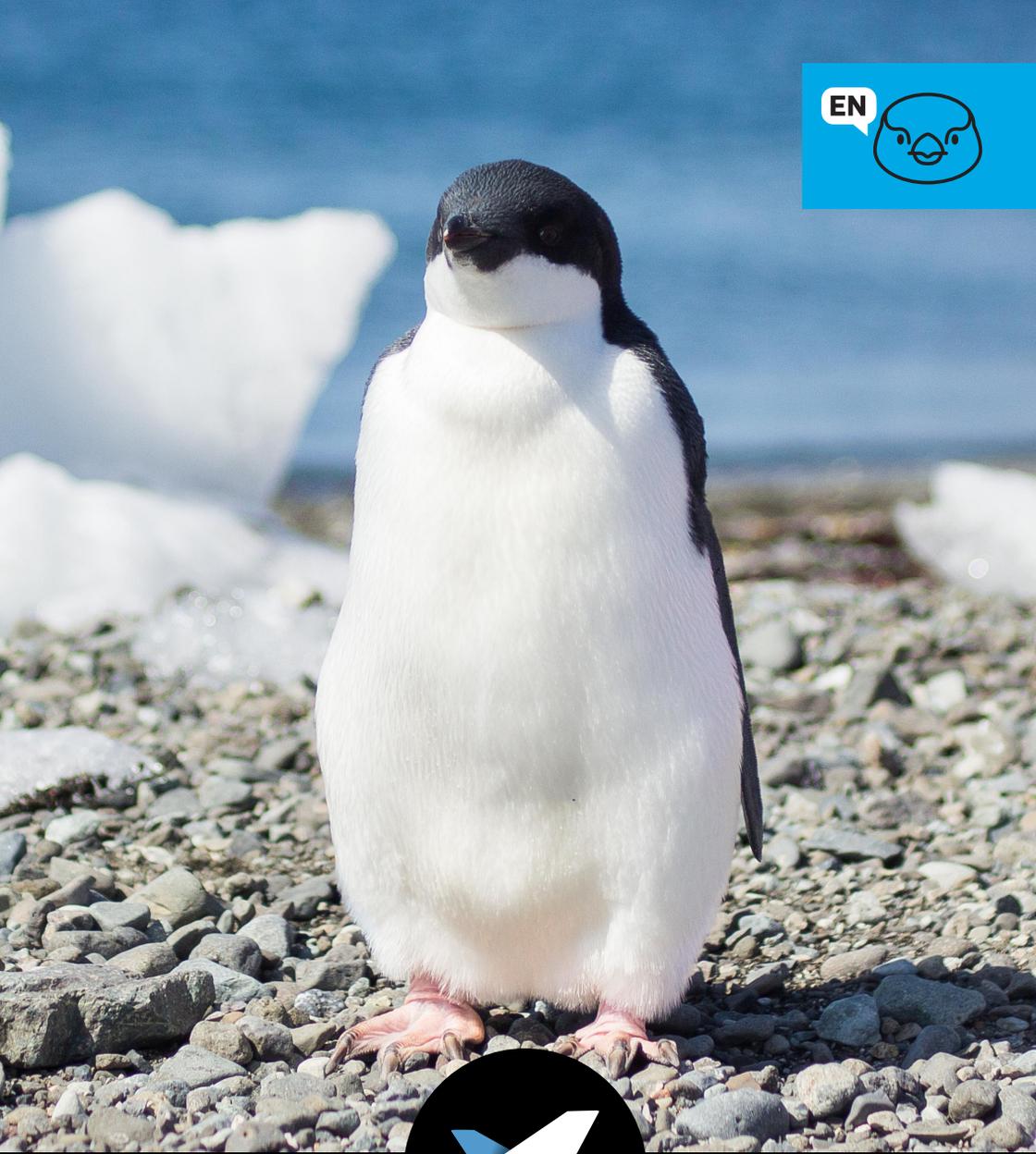


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ANTARCTIC AIRWAYS BRIEFING

Visitor Guidelines and Antarctic Treaty Information



Discover our other programs!



KING PENGUIN PROGRAM



PROGRAM AT THE END OF THE WORLD



HELICOPTER OVERFLIGHTS IN PATAGONIA:
Torres del Paine - Fitz Roy - Perito Moreno and more!



