FACILITATION OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

Introductory note

Article II of the Treaty provides for freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica and cooperation toward that end. To promote scientific cooperation, the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) was established. SCAR has a unique role under the Antarctic Treaty System, *inter alia*, to provide scientific advice to Parties at Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings.

Article III of the Antarctic Treaty provides that 'to the greatest extent feasible and practicable...scientific observations and results from Antarctica shall be exchanged and made freely available'. For the purposes of the International Geographical Year, World Data Centers were established for a number of disciplines where data from all over the world, including Antarctica, relevant to each discipline were deposited.

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON ANTARCTIC RESEARCH (SCAR)

Constitution

SCAR is a scientific committee of the International Council for Science (ICSU) charged with the initiation, promotion, and coordination of scientific activity in the Antarctic, with a view to framing and reviewing scientific programmes of circumpolar scope and significance. In establishing programmes, SCAR will respect the autonomy of other existing international bodies.

Guidelines for the conduct of SCAR affairs

1. SCAR will encourage and assist in the acquisition and dissemination of scientific knowledge derived from research carried out in its area of interest.

2. In formulating its scientific programmes, SCAR will pay attention to their possible contributions to global programmes of ICSU bodies and other scientific organisations. SCAR may establish liaison and cooperation with international organisations having scientific interests in the Antarctic.

3. SCAR will abstain from involvement in political and juridical matters, including the formulation of management measures for exploitable resources, except where SCAR accepts an invitation for specific advice. However, in formulating its scientific programmes SCAR will take note of the need for the acquisition of the scientific knowledge necessary for the judicious management of the resources of the region.

4. SCAR may provide scientific and technological advice to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings, or to other international organisations (both governmental and non-governmental).

5. SCAR will keep under review scientific matters pertaining to the integrity of the Antarctic environment, including the conservation of its terrestrial and marine ecosystems.

Membership

The membership of SCAR is as follows:

l. Full members

National organisations adhering to ICSU, representing the scientific communities of countries with active and continuing independent programmes of research in the Antarctic that have formed National Committees to communicate with SCAR.

2. Associate members

National organisations adhering to ICSU, or nominated by national organisations adhering to ICSU, which desire to participate in SCAR for scientific reasons but which do not qualify for full membership.

3. Union members

ICSU Unions wishing to participate in SCAR on a continuing basis.

Delegates

- Full members: One permanent voting delegate and one non-voting alternate delegate representing the National Committee communicating with SCAR.
- Associate members: One non-voting delegate representing the national organization adhering to ICSU or its nominee.
- Union members: One permanent voting delegate.

Organization and administration

l. SCAR elects an Executive Committee from its full member delegates to consist of a President, Immediate Past President, two Vice Presidents and a Secretary, each elected for a term of four years. One Vice President shall be elected for a term coinciding with that of the President. The other Vice President and Secretary shall be elected for a term which begins at the SCAR meeting in which a President is not elected. Presidents and Vice Presidents hold office for one four-year term only, but the Secretary is eligible for re-election for one further term only.

2. The Executive Committee is responsible to ICSU for the coordination of the scientific programmes adopted by SCAR.

3. SCAR or its Executive Committee may appoint ad hoc groups for the examination of special matters.

National membership of SCAR with dates of accession

Dates in brackets are those of admission to associate membership

Full members

Argentina	3 Feb 1958	Germany	22 May 1978
Australia	3 Feb 1958	Poland	22 May 1978
Belgium	3 Feb 1958	Brazil	1 Oct 1984
Chile	3 Feb 1958	India	1 Oct 1984
France	3 Feb 1958	China	23 Jun 1986
Japan	3 Feb 1958	Sweden (24 Mar 1987)	12 Sep 1988
New Zealand	3 Feb 1958	Italy (19 May 1987)	12 Sep 1988
Norway	3 Feb 1958	Uruguay (29 Jul 1987)	12 Sep 1988
South Africa	3 Feb 1958	Spain (15 Jan 1987)	23 Jul 1990
Russia (formerly Union of		Netherlands (20 May 1987)	23 Jul 1990
Soviet Socialist Republics)	3 Feb 1958	Korea, Republic of (8 Dec 1987)	23 Jul 1990
United Kingdom	3 Feb 1958	Finland (1 Jul 1988)	23 Jul 1990
United States of America	3 Feb 1958	Ecuador (12 Sep 1988)	15 Jun 1992

