Waste Disposal and Waste Management)

- (145) The United Kingdom introduced IP 37 *Reducing Sewage Pollution in the Antarctic Marine Environment Using a Sewage Treatment Plant*, describing an environmental monitoring study to determine the effectiveness of a sewage treatment plant installed at Rothera Research Station. The results show that the microbiological pollution in the near-shore marine environment had decreased significantly since the plant had become operational.
- (146) Japan introduced IP 105 *Four-year program for clean-up at Syowa Station* reporting on its current and planned efforts to clean up old waste dumps at Syowa Station.
- (147) Sweden introduced IP 47 *Waste Water Treatment in Antarctic. A Feasibility Study for Grey Water Treatment at Wasa Station*, and offered to report back to CEP IX with findings.
- (148) The Russian Federation introduced IP 47 *Evacuation of AN-3T aircraft from the Amundsen-Scott station*, reporting on the cooperative efforts to successfully remove the fully-fuelled aircraft – a potential environmental hazard – from the Amundsen-Scott Station in the 2004/05 season. This aircraft of a Russian non-government expedition had been at the US station because of technical problems since 2002. The Russian Federation gratefully acknowledged the assistance of the United States Antarctic Program.

4f) Matters covered by Annex IV (Prevention of Marine Pollution)

- (149) Norway introduced WP 41 *Proposal to submit a proposal to IMO to ban the presence of Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) on board ships south of 60 degrees south*, suggesting the CEP recommend to the ATCM that it propose to the IMO a ban on the use of Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) by ships in Antarctic waters (south of 60°S, the area declared as a Special Area under Annexes I and V of the MARPOL 73/78 Convention).
- (150) COMNAP introduced IP 67 *The Use of Heavy Fuel Oil in Antarctic Waters*. It noted that no ships in the COMNAP-IAATO fleet currently use HFO in Antarctic waters.
- (151) There was general agreement in the Committee regarding the risks associated with HFO in Antarctica and the need to consider mechanisms to avoid environmental impacts due to release of such substances. Many Members agreed that restrictions on use would be appropriate. One Member noted that preventive measures and

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contingency plans could be instituted as a control mechanism to avoid release of any fuels in Antarctic waters instead of banning the use of HFO, but it was also suggested that these mechanisms could be implemented in parallel.

- (152) Based on the discussion the CEP agreed to recommend that the ATCM ask IMO to examine mechanisms for restricting the use of HFO (defining HFO in accordance to MARPOL Regulation 13 H definition of Heavy Grade Oil as all fuels heavier than Intermediate Fuel Oil 180 (IFO-180)) in Antarctic waters in light of :
- the level of risk of fuel release being relatively high in Antarctica due to conditions such as icebergs, sea-ice, uncharted waters; and
 - the high potential environmental impact associated with a spill and emission of HFO in Antarctica.
- (153) Some Members noted the need to raise with other international organisations associated with the Antarctic Treaty area the question of restrictions regarding HFO use.
- (154) The Chair noted his intention to report on this issue to the Scientific Committee of CCAMLR and to request the ATCM to refer the issue to the CCAMLR Commission itself and to other bodies with operations or interests in Antarctic waters.
- (155) Chile introduced WP 52 *Marine Debris: Global and Regional Impacts*, outlining the harmful effects of marine debris and suggesting measures to prevent and reduce marine debris, which is a complex issue of global concern. The paper included several items for the Committee's consideration.
- (156) IAATO shared Chile's concerns regarding marine debris but, in response to the recommendation that IAATO tour operators develop a code of conduct for their vessels, indicated that all of its members follow IAATO standard operating procedures for ship activities, which specifically prohibit any dumping of waste or any other products. This is consistent with the Protocol, is documented in all operators' EIAs and exceeds the requirements of MARPOL V. IAATO does not, therefore, see the need for further codes of conduct, which in any case should be applied to all vessels, not just tour operators.
- (157) Spain raised also the issue of biocide paint as another type of marine pollution, noting that the IMO had adopted resolution on this issue in 1999 and 2001.
- (158) CCAMLR noted that it had collected substantial data on marine debris collected over many years and agreed to provide examples of data sheets to promote consistency of data collection, with possible application in the SAER.
- (159) The Committee thanked CCAMLR for the offer of this information and agreed to discuss the issue further at CEP IX.
- (160) In response to Chile's other recommendations, the Committee agreed to note, with particular regard to the requirements of Article 5, Annex IV:
- that marine debris is an issue warranting the attention of Antarctic national operators and tour operators;

- that CCAMLR should be supported in sustaining, improving and expanding its monitoring of debris;
- that consideration should be given to including a section on marine debris in any future State of the Environment Report; and
- that there would be value in the development of educational strategies and actions, taking into account the International Polar Year.

4g) Matters covered by Annex V (Area Protection and Management)

i) Draft management plans which have been reviewed by ICG and which the CEP may decide to recommend to the ATCM for approval

(161) The Committee considered eight Working Papers containing Annex V management plans under this category:

- WP 5 *Final Revised Management Plan for ASPA 149 Cape Shirreff and San Telmo Island, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands* (United States). The United States thanked Parties for their comments in the ICG. CCAMLR noted that it had considered and approved the management plan.
- WP 7 *Revision of Management plan for ASPA No. 133 (Harmony Point)* (Argentina, Chile).
- WP 8 *Revision of Management plan for ASPA 132 (Potter Peninsula)* (Argentina).
- WP 20 (Rev 1) *Deception Island Antarctic Specially Managed Area (ASMA) Management Package* (Argentina, Chile, Norway, Spain, United Kingdom, United States). This package comprised ASPA 140, ASPA 145, and ASMA and associated management provisions. The United Kingdom noted with gratitude the efforts since 1999 of all other proponents of the management plan, as well as that of ASOC and IAATO. CCAMLR has considered and approved the marine component of the Management Package (ASPA 145). The period of designation for ASPA 145 has been revised to two years, to allow further thorough review of this site and the plan was slightly amended to take into account minor changes suggested by New Zealand.
- WP 21 (Rev 1) *Antarctic Specially Protected Area no. 120 Revised management plan Cape Geology archipelago* (France). The plan was slightly amended to take into account minor changes suggested by the United Kingdom.
- WP 25 *Antarctic Protected Areas System Proposed Management Plan for Dakshin Gangotri Glacier, Dronning Maud Land, Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) No XXX* and accompanying WP 24 *Intersessional Contact Group to Consider Antarctic Specially Protected Area at Dakshin Gangotri Glacier, Dronning Maud Land – Convener’s report* (India).
- WP 35 *Review of the Admiralty Bay Antarctic Specially Managed Area Management Plan (ASMA No 1)* (Brazil, Poland).

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- WP 36 *Antarctic Protected Areas System Management Plan for Scullin and Murray Monoliths, Mac. Robertson Land, East Antarctica Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. XXX* (Australia).
- (162) The Committee agreed that, as the draft Admiralty Bay ASMA management plan had not previously been considered by the CEP, and had been substantially revised since the version adopted in principle at ATCM XX prior to the entry into force of Annex V, the draft plan should be referred for consideration by an intersessional contact group convened by Brazil, and consideration also by CCAMLR if appropriate.
- (163) Noting that the other nine management plans had been considered by ICGs and revised to take into account comments received, the Committee agreed to refer them to the ATCM for approval. A list of these plans is contained in Appendix 3.

ii) Draft revised management plans which have not been reviewed by an ICG

- (164) The Committee considered five Working Papers containing ASPA or ASMA management plans under this category:
 - WP 4 *Draft Revised Management Plan for ASPA 119 Davis Valley and Forlidas Pond, Dufek Massif* (United States).
 - WP 15 *Revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area 127 Haswell Island (Haswell Island and Adjacent Emperor Penguin Rookery on Fast Ice)* (Russian Federation).
 - WP 17 *Antarctic Protected Area System: Review of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas 155, 157, 158 and 159* (New Zealand).
 - WP037 (Rev 1) *Revision of Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 150 (Ardley Island)* (Chile).
 - WP 042 *Antarctic Protected Areas System: Revised Management Plans for: Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 101 Taylor Rookery, Mac. Robertson Land, East Antarctica, Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 102 Rookery Islands, Mac. Robertson Land, East Antarctica, and Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 103 Ardery Island and Odbert Island, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land, East Antarctica* (Australia).
- (165) There was some uncertainty concerning the currency of bird population data presented in the management plan for ASPA 127. Following informal discussions with interested Parties and Observers, the Russian Federation agreed that the necessary amendments to the management plan could not be made during the meeting. The Committee therefore decided to refer the management plan for consideration by an intersessional contact group convened by the Russian Federation, reporting back to CEP IX.
- (166) Following discussion with other Members, Chile decided that the management plan for ASPA 150 should be referred for review by an ICG convened by Chile and

resubmitted to the next meeting. On the other hand, an intersessional contact group may, in the future, develop an ASMA at Fildes Peninsula and opportunities for feedback may arise. Therefore, Chile requested that the period of designation for the existing management plan be extended for three years.