ANTARCTIC AIRWAYS BRIEFING

Visitor Guidelines and Antarctic Treaty Information



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The DAP acronym comes from the name of its founder, magellan entrepreneur of Croatian origin, Domingo Andrés Pivcevic.

DAP began its operations in 1980 with a Twin Otter airplane (19 passengers), joining Patagonian cities of Chile and Argentina.

Later, DAP incorporated different aircrafts and routes, and currently operates not only in Patagonia but in destinations in the North of the country as well.

On 1989 DAP began flying to King George Island in Antarctica, where it has been flying without interruption to this day, with its brand Antarctic Airways.

DAP is the private airline with most experience in flying to Antarctica and its pilots are amongst the most experienced in the world.

Through its almost 40 years of operation, DAP has transported millions of passengers with the highest safety standards in the business.

DAP Timeline in Antarctica

1980 First flight operation with a DHC-6 Twin Otter. Punta Arenas - Porvenir route, soon expanding to Puerto Natales and Coyhaique.

1989 Beginning of Antarctic commercial route. DAP Helicópteros is created.

2002 Aerovías DAP receives authorization for carrying out air medical evacuations from Antarctica.

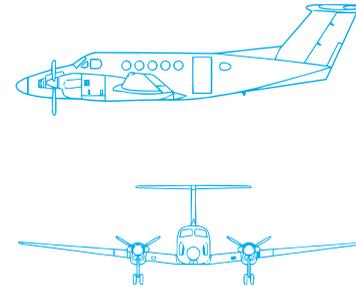
2011 Mr. Andrés Pivcevic Rajcevic, CEO of DAP is awarded the "Cross of Aeronautical Merit" by the General Director of Civilian Aviation of Chile.

2015 DAP is recognized under the VS IATA code.

2016 First BAe 146-200 painted as King Penguin for Antarctica!

King Air 300

Program aircraft



General Specifications:

Seats	9 passengers, 2 pilots
Cruise Speed	300 kt (540km/h)
Maximum altitude	35,000 ft (10668 m)
Cabin	presurized

In Antarctic configuration, only carries a maximum of 6 passengers, and has no toilet service. The flight to Antarctica takes approximately 2.5 hours, depending on weather conditions.

On certain occasions and a number of reasons, it could be necessary to switch aircraft for one of our BAe units.



For Full day:

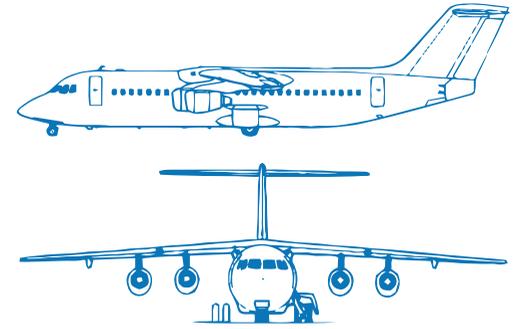
We recommend a small backpack (5kilos/11 pounds)

For Overnight:

10kilos/22 pounds is the total maximum weight allowed for luggage. As well as for full day tour we recommend a small backpack to carry your personal belongings during the tour.

BAe 146-200

Eventual aircraft



General Specifications:

Seats	95 passengers, 2 pilots
Cruise Speed	389 kt (720 km/h)
Maximum altitude	30,000 ft (9150 m)
Cabin	presurized

In Antarctic configuration, only carries a maximum of 70 passengers.

The flight to Antarctica takes approximately 2 hours, depending on weather conditions.

**Full Day:**

Full day program has an approximated duration of five hours on King George Island. Sites of interest: Ardley Island, Russian Orthodox Church, Scientific Bases, Villa Las Estrellas.

**Overnight:**

The first day is identical to a full day program. The overnight is carried out in an Antarctic camp. On the next day, we visit the Sea Elephant Colony on the Island.

**If for any reason it is not possible to carry out an Overnight program on the established date, the program will be attempted again on the next day. If it's necessary to postpone this for one more day, passengers will be given back the money difference, and the program will be changed to a Full Day structure.*

Recommendations for the program:

- Go to the restroom before the flight.
- Bring your passport
- Use adequate clothing for this trip (ski or winter outfit).
- Please, let us know if you have any medical or nutritional restrictions, so we may provide what you need.
- If you have comfortable trekking shoes, you may wear them; otherwise, DAP will provide boots for this program and also a waterproof coat (please request in advance).

