



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ANTARCTICA TOUR OPERATORS

April 2005 Newsletter



TOURISM INDUSTRY CONSERVES ANTARCTICA

In the eyes of many, Antarctica embodies the most profound manifestation of international peace in the world today. Managed in the past half-century through the Antarctic Treaty System's unprecedented global partnership of nearly 50 countries, the entire continent is formally designated "a natural reserve, devoted to peace and science." The Antarctic Treaty also grants freedom of access to any individual, organization or government.

Today, this freedom of access extends to more than 25,000 international tourists each year, who come to witness and experience Antarctica's tranquil natural splendor of ancient glaciers and unique wildlife. Most of these visitors arrive by ship, while the remainder arrive by air. In recent years, the number of tourists has grown by the thousands each season. With this rise in tourism comes the potential for negative cumulative impact on the environment; yet in 35 years of increasing tourism ventures to the Antarctic, no discernible impact has been observed.

This anomalous fact becomes clear in light of the efforts of one specific organization that has spent the past 14 years solely dedicated to ensuring that tourism endeavors do not disturb or despoil the Antarctic environment.

The International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators (IAATO) is a global network of tour operators that voluntarily banded together in 1991 to promote safe, appropriate and environmentally sound private-sector travel to Antarctic destinations. They have bound themselves to environmentally responsible operating procedures and guidelines, and the success of this protective effort is unprecedented in the global tourism industry. And yet, IAATO's accomplishments have rarely been heralded.

In 1994, just three years after IAATO's inception, the first of the visitor and tour operator guidelines were introduced at the 18th Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, and subsequently were adopted as Recommendation XVIII-1. In short,

this signified that the Antarctic Treaty System legally bound every tour outfitter and visitor originating from an Antarctic Treaty Party country to the guidelines. It was a major accomplishment, but far from the end of the challenge, as only the tour operators themselves (under IAATO guidance) actually used and adopted them.

In 1991, the Environmental Protocol (Madrid) was agreed to and later ratified in 1998 by the Antarctic Treaty Parties. All tour operators were then required to submit environmental impact assessments of the potential environmental impacts of planned activities; prevention of waste disposal and discharge; deference to scientific research and protected areas; adequate response plans to potential environmental emergencies; and other protection, self-sufficiency and safety requirements. The Protocol was yet another step in an impressive momentum to make Antarctic tourism the world's most environmentally responsible sector of the travel industry. Each country, however, had and still has its own interpretation of the requirement. It is IAATO that has required operators to have a much more comprehensive analysis overall of its impact in Antarctica.

In the decade since, IAATO has attempted to saturate the Antarctic tourism sector with its members' determination for environmentally responsible, fully sustainable expeditions. IAATO currently comprises a large segment of the Antarctic travel market, including ship operators, ship agents, land-based operators, travel agents, resale travel agents and one government office.

Also, in these past years as Antarctic tourism has continually grown, especially seaborne tourism, IAATO has consistently reevaluated and updated its guidelines.

One particular set of addenda to these guidelines is focused upon a handful of sites along the Antarctic Peninsula and in the Ross Sea, areas where the growing bulk of Antarctic tourism occurs, and hence, the environment is in the greatest peril of



TOURISM INDUSTRY CONSERVES ANTARCTICA (CON'T)

being overwhelmed. IAATO abides by site-specific guidelines that have been designed to protect these areas and for several years, has encouraged Antarctic Treaty Parties to do the same.

IAATO's site-specific guidelines ensure that no more than one IAATO-associated ship is present at one site at a given time. Furthermore, no more than 100 tourists land on shore at any one time, and then at a modest ratio of 20 tourists to one expedition staff member. IAATO's members adhere to the principle that ships carrying more than 500 passengers will participate in cruise-only operations. Vessels carrying up to 500 passengers can land tourists, although vessels carrying 200-500 are restricted to certain sites. IAATO has created 33 Site-Specific Guidelines for various sites in the Antarctic Peninsula, in order to standardize operating procedures.



IAATO also regulates the pattern and frequency of its members' visits, and dictates specific wildlife watching and landing procedures at more than 200 Antarctic destinations.