- (167) The Committee agreed to request the ATCM to extend the period of designation for the management plan for ASPA 150 for three years.
- (168) Noting the appropriate changes that had been made to the remaining eight management plans during their revision, the Committee agreed to refer those management plans to the ATCM for approval. A list of those management plans is at Appendix 3.

iii) New draft management plans for protected/managed areas

- (169) The Committee considered the following three Working Papers containing ASPA or ASMA management plans under this category:
- WP 6 *Draft Management Plan for ASMA ? Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station, South Pole* (United States).
 - WP 22 *Proposal for Classifying Historical Site N° 46 Port Martin (Adelie Coast) (66°49' S / 141°23' E) as a Specially Protected Area Management Plan* (France).
 - WP 27 (Rev 1) *Draft Antarctic Specially Managed Area (ASMA) Management Plan for the Larsemann Hills, East Antarctica* (Australia, China, Russian Federation).
- (170) In response to WP 27 (Rev 1), India referred to IP 80, submitted under Agenda Item 4a, on the proposed site for the new Indian research base, located in the Larsemann Hills.
- (171) The Committee agreed to refer these management plans for consideration by intersessional contact groups convened respectively by the United States, France and Australia. It noted that France had foreshadowed the inclusion of the landing rock of Dumont D'Urville as an historical site.
- (172) The Committee agreed that the intersessional contact groups considering management plans should operate in accordance with the Terms of Reference agreed at CEP VII and detailed in Annex 4 to the CEP VII Final Report.
- (173) The Chair welcomed the proposal of two more ASMA management plans and indicated that it is encouraging to see that this provision of the Protocol has come to maturity.

iv) Other matters related to Area Protection and Management

- (174) New Zealand spoke to an audio-visual presentation introducing WP 2 *Systematic Environmental Protection in Antarctica: A draft Systematic Environmental-Geographic Framework for Antarctica created using Environmental Domains Analysis* and IP 44 *Environmental Domain Analysis for the Antarctic Continent*,

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updating the Committee on its ongoing work to develop a systematic environmental-geographic framework as required by Annex V.

- (175) The presentation indicated that a process of computer analysis been undertaken, using seven continent-wide datasets to define layers of classification of various numbers (groups) of Environments, also referred to as ‘environmental domains’ on the land masses. A classification involving 20 Environments was illustrated for potential application on a continental scale. New Zealand noted that future work planned included further analysis to finalise classification levels, including a 100 Environment classification for use in ice-free areas, review and documentation of classification layers, and an examination of the representativeness of existing ASPAs in the light of the draft classification.
- (176) Many Members thanked New Zealand for this exciting and useful work, which has been developed and improved over many years.
- (177) The Russian Federation noted that the classification could look back at previous analyses, such as those undertaken in the 1960s, in an attempt to define categories of nature zones. It also noted that it could be useful to define a classification for Antarctic oases and to differentiate both between shore and near-shore areas, and between eastern and western Antarctic ice sheets.
- (178) Chile shared some of the views of the Russian Federation, noting that the 19th century regional concept of Antarctica is still applicable today, but noted that this new classification should serve as an important tool for protected areas.
- (179) The United Kingdom noted some early results of the classification that might be useful for science (e.g. ice shelves vulnerable to climate change) or management (e.g. use of information technology). It encouraged New Zealand to bring to CEP IX an analysis of how existing protected areas fit into the new classification, particularly conclusions about under-representation.
- (180) Australia indicated that it would be keen to participate in further development of this work and that it would look at the possibility of how to include biological data, which could be very valuable to the analysis.
- (181) Argentina also indicated its willingness to share necessary data.
- (182) The Committee accepted each of the recommendations outlined in WP 2 by:
- looking forward with interest to an update from New Zealand at CEP IX on the further development of a systematic environmental-geographic framework, including a finer-scale classification for ice-free land environments (“oases”);
 - requesting that SCAR review the “proof of concept” classification layer; and
 - requesting national programs to contribute to the data layers used in the analysis where practical.
- (183) SCAR indicated that it would be happy to review New Zealand’s work and may be able to provide other data being prepared in the SCAR system, such as improved geological information and remotely-sensed data.

- (184) ASOC hoped that a similar type of classification could be applied to the Antarctic marine environment.
- (185) New Zealand introduced WP 11 *A Review of the Antarctic protected Areas System* and accompanying IP 29 with the same title, noting that this work was undertaken to support the SAER work but merited presentation to the Committee as a separate Working Paper.
- (186) Many Members congratulated New Zealand on a very useful and comprehensive review.
- (187) In response to the recommendations outlined in WP 11, the Committee agreed to:
- acknowledge that the systematic environmental-geographic framework presented in WP 2 provides an excellent tool for ensuring a more systematic spread of protected areas;
 - use the Antarctic Protected Areas Information Archive to maintain an up to date online archive of protected area management plans;
 - establish a register of the status of protected area management plans and review dates on the CEP and ATS websites;
 - include in Working Papers introducing new or revised draft management plans a comment reflecting how the area complements the system of protected areas as a whole;
 - note that it would be useful to review the Guide to the preparation of Management Plans for Antarctic Specially Protected Areas and the Guidelines for Implementation of the Framework for Protected Areas set forth in Article 3, Annex V of the Environmental Protocol and consider at CEP IX when it would be appropriate to do so;
 - consider, as part of the review of the protected area guidelines mentioned above the need for management plans to include a clear statement of the primary reason for designation;
 - encourage Parties responsible for those plans not yet in Annex V format to revise them accordingly, as required by Resolution 1 (1998) and Resolution 2 (2002);
 - encourage Parties responsible for management plans that have not been reviewed for 5 or more years to undertake reviews and any subsequent plan revisions; and
 - consider also the separate list of protected area recommendations outlined in Annex 5 to the CEP III Final Report when assessing the future work of the CEP as discussed under Agenda Item 3.
- (188) The United Kingdom confirmed that it is currently updating the management plan for Moe Island, which was recommended under Resolution 9 (1995) as a useful model to assist with the preparation of new and revised management plans.

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- (189) Germany presented WP 3 *Antarctic Protected Areas System: Lillie Marleen Hut, Mt. Dockery, Everett Range, northern Victoria Land, Antarctica. Proposal for Inclusion in the Antarctic Treaty List of Historic Sites and Monuments*. It noted that the hut had played an important role in the dramatic, but unsuccessful attempt to prevent the sinking of the expedition ship *Gotland II*.
- (190) Norway presented WP 39 *Listing of the Amundsen Tent on the List of Historic Sites and Monuments*, stating that, while the exact location of the hut is unknown, it has great historic heritage value and remains a symbol of one of the last great natural conquests. The paper included comments on the threats to the tent and considers that it should be protected. As the exact location is not known, unintentional damage would not be considered a breach of the management provisions.
- (191) In response to a question from Australia regarding how the site would be delimited, Norway noted that it is possible to calculate ice drift and thereby narrow down the potential location of the tent, and indicated that further consideration would be given to this matter.
- (192) The Committee agreed to refer the two sites to the ATCM for inclusion on the list of Historic Sites and Monuments. A list is included in Appendix 4.
- (193) The Committee also agreed that future nominations should include an assessment against the criteria for listing historic sites and monuments outlined in Resolution 8 (1995).
- (194) Ukraine presented IP 98 *Draft proposal for discussion to Antarctic Protected Areas System - Antarctic Specially Managed Area No XX "Petermann Island, Wilhelm Archipelago, Antarctic Peninsula"*, seeking to identify Parties interested in discussing whether ASMA designation of this site is appropriate.
- (195) Germany introduced IP 16 *Progress Report on the Research Project "Risk assessment for Fildes Peninsula and Ardley Island and the development of management plans for designation as Antarctic Specially Protected or Managed Areas"*. It provided an update on the project, noting the excellent cooperation of other Parties in the area through an informal coordination group, and indicating its intent to submit a draft ASMA plan for consideration at CEP IX.
- (196) The Chair referred briefly to WP 31 *Site Guidelines for Land-Based Tourist-Visited Sites* (Australia, United Kingdom, United States), noting that the paper was not submitted for the Committee's consideration, but that it includes a proposal that, if endorsed by ATCM, would require the CEP to undertake an intersessional review of several site guidelines.
- (197) The Committee agreed that, if required, it would be appropriate for the Chair to establish an ICG out of session and to nominate its convenor.
- (198) Recalling that the current management plan for Ardley Island is due to expire later this year, and noting that the revised ASPA management plan has been referred to an ICG, the CEP requested the ATCM to consider extending the life of management plans which are due to expire.

