



## ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE MEETING 2006

IP 90

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### **Report of the International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators 2005-2006** *Under Article III (2) of the Antarctic Treaty*

# Report of the International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators 2005-2006

## *Under Article III (2) of the Antarctic Treaty*

### **Introduction**

The International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators (IAATO) is pleased to present a report of its activities to ATCM XXIX, Edinburgh, Scotland, June 12 - 23, 2006, in relation to Article III (2) of the Antarctic Treaty.

IAATO is a member organization founded by seven companies in 1991 to advocate, promote and practice safe and environmentally responsible private-sector travel to the Antarctic.

During the 2005-2006 season IAATO had 75 Members, and as of April 27, 2006, the Association grew to 80 Members during the Annual General Meeting. An updated Directory of Members is on line at [www.iaato.org](http://www.iaato.org). Tourism numbers in all categories totaled at least 32,042 including seaborne, air over flights and land-based tourism. Despite the increase in tourists, numbers of vessels and aircraft operations, the season went very smoothly. IAATO Members continued to support established practices that have proved to be effective and offer a strong degree of protection to the areas visited. As a member organization, IAATO seeks to raise the operational standards of Members and the industry as a whole. To do so requires an infrastructure, a forum, time and an economic commitment by each company.

IAATO successfully manages nearly the entire tourism industry in Antarctica and prides itself in the cooperation amongst its business competitors, as well as Treaty Parties.

IAATO has continued to focus its activities in several key areas. The following is a brief synopsis of activities:

1. Implemented IAATO-wide operational procedures that effectively manage Antarctic Tourism;
2. Designed and implemented the IAATO Ship Scheduler program. This is a computerized program which enables all companies to input their day-to-day ship schedules, expedition leader names and departure dates into a single database. A master schedule is then issued. This program was very successful during the 2005-2006 season as a preplanning tool. Small adjustments will be made for the 2006-2007 season. Companies will input their schedules after July 1, 2006, for the upcoming season. Database access to the 2005-2006 season was granted to COMNAP and national programs that interact with IAATO regularly. This enables ease in scheduling, transport of scientists, logistics and contingency planning. The Ship Scheduler allowed for effective exchange of information, ship itineraries and allowed IAATO members to plan to reduce environmental impacts at each landing

- site. The tool works extremely well. Some non-members were included in the master schedule;
3. Implemented the new Vessel Data Center. Each ship operator and IAATO member is now responsible for uploading all detailed vessel and company information. The primary reason for creating this on-line program is for effective management of the IAATO Emergency Contingency Plan and to maintain a database on vessel specifications;
  4. The computerized IAATO Database for loading Post Visit Site Reports into a single electronic database worked extremely well, providing a complete record since the database began in 2003. All tourism statistics dating back to 1989 can be found on the IAATO website at [www.iaato.org](http://www.iaato.org). Data analysis has shown that ship staff occasionally input minor errors on forms, so each form is closely inspected before it is downloaded. Efforts are being made to have the forms reject incorrect data. The occasional, relatively minor duplication that occurs is corrected in due course, including that from previous years. The database has the capability to compile all company, visitor, vessel and activity information as a means of tracking IAATO member's activities. IAATO posted over 60 different data reports on tourism statistics on [www.iaato.org](http://www.iaato.org) as a matter of interest to the general public. The 2005-2006 data is estimated to be available in July 2006;
  5. Improvements were made to the Standard Post Visit Site Report Form (approved at ATCM XXVIII). Duplication of a small number of sites required amendments to be made to the forms prior to the start of the 2005-2006 season. Analysis of the forms indicates that only IAATO members and associated companies use the forms, despite the adoption of ATCM XXVIII Resolution 6. The updated versions were sent to the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat in October 2006 as well as distributed amongst Parties who issue permits or authorization to tour operators that are outside IAATO. IAATO maintains all the latest versions of the Post Visit Site Reports available on open pages at [www.iaato.org](http://www.iaato.org);
  6. A survey on site use was created and distributed to all Expedition Leaders, and then analyzed in order to develop a more formal assessment of site procedures, landing beaches and environmental impacts;
  7. Updated the "Seasonal Operational Procedures" found on the Members-Only page of the website to ensure greater protection of the Antarctic;
  8. IAATO continued to promote its Vessel and Aircraft Coordination by using an all inclusive ship schedule, vessel call data and emergency response list;
  9. Continued use was made of the IAATO Member Emergency Medical Evacuation Response (EMER) action plan. Four IAATO medivacs were required during the 2005-2006 season, and successfully performed by IAATO member DAP;
  10. Adherence was made to the IAATO Site Specific Guidelines (ATCM XXVIII IP90) established in 2003 and revised and submitted in 2005 to ATCM XXVIII. Thirty-two sites were identified and limits set accordingly. IAATO spent a

significant amount of time and resources on working with the CEP ICG on the review of the ATCM XXVIII Site Guidelines;

11. Continued to support all methods necessary to eliminate the potential spreading of Antarctic diseases and translocation of species;
12. Participated in several Intersessional Contact Groups (ICG's);
13. Closely coordinated with all Provisional Members in their start-up operations and offered support to companies who have employees new to the business;
14. Furthered work on the proposed IAATO internal Accreditation Scheme as per ATCM XXVIII IP 96.
15. Participated in international meetings and liaising with National Antarctic Programs, government agencies of the sub-Antarctic island groups, and scientific and environmental organizations as needed;

## **1 IAATO Membership and Activities**

- 1.1** Founded by seven private tour operators in 1991, the International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators had 75 Members during the 2005-2006 season from Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom, and the United States. A Membership Directory can be found on the IAATO web site at [www.iaato.org](http://www.iaato.org). IAATO's fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30 of each year, which is also consistent with an Antarctic operating season.

### **1.2 Member List During the 2005-2006 Operational Year**

**31 Full Members:** Abercrombie and Kent, Inc./Atholl Shipping Corporation; Adventure Associates; Adventure Network International/Antarctic Logistics & Expeditions; Antarctica XXI; Antarpply; Aurora Expeditions; Cheesemans' Ecology Safaris; Clipper Cruise Line/New World Ship Management Company LLC; Compagnie Des Iles Du Ponant; Crystal Cruises, Inc.; Expeditions Inc (now Polar Cruises); Elegant Cruises; Fathom Expeditions; Golden Fleece Expeditions Ltd.; Hapag Lloyd Kreuzfahrten; Heritage Expeditions; Holland America Line; Lindblad Expeditions; Oceanwide Expeditions; Ofotens og Vesteraalens Dampskibsselskab ASA (now Hurtigruten ASA); Pelagic Expeditions; Peregrine Shipping; plantours and Partner GmbH; Polar Star Expeditions; Princess Cruises; Quark Expeditions; ResidenSea; Saga Shipping Company Ltd; Thika Travel; Travel Dynamics International; and Zegrahm Expeditions Inc.

