

## **Major SCAR inputs to the Antarctic Treaty System (based on SCAR Report 29)**

1. In 1964, SCAR's scientific advice led directly to the adoption by the Antarctic Treaty of the **Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Flora and Fauna**.
2. In 1991, these Measures formed the core of a more comprehensive environmental agreement - the **Protocol of Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty** – which also swept up many other aspects of environmental management on which SCAR had provided advice.
3. **SCAR developed the original concepts of Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Specially Protected Areas for Antarctica, as well as an exemplar framework for management plans for Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPAs) based on Moe Island.**
4. In addition **SCAR provided a Management Plan Handbook and a Visit Report Form, as well as the scientific advice to modify and edit plans for these sites** when submitted by governments, prior to their adoption.
5. SCAR has been instrumental in recommending the procedures adopted for cleaning up the Antarctic environment: (i) **SCAR designed the Checklist for Environmental Inspections under the Antarctic Treaty**; (ii) **together with COMNAP, SCAR developed the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Guidelines and good practice**; and (iii) **also along with COMNAP, SCAR developed the Environmental Monitoring Handbooks.**
6. Subsequently **SCAR organized the workshop with IUCN that put environmental education onto the ATCM agenda.**
7. SCAR provided **key advice that led to the Treaty Parties adopting the IUCN criteria for listing and delisting species, and**
8. **on the basis of that SCAR provided the advice that led to the delisting of Fur Seals.**
9. The work done by **SCAR's BIOMASS programme** (Biological Investigations of Marine Antarctic Systems and Stocks) **formed the foundation for the creation of the Scientific Committee of CCAMLR.**
10. The SCAR **BIOMASS database was adopted by CCAMLR as the basis for its initial work programme.**
11. SCAR has also **provided CCAMLR with published data on higher predators.**
12. SCAR was deeply involved in **initiating and developing the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals.**
13. SCAR also **provided several published reports** (Holdgate and Tinker, 1979; Zumberge, 1979; Rutford, 1986; see references) **containing advice for the negotiation of the Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resource Activities (CRAMRA), a convention that was eventually abandoned and replaced by the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty.**
14. SCAR also **developed Codes of Conduct for (a) Fieldwork, and (b) the Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes in Antarctica** – advice that is being revised at time of writing (mid-2007).