- (199) Australia noted that, as a result of discussions at CEP VII, it had established an online discussion forum which had been used for intersessional discussion of draft management plans. Australia requested feedback from Parties so that the discussion forum could be improved for future use.
- (200) The United Kingdom commended Australia for developing the forum, and noted that its success was reflected in the way in which consideration of draft management plans progressed on the floor during the Meeting. The United Kingdom encouraged the further use of the discussion forum by Members.
- (201) The following Information Papers were also submitted under Agenda Item 4g: IP 27 (New Zealand); IP 28 (Italy, New Zealand, United States); IP 41 (Italy); IP 64 (IUCN).

Item 5: Environmental Monitoring

- (202) France introduced WP 23 *Progress report of the CEP Intersessional Contact Group on Environmental Monitoring*. It summarised the methodology used for the ICG, which had included representatives from 13 Parties, two Observers and one NGO.
- (203) Over the intersessional period, the ICG had reviewed previous works by CEP/ATCM and SCAR/COMNAP on environmental monitoring, agreed on definitions for key terms, agreed on desired characteristics for environmental indicators, agreed on the main tenets for the design of monitoring programs and had discussed the difficulty of monitoring every site of human activity in Antarctica and the need to compare the impacts of activities in contrasted situations.
- (204) France noted that the recent SCAR/COMNAP workshop on Biological Monitoring will provide a sound basis to make progress in these issues, but that further intersessional work is needed in order to produce a final report to the next CEP meeting.
- (205) France reported back to the Committee on discussions held out of session to consider the direction of ongoing intersessional work on environmental monitoring and state of the Antarctic environment reporting. It noted that the goal of such work could be to use existing documentation by CEP and COMNAP and the results of the SCAR/COMNAP workshop to see how progress can be made to develop a system for addressing state of the Antarctic environment reporting.
- (206) The Committee agreed that such intersessional work would be highly valuable and agreed to convene an ICG operating under the terms of reference given at Annex 9 and reporting back to CEP IX.
- (207) In response to the second term of reference for the ICG, CCAMLR noted that it could make available data obtained through its programs to collect marine debris data and other information collected within the CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Program.
- (208) The Chair thanked CCAMLR and suggested that it may be useful for an ICG member to attend the Scientific Committee of CCAMLR to promote the exchange of scientific information.

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- (209) COMNAP noted that it had been active in last year's state of the Antarctic environment reporting ICG and recalled that many indicators are directly linked to national program information. It will continue to look into how to effectively provide this information to the CEP.
- (210) SCAR stated that the results of the Texas workshop would be discussed at the COMNAP/SCAR Executive meeting in July. The report would be available to the ICG for discussion. SCAR and COMNAP will provide a paper to the next CEP meeting on any issues arising.
- (211) COMNAP introduced WP 26 *Working Paper on "Practical Guidelines for Developing and Designing Environmental Monitoring Programmes in Antarctica"*, presenting standardised techniques for monitoring in Antarctica and proposing that these guidelines be used in conjunction with the SCAR/COMNAP Environmental Monitoring Handbook (2000).
- (212) The Committee thanked COMNAP for its work to develop the practical guidelines, and accepted the recommendations in WP 26 by agreeing to recommend that the ATCM endorse them and make them available to all Parties for use in conjunction with the Environmental Monitoring Handbook.
- (213) The United States presented IP 22 *Antarctic Site Inventory: 1994-2005*, providing an annual report of results from the Antarctic Site Inventory project and noting that 639 visits have now been made to 93 Antarctic Peninsula locations.
- (214) Several Parties welcomed the report by the United States and noted the usefulness of the substantial work undertaken over a number of years. It was hoped that the provisions of annual reports to the CEP would continue.
- (215) New Zealand suggested that this body of data on visitor impacts could feed into the monitoring and state of the Antarctic environmental reporting work of the CEP. It also expressed interest in establishing some parallel scheme in other sectors in Antarctica to contribute to a continent-wide approach.
- (216) Uruguay submitted IP 52 *Initial Improvements to Biological Monitoring in the Uruguayan "Artigas" Base*, which referred to the use of indigenous organisms as biological indicators in the light of experience in temperate climates. Uruguay also expressed its congratulations to SCAR and COMNAP for the Texas Workshop.
- (217) Uruguay also submitted IP 54 *Magnetic Surveys at B.C.A.A., Second State, March 2005*, providing information on improvements to the magnetic survey instrument built by Uruguayan technicians, and on the possibility of contributing to the scientific topics and principles established for the IPY in 2007/08.
- (218) Other papers submitted under Agenda Item 5 included:
- IP 69 *Biological Monitoring of Human Impacts in the Antarctic* (SCAR)
 - IP 76 *Environmental Monitoring of the Indian Permanent Station-Maitri in Pursuant to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty* (India)

Item 6: State of the Antarctic Environment Report

- (219) New Zealand delivered an audio-visual presentation to introduce WP 10 *State of the Antarctic Environment Reporting System: Report of the Intersessional Contact Group*, providing an update on the status of the work of the ICG convened by New Zealand and Australia.
- (220) Key issues raised during the ICG included the need for:
- indicator selection to be robust, systematic and meet CEP needs;
 - custodian support for, and input to, the system; and
 - critical assessment of the system by the CEP and others.
- (221) New Zealand stressed that the system is still under development and that further intersessional work is required to develop the framework and criteria for indicator selection, to identify additional relevant indicators and to engage key observer organisations. New Zealand proposed that an ICG be established to continue the work.
- (222) Several Members thanked New Zealand and Australia for leading this work during the intersessional period.
- (223) COMNAP noted that many of the indicators to be used concern operational matters and indicated COMNAP's commitment to helping Members to provide data for use in the SAER. Most of this data exists currently, as a result of the exchange of information requirements of Resolution 6 (2001) but there remains a need to improve methods for collation and provision of information to CEP.
- (224) France noted some similarities and overlapping interests of the SAER ICG with the work of the ICG on environmental monitoring.
- (225) As indicated under Agenda Item 5, the Committee decided to combine its work on environmental monitoring and State of the Antarctic Environment Reporting, and agreed to convene an ICG on environmental monitoring and reporting operating under the terms of reference given at Annex 9.
- (226) ASOC presented IP 104 *The Antarctic and Climate Change*, which summarises the results of climate-related research in the Antarctic during the past few years. ASOC noted that it is particularly appropriate for Antarctic Treaty member states to use this information, derived from their own research, as a basis for taking action to avoid dangerous climate change, and called on Parties that have not ratified the Kyoto Protocol to reconsider their positions.

Item 7: Biological Prospecting

- (227) The Committee noted that, while one Information Paper had been submitted under this Agenda Item (IP 93 *Recent Developments in Biological Prospecting Relevant to Antarctica* (UNEP)), it would undergo substantive discussion under ATCM Agenda Item 18 Biological Prospecting.

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Item 8: Emergency Response and Contingency Planning

- (228) No papers were introduced under this Agenda Item.
- (229) France indicated that, while no papers had been submitted to CEP on this topic at this meeting, the issue is one of importance and it proposed to submit a Working Paper on risks and response for substantive discussion at CEP IX.
- (230) The Committee recalled earlier discussions of fuel storage and transfer procedures raised in the inspection reports presented under Agenda Item 4a, and looked forward to receiving further information from COMNAP on this matter at the next meeting.

Item 9: Data and Exchange of Information

- (231) Germany introduced IP 15 *Establishment of an Antarctic Discussion Forum of Competent Authorities* on behalf of itself and the Netherlands. Germany noted that most Parties to the Protocol have an authority responsible for administering domestic Antarctic legislation. It suggested developing a forum of such competent authorities to promote discussion on issues related to the implementation of the Protocol, noting that such a group would not replace existing bodies, such as the Antarctic Environment Officers Network. Germany invited interested Parties to indicate their interest in being involved in such a forum by providing contact details.
- (232) COMNAP clarified the role of the Antarctic Environment Officers Network (AEON), a COMNAP technical group responsible for advising COMNAP on practical environmental issues and, as such, confirmed that AEON does not address the types of the issues outlined in IP 15.
- (233) There was agreement among Members to the proposal by Germany and the Netherlands to establish this discussion forum. The Committee accepted Australia's offer to make an online discussion forum available for this purpose.