About the excursion:

- All visits are made by foot
- For your own safety, you must follow all instructions given by our staff.

Included:

- Transportation from and to the airport. - 4 nights in Punta Arenas (day of arrival, day of the trip, and two more nights in case waiting is necessary) - Half a day's pension during your stay in Punta Arenas - Roundtrip flight Punta Arenas/King George Island/Punta Arenas - Antarctic program - Food and snacks during the trip
- Boots and coats you may borrow in case you need them - Alternative programs in Punta Arenas during the wait for the flight.

Not Included:

- Insurance - Tips - Traveling expenses to and from Punta Arenas - Foods and services not mentioned in the previous section.



The realization of this program and its activities are subject to weather conditions. The decision of whether or not they can be carried out will be made by DAP staff.



1. Antarctica is the southernmost continent in the world.
2. The South Pole is located in Antarctica.
3. King George Island is the largest of the Antarctic peninsula.
4. Antarctica is bigger than Europe and almost double the size of Australia.
5. For the most part, Antarctica is covered by a layer of ice that is 1,6 kilometers thick in average.
6. The lowest temperature recorded on Earth was measured in 1983 on Vostok Base in Antarctica, and it was $-89,2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($-128,6^{\circ}\text{F}$).
7. Humans don't reside permanently in Antarctica; however, several thousand people live and work in various scientific stations located in the continent.
8. Antarctica has conditions that limit the development of life, but a group of plants and animals have managed to adapt and inhabit this continent.
9. Among the most known animals that live in Antarctica, we have penguins and seals.
10. The name "Antarctica" comes from the Greek; it means "opposite to the Arctic".
11. Nearly 90% of ice on Earth is located in Antarctica.





▪ Consider dressing with multiple layers, in a comfortable manner, ready to walk a distance.



▪ Avoid heavy clothing

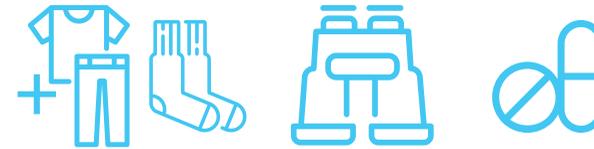
BASIC

Among the more basic and indispensable elements, do not forget gloves, appropriate shoes (imagine walks on snow/mud), waterproof jacket, hat and a scarf or buff to cover your neck area and gloves. The ozone layer has its biggest weak spot over Antarctica, so taking care of exposing yourself to solar radiation is important. Use sunshades and sun protector, applying it before stepping down from the plane.



EXTRA

It's advisable to bring an extra set of gloves and socks in case there's any problems; having dry feet and hands is fundamental during the tour and flight. Don't forget your medicine if you need it!

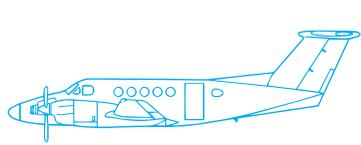


BAGS, BACKPACKS AND TRAVELLING ON A RUBBER BOAT

Take notice of being comfortable during the tour. Only necessary articles should be brought, and in small backpacks.

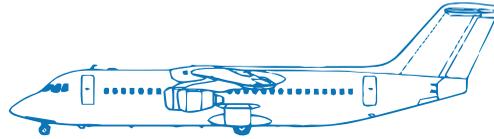
The maximum amount of passengers on a rubber boat are 11 people, comfortably seated, with life vests on at all times. Once arrived at Ardley Island, these can be removed until stepping back on the boat. Large backpacks are not allowed.





King Air 300

Upon entering the plane, you will find a bag on your seat. Inside, a lunchbox contains your menu. Given the reduced size of this aircraft, it operates as self-service. Once the lunchbox is used, please store it inside your bag with all food remains inside of it. Upon landing, our staff will dispose of it, exchanging it for a new one to be used on the flight back to Punta Arenas.



BAe 146-200

Given its size, this aircraft has on board service. During the flight, our staff will give you a food tray for your enjoyment.



For safety reasons, we do not serve alcohol drinks on our flights towards Antarctica. However, they will be available for the flight back to Punta Arenas.

During the development of the program, walking bags will be provided, with food provisions ideal for regaining strength.