Associate members

Switzerland (16 June 1987)	Peru (14 April 1987)
Pakistan (23 Jul 1990)	Estonia (15 Jun 1992)
Ukraine (5 Sep 1994)	Canada (5 Sep 1994)
	Bulgaria (5 March 1995)

ICSU Union Members

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

Antarctic Treaty Recommendations

[ATCM XXIV: Resolution 3(2001): Collection of meteorites in Antarctica

The Representatives,

Concerned at the potential loss to scientific research because of unrestricted collection of meteorites in Antarctica;

Urge Parties to the Environmental Protocol to take such legal or administrative steps as are necessary to preserve Antarctic meteorites so that they are collected and curated according to accepted scientific standards, and are made available for scientific purposes.]

XVII-4: Global change research and international cooperation in Antarctica

The Representatives:

Recalling Articles II and III of the Antarctic Treaty and Article VI of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, and Recommendation XV-14 on the promotion of international scientific cooperation;

Reaffirming the Declaration adopted at the XVIth Consultative Meeting on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the entry into force of the Antarctic Treaty;

Noting the recognition in Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development of the importance of Antarctica and the Southern Ocean for the study of global change processes;

Acknowledging the role that intensified coordination of national research programmes and increased international cooperation should play, such as SCAR's publication on 'the role of Antarctica in global change';

Conscious as well that the development of an implementation plan for an Antarctic research contribution to the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme represents a significant step to be accomplished during the Decade of International Antarctic Scientific Cooperation (1991–2000) proclaimed by the XVIth ATCM;

Recommend to their Governments that they:

1. welcome the decision adopted by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research at XXII SCAR to establish a new Group of Specialists on Global Change and the Antarctic, in order to provide linkages and communications between national programmes, SCAR Working Groups and other Groups of Specialists in areas of relevant Antarctic research;

2. encourage SCAR to articulate, in close cooperation with COMNAP, a management structure to implement a coordinated programme for global change research in the Antarctic and to contribute through the development of Regional Research Centres (RRCs) to the IGBP System for Analysis, Research and Training (START) and to other major regional and international programmes on global change research;

3. support initiatives such as the proposal of the SCAR Working Group on Biology and the offer made by Chile to hold a workshop on the coordination of biological research on King George Island (Isla 25 de Mayo); the Cooperative Geoscience of the South Shetland Islands (COGS) whose second workshop was sponsored by the National Institute of Polar Research of Japan; and similar initiatives to coordinate research in glaciology and solar-terrestrial studies;

4. note with appreciation the completion of SCAR's proposal for coordinated Antarctic research (The Role of Antarctica in Global Change: Part 2) to be published late in 1992 and the plan to implement a regional programme of global change research in the Antarctic, through:
   i) continuing identification of high priority research needs in process studies, monitoring and modelling;
   ii) identifying other needs in the implementation of the programme, such as logistics, data management, etc;
   iii) organizing workshops and symposia to synthesize and discuss research results.

5. that the above mentioned regional programme of Global Change research in the Antarctic should be given a high scientific priority and supported to the greatest extent feasible by Governments;

6. may consider applying to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other acceptable funding mechanisms to support the proposed new Group of Specialists and their work.

