



**PROGRAM FOR THE  
PROTECTION OF THE ARCTIC MARINE ENVIRONMENT**

**PAME**

**Working Group Meeting Report  
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Reykjavik, Iceland**

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## **Session I: Welcome and Introduction**

### **Session I (1): Adoption of Agenda**

The Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME) Working Group met in Reykjavik, Iceland, April 16-18, 2002. Participants attending the Meeting are listed in Appendix I.

The meeting was opened with a warm welcome by Mr. Magnus Johannesson, the Secretary General of the Environmental Ministry of Iceland. He noted that the protection of the Arctic marine environment still remains an important and valid part of the AEPS and the Arctic Council's agenda on the challenges faced in addressing marine pollution and that the development of the RPA in 1996 is an important milestone in the implementation of the AEPS. But further steps need to be taken in addressing the protection of the Arctic marine environment which places a considerable responsibility on the PAME Working Group. He urged participants to come up with concrete suggestions and guidance for the SAO's and ministers of the Arctic Council to move the agenda on marine protection forward with a result oriented focus. Mr. Johannesson pointed out two significant milestones in recent years, namely the Stockholm Convention and the adoption of the GEF project in support of the Russian NPA-Arctic. He further emphasized that the Russian NPA-Arctic and its associated GEF project must be deemed a high priority and noted its special recognition at the recent GPA Intergovernmental meeting. The Meeting was informed of Iceland's continued support to the Russian Federation in its implementation of the Russian NPA-Arctic and noted that Iceland is currently discussing financial contribution to its GEF project in recognizing that the value of its success means a value to the marine environment of the Arctic.

The Meeting was chaired by the vice-chair of PAME, Mr. David Egilsson, Director of the Environmental and Food Agency of Iceland.

A list of documents submitted for consideration at the Meeting is in Appendix II.

*The Meeting adopted the agenda as shown in Appendix III.*

### **Session I (2): Report from PAME Secretariat**

The PAME Secretariat provided a summary of the activities and a budget statement for the period of January 1, 2001 – December 31, 2001 as well as the expected operational expenditures for the calendar year 2002 and total voluntary contributions and expenditures for the period of 1999-2001 (Appendix IV).

*The Secretariat was asked to submit the status of country contributions by 1 May 2002.*

### **Session I (3): Report from last SAO and the Arctic Council restructuring process**

The Arctic Council Executive Secretary, Ms. Johanna Lammi, informed the Meeting on some of the main issues addressed at the SAO meeting held 6-7 November 2001 in Espoo, Finland. She highlighted the following priorities:

- Ongoing preparations for the WSSD 2002.
- The need for better coordination between the working groups of the Arctic Council and other regional organizations such as the BEAC and CBSS (need to be spelled out). Also the EU as its Northern Dimension Environmental Policy process is an important process to follow up from the Arctic Council's viewpoint.
- Finland as the host country of the Arctic Council has made the efforts to enhance the dialogue between the Council and EU and is hoping that EU will in the future join the Arctic Council's work as an observer.
- The need for improved dialogue between the working groups and the SAOs.
- The importance of circumpolar coverage of Arctic Council projects.
- The need to clarify the issues on financing of projects within the Arctic Council and the need to stimulate outside funding. NEFCO has been invited to the upcoming SAO meeting to inform on the mechanism of IFI's in project funding.
- The Arctic Council depend on voluntary funding by Member States so there are capacity limits of the Arctic Council of becoming involved in projects or programmes with large budgets.

She noted that the Arctic Council Chair, Mr. Peter Stenlund, has had informal discussions with Member States since the last SAO meeting on the restructuring process of the Arctic Council and is hoping to prepare a revised version of the discussion paper to be sent out by 1 May 2002 for consideration at the upcoming SAO meeting in Oulu, Finland 15-16 May 2002.

Norway informed the Meeting that ACAP attended a meeting with NEFCO as a part of ongoing discussions with IFIs to explore how to identify and involve financial and implementing partners outside the Arctic Council in funding of ACAP projects. Based on these preliminary discussions it is evident that the main threshold is in identifying a problem owner that is willing to take on the responsibility to commit to the requirements of IFI financing.

### **Session I (4): Draft Work Plan 2002-2004/Ministerial Preparations and Deliverables**

The Chair emphasised the need for PAME to focus its efforts towards finalizing deliverables prior to the next Ministerial meeting as follows:

1. The Work Plan for 2002-2004.
2. The review of:
  - a) Legal Analysis and the recommendations from the 1996 report.
  - b) The 1997 Offshore Oil and Gas Guidelines and agreeing on a process to finish the guidelines intersessionally.
3. 1<sup>st</sup> draft or progress report on the Arctic Waters Oil Transfer Guidelines.
4. General recommendations on marine issues for Ministerial considerations.

The chair noted that it was important for PAME to make its work more visible and project oriented. During the discussions the following points were made:

- PAME could benefit from establishing expert/sub-groups to better focus its work on technical issues with policy decisions and directions given by the PAME representatives.
- PAME should establish more project oriented focus complementary to work of the other working groups of the Arctic Council to further implement action plans and other tasks within PAME's mandate.

*The Meeting agreed that in order to be more results orientated PAME should continue to establish expert groups as appropriate for carrying out inter-sessional work on specific activities of the PAME Work Plan.*

## **Session II: Review of Legal Instruments**

### **Session II (1): Presentation on summary documents**

The Meeting reviewed the summary documents on the update of the 1996 PAME Recommendations provided by lead countries as follows:

- Canada - Land-based Activities
- Unites States – Dumping Activities
- Norway – Shipping Activities
- Denmark/Greenland - Offshore Oil and Gas Activities

The Meeting based its work on the paper submitted by Canada (Review and Update of the 1996 report) and agreed on the recommendations as contained in Appendix V.

The Vice-President of RAIPON, Mr. Pavel Sulyandziga, raised an issue within the context of ocean dumping, which though not within the area defined as the Arctic, may have consequences to the Arctic. The main points he raised included dumping of waste drilling mud and other extraction materials into the ocean on the Sakhalin Shelf, the effects it may have on the environment, its wildlife and humans, and concerns that this may effect Alaskan waters.

RAIPON asked that PAME consider conducting a review of this issue and include it in its revised work plan for 2002-2004.

*The Meeting noted RAIPON's interventions and agreed that the chair should write to AMAP to find out if AMAP is aware of, or has considered this issue in their monitoring and assessment work.*

*The Meeting agreed to provide the following documentation to the next ministerial meeting of the Arctic Council:*

- *Highlights of progress made since the 1996 report*
- *Status of the 1996 report recommendations*
- *A factual update of the matrix of legal analysis*

### **Session III: Regional Programme of Action**

Sweden proposed that based on its mandate, PAME should focus its work on reduction of discharges/emissions from land-based point/non-point sources as being the main sources of pollution of the Arctic marine environment and thus the next stage of the RPA should focus on cost-effective measures of each identified source. In this context Sweden proposed that firstly all Arctic countries give a priority to the identification of hot-spots and adopt specific recommendations on Best Available Technology/Best Environmental Practice (BAT/BEP). Secondly, to provide discharge/emission data from identified hot-spots to allow for regular follow-ups on progress. Sweden noted that this information together with trend information provided by AMAP would allow for an assessment indicating if measures taken or planned would be sufficient for achieving a sustainable Arctic marine environment. Sweden was informed that the Arctic Council only co-operates under "non-binding agreements".