Item 10: Cooperation with Other Organisations

- (234) The Chair introduced IP 32 *Progress with the Implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP): Report to ATCM XXVIII & CEP VIII from the ACAP Interim Secretariat Hosted by the Australian Government*, on behalf of the depositary for the Agreement. It was noted that the first meeting of Parties had been held in Hobart in 2004 and that Australia would host both the interim and permanent secretariat to the agreement. The report highlighted ACAP's desire to work with and assist ATCM and CEP, particularly with respect to seabird conservation.
- (235) The Committee agreed to ask the ATCM to invite ACAP to attend CEP as an Observer under Rule 4 of the CEP Rules of Procedure.
- (236) France noted that it had finalised legislation in May this year to enable it to ratify ACAP.
- (237) The Chair introduced IP 36 *Report of the CEP Observer to the twenty third meeting of the scientific committee to CCAMLR, 25 to 29 October 2004*, noting in particular the

agreement by the CCAMLR Scientific Committee to hold a workshop on marine protected areas, which is directly relevant to the work of the CEP. The report also noted:

- that around 13,000 tons of toothfish were legally caught in the Convention area in the 2004/05 season;
- that eight countries intend to fish for krill in 2005/06 and there are indications that the krill fishery will expand (noting that this fishery is interesting and relevant to the CEP as a keystone of the Antarctic ecosystem);
- that the total catch in the CCAMLR area is low compared to the estimated total allowable catch, but the number of applications to fish in the Convention Area is rising;
- that the Working Group on Ecosystem Monitoring and Management had considered three management plans for ASPAs referred by the CEP;
- the increasing numbers of seals taken as bycatch in the legal fishery;
- that increased bycatch of seabird species associated with illegal fishing in the Convention area is still a major concern;
- the tremendous success of the fishing methodologies detailed in Conservation Measures in significantly reducing seabird bycatch in the legal fishery; and
- the apparent decline in the estimated illegal catch of toothfish, probably as a result increased law enforcement in exclusive economic zones and the success of the catch documentation scheme.

(238) The Chair also noted that the work of the Scientific Committee is highly relevant to the work of the CEP and he believes that the level of cooperation between the two bodies will increase in the future.

(239) The United States informed Members about the CCAMLR Commission's discussions in recent years regarding marine protected areas as a means of furthering the objectives of the Convention. At a recent meeting, it was decided that a Steering Committee be established to plan a CCAMLR workshop on marine protected areas to be held from August 29 – September 1 in Washington.

(240) The United States agreed to make a presentation to Members on the outcomes of the workshop at the next meeting.

(241) In response to a question from Germany of whether the Committee should show concern about the potential increased catch in the krill fishery, CCAMLR noted that there are measures in place to ensure that any expansion of the fishery would be managed in accordance with the principles of the Convention, such as triggers for spreading catch locations and requirements for research and reporting.

(242) The International Hydrographic Office advised that it will produce updated hydrographic charts during the International Polar Year. While this will require

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increased shipping activity, it is expected to improve maritime safety and therefore have overall environmental benefits.

Item 11: Election of Officers

- (243) The Committee enthusiastically agreed to re-elect Ms Anna Carin Thomer to a second term as Vice-Chair.
- (244) The Committee also enthusiastically elected Dr Yves Frenot of France to the position of second Vice-Chair.
- (245) Ms Thomer and Dr Frenot each thanked the Members for the confidence they have shown and indicated that they look forward to working with the Committee and Chair in their capacities as Vice-Chair.
- (246) The Chair reminded Members that CEP IX would be the second year of his second term as Chair. As required by the Rules of Procedure, the next meeting would be his last as Chair. The Chair therefore noted that an election would take place at the next meeting and encouraged Members to consider a suitable replacement to take up the role at the conclusion of CEP IX.

Item 12: Preparation for CEP IX

- (247) The Committee adopted the agenda for CEP IX contained at Appendix 5.

Item 13: Adoption of the Report

- (248) The Committee adopted the draft Report.

Item 14: Closing of the Meeting

- (249) The Chair thanked the Members for a fabulous meeting, which had covered a large number of papers on a wide range of issues, and also for the business-like manner in which the meeting had been conducted.
- (250) The Members also thanked the Chair for directing a productive and efficient meeting.
- (251) The Chair closed the Meeting and thanked the Members, Observers, interpreters, translators, Secretariat and rapporteurs.

Annex 1

Welcome speech by Ms Lena Sommestad, Minister for the Environment, at the opening of the Committee of Environmental Protection meeting (CEP VIII) in Stockholm on 6 June 2005

Your Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure for me, on behalf of the Swedish Ministry for Sustainable Development, to welcome you all to Sweden and Stockholm for the 8th meeting of the Antarctic Treaty's Committee on Environmental Protection.

In February this year I had the great honour to visit Antarctica. I was invited by my Norwegian colleague, Mr Knut Arild Hareide, Minister for the Environment, to participate in the inauguration by Queen Sonja of the new and modern year-round Troll station, as well as the inauguration of the new runway, Troll Airfield, in the Dronning Maud Land part of Antarctica. This was indeed a very interesting and rewarding experience for me, as it was my first ever visit to Antarctica. The visit gave me increased insight and knowledge regarding research and the special conditions on the earth's third largest continent. Antarctica is a natural reserve, devoted to peace and science, which it is our responsibility to manage together. Moreover, it is a source of much valuable information on the state of and trends for the global environment.

The Environment Protocol is very important. The Protocol as a tool and the work done by the Committee on Environmental Protection can not be overestimated.

A strategic discussion on future environmental challenges in Antarctica and its dependent and associated ecosystems is on your agenda, as a result of Sweden's initiative at last year's meeting. In that perspective, what environmental challenges do we foresee for Antarctica, in the short and long run? Some questions that I think are important to raise are:

- How should the CEP communicate its findings to us ministers concerned, and to civil society?
- How can I and my fellow ministers in the Member States help in taking action, based on the important findings of the CEP?
- And finally, how can this help move the global environmental agenda forward?

I believe that the outcome of a discussion about these and other very strategic issues – future challenges and priorities – will be very important for the CEP.

The connection between the Arctic and Antarctica will be manifest in the International Polar Year, which is to focus on both polar regions in a global context. I would therefore like to highlight the bipolar linkages – similarities and differences in, for example, environmental pressure in the Arctic and in Antarctica. It is my hope that increased international research will focus on connections such as climate change and transport of chemicals, which we will

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hear more about at a lunch seminar arranged by Sweden on Friday. Let me take a few minutes to suggest a few thoughts.

The earth's climate is changing. The global temperature is now rising. Trends and patterns of change in recent decades indicate that human influences are evident. The findings of the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA) show that the Arctic average temperature has risen at almost twice the rate of the global mean temperature in the past few decades. The widespread melting of glaciers and sea ice provides additional evidence of strong Arctic warming. These trends are projected to accelerate during this century, due to ongoing increases in concentrations of greenhouse gases in the earth's atmosphere. While most greenhouse gas emissions do not primarily originate in the Arctic, they are projected to bring wide-ranging changes and impacts to the Arctic.

So, why am I bringing this up when it is the South Pole area – Antarctica – that will be on your agenda in the days ahead? The answer of course lies in the increasingly important bipolar linkages. In Antarctica, too, the temperature has risen more than expected. Research shows that the Antarctic ice shelves are melting, and they are also being torn loose and drifting out into the sea at a higher speed than earlier expected. Climate processes unique to the Arctic and Antarctica have significant effects, not only on the regional polar climate, but also globally.

Climate change is taking place within the context of many other ongoing pressures, which is another bipolar link I would like to highlight. The ozone hole was first discovered in Antarctica in the 1970s. It then became clear that the ozone layer over Antarctica was being depleted by chemicals, even though they were not produced there. This made it evident that chemical contaminants could enter the polar areas by air. Ocean currents also bring substances from a long way off. Traces of such chemicals have actually been found in penguins in Antarctica, for example. In the Arctic, several assessments have shown further evidence of such transboundary contamination.

We have also recently learned that diseases such as bird flu can be transmitted by migratory birds. To understand the ecology and correctly assess the role of microorganisms – across the entire spectrum from wildlife biodiversity to the epidemiology of human diseases – it is important to take a bipolar view.

I believe that we need instruments to help us trace global environmental changes so that we have reliable early warning systems. Monitoring programmes are of the greatest importance for research and action, and I hope they will come further into focus when planning future international research programmes. Another instrument is assessments, where for example cumulative impacts are evaluated. We should be sure to benefit from such instruments.

I believe that addressing issues like these is an important task for the Committee on Environmental Protection, the CEP. The State of the Antarctic Environment Reporting System, SAER, is a positive way forward. However, we still need to enhance the work with assessments.

I eagerly look forward to hearing the results of the CEP meeting.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I hope that this important meeting will be a great success for you all and I wish you every luck in the tasks ahead. Despite your tight work programme, let me

remind you to also take time off to enjoy and explore Stockholm and its surroundings, and perhaps take one of the many cruises out to our beautiful archipelago. Thank you.

