

ANTARCTIC BILL

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1. These explanatory notes relate to the Antarctic Bill as brought from the House of Commons on 21st January 2013. They have been provided by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, with the consent of Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, the Peer in charge of the Bill, in order to assist the reader of the Bill and to help inform debate on it. They do not form part of the Bill and have not been endorsed by Parliament.
2. The notes need to be read in conjunction with the Bill. They are not, and are not meant to be, a comprehensive description of the Bill. So where a clause or part of a clause does not seem to require any explanation or comment, none is given.
3. A draft of the Bill was published for public consultation on 10th November 2009 (Cm 7635).

BACKGROUND

Antarctic Treaty

4. The Antarctic Treaty establishes a mechanism for international co-operation to protect and preserve Antarctica for peaceful purposes. The United Kingdom was the first country to ratify the Treaty, which came into force in 1961. There are currently 28 Consultative (executive) Parties and 20 non-Consultative Parties. The Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties meet annually to exchange information and consult on matters relating to Antarctica and may adopt measures “in furtherance of the principles and purposes of the Treaty” which become effective when approved by the Governments of all Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties. The full text of the Treaty can be found at: www.ats.aq/documents/ats/treaty_original.pdf.

Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty

5. The Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (“the Protocol”) provides for the comprehensive protection of the Antarctic environment. It requires all human activities undertaken in Antarctica to be planned and conducted so as to limit adverse impacts on the Antarctic environment. Its Article 7 prohibits any activity relating to mineral resources other than scientific research. Until 2048 the Protocol can only be modified by unanimous agreement of all the Consultative Parties to the Treaty and, in addition, the prohibition on activity relating to mineral resources cannot be removed without a binding legal regime on Antarctic mineral resource activities being in force. There is therefore no foreseeable prospect of oil exploration or similar activity in the Antarctic. The Protocol, including its Annexes I–IV, was adopted in 1991 and entered into force in 1998. Annex V was adopted later in 1991 and entered into force in 2002. Provision is made in the Protocol for additional annexes to be adopted and incorporated into the Protocol following their entry into force. The text of the Protocol is available at: http://www.ats.aq/documents/recatt/Att006_e.pdf.

Liability Annex

6. Annex VI to the Protocol, “*Liability Arising from Environmental Emergencies*” (“the Liability Annex”), was adopted by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties in 2005. It obliges States Parties to require their Antarctic operators (governmental and non-governmental) to take preventative measures to reduce the risk of environmental emergencies in Antarctica, to establish contingency plans and to take prompt and effective response action to environmental emergencies arising from their activities. It imposes financial liability on operators which fail to take such response action, effectively establishing a “polluter pays” mechanism. The primary aim of the Annex is to act as a deterrent for those who might operate irresponsibly in Antarctica. In accordance with the Provisions of Article 9(2) of the Protocol, and Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty, the Liability Annex will enter into force once it has been approved by all of the 28 Consultative Parties which adopted it in 2005. The approval of each Consultative Party takes place when it deposits a note signifying its approval of the Annex with the Depository Government of the Antarctic Treaty. The text of the Liability Annex is available at: http://www.ats.aq/documents/recatt/Att249_e.pdf.

Antarctic Act 1994

7. The Antarctic Act 1994 (“the 1994 Act”) gives effect to obligations of the United Kingdom under the Antarctic Treaty and the Protocol (including its Annexes I–V). Under the 1994 Act, a permit is required for all British expeditions to Antarctica, for British vessels and aircraft entering Antarctica and for certain activities in Antarctica by United Kingdom nationals. The Act is administered by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. It is available at: www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1994/Ukpga_19940015_en_1.htm.

SUMMARY

8. Part 1 of the Bill implements the Liability Annex (see paragraph 6 above).

9. Part 2 of the Bill amends the 1994 Act, primarily to respond to the increasing internationalisation of Antarctic expeditions, to protect historic sites and monuments and address the increasing vulnerability of the Antarctic environment as a result of climate change. These amendments include those necessary to implement revisions to Annex II to the Protocol adopted by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting in 2009. Annex II, as revised, is available at www.ats.aq/documents/recatt/att432_e.pdf.