#### **Session III (1): Progress Report on the Russian NPA-Arctic**

Prof. Vitaly Lystsov of RRC "Kurchatov Institute" spoke on behalf of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation (Letter provided in Appendix VI and the complete presentation in Appendix VII). The main points made on the progress on the Russian NPA-Arctic and its associated GEF project "Russian Federation Support to the National Programme for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment" were as follows:

- The Russian NPA-Arctic was approved on 8 September 2001 and became a component part of the “World Ocean” Federal Target Oriented Programme (FTOP), with the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation (Miniekonomrazaitiya of Russia) as the State executing body.
- The Russian NPA-Arctic has been endorsed by the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation (MPR of Russia) and Roshydromet.
- Certain components of the Russian NPA-Arctic are addressed in the Full GEF Project “Russian Federation Support to the National Plan of Action for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment”.
- It is expected that the main negotiations on national and international co-financing will have been completed in July of this year or by the time the GEF Project Document is submitted to UNEP/GEF for approval. That being so, it will be possible to begin implementing the Project in September or October of this year.

*All PAME Representatives expressed its gratitude and support to the Russian Federation for its encouraging efforts towards a successful implementation of the Russian NPA-Arctic.*

### **Session III (2): Report on progress and work on the GEF project**

Mr. Ljubomir Jeftic from the Advisory Committee on Protection of the Seas (ACOPS) provided information on progress on the GEF Project “Russian Federation – Support to the NPA-Arctic” (Appendix VIII). The main points made were as follows:

- The Ministerial Declaration of the Arctic Council (Iqaluit, 1998) supported the Russian NPA-Arctic and supported the efforts of ACOPS to “seek funds to remedial regional priority pollution sources and activities identified in the RPA and Russian NPA”.
- The GEF Project “Russian Federation – Support to the NPA-Arctic” was adopted by the GEF Council on 7 Dec. 2001.
- The implementing agency of the GEF Project is UNEP and co-executing agencies of the Project are the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation (Minekonomrazvitiya) and the Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea (ACOPS).
- Basis for the development of the GEF Project was the Russian NPA-Arctic and the results of the GEF PDF B Project. Russian NPA-Arctic is now an integral part of the Russian system, being a plan within the “World Ocean” Federal Target-oriented Programme (FTOP), and its sub-programme “Use and Development of the Arctic”.
- The main objective of the GEF Project is to ensure a coherent basis for the identification of priorities associated with the adverse effects of land-based activities to the marine



environment.

- In accordance with the standard GEF procedure, the GEF Project will have its Steering Committee, which will supervise the work done, in addition to the regular supervision of the financial aspects of the Project by UNEP as the implementing agency.

As reflected in Session III(1) all Arctic States support the Russian NPA-Arctic.

Norway, supported by Finland, raised concern regarding the need for clarification of the role of the Russian Federation, ACOPS, and PAME in the Russian NPA–Arctic and the GEF Project “Russian Federation – Support to the NPA Arctic”<sup>1</sup>

RAIPON stated its support to the GEF Project and has been invited by the Russian government to take an active part in its implementation.

Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Sweden and USA are supportive [of all or parts]<sup>2</sup> of the implementation of the GEF Project on the Russian NPA-Arctic and appreciate the efforts of the co-executing agencies to prepare and implement the GEF Project.

During the discussions the following points were made:

- It is the responsibility of each Arctic country to create and execute a National Action Plan for the Arctic, either as a separate plan or through other national mechanism.
- Russia has adopted such an action plan and PAME is supporting the Russian NPA-Arctic, consistent with the Ministerial Declarations of Iqaluit 1998 and Barrow 2000.
- One concrete example of the implementation of parts of the Russian NPA-Arctic is the GEF project “Russian Federation – Support to the NPA Arctic” which was approved by the GEF Council on 7 Dec. 2001. Other examples may be bilateral cooperation with the Russian Federation.
- The implementing Agency for this project is UNEP and its co-executing Agencies are the Ministry of the Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation and the Advisory Committee on the Protection of the Sea (ACOPS).
- The role of ACOPS in the Russian NPA-Arctic has been known for a long time and has been discussed at Arctic Council and PAME meetings for several years.

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<sup>1</sup> The GEF Project “Russian Federation-Support to the NPA-Arctic” will be referred to herein as the GEF Project.

<sup>2</sup> Sweden recognizes that the GEF project has a very broad base, and while appreciating the efforts in implementing the project, Sweden does not necessary support all elements of it.

- [The role of PAME in the Russian NPA-Arctic was initially catalytic, but after the approval of the GEF Project, PAME’s role has moved into [reviewing]<sup>3</sup> [following] the progress for the purpose of making recommendations to the SAOs and maintaining information exchange, and if appropriate, provide comments to the co-executing agencies.]<sup>4</sup>
- Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Sweden and USA are supportive [of all or parts]<sup>5</sup> of the implementation of the GEF Project and appreciate the efforts of the co-executing agencies to prepare and implement the GEF Project.
- GEF requires international and national co-financing to all projects they approve. Russia has committed itself to such co-financing. Canada, GPA and IOC-UNESCO have already made financial commitments; Iceland is in the process of doing so; and the US hopes to be able to.

### **Session III (3): Private Sector Roundtable meetings**

Prof. Vitaly Lystsov of RRC “Kurchatov Institute” representing the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation informed the meeting of the ongoing preparations on the round table participation within Russia (Appendix IX) and presented a format paper that is planned to be used to identify project ideas among a broad range of potential stakeholders within Russia. He noted that one of the key elements in the success of the planned round table meetings is to secure an early participation from private business representatives. A dialogue is underway with a range of business representatives and new contacts are being established. The response of possible partners will be analysed and the results will be used for the organisation of round tables.

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<sup>3</sup> Norway is of the opinion that the word “reviewing” indicates that PAME would have a secretariat function to the GEF Project and would have a control function as a reviewer of the Project’s progress and this would give PAME a role it should not have. “Review” implies in depth assessing the track of a project, and we therefore prefer to use the word “follow”. Using “review” will, in our opinion also strengthen the parts of the paragraph concerning making recommendations and providing comments (“...making recommendations to the SAOs ..” and “...and if appropriate, provide comments to the co-executive agencies.”). This will even more give PAME a responsibility with regard to the implementation of the project, a responsibility PAME in our opinion should not have.

**Note from the Chair:** There was a general view at the meeting that PAME should not have active control function of the GEF project after its approval. Other countries than Norway were of the opinion that the use of the word “review” didn’t imply active control function of PAME in the GEF project and PAMEs role should be consistent with RPA and PAMEs mandate from Iqualuit and Barrow.

<sup>4</sup> The whole paragraph is bracketed at request of Norway, to leave the possibilities open to SAOs to reflect upon a new text at their meeting in Oulu.

<sup>5</sup> See Note 2.

Some countries raised questions as to the timing, general purpose and participation in the round table meetings.

It was noted that the planning of the round table meetings is important in the preparatory process of the Partnership Conference. Russia anticipates that the round table process could start in the beginning of year 2003, or when project proposals of the GEF project have been prepared in more detail. Based on this a tentative schedule of the Partnership Conference is in 2004.

RAIPON noted the importance of the current steps being taken by to engage the private sector in Russia early on in this process.

United States emphasized that the round-table meetings should be based on concrete sectors/project topics; support should be galvanized for participation in the Partnership Conference and garner advance collaboration on project ideas; and advantage should be taken of the regional contacts and/or specific sector strengths of the two regions in which the round table meetings are intended to be held (North America and Nordic countries).

### **Session III (5): Update on ACAP Projects**

The Chair of ACAP, Mr. Per Dovle, informed the Meeting on progress and status of the ACAP projects. The SAO's have adopted the following six ACAP projects:

- 1. *Development of fact sheets*** on Arctic Contaminants for use by Arctic Council countries has been completed. The project has developed three fact-sheets on POP's, Heavy Metals and Radioactivity. The fact-sheets can be found on Internet at: [www.amap.no](http://www.amap.no)
- 2. *The Multilateral Co-operative Project for Phase-out of PCB use, and Management of PCB-contaminated Wastes in the Russian Federation*** is well into its second phase which is a technical assessment/feasibility study of waste and substitution technologies. In the third phase it will be suggested one or more pilot projects for investments.
- 3. *Environmental Sound Management of Stocks of Obsolete Pesticides in the Russian Federation*** started in October last year and aims at an inventory of stocks of obsolete pesticides in the 8 Arctic Oblasts in Russia.
- 4. *Reduction/Elimination of Emissions of Dioxins and Furans in the Russian Federation with focus on the Arctic and northern regions impacting the Arctic.*** This project is co-ordinated by Sweden. The project has just started and the project plan is in the process of being adopted. The project aims at compiling existing information and to identify and quantify sources of PCDD/F in Russia in order to make a Russian inventory. The ultimate goal is to facilitate Russia's implementation of the LRTAP and Stockholm POPs Conventions.