While these measures of protection have been highly effective amongst IAATO tour operators, and we are proud of the positive effects of our best-practice standards, we are also humbled by our awareness that IAATO's efforts alone are not enough to preserve the integrity of Antarctica amidst the growth of global tourism. What Antarctica needs is its Treaty Parties' formal adoption of updated guidelines and tourism management strategies, such as those that IAATO currently employs.

In the 14 years since its inception, IAATO has, in effect, managed Antarctic tourism and infused the industry as a whole with a predominant purpose of environmental responsibility. The collaboration we seek from all parties involved is vital to the preservation and proliferation of this purpose.

To that end, IAATO invites members of the "Antarctic Community" to unite in supporting this endeavor and endorse responsible tourism standards, and to work with IAATO to strengthen and improve these standards. IAATO also notes that some non-IAATO tour operators promote themselves as "environmentally responsible" or "eco-friendly," without abiding by the environmental practices or operating guidelines that IAATO has set as the industry standard. Vessels not associated with IAATO and vessels landing over 500 passengers cause IAATO great concern.

All things considered, however, IAATO's success in its endeavors is far beyond what the Antarctic Treaty, non-Treaty governments or perhaps even the founding members of IAATO deemed possible. But the mission is not yet complete. Only

through the adoption of IAATO-caliber guidelines by individual governments and the Antarctic Treaty as a whole, in order that they apply to IAATO members and non-members alike, will the objective be brought to fruition. Citizens of every country can advance this goal by encouraging their governments to adopt these standards, and travelers to Antarctica can further the cause by journeying only with IAATO-member organizations.

Tourism is and should continue to be a driving force in Antarctic conservation. Firsthand travel experiences foster education, understanding and sentiments of tenure, and visitors to the Antarctic – or to any other region of the world – generally return to their homes across the globe as ambassadors of goodwill, guardianship and peace for the destinations they have visited.

Denise Landau

**Executive Director
International Association of
Antarctica Tour Operators
April 2005**

IAATO FOUNDING MEMBER

As a founding member of IAATO, I look on our organization today with some amazement and a great deal of pride. I don't think any of the seven travel operators who assembled in a small hotel in Washington D.C. in 1991 foresaw IAATO growing to its present-day membership of 70. Nor did I foresee that Zegrahm Expeditions would be the only charter member left for the upcoming 2005-2006 season, consistently operating as an IAATO member in Antarctica on a yearly basis.

We formed IAATO in response to the rising number of travelers to the Antarctic. With no one government controlling the region, or even any permanent human inhabitants, Antarctica is unique among the world's continents; everyone is a visitor. We drafted a series of guidelines regulating travel in Antarctica. Over the years, we have made tremendous progress, earning a seat at Antarctic Treaty meetings and working with conservation groups and governments. As a sign of our success, Antarctic Treaty nations later adopted our guidelines as Recommendation XVIII-1, almost word for word, so not only travelers, but also researchers, support personnel, and crews of supply vessels now follow these guidelines.

Today, our work is more important than ever. Travel to Antarctica is at an all-time high, but with over 95 percent of passengers traveling with IAATO member companies, we continue to do our part to preserve the uniqueness of the southernmost continent, Antarctica and the Sub Antarctic Islands.

Werner Zehnder

**CEO, Zegrahm Expeditions
Operating Antarctic voyages since 1991**

International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators

HIGHLIGHTS! IAATO'S YEAR IN REVIEW

We would like to share with you some of the exciting accomplishments that IAATO has achieved this year.

During the 2004-2005 Season, IAATO implemented a number of effective and exciting management objectives in Antarctica and within the organization itself.

Environmental Considerations:

- Members voted on and agreed to insert the following wording in our Bylaws: "Members of IAATO subscribe to the principle that their planned activities will have no more than a minor or transitory impact on the Antarctic environment."
- Improved the Standard Post-Visit Site Report Form, in order to be more inclusive of all tourism activities, and developed a computer code to be able to load the forms directly into the database
- Made available to the public on the IAATO website: Visitor Guidelines – Recommendation XVIII-1 in English, German, Italian, Spanish, French, Dutch, Japanese, Chinese, and Russian
- Developed enhanced "Seasonal Operational Procedures" found on the Members-Only page of the website, to assure greater protection of the Antarctic
- Continued support and implementation of IAATO's Site Specific Guidelines
- Commissioned a Research Paper that evaluates site usage for all sites in Antarctica, to be discussed at IAATO's 16th Annual General Meeting