TERRITORIAL EXTENT

10. This Bill extends to England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that any provision of the Bill be extended to the Channel Islands, Isle of Man or any British overseas territory – see clause 18.

COMMENTARY ON CLAUSES

PART 1 – ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES

Duty to take response action

Clause 1 – Duty to take response action

11. This clause requires those who organise activities carried out in Antarctica, where those activities are connected with the United Kingdom, to take reasonable, prompt and effective response action in relation to any environmental emergency arising directly or indirectly from those activities. This obligation reflects Article 5(1) of the Liability Annex. ‘Response action’ and what constitutes ‘reasonable’ response action are defined in clause 13(5) to (8). These definitions reflect Article 2(e) and (f) of the Liability Annex.

12. *Subsection (2)* makes it an offence to fail to comply with the requirement in *subsection (1)* to take response action.

13. Clause 1 is subject to the general exclusions set out at Clause 9. The effect of these is to limit the extent to which liability in the event of a failure to take response action to an environmental emergency will be imposed.

14. The penalties for this offence are set out in *subsection (3)*. *Subsection (4)* and *subsection (5)* require the court, in determining the amount of a fine, to take into account the

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amount that the offender would have spent had the obligations in this clause been complied with (to the extent that those costs are not recovered from the offender under the civil liability provisions of this Part, namely, clauses 2 and 3). See Article 6 of the Liability Annex.

Civil liability for failure to respond to environmental emergency

Clause 2 – Liability to Parties to Annex VI

15. Under Article 5(2) of the Liability Annex, Parties to the Annex are encouraged to take response action in respect of an environmental emergency in the event that the person causing the emergency fails to take reasonable, prompt and effective response action. Clause 2 enables a Party who does take such action, including the United Kingdom Government, to recover its costs from the person in question. The persons who may be liable under this clause include, but are not limited to, those to whom clause 1 applies. This reflects Articles 6 and 7 of the Liability Annex. See, in particular, Article 6(1).

16. *Subsection (2)* provides that where the Crown, or a person specifically authorised by the Crown, undertakes response action after an environmental emergency arising from activities organised by a person based in the United Kingdom, or from activities connected with the United Kingdom, the Government is entitled to recover the costs of such actions. See further clause 10, which defines “the Crown” for the purposes of Part 1 of the Bill. In practice, the most likely Crown entity to be involved in any response to an emergency in Antarctica will be the Royal Navy or the British Antarctic Survey.

17. *Subsection (3)* enables other Parties to the Liability Annex to recover the costs, through the British courts, of any reasonable response action that they have undertaken in respect of an environmental emergency arising from activities organised by a person based in the United Kingdom where the organiser of the activities which gave rise to the environmental emergency has failed to do so. It applies only where the organiser is based in the United Kingdom (see definition in clause 13(10)), or from activities connected with the United Kingdom (defined in clause 13(9)). This reflects Article 7(1) of the Liability Annex.

18. *Subsection (4)* exempts the Crown and the other Parties to Annex VI from liability under this clause for any failure on their part to take response action to environmental emergencies arising from their own activities. This reflects Article 7(1) of the Liability Annex, which applies only to actions against non-State (that is, non-governmental) operators. The obligation under Article 5 of the Liability Annex to take such response action applies equally to State and non-State operators. However, Article 7(4) of the Annex stipulates a set of international mechanisms for determining the liability of a Party as a State operator under Article 6(1); and moreover, that only these mechanisms may be used.

19. *Subsections (6), (7) and (8)* set out the limitation period which applies to actions brought under this clause. Proceedings may not be brought after a period of three years from the date of commencement of the response action, or, if later, from the date when the plaintiff

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ascertained, or ought reasonably to have ascertained, the identity of the person organising the activities, subject to a maximum of fifteen years from the date of commencement of the response action. This reflects Article 7(1) of the Liability Annex.

