

## **055 Recognition of the rights of Antarctica**

NOTING that Antarctica, including the Southern Ocean south of the Antarctic Convergence, consists of unique and vulnerable ecological communities that play indispensable roles in maintaining conditions conducive to the flourishing of life on Earth, including climate stability;

RECOGNISING the inherent rights and freedoms of Antarctica, including the Southern Ocean, as well as of the many Antarctic beings, to exist, to be wild, and to continue their regenerative cycles and processes free of human disruption or control, in order to enable them to fulfil their roles within the larger Earth community;

CONCERNED about current and projected deterioration of Antarctica and Antarctic species as a result of activities within and outside the area regulated by the Antarctic Treaty System (ATS), including activities contributing to climate change;

RECALLING IUCN's long-standing commitment to protecting Antarctic ecosystems, species and unique wilderness values, as expressed in, among others: Resolution 7.107 *Reducing the impact of fisheries on marine biodiversity* (Marseille, 2020), Resolution 6.032 *Achieving representative systems of protected areas in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean* (Hawai'i, 2016) and Resolution 5.066 *Antarctica and the Southern Ocean* (Jeju, 2012);

ACKNOWLEDGING that, despite the efforts of States participating in the ATS, such adverse impacts are intensifying;

RECOGNISING ALSO: that IUCN Resolution 5.100 *Incorporation of the Rights of Nature as the organizational focal point in IUCN's decision making* (Jeju, 2012) recommends the Director General "initiate a process that considers the Rights of Nature as a fundamental and absolute key element for planning, action and assessment ... as well as in IUCN policy on rights"; that Resolution 6.081 *Humanity's right to a healthy environment* (Hawai'i, 2016) invites support for "the rights of humanity and all living beings to the environment and the rights of nature," entrusting the World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) to monitor and support related initiatives; and that the WCEL's 2016 World Declaration on the Environmental Rule of Law recognises Nature's "inherent right to exist, thrive, and evolve";

NOTING ALSO the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework's call for "ecocentric and rights-based approaches";

FINDING that, despite its uniqueness, fragility, and global significance, Antarctica is not itself included in decision-making that affects it and cannot currently represent or advance its best interests; and

BELIEVING that it is humanity's duty to ensure the best interests of Antarctica are advanced and protected;

### **The IUCN World Conservation Congress 2025, at its session in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates:**

1. URGES the Director General and IUCN Members to support the drafting, adoption and implementation of a declaration of the fundamental rights of Antarctica and corresponding duties of humans;
2. RECOMMENDS that the Director General, in collaboration with WCEL, submit biennial reports to IUCN Members on the measures taken by IUCN, IUCN Members and partner stakeholders to implement this Resolution; and
3. URGES IUCN Members to recognise and support Antarctica's right to be represented in national, transnational and international decision-making that affects it, to enable its best interests to be advanced.