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QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Latévi Modem LAWSON-BETUM (Togo)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Question of Antarctica" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolutions 44/124 A and B of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. The First Committee considered the item at its 40th to 43rd and 47th meetings, from 19 to 21 and on 28 November 1990 (see A/C.1/45/PV.40-43 and 47).

4. In connection with item 67, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Antarctica (A/45/456)1

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Antarctica (A/45/459):

(c) Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the documents adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990 (A/45/421-S/21797).

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II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.63 and Rev.1 and 2

5. On 19 November 1990, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution entitled "Question of Antarctica" (A/C.1/45/L.63), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

"<u>Recalling</u> its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985, 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987, 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988 and 44/124 A and B of 15 December 1989,

"<u>Recalling also</u> the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 1/ the second meeting of States of the Zons of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic held at Abuja from 25 to 29 June 1990, 2/ and the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990, 3/

"Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

"<u>Reaffirming</u> the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/88 A, 42/46 B, 43/83 A and 44/124 B,

"<u>C nscious</u> of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community, <u>inter alia</u>, in terms of international peace and security, environment, its effects on global climatic conditions, economy and scientific research,

"<u>C nscious also of</u> the interrelationship between Antarctica and the physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system,

[&]quot;1/ A/44/551-5/20870, annex.

[&]quot;2/ See A/45/474, annex.

[&]quot;3/ See A/45/421-S/21797.

"<u>Melcoming</u> the increasing recognition of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems and the need for a comprehensive agreement on the protection and conservation of the Antarctica environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

"<u>Sharing</u> the concern over the environmental degradation of Antarctica and its impact on global environment expressed at the first substantive session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Nairobi from 6 to 31 August 1990,

"<u>Melcoming</u> the increasing support for the establishment of Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park to ensure the protection and conservation of its environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems for the benefit of all mankind,

"<u>Welcoming also</u> the increasing support within the international community for the banning of prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica,

"<u>Welcoming</u> further the initiative taken by some Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties in promoting Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park and the banning of prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica,

"<u>Welcoming</u> the ongoing trend in acknowledging the need for internationally co-ordinated scientific research stations in Antarctica in order to minimise unnecessary duplication and logistical support facilities,

"<u>Melcoming also</u> the increasing awareness of and interest in Antarctica shown by the international community, and convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

"<u>Affirming its conviction</u> that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

"<u>Reaffirming</u> that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international co-operation for the benefit of mankind as a whole.

"<u>Convinced</u> of the need to prevent or minimize any negative impact of human activity resulting from the large number of scientific stations and expeditions in Antarctica on the environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems, "Taking into account all aspects pertaining to all areas covered by the Antarctic Treaty, 4/

"Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General <u>5</u>/ on the question of Antarctica,

"1. Expresses its regret that despite the numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly the Secretary-General or his representative has not been invited to the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, including the special session of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting to be held at Santiago from 19 November to 7 December 1990, and "rges once again the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to their future meetings;

"2. <u>Calls upon</u> the Treaty Parties to deposit information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica with the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

"3. <u>Expresses the conviction</u> that any move to draw up a comprehensive environmental convention on the conservation and protection of Antarctica and itS dependent and associated ecosystems as well as establishing a nature reserve or world park must be negotiated with the full participation of the international community, and in this regard stresses that this should be pursued within the context of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

"4, <u>Urges</u> all members of the international community to support all efforts to ban prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica and to ensure that all activities should be exclusively used for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities should ensure the maintenance of international peace and security in Antarctica and the protection of its environment and should be for the benefit of all mankind;

"5. <u>Requests</u> the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive study with the help of relevant United Nations agencies such as the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme on the establishment of a United Nations-sponsored station in Antarctica with a view to promoting co-ordinated international co-operation in scientific research for the benefit of mankind, particularly the importance of Antarctica to the global environment and *ecosystems*, as well as to act as an early-warning system on climate change and accidents, and submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

[&]quot;4/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 402, No. 5778.

[&]quot;<u>5</u>/ A/45/548 and 549.

"6. <u>Urges</u> all States Members of the United Nations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica;

"7. <u>Also requests</u> the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluation of all aspects of Antarctica to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

"8. <u>Decides</u> to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled 'Question of Antarctica'."