Full Members include one land-based operator, ship operators, companies that charter ships and/or organize groups to Antarctica and companies that reserve space from other ship operators.

**11 Provisional Members:** Aerovias DAP; Antarctic Shipping; G.A.P Adventures; Kotick Charters Ltd.; Latitude Oceané; Le Sourire; Ocean Expeditions; Orion

Expedition Cruises; Rederij Bark Europa; Sea & Ice & Mountain Expeditions; and Tooluka Ltd.;

Provisional Members include a land/sea-based operator, ship operators, small vessel/yacht operators, a company that charters vessels from existing Members and a land-based operator.

**33 Associate Members:** Adventure Life Journeys; Amazing Cruises and Travel, Inc.; Antarctic Horizons; Antarctica Tasmania, Inc.; Asteria Expeditions; Beluga Expeditions & Adventures BV; C&O Tours S.A.; Croydon Travel; Cruceros Australis; ExpeditionTrips.com; Falkland Conservation; the Falkland Islands Company Ltd Shipping Agency; Falkland Islands Tourism; Galapagos Travel; Grand Nord-Grand Large; Helicopters New Zealand Ltd; Journey Latin America; LAN Airlines; Mountain Travel-Sobek; Navalia s.r.l.; Patagonia World; Regent Seven Seas Cruises; Ship to Shore Inc./shopAntarctica.com; Sintec Tur; Students On Ice; Sullivan Shipping Services Limited; TAMIC S.A.; Tauck World Discovery; Tucan Travel Pty Ltd.; Victor Emanuel Nature Tours; West Point Island; WildWings; and World Expeditions.

Associate Members include travel companies, government offices, conservation groups and ship agencies that reserve space on Full and Provisional Member vessels and/or aircraft or offer support services to the tour operators, or are involved in conservation work. IAATO also had one private yacht as an Associate member. The owners found it useful to use IAATO's resources when planning their Antarctic trip, filing Advance Notification and their Initial Environmental Evaluation.

The following companies joined IAATO at the 17<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting, April 2006: Hansa Kreuzfahrten GmbH; Peter Deilmann Reederei GmbH; Sterna Corporation; Polar Quest; and Wouk Logistics.

### 1.3 Membership Categories

During the 2005-2006 season, IAATO Members were grouped in each of the following Membership categories:

1. Organizers of expedition ships that carry less than 200 passengers or small sailing vessels that carry less than 12 passengers. The limit of 100 passengers ashore at one site at one time applies. (29 Members)
2. Organizers of vessels carrying 200-500 passengers who are making passenger landings. Stringent restrictions on landing activities of time and place apply. The limit of 100 passengers on shore at one site at one time also applies. (4 Members)
3. Organizers of cruise ships making no landings (cruise only). Cruise ships carrying more than 500 passengers are not permitted to make any landings. (3 Members)
4. Organizers of land-based operations. (2 Members)
5. Organizers of air operations with overflights only. (2 Members)
6. Organizers of air/cruise operations. (1 Member)
7. Companies in support of Antarctic tourism. (34 Members)

\*Note: Full, Provisional, and Probational status occurs within categories 1-7.

- 1.4 Bylaws Changes:** There were minimal Bylaws Changes during 2005-2006. IAATO Bylaws and Objectives can be found on line at [www.iaato.org](http://www.iaato.org). The latest update is May 9, 2006.

## **2 2005-2006 Statistics**

### **2.1 Overview of Tourist Numbers**

From October 2005 to March 2006, a total of 25,167 passengers/tourists landed in the Antarctic on 44 commercially organized expedition vessels, 211 passengers/tourists participated in a fly cruise program and 1,078 land-based tourists flew, skied, climbed, camped or simply participated in day or overnight trips to Antarctica. In addition, 4,632 tourists travelled on three (IAATO-Member) large cruise only vessels and 1,165 passengers/tourists participated in air overflights to Antarctica.

An all inclusive overview of the Antarctic tourism industry can be found in the IAATO Overview of Antarctic Tourism submitted to ATCM XXIX IP 86

## **3 Participation in Organized Meetings during 2005-2006**

- 3.1** IAATO held its 17<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting, April 24-27, 2006, in Washington, D.C. A total of 94 participants attended which included 69 people representing 38 Member companies and 3 new Provisional Member applicants, 1 non-IAATO operator plus representatives from governments, universities, conservation and private research organizations.

Several Members once again sponsored the attendance of their expedition team. Participating were 10 Captains and 14 Expedition Leaders and numerous field staff. It is essential that our field personnel are brought into the discussions as they add an element of 'ground-truth' into all discussions and final decisions.

IAATO appreciates the participation by respective governments and non-governmental organizations. The following governments sent representatives: Antarctic Institute of Uruguay, Foreign Ministry of France, Umweltbundesamt (Federal Environmental Agency-Germany), Australian Antarctic Division, United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office, British Antarctic Survey, United States Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, and Raytheon Polar Services, United States Environmental Protection Agency, United States Department of State and the Governor of Svalbards Office.

During the last decade approximately 65% of the nationalities of the tourists visiting Antarctica came from the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom and Australia. IAATO was pleased that the corresponding governments were present. IAATO encourages government interactions with tour operators and considers it very important that governments share their concerns with operators. Other

individuals/organizations/universities in attendance included the United Kingdom Antarctic Heritage Trust, South Georgia, Oceanites, Bath University and various representatives from Universities and individuals interested in Antarctic tourism.

We were pleased that Mr. Jan Huber from the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat (ATS) was able to join us again and we appreciate the opportunity to work in cooperation with the ATS.

IAATO Members appreciated the participation of the Executive Secretary of the Arctic Expeditions Cruise Operator's Organization (AECO). AECO used this opportunity to hold a separate meeting.

The complete agenda is available on request. Included in the 2006 agenda were Site Guidelines (station visits and guidelines, web-based ship scheduler, post visit site reports, active management strategies, review of 100 passengers ashore policy, station visits and guidelines, Marine Committee and Marine Operations new vessel database, work of the Hydrographic Committee on Antarctica, emergency contingency planning (EMER), ballast water, communications safety and navigation, communications software and new technology, boot washing stations, Zodiac operations and safety, IPY, Membership updates and issues, accreditation, field staff reviews and report, information management, land-based tourism, liability annex, updates from British Antarctic Survey, South Georgia, Palmer Station and the United States Antarctic Program, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and more.

IAATO will hold its 18<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting in Hobart, Tasmania, in June, 2007 (final dates to be decided). Interested parties that would like to attend or participate should contact IAATO at [iaato@iaato.org](mailto:iaato@iaato.org).