Clause 3 – Liability to Antarctic Environmental Liability Fund

20. This clause applies to cases where the organiser of the activities which gave rise, directly or indirectly, to an environmental emergency in Antarctica fails to take reasonable, prompt and effective response action, and no response action is taken by any Party to Annex VI. In such cases, the amount that reasonable, prompt and effective response action would have cost becomes a liability which the organiser of the activities is liable to pay to the Antarctic Environmental Liability Fund. The Fund will be established under Article 12 of the Liability Annex, and will be maintained and administered by the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty. Its funds may be used only in accordance with a Decision adopted under Article 12 by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting.

21. *Subsection (2)* provides that in cases involving the activities of the Crown (as defined in clause 10), the Secretary of State shall be required to make a direct payment to the Antarctic Environmental Liability Fund of an amount equal to the recoverable costs of the response action. In practice, this will be the Secretary of State responsible for the activities in question.

22. *Subsection (3)* makes provision about payment into the Fund by a person other than the Crown who is liable under this section. *Subsection (4)* exempts the Crown and any other Party to the Liability Annex from any liability under subsection (3) (the Crown is exempted because its liability is under subsection (2)).

23. Where the person organising the activities is based in the United Kingdom, or the activities are connected with the United Kingdom, *subsection (6)* enables the Secretary of State (in practice, the Foreign Secretary) to recover the costs as if they were a debt due to the Secretary of State. Under *subsections (7) and (8)*, the Secretary of State may receive all or any of the amount due and transfer it to the Antarctic Environmental Liability Fund, or require the person who is liable to pay it to do so directly to the Fund. The limitation period is fifteen years from the date on which the Secretary of State became aware, or ought to have become aware of the environmental emergency (see *subsection (9)*). This reflects Article 7(3) of the Liability Annex.

Clause 4 and Schedule – Civil liability: supplementary

24. *Paragraphs 1 and 2* of the Schedule set out the limits to the amounts recoverable under clauses 2 and 3. The amounts are those set out in Article 9 of the Liability Annex, and are accordingly expressed in International Monetary Fund Special Drawing Rights. Under current exchange rates, the limits for environmental emergencies involving a ship range from the equivalent of approximately US\$1.5 million for the smallest vessels, rising upwards to

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more than US\$45 million for the largest passenger cruise vessels which have operated recently in Antarctica. A limit equivalent to US\$4.5 million is applicable to environmental emergencies not involving ships.

25. To allow for the implementation of any amendments to the financial limits in Article 9 of the Liability Annex that may be adopted by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties under Article 9(4), *paragraph 1(4)* of the Schedule provides for the Secretary of State to amend the limits in *sub-paragraphs (2) and (3)* by order.

26. *Paragraph 1(5)* of the Schedule provides that where the environmental emergency was caused intentionally, or recklessly and with knowledge that such an environmental emergency would probably result, the liability is not limited by the levels set out in this paragraph. This reflects Article 9(3) of the Liability Annex.

27. *Paragraph 2* of the Schedule provides for the circumstances where there is liability under both the Bill and Schedule 7 to the Merchant Shipping Act 1995. Clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill provide for liability to cover the reasonable costs of response action in the event of an environmental emergency. If the limit on liability in the Merchant Shipping Act 1995 allows for more of the reasonable costs of response to be recovered than the limits in paragraph 1, then paragraph 1 does not apply. However, if applying the limits on liability in the Merchant Shipping Act would result in a lower amount being recovered towards the reasonable costs of response than is laid out in paragraph 1, then the limits in that Act do not apply. The result is that at least the amounts laid down in paragraph 1 are always recoverable to cover the costs of reasonable response action.

28. *Paragraph 3* of the Schedule provides that where two or more organisers of activities in Antarctica are involved in an emergency, they will be jointly and severally liable. However, no person will be liable in respect of any part of an emergency that did not arise from the activities organised by that person.