6. At the 43rd meeting, on 21 November, <u>Malaysia</u>, on behalf of the co-sponsors, who were joined later by <u>Burkina Faso. Cameroon</u>, the <u>Philippines</u>, <u>Senegal</u> and the <u>U ited & public of Tanzania</u>, introduced and orally revised the draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.63/Rev.1) as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 4 was deleted and subsequent paragraphs renumbered;

(b) In operative paragraph 6 "programmes and specialized" was added after "of relevant United Nations", and "using available data and resources" was added after "United Nations Environment Programme**;

(c) In operative paragraph 8, "using available data and resources" was added after "to submit a report".

The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica'*,

"<u>Recalling</u> its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985, 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987, 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988 and 44/124 A an! B of 15 December 1989,

"<u>R alling also</u> the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 1/ the second meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic, held at Abuja from 25 to 29 June 1990, 2/ and the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990, 3/

"3/ See A/45/421-5/21797.

/...

[&]quot;1/ A/44/551-5/20870, annex.

[&]quot;2/ See A/45/474, annex.

"Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

"<u>Reaffirming</u> the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/88 A, 42/46 B, 43/83 A and 44/124 B,

"<u>Conscious</u> of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community, <u>inter alis</u>, in terms of international peace and security, environment, its effects on global climatic conditions, economy and scientific research,

"<u>Conscious also</u> of the interrelationship between Antarctica and the physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Barth sys tern,

"<u>Welcoming</u> the increasing recognition of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems and the need for a comprehensive agreement on the protection and conservation of the Antarctica environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

"<u>Sharing</u> the concern over the environmental degradation of Antarctica and its impact on global environment expressed at the first substantive session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Nairobi from 6 to 31 August 1990,

"<u>Welcoming</u> the increasing support for the establishment of Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park to ensure the protection and conservation of its environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems for the benefit of all mankind,

"<u>Welcoming also</u> the increasing support within the international community for the banning of prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica,

"<u>Welcoming</u> the initiative taken by some Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties in promoting Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park and the banning of prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica,

"<u>Welcoming</u> the ongoing trend in acknowledging the need for internationally co-ordinated scientific research stations in Antarctica in order to minimise unnecessary duplication and logistical support facilities,

"<u>Welcoming</u> the increasing awareness of and interest in Antarctica shown by the international community, and convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledga of Antarctica,

"<u>Affirming its conviction</u> that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord, "<u>Reaffirming</u> that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international co-operation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

"<u>Convinced</u> of the need to prevent or minimise any negative impact of human activity resulting from the large number of scientific stations and expeditions in Antarctica on the environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

"Taking into account all aspects pertaining to all areas covered by the Antarctic Treaty, $\frac{4}{2}$

"<u>Taking note with appreciation</u> of the reports of the Secretary-General <u>5</u>/ on the question of Antarctica,

"1. <u>Expresses i t s regret</u> that despite the numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General or his representative has not been invited to the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, including the special session of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting at Santiago from 19 November to 7 December 1990, and urges once again the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to their future meetings;

"2. <u>Calls upon</u> the Treaty Parties to deposit information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

"3. Expresses the conviction that any move to draw up a comprehensive environmental convention on the conservation and protection of Antarctica and its dependent and associated ecosystems as well as establishing a nature reserve or world park must be negotiated with the full participation of the international community, and in this regard stresses that this should be pursued within the context of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

"4. Urges all members of the international community to support all efforts to baa prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica and to ensure that all activities should be exclusively used for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities should ensure the maintenance of international peace and security in Antarctica and the protection of its environment and should be for the benefit of all mankind;

1...

[&]quot;4/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 402, No. 5770.

[&]quot;<u>5</u>/ A/45/548 and A/45/549.

"5. <u>Requests</u> the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive study with the help of relevant United Nations programmes and specialized agencies such as the World Meteorological Organizatioa and the United Nations <u>Environment Programme</u>, using available data and resources, on the establishment of a United Nations-sponsored station in Antarctica with a view to promoting co-ordinated international co-operation in scientific research for the benefit of mankind, particularly the importance of Antarctica to the global environment and ecosystems, as well as to act as an early-warning system on climate change and accidents, and submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

"6. <u>Urges</u> all States Members of the United Nations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica1

"7. <u>Also requests</u> the Secretary-General to submit a report, using available data and resources, on the state of the environment in Antarctica and its impact on the global system to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

"8. <u>Decides</u> to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled 'Question of Antarctica'.*'

7. At the 47th meeting, on 28 November, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of the resolution (see A/C. 1/45/PV.47).