The Meals

Food preparations during the flight and tour will be simple, but inspired on the gastronomy of Patagonia, noticeable for the use of native ingredients, as well as some of those introduced by Chilote and European settlers in Magallanes.

Among the main regional ingredients to be found are calafate, characteristic berry of Patagonia; ruibarbo, a vegetable introduced by European settlers,

which grows in cold climates; the classic Magellan lamb; guanaco meat from Tierra del Fuego; and of course, sea products such as large oysters, sea urchins, and king crab, one of the most renown dishes of the area.

The meals of this program consider **some** of these elements and are kindly elaborated by local hands.

We hope you enjoy!



Calafate



Ruibarbo



Guanaco



King Crab



WEATHER CONDITIONS

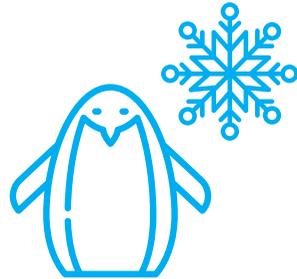
13



The realization of the program and each activity within it are subject to weather conditions.

Certain conditions of storm, strong or crossed winds on the landing strip, as well as low cloudiness, visibility problems in general, may affect the chances of carrying out the flight.

The weather is monitored several days in advanced; however, weather conditions in this area are extremely unstable and may change from one moment to the other.



Before the flight:

The captain in charge is the only person that may make the final decision whether or not the flight takes place. This decision is based on meteorological reports issued by the Antarctic Meteorological Center dependent of the DGAC (General Direction of Civil Aeronautics in Chile).

For this reason, take off time is determined just the night before the flight, and informed to the passengers during the briefing.

On some occasions, it is necessary to postpone the flight; in these cases, it is of utmost importance that the passengers remain in permanent contact with the host.

During the program:

All contemplated visits are dependent of the weather conditions being favorable. Upon arriving at King George Island, specialized DAP staff will receive and guide you.

You will visit all interest sites that are available in the given conditions. The decisions are made by our staff in each case.

If for any reason you are not able to visit a specific site, don't be discouraged! You are in Antarctica, an amazing place!! **FLEXIBILITY is the key word in this journey.**



DON'T PACK A PEST!

14

Ok, weather conditions are good to go, and you are **about to fly into Antarctica!!** As we mention elsewhere in this material, one of the amazing things about Antarctica is that it yet remains a relatively pristine location even in today's world.

We need everyone's help in keeping Antarctica as free as possible from non-native species that may disrupt the natural equilibrium of this ice covered territory.



What are non-native species?

Non-native species are those that do not naturally occur in an area and have been introduced either intentionally or unintentionally.

What types of non-native species have already arrived in Antarctica?

We can mention seeds, grasses, algae, fruit flies, worms, spiders, midges and microorganisms.

What can we do to avoid the introduction of non-native species?

Now that you are ready to travel to Antarctica, examine your clothing, including pockets, seams, velcro fasteners and boot soles for dirt and organic material. Make an effort to travel to Antarctica on gear that is freshly cleaned and free of organic material or dirt.

Non-native species can travel on your...

Boots and shoes, pockets, velcro fasteners and fleece, backpacks, outdoor equipment, camera bags, walking sticks, tripods, etc. Check everything before hopping on the plane!

When you step out of the plane...

Upon arrival, you will be asked to walk into a special chemical that is provided to disinfect your boots. It is important all our passengers comply with this request, so we can all help keep Antarctica safe.

VERY IMPORTANT: To be a smart and respectful Antarctic Adventurer, read carefully the behavior guidelines that come in the following section.

Enjoy this amazing trip!

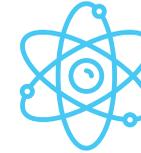
RECOMMENDATION XVIII-1 ADOPTED AT THE ANTARCTIC TREATY REUNION
KYOTO, 1994

All activities in Antarctica must follow the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 and associated agreements, known collectively as the Antarctic Treaty System. The Treaty has designated Antarctica as a place for peace and science.

In 1991, the Contracting Parties of the Antarctic Treaty adopted the Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty on Environment Protection, which designates Antarctica as a natural reserve. The Protocol establishes several environmental principles, procedures and obligations to assure extensive protection of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems. The Contracting Parties have agreed its dispositions to be applied as thoroughly as possible and in conformity with their own legal systems when appropriate. The Protocol was ratified on January 1998.