29. *Paragraphs 4 and 5* of the Schedule prevent double recovery of costs. So, for example, an organiser is not liable in respect of costs that he/she or another person has already paid under the provisions of the Bill or of Annex VI as implemented in another State. Neither is an organiser to be liable under both the provisions of the Bill and under Part 9 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995 (which deals with salvage and wrecks) in respect of the same costs.

Preparatory measures

Clause 5 – Duty to take preventative measures and make contingency plan

30. Clause 5(2) requires the organiser of activities in Antarctica, where those activities are connected to the United Kingdom, to take reasonable preventative measures designed to

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reduce the risk of environmental emergencies arising from those activities and their potential adverse impact. This reflects Article 3 of the Liability Annex.

31. “Activities connected with the United Kingdom” is defined in clause 13(9). “Environmental emergency” is defined in clause 13(3), which reflects the definition in Article 2(b) of the Liability Annex.

32. *Subsection (3)* gives some examples of the preventative steps that the organiser may need to take to satisfy the obligation in subsection (2) to reduce the risk of environmental emergencies and reduce the potential adverse impact of any such emergencies. The examples of preventative measures outlined in subsection (3) are not exhaustive. Subsection (6) requires the measures to be taken before the persons who will carry out the activities enter Antarctica.

33. *Subsection (4)* requires those organising activities in Antarctica, where those activities are connected to the United Kingdom, to develop a contingency plan for responding to environmental emergencies and other incidents which may have a potential adverse impact on the Antarctic environment. This reflects Article 4 of the Liability Annex.

34. *Subsection (5)* gives examples of what a contingency plan required by subsection (4) might include, such as setting out plans for taking action in response to an environmental emergency or incident and arrangements for informing the Secretary of State. The examples outlined in subsection (5) are not exhaustive. *Subsection (6)* requires the plan to be made before the persons who will carry out the activities enter Antarctica.

35. *Subsections (7) and (8)* make it an offence to contravene the requirements of subsection (2) or (4) by the time specified in subsection (6). The penalties are set out in *subsection (9)*.

Clause 6 – Insurance relating to environmental emergencies

36. This clause requires organisers of activities in Antarctica to secure adequate insurance cover or other financial security for (a) the costs of taking any response action required by clause 1; and (b) any liability which may be incurred under clause 2 or 3. This clause reflects Article 11 of the Liability Annex.

37. Examples of “other financial security” are bonds or guarantees of a bank or similar institution.

38. *Subsections (4) and (5)* specify conditions that the insurance cover or financial security must satisfy to qualify as “adequate” for the purposes of subsection (1). It must not be subject to any limitation, exception or exclusion that makes it fundamentally deficient and the level of cover for liability under clauses 2 and 3 must be at least as high as the limits on liability as set out in the Schedule to the Bill.

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39. Failure to secure adequate insurance or other financial security to cover potential liabilities before entering Antarctica is an offence under *subsection (6)* and will give rise to the penalties set out in *subsection (7)*.

40. *Subsection (8)* exempts the Crown (as defined in clause 10) and other Parties to Annex VI from the requirement to obtain insurance. This reflects Article 11(3) of the Liability Annex, which is based on the recognition that governments usually self-insure.

Information

Clause 7 – Duty to inform the Secretary of State

41. Clause 7 requires organisers of activities in Antarctica which are connected to the United Kingdom to inform the Secretary of State promptly of any environmental emergency of which they become aware as a result of the carrying out of those activities. There is a duty on a person to inform the Secretary of State on becoming aware of an environmental emergency even where the activities of that person did not cause the environmental emergency (*subsection (2)*). Failure to inform the Secretary of State as required is an offence (*subsection (3)*), the penalties for which are set out in *subsection (5)*. *Subsection (4)* provides that a person shall not be guilty of an offence if he or she informed the Secretary of State as soon as practicable in all the circumstances of the environmental emergency. This reflects Article 4(3) of the Liability Annex.