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.63/Rev.2 by a roll-call vote of 75 to none, with 8 abstentions (see para. 12, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows: <u>1</u>/

In favours Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jemahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malaives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia,

^{1/} The following 43 States announced that they were not participating in the vote : Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Nethorlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Romania, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

<u>Abstaining</u>: Fiji, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Portugal, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Venezuela.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.64 and Rev.1

9. On 19 November 1990, <u>Tunisia</u>, on behalf of the States members of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Question of Antarctica" (A/C.1/45/L.64), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"<u>Recalling</u> its resolutions 43/83 B of 7 December 1988 and 44/124 of 15 December 1989,

"Having considered the item entitled 'Question of Antarctica',

"<u>Noting with regret</u> that the racist <u>apartheid</u> régime of South Africa. which has been suspended from participation in the General Assembly of the United Nations, has continued to participate in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties,

"<u>R calling</u> the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organizatioa of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989, <u>1</u>/

"<u>Recalling also</u> the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Beads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, <u>2</u>/

"<u>Recalling further</u> that the Antarctic Treaty <u>3</u>/is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

"3/ Uai tsd Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 402, No. 5778.

[&]quot;<u>1</u>/ See A/44/603, annex I.

[&]quot;<u>2</u>/ A/44/551-8/20670, annex.

"Noting that the policy of <u>apartheid</u> practised by the racist minority régime of South Africa, which has been universally condemned, constitutes a threat to regional and international peace and security,

"1. <u>Views with concern</u> the continuing participation of the <u>apartheid</u> régime of South Africa in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties ;

"2. <u>Appeals once again</u> to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist <u>apartheid</u> régime of South Africa from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible dater

"3. <u>Takes note</u> of the report of the Secretary-General 4/ and expresses deep concern that the Antarctic Troaty Consultative Parties have consistently failed to respond to the repeated request by the General Assembly, through the Co-ordinator State, to submit information on the measures taken by the said parties in accordance with paragraph 2 cf the present resolution8

"4. <u>Requests</u> the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, taking into account the concerns expressed in paragraph 3 of the present resolution;

"5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled 'Question of "mtarctica'."

"<u>=</u>/ A/45/458. "

10. At the 47th meeting, on 26 November, the representative of <u>Tunisia</u> introduced draft resolution $\lambda/C.1/45/L.64/Rev.1$ and orally revised it by replacing operative paragraph 3, which read:

3. <u>Invites</u> the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to inform the Secretary-General of the measures taken regarding the provisions of the present resolution;

by the following text:

3. <u>Appeals once again</u> to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist <u>apartheld</u> régime from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date, and invites them to inform the Secretary-General of the measures taken regarding the provisions of the present resolution. 11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.64/Rev.1, as orally revised, by A roll-call vote of 84 to none, with 6 abstentions (see pare. 12, draft resolution 3). The voting was as follower 2/

- Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, In favour: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darusselam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Irun (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mougolia, Morocco, Moaambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qata., Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Vensauela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
- Against: None.
- <u>Abstaining</u>: Ireland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Mauritius, Portugal, Ukrainian Soviet Social18 t Republic.

^{2/} The following 35 States announced that they were not participating in the vote: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Romania, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

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III. RECOMMENDATIONS **OF** THE FIRST COMMITTEE

12. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Question of Antarctica

Α

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 401156 A and B of 16 December 1985, 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987, 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988 and 44/124 A and B of 15 December 1989,

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 3/ the second meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 25 to 29 June 1930, 4/ and the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990, 5/

Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

<u>Reaffirming</u> the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/88 A,42/46 B, 43/83 A and 44/124 B,

<u>Conscious</u> of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community, <u>inter alia</u>, in terms of international peace and security, environment, its effects on global climatic conditions, economy and scientific research,

<u>Conscious also</u> of the interrelationship between Antarctica and the physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system,

- 3/ A/44/551-S/20870, annex.
- **4**/ See A/45/474, annex.
- 5/ See A/45/421-5/21797.