Tourism Industry Standards and Management:

- Uploaded a new and user-friendly website: www.iaato.org
- Implemented and uploaded an IAATO Membership information database for internal use
- Formalized an already existing Tourism Accreditation program
- Continued development and implementation of a comprehensive Database on Tourist Activities in the Antarctic. For the first year ever, IAATO compiled all tourism data and made it available on the home pages of the IAATO website.
- Commissioned a Ship Scheduling computerized capability, to facilitate direct input of each ship schedule by individual companies
- IAATO achieved U.S. Federal Non-Profit Status in 2004, and is now officially a 501 c6 non-profit organization.
- Member newsletter and press release updates

International Cooperation and Meeting Attendance:

Participation in many very important meetings throughout the year included the following:

- **Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) XXVII** in Capetown, South Africa. IAATO submitted three information Papers to the meeting. (IAATO's Annual report, Overview of Tourism and IAATO's Accreditation Program)

- Attended the annual **COMNAP Meeting** and working groups, which have relevance to Tourism and Air Operations
- Continued cooperation with the **International Hydrographic Association**, to improve charting and navigational aids in Antarctica, including meeting attendance in Greece, in 2004
- IAATO presented a paper in Chile at the **APEC and Science and Sustainable Tourism Meeting**, in October 2004
- Attended the **Biological Environmental Monitoring Meeting** in Texas, in March 2005, to begin cooperative efforts with National Programs COMNAP and SCAR, on looking at indicators and methods for measuring impacts in Antarctica
- Participated in several **Intersessional Contact Groups (ICG's) within the Antarctic Treaty System** that included, Tourism Accreditation, Exchange of Information, Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines, Environmental Monitoring, Deception Island, State of the Antarctic Environmental Reporting, and Liability discussions, in New York City, in April 2005.
- Assisted **COMNAP** in developing an information paper on *Fuel Usage and Ballast Water Concerns by vessels in the Antarctic*.

Interesting Notes:

The Expedition Team and officers on board the Expedition Vessel *Kapitan Khlebnikov*, operated by Quark Expeditions on November 9, 2004, landed tourists for the first time at the Emperor Penguin colony in the Weddell Sea at 64°31.401'S and 57°27.465'W.

Expedition Vessel *Spirit of Enderby*, operated by Christchurch-based company Heritage Expeditions, sailed further south than any tourist vessel had before, and reached latitude 78°40'S and 164°24'W, in the historic Bay of Whales, on January 28, 2005.

On 28 November 2004, the staff from IAATO Member-Aurora Expeditions, on board *Polar Pioneer*, discovered several hundred Chinstrap Penguin carcasses while ashore at Cooper Bay in South Georgia. South Georgia authorities and IAATO were contacted immediately. Aurora Expeditions recommended that the site be closed to tourists. The post mortem determined that Avian Cholera caused the problem. IAATO advised all vessels of the situation on 30 November, supporting the closing of the site until further notice, in order to take all precautions possible. Vessels were reminded to be vigilant with their boot and clothing decontamination processes.

New Technology:

Lindblad Expeditions began using National Geographic type deep-sea cameras to film deep sea life in Antarctica, from the tourist vessel *Endeavour*. It is a simple set-up that involves lowering a camera with a weight at the end of a buoyed line down into the sea. The attached camera then floats a few feet above the bottom. National Geographic photographers were able to take images of under-sea creatures, such as ribbon worms, giant amphipods, and little *Notothenia* sp. In addition, Lindblad Expeditions has been using an underwater ROV (Remotely Operated Vehicle) to capture footage of the unique marine Antarctic environment. The footage is viewed by passengers on board the ship and interpreted by an

TOURIST NUMBERS IN ANTARCTICA FOR THE 2004-2005 SEASON

The 2004-2005 Antarctic season runs from November to March. All of our end-of-season reports are presently being finalized, however, this season's reports show an increase in tourists, vessel, and aircraft activities. Preliminary numbers of tourists for the 2004-2005 season is detailed in the following charts. Additional information will be posted on the IAATO website when compilation has been completed.

