

-Call upon the ATCP to protect and improve the status of living resources in the Antarctic region, including marine ecosystems and report regularly to the United Nations on its status through the General Assembly.

In relation to Maintenance of Ecosystem and Marine Biodiversity, the following elements should be included:

- (a) Call for efforts to prevent overfishing including the banning of prospecting and mining in Antarctica so as to ensure the protection of its environment is for the benefit of all mankind.
- (b) Call for the establishment of a nature reserve or World Park in Antarctica which constitute an integral part of the global commons.

In relation to Strengthening International Institutions and Legal Instruments, the following elements should be included:

- To establish a United Nations sponsored station in Antarctica with the view to promoting coordinated international cooperation in scientific research for the benefit of mankind, particularly the importance of Antarctica to the global environment and ecosystems, as well as an early warning system on climate change and accidents.
- Call for the widest possible participation of the international community to review and negotiate a comprehensive convention on the Conservation and Protection of Antarctica.]

Capacity Building

83. Each coastal country could establish:

- (a) A unified policy framework and intergovernmental mechanisms for coastal management and marine resources management through a permanent consultation between the decision makers and the users.
- (b) Procedures to involve the coastal communities the academic and private sector in the development and implementing programmes.(64)

84. Member States could create an interministerial mechanism, within the national planning and development bodies, for policy-making and long term planning on oceans and coastal areas. The main tasks could include the following:

- (a) Rationalize and/or coordinate sectoral responsibilities for oceans and coastal areas within governments and establish a reviewing mechanism to update and enforce relevant national legislation to ocean management and coastal development.
- (b) Establish advisory bodies for broad consultation to stimulate participation with local administrations, the business community, the academic sector, user groups and the general public.
- (c) Include institutional capacity building in agreements between development aid bodies and developing country institutions.(66)