**5. Reduction of Atmospheric Mercury Releases from Arctic States.** The project has not yet started but will be co-ordinated by the Danish EPA. The objective is to identify important source categories for mercury emission within the Arctic region and to initiate cost effective reduction measures at one or a few specific sources that could serve as pilot projects.

**6. Outspread and implementation of Cleaner Production Methodology in the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation.** This project is co-ordinated by the Russian – Norwegian Cleaner Production Centre in Moscow. The project started with education of managers and engineers at the Norilsk Mining Plant in Norilsk in January this year to be followed by implementation plans in order both to reduce emissions and industry costs.

The ACAP Chair informed the Meeting of a discussion paper being prepared for the next ACAP meeting on ways to attract international financial institutions in financing the implementation of Arctic Council projects.

### **Session III (6): Update from the GPA Intergovernmental Review Meeting**

Iceland informed the Meeting on some of the accomplishments of the first Intergovernmental meeting of the GPA held in Montreal, Canada 26-30 November 2001. Representatives from 98 governments, international financial institutions, international and regional organizations, the private sector and NGO's attended this meeting. The outputs included mainly the Montreal Declaration and an ambitious Work Programme for the GPA Coordination Office over the next 5 years (2002-2006) aiming at ensuring wider implementation of the GPA by inter alia involving the private sector and the civil society to a much higher degree than previously by identifying alternative approaches to current obstacles identified such as the lack of adequate resources. Regional Seas programmes and action plans play an important role in the implementation of the GPA.

The GPA is one of the successful outcomes of the Rio Conference in 1992 and it is anticipated that WSSD 2002 will take full account of the outcome of the Review Meeting and the Montreal Declaration when considering ways and means to reach the objective of Chapter 17 of Agenda 21.

Iceland noted that the Arctic region is relatively well covered in this field as countries have either official NPAs in place or address the concerns of GPA through national regulations or regional agreements (e.g. OSPAR/HELCOM). In addition, the Arctic Council adopted the Regional Programme of Action for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (RPA) that further demonstrates the commitments of the Arctic countries towards the protection of the marine environment. The Russian NPA-Arctic was highlighted as a good example on the steps taken towards implementation of the GPA framework.

*The Meeting noted that countries have contributed to the implementation of the GPA at both national and regional level that demonstrates the commitments of the Arctic countries towards the protection of the marine environment.*

### **Session III (7): Status and update on NPA Progress**

Iceland presented its National Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (Icelandic NPA), which was adopted last year and presented at the GPA Intergovernmental meeting. The Iceland's NPA gives POPs the highest priority followed by heavy metals, radioactive substances, sewage and handling and monitoring of harmful substances. The implementation plan identifies immediate and long-term projects for corrective action, where evaluation of scope and responsibility is identified. The complete document can be found at: <http://www.hollver.is/npa>.

Norway noted that the Norwegian Government presented to its Parliament a White Paper on the marine environment on 15 March 2002. The White Paper contains amongst others a policy issue to draw up an integrated management plan for the Barents Sea taking into account environmental concerns and the needs of fisheries, the petroleum industry and maritime transport. Further information can be found at: <http://odin.dep.no/md/engelsk/aktuelt/presse/022051-070034/index-dok000-b-n-a.html>

Canada provided a brief update on progress with its National Programme of Action (NPA), which was released in June 2000. At the GPA Intergovernmental Review Meeting in November 2001, Canada tabled its first National Report on the development and implementation of the NPA. This National Report outlines the current framework for managing the marine environment in Canada and also includes lessons learned in the NPA development process. Canada's NPA efforts are now focusing on implementation through the integration of NPA goals/objectives into ongoing programs and activities.

### **Session IV: Shipping Activities**

#### **Session V (1): Update on the Snap Shot Analysis**

Norway presented information on the Snap Shot Analysis and noted that since the 1996 PAME report, shipping activities have been one of the sources of pollution of the Arctic and the Snap Shot Analysis provide the basis for this work. Reference was made to the report of the PAME meeting in Washington in January 2001, where the meeting agreed that the issue of reception facilities in the Arctic is a priority for consideration by PAME and further agreed that Norway would develop its proposal in greater detail for consideration by PAME. Norway noted that further work would be considered at a later time.

Norway informed the meeting of incentives, which stimulate the use of waste reception facilities in the Arctic and noted that it is still Norway's view that the discharge of waste from ships is one of the major threats to the marine environment in the Arctic area. In this context Norway wishes

to bring to the attention of the PAME working group the Directive 2000/59/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council from November 2000 on Port Reception Facilities for Ship Generated Waste and Cargo Residues, which will be implemented by the European Economic Area (EEA) countries (of which Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Island and Norway are members) by the end of this year.

This directive gives mandatory requirements for the ships to deliver both ships generated waste and cargo residues to port reception facilities. To fulfil their obligations, member states shall ensure both the availability and adequacy of reception facilities. At the same time, the delivery of waste should not create any undue delay for the ship.

Such a system must ensure that it gives an incentive to the ships operators to use the reception facilities as an alternative to illegally discharging the waste into the sea. It is therefore important to establish mandatory requirements for the ships to deliver their waste in the ports. However it is equally important that the fee systems must be designed in such a way that it does not become a disincentive to deliver the waste to a facility. This means that the costs of disposal shall be included in the port dues/charges, and the ship, whether the facilities are used or not, has to pay a fee together with the port dues.

Norway strongly supports this way forward and further believes that the philosophy behind this directive has merits beyond the borders of the EU/EEA.

Norway brought to the attention of the Meeting the Manual on Oil Pollution at Sea –Part 2 (Bonn Agreement 2000), which describes the administrative and judicial practices of North Sea States with regard to infringements of marine discharge regulations.

Norway announced that it was at final stages in ratifying Annex IV to the MARPOL Convention. Annex IV enters into force 12 months after Norway's ratification thus becoming an international law.

Iceland noted that although POPs are a major threat to the Arctic marine environment, most of it originates outside the Arctic region and is transported up north. One exception of this is dioxin, where recent information has indicated that ships are an important source of dioxin as a result of higher dioxin releases from the combustion of hydrocarbons in ships than on land.

Iceland informed the Meeting of a Norwegian report on dioxin releases in Norway (Finstad et al. 2002). Based on the findings of this report, it is estimated that about 15 % of Norway's dioxin releases are caused by ships. Values vary according to fuel type, ship size and individual estimates, but overall, a factor of 4 ng TEQ/kg fuel is attained.

Iceland called on the PAME working group to consider the possibility of developing a project proposal that would e.g. estimate dioxin release from ships in Arctic seas. This work could be done in conjunction with the snap shot analysis.

*The Meeting noted the information provided by Norway and Iceland and agreed that the PAME in the 2002-2004 Work Plan should continue to review and make recommendations concerning the adequacy of existing measures to address issues such as the impact of climate change on shipping, discharges of wastes from ships (including cruise ships), dioxin releases from ships and the release of exotic species and pathogens in ballast water.*

#### **Session IV (2): Arctic Waters Oil Transfer Guidelines**

Canada as the lead country on developing Arctic Waters Oil Transfer Guidelines gave an update on the status of the Guidelines. In February 2002, a call letter was distributed asking each PAME country representative to identify one individual to participate in a correspondence group. Countries that had not yet named a representative for this purpose agreed to do so soon (refer to Appendix X with a list of representatives per country).