Annex 2

CEP VIII Agenda and Final List of Documents

<i>Paper No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Submitted By</i>
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Item 1: Opening of the Meeting

Item 2: Adoption of the Agenda

Item 3: Operation of the CEP

WP 001	Working Paper to initiate a strategic discussion on future environmental challenges in Antarctica and its dependent and associated ecosystems	Sweden
WP 009	The Committee on Environmental Protection of the Antarctic Treaty: An overview and likely future scenarios	Argentina
IP 074	Development pressures on the Antarctic wilderness	ASOC

Item 4: Compliance with the Protocol on Environmental Protection

4a) General matters

WP 016	Scott Base and Mc Murdo Station: report of an inspection under Article vii of the Antarctic Treaty and Article 14 of the Protocol on Environmental Protection (<i>submitted under ATCM Item 18</i>)	Australia
WP 032	Report of joint inspections under Article vii of the Antarctic Treaty and article 14 of the Environmental Protocol (<i>submitted under ATCM Item 18</i>)	Australia, Peru, United Kingdom
IP 002	Annual report pursuant to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty	South Africa
IP 004	Renewable energy use at field camps in Antarctica	United States
IP 007	Informe anual de España de acuerdo con el Artículo 17 del Protocolo al Tratado Antártico Sobre Protección del Medio Ambiente	Spain
IP 009	Rapport annuel présenté par la France conformément à l'article 17 du Protocole au Traité sur l'Antarctique relatif à la protection de l'environnement 2005	France
IP 010	Mise en oeuvre du Protocole de Madrid Relatif a la Protection de l'Environnement en Antarctique	France
IP 021	Annual report pursuant to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty	Belgium
IP 026	Annual report of New Zealand pursuant to Article 17 of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty	New Zealand
IP 039	Annual report pursuant to Article 17 of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty	Italy
IP 043	ACT of August 6, 2003 on Antarctica and on amendment to	Czech Republic

	some laws	
IP 051	Wind power in antarctica. A feasibility study for Wasa	Sweden
IP 053	Informe anual de acuerdo al Artículo 17 del Protocolo al tratado antártico sobre la protección del medio ambiente Periodo 2004-05	Uruguay
IP 065	Report on the implementation of the Protocol on Environmental Protection as required by Article 17 of the Protocol	United Kingdom
IP 073	New Belgian research station in the Sør Rondane, Antarctica, 2004-2005 BELARE site survey expedition	Belgium
IP 074	Development pressures on the Antarctic wilderness	ASOC
IP 080	India's endeavour for a new research Station in Antarctica - a report	India
IP 084	Annual report of China pursuant to Article 17 of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty	China
IP 101	Annual report pursuant to Article 17 of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. The Ukraine (2005)	Ukraine
IP 102	Annual report pursuant to the Article 17 of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty Japan 2004/2005 Season	Japan
IP 104	The Antarctic and climate change	ASOC
IP 110	Informe anual de acuerdo al Artículo 17 del Protocolo al Tratado Antártico Sobre Protección del Medio Ambiente	Chile
IP 116	Annual report to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty	Korea, Republic of

4b) Consideration of Draft CEEs forwarded to the CEP in accordance with paragraph 4 of article 3 of Annex I of the Protocol

WP 019	Draft Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation (CEE) Proposed construction and operation of Halley VI Research Station, Brunt Ice Shelf, Caird Coast, Antarctica	United Kingdom
IP 025	ANDRILL – The Approved McMurdo Sound Portfolio Projects. Final CEE update	Germany, Italy, New Zealand, United States
IP 030	Draft Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation (CEE) Rebuild and operation of the wintering Station Neumayer III and retrogradation of the present Neumayer Station II	Germany
IP 066	Draft Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation (CEE) Proposed construction and operation of Halley VI Research Station, Brunt Ice Shelf, Caird Coast, Antarctica	United Kingdom

4c) Other matters covered by Annex I (Environmental Impact Assessment)

WP 030	Report of the ICG established to update the 'Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment in Antarctica' (1999)	Australia
WP 040	Assessment of environmental impacts of satellite facility at Troll	Norway
IP 006	Environmental impact assessment on the Padre Balduino Rambo refuge's dismantlement - Brazil	Brazil
IP 017	Annual list of Brazilian Environmental Evaluations prepared in accordance with Annex I, Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Protocol) - 2004/2005 season	Brazil
IP 023	Annual list of any Initial Environmental Evaluations prepared in accordance with Annex I, Article 2, of the Protocol (Annex I,	South Africa

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	Article 6, lit. b, of the Protocol) and also ATCM Resolution 6 (1995) 2004/2005 Season	
IP 040	Talos Dome Ice Core Project (TALDICE): Initial Environmental Evaluation for recovering a deep ice core at Talos Dome, East Antarctica: Comments from CEP contact points	Italy
IP 042	Construction of the Czech Antarctic station on the James Ross Island. Activities performed in the year 2004, and during the austral summer of 2004/05	Czech Republic
IP 058	List of Initial Environmental Evaluations (IEE) prepared by Uruguay in 2004	Uruguay
IP 059	A note on the vulnerability of cetaceans in Antarctic waters to noise pollution	ASOC
IP 072	Initial Environmental Evaluation for the establishment of a satellite reception and command facility (TrollSat) and a Norwegian Institute for Air Research (NILU) Laboratory as an integral part of the Troll Station in Dronning Maud Land, Antarctica	Norway
IP 075	Baseline of the environment in the surroundings of the Czech Antarctic station	Czech Republic
IP 083	A report on the environment of Great Wall Station and Zhongshan Station in current years for ATCM	China
IP 107	Annual list of Initial Environmental Evaluations (IEE) and Comprehensive Environmental Evaluations (CEE) calendar year 2004	Australia

4d) Matters covered by Annex II (Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora)

WP 028	Measures to address the unintentional introduction and spread of non-native biota and disease to the Antarctic Treaty Area	Australia
WP 033	De-listing Antarctic Specially Protected Species	SCAR
WP 034	Proposal to List a Species as a Specially Protected Species under Annex II	SCAR
IP 063	Introduction of non-native species, parasites and diseases	IUCN
IP 097	Update on boot and clothing decontamination guidelines and the introduction and detection of diseases in Antarctic wildlife: IAATO's perspective	IAATO
IP 121	The use of ballast water in Antarctica	COMAP, IAATO

4e) Matters covered by Annex III (Waste Disposal and Waste Management)

IP 037	Reducing sewage pollution in the Antarctic marine environment using a sewage treatment plant	United Kingdom
IP 047	Evacuation of AN-3T aircraft from the Amundsen-Scott station	Russian Federation
IP 049	Waste water treatment in Antarctica. A feasibility study for grey water treatment at Wasa station	Sweden
IP 105	Four-year program for clean-up at Syowa Station	Japan

4f) Matters covered by Annex IV (Prevention of Marine Pollution)

WP 041	Proposal to submit a proposal to IMO to ban the presence of Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) on board ships south of 60° South	Norway
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WP 052	Marine debris: Global and regional impacts	Chile
IP 067	The use of heavy fuel oil in Antarctic waters	COMNAP, IAATO

4g) Matters covered by Annex V (Area Protection and Management)

WP 002	Systematic Environmental Protection in Antarctica: A draft Systematic Environmental-Geographic Framework for Antarctica created using Environmental Domains Analysis	New Zealand
WP 003	Antarctic Protected Areas System: Lillie Marleen Hut, Mt. Dockery, Everett Range, northern Victoria Land, Antarctica. Proposal for inclusion in the Antarctic Treaty list of Historic Sites and Monuments	Germany
WP 004	Draft Revised Management Plan for ASPA 119 Davis Valley and Forlidas Pond, Dufek Massif	United States
WP 005	Final Revised Management Plan for ASPA 149 Cape Shirreff and San Telmo Island, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands	Chile, United States
WP 006	Draft Management Plan for ASMA ? Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station, South Pole	United States
WP 007	Revision of Management Plan for ASPA No. 133 (Harmony Point)	Argentina, Chile
WP 008	Revision of Management Plan for ASPA 132 (Potter Peninsula)	Argentina
WP 011	A Review of the Antarctic Protected Areas System	New Zealand
WP 015	Revised Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area 127 Haswell Island (Haswell Island and Adjacent Emperor Penguin Rookery on Fast Ice)	Russian Federation
WP 017	Antarctic Protected Area System: Review of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas 155, 157, 158 and 159	New Zealand
WP 020	Deception Island Antarctic Specially Managed Area (ASMA) management package	Argentina, Chile, Norway, Spain, United Kingdom, United States
WP 021 (Rev 1)	Antarctic Specially Protected Area no. 120. Revised Management Plan Cape Geology archipelago	France
WP 022	Proposal for classifying Historical Site n° 46 Port Martin (Adelie Coast) (66°49' S/ 141°23' E) as a Specially Protected Area management plan	France
WP 024	Intersessional Contact Group to consider Antarctic Specially Protected Area at Dakshin Gangotri Glacier, Dronning Maud Land – Convener's report	India
WP 025	Antarctic Protected Areas System. Proposed Management Plan for Dakshin Gangotri Glacier, Dronning Maud Land, Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) No XXX	India
WP 027 (Rev 1)	Draft Antarctic Specially Managed Area (ASMA) Management Plan for the Larsemann Hills, East Antarctica	Australia, China, Russian Federation
WP 031	Site Guidelines for land-based tourist-visited sites (submitted under ATCM Agenda Item 12)	Australia, United Kingdom, United States
WP 035	Review of the Admiralty Bay Antarctic Specially Managed Area Management Plan (ASMA No 1)	Brazil, Poland