XV-14: Promotion of international scientific cooperation: a declaration

The Representatives,

Recommend to their Governments that they approve the following declaration on scientific research in Antarctica:

The Governments participating in the XVth Consultative Meeting:

Deeply aware of the role that Antarctica and the Southern Ocean play in interactive physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth System;

Recognizing that,

a) the Antarctic region has a high negative radiation budget and so acts as one of the Earth's 'refrigerators'. Any changes in the budget will have global consequences on atmospheric and oceanic circulation;
b) conditions beneath the ice shelves and the girdle of sea ice promote the formation of cold bottom water that drains northward;

c) polar seas play an especially important role in the exchange of CO between ocean and atmosphere since they may be large sinks for CO. These processes are controlled by the sea-ice formation, thermohaline convection and biological productivity;
d) Antarctica provides unique conditions for investigating the impact of man-made pollutants on atmospheric ozone;
e) a detailed record of past global climate and atmospheric chemistry extending over hundreds of millennia is preserved within the Antarctic ice sheet, and in the sediments of the Southern Ocean and the Antarctic continent;
f) because climate change is predicted to be largest at high latitudes, detection of such change above the background of high natural variability is best sought in the polar regions;
g) plant communities existing under polar conditions are sensitive to changes in temperature, and may be good indicators of climate change;
h) The Antarctic ice sheet contains enough water to raise global sea level world-wide some 60 metres. Any greenhouse climate warning which makes even a small change to this volume of ice will have a significant impact on sea level:

Recognizing, with appreciation, that the contribution that Antarctic science can make to these scientific questions is the subject of intensive work within the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) and that they have identified the following five major, interconnected, interdisciplinary research thrusts for the purpose of defining and encompassing research priorities :

a) Detection of Changes of Global Importance Best Observed in Antarctica;
b) Processes Linking Antarctic Ice and Biological Systems to the Global Ocean and Atmosphere;
c) Antarctic Sources of Palaeoenvironmental Information;
d) Ecology in the Changing Antarctic Environment;
e) Monitoring Changes in Antarctica;

Recognizing, moreover, that other scientific programmes which are not so directly relevant to issues of global change are of no less value to science;

Conscious of the need to ensure that all Antarctic activity is based on information adequate to ensure that informed judgements can be made about their environmental consequences;

Renew their commitment to the pursuit of scientific research in the Antarctic; and

Declare their intent:

1. Vigorously to pursue scientific research programmes in Antarctica in a manner which makes the most productive use of the resources available.

2. To ensure that their scientific endeavours contribute as much as possible to programmes of global scientific significance being undertaken or being prepared by the International Council of Scientific Unions and by other international organizations.

3. To ensure that research results and observations are, in accordance with Article III of the Antarctic Treaty, made freely available and that the results of Antarctic programmes of global significance are brought to the attention of the international scientific community

as rapidly as possible.

4. To ensure that activities in the Antarctic take full account of the global importance of the Antarctic as a scientific laboratory and as a place where aspects of global changes can most readily be monitored.
5. To ensure, in conformity with the declaration in Recommendation IX-5 on the Antarctic environment, that all Antarctic activity is based on information adequate to ensure that informed judgements can be made about their environmental consequences

XV-15. Promotion of international scientific cooperation

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles II and III of the Antarctic Treaty and Recommendations relating to the facilitation of international scientific cooperation;

Recognizing the increasing importance of Antarctica for scientific research, especially for the global environment;

Noting that the number of countries actively involved in Antarctic scientific research has increased considerably in recent years;

Recognizing that this development has led to a concentration of research stations and of logistical support facilities in the more easily accessible regions of Antarctica and that this can lead to redundancy in scientific programmes and to unfavourable impact on the environment;

Conscious of the need to maximise the scientific output for a minimum of environmental impact;

Conscious that the sophistication and therefore the cost of many Antarctic scientific programmes is increasing and that some Consultative Parties are more able than others to bear the cost of such sophisticated programmes;

Recognizing the scientific importance of environmental monitoring programmes in the broadest sense and that without these programmes many advances in Antarctic science which are of global significance would not be possible;

Recognizing the need to encourage timeliness, relevance and excellence in the pursuit of Antarctic science and the importance of inter-comparability and accuracy in integrated research programmes to the end that the contributions to knowledge of these programmes may be greater than the sum of their constituent parts;

Desiring to promote efficiency in the utilization of scarce resources;