The Environmental Protocol is applied as much to touristic and non-governmental activities, as to governmental activities in the area affected by the Antarctic Treaty. Its objective is to make sure these activities have no negative effects on the Antarctic environment, or on its scientific and esthetic value.

These guidelines for Visitors in Antarctica were put together with the purpose of making sure all visitors are in knowledge and may observe the Treaty and Protocol. All visitors are subject, of course, to the national rules and laws that are pertinent to activities in Antarctica.



RESPECT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Do not interfere with scientific research, facilities or equipment.

- Obtain permission before visiting Antarctic science and support facilities; reconfirm arrangements 24-72 hours before arrival; and comply with the rules regarding such visits.
- Do not interfere with, or remove, scientific equipment or marker posts, and do not disturb experimental study sites, field camps, or supplies.



KEEP ANTARCTICA PRISTINE

Antarctica remains relatively pristine, the largest wilderness area on Earth. It has not yet been subjected to large-scale human perturbations. Please keep it that way.

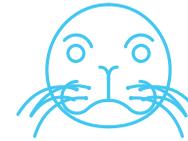
- Do not dispose of litter or garbage on land. Open burning is prohibited.
- Do not disturb or pollute lakes or streams. Any materials discarded at sea must be disposed of properly.
- Do not paint or engrave names or graffiti on rocks or buildings.
- Do not collect or take away biological or geological specimens or man-made artifacts as a souvenir, including rocks, bones, eggs, fossils, and parts or contents of buildings.
- Do not deface or vandalize buildings or emergency refuges, whether occupied or abandoned.

**BE SAFE**

Be prepared for severe and changeable weather and ensure that your equipment and clothing meet Antarctic standards. Remember that the Antarctic environment is inhospitable, unpredictable, and potentially dangerous.

- Know your capabilities and the dangers posed by the Antarctic environment, and act accordingly. Plan activities with safety in mind at all times.
- Keep a safe distance from all wildlife, both on land and at sea.
- Take note of, and act on, the advice and instructions from your leaders; do not stray from your group.
- Do not walk onto glaciers or large snow fields without the proper equipment and experience; there is a real danger of falling into hidden crevasses.

- Do not expect a rescue service. Self-sufficiency is increased and risks reduced by sound planning, quality equipment, and trained personnel.
- Do not enter emergency refuges (except in emergencies). If you use equipment or food from a refuge, inform the nearest research station or national authority once the emergency is over.
- Respect any smoking restrictions, particularly around buildings, and take great care to safeguard against the danger of fire. This is a real hazard in the dry environment of Antarctica.

**PROTECT ANTARCTIC WILDLIFE**

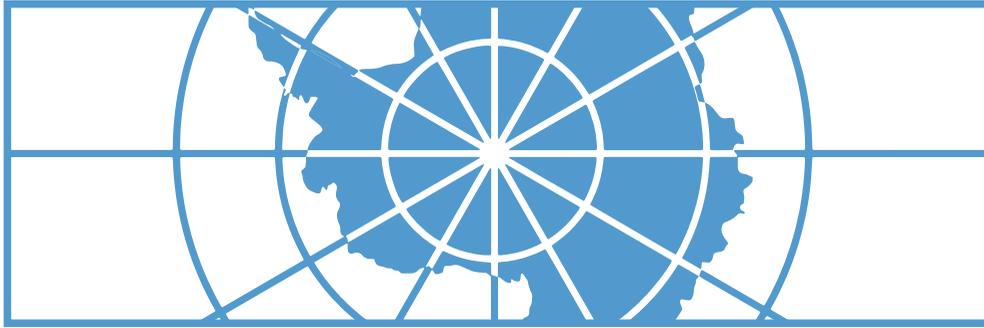
Taking or harmful interference with Antarctic wildlife is prohibited except in accordance with a permit issued by a national authority.

- Do not use aircraft, vessels, small boats, or other means of transport in ways that disturb wildlife, either at sea or on land.
- Do not feed, touch, or handle birds or seals, or approach or photograph them in ways that cause them to alter their behavior. Special care is needed when animals are breeding or molting.
- Do not damage plants, for example by walking, driving or landing on extensive moss beds or lichen-covered scree slopes.
- Do not use guns or explosives. Keep noise to the minimum to avoid frightening wildlife.
- Do not bring non-native plants or animals into the Antarctic, such as live poultry, pet dogs and cats, or house plants.