Canada has developed a web site for the correspondence group to post documents and comments. Canada stated their hope that the correspondence group will have a draft set of Guidelines prepared by fall 2002.

*Participants provided point of contact to Canada as presented in Annex X.*

#### **Session V: Relations with Other Organizations and Working Groups**

##### **Session V (1): Progress Reports from Working Groups of the Arctic Council**

###### AMAP

Helgi Jensson, the chair of AMAP, reported on some PAME relevant highlights:

- Next AMAP Working Group meeting to be held April 30 to May 3 in Torshavn Faroe Islands.
- Adoption of the updated assessment report (SOAER 2002) to be delivered to the ministerial meeting 2002. The report has updates on Changing Pathways; Persistent Organic Pollutants; Heavy Metals; Human Health; Radioactivity; and includes Executive Summary with recommendations.
- Delay of the assessment of Petroleum Hydrocarbons from 2004 to 2006.
- Information on progress on Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA) (refer to information from CAFF)

###### CAFF

Snorri Baldursson, CAFF Executive Secretary, reported on some PAME relevant highlights from the recent CAFF Board meeting in Akureyri, April 9-10, 2002:

- A revised draft of the CAFF recommendations for conservation in the Arctic, based on the CAFF Overview Report, will be tabled at the upcoming SAO meeting in May. The current draft holds 12 recommendations under five themes. The recommendations are not only meant for CAFF, but all Arctic Council working groups and others interested in Arctic conservation.
- The “Compendium of Ecologically Important Marine Areas” project under CPAN, will compile a compendium of maps, overlays, and supporting text identifying ecologically important marine areas in the circumpolar Arctic to support the development of protected areas and other measures to conserve and protect the marine environment. A sub-group of CPAN will conduct a scoping exercise, including a review of related work. Based on this, a more detailed proposal will be prepared for developing the actual compendium.
- First drafts of all chapters of the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA) should be ready in time for next ASC in Oslo, June 2-4. Revised drafts will be sent out for review this fall. With respect to the ACIA Policy Document, a drafting team is to be selected in fall 2002 and work will likely begin early 2003.

CAFF welcomes involvement of PAME in CAFF’s work e.g. through PAME appointing an expert to sit on the CAFF CPAN Expert Group and by PAME appointing a person on ACIA Policy Document drafting team, or through any other means PAME sees fit.

*The Meeting agreed that PAME’s issues need to be adequately covered in the ACIA scientific assessment of which the ACIA Policy Document will be built on to ensure the application of integrated management tools that can be effective in identifying additional needs, if any, and will consider how best to participate in this work and the work of the CPAN Expert Group.*

## **Session VI: Offshore Oil and Gas**

### **Session VI (1): Amendments and finalization of the 1997 Offshore Oil and Gas Guidelines**

The Meeting reviewed the draft revised Oil and Gas Guidelines and made the following points.

- The guidelines were at the final stage, but there were still outstanding issues of technical and political nature that need to be resolved.
- Effort should be made to elaborate on socio-economic considerations.
- Clarity of responsibility could be improved.
- Detailed descriptions of technical nature could be annexed.

After general statements from participants a drafting group was formed under the chairmanship of Dr. Helgi Jensson, chairman of AMAP. The group consisted of participants from U.S.,



Canada, Norway, Faeroe Islands, Greenland, Iceland, RAIPON, IPS, WWF and OGP, and was mandated to sort out remarks of technical nature and reach consensus while it would be the task of the plenary to agree on the policy questions.

The drafting group reported back to the plenary and noted the following:

- The group finalized Chapters 1 – 3 and parts of Chapter 4, and most of the text was agreed upon.
- Further iterations would be needed to finalize the update of the Guidelines prior to the ministerial.
- Issues of socio-economic nature should be expanded in another forum like perhaps an update of the AEPS EIA Guidelines, or a new task headed by the SDWG.
- The group noted that the Oil and Gas Guidelines still refer to issues on shipping to the draft guidelines on shipping, which have not been drafted and encouraged this task to be completed.

The chair emphasized the following:

- The time available to prepare the report is very short and the task should be handed over to a correspondence group.
- The correspondence group should finalize its work no later than by the end of August 2002.
- The text that was already agreed to should not be opened for discussion, but only the part of the Guidelines that had not been discussed.
- The chair of the corresponding group should inform the chairman of PAME Mr. Tom Laughlin of any delay or difficulties of the work as he might in such case need to consider remedial actions.

United States will consider the possibility of funding the publishing and translation of the Guidelines into Russian.

*The Meeting expressed its gratitude to the contributions by the NGOs towards a successful update of the Guidelines.*

*The Meeting agreed that the finalization of the update of the Oil and Gas Guidelines be done through a correspondence group to be chaired by USA. It was recognized that to finalize the update for publishing and submission for the next Ministerial meeting of the Arctic Council the 1<sup>st</sup> iteration be finalized by 15 May 2002, and based on progress, further iterations will be*

*decided upon. The list of contact points in the correspondence group is contained in Appendix XI.*

### **Session VII (2): Update on RUNARC**

Mr. Dennis Thurston of Mineral Management Service (MMS) gave a short update on the progress on Russian-United States-Norwegian Project “Safety and Environmental Regime for Russian Offshore Oil and Gas Operations (RUNARC)” and its parallels with the PAME Offshore Oil and Gas Guidelines.

Since the October PAME meeting in Moscow, the lead agency for RUNARC, the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation, has undergone substantial reorganization and the World Bank loan Environmental Management Programme that funded the project has expired resulting in cessation of active work on RUNARC. The RUNARC process is parallel in intent and purpose to the PAME Arctic Offshore Oil and Gas Guidelines. The government of the Russian Federation and other interested parties are encouraged to continue the work of RUNARC and to implement the recommendations of the project for legal and regulatory reform in the offshore oil and gas sector.

The PAME working group recognizes that the establishment of a stable and effective offshore oil and gas legal and regulatory regime that promotes environmentally sound development constitutes a substantial contribution towards the protection of the Arctic marine environment. To this end PAME supports the work already accomplished and encourages continuation of the work by the RUNARC project to achieve this goal.

### **Session VII (3): Potential Environmental Impact of Oil Spills in Greenland**

Denmark/Greenland/Faroe Islands gave an update on a report on: “Potential environmental impacts of oil spills in Greenland, an assessment of information status and research needs, November 2001”.

There is a political will to develop an oil production in Greenland. In 2000 an offshore exploration well was drilled in West Greenland and this spring there is a licensing round in offshore areas in West Greenland. To facilitate an environmentally sound development the Danish EPA initiated a survey, conducted by relevant researchers, to assess the information status and the needs to further environmental research in relation to potential environmental impacts of oil spills in Greenland. The focus is on accidental spills and the knowledge needed for minimizing environmental risk by planning and mitigation. The technology used for oil spills containment and cleanup in the acute spill situation is not assessed in this report.

The report provides the major conclusions regarding critical information gaps and research needs for dealing with environmental impacts of oil spills in Greenland for the marine, freshwater and terrestrial habitats.

The relevant knowledge for dealing with environmental impacts of oil spills in Greenland consists of general knowledge on its fate in different habitats, and area specific information from Greenland on the dynamics of ecosystems and populations likely to be impacted from an oil spill. Although there are still a number of general information gaps for oil spills in the Arctic, research especially in Alaska, Canada and Norway have provided important information of relevance to Greenland's conditions.

### **Session VIII: Future Work Programme**

*The Meeting agreed that the next PAME meeting should take place shortly after the Ministerial meeting of the Arctic Council. Exact time and place to be determined.*

#### **Session VIII (1): PAME Work Plan**

The finalization of the draft PAME Work Plan 2002-2004 will be by correspondence to be finalized by 15 June 2002.