- 3.2 IAATO had two representatives at the COMNAP meeting in Bulgaria in July 2005. IAATO appreciates the opportunity to work cooperatively with COMNAP where mutual interests lie.
- 3.3 IAATO held a 3-day meeting in New York City in September 2005 to discuss site guidelines and accreditation. Representatives from IAATO's committees attended as well as the United Kingdom, United States and Australia. IAATO appreciated the time and effort by all involved and felt the input was mutually valuable.
- 3.4 IAATO was very pleased to send one participant to the IHO/HCA Meeting in New Zealand in November 2005. IAATO supports and encourages the work of the HCA. Safety and navigation are extremely important concerns to vessel operators and the productive work by this group is invaluable for all ship operators.
- 3.5 While in the Southern Hemisphere in November 2005, IAATO also was grateful to New Zealand for the invitation to attend the fuel handling workshop. In addition, IAATO was asked to be a keynote speaker at the Australian Ecotourism Conference in Hobart.
- 3.6 Dr. Kim Crosbie, IAATO Environmental Operations Manager, participated on the site inspection trip on board HMS *Endurance*. In addition she spent a significant time in

Ushuaia interviewing Expedition Leaders and talking to Captains and officers about all aspects of tourism management.

- 3.7** Denise Landau attended the Fildes Peninsula Workshop in late January and early February 2006. IAATO members provided transport for nearly all the participants that were not working at one of the research stations in the Maxwell Bay Area. IAATO is grateful to Germany for organizing this workshop and thought it to be extremely productive and hope that future work on this subject will occur.
- 3.8** Dr. Chris Curry attended the Non Native Species in the Antarctic Workshop organized by New Zealand on behalf of IAATO. Chris has been working with IAATO and IAATO member companies for over 10 years developing the boot washing guidelines conducting a scientific studies on the translocation of organisms and providing IAATO with guidelines on preventative measures.
- 3.9** Numerous other meetings took place between IAATO Members, IAATO Committees and their representative governments throughout the year. IAATO values a cooperative working relationship with respective governments on tourism issues and encourages such meetings.

#### **4 Field Coordination**

- 4.1** IAATO compiles seasonal updated information, including vessel call data, a comprehensive ship schedule, emergency contact information, expedition leader schedules, and yearly seasonal operational procedures. In addition there are over 50 files hosted on the IAATO website per season providing members with appropriate guidelines and operating procedures
- 4.2** IAATO's comprehensive directory of Vessel Call Data and the Master Ship Schedules are shared with COMNAP and other government offices to encourage improved communication and operational coordination. COMNAP's MINIATOM is an extremely useful tool for tour operators trying to contact stations or government vessels. As IAATO vessels transport numerous scientists and support personnel to Antarctica each year, in addition to requesting tourist visits to stations, it is helpful when station contact information is up-to-date for communication, planning and emergency purposes.
- 4.3** Expedition leaders and ship's officers circulate advance day-to-day itineraries and maintain regular contact throughout the season to coordinate site visits and exchange general information such as ice conditions, weather, landing recommendations, and concern about potential environmental impacts, etc. A key factor in managing Antarctic tourism and mitigating potential environmental impact is to ensure that no two ships land passengers at the same place at the same time. An example of the annual instructions to ships' captains, radio officers and expedition leaders is included as Appendix A.
- 4.4** Details on IAATO's Emergency Medical Evacuation Response plan (EMER) have been presented at previous ATCMs. IAATO Member Aerovias DAP offered this service for Members during the 2005-2006 season. Aerovias DAP performed a total of



four tourist medical evacuations for members from King George Island to Punta Arenas for IAATO members.

## **5 Environmental Impact Assessment**

- 5.1** All IAATO members have submitted either Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA's) or Operational documents that substitute for EIA's to their national authority. Not all governments require EIA's. IAATO is aware of several non-IAATO vessels this year that have either not submitted environmental impact assessments, filed Advance Notification or Post Visit Site Reports.
- 5.2** A comparison of the various EIA's and the level of EIA's that individual operators submit to their respective governments show a number of inconsistencies amongst documents. IAATO, however, has bridged gaps in documentation for ship-based operators in particular to assure there are mitigation measures and procedures in place to avoid environmental impacts.
- 5.3** IAATO remains deeply concerned about non-IAATO operator activities. The Association urges Contracting Parties to ensure that obligations of the Environmental Protocol are being met and that Environmental Impact Assessments are being submitted and that detailed mitigation measures are included. IAATO is concerned that once the paper work process is completed by non-members, there is no supervision of management or follow-up to ensure that non-members are following the requirements of activities.
- 5.4** IAATO requests that when non-IAATO operators submit EIA's that reference IAATO's operational procedures the respective governments should be encouraged to contact IAATO for verification. It is not possible for non-IAATO operators to have the breadth or understanding of the numerous operating strategies IAATO has developed over the years.

## **6 Procedures to Prevent the Introduction of Alien Organisms**

- 6.1** For the past seven seasons, IAATO's Boot and Clothing Decontamination Recommended Guidelines and Translocation of Diseases Protocol have proven to be effective. These guidelines unofficially have been operative for the last twelve years by most Members. Past ATCM papers have included this important guideline. Both the above-mentioned guidelines have been tabled previously as attachments at SATCM XII, ATCM XXIV, ATCM XXV and XXVII (in IAATO's Annual Reports). A separate paper on the subject was tabled in Stockholm as ATCM XXVIII IP 97.

## **7 Reporting of Tourism and Non-governmental Activities and Data Base**

- 7.1** Antarctic tour operators use the standard Post Visit Site Report form. IAATO modifies the reports each year as inconsistencies are discovered. All updated versions can be found on the open pages of the IAATO website. Previous versions of the form have been discontinued, and should not be used.
- 7.2** IAATO continues to support the use of this single form, which reduces the burden of

paperwork and facilitates the study of the scope, frequency and intensity of tourist activities. IAATO would like to encourage Parties to send IAATO a copy of any forms received from non-IAATO operators in order for the data to be incorporated into IAATO's "Overview of Tourism" and the IAATO tourism data base. This will provide for greater transparency of all tourist activities and will further the ability to address cumulative impact issues. IAATO's data base will be able to access information from these forms and analyze, if necessary, statistics on site use and visitation.

## **8 Implementation of Recommendation XVIII-1 (Guidance for Those Organising and Conducting Tourism and non-Governmental Activities in the Antarctic and Guidance for Visitors to the Antarctic) and Other Guidelines**

Recommendation XVIII-1, "Guidance for Those Organising and Conducting Tourism and non-Governmental Activities in the Antarctic", is provided to all Members in order to inform them of key obligations and procedures to be followed.

IAATO urges "Parties" to consider formally adopting Recommendation XVIII-1. It is our understanding that these guidelines have not yet been formally adopted.