We are pleased to report that despite the increase of tourist activities and a heavy ice year in the Antarctic Peninsula, there were no ship or aircraft related incidents that resulted in damage to the Antarctic environment. All ships were in close coordination with one another and we were able to maintain our philosophy of no more than one ship at any single landing site at any one time. The guide to passenger ratio exceeded on average the based requirement of 1:20 guide to passenger ratio. There was no sign of adverse environmental impact from tourist activities from IAATO member companies. IAATO's principles and operating procedures worked very effectively, to minimize the pressure and potential impact, despite the increase in tourism. During the 2004-2005 season, we carried approximately 100 scientists or field personnel to and from Antarctica on IAATO vessels and aircraft.

SUMMARY ESTIMATES for 2004-2005 SEASON

(All Tourist Types)

*Note all numbers and company status are subject to change and are preliminary estimates only.

Types of Tourism	Number of Departures	Total Number of Passengers (not including officers, staff, crew)
IAATO Seaborne Traditional Tourism/ Peninsula	165	16,535
IAATO Seaborne Traditional Tourism/Ross Sea Continental Voyages	5	383
IAATO Sailing Vessels/Yacht Operators	7	37
IAATO Fly/Cruise	4	130
IAATO Large Ship Cruise-Only/Peninsula	4	4,358
Non-IAATO Large Ship Cruise-Only	1	669
Non IAATO Small Ship/Yacht/Peninsula	17	1,124
Non IAATO various Yachts	n/a	unknown
Non-IAATO Large Ship/Landing/Peninsula	8	4,088
IAATO Air/Land-Based Tourism	varies	878
Non IAATO Air/Land-Based/DML	n/a	No information available
IAATO Air/Overflights/Peninsula	9	462
IAATO Air/Overflights/Continental	4	1,568

Total Visitor Estimates for 2004-2005 Season:

Seaborne Traditional Tourism (with landings)	22,297
Seaborne Tourism Cruise-Only (no landing)	5,027
Air/Land-Based 'Traditional' Tourism	878
Overflights (no landing)	2,030
TOTAL	30,232

1992-2006 ANTARCTIC TOURIST TRENDS - Landed

[Includes ship and land-based passenger numbers. 1997-98 onward includes commercial yacht activity.]