*The Meeting agreed that the finalized PAME Work Plan for 2002-2004 (presented as a separate document) to be submitted for approval at the next ministerial meeting of the Arctic Council to be held 9-11 October 2002 in Indri, Finland.*

#### **Session VIII (2): Reporting to the Next SAO Meeting**

The Chair will report on the outcome of the PAME meeting at the next SAO meeting that will be held Lulu, Finland, 15-16 May 2002.

**APPENDIX I**  
**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**  
**PAME Working Group Meeting**  
**April 16-18, 2002 – Reykjavik, Iceland**

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**APPENDIX II**  
**LIST OF DOCUMENTS**  
**PAME Working Group Meeting**  
**April 16-18, 2002 – Reykjavik, Iceland**

<b>Agenda Items</b>	<b>Documents</b>
<b>Agenda Item I:</b> Welcome	Sec I(1) Draft agenda Sec I(1) Chairman’s annotation Sec I(1) list of participants Sec I(2) PAME expenditures and contributions 2001-2002 Sec I(2)/INF summary of meetings attended Sec I(3) - Report from last SAO Sec I(4) Draft workplan 2002-2004 + attachments on sustainable transportation Sec I (4) Invitation to the next SAO
<b>Agenda Item II:</b> Review of Legal Instruments	Sec. II(1) Update of the 1996 Recommendations Sec II(1)/CAN 1996 Recommendations by Canada Sec II(2) Set of questions to finalize the PAME review Sec II(2)(i) Matrix of Conventions
<b>Agenda Item III:</b> RPA	Sec III(5) ACAP update Sec III(6) GPA Intergovernmental (IGR) Meeting Sec III(6)/INF Outcome of the GPA IGR meeting Sec III(8) Refer to document I(4) – work plan 2002-2004
<b>Agenda Item IV:</b> Shipping Activities	Sec IV(3) Refer to document I(4) – work plan 2002-2004
<b>Agenda Item V:</b> Other Organizations and Working Groups	Sec. V(2) CPAN Compendium of Ecologically Important Marine Areas Sec. V(3) AC Capacity Building Strategy and Pilot Project
<b>Agenda Item VI:</b> Offshore Oil and Gas	Sec VI(1)(a) 2 <sup>nd</sup> Draft of oil and Gas Guidelines (working document) with comments incorporated from Denmark, Norway/WWF, OGP and MMS/US Sec VI(1)(b) proposed additions and deletions by Denmark (10 comments) Sec. VI(1)(b)(i) Additional comments and clarifications by Denmark Sec. VI(1)(c) Comments and suggestions by Norway/WWF Sec. VI(1)(d) comments and suggestions by OGP Sec. VI(1)(e) comments and suggestions by MMS/US Sec. VI(1)(f) comments and suggestions by Canada Sec. VI(2)/INF Potential environmental Impacts of oil spills in Greenland
<b>Agenda Item VII:</b> Other PAME related activities	Sec. VII(1)/INF WSSD 2002 – next steps

**APPENDIX III**  
**AGENDA**  
**PAME Working Group Meeting**  
**April 16-18, 2002 – Reykjavik, Iceland**

**TUESDAY, April 16**

09:00-09:30 Coffee and get-together

**09:30-10:30, Session I: Welcome and Introduction (Chair)**

1. Adoption of agenda.
2. Report from Secretariat (expenditures, voluntary contributions, short summary from meetings attended).
3. Report from SAO meeting, report on the restructuring process of the Arctic Council and Arctic message to WSSD 2002 (AC Secretariat?).
4. Draft Work Plan 2002-2004/Ministerial Preparations, Deliverables and Organization of work.

**10:30-12:30, Session II: Review of Legal Instruments**

1. Presentations of summary documents by relevant lead countries.
2. Finalize the update of the recommendations from the 1996 report.
3. Decide on a reporting format to be presented to the next Ministerial.

12:30-13:30 Lunch Break

**13:30-15:00, Session III: Regional Programme of Action**

1. Progress and status report on the GEF/Russian NPA-Arctic from the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade.
2. Report on progress and work to be accomplished until the submission of the full GEF project proposal (ACOPS).
3. Planning of the Private Sector Round-table meeting.

15:00-15:30 Coffee Break

**15:30-17:00, Session III: Cont.**

4. Involvement of PAME members and funding in the Russian NPA-Arctic.
5. Update on ACAP projects – links with the Russian NPA Arctic and further involvement and integration with PAME.

6. Update from the GPA Intergovernmental Meeting held in Montreal November 2001.
7. Status and update on NPA process from countries (Iceland-others?)
8. Inclusions and suggestions of expansions of RPA issues in the 2002-2004 work plan.

### **Reception by the Environmental Ministry**

**WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17**

#### **09:00-11:00, Session IV: Shipping Activities**

1. Proposal on follow-up activities of the Snap Shot Analysis – Norway.
2. Arctic Waters Oil Transfer Guidelines – Canada.
3. Inclusions into the 2002-2004 Work Plan (e.g Arctic Maritime Transportation, other?).

#### **11:00-12:00, Session V: Relations with other Organizations and Working Groups**

1. Short summary from each working group on upcoming/continuous work (CAFF/EPPR/AMAP/SDWG).
2. Involvement in CAFF/CPAN Working Group.
3. Involvement in ACIA – next steps?
4. Capacity Building document.

12:00-13:00 Lunch Break

#### **13:30-17:00, Session VI: Offshore Oil and Gas**

1. Review amendments and additions to the 1997 Guidelines by individual countries.

**THURSDAY, APRIL 18**

#### **09:00-12:00, Session VI: Offshore Oil and Gas - Continues**

1. Finalize amendments and additions to the 1997 Guidelines for submission to the Ministerial.
2. Update on RUNARC (by MMS representative) and other projects.

12:00-13:00 Lunch Break

#### **13:00-14:00, Session VII: Other PAME Related Activities**

1. The Arctic Council message to the WSSD 2002.
2. The next PAME Working Group meeting.

3. Any other activities.

**14:00-16:00, Session VIII: Review Draft Meeting Report and Future Work Programme**

1. Refine 2002-2004 Work Plan.
2. Reporting to the next SAO Meeting.
3. Reporting to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ministerial Meeting.

**PAME Meeting Concludes**

## APPENDIX IV

### Voluntary contributions and expenditures

Provided below are operational expenditures and voluntary contributions in support of the PAME Secretariat as follows:

- Operational Expenditures for the Period of Jan 01 '01 – Dec 31 '01
- Country contributions and expenditures from 1999-2002
- Projected Operational expenditures for the year 2002

## PAME INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

### Budget Statement for January 01, 2001 - December 31, 2001

#### OVERVIEW:

	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	USD
	Staff	77.247
	Operating costs - office	39.674
	Operating costs - travel	42.972
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>159.893</b>

#### BREAKDOWN:

TYPE OF EXPENDITURE:		USD
<b>STAFF</b>	Salary, benefits,taxes,insurance,pension (1 person full time and 1 person 60%)	77.247
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>77.247</b>
<b>OFFICE</b>	Service (telephone, fax, e-mail)	9.011
	Office supplies	7.138
	Housing (rent, heat, electricity)	10.710
	Shipping & freight	2.748
	Bank cost	349
	Printing	6.640
	PAME meeting in Moscow - Oct 2001	1.923
	Hospitality	1.154
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>39.673</b>
<b>TRAVEL</b>	Domestic - airline tickets, taxis,transportation	4.270
	International - airline tickets, hotel, per diem, transportation	38.702
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>42.972</b>