Noting that the promotion of international scientific cooperation in Antarctic research is the basic objective of SCAR's activities and warmly welcoming SCAR's commitment to the holding of an unprecedented Antarctic Science Conference in 1991 designed to foster interdisciplinary discussion and science planning amongst Antarctic scientists, and the integration of Antarctic research into global programmes and the strengthening of the

interaction of Antarctic science, represented by SCAR, with the international science community;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. They take such steps as may be open to them to encourage participation in the SCAR Antarctic Science Conference in 1991 on the part of their Antarctic communities and take note of its results.
2. All Contracting Parties, in planning Antarctic activities, should seek through consultation within the Antarctic science community, to take account of the scientific objectives of SCAR.
3. Through their national committees, they invite SCAR to:
   a) facilitate the participation in its activities of representatives from Antarctic scientific communities with less experience or fewer resources; and
   b) consider identifying, by scientific discipline and geographical area, scientific topics, including data gathering and environmental monitoring, by which countries with less experience or fewer resources would best be able to ensure that their activity contributed to knowledge of Antarctica to the benefit of all.
4. That those with longer and wider experience of Antarctic science and logistics should, as far as practicable and feasible, favourably consider requests for advice, training and participation in their national Antarctic programmes from those with less experience, and otherwise encourage cooperation with their programmes.
5. Generally, they should seek by all means open to them to promote the objectives of Article III of the Antarctic Treaty.

XV-17: Facilitation of scientific research: the siting of stations

The Representatives,

Reaffirming that freedom of scientific investigation as set out in Article II of the Antarctic Treaty is one of the fundamental principles of the Treaty;

Affirming that measures adopted in this Recommendation are not intended to interfere with the possibility of a non-Consultative Party establishing a station in Antarctica but to ensure that such Parties may maximize their contribution to knowledge and the protection of the Antarctic;

Recalling Recommendations I-I, VI-4, VII-1, VIII-11, VIII-13, IX-5, XII-3, and XIV-2;

Recalling that at the XIIIth Consultative Meeting, Recommendation XIII-6 was adopted, calling for consultations between nations with Antarctic programmes operating existing stations in the same vicinity;

Recalling that the Final Report of the XIVth Consultative Meeting notes that:

a) new stations had a greater possibility of maximizing their scientific potential if established in the widest possible range of areas;

b) SCAR had:
   i) recorded its concern that the continued increase in the number of stations in some parts of the Antarctic could result in unproductive duplication of scientific programmes; and
   ii) recommended that adequate prior notice be given of intent to undertake a development or scientific activity that is likely to have a major environmental impact; and
c) process of consultation was needed which started as early as possible in the planning stage of the new station and continued through subsequent stages, including the development and implementation of routine operations;

Recognizing that the establishment of a new station or major logistic support facility is an activity which is likely to have more than a minor or transitory effect on the environment and is therefore subject to the Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation procedure described in Recommendation XIV-2;

Bearing in mind that while the establishment in the same vicinity of scientific research stations and logistic support facilities may favour scientific cooperation and the functioning of these stations, excessive concentration of such installations may have a negative effect on scientific activities and on the environment;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. They urge Contracting Parties, when considering the establishment of new stations or facilities, to take the following measures to avoid excessive concentration in Antarctica of such stations or facilities:
   a) as early as possible when considering the establishment of a new station or facility in the vicinity of one or more existing stations or facilities, Contracting Parties should initiate, through their national Antarctic programme, a process of consultations, coordination and possible cooperation with the other national Antarctic programme or programmes concerned;
   b) they should continue this process through the subsequent stages, including the development and implementation of routine logistic operations, with a view to minimizing both interference with existing programmes and impact on the environment;
   c) before establishing a new station or facility, Contracting Parties should prepare a Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation in accordance with Recommendation XIV-2.
2. In the case of a station or facility which the national Antarctic programme of a non-Consultative Party proposes to establish, they offer assistance to the managers of that programme with respect to the choice of site and the preparation of the Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation, with a view to maximizing the scientific output of the new programme and minimizing its environmental impact.