Clause 8 – Secretary of State’s power to require information

42. This clause enables the Secretary of State by notice to require specific and detailed information from those organising activities connected with the United Kingdom in Antarctica in the event that those activities appear to the Secretary of State to have, directly or indirectly, caused an environmental emergency or an incident which has the potential to cause an adverse impact on the environment of Antarctica. Failure to comply with a request for information within the time period specified is an offence (see *subsection (4)*), except if the person does not have the information and could not reasonably be expected to obtain it (*subsection (5)*). *Subsection (7)* prohibits the use of information given by a person pursuant to a notice under this clause from being used in evidence against the person in any criminal proceedings.

Application of this Part

Clause 9 – General exclusions

43. *Subsection (1)* excludes from criminal and civil liability under Part 1 of the Bill a person organising activities as an employee of another person, in the course of service in the

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regular forces or in the course of service or undertaking training or duties in the reserve forces.

44. *Subsection (3)* specifies activities which are not covered by Part 1 of the Bill. These are: fishing for profit and activities carried out on a vessel or aircraft while travelling to an immediate destination outside Antarctica. These exclusions are consistent with those in section 5(2) of the Antarctic Act 1994, and incorporate the exemptions provided for by Article VI of the Antarctic Treaty, which applies by virtue of Article 4 of the Protocol.

45. *Subsection (5)* sets out the situations in which criminal liability for failure to take reasonable response action to an environmental emergency under clause 1, or civil liability under clauses 2 and 3 will not arise. In respect of a natural disaster, the exclusion of liability will only apply in circumstances where the organiser had taken preventative measures under clause 5. This subsection reflects the exemptions from liability in Article 8 of the Liability Annex. The list of situations in subsection (5) is exhaustive.

Clause 10 – The Crown

46. *Subsection (1)* provides that Part 1 binds the Crown, except as otherwise expressly provided (for example, clause 6(8)(a) (insurance) does not apply to the Crown). *Subsection (2)* exempts the Crown from criminal liability, although not persons in the service of the Crown (*subsection (3)*) (although, as explained above, clause 9(1) exempts members of the armed forces from liability). *Subsection (2)* provides however for a relevant court to make a declaration against the Crown. For the purposes of Part 1 of the Bill, *subsection (4)* ensures that references to the Crown include the Natural Environment Research Council (including the British Antarctic Survey), which is a Non-Departmental Public Body, and any other persons specified by the Secretary of State by order.

General

Clause 11 – Offences

47. This clause contains various technical provisions relating to offences under the Bill. It provides in *subsection (1)* that sections 17 (places where proceedings may be taken etc.), 19 (offences by bodies corporate and Scottish partnerships), 28 (consents required for institution of proceedings) and 29(1)(b) and (2) (power to make regulations about arrest) of the 1994 Act apply in relation to offences under the Bill as if such offences were offences under Part 2 of the 1994 Act. *Subsections (2) to (5) and (7)* deal with offences committed by unincorporated associations and *subsection (6)* sets out the extent of a reference to an offence under the Bill.

Clause 12 - Orders

48. *Subsection (3)* requires that the exercise of any delegated powers by way of an order under Part 1 be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament (negative procedure). This is consistent with the procedure for exercising delegated powers contained in the 1994 Act (see section 32(3) of that Act).

Clause 13 – Interpretation

49. This clause defines certain terms used in Part 1.

50. The definition of “environmental emergency” in *subsection (3)* reflects Article 2(b) of the Liability Annex. The definitions of “response action” in *subsection (5)* and what constitutes “reasonable” response action in *subsections (6) and (7)* reflect Article 2(e) and (f) of the Liability Annex.

51. *Subsection (9)* sets out which activities are “connected with” the United Kingdom for the purposes of Part 1. This concept is relevant to the application of many of the provisions. Activities are “connected with” the United Kingdom if they are organised in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or a British overseas territory and if they are, or are to be, either carried out on a British expedition within the meaning of the 1994 Act, or, in all the circumstances in which they are or are to be carried out, the activities require a permit under any other provision of the 1994 Act. It does not matter for these purposes whether a permit has in fact been granted in respect of the activities under the 1994 Act. When a permit application is made, compliance with these requirements would be assessed prior to the grant of any permit by the Secretary of State.