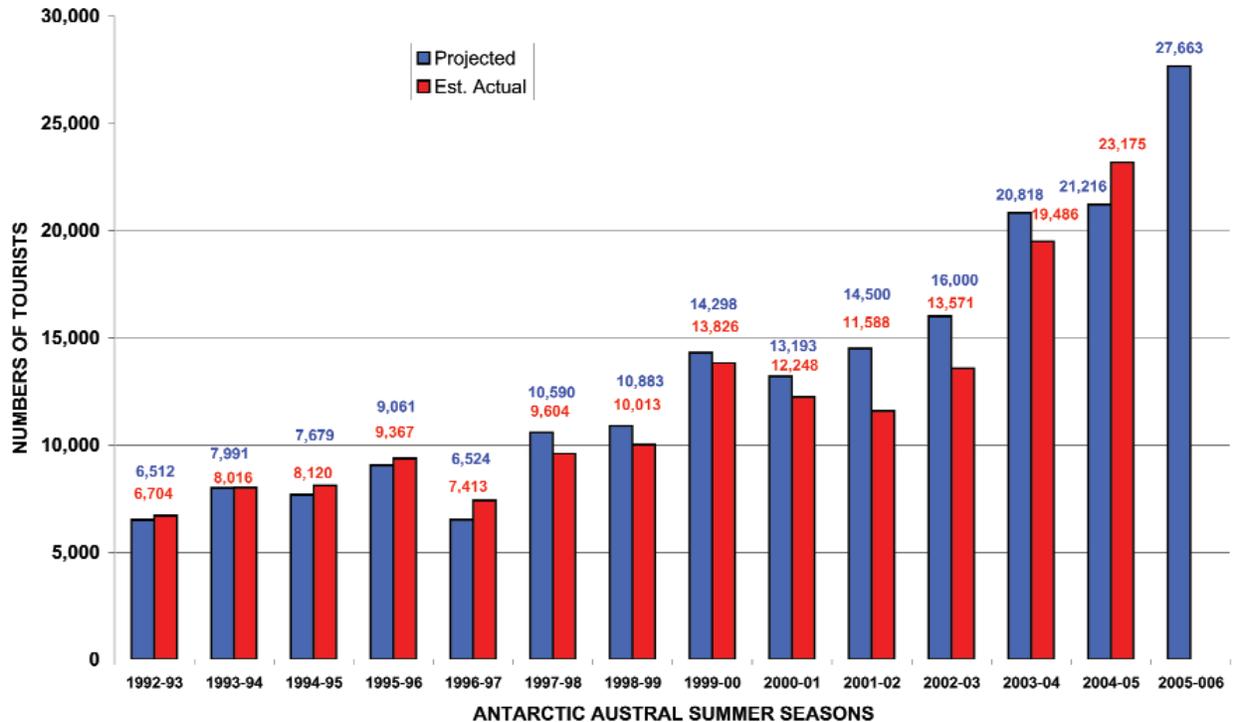


Chart kindly provided by Nadene Kennedy, National Science Foundation, USA

IAATO IS A NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO APPROPRIATE, SAFE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND PRIVATE-SECTOR TRAVEL TO THE ANTARCTIC.

IAATO'S OBJECTIVES:

- To represent Antarctic tour operators and others organizing and conducting travel to the Antarctic, to the Antarctic Treaty Parties, the international conservation community, and the public at large.
- To advocate, promote, and practice safe and environmentally responsible travel to the Antarctic.
- To circulate, promote, and follow the Guidance for Visitors to the Antarctic and Guidance for Those Organizing and Conducting Tourism and Non-governmental Activities in the Antarctic, as adopted by the Antarctic Treaty System (Recommendation XVIII-1).
- To operate within the parameters of the Antarctic Treaty System, including the Antarctic Treaty and the Protocol on the Environment and Annexes, along with MARPOL, SOLAS, and similar international and national laws and agreements.
- To foster continued cooperation among its members and to monitor IAATO programs, including the pattern and frequency of visits to specific sites within the Antarctic. In addition, to coordinate itineraries so that no more than 100 people are ashore at any one time in any one place.
- To provide a forum for the international, private-sector travel industry to share expertise and opinions, and to uphold the highest standards among members.
- To enhance public awareness and concern for the conservation of the Antarctic environment and its associated ecosystems, and to better inform the media, governments, and environmental organizations about private-sector travel to these regions.
- To create a corps of ambassadors for the continued protection of Antarctica, by offering the opportunity to experience the continent firsthand.
- To support science in Antarctica through cooperation with national Antarctic programs, including logistical support and research.
- To foster cooperation between private-sector travel and the international scientific community in the Antarctic.
- To ensure that the best qualified staff and field personnel are employed by IAATO members through continued training and education. To encourage and develop international acceptance of evaluation, certification, and accreditation programs for Antarctic personnel.

OFFICE OF THE IAATO SECRETARIAT

This office is located in Basalt, Colorado, USA, and is managed by the Executive Director, Denise Landau, with assistance from Advisor John Splettstoesser, plus many others who work on the day-to-day operation of IAATO, and special projects that require particular expertise, including administration, science and policy, database computer programing, graphic design, bookkeeping and accounting. In addition, IAATO has active committees who provide guidance and expertise on a multitude of issues. Committees include Executive, Finance, Membership, Bylaws, Site Guidelines, and Marine. IAATO is extremely grateful to all our committee members and their sponsoring companies. Active involvement in Committee work and meeting attendance is very important to IAATO's success.



DENISE LANDAU, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF IAATO, has had a wide range of experience in the tourism industry for more than 20 years. She manages the activities of some 70 member companies of IAATO; compiles all operational procedures and environmental impact assessments; coordinates documents required for visits to Antarctica; plus manages the website, database, and many other day-to-day activities for the organization. She also represents IAATO as the head of the delegation at the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, as well as other meetings and workshops held by the Treaty Parties.