Declaration on the ozone layer and climatic change

The Representatives taking part in the XVth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting:

Recalling: Recommendation I-IV; I-V; II-VIII; V-3; VI-4; VII-7; VIII-13; IX-5 and XIV-10;

Considering the essential role of the Antarctic continent and the Southern Ocean in the Earth's energy budget and ocean dynamics, including its role in regulating the climate which has become all the more important because of international concern with the issue of global climate change;

Basing themselves on scientific studies that indicate the possibility of changes in the physical and chemical composition of the atmosphere, directly caused by human activity outside the area of the Antarctic Treaty and which may have harmful effects on human health, on terrestrial and marine ecosystems and may cause interference with other legitimate uses of the Antarctic environment;

Taking into account with appreciation the work done by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) on assessing the importance of ocean and atmospheric interactions of the Antarctic ecosystems and the ozone layer;

Recognizing the existing activities in the field of monitoring the depletion of the ozone layer developed by SCAR through its Working Group on Atmospheric Sciences;

1. Strongly support the Parties to the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol in their efforts to eradicate the causes giving rise to the depletion of the ozone layer, having regard to the declaration drawn up in Helsinki in May this year and the forthcoming review of the terms of the Montreal Protocol at the second Meeting of the Parties in London in June 1990;
2. Appeal to all Antarctic Treaty Parties that have not done so to consider adherence to the Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol.
3. Take note with appreciation of the work being done with regard to global climate change and encourage UNEP and other relevant International Organisations, on the basis of proposals being developed by the UNEP/WMO Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, to take firm action, through legal instrument and otherwise, to mitigate man-induced causes of climate change.
4. Urge the Antarctic Treaty Parties to establish, in coordination with SCAR, cooperative research programmes on the environmental effects of the ozone layer depletion, including the functional integrity of ecosystems in the Antarctic Treaty Area.
5. Decide to keep the item on the ozone layer depletion on the agenda of the XVIth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting.

XV-21 Use of Antarctic Ice

The Representatives,
Considering that the ice existing in Antarctica represents the world's largest freshwater reserve;
Noting that, technological developments might one day make it possible to utilize icebergs detached from the continent for freshwater requirements, especially in coastal areas;

Recalling the principles enshrined in the Antarctic Treaty, which lay down a regime for international cooperation guaranteeing that Antarctica shell continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and shall not become the scene or object of international discord;
Convinced that the structure established under the Antarctic Treaty hes proved effective in promoting international peace, in keeping with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter;
Concerned that uncontrolled activities relating to the exploitation of Antarctic icebergs could also have an adverse effect on the unique Antarctic environment and it dependent and associated ecosystems;
Noting that sufficient scientific information is not yet available on the environment impacts, including global climate and weather, which might occur in the event of floating icebergs being used for that purpose;
Noting that the harvesting of ice in the coastal regions of Antarctica, especially if this were to require land-based installations, could give rise to a number of additional environmental or other issues;
Acknowledging that the Antarctic Treaty is the most appropriate framework for fostering international efforts to guarantee the protection of the environment and give impetus to the freedom of scientific research and co-operation in Antarctica;
Recognizing the desirability that commercial exploitation of Antarctic ice not occur, in any case, prior to examination by Contracting Parties to the Antarctic Treaty of the issues posed by such activity;
Recommend to their Governments that:

1. They exchange information on the feasibility of commercial exploitation of icebergs, relevant technologies and possible environmental impacts
2. Through their national committees, they invite SCAR to provide advice, as appropriate, on the above- mentioned matters, and continue to co-ordinate research programmes in polar glaciology, biology, oceanography, and meteorology in relation to Antarctic ice.
3. They include an item on "Use of Antarctic Ice" on the agenda of the XVIth Consultative Meeting

XIII-6: Facilitation of scientific research: siting of stations

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations I-I, VI-4, VII-1, VIII-11 and XII-3;

Reaffirming that freedom of scientific investigation as set out in Article II of the Antarctic Treaty is one of the fundamental principles of the Treaty; and

Noting that nothing in this recommendation may be construed as prejudicing that provision of the Treaty;

Recognising that, while there are scientific, environmental and logistic advantages to be gained from stations being in proximity to one another, there can also be disadvantages which can be avoided by appropriate consultation;

Recommend to their Governments that where stations have been established in the same vicinity the concerned national Antarctic operating agencies should consult together, by whatever means found appropriate, so as to safeguard existing scientific activities, avoid operational logistic difficulties and avoid undue adverse environmental effects arising from cumulative impacts.