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WP 036	Antarctic Protected Areas System Management Plan for Scullin and Murray monoliths, Mac. Robertson Land, east Antarctica Antarctic Specially protected Area No. XXX	Australia
WP 037 (Rev 1)	Revision of Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area no. 150 (Ardley Island)	Chile
WP 039	Listing of the Amundsen Tent on the List of Historic Sites and Monuments	Norway
WP 042	Antarctic Protected Areas System: Revised Management Plans for: Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 101 Taylor Rookery, Mac. Robertson Land, East Antarctica, Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 102 Rookery Islands, Mac. Robertson Land, East Antarctica, and Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 103 Ardery Island and Odber Island, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land, East Antarctica	Australia
IP 016	Progress report on the research project "Risk assessment for Fildes Peninsula and Ardley Island and the development of management plans for designation as Antarctic Specially Protected or Managed Areas"	Germany
IP 027	Antarctic Protected Area System: Reviews of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas 116 and 131	New Zealand
IP 028	Antarctic Protected Area System: McMurdo Dry Valleys ASMA Management Group	Italy, New Zealand, United States
IP 029	A Review of the Antarctic Protected Areas System	New Zealand
IP 041	Brief report on Edmonson Point Management Plan progress	Italy
IP 044	Environmental Domain Analysis for the Antarctic Continent	New Zealand
IP 064	Resolution on Antarctic Conservation adopted at the 3d World Conservation Congress, Bangkok, November 2004	IUCN
IP 098	Draft proposal for discussion to Antarctic Protected Areas System - Antarctic Specially Managed Area No XX "Petermann Island, Wilhelm Archipelago, Antarctic Peninsula"	Ukraine

Item 5: Environmental Monitoring

WP 023	Progress report of the CEP Intersessional Contact Group on Environmental Monitoring	France
WP 026	Working Paper on "Practical guidelines for developing and designing Environmental Monitoring Programmes in Antarctica"	COMNAP
IP 022	Antarctic Site Inventory: 1994-2005	United States
IP 037	Reducing sewage pollution in the Antarctic marine environment using a sewage treatment plant	United Kingdom
IP 052	Initial approach to biological monitoring in the Uruguayan "Artigas" Base	Uruguay
IP 054	Relevamiento magnético de las inmediaciones de la BCAA. Segunda etapa, marzo 2005	Uruguay
IP 069	Biological monitoring of human impacts in the Antarctic	SCAR
IP 076	Environmental monitoring of the Indian permanent Station-Maitri in pursuant to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty	India

Item 6: State of the Antarctic Environment Report

WP 010	State of the Antarctic Environment Reporting System: Report of the Intersessional Contact Group	Australia, New Zealand
IP 104	The Antarctic and climate change	ASOC

Item 7: Biological Prospecting

IP 093	Recent developments in biological prospecting relevant to Antarctica	UNEP
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Item 8: Emergency Response and Contingency Planning

No papers were submitted or introduced under this Agenda item

Item 9: Data and Exchange of Information

IP 015	Establishment of an Antarctic discussion forum of Competent Authorities	Germany, The Netherlands
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Item 10: Cooperation with Other Organisations

IP 032	Progress with the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP): Report to ATCM XXVIII & CEP VIII from the Acap Interim Secretariat hosted by the Australian government	Australia
IP 036	Report of the CEP observer to the twenty third meeting of the scientific committee to CCAMLR, 25 to 29 October 2004	Australia

Item 11: Election of Officers**Item 12: Preparation for CEP IX****Item 13: Adoption of the Report****Item 14: Closing of the Meeting**

Annex 3

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Annex 4

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Australia	www.ats.aq/aeoi.php
Belgium	www.ats.aq/aeoi.php
Brazil	www.mma.gov.br www.secirm.mar.mil.br
Bulgaria	
Canada	www.ats.aq/aeoi.php
Chile	www.inach.cl www.minrec.cl/pages/politicos/ambiente/antarctica.html
China	www.chinare.cn
Czech Republic	www.env.cz
Ecuador	
Finland	www2.fimr.fi/en/etelamanner/ympariston-suojelu.html
France	www.ipev.fr
Germany	www.awi-bremerhaven.de/logistics/antarktisvertrag/berichte/index-d.html
India	www.ncaor.org
Italy	www.pnra.it
Japan	www.en.go.jp/earth/nankyoku/kankyohogo/index.html (Japanese and English version)
Netherlands	www.ats.aq/aeoi.php
New Zealand	www.antarcticanz.govt.nz
Norway	http://npolar.no/AntarcticTreatySystem
Peru	www.rree.gob.pe/inanpe
Poland	www.dab.waw.pol
Republic of Korea	www.polar.re.kr
Romania	
Russia	www.aari.nw.ru
South Africa	www.sanap.org.za
Spain	www.mcyt.es/cpe
Sweden	www.ats.aq/aeoi.php
Ukraine	www.uac.gov.ua
United Kingdom	www.ats.aq/aeoi.php
United States	www.nsf.gov/od/opp/antarct/treaty/index.htm

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Uruguay	www.antarctic.ian.gub.uy www.ats.aq/aeoi.php
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Annex 5

Report of the Open-Ended Contact Group Discussing the 'Must-Do' Tasks of the CEP

An Open-Ended Contact Group met to consider the 'must do' tasks of the CEP and how they are currently carried out. The Group also discussed how these tasks might be undertaken differently and whether this highlighted any implications for the CEP Rules of Procedure.

The Group noted that the main tasks for the CEP are set out in Article 12 of the Protocol (as attached). It also highlighted Exchange of Information as a key CEP task.

The Group also highlighted that the CEP is tasked to be proactive in its advice to the ATCM as well as responding to specific requests for advice. It was noted that there may be scope for the CEP to be more active in encouraging the ATCM to refer issues to the Committee which have an environmental aspect.

In terms of considering how key tasks are currently undertaken, CEEs and Management Plans were considered in particular. This prompted two key issues:

There was a need to maximize the exchange of comments on draft CEEs before the CEP meeting. This could perhaps be facilitated by requiring both a non-technical summary (as a Working Paper) and the full text of the document (as an Information Paper) to be submitted in line with the timetable set out in the Protocol. It was noted that this would highlight translation issues, in respect of the Working Paper.

In respect of Protected Area Management Plans, there was recognition of the continually increasing workload, and the need to ensure effective consideration of the documents by the CEP. It was suggested that the Management Plans could be examined by a specific group, who would then provide advice to the CEP in considering their recommendations to the ATCM.

It was noted that these options presented issues for the CEP, which required further consideration, including the need for intersessional meetings (as set out in the CEP Rules of Procedure).

With regard to ICGs, it was noted that it was virtually impossible for all Parties to participate in them all, and that few really got going. Whilst it was recognised that ICGs can be helpful, it was suggested that some clearer rules for their operation would be of assistance. These might set out that ICGs should be used to review or update guidelines and procedures, but not be used for policy discussions. ICGs should have clear Terms of Reference and the convenors should provide a clear timetable for the work plan, and regular summaries of the discussion as the ICG worked. It might also be an option to restrict the number of ICGs each year to one or two and to allow ICGs to meet for one year only, before progress is comprehensively reviewed.

In respect of policy issues, it was suggested that these should be highlighted for inclusion on the CEP Agenda, in sufficient time for members to prepare and submit papers. The Agenda could then be adjusted to provide time for full debate at the CEP.

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There was also a suggestion to try to minimise the number of papers for consideration by, for example, only taking Working Papers and key Information Papers at the meeting. Clearer guidelines could be prepared on what WPs and IPs should cover. Information papers could be required to specify whether they are for information, background or discussion (though all should be recorded in the meeting report). Working Papers sponsored by more than one Party could be given priority.