# PAME INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

## Country Contributions and Operational Expenditures

COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES FROM 1999 - 2001 (in USD)					
Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total/Country
Canada		\$20.000	\$12.800 *)	\$12.500 *)	\$32.800
Denmark		\$11.000	\$11.000		\$22.000
Finland		\$9.700	\$7.600	\$6.000	\$17.300
Iceland	\$133.400 <sup>1)</sup>	\$66.700	\$60.000	\$65.000	\$260.100
Norway		in-kind	in-kind		--
Russia		in-kind	in-kind		--
Sweden		\$17.600	\$17.600		\$35.200
United States		\$30.000	\$30.000		\$60.000
<b>Total Contributions:</b>	<b>\$133.400</b>	<b>\$155.000</b>	<b>\$139.000</b>	<b>\$83.500</b>	<b>\$427.400</b>
<b>Total Expenditures:</b>	<b>\$55.000 <sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>\$165.000</b>	<b>\$160.000</b>	<b>\$156.000 <sup>3)</sup></b>	<b>\$380.000</b>
<b>Closing Balance:</b>	<b>\$78.400</b>	<b>-\$10.000</b>	<b>-\$21.000</b>	<b>-\$72.500</b>	<b>\$47.400</b>

PROJECTED OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR 2002	
<b>Operation of the Secretariat:</b>	
<b>Staff:</b>	<b>USD</b>
Salaries, benefits, taxes, insurance, pension (1 person full time, 1 person 40%)	\$85.000
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>\$85.000</b>
<b>Office:</b>	
Service (Telephone, Fax, Computer, Photocopying)	\$6.000
Office Supplies	\$6.000
Housing ( Rent, Heat, Electricity, Cleaning)	\$12.000
Shipping/Postage/Bank Services	\$2.000
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>\$26.000</b>
<b>Travel:</b>	
International	\$18.000
Domestic	\$7.000
Traveling costs (hotel, prediem, transportation)	\$20.000
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>\$45.000</b>
<b>Total Projected Expenditures for 2002</b>	
<b>\$156.000</b>	
<i>Notes:</i>	
1)	Icelandic contribution towards the start-up and operation of the PAME Secretariat in 1999
2)	Of the total expenditure of 55.000 USD then 30.000 USD went into the start-up cost.
3)	\$156.000 is projected expenditure for the year 2002
*)	Canada has contibuted annually since 1999 20,000 CAD but variations in the amont presented in USD is due to significant changes in the ISK towards USD (for 2001 20,000 CAD=1,194,637 ISK at 93,5 ISK/USD but for 2002 20,000 CAD=1,251,925 ISK at 100,5 ISK/USD)

<b>PROJECTED OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR 2002</b>	
<b>Operation of the Secretariat:</b>	
<b>Staff:</b>	<b>USD</b>
Salaries, benefits, taxes, insurance, pension (1 person full time, 1 person 40%)	\$85.000
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>\$85.000</b>
<b>Office:</b>	
Service (Telephone, Fax, Computer, Photocopying)	\$6.000
Office Supplies	\$6.000
Housing ( Rent, Heat, Electricity, Cleaning)	\$12.000
Shipping/Postage/Bank Services	\$2.000
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>\$26.000</b>
<b>Travel:</b>	
International	\$18.000
Domestic	\$7.000
Traveling costs (hotel, prediem, transportation)	\$20.000
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>\$45.000</b>
<b>Total Projected Expenditures for 2002</b>	<b>\$156.000</b>

## APPENDIX V

### **PAME Report on the Status of 1996 Recommendations**

#### **Introduction**

The following provides a summary of the status of the main recommendations in the 1996 PAME Report to the Inuvik Ministerial Meeting.

#### **Land-based Activities**

Since 1996, significant progress has been made to address atmospheric emissions and discharges to the marine environment.

Under the *UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP)*, protocols on POPs and heavy metals have been developed. Almost all Arctic countries have signed onto the protocols and several have ratified both protocols.

At the global level, UNEP's Stockholm Convention was adopted in May 2001. Almost all Arctic countries have signed and some have ratified the Convention.

Regional cooperation in the Arctic on land-based activities has been strengthened through the adoption of the *Regional Programme of Action for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (RPA)*. This supports the Arctic Council interest in cooperation, capacity building and information sharing in an area of common interest, namely the Arctic marine environment.

Good progress has also been made in the development of National Programmes of Action (NPA's) and the application of existing mechanisms to address land-based sources of marine pollution. Of particular importance is the development and approval of the Russian NPA-Arctic, which addresses a significant source of many concerns identified by PAME in 1996. The Russian Federation with ACOPS as a co-executing agency, have achieved the approval of the GEF project as an important step in the implementation of the Russian NPA-Arctic, supporting the Arctic Council Ministerial Declarations in Iqaluit and Barrow.

#### **Dumping Activities**

With the cooperation and support of foreign governments, Russia has achieved significant progress on the development of land-based treatment facilities for low-level radioactive waste, thus avoiding further dumping at sea since 1993.

To address concerns with past dumping of radioactive material in Arctic waters, Arctic countries have continued national and international research and assessment, resulting in a better understanding of the significance of the issue. The AMAP II report sets out the state of knowledge on this issue.



## **Shipping Activities**

Recognizing that a coordinated system for collection and sharing of information on shipping activities was too costly relative to the short term benefits, PAME developed through Norwegian leadership, a Snap Shot Analysis on Maritime Activities in the Arctic. This was presented to Arctic Ministers in October 2000 (Barrow). This analysis provides a good basis (with other sources of information) for discussion on the need for any further measures.

Other areas of ongoing progress include:

- PAME is preparing Environmental Operating Guidelines for Oil Transfer to and from ships through Canadian leadership.
- IMO is completing the Guidelines for Ships Operating in Arctic Ice-Covered Waters.
- IMO has completed an international Anti-Fouling Convention to control the harmful effects of anti-fouling systems to the marine environment and it is open for signature.
- IMO is developing a new international convention for the control and management of ships' ballast water and sediments to prevent the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms.

## **Offshore Oil & Gas Activities**

Arctic countries have endorsed *Guidelines for Offshore Oil and Gas* development through the leadership of the U.S. The guidelines have been reviewed and improved and are being tabled for endorsement at the 2002 Arctic Council meeting.

- Several Arctic Countries actively promote the use of the guidelines or include them in guidance of their regulatory practices.
- Russia used the guidelines and the experience of Norway and the United States in the RUNARC project to formulate many concrete recommendations and a process to develop a Health, Safety and Environment regulatory system consistent with the implementation of the PAME Guidelines.

## CHAPTER 3 – LAND-BASED ACTIVITIES

**Table as provided in the 1996 PAME Report**

<u>1996 Recommendations</u>	<u>Current Status</u>
1. All Arctic countries should be encouraged to ratify the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).	<i>Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia and Sweden have ratified both UNCLOS and CBD. Canada and Denmark have ratified CBD. Canada, Denmark, and US have signed UNCLOS.</i>
2. The Russian Federation should be encouraged to consider the possibility of becoming a Contracting party to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Northeast Atlantic, 1992 (OSPAR Convention).	<i>Arctic countries continue to encourage the Russian Federation to accede to OSPAR.</i>
3. Arctic countries should continue to promote the early development of protocols relating to atmospheric emissions and discharges of POPs and heavy metals (HMs) under the UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP).	<i>Protocols on POPs and HMs have been developed under LRTAP. Canada, Denmark, Norway and Sweden have ratified both protocols. Finland has ratified HMs and signed POPs, Iceland and US have signed both.</i>
4. Arctic countries should continue to support the POP assessment process and the development of global convention for POPs pursuant to the decision taken at the Washington UNEP Conference in November 1995.	<i>The global Stockholm Convention on POPs was adopted on 21 May 2001. Canada and Denmark have ratified the Convention; Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, and US have all signed the Convention.</i>
5. Arctic countries should prepare National Action Programmes pursuant to the Global Programme of Action with emphasis on the priority issues of concern for the Arctic marine environment and related human health and report progress periodically to the AEPS Ministerial Conference. These action programmes should be aimed at addressing concerns relating to POPs, heavy metals, radionuclides, oils and protection of critical wildlife habitat.	<i>Canada, Iceland and Russia have developed National Programmes of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, while the other countries have applied existing mechanisms.</i>