- 8.1** IAATO is very concerned about tourists traveling on non-IAATO vessels visiting the Antarctic who may not be aware of the Environmental Protocol and its obligations. As tourism increases, especially in the Antarctic Peninsula region, every visitor and operator will need to be responsible for even greater care of the landing sites and the marine environment.
- 8.2** IAATO's standard operating procedures for implementing Recommendation XVIII-1 include the following:
- Mandatory briefings on each tour ship prior to arrival in the Antarctic. This presentation consists of the IAATO slide or PowerPoint presentation. This presentation can be viewed on line at [www.iaato.org](http://www.iaato.org) under "Guidance for Visitors" on the home page. Most expedition leaders will however enhance the presentation with additional slides and commentary.
  - Passengers, ships' command, crew and expedition staff receive paper copies of Recommendation XVIII-1 "Guidance for Visitors to the Antarctic." Some companies distribute this document in pre-season materials in advance of departure, some on board the ship. In addition to receiving copies of the Recommendation, all passengers and ship's personnel are required to attend the briefing.
  - Guidelines are available on the open pages on the IAATO website in English, Chinese (Mandarin), Dutch, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Russian and Spanish.
- 8.3** In addition, IAATO Members continue to use IAATO and/or company adopted guidelines which include: marine wildlife watching, site specific information, assessment checklist for visiting 'new' sites, kayak, mountain climbing, camping,

scuba, helicopter, Zodiac, Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV), boot and clothing decontamination and disease protocols.

## **9 Emergency Response Action and Contingency Planning**

- 9.1** At IAATO's 17<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting (2006) the IAATO Emergency Contingency Plan was reviewed and discussed for its efficiency. This updated plan is submitted as a separate paper to ATCM XXIX.
- 9.2** IAATO instituted a ships database noting vessel specifications.
- 9.3** Members have Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plans (SOPEP) in place on their vessels that satisfy Regulation 26 of Annex I of MARPOL. A "Special Antarctic Addendum" to the SOPEP was developed by IAATO and distributed to Members for implementation and comment in 1998 (ATCM XXII/IP104). While the Addendum has no legal status, it includes notice to contact Antarctic stations in the vicinity of any marine pollution incident, along with appropriate national authorities.
- 9.4** The IAATO EMER plan has been in place for at least the past nine seasons in order to reduce the need to impact scientific stations in the Antarctic Peninsula with tourism-related medical problems. A standard medical information checklist is available for new Members in order to ensure adequate medical supplies are available on board vessels.

## **10 Scientific and Information Support**

Members continue to provide logistic and scientific support to National Antarctic Programs and to the sub-Antarctic Islands, providing a cost-effective resource for the scientific community. During the 2005-2006 season, scientists, support personnel and gear from various National Antarctic and Sub Antarctic Programs were provided transport to and from stations, field sites and gateway ports. A partial list of scientific support is included as Appendix D. Further descriptions are noted below.

Specific requests for logistic or other support should be made to Members or the IAATO Secretariat. For a complete Membership directory, please refer to the IAATO web site at [www.iaato.org](http://www.iaato.org).

## **11 Conservation Research, Academic and Scientific Support**

Members and their passengers continued the tradition of direct financial contributions to many organizations active in Antarctica. Appendix C provides a partial list of donations.

## 12 Observers On Board Member Vessels

IAATO requires Provisional and Probational Members to carry an observer before they are eligible to apply for Full Membership. During the 2005-2006 season, IAATO appointed 3 observers to sail on Provisional Member vessels. There were no Probational Members. IAATO considers using a qualified National Program observer from the country in which the company is registered. When not available, IAATO will appoint an appropriate person with broad experience in Antarctic and or related matters. IAATO updated the "Checklist for Observers" form (version October 2005) for use this season. In addition, ATCM XIX Resolution 5 (1995), Antarctic Treaty Inspection Checklists, is also provided to the appointed observer. IAATO vessels have been carrying observers since 1991.

## 13 Discoveries and Adventure

The icebreaker vessel *Kapitan Khlebnikov* (Quark Expeditions), and their small boats, reached what is believed to be the farthest south navigation of any ship to date, on February 1 and 2, 2006. On February 1, the ship reached the point: 78°40.872'S and 164°43' W and then on February 2, the ship's small boats reached: 78° 41.030'S and 164°11.40' W.

## 14 With Thanks -- Cooperation with National Programs

The following provided assistance and operational guidelines to IAATO during the 2005-2006 season, for which Members are grateful:

- Chile: For the use of the runway at Marsh/Frei for medical emergencies in conjunction with Member Aerovias DAP and to Bellingshausen Station for accommodating last minute requests during medivacs. There were 4 IAATO medivacs this season.
- United Kingdom: United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office, British Antarctic Survey, Port Lockroy, and U.K. Antarctic Heritage Trust, Sub Antarctic Islands' personnel and others for making visits an extremely educational and enjoyable experience and for providing Members with comprehensive guidelines for visits to BAS stations. IAATO is grateful for the U.K.'s support in limiting visits to stations to Members and to HMS *Endurance* for hosting the Site Guidelines team.
- ALL Antarctic and sub-Antarctic station and island personnel who have welcomed our groups and provided a friendly, educational and rewarding experiences for tourists.
- Palmer, McMurdo and South Pole Station personnel for hosting organized visits throughout the season.
- Bellingshausen Station in gratitude of hosting the Fildes Peninsula Workshop and to Artigas, Great Wall and the collective Station personnel from the various Chilean stations on King George Island.
- Arctowski and Vernadskiy stations for welcoming tourists regularly throughout the season.

**Appendices**

- A. IAATO Pre-Season Antarctic Checklist 2005-2006 Season
- B. 2005-2006 Expedition Leader and Ship's Officers Seasonal Instructions
- C. Partial list of Donations for 2005-2006
- D. Partial List of Science Support and Transport by IAATO Vessels in 2005-2006

## **Appendix A: IAATO Pre-Season Antarctic Checklist, 2005-2006 Season - October 25, 2005 (Revised from July 29)**

### **Seasonal Documents**

- ❑ Expedition Leader and Ship's Officers Season Instructions: Memorandum to Antarctic Captains, Expedition Leaders and Radio Officers and IAATO Office Personnel
- ❑ Antarctic Communications Directory (COMNAP MINI-ATOM- Distributed October 11, 2005)
- ❑ IAATO Vessel Call Data, 2005-2006 (available by October 26, 2005)
- ❑ IAATO Ship Schedules (available by October 26, 2005)
- ❑ Approved 2005-2006 Palmer Station Cruise Ship Visits (\*Version #4/IAATO Website)
- ❑ Copy of Organizer's Environmental Impact Assessment (varies by organizer)
- ❑ Copy of all relevant permits (i.e. waste management permit, hut permit etc. if appropriate)
- ❑ Expedition Leader's/Staff Resource Notebook
- ❑ IAATO Emergency and Medical Response Contingency Plan (EMER) (Signed copy)
- ❑ Additional Documents can be found on the IAATO members only section of the website

### **Reporting Requirements**

- ❑ Post-Visit Report, Part 1 (Expedition Record) and Part 2 (Site Visit Record) 2005-2006 version (available by October 2005)
  - ❑ Incident Reporting Form (IAATO Website)
- ❑ Whale Collision Reporting Form (IAATO website)
- ❑ End of Trip/Season Report that includes Scientists transported, funds raised and any other relevant observations
- ❑ Expedition Leader Site Questionnaire, parts 1, 2 for vessel landings in the Antarctic Peninsula (emailed by October 26, 2005).