It was suggested that the Chair and Vice Chairs could discuss the priority of Agenda items, and then order the Working Papers to set out a timetabled work plan for each meeting (as the Chair had provided for this year).

Finally, the Group was mindful of the need to engage all parties and suggested that a CEP Handbook be prepared to include all existing CEP procedures and agreed guidelines. The Chair and Vice Chair could also undertake to liaise with all Parties to consider further options for maximising contributions in the meeting.

LIST OF CEP “MUST DO” TASKS

Fulfill requirements set out in Article 12 of the Protocol, including:

- Effectiveness of Measures;
- Provide advice to ATCM on environmental issues relating to Protocol and prepare advice for ATCM as requested;
- Provide advice on application and implementation of the EIA procedures, including consideration of CEEs;
- Procedures for situations requiring urgent action, including response action to environmental emergencies;
- Operation and further elaboration of Antarctic Protected Area System, including proposing, revising and considering Protected Area Management Plans and Historical Sites and Monuments;
- Inspection procedures;
- State of Antarctic Environment;
- Consultation with SCAR, CCAMLR Scientific Committee and other relevant scientific, environmental and technical organizations.

Annex 6

Aide memoire

CEP- THE WAY FORWARD

RATIONALE

- This aide memoire represents the combined thoughts of CEP members, with commitment and energy. These issues have concerned members for some time.
- CEP is now a mature body – it is time for us to review who we are, what we do, how we do it, and take a new, informed, and updated look at the Antarctic environment.
- The exercise is totally within the CEP charter under articles 11 and 12 of the Protocol.
- The CEP has considered the condition, pressures, and responses to those pressures.
- Members intend to develop aspirational goals for the CEP.
- A core goal is to maintain and if possible improve the state of the Antarctic environment.
- We will take a precautionary approach to environmental issues.
- We want to become proactive to the protection of the Antarctic environment.

MAJOR THEMES

Environmental

- The International Polar Year, and what it means for the Antarctic environment and the CEP.
- Human footprint in Antarctica:
 - the carrying capacity - of the Antarctic region overall, and within it - both regionally and locally;
 - research and logistic support activities on land and at sea: establishment; management; removal; cooperation; temporary bases;
 - tourism and related non-governmental activities.
- Global environmental pressures, including climate change.
- Bipolar aspects – what can we learn from the Arctic experience?
- Monitoring, reporting and responding to the state of the Antarctic environment.
- Outreach: communication to civil society and policy makers.
- Science in management: how do we get the information we need.

Administrative

- Relationships within the ATS (including with the ATCM) and outside the ATS.
- Appropriate tools to do our work: the Protocol and its annexes; resolutions etc; procedures, guidelines, , rules of procedure.
- A structured approach to our business: efficient, targeted, transparent
 - a forward work plan for the next 5 – 10 years;
 - meetings and agenda structured to allow major focus on major issues;

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- one day of each meeting dedicated to strategic environmental issues on a thematic basis, as well as procedures;
- an agenda and rules of procedure which facilitate our work;
- standing groups to address routine issues, eg management plans;
- develop longer term objectives for the protection of the Antarctic environment.

Annex 7

Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment in Antarctica

See Annex to Resolution 4, page...

Annex 8

Guidelines for CEP Consideration of Proposals for New and Revised Designations of Antarctic Specially Protected Species under Annex II of the Protocol

- 1 Proposals for new designations or revision of existing designations of species as Antarctic Specially Protected Species (ASPS), in accordance with Appendix A to Annex II to the Protocol, may be submitted by any Party, the CEP or SCAR to the CEP for consideration at its next meeting. Such proposals should include scientific justification and, for new designations, a draft Action Plan (using the attached template as a guideline), to the extent possible with available data and knowledge.
- 2 On receipt of a proposal, the CEP should invite the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) to assess the status of the species, if SCAR has not already made such an assessment as part of the proposal.
- 3 SCAR should use the most up-to-date IUCN criteria (consulting with appropriate experts in IUCN and elsewhere) to assess the risk of extinction of the species. Such assessments should, as a priority, take account of the global status and trends of the species, though the status and trends of the species at regional or local levels may also need to be assessed.
- 4 For new designations:
 - a. If SCAR's assessment determines that the species is at significant risk of extinction (e.g. the conservation status is determined to be "vulnerable" or higher), then the CEP should recommend SPS designation to the ATCM and initiate a process to finalise the Action Plan for the species, in accordance with the guideline. The proponent should play a co-ordinating role.
 - b. The CEP should determine whether other authorities or organisations have a role in protective action and should consult accordingly (e.g. for species of interest to the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) or the Agreement for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) the CEP should forward the proposal and the draft Action Plan, and any advice from SCAR, to CCAMLR or ACAP for advice on practical measures to provide special protection).
 - c. The Action Plan should be finalised taking account of advice from any authority or organisation as appropriate, and reported to the next meeting of the CEP by the coordinator.
- 5 For existing designations:
 - a. If SCAR's assessment determines that the species remains at significant risk of extinction, then the species should retain its SPS designation and an Action Plan should be produced.

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- b. If SCAR's assessment determines that the species is no longer at a significant risk of extinction, the CEP should assess the implications of removing the species from the list of Specially Protected Species with particular regard to potential future threats to the species and specific mechanisms that might be needed to manage them.
- 6 The CEP should make a recommendation to the ATCM as to whether the species merits Specially Protected Species status, including the Action Plan as appropriate, and arrangements for monitoring the implementation of the Plan and modifying it when necessary.

Guideline template of an Action Plan for a species proposed for designation as an Antarctic Specially Protected Species

PROTECTION ACTION PLAN FOR XXX YYY

Table of Contents

Summary

1. Introduction

Brief overview of:

- a) species reproductive and foraging ecology (e.g. life history)
- b) past and present distribution including critical habitat
- c) population trends (e.g. past, present, future estimates)
- d) conservation status
- e) agents of decline/threats (including uncertainties and potential future threats)
- f) past and current management/conservation measures
- g) legal framework under Environmental Protocol/Antarctic Treaty System

2. Goals and objectives (examples)

Overall goal: to downgrade threatened status/degree of endangerment by reducing threats to adults and critical stages of the life cycle

Specific objectives:

- a) Quantify and reduce threats to survival of breeding population
- b) Quantify and reduce threats to reproductive success
- c) Develop or maintain existing monitoring of populations
- d) Educate base staff and other relevant human agencies
- e) Assess and revise Action Plan every 5 years

3. Actions

This would include specific actions to be taken, who should do the work, performance measures, and prioritization if necessary

- a) Management of threats to survival (e.g. prevention of individual adult mortality)
- b) Management of threats to reproductive success (e.g. restrictions on approach to breeding areas, prohibition of destructive sampling)
- c) Management of critical habitat (e.g. establishment of protected areas)
- d) Research on agents of decline, population dynamics, distribution, management techniques and effectiveness
- e) Monitoring of key populations or life cycle stages
- f) Education and awareness
- g) International agreements (including consultation with relevant international organisations on appropriate action outside the Antarctic Treaty Area)
- h) Assessing and revising the Action Plan, including performance criteria and audit of efficacy of recovery actions