<p>6. Regional co-operation in the Arctic should be strengthened through further development of the marine protection component of the AEPS, consistent with the Law of the Sea and the Global Programme of Action. In particular a joint process should be established to develop a regional programme of action to address land-based activities for consideration at the next Ministerial Conference. This regional Arctic Action Programme could include reporting, co-ordinated marine monitoring programmes, policy guidelines for technical assistance, use of traditional indigenous knowledge, and information network, identification of joint areas of concern and harmonisation of environmental requirements as well as information gathering on land-based inputs of pollutants to the Arctic marine environment, particularly those from rivers discharging into Arctic waters.</p>	<p><i>To strengthen Arctic co-operation, the Regional Programme of Action for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment from Land-based Activities was developed, accepted (Arctic Council, September 1998), and is being implemented.</i></p>
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## CHAPTER 4 – DUMPING ACTIVITIES

**Table as provided in the 1996 PAME Report**

<b><u>1996 Recommendations</u></b>	<b><u>Current Status</u></b>
1. The Arctic countries should continue to support the work within the LC72 process which promotes the adoption of more stringent international requirements governing dumping of wastes at seas.	<i>The five Nordic countries are party to OSPAR which has more stringent requirements than the London Convention. Canada, Denmark, and Norway have ratified the 1996 London Protocol, while the US has signed it.</i>
2. The Arctic countries should be encouraged to enforce, fund, and, where necessary, strengthen domestic legislation regulating dumping at sea in all marine waters.	<i>The five Nordic countries are parties to OSPAR which regulates dumping in all waters. Canada, Russia??., and US have domestic legislation regulating dumping.</i>
3. To address concern with past dumping of radioactive material in Arctic waters, the Arctic countries should encourage continued national and international research and assessment of this problem and provide for broad exchange of the results of the assessments.	<i>Several international studies, including those by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), European Union, International Sciences and Technology Center in Moscow, and Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (AMAP), have assessed past dumping of radioactive material in Arctic waters.</i>
4. The Russian Federation should be encouraged to accede to the amendment prohibiting the dumping of low-level radioactive waste at sea adopted in 1993 by the LC72.	<i>With establishment of low-level radioactive waste treatment facilities, Russia is considering the possibility of acceding to the 1993 amendment.</i>
5. The Arctic States should reaffirm their intention to co-operate with the Russian Federation to help ensure adequate land-based treatment facilities for low-level radioactive wastes.	<i>To ensure adequate treatment of low-level radioactive wastes, several Arctic countries have partnered with Russia to develop treatment facilities.</i>
6. The Russian Federation should be encouraged to consider the possibility of becoming a Contracting Party to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North East Atlantic (1992 OSPAR Convention).	<i>Arctic countries will continue to encourage Russian Federation accession to the 1992 OSPAR Convention. Current work includes a project to harmonize Russian regulations with OSPAR.</i>
7. The Arctic countries should work at either applying the provisions of LC72 or other effective permitting and regulatory measures to control dumping, as defined under LC72, in marine internal waters.	<i>All Arctic countries have measures in place to control dumping at sea, including in internal waters.</i>
8. The Arctic countries should also use their best efforts to provide, on a voluntary basis, summary reports on the types and nature of the material dumped in marine internal waters.	<i>Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, and US provide reports to LC and/or OSPAR and/or HELCOM on material dumped in marine internal waters.</i>

## CHAPTER 5 - SHIPPING ACTIVITIES

**Table as provided in the 1996 PAME Report**

<b><u>1996 Recommendations</u></b>	<b><u>Current Status</u></b>
<p>1. Develop a co-ordinated system for collection and sharing of data on shipping activities and the environmental effects thereof; and</p> <p>2. Undertake an assessment of the potential of current activities and future increases in shipping activities due to the expansion of the Northern Sea Route, oil and gas mining activities and other significant activities. The assessment should include collection of information on current activities and possible future activities, its analysis in the context of the Precautionary Approach, and preparation of recommendations to Ministers;</p>	<p><i>PAME developed a proposal for a system for collecting and sharing data on shipping activities in Arctic, but decided not to proceed at this time based on cost-benefit analysis.</i></p> <p><i>PAME addressed these issues by producing a “Snap Shot Analysis on Maritime Activities in the Arctic,” which was welcomed by Arctic Ministers in Barrow (October 2000).</i></p>
<p>3. Promote the ongoing work with regard to the development of an IMO Code of Polar Navigation, with standards for ship construction and crew qualifications and facilitate implementation of the Code.</p>	<p><i>IMO is completing “Guidelines for Ships Operating in Arctic Ice-Covered Waters.”</i></p>
<p>4. Initiate a review of the adequacy of national and international measures to address prevention of any chronic problems with oil transfers in the Arctic;</p>	<p><i>PAME is preparing Environmental Operating Guidelines for Oil Transfer to and from ships.</i></p>
<p>5. Investigate additional regulatory measures for the prevention of pollution from the use of TBT in antifouling paints in the Arctic marine environment.</p>	<p><i>The IMO International Convention on <u>the control of harmful anti-fouling systems on ships</u> was adopted on 5 October 2001 and marks a successful outcome of the task set by Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 that called on States to take measures to reduce pollution caused by organotins compounds used in anti-fouling systems. It has been agreed on an effective implementation date of 1 January 2003 for a ban on the application of organotins compounds used in anti-fouling systems.</i></p>

## CHAPTER 6 – OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

**Table as provided in the 1996 PAME Report**

<b><u>1996 Recommendations</u></b>	<b><u>Current Status</u></b>
1. All Arctic countries should be encouraged to ratify the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).	<i>Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia and Sweden have ratified UNCLOS. Canada, Denmark, and US have signed it.</i>
2. The Russian Federation should be encouraged to consider the possibility of becoming, a Contracting Party to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North East Atlantic, 1992 (OSPAR Convention).	<i>Arctic countries will continue to encourage Russian Federation accession to the 1992 OSPAR Convention. Current work includes a project to harmonize Russian regulations with OSPAR.</i>
3. The Arctic States should develop Guidelines for Offshore Petroleum Activities in the Arctic. The draft in Annex 3 sets out categories for such Guidelines.	<i>PAME developed Arctic Offshore Oil and Gas Guidelines which were endorsed by the Arctic countries (Arctic Council, 1997).  The Guidelines are being updated and improved and will be tabled at the Ministerial meeting in 2002. Several countries have used the guidelines in their regulatory practice or guidance.</i>

## APPENDIX VI

### Letter form the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО  
РАЗВИТИЯ И ТОРГОВЛИ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
(МИНЭКОНОМРАЗВИТИЯ РОССИИ)

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Факс: 251-69-65

*25.03.2002, в 22-328*

Mrs. Soffia Gudmundsdottir  
PAME Executive Secretary  
Akureyri, Iceland

Fax: 10-354-462-3390

Dear Mrs. Gudmundsdottir,

Thank you for your email letter of 14 March 2002 concerning the participation in the PAME meeting 16-18 April 2002 in Reykjavik, Iceland.

As you know, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation and ACOPS are the Executing Agencies for the full GEF project "Russian Federation Support to the National Programme for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment". Prof. Vitaly Lystov of RRC "Kurchatov Institute" is entrusted by both Executive Agencies to take part in deliberations on the Russian NPA-Arctic, preparation of the full GEF Project Document (but not the project proposal ! ) and planning of round-table meetings under the PAME meeting agenda.

Sincerely,

Boris Morgunov  
Deputy Head  
Department for the North Affairs  
Ministry of Economic Development  
and Trade of the Russian Federation

## APPENDIX VII

### Progress Report on the Russian NPA-Arctic

Prof. Vitaly Lystsove of RRC “Kurchatov Institute” provided a progress made on the Russian NPA-Arctic and its Associated GEF project “Russian Federation Support to the National Programme for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment” on behalf of the Russian Federation. The main points were as follows:

As reported at the previous meeting of PAME in Moscow, 9-11 October 2001, the Russian NPA-Arctic was approved on 8 September 2001 and became a component part of the “World Ocean” Federal Target Oriented Programme (FTOP), with the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation (Miniekonomrazvitiya of Russia) as the State executing body. The NPA-Arctic has been endorsed by the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation (MPR of Russia) and Roshydromet, which will participate in its implementation. There will also be participation by the Russian Academy of Sciences, the administrations of a number of arctic regions and Russian private companies.