52. *Subsection (10)* defines when a person will be considered to be “based” in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. In the case of an individual, the test is where that person has their habitual place of residence; in the case of a body corporate it is where the body is incorporated or has its principal place of business. In any other case, the test is where that person has their principal place of business or where their activities (other than those that take place in Antarctica) are principally carried out.

53. These definitions are designed to secure that the provisions of the Bill apply in the way required by the Liability Annex and reflect in particular the definitions in Article 2(c) and (d) of the Annex.

PART 2 – MISCELLANEOUS AND FINAL

Miscellaneous

Clause 14 – Application of offences to non-nationals

54. Under section 12 of the 1994 Act the Secretary of State may grant a permit in respect of a United Kingdom national to do anything which is otherwise prohibited under section 7(1), 8(1) or 9(1) of the 1994 Act. These provisions prohibit United Kingdom nationals from harming Antarctic fauna and flora, introducing non-native species into Antarctica and entering restricted areas, respectively, without a permit. Non-United Kingdom nationals wishing to conduct such activities are not currently eligible for a United Kingdom permit, even if their activity is to take place on an expedition organised by a British scientific institution. The Protocol requires all persons wishing to engage in such activities to obtain a prior permit. Therefore, if a non-United Kingdom national on a British expedition wishes to carry out such an activity, authorisation must be obtained from another State Party in respect of that individual. This requirement has, on occasions, caused inconvenience to British scientific institutions which employ non-United Kingdom nationals to conduct scientific research in Antarctica. Moreover, in cases where the individual scientist is a national of a State which is not a Party to the Protocol, it may not currently be possible for that individual to be covered by a permit at all.

55. *Subsection (2)* amends sections 7(1), 8(1) and 9(1) of the 1994 Act by extending the scope of those offences to cover non-United Kingdom nationals on a British expedition. (“British expedition” is defined by section 3 of that Act.) *Subsection (4)* amends section 12 of that Act to enable the Secretary of State to grant a permit for an activity otherwise prohibited by section 7, 8 or 9 to a non-United Kingdom national on a British expedition, for the purposes of education or scientific research.

56. *Subsection (2)* also extends sections 10 and 11 of the 1994 Act to cover non-United Kingdom nationals on a British expedition. Section 10 protects historic sites and monuments in Antarctica, and section 11 prohibits entry into protected places. For permits relating to section 10, see clause 15, and for permits relating to section 11, see *subsection (3)*.

Clause 15 – Historic Sites and Monuments: permits

57. Section 10 of the 1994 Act makes it an offence to damage, destroy or remove any part of a historic site or monument. This reflects the provisions of Annex V to the Protocol which protect such historic sites and monuments. However, the prohibition in section 10 may on occasion impede effective conservation management of these sites, for example, where it is necessary to remove part of a monument or an object within a site temporarily for conservation or repair work.

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58. This clause amends section 10 of the 1994 Act to enable the Secretary of State to grant a new form of permit in respect of conservation or repair work of designated Historic Sites and Monuments. A consequential amendment to section 15 of the 1994 Act is also made, to ensure that in granting any such permit, the Secretary of State would be obliged to have regard to the provisions of the Protocol and to any measures adopted by the Antarctic Treaty Meeting.

Clause 16 – Conservation of animals and plants

59. Section 7(1)(e) of the 1994 Act makes it an offence to remove or damage such quantities of any native plant that its local distribution or abundance will be significantly affected, except in accordance with a permit granted under section 12 or under the written authorisation of another Party to the Protocol. *Subsection (2)* of this clause extends this to native invertebrates. This amendment reflects recent revisions to Annex II to the Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty, adopted at the 32nd Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting in 2009.

60. *Subsection (3)* is explained below in the context of subsection (9)(b).