Photo by Bob Fink

JOHN SPLETTSTOESSER, ADVISOR TO IAATO, is a geologist with field experience in Antarctica dating to the 1960s. He was employed at three major U.S. universities for 25 years, and also has been a lecturer/naturalist on tour vessels to both polar regions, totaling some 100 cruises to Antarctica, and 40 to the Arctic and sub-Arctic. John has edited five books on polar subjects, including Antarctic tourism, a special issue of *Annals of Tourism Research* (1994). He has been an Advisor to IAATO since its founding in 1991, and has two geographic features (a glacier and a mountain) named for him in Antarctica, as a result of his field work. He has also testified before the U.S. House and U.S. Senate in Washington, D.C., on legislation related to passage of the Antarctic Protocol. He has represented IAATO at several Antarctic Treaty Meetings since 1991.



IAATO's 16th Annual General Meeting will take place from May 2-5, in Hamburg, Germany. IAATO Full Member, Hapag Lloyd Kreuzfahrten has graciously offered to host our meeting in their corporate office. We expect over 110 participants from companies, organizations, government, and universities worldwide. Topics for discussion include: Landing and Marine Operations, IAATO Structure and Function with a view toward future development, Tourism Accreditation, Site Specific Guidelines and Environmental Protection, Falklands (Malvinas), South Georgia and Arctic Concerns.

IAATO comprises respected companies from Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom, United States and the Overseas Territory-Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas). Companies are listed according to their type of activities based on IAATO's seven categories of membership; additional information can be found on the IAATO website at www.iaato.org. Within these seven Categories are Full, Provisional, and Associate Members.

1. ORGANIZERS OF SHIPS THAT CARRY LESS THAN 200 PASSENGERS

• Abercrombie and Kent/Atholl Shipping	(Full – USA)	www.abercrombiekent.com
• Aurora Expeditions	(Full – Australia)	auroraex@auroraexpeditions.com
• Cheesemans' Ecology Safaris	(Full – USA)	www.cheesemans.com
• Clipper Cruise Line	(Full – USA)	www.clippercruise.com
• Hapag Lloyd	(Full – Germany)	www.hlkf.com (<i>German</i>), www.hl-cruises.com (<i>English</i>)
• Heritage Expeditions	(Full – New Zealand)	www.heritage-expeditions.com
• Lindblad Expeditions	(Full – USA)	www.expeditions.com
• Oceanwide Expeditions	(Full – Netherlands)	www.oceanwide-expeditions.com
• Peregrine Shipping	(Full – Australia)	www.peregrine.adventures.com
• Polar Star Expeditions	(Full – Norway)	www.polarstarexpeditions.com
• Travel Dynamics	(Full – USA)	www.traveldynamicsinternational.com
• Quark Expeditions	(Full – USA)	www.quarkexpeditions.com
• Zegrahm Expeditions	(Full – USA)	www.zeco.com
• Antarctic Horizons	(Provisional – Australia)	www.antarctichorizons.com
• Antarctic Shipping	(Provisional – Chile)	www.antarctic.cl
• Antarpply	(Provisional – Argentina)	www.antarpply.com
• Compagnie Des Iles Du Ponant	(Provisional – France)	cipdirect@ponant.com
• Elegant Cruises	(Provisional – USA)	www.elegantcruises.com
• Fathom Expeditions	(Provisional – Canada)	www.fathomexpeditions.com

Yachts/Sailing Vessels

• Pelagic Expeditions	(Full – U.K)	www.pelagic.co.uk
• Golden Fleece Expeditions	(Full – Falkland Islands)	www.tourism.org.fk
• Tooluka	(Provisional – Netherlands)	www.tooluka.nl

2. ORGANIZERS OF SHIPS THAT CARRY GREATER THAN 200 PASSENGERS

• Ofofens og Vesteraalens Dampskibsselskab	(Full – Norway)	www.ovds.no
• Residensea	(Full – USA)	www.residensea.com
• Saga Shipping	(Full – U.K)	www.sagaholidays.com
• plantours and Partner	(Provisional – Germany)	www.plantours-partner.de

3. ORGANIZERS WITH CRUISE ONLY VESSELS GREATER THAN 500 PASSENGERS

• Crystal Cruises	(Full – USA)	www.crystalcruises.com
• Holland America	(Full – USA)	www.hollandamerica.com
• Princess Cruises	(Full – USA)	www.princesscruises.com