**RESPECT PROTECTED AREAS**

A variety of areas in the Antarctic have been afforded special protection because of their particular ecological, scientific, historic, or other values. Entry into certain areas may be prohibited except in accordance with a permit issued by an appropriate national authority. Activities in and near designated Historic Sites and Monuments and certain areas may be subject to special restrictions.

- Know the locations of areas that have been afforded special protection and any restrictions regarding entry and activities that can be carried out in and near them.
- Observe applicable restrictions.
- Do not damage, remove or destroy Historic Sites or Monuments or any artifacts associated with them.



The Antarctic Treaty and related agreements, collectively known as the Antarctic Treaty System (ATS), regulate international relations with respect to Antarctica, Earth's only continent without a native human population. For the purposes of the treaty system, Antarctica is defined as all of the land and ice shelves south of 60°S latitude. The treaty, entering into force in 1961 and having 53 parties as of 2016, sets aside Antarctica as a scientific preserve, establishes freedom of scientific investigation and bans military activity on that continent.

The main treaty was opened for signature on December 1, 1959, and officially entered into force on June 23, 1961. The original signatories were the 12 countries active in Antarctica: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States.

As of 2015, there are 53 states party to the treaty, 29 of which, including all 12 original signatories to the treaty, have consultative (voting) status. Other parties are: Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, North Korea, Pakistan, Papua new Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Article I

Peaceful purposes

1. Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only. There shall be prohibited, inter alia, any measure of a military nature, such as the establishment of military bases and fortifications, the carrying out of military maneuvers, as well as the testing of any type of weapon.
2. The present Treaty shall not prevent the use of military personnel or equipment for scientific research or for any other peaceful purpose.

Article II

Freedom of scientific investigation

Freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica and cooperation toward that end, as applied during the International Geophysical Year, shall continue, subject to the provisions of the present Treaty.

Article III

International scientific cooperation

1. In order to promote international cooperation in scientific investigation in Antarctica, as provided for in Article II of the present Treaty, the Contracting Parties agree that, to the greatest extent feasible and practicable:

- a. Information regarding plans for scientific programs in Antarctica shall be exchanged to permit maximum economy of and efficiency of operations;
- b. Scientific personnel shall be exchanged in Antarctica between expeditions and stations;
- c. Scientific observations and results from Antarctica shall be exchanged and made freely available.

Article IV

Territorial Sovereignty

1. Nothing contained in the present Treaty shall be interpreted as:
 - a. A renunciation by any Contracting Party of previously asserted rights of or claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica;
 - b. A renunciation or diminution by any Contracting Party of any basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica which it may have whether as a result of its activities or those of its nationals in Antarctica, or otherwise;



c. Prejudicing the position of any Contracting Party as regards its recognition or non-recognition of any other State's rights of or claim or basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica.

2. No acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica or create any rights of sovereignty in Antarctica. No new claim, or enlargement of an existing claim, to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica shall be asserted while the present Treaty is in force.

Article V

Nuclear Activity

1. Any nuclear explosions in Antarctica and the disposal there of radioactive waste material shall be prohibited.

2. In the event of the conclusion of international agreements concerning the use of nuclear energy, including nuclear explosions and the disposal of radioactive waste material, to which all of the Contracting Parties whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX are parties, the rules established under such agreements shall apply in Antarctica.

Article VI

Geographical coverage

The provisions of the present Treaty shall apply in the area south of 60° South Latitude, including all ice shelves, but nothing in the present Treaty shall prejudice or in any way affect the rights, or the exercise of the rights, of any State under international law with regard to the high seas within that area.

Article VII

Inspections

1. In order to promote the objectives and ensure the observance of the provisions of the present Treaty, each Contracting Party whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings referred to in Article IX of the Treaty shall have the right to designate observers to carry out any inspections provided for by the present Article. Observers shall be nationals of the Contracting Parties which designate them. The names of observers shall be communicated to every other Contracting Party having the right to designate observers, and like notice shall be given of the termination of their appointment.



2. Each observer designated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall have complete freedom of access at any time to any or all areas of Antarctica.