61. Section 8 of the 1994 Act makes it an offence to introduce a non-indigenous species into Antarctica (unless authorised by a permit granted under section 12). Subsection (2) of section 8 does, however, allow for animals and plants to be kept on board vessels visiting Antarctica, providing the animal remains on board. *Subsection (4)* of this clause replaces section 8(2) of the 1994 Act, so as to limit the scope of this exception. The new subsection means that the keeping of animals on board vessels in Antarctica is prohibited unless the animal is a recognised assistance dog or if the vessel is merely transiting the Antarctic marine area. This will bring section 8 of the 1994 Act into line with legislative provisions regarding the keeping of any animals on board vessels in Antarctica that can be found in many other Antarctic Treaty Parties' domestic legislation. These provisions prohibit the keeping of animals on board vessels in Antarctica generally, while providing an exception for assistance dogs. These exceptions recognise that certain visitors with assistance needs will require the aid of an assistance dog on board their vessel when they are visiting Antarctica.

62. *Subsection (5)* adds a new subsection into section 8 which provides that the introduction of a microscopic organism into the Antarctic environment is not prohibited by section 8. It also inserts a new *subsection (5)* into section 8 of the 1994 Act, which provides a definition of a plant for the purposes of section 8. This definition is consistent with the definition of “native plant” in section 31 of the 1994 Act (as amended by clause 16(9)(c)).

63. *Subsection (6)* inserts a new section 8A to the 1994 Act. *Subsection (1)* of new section 8A prohibits the introduction of any microscopic organism of a non-native species into Antarctica, except in accordance with a permit. The prohibition does not apply to a person who takes reasonable precautions to prevent the introduction of the organism (*subsection (2)*). The prohibition also does not include organisms inhabiting the human body or the body of an animal (*subsection (3)*). These new provisions reflect revisions to Annex II to the Protocol

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adopted in 2009. *Subsection (4)* creates an offence for contravening subsection (1) for which the penalties are provided in section 20 of the 1994 Act, namely a maximum 2 year prison sentence, a fine or both on conviction on indictment, or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum on summary conviction. This reflects the 2009 revisions to Annex II of the Protocol.

64. *Subsection (8)* inserts a new section 8B to the 1994 Act. *Subsection (1)* prohibits the introduction of non-sterile soil into any part of Antarctica. *Subsection (2)* disapplies *subsection (1)* if the person took reasonable precautions to prevent the introduction of the non-sterile soil. *Subsection (3)* creates an offence for contravening subsection (1) for which the penalties are provided in section 20 of the 1994 Act, namely a maximum 2 year prison sentence, a fine or both on conviction on indictment, or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum on summary conviction. This reflects the 2009 revisions to Annex II of the Protocol.

65. *Subsections (9)(a) and (10)* reflect recent revisions to Annex II of the Protocol, which make clear that it protects species which migrate to Antarctica permanently, for example as a result of climatic changes. This clause inserts a new provision into section 31 of the 1994 Act to specify that references to a species “indigenous to Antarctica” include a species occurring in Antarctica through natural migration. This change therefore broadens the definitions of “native bird”, “native invertebrate” and “native mammal” in section 31.

66. *Subsection (9)(b)* extends the definition of “native invertebrate” and “native plant” in section 31 of the 1994 Act, to include marine invertebrates and plants. This has the effect that section 7(1)(e), (f), and (g) will also now cover native marine plants and native marine invertebrates in Antarctica. *Subsection (3)* makes a consequential amendment to the 1994 Act to exempt accidental harm to native marine invertebrates and native marine plants from constituting an offence under sections (7)(1)(e), (f) or (g) as a result of the normal operations of a vessel (for example, anchoring) and fishing for profit.

Final

Clause 17 – Northern Ireland

67. *Subsection (1)* amends Schedule 2 to the Northern Ireland Act 1998, which specifies excepted matters, by inserting in it regulation of activities in Antarctica (as defined in section 1 of the 1994 Act), with the effect that this matter is included among those not devolved to the Northern Ireland Assembly. *Subsection (2)* gives subsection (1) retrospective effect to the date that Schedule 2 to the Northern Ireland Act came into force.