### **Standard Operating Documents**

- ❑ ATCM Recommendation XVIII-1 for Visitors (in English, Spanish, French, Russian, German, Japanese, Italian, Chinese, Dutch)
- ❑ IAATO Slide Presentation, Safety and Conservation Briefing
- ❑ IAATO Boot and Clothing Decontamination Guidelines
- ❑ IAATO Introduction and Detection of Diseases in Antarctic Wildlife
- ❑ IAATO Marine Wildlife Watching Guidelines
- ❑ IAATO Emergency Contingency Planning
- ❑ IAATO Memo Explaining Vessel Call Data
- ❑ IAATO Site Selection Criteria
- ❑ Individual Company: Camping Guidelines, Kayak Guidelines, ROV Guidelines, Helicopter Guidelines for companies operating these activities

### **Site Specific Guidelines and Site Resources**

- ❑ IAATO Site Specific Guidelines in the Antarctic Peninsula (ATCM XXVIII IP 90)
- ❑ ATCM XXVIII agreed Site Specific Guidelines for Penguin Island, Aitcho, Jougla Point, Cuverville Island. For reference see <http://www.ats.org.ar/documents.php>

- ❑ Additional Site Specific Guidelines for: Hannah Point, Turret Point, Yankee Harbour, Neko, Pleneau, Petermann, Paulet (produced by the United Kingdom to be referred to as additional information).(IAATO Website)
- ❑ Deception Island Management Plan:  
<http://www.ats.org.ar/28atcm/buscador.php?pagina=2> (Note this is Working Paper 20, download all the attachments)  
 ATCM XXVIII Measure 3 Antarctic Specially Protected Managed Area and Antarctic Specially Protected Areas Designation and Management Plan which includes the following:
  1. Deception Island, South Shetland Islands be designated as Antarctic Specially Managed Area No. 4;
  2. Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Managed Area No. 4: Deception Island, South Shetland Islands, contained in Appendix 1;
  3. Revised Management Plan for ASPA No. 140: Parts of Deception Island, contained in Appendix 1;
  4. Revised Management Plan for ASPA No. 145: Port Foster, Deception Island, contained in Appendix 2 to the Annex to this Measure;
  5. Management Plan for ASPA No. 140: Parts of Deception Island, annexed to Recommendation XIII-8 (1985), shall cease to be effective;
  6. Management Plan for ASPA No. 145: Port Foster, Deception Island, annexed to Recommendation XIV-5 (1987), shall cease to be effective.
- ❑ Oceanites Compendium of Antarctic Peninsula Visitor Sites (July 2003 version)

#### **Procedures for Visiting Stations (All found on IAATO Website)**

- ❑ Procedures for Tourist or Non-Governmental Expeditions Requesting a Visit to BAS Research Stations or Historic Sites (IAATO website)
- ❑ Site Guidelines for Base A, Port Lockroy, Historic Site and Monument No 61 (IAATO website)
- ❑ Palmer Station Guidelines (3 parts)
- ❑ South Pole Guidelines

#### **Activity Guidelines Associated with ATCM Resolutions**

- ❑ ATCM XXVII Resolution 2 (2004) Guidelines for the Operation of Aircraft near Concentrations of Birds in the Antarctic
- ❑ Resolution 4 (2004) Guidelines On Contingency Planning, Insurance And Other Matters For Tourist And Other Non-Governmental Activities In The Antarctic Treaty Area
- ❑ ATCM XXVII Decision 4 Guidelines For Ships Operating in Arctic and Antarctic Ice Covered Waters

#### **Inspection and Observer Checklist**

- ❑ ATCM XIX 1995 Resolution 5 (B), Antarctic Treaty Inspection Checklist for Tourist Ships
- ❑ IAATO Observers Checklist for Provisional and Probational Members (October 2005)

#### **Sub Antarctic Islands**

- ❑ Copy of most recent South Georgia, Macquarie and New Zealand Sub Antarctic Management plans and other Sub Antarctic information.
- ❑ South Georgia Prion Island Code of Conduct (Note: Albatross is closed this season)

- ❑ South Georgia Prion Island Post Visit Report Forms
- ❑ South Georgia Post Visit Site Forms
- ❑ South Georgia Booklet (2005) Obtain from South Georgia website.
- ❑ Permits for Macquarie and the New Zealand Sub Antarctic Islands if appropriate

### **Domestic Legislation**

- ❑ Appropriate and Relevant Domestic Legislation, per company, per country. For example, for US Companies, the US Antarctic Conservation Act 1978, public law 95-541 as Amended by the Antarctic Science, Tourism and Conservation Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-227) necessary for vessels carrying US Citizens. See ATCMXXV IP85 Regulatory Mechanisms That Address Antarctic Tourism for a complete list of domestic legislations. Other countries such as Argentina, Australia, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, United Kingdom etc. all have domestic legislation

### **Antarctic Treaty Related Documents**

- ❑ Handbook of the Antarctic Treaty System 2002 (<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/ant/>)
- ❑ Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (1980)
- ❑ Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (1972)
- ❑ Protocol on Environmental Protection of the Antarctic Treaty (1991) (Annexes I-VI) <http://www.ats.org.ar/archive.php>
- ❑ Updated written List of Protected Areas (2003)-(Note from IAATO: will circulate updated version if published), CD was distributed by mail to members in 2004.

The Following ATCM Papers are Available for Reference

ATCM XXVIII, Stockholm, Sweden, 2005 <http://www.ats.org.ar/28atcm>

- IP 67 The Use of Heavy Fuel Oil in Antarctic Waters (joint paper with COMNAP)
- IP 81 Site Guidelines Analysis
- IP 82 IAATO Overview of Antarctic Tourism, 2004-2005 Antarctic Season
- IP 89 Proposed Amendments to the Standard Post Visit Site Report Form by the International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators
- IP 90 IAATO Site Specific Guidelines in the Antarctic Peninsula
- IP 95 Report of the International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators, 2004-2005
- IP 96 An Update on IAATO's Accreditation and Audit Scheme
- IP 97 Update on Boot and Clothing Decontamination Guidelines and the Introduction and Detection of Diseases in Antarctic Wildlife: IAATO's Perspective

### **ATCM XXVII, Cape Town, South Africa, 2004**

<http://www.ats.org.ar/27atcm/e/index.htm>

- Measures 2-Additional agreed revised management plans agreed to at this meeting include: McMurdo Dry Valleys Antarctic Specially Managed Area Management Plans, Management Plans for Cape Denison, Commonwealth Bay, George V Land, East Antarctica, Revised Management Plans for ASPA 113, Litchfield Island, Arthur Harbour, Anvers Island, ASPA 122 Arrival Heights, Hut Point Peninsula, ASPA 13, Biscoe Point, Anvers Island, ASPA 149, Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands



**ATCM XXVI, Madrid, 2003**

- ATCM XXVI IP 69 IAATO Emergency Contingency Planning 2003-2004

**ATCM XXV, Warsaw, 2002**

- ATCM XXV IP 85 Regulatory Mechanisms That Address Antarctic Tourism
- ATCM XXV IP 72 Guidelines For Tourist Operations In Antarctica

**Tourism Statistics and Information**

Antarctic Tourism statistics, graphs and charts compiled by IAATO and NSF, can be found on the IAATO Website at [www.iaato.org](http://www.iaato.org) for 2004-2005.

