

ANTARCTIC TREATY

Signed at Washington December 1, 1959

Recommendations (9) adopted at the
Seventh Consultative Meeting
Wellington October 30 – November 10, 1972

Effective date * : May 29, 1975 for VII-1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8
June 24, 1981 for VII-4 and VII-9
February 10, 1988 for VII-5

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of Government's approval, as notified to Government of the United States of America **</u>
Argentina	October 17, 1974
Australia	July 3, 1973
Belgium	May 30, 1973 ³ January 25, 1978 ⁶
Brazil	October 27, 1986 ¹¹
Chile	June 1, 1973 ² March 11, 1975 ^{2a} June 24, 1981 ^{2b}
China	December 11, 1985 ¹⁰
Czech Rep.	April 23, 2014 ¹⁵
France	April 11, 1973
Germany ¹³	February 17, 1981 ^{7,9}
India	March 7, 1988
Italy	April 22, 1987 ¹²

* Article IX, paragraph 4, of the Antarctic Treaty provides that recommended measures "shall become effective when approved by all the Contracting Parties whose representatives were entitled to participate in the meetings held to consider those measures."

** The date of the Government's approval is considered to be the date of that Government's notification of such approval to other Governments, unless stated otherwise therein. If the notification states that the Government had approved the Recommendations on an earlier date, that date is listed as the date of the Government's approval.

Japan	August 8, 1974 ³ November 1, 1982 ⁸
Korea, Rep. of	May 10, 1995
Netherlands	September 29, 2003 ¹⁴
New Zealand	April 26, 1974
Norway	October 19, 1973
Poland	July 11, 1977
Russian Federation	February 4, 1974
South Africa	May 22, 1973
Spain	April 8, 1988
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	May 29, 1975 ⁴ Feb. 10, 1988 ⁴
United States of America	February 6, 1973 ¹ July 31, 1979 ⁵
Uruguay	October 10, 1989

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- 1 On February 6, 1973 the United States of America approved Recommendations VII-1 through VII-4 and VII-6 through VII-9 and accepted Recommendation VII-5 as a modification of the interim guidelines for the conservation of Antarctic fauna and flora.
 - 2 Chilean approval of Recommendations VII-1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 8.
 - 2a Chilean approval of VII-6.
 - 2b Chilean approval of VII-4 and VII-9.
 - 3 Approval of Recommendations VII-1 through 4 and VII-6 through 9.
 - 4 A note from the British Embassy dated May 29, 1975, states that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has approved all the recommendations of the Seventh Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting "with the exception of Recommendation VII-5 which requires legislative action in the United Kingdom before it can be approved. Until such time as this legislation has been enacted instructions have been given to those empowered by the Antarctic Treaty Act 1967 to issue permits, to consider Recommendation VII-5 as a guideline when issuing permits in accordance with Article IX of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora." By note dated February 10, 1988, the British Embassy informed the Department of State that the United Kingdom has accepted Recommendation VII-5.
 - 5 United States approval of VII - 5.
 - 6 Belgian approval of VII - 5.

- 7 On February 17, 1981 the Federal Republic of Germany approved all Recommendations in force, which excludes VII - 4, 5, and 9.
- 8 Japan's approval of VII - 5.
- 9 By note dated August 4, 1983, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany approved Recommendations 4 and 9 of the Seventh Consultative Meeting.
- 10 Chinese approval of all recommendations in force, which excludes VII - 5.
- 11 Brazil's approval of all recommendations in force, which excludes VII - 5
- 12 Italy's approval of all recommendations in force, which excludes VII-5.
- 13 Prior to unification, the German Democratic Republic approved all the recommendations of the Seventh Meeting on August 23, 1988.
- 14 For the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

The Royal Netherlands Embassy in Washington transmitted to the Department of State a diplomatic note, dated October 6, 2010, which reads in pertinent part as follows:

“The Kingdom of the Netherlands currently consists of three parts: the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. The Netherlands Antilles consists of the islands of Curaçao, Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba.

“With effect from 10 October 2010, the Netherlands Antilles will cease to exist as a part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. From that date onwards, the Kingdom will consist of four parts: the Netherlands, Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. Curaçao and Sint Maarten will enjoy internal self-government within the Kingdom, as Aruba and, up to 10 October 2010, the Netherlands Antilles do.

“These changes constitute a modification of the internal constitutional relations within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Kingdom of the Netherlands will accordingly remain the subject of international law with which agreements are concluded. The modification of the structure of the Kingdom will therefore not affect the validity of the international agreements ratified by the Kingdom for the Netherlands Antilles; these agreements will continue to apply to Curaçao and Sint Maarten.

“The other islands that have until now formed part of the Netherlands Antilles – Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba – will become part of the Netherlands, thus constituting ‘the Caribbean part of the Netherlands’. The agreements that now apply to the Netherlands Antilles will also continue to apply to these islands; however, the Government of the Netherlands will now be responsible for implementing these agreements.”

15. Approval is for Recommendations 4 and 6-8 only.

Department of State

Washington, April 3, 2015.