



Directorate of
Intelligence

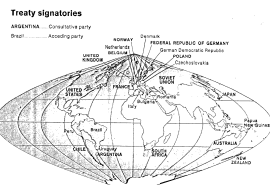
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Antarctic Treaty and Territorial Claims

A Reference Aid

The maps in this Reference Aid are updated versions of those found in the
Polar Regions Atlas published by the Central Intelligence Agency in May 1978..
Copies of the Atlas are for sale by the US Government Printing Office,
Washington, D.C., 20402, stock number 041-015-00094-2.



- Antarctic Treaty (summary of basic provisions)**
- ARTICLE I. Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only. All military measures, including weapons testing, are prohibited. Military personnel and equipment may be used, however, for scientific purposes.
- ARTICLE II. Freedom of scientific investigation and cooperation shall continue.
- ARTICLE III. Scientific program plans, personnel, observations and results shall be freely exchanged.
- ARTICLE IV. The treaty does not recognize, dispute or establish territorial claims. No new claims shall be asserted while the treaty is in force.
- ARTICLE V. Nuclear explosions and disposal of radioactive wastes are prohibited.
- ARTICLE VI. All land and ice shelves below 60° South Latitude are included, but high seas are covered under international law.
- ARTICLE VII. Treaty-signatories have the right to conduct scientific observation in any area and may report all stations, installations, and equipment. Advance notice of all activities and of the introduction of military personnel must be given.
- ARTICLE VIII. Observers under Article VII and scientific personnel under Article II are under the jurisdiction of their own states.
- ARTICLE IX. Treaty-signatories shall periodically exchange information and take measures to further treaty objectives, including the promotion and cooperation of being resources. These obligations remain open to other contracting parties that conduct substantial scientific research in the area.
- ARTICLE X. Treaty-signatories shall discourage activities by any country in Antarctica that are contrary to the treaty.
- ARTICLE XI. Disputes are to be settled peacefully by the parties concerned or, ultimately, by the International Court of Justice.
- ARTICLE XII. After the expiration of 30 years from the date the treaty enters into force, any member state may request a conference to review the operation of the treaty.
- ARTICLE XIII. The treaty is subject to ratification by signatory states and is open for accession by any state which is a member of the UN or is invited by all the member states.
- ARTICLE XIV. The United States is the depositary of the treaty and is responsible for providing certified copies to signatories and acceding states.