X-4: Man's Impact on the Antarctic Environment: Collection of Geological Specimens

The Representatives,
Recalling Article II of the Antarctic Treat;
Recognizing that an essential element in geological investigations is the collection and removal of specimens but that the removal of specimens from areas which are of exceptional geological interest needs, as far as is practicable, to be kept to a minimum in order to avoid prejudicing subsequent geological investigations in such areas:
Noting that:

i. this problem is presented in a more acute form in areas where more than one expedition is undertaking geological investigations;
ii. a similar problem has already been recognized with regard to the collection of meteorites;
iii. It might be appropriate to designate small areas which are of exceptional geological interest as Sites of Special Scientific Interest;

Recommend to their Governments that, through their National Committees, they refer the matter to the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) for further study.

VI-5: The use of radio-isotopes in the Antarctic

The Representatives,

Recognizing

1. the need to minimize harmful disturbance to the Antarctic environment;
2. that the uncontrolled use of radio-isotopes in the course of scientific investigations may jeopardize the conduct of subsequent investigations;

Recommend to their Governments that through their National Antarctic Committees, they invite the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) to consider the uses of radio-isotopes in Antarctic scientific investigations and to propose comprehensive principles for their control which can be considered under Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty.

VI-6: Coordination of Antarctic scientific investigations involving the use of radio-isotopes

The Representatives,

Recognizing that experiments involving the use of radio-isotopes may jeopardize subsequent scientific investigations in the same locality;

Considering that:

1. prior notification of the use of radio-isotopes is necessary to allow time for consultations between Consultative Parties whose investigators may wish to carry out experiments in the same locality at a later date;
2. interim measures are required before agreement is reached on the controlled use of radio-isotopes in the Antarctic Treaty Area;

Recommend to their Governments that, when experiments involving the use of radio-isotopes in the Antarctic Treaty Area are planned, they should provide appropriate information on such experiments to other Consultative Parties as early as possible, preferably six months in advance, but in any event annually.

V-3: Southern Ocean

The Representatives,

Considering that the Southern Ocean is an integral part of the Antarctic environment and that the Consultative Governments have made substantial contributions towards knowledge of this ocean in the Treaty Area;

Noting that Resolution 5 of the Vth Session of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) established a Coordination Group for the Southern Ocean and that the terms of reference for this group include plans for the gradual development of a comprehensive study of the Southern Ocean;

Noting that the significant contribution which the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) has made to these studies and that SCAR is invited to participate in the Coordination Group as an observer;

Welcome the proposed study of the Southern Ocean by the IOC with the participation of SCAR as well as other interested scientific organizations;

Recommend to their Governments that they encourage SCAR through their National Committees to continue its interest in scientific matters related to the Southern Ocean and to make available scientific advice as appropriate to the IOC Coordination Group in order to aid in its development of plans for the comprehensive study of the Southern Ocean.

II-VII: Shipment of scientific materials

The Representatives recommend to their Governments that, in order better to implement Articles II and III of the Antarctic Treaty and Recommendations I-I and I-II of the First Consultative Meeting, they should make appropriate arrangements:

a) to expedite the execution of administrative procedures required by their laws, regulations and binding international agreements that apply to shipments of samples, specimens, records and scientific instruments related to Antarctic scientific research;
b) to provide proper care in the handling of this type of shipments.

II-VIII: [International Years of the Quiet Sun (1964-65)]

The Representatives recommend to their Governments that they should encourage, by whatever means they consider appropriate, international cooperation and the exchange of scientific personnel, observations and results, in connexion with their respective national programmes of Antarctic scientific investigation and research associated with the International Year of the Quiet Sun (1964-65).

I-II Exchange of scientific personnel

The Representatives recommend to their Governments that they should promote the continuation of the exchange, on a basis of bilateral arrangements, of scientific personnel amongst their expeditions, and should make available such of their facilities as may be helpful to this purpose.