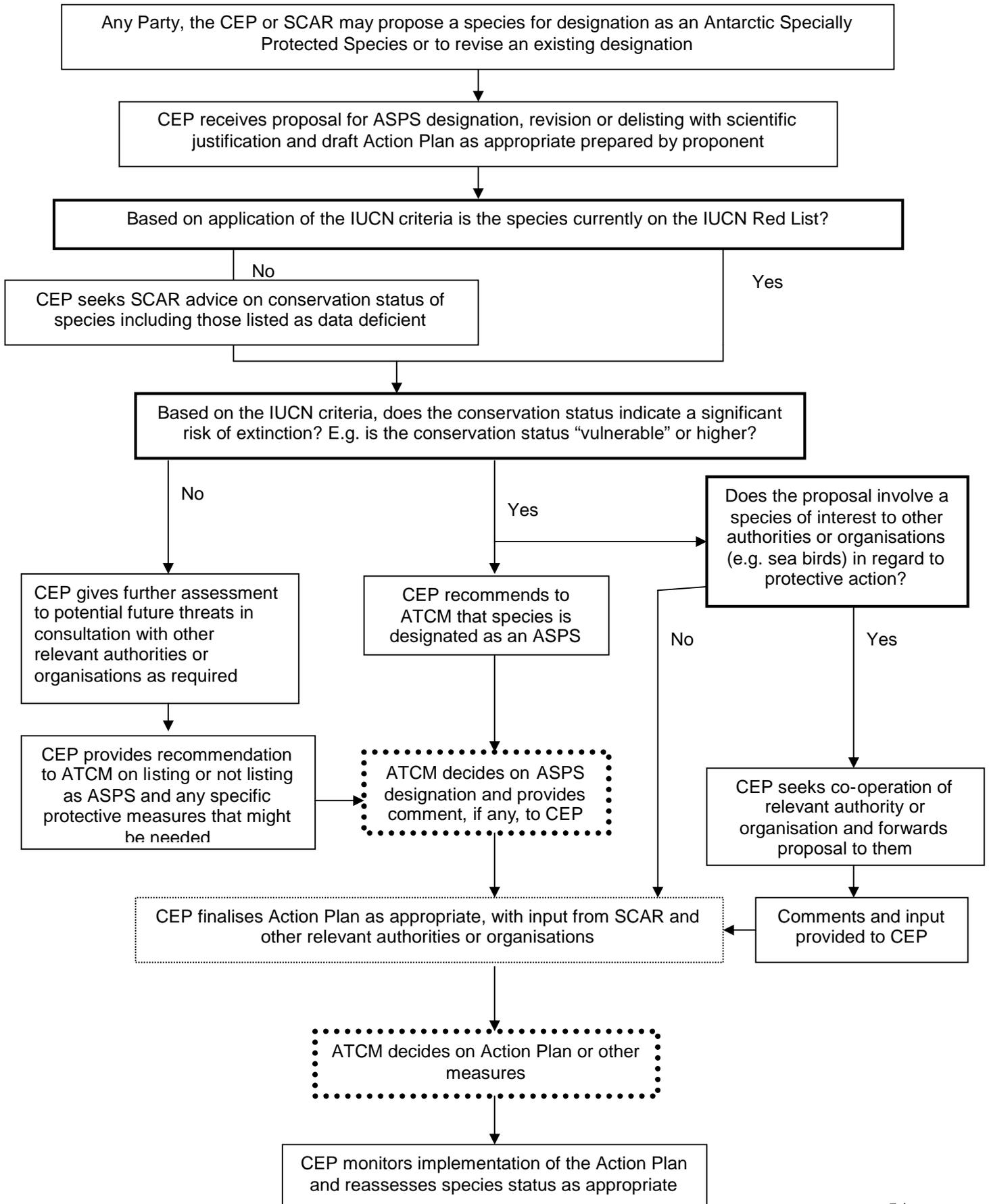
4. References

5. Appendices (examples)

- Summary of IUCN criteria
- Work programmes

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Figure 1: Proposed assessment process for species proposed for designation, revision or delisting as Antarctic Specially Protected Species



Annex 9

Terms of Reference for ICG – “Environmental Monitoring and Reporting”

In views of CEP's endorsement of COMNAP paper "Practical Guidelines for Developing and Designing Environmental Monitoring Programmes in Antarctica" (WP 26), and the progress made by ICGs on "Environmental Monitoring" and "State of Antarctic Environment Reporting" (SAER), the CEP agreed to establish a single ICG to further develop practices and procedures in Environmental Monitoring and Reporting. It will address the following Terms of Reference:

1. Propose a preliminary list of environmental indicators and associated parameters which can best indicate the impact of human activities in Antarctica on populations, habitats and other sensitive areas directly, indirectly or cumulatively impacted. Special attention will be paid to the previous works by CEP/ATCM and COMNAP on environmental monitoring in Antarctica and to the outputs of the recent SCAR / COMNAP / NSF workshop on the "Practical Biological Indicators of Human Impacts in Antarctica".
2. Work with CCAMLR to examine the desirability of including marine debris and other data into CEP's SAER system.
3. Display these indicators using CEP's SAER system in order to analyse the potential value of this system for both reporting and monitoring of the state of the environment in Antarctica.
4. Provide a report to CEP IX on the development of Environmental Monitoring and Reporting in Antarctica.

Convener: Dr Yves Frenot (yfrenot@ipev.fr)

Appendix 1

CEP ADVICE TO ATCM XXVIII ON THE DRAFT CEE CONTAINED IN ATCM XXVIII-WP 19 & IP 66 (United Kingdom)

The Committee for Environmental Protection,

With regard to the draft Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation for the *Proposed Construction and Operation of Halley VI Research Station, Brunt Ice Shelf, Caird Coast, Antarctica*;

Having fully considered the draft CEE circulated by the United Kingdom on 04 February 2005, as reported in paragraphs 65 to 82 of the CEP VIII Final Report, and

Having noted the comments provided by the Parties to the United Kingdom, and the response of the United Kingdom to those comments,

Provides the following advice to the ATCM:

The draft CEE and the process followed by the United Kingdom conform to the requirements of Article 3 of Annex 1 to the Environmental Protocol;

The draft CEE is well-structured and comprehensive and provides an appropriate assessment of the impacts of the proposed project;

The information contained in the draft CEE supports its conclusion, that the proposed activity will have a more than minor or transitory impact on the Antarctic environment, but that the global scientific importance to be gained by the construction and operation of Halley VI outweighs the impact the station will have on the Antarctic environment and fully justifies the activity proceeding;

While the draft CEE addresses the construction of a new research station based on three possible alternative designs, the Committee feels that the document nonetheless appropriately assesses the likely environmental impacts of the overall design objectives, and that whichever of the three designs is chosen, there will be a significant reduction in the overall impact compared to that at the current Halley V research station.

The CEP recommends that the ATCM endorse these views.

Appendix 2

CEP ADVICE TO ATCM XXVIII ON THE DRAFT CEE CONTAINED IN ATCM XXVIII-IP 30 (Germany)

The Committee for Environmental Protection,

With regard to the draft Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation for the *Rebuild and Operation of the Wintering Station Neumayer III and Retrogradation of the Present Neumayer Station II*;

Having fully considered the draft CEE circulated by Germany on 11 January 2005, as reported in paragraphs 83 to 102 of the CEP VIII Final Report, and

Having noted the comments provided by the Parties to Germany, and the response of Germany to those comments,

Noting also that the draft CEE has yet to be approved by the German competent authority, which will finalise its decision on the level of predicted impacts of the activity after considering the comments made by Parties,

Provides the following advice to the ATCM:

The draft CEE and the process followed by Germany conform to the requirements of Article 3 of Annex 1 to the Environmental Protocol;

The draft CEE is well-structured and appropriately comprehensive;

A CEE is the appropriate level of assessment for this project.

The CEP recommends that the ATCM endorse these views.

Appendix 3

LIST OF ASPA AND ASMA MANAGEMENT PLANS REFERRED BY THE CEP TO THE ATCM FOR ADOPTION

Antarctic Specially Protected Areas

- ASPA No. 101 Taylor Rookery, Mac. Robertson Land
- ASPA No. 102 Rookery Islands, Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land
- ASPA No. 103 Ardery Island and Odbert Island, Budd Coast
- ASPA No. 119 Forlidas Pond and Davis Valley, Dufek Massif
- ASPA No. 120 Pointe-Géologie Archipelago, Terre Adélie
- ASPA No. 132 Potter Peninsula, King George Island, South Shetland Islands
- ASPA No. 133 Harmony Point, Nelson Island, South Shetland Islands
- ASPA No. 140 Parts of Deception Island, South Shetland Islands*
- ASPA No. 145 Port Foster, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands*
- ASPA No. 149 Cape Shirreff and San Telmo Island, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands
- ASPA No. 155 Cape Evans, Ross Island
- ASPA No. 157 Backdoor Bay, Cape Royds, Ross Island
- ASPA No. 158 Hut Point, Ross Island
- ASPA No. 159 Cape Adare, Borchgrevink Coast
- ASPA No. 163 Dakshin Gangotri Glacier, Dronning Maud Land
- ASPA No. 164 Scullin and Murray Monoliths, Mac. Robertson Land, East Antarctica

Antarctic Specially Managed Areas

- ASMA No. 4 Deception Island*

* These management plans are part of the broader “Deception Island Management Package”

Appendix 4

LIST OF HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS REFERRED BY THE CEP TO THE ATCM FOR ADOPTION

- Lillie Marleen Hut, Mt. Dockery, Everett Range, northern Victoria Land, Antarctica
- Amundsen Tent

Appendix 5

CEP IX PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Strategic Discussions on the Future Work of the CEP
4. Operation of the CEP
5. International Polar Year
6. Environmental Impact Assessment
 - Draft Comprehensive Environmental Evaluations
 - Other EIA Matters
7. Area Protection and Management
8. Conservation of Antarctic Flora and Fauna
9. Environmental Monitoring and Reporting
10. Inspection Reports
11. Waste Management
12. Prevention of Marine Pollution
13. Cooperation with Other Organisations
14. General Matters
15. Election of Officers
16. Preparation for Next Meeting
17. Adoption of the Report
18. Closing of the Meeting