<u>Welcoming</u> the increasing recognition of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems and the need for a comprehensive agreement on the protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

Sharing the concern over the environmental degradation of Antarctica and its impact on global environment expressed at the first substancive session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held ct Nairobi from 6 to 31 August 1990,

<u>Welcoming</u> the increasing support for the establishment of Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park to ensure the protection and conservation of its environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems for the benefit of all mankind,

<u>Welcoming also</u> the increasing support within the international community for the banning of prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica,

<u>Welcoming</u> the initiative taken by some Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties in promoting Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park and the banning of prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica,

<u>Welcoming</u> the ongoing trend in acknowledging the need for internationally co-ordinated scientific research stations in Antarctica in order to minimize unnecessary duplication and logistical support facilities,

<u>Weacoming</u> the increasing awareness of and interest in Antarctica shown by the international community, and convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

<u>Affirming its conviction</u> that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

<u>Reaffirming</u> that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international co-operation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

<u>Convince</u>d of the need to prevent or minimise any negative impact of human activity resulting from the large number of scientific stations and expeditions in Antarctica on the environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

Taking into account all aspects pertaining to all areas covered by the Antarctic Treaty, <u>6</u>/

6/ United Nations, <u>Treaty Series</u>, vol. 402, No. 5776.

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Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-Qeneral on the question of Antarctica, 7/

1. Expresses its regret that, despite the numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General or his representative has not been invited to the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, including the special session of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting at Santiago from 19 November to 7 December 1990, and urges once again the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-Qeneral or his representative to their future meetings;

2. <u>Calls upon</u> the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to deposit information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

3. <u>Expresses the conviction</u> that any move to draw up a comprehensive environmental convention on the conservation and protection of Antarctica and its dependent and associated ecosystems as well as establishing a nature reserve or world park must be negotiated with the full participation of the international community, and in this regard stresses that this should be pursued within the context of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

4. <u>Urges</u> all members of the international community to support all efforts to ban prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica and to ensure that all activities are used exclusively for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities ensure the maintenance of international peace and security in Antarctica and the protection of its environment and are for the benefit of all mankind)

5. <u>Requests</u> the Secretary-Geueral to undertake a comprehensive study with the help of relevant United Nations programmes and specialized agencies such as the World Meteorological Organisation and the United Nations Environment Programme, using available data and resources, on the establishment of a United Nations-sponsored station in Antarctica with a view to promoting co-ordinated international co-operation in scientific research for the benefit of mankind, particularly the importance of Antarctica to the global environment and ecosystems, as well as to act as an early-warning system on climate change and accidents, and submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

6. <u>Urges</u> all States Members of the United Nations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica;

7. <u>Requests</u> the Secretary-General to submit a report, using available data and resources, on the state of the environment in Antarctica and its impact on the global system to the General Assembly 3c its forty-sixth session;

8. <u>Decides</u> to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

В

The General Assembly,

<u>Recalling</u> its resolutions 43/83 B of 7 December 1988 and 44/124 A and B of 15 December 1989,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

<u>Noting with regret</u> that the racist <u>apartheid</u> régime of Bouth Africa, which has been suspended from participation in the General Assembly of the United Nations, has continued to participate in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties,

<u>Recalling</u> the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989, <u>8</u>/

<u>Recalling also</u> the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 9/

<u>Recalling further</u> that the Antarctic Treaty <u>10</u>/ is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the policy of <u>apartheid</u> practised by the racist minority régime of South Africa, which has been universally condemned, constitutes a threat to regional and international peace and security,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General 11/ and expresses deep concern that no concrete measures have been taken in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 44/124 At

<u>11</u>/ A/45/458.

<u>8</u>/ See A/44. J03, annex I.

^{9/} A/44/551-S/20870, annex,

^{10/} United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 402, No. 5778.

2. <u>Views with concern</u> the continuing participation of the <u>apartheid</u> régime of South Africa in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

3. Appeals once again to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist <u>apartheid</u> regime from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date, and invites them to inform the Secretary-General of the measures taken regarding the provisions of the present resolution;

4. <u>Requests</u> the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, taking into account the concern expressed in paragraph 1 of the present resolution;

5. <u>Decides</u> to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled *'Question of Antarctica".