**Conservation Information and Fund Raising**

- Albatross and Long Line Fisheries Lecture and Fund Raising information
- Virkon-Research findings have demonstrated the effectiveness of Virkon as a boot wash to reduce the risk of inadvertent transmission of pathological micro-organisms on boots in the Antarctic.
- CCAMLR Marine Debris in Antarctic Waters (placard)
- Help Stop Toothfish Poaching

## **Appendix B: IAATO Expedition Leader and Ship's Officers Seasonal instructions- Post Visit Site Report Instructions 2005-2006 Season**

(July 29, 2005 version)

### **TO: All IAATO Office Representatives, Antarctic Captains, Expedition Leaders and Radio Officers**

The following information is included in order to further guide the exchange of information among vessels, and to assist with co-ordination of itineraries and to facilitate the end of season reporting. Note this plan is subject to change. If a change is required an update will be sent.

#### **Exchange of Itineraries**

- IAATO members agree to exchange itineraries and coordinate schedules. This is a key factor in self-regulation, monitoring of activities and also in effective emergency response.
- Consult the IAATO schedule to determine which vessels will be in your cruising area. Specific landing sites noted on the schedule are given landing priority. Expedition companies were expected to input their schedules into on line the master ship scheduling system. The final IAATO schedule that will be issued in October 2005 will determine landing priorities. Any other changes or updates after this need to be done directly between the vessels.
- Itineraries must be communicated between vessels directly and not rely on corporate offices once the season begins.
- Be sure to also exchange environmental information and management recommendations for individual landing sites or other notices with your colleagues as the season progresses.

#### **Itinerary Changes**

- If your final itinerary changes, circulate by GMDSS, Telex by broadcast mode or radio or fax. Confirm during Radio Chat time at 1930. (Please note that few tour vessels have regular real-time exchange of e-mail.) Since all ships are supposed to be equipped with a GMDSS radio station, they should be able to scan a frequency in the 6310 KZ band (24 hrs). By using broadcast mode (one way) ships can send itineraries, ice information and other information as needed. These transmissions will be picked up by all vessels and should be able to print out the incoming message immediately.
- To avoid conflicts, notify vessels in the region of any changes in planned itinerary as soon as practicable.
- Notification should be by GMDSS radio telex first then INM-C, fax, telex, VHF or HF (see below).
- Notify any vessel of intention to cancel a landing. Due to itinerary changes, weather, ice etc. another vessel would appreciate having an additional landing option.

#### **Landing Priority**

- In general, priority is given to what is listed on the official IAATO schedule. Landing sites were pre-agreed prior to the season and resolved by all companies accordingly.
- In the event of conflict, expedition leaders should co-ordinate between themselves to determine priority, which is best accomplished through negotiation via HF or VHF.

- Please resolve any conflicts equitably. It is assumed that vessels visiting a site with some regularity will give way to a vessel that is not but any number of factors may come into play.
- Two vessels are not to land at the same place at the same time and, to avoid any potential environmental impacts, efforts should be made to spread out visits over time.
- If a company isn't specific about where in a particular place they plan to land (for example if Deception Island was listed but another company listed Whalers Bay), the company listing Whalers Bay is given priority.

### **Station Visits**

- Expedition Leaders must provide 72-hours notice to station leaders of any planned station visit.
- Follow individual procedures determined by national programs/station leaders.
- Provide timely notice of cancellation, generally 48 hours in advance.
- Please include any additional station contact information, standard procedures or incidents involving stations, ships or government personnel in your voyage report to the home office.

### **Station Guidelines for Palmer, Rothera, Signy and Port Lockroy, Base A**

- Visits to Palmer Station are not allowed on Sundays and preferably not on Saturdays. All Palmer visits have been prearranged. Any changes, please advise Palmer as soon as possible. There is an official Palmer Station schedule issued each season. Provide Palmer Station with 72 hours notice even though you have a prearranged visit. See Palmer Station Guidelines for further information.
- Visits to British Stations (Rothera, Signy, and Halley) have also been pre-arranged as per procedures by British Antarctic Survey.
- Port Lockroy: Base A has a specific visitation policy and site-specific guidelines provided by British Antarctic Survey. Please read these guidelines carefully.

### **Channel 16**

- Channel 16 is used for hailing purposes only, NOT general communication.
- After making contact, immediately switch to another channel to continue conversation.
- Expedition Leaders should periodically review radio etiquette with staff. The airwaves during the height of the season in the Peninsula have been crowded, which is an issue with IAATO members and potentially with research stations. Take care to follow standard international procedures.

### **IAATO Radio Schedule**

- IAATO members have agreed to implement a once daily radio schedule at 1930.
- Suggested HF hailing frequencies are: 4146 (1°), 6224 (2°)-SSB, 8294 (3°), to be finalized by radio officers during the season based on experience. Use 6224 whenever possible.
- Expedition leaders and or an appointed staff member should make use of this schedule whenever VHF communication is impossible for exchange information. This will reduce communication costs.
- Switch to another frequency for any extended conversation when talking on the above-mentioned HF (4146°, 6224°).
- Avoid long conversations over the radio if possible.

- Protocol for the 1930 chat time: All parties wanting to sort out schedules should make themselves known. Sort all itinerary business first and reschedule any other discussions for a later time. Anyone who simply wants to “chat” should find another time and frequency. ELs not available to talk at this time should appoint another individual to monitor in case a ship is trying to reach you.
- It is extremely important to not chatter on HF. In years past many EL’s or staff simply did not listen to the chat channel because there were too many lengthy conversations. This channel must be open at 1930 for vessel scheduling and for communication of emergency situations. Again, if you need or want to chat longer, establish a different time and frequency.
- Vessels equipped with HF-Tlx should scan 6310.0 Khz TX/RX 24 hours.

### **GMDSS or Telex C or “other” Communication**

- Each vessel is encouraged although not required to report the noon position (Ushuaia local time for the Peninsula Region) to each other via GMDSS radio telex or INM-C. Each radio officer should record this information.
- GMDSS (Global Maritime Distress Safety System) is the only reliable means of communication and it should be used daily by all ships.
- Since not all ships are equipped with GMDSS for all coverage, A1, A2, A3 and A4, ships without full coverage can only reliably communicate via INMARSAT-C. Therefore it is important for each ship to pre-establish by what means they will be communicating with each other. The INM-C and the pre-established GMDSS radio telex frequency will allow ships to share information daily. In an emergency, it is the only reliable means of communication.
- For additional information reference the agreed IAATO Emergency Contingency Planning Agreement, 14<sup>th</sup> General Meeting, 2003 and ATCM XXVI Information Paper 69 on Contingency Planning.