Clause 18 – Extent, commencement and short title

68. The Bill extends to England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. *Subsection (2)* provides in addition that powers in the 1994 Act to extend provisions to the Channel Islands,

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the Isle of Man or any British overseas territory by Order in Council may be exercised in respect of the provisions in Part 1 of the Bill and the provisions of the Antarctic Act 1994 as amended by clauses 14 to 16.

69. *Subsection (3)* provides for Part 1 of the Bill to come into force on a date appointed by order of the Secretary of State. It is proposed that such an order would be made to coincide with the entry into force of the Liability Annex, which will occur when all 28 Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties which adopted it in 2005 have approved it.

70. *Subsection (4)* provides for clauses 14 to 16 of the Bill to come into force two months after Royal Assent.

FINANCIAL EFFECTS OF THE BILL

71. Implementation of the provisions in the Bill is likely to incur only negligible costs that will be met within existing Departmental budgets.

SUMMARY OF THE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

72. The conclusion of the impact assessment is that in normal circumstances the Bill is not expected to incur any significant costs either for business or for Government. A minimal rise in procedural expenses and slightly increased insurance premiums will be the only additional day to day costs to business. Costs in the event of an environmental emergency are obviously significantly higher, although in the case of business this should be covered by their insurance. A copy of the impact assessment is available from the Vote Office and the Printed Paper Office. The impact assessment is also available on the Department's website: www.fco.gov.uk/antarcticbill.

EFFECTS OF THE BILL ON PUBLIC SECTOR MANPOWER

73. The measures within the Bill will draw upon existing resources.

EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

74. The Bill potentially raises issues under Article 6 (right to a fair trial), in particular Article 6(2) (presumption of innocence), Article 7 (no punishment without law), and Article 1 of Protocol 1 (peaceful enjoyment of possessions) of the Convention.

75. Clauses 1, 7 and 8 may be thought to raise issues under Article 6 in relation to the reverse burden of proof, because they provide that an offence is not committed in certain

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situations. However, the Bill does not impose a duty on the defendant to prove these matters: in some cases it may be for the defendant to raise the issue but it would then be for the prosecution to prove this element of the offence beyond reasonable doubt. This is clearly compatible with the Convention.

76. Clauses 5 and 6 could raise issues under Article 1 of Protocol 1 of the Convention. Clause 6 requires an operator conducting activities in the Antarctic to have adequate insurance cover or other financial security which could require a use of funds and could therefore be considered a restriction or control of possessions. However, such a requirement is clearly in the interests of protecting the Antarctic environment and it is judged that it would fall within the wide margin of appreciation given to states in determining whether such requirements are in the public interest. Clause 5 requires a person organising activities in the Antarctic to take reasonable preventative measures designed to reduce the risk of environmental emergencies and the potential adverse impact that such emergencies have. Again the cost of taking such required measures could arguably constitute a control of a company's possessions. However, the requirement to take such measures can be justified on the same grounds as in relation to clause 6. Therefore these provisions are compatible with the Convention.

77. Clause 8 could raise issues under Article 6 relating to the right to fair trial, particularly in relation to the right not to incriminate oneself under Article 6(2), because it empowers the Secretary of State to compel a person to give information relating to an environmental emergency and imposes a penalty for failure to provide such information. Information provided under notice under clause 8 or the fact that such information was not supplied may not be relevant for the purposes of criminal proceedings. Subsection (7) of clause 8 makes clear that information received under notice from a person may not be used against that person in criminal proceedings which removes any potential incompatibility with Article 6(2) of the Convention.

78. Clause 17, which makes provision about the respective responsibilities of Westminster and Northern Ireland administration in relation to Antarctica, has retrospective effect (see the notes on that clause). However, no criminal offence or penalties are created retrospectively and on that basis it is considered that Article 7 is not engaged.

ANTARCTIC BILL

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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