3. All areas of Antarctica, including all stations, installations and equipment within those areas, and all ships and aircraft at points of discharging or embarking cargoes or personnel in Antarctica, shall be open at all times to inspection by any observers in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article.

4. Aerial observations may be carried out at any time over any or all areas of Antarctica by any of the Contracting Parties having the right to designate observers.

5. Each Contracting Party shall, at the time when the present Treaty enters into force for it, inform the other Contracting Parties, and thereafter shall give them notice in advance, of

a. All expeditions to and within Antarctica, on the part of its ships or nationals, and all expeditions to Antarctica organized in or proceeding from its territory;

b. All stations in Antarctica occupied by its nationals; and

c. Any military personnel or equipment intended to be introduced by it into Antarctica subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraph 2 of Article I of the present Treaty.

Article VIII

Jurisdiction

1. In order to facilitate the exercise of their functions under the present Treaty, and without prejudice to the respective positions of the Contracting Parties relating to jurisdiction over all other persons in Antarctica, observers designated under paragraph 1 (b) of Article III of the Treaty, and members of the staffs accompanying any such persons, shall be subject only to the jurisdiction of the Contracting Party of which they are nationals in respect of all acts or omissions occurring while they are in Antarctica for the purpose of exercising their functions.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, and pending the adoption of measures in pursuance of subparagraph 1 (e) of Article IX, the Contracting Parties concerned in any case of dispute with regard to the exercise of jurisdiction in Antarctica shall immediately consult together with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable solution.



Article IX

Treaty Meetings

1. Representatives of the Contracting Parties named in the preamble to the present Treaty shall meet at the City of Canberra within two months after the date of entry into force of the Treaty, and thereafter at suitable intervals and places, for the purpose of exchanging information, consulting together on matters of common interest pertaining to Antarctica, and formulating and considering, and recommending to their Governments, measures in furtherance of the principles and objectives of the Treaty, including measures regarding:

- a. Use of Antarctica for peaceful purposes only;
- b. Facilitation of scientific research in Antarctica;
- c. Facilitation of the exercise of the rights of inspection provided for in Article VII of the Treaty;
- d. Questions relating to the exercise of jurisdiction in Antarctica;
- e. Preservation and conservation of living resource in Antarctica.

2. Each Contracting Party which has become a party to the present Treaty by accession under Article XIII shall be entitled to appoint representatives to participate in the meetings referred to in paragraph 1 of

the present Article, during such times as that Contracting Party demonstrates its interest in Antarctica by conducting substantial research activity there, such as the establishment of a scientific station or the dispatch of a scientific expedition.

3. Reports from the observers referred to in Article VII of the present Treaty shall be transmitted to the representatives of the Contracting Parties participating in the meetings referred to in paragraph 1 of the present article.

4. The measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall become effective when approved by all the Contracting Parties whose representatives were entitled to participate in the meetings held to consider those measures.

5. Any or all of the rights established in the present Treaty may be exercised as from the date of entry into force of the Treaty whether or not any measures facilitating the exercise of such rights have been proposed, considered or approved as provided in this Article.



Article X

Activities contrary to Treaty

Each of the Contracting Parties undertakes to exert appropriate efforts, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, to the end that no one engages in any activity in Antarctica contrary to the principles or purposes of the present Treaty.

Article XI

Disputes between Parties

1. If any dispute arises between two or more of the Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Treaty, those Contracting Parties shall consult among themselves with a view to having the dispute resolved by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. Any dispute of this character not so resolved shall, with the consent, in each case, of all parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement; but failure to reach agreement on reference to the International Court shall not absolve parties to the dispute from the responsibility of continuing to seek to resolve it by any of the various peaceful means referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article XII

Modification and duration

1. a. The present Treaty may be modified or amended at any time by unanimous agreement of the Contracting Parties whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX. Any such modification or amendment shall enter into force when the depositary Government has received notice from all such Contracting Parties that they have ratified it.

b. Such modification or amendment shall thereafter enter into force as to any other Contracting Party when notice of ratification by it has been received by the depositary Government. Any such Contracting Party from which no notice of ratification is received within a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the modification or amendment in accordance with the provision of subparagraph

1 (a) of this Article shall be deemed to have withdrawn from the present Treaty on the date of the expiration of such period.

2. a. If after the expiration of thirty years from the date of entry into force of the present Treaty, any of the Contracting Parties whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX so



DAP