### **EMER (Emergency and Medical Evacuation Response)**

- Review the IAATO EMER Plan -- ask if there are any questions in order to have complete understanding.
- The reporting scheme indicated above is an integral part of emergency response. Please insure that it is followed and report any difficulties to your home office.
- Tourists cannot be disembarked at any station for medical reasons unless there is a medical evacuation response established.

### **Post-Visit Reporting**

#### **The Process**

- Following Antarctic Treaty recommendations, complete Part 1 and Part 2 of the standard Post-Visit Site Report for every expedition. The 2005-2006 version of the form should be the ONLY form completed for Antarctica. At the end of each voyage return the form and a computer disc to the home office. It is preferable that the form is emailed to IAATO and US NSF after each trip; however some companies prefer to review the forms first. It is therefore the company’s responsibility to forward the form as soon as possible to IAATO and NSF and not wait until the end of the season. Email to [iaato@iaato.org](mailto:iaato@iaato.org) and to [nkennedy@nsf.gov](mailto:nkennedy@nsf.gov).
  - Always submit a computer version and hard copy of each form. Information gleaned from this form is tabulated and circulated internationally by the National Science

Foundation, USA and by IAATO in the form of statistics and input into the tourism database. IAATO recommends that the Ship, individual EL's and each home office keep copies of each Post Visit Site Report. In.Fue.Tur in Ushuaia also requests a copy of this form in order for them to compile their tourism information.

- EL's, please note that this information is used for tourism statistics that are tabled worldwide. Please do not hastily fill this out. If you have questions, consult your home office.
- We cannot accept hand written forms. All forms must be typed and on the official EXCEL format. If the form is not compatible with the computers on board ship notify your company representative immediately.
- Do not wait until the end of the season to send forms to IAATO and NSF and to your national authority. Due to the increased number of vessels during the season we need the reports on a timely basis throughout the season.

### **The Standard Post Visit Site Report Form Instructions**

This form is required in accordance with Antarctic Treaty Recommendation XVIII-1 and Resolution XIX-3 to be filled out by any person(s), companies or organizations visiting the Antarctic continent or any island or territory within the Antarctic Treaty region for the purposes of recreation or tourism.

The form consists of two parts; An Expedition record (part 1) and a Site Visit record (part 2) which must be completed by the Expedition leader or Captain and submitted to an appropriate national authority.

The Expedition record (Part 1) must be completed for every expedition to the Antarctic region regardless of whether any landings or visits to sites were made.

The Site Visit record (Part 2) should only be completed if visits or landings were made to sites in the Antarctic region. For cruise only vessels you can include waterways.

### **Instructions for Filling Out This Form**

This completed form will be processed electronically by a computer, to reduce errors and manual interaction. It is imperative this document be completed thoroughly and accurately. Please use the following instructions as guidelines while completing the data required in the two worksheets.

Throughout this form, please use ONLY the following date format: dd-Mm-yy (e.g. 12-Jan-02).

When selecting items from a drop-down menu, you may type a value in the menu for auto-search and fill feature.

### **PART 1 - Expedition Data**

The Expedition Record is completed for each expedition.

1) Expeditions are categorized as either: Ship based, Yacht based, Aircraft or land-

based.

2) Voyage/Flight Number should have the following format: 3-char ship code + Embarkation Date as 2-digit day + 3 char month + 4-digit year: USH28JAN2005.

3) Select Expedition Member Nationalities from the drop-down menu provided.

4) If you have a Nationality that is not listed in the drop-down menu, please use a line titled "Other (please specify)" and write in the full name of the member nationality's country of origin. Please do not use abbreviations. Use the official name of the country.

5) If you have used all of the available nationality lines and still have data to enter, please create a new spreadsheet and enter only the Expedition data (Section A) and the additional nationalities. On Part 1 - Section A - Cell B6, add the following text: Continuation Sheet # where # represents the number of forms used so far to describe the expedition. Please do not duplicate any other data.

6) If the form is being submitted electronically, a typed name will be accepted for a signature.

## PART 2 - Site Visit

Complete one line of the Site Visit record wherever Expedition members disembark or journey beyond base or camp.

1) Select Site Names from the drop-down menus provided.

2) If you have a Site that is not listed in the drop-down menu, please use a line titled "Other (please specify)" and write the full site name. If you enter Site data manually, you must include Latitude and Longitude co-ordinates; please use one of the recognized co-ordinate formats below:

Format		Example	
Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
##°##'S	###°##'[W/E]	62°10'S	058°48'W
##*##'S	###*##'[W/E]	62*10'S	058*48'W
##d##'S	###d##'[W/E]	62d10'S	058d48'W
## ##'S	### ##'[W/E]	62 10'S	058 48'W

3) Times should be entered using GMT and a standard 24-hour format. (i.e. hh:mm - e.g. 14:35)

4) You may select up to three activities for each Site Visit entry. Use additional lines if more than three activities occurred or if the number of passengers differs per activity.

For example:

Date	Site	Pax	Staff	Crew	Obs	Total	Activities		
01-Jan-05	Paulet Island	25	3	2		30	Small Boat Cruising	Small Boat Landing	
01-Jan-05	Paulet Island	3	2			5	Scuba Diving		

Every row must have the date filled in. For example if a landing occurs in the morning and again in the afternoon the date must be filled in for both landings.

5) If you have used all of the available Site Visit lines and still have data to enter, please complete a new spreadsheet and enter only the Expedition Data (Part 1 - Section A) and the additional Site Visit data.

6) Camping activities that take place over two day periods need to have a separate row. For example, if the camping activity occurred at 2100 hrs on Dec 2 and ended at 0800 on December 3, then 2 rows are needed and the times ashore need to reflect both days.

On Part 1 - Section A - Cell B6, add the following text: Continuation Sheet # (number) *where # (number)* represents the number of forms used so far to describe the expedition. Please do not duplicate any other data.

7) If a station is visited by small boat than record in the activities section both small boat landing and station visit provided the same number of people took place in both activities.

8) If a vessel carries more than 100 tourists but only 100 are allowed on shore at anyone time, do not list per hundred. Simply record 300 tourists versus three rows of 100.

Other than data entry, do not modify this document in any way or it will not load properly in the database or the data loaded could be skewed!!!

At the end of each trip please email this report as soon as possible to: [iaato@iaato.org](mailto:iaato@iaato.org) and your national authority. Thank you for your cooperation and if you have any questions please contact us and we would be pleased to assist.

### End of Season Reports

- At the end of the season each company is responsible for providing IAATO with a final report.
- Assure that both an electronic copy and hard copy of the Post Visit Site Report Forms are correct and have been sent to IAATO and NSF and your national authority.
- Send a final list of revenue versus non revenue passengers for purposes of IAATO billing. Non revenue passengers are home office personnel or scientists/government representatives being transported to or from stations or research sites.
- Science Assist and Transport: Provide information on the number, nationality of each scientist or group and the destination to where the transport occurred.