Following the October meeting of PAME, Minekonomrazvitiya of Russia informed the Senior Arctic Officials Meeting of the Arctic Council (6 November 2001) that work had been completed on obtaining endorsement and approval of the NPA-Arctic and reported on efforts made to obtain international support from the Global Environment Facility and other potential partners. Subsequently, the Russian NPA-Arctic was presented at the Intergovernmental GPA Review in Montreal, Canada, 26-30 November 2001, where it was received in a spirit of cooperation and support.

In the same month, at the request of the Senior Arctic Officials, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation send brief information on the NPA-Arctic to the Arctic Council Secretariat in the form of an official Russian document for distribution to the Arctic countries. The full NPA Arctic text was also transmitted by the Russian Foreign Ministry to the Arctic Council Secretariat and made available on the Internet.

Currently, Minekonomrazvitiya of Russia is preparing a list of projects and measures for their implementation in the second phase of the “World Ocean” FTOP (2003-7). At its meeting on 3 April 2002, the Scientific Expert Council of this FTOP, chaired by Academic Nikolai Laverov, Vice President of the Russian Academy of Sciences, approved the inclusion of the NPA-Arctic in that list.

As PAME members are probably already aware, the GEF Council decided to support the Russian NPA Arctic. The Project Brief of the Full GEF Project “Russian Federation Support to the National Plan of Action for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment” was approved by the GEF Council at its meeting of 7 December 2001 and Minekonomrazvitiya and the Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea (ACOPS) were named as co-executing agencies. The next



day, Minekonomrazvitiya of Russia and ACOPS met to identify the steps to be taken to prepare the Project Document, which would form the framework for implementation of the GEF Project. Another equally important objective was to mobilize co-financing to meet the GEF requirement that one third of the overall project cost be met national, primarily extra budgetary sources and another third from international sources.

Progress has been made in all of these areas in the past four months. A clear understanding has been gained of the national sources of financing and how they are structured. A number of States have expressed readiness to provide bilateral financing, and several inter governmental organizations have also stated that they are willing to invest in the Project. A further two rounds of consultations have take place between Minekonomrazvitiya of Russia and ACOPS to discuss the preparation of the Project Document. The first round took place from 28 January to 1 February and the second on 11 and 13 March 2002. Consultations were held on 12 March that included other Russian partners, namely the Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia, Roshydromet and the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples if the North. More consultations are planned for May and July, with international partners joining in the latter.

Work on the Project Document will be finished by July of this year, after which it will be submitted to UNEP/GEF for approval. It is expected that the main negotiations on national and international co-financing will have been completed by this stage. That being so, it will be possible to begin implementing the Project in September or October of this year. It is anticipated that the Projects official mentor will be the First Deputy Minister for Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation. Based on this progress, Russia feels that the time is ripe for deciding the timing and agenda of the round tables in support of the NPA Arctic and we hope for that decision at the PAME Meeting of 16 18 April 2002.

The Meeting was informed that Governmental Council on Affairs of the North and Arctic will shortly be established in Russia. Environmental conditions and addressing pollution in the Arctic will be undoubtedly among the priority objectives of the Council.

## APPENDIX VIII

### Progress Report on the GEF Project

L. Jeftic, ACOPS, presented a progress report on the GEF Project “Russian Federation – Support to the NPA-Arctic”.

In his presentation he recalled that the Ministerial Declaration of the Arctic Council (Iqualuit, 1998) supported the NPA-Arctic and supported efforts of ACOPS to “seek funds to remedial regional priority pollutions sources and activities identified in the RPA and Russian NPA”. ACOPS did seek funds and result was the adoption of the GEF Project “Russian Federation – Support to the NPA-Arctic”, adopted by the GEF Council on 7 Dec. 2001. The implementing agency of the GEF Project is UNEP and co-executing agencies of the Project are the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation (Minekonomrazvitiya) and the Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea (ACOPS). Implementation of this Project will take 5 years with the cost of 30M US\$.

Basis for the development of the GEF Project was the Russian NPA-Arctic and the results of the GEF PDF B Project. Russian NPA-Arctic is now integral part of the Russian system, being a plan within the “World Ocean” Federal Target-oriented Programme (FTOP), and its sub-programme “Use and Development of the Arctic”. The Scientific Expert Council of the “World Ocean” FTOP approved on 3 April 2002 its work programme for 2003-2007, which includes the NPA-Arctic. In the GEF PDF B Project six major documents were published (hot spots analysis; transport of pollution; analysis of pre-investment studies; assessment of legislative and administrative regulations; indigenous peoples; and institutional capacity for environmental management) and results contained in this documents were used as a base for the preparation of the GEF Project.

Min objective of the GEF Project is to ensure a coherent basis for the identification of priorities associated with the adverse effects of land-based activities. Main components of the GEF Project are: formulation and adoption of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP); preparation of pre-investment studies; legislative, administrative and institutions capacity improvements; and demonstration projects (Indigenous environmental co-management; remediation of decommissioned military bases; and seawater decontamination demonstration by the use of brown algae). Description of each of the component of the GEF proposal, as well as the procedure of supervision and monitoring of the work was given.

Minekonomrazvitiya and ACOPS are working intensively on the preparation of the Project Document for the GEF Project and it is hoped that the Project Document will be cleared by the CEO of GEF and signed by the Executive Director of UNEP by the end of August 2001, which will enable that the activities will start in September 2002. It is planned that the final draft of the Project Document will be considered in the meeting to be held on 9-11 July in Moscow, to which all Russian and international partners will be invited.

In accordance with the standard GEF procedure GEF Project will have its Steering Committee, which will supervise the work done, in addition to the regular supervision of the financial aspects of the Project by UNEP as the implementing agency.

**Powerpoint presentation on the GEF Project (Separate Document)**

## APPENDIX IX

### **Progress on preparation on round tables by the Russian Federation**

Goal; is involvement of private and state sectors of industry, governments, international financial institutions (IFI) organisations of UN system, non governmental organisations (NGO) into fulfilment of projects in Arctic, which may bring environmental and economical gains and will help to sustainable development of the region.

Formulation of suitable projects could proceed independently from other programs. However the use of possibilities of anticipated GEF Project “Support of NPA-Arctic” could be of helps, in GEF project Strategic Action Program (SAP) for Russian Arctic will be formulated in first 6 months. This will focus as on priority areas for investments in environmental projects. It means that we can plan start of round table process for beginning of year 2003.

Key element of the success of Round Tables will be participation in them of private business representatives. In Russia Minecowomrazvitija and ACOPS are leading dialog with business. There have been talks with chairman of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Enterpremers Mr. A. Volsky and his deputy Jorgensen. There are talks with the Head of Russian Trade and Industry Board E. Primakov. Special letters were prepared for them explaining functioning of NPA-Arctic and GEF Project, Support of NPA-Arctic. Contacts were build with authorities of big Russian companies “Yukos” and “Sibneft”. Contact was established with Chairman of Moscow Oil Club, Mr. Bagirov.

Other companies were contacts are also necessary are “Lukoil”, “Norilsky Nickel”, “Gasprom”. Through administration of the Arctic Regions out of Russia contact are being established with local business. To make interaction on future projects more effective special form for project idea was developed. Rather soon these form will be sent to region and large industrial companies. The response of possible partners will be analysed and the results will be used for organisation of round tables could help to successful organisation of Partnership Conference at some time (tentatively in 2004).

## APPENDIX X

### Guidelines on Oil and Gas to and from Ships - List of Contacts

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## APPENDIX XI

### Correspondence Group for Offshore Oil and Gas Guidelines

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