4. ORGANIZERS OF LAND-BASED OPERATIONS

• Adventure Network International/Antarctic Logistics and Expeditions	(Full – USA)	www.adventure-network.com , www.antarctic-logistics.com
• DAP	(Provisional – Chile)	www.aeroviasdap.com

5. ORGANIZERS OF OVERFLIGHTS ONLY

• Lan Chile	(Associate – USA-Chile)	www.lanchile.com
• Croydon Travel	(Associate – Australia)	www.antarcticaflights.com.au



Continued on next page



6. ORGANIZERS OF AIR/CRUISE OPERATIONS

- Antarctica XXI (Full – Chile)

www.antarcticaxxi.com

7. COMPANIES IN SUPPORT OF ANTARCTIC TOURISM

Travel Companies who work in Association with Full and Provisional Members

- Adventure Associates (Full – Australia) www.adventureassociates.com
- Expeditions Inc. (Full – USA) www.expeditioncruises.com
- Mountain Travel Sobek (Full – USA) www.mtsobek.com
- Thika Travel (Full – Netherlands) www.thikatravel.com
- Victor Emanuel Nature Tours (Full – USA) www.birdcruises.ventbird.com
- WildWings (Full – U.K) www.wildwings.co.uk
- Adventure Life Journeys (Associate – USA) www.adventure-life.com
- Amazing Cruises and Travel, Inc. (Associate – USA) www.amazingchinatours.com
- Asteria (Associate – Belgium) www.rvr.be
- Beluga Expeditions & Adventures BV (Associate – Netherlands) www.beluga.nl
- Expeditiontrips.com (Associate – USA) www.ExpeditionTrips.com
- Falklands Conservation (Associate – Falkland Islands) www.falklandsconservation.com
- Galapagos Travel (Associate – USA) www.galapagostravel.com
- Grand Nord-Grand Large (Associate – France) www.gngl.com
- Inspire (Associate – U.K) www.inspire.gb.com
- Journey Latin America (Associate – U.K) www.journeylatinamerica.co.uk
- Patagonia World s.r.l. (Associate – Italy) www.patagoniaworld.it
- Radisson Seven Seas Cruise (Associate – USA) www.rssc.com
- Sintec Tur (Associate – Argentina) www.sintecur.com.ar
- Students on Ice (Associate – Canada) www.studentsonice.com
- Tauck World Discovery (Associate – USA) www.tauck.com
- Tucan Travel Pty Ltd. (Associate – U.K) www.tucantravel.com
- World Expeditions (Associate – Australia) www.worldexpeditions.com.au

Vessel Owners/Operators

- Cruceros Australis (Associate – USA) www.australis.com
- Waterline Yachts (Associate – New Zealand) www.tiama.com
- Motor Yacht Lone Ranger (Associate – USA)

Ship Agents, Suppliers, Ground Operators

- C&O Tours (Associate – Chile) www.cpt.cl
- Falkland Islands Co. Ltd. (Associate – Falkland Islands) www.the-falkland-islands-co.com
- Navalia s.r.l. Port Agents and Ship Suppliers (Associate – Argentina) www.navalia.com.ar
- Sullivan Shipping Services (Associate – Falkland Islands) www.sulivanshipping.com
- Tamic S.A. (Associate – Argentina) www.tamicsa.com.ar
- Ship to Shore – shopAntarctica (Associate – USA) www.shopAntarctica.com
- Helicopters (NZ) Ltd. (Associate – New Zealand) www.helicoptersnz.co.nz
- West Point Island, Falklands (Associate – Falkland Islands)

Government and Tourism Offices

- Antarctic Tasmania (Associate – Australia) www.development.tas.gov.au/antarctic
- Falkland Islands Tourism (Associate – Falkland Islands) www.tourism.org.fk

New Provisional Applications Approved as of May, 2005

- G.A.P Adventures (Canada) www.gapadventures.com, www.simltd.com
- Orion Expedition Cruises (Australia) www.orioncruises.com.au
- Kotick Charters Ltd (France)
- Latitude Océane (Belgium)
- Le Sourire (Argentina) <http://lesourire.com.ar>
- Ocean Expeditions (Australia)
- Rederij Bark Europa (Netherlands) www.barkeuropa.com
- Sea & Ice & Mountains Adventures (Chile) www.simltd.com