- List any donations or funds raised on board for environmental or cultural causes (e.g. Save the Albatross, Bird Life International, Orca Project, Antarctic Heritage Trust, Scott Polar Research Institute, Allied Whale Campaign etc.). List to whom it was sent and the dollar, Euro etc. amount sent. All this information is incorporated into IAATO's annual report. For detailed information see ATCM XXVIII IP 95 rev 1, IAATO Annual Report.
- Report any significant environmental impacts or changes that the officers, expedition staff noticed during the season.
- Report any type of problem with any Non- IAATO Member or Scientific Vessel or their passengers. If digital pictures are available please include.
- Submit the required incident report form to IAATO if there had been a problem. Use either the Whale report form or the Incident Report Form.
- Suggest ways of improving operational logistics and additional methods for minimizing environmental and potential cumulative impacts.

Have a safe and successful Antarctic season and if you have any questions please do not be afraid to ask.

Enjoy,

*Denise Landau*



## Appendix C: 2005-2006 Partial List of Donations

The following chart is a partial list of donations that were given by Members or raised by expedition staff and passengers on board vessels during the season. It is known that passengers make individual contributions to various organizations independent of organized campaigns. Various companies have reported funds raised but are in the process of allocating monies or prefer not to be listed here.

Member	Birdlife International-Albatross	Save the Albatross-Australia	Antarctic Heritage Trust and Donation to Ross Sea Huts	Other
Abercrombie & Kent/Atholl Shipping		\$10,635 USD (Bait Setting Capsule Project)		
Zegrahm Expeditions	\$39,800 USD			
Quark Expeditions		\$1,278 USD	\$11,837 USD	\$360 Flying Scholarship for the Disabled
Hapag Lloyd		€14,900	\$1,860 USD	\$1,000 Museum Grytviken
Lindblad Expeditions				\$119,474 USD Oceanites
G.A.P Adventures	\$29,000 USD			\$2,049 USD Oceanites
Heritage Expeditions		\$10,000 NZD		
Fathom Expeditions				\$6,000 USD Whale Conservation (Stop Antarctic Whaling)
Cheesemans' Ecology Safaris		\$2,874		\$6,645 USD American Bird Conservancy
Orion Expedition Cruises			\$12,100 AUD	\$40,125 AUD
Ototens Og Vesteraalens Dampskibsselskab ASA (OVDS)/Hurtigruten		\$10,561		\$10,561 USD to the Orca Project \$5,281 USD to the South Georgia Heritage Trust
Saga Shipping Company				£5,768.66 Bantay Bata £6,944 U.K. Antarctic Heritage Trust £598.98 Seafarers Mission

- The amounts do not include all vessels or private donations that tourists have made once at home. Many ships provide their passengers with a list of organizations of whom to donate to. In addition other organizations benefit indirectly from passengers donations. The information included above is based on what was provided to the IAATO Secretariat.

## Appendix D: Partial list of Science Support and Transport by IAATO Operators in 2005-2006

The following is a partial list of support. As always there is in kind support that is unreported but is an important part of cooperation between the tourist industry and the National Programs and Sub Antarctic Islands.

Member	Program or Personnel Assisted
Abercrombie & Kent/Atholl Shipping	South Georgia: Transport of 7 personnel from the U.K., USA and Netherlands  Fildes Peninsula Meeting: Transport of 10 persons from Ushuaia to Bellingshausen
Adventure Network International/Antarctic Logistics and Expeditions	British Antarctic Survey: 3 aircraft visits. BAS field research group based at Patriot Hills for 19 days.  Bristol University and Centro de Studios Scientifics: Flights and accommodation for 11 staff. Provided vehicles and field staff for 1000km snowmobile and tractor traverse to Lake Ellsworth.  GANOVEX9: 1 aircraft visit, 2 staff, provided fuel and accommodation  National Science Foundation: prepared groomed skiway for three visits by ski-equipped Hercules. NSF field research group based at Patriot Hills for 19 days.  Technische Universität Hamburg-Harburg: Field research group based at Patriot Hills for 15 days  Provided flights to Patriot Hills for observers from Chile Region XII International Police and Punta DGAC.
Aurora Expeditions	Supplied return transportation of four carpenters to Mawsons Huts for restoration work. 2 Scientists from Macquarie Island to Hobart 9 Scientists from Hobart to Macquarie Island 1 Australian Antarctic Division personnel New Zealand-transport of personnel to Campbell Island Medivac rescue of a crew member from Ukrainian fishing boat <i>Paloma V</i> to Mario Zuchelli Base
Clipper Cruise Line	United States Antarctic Program: transported 10 Scientists from Palmer to Ushuaia
DAP	Assisted with 24 days of whale research with Chile (INACH)
G.A.P. Adventures	United Kingdom: Provided transport from Stanley to Grytviken, South Georgia
Hapag Lloyd	15 German and French Scientists to Jubany and Bellingshausen 1 United Kingdom from South Georgia
Heritage Expeditions	Norway: transported Rune Gjeldness from Mario Zuchelli to New Zealand, 1 scientist from Macquarie to NZ, 2 Scientists to Adams Island, provided meals/hot showers for 3 scientists working in a remote field camp

Lindblad Expeditions	Provided transport for Oceanites personnel throughout the season
Ototens Og Vesteraalens Dampskibsselskab ASA (OVDS), (now Hurtigruten)	Transport of personnel from: Poland (Arctowski to Ushuaia), Republic of Czech (Vernadskiy to Ushuaia), United States (Copacabana to Punta Arenas), Fildes Peninsula Meeting Team (13 individuals from Ushuaia to Bellingshausen)
Peregrine Shipping	Transported Sally Poncet and Ellen MacArthur from Albatross Island, South Georgia to Grytviken and Ushuaia respectively. Funded Sally's Albatross Research Program  Transported 5 Bulgarian scientists from Antarctica to Ushuaia.
Polar Star Expeditions	United Kingdom, Australia, United States (transport from Stanley to Prion Island and from Petermann Island in the Antarctic Peninsula to Ushuaia)
Quark Expeditions	10 people were transported on behalf of Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife, New Zealand Department of Conservation, United States National Science Foundation, Falklands Conservation  New Zealand: Carried an additional New Zealand/Department of Conservation observer for training purposes  United States: Quark's icebreaker, the <i>Kapitan Khlebnikov</i> spent 24 hours assisting the US chartered Russian icebreaker <i>Krasin</i> in breaking ice near McMurdo Station.  United States: provided assistance to U.S.A.P and Raytheon Technical Services with the project G-079 Franklin Island equipment inspection and removal.  Germany: assisted GANOVEX IX, Federal Institute  Geosciences and Natural Resources with the delivery of helicopter fuel to Gondwana Station
Travel Dynamics	Ukraine (Food Supplies)