



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

PAME

**Working Group Meeting Report
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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 Washington D.C., United States, January 9-12, 2001. Participants attending the Meeting are listed in Appendix I.

The Meeting was chaired by Mr. Tom Laughlin from NOAA, United States. A list of documents submitted for consideration at the Meeting is listed in Appendix II.

The Meeting was opened with a warm welcome from Deputy Assistant Secretary of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), International Affairs, Mr. Rolland Schmitten.

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 for the first year of the operation of the PAME International Secretariat and a budget statement for the period of October 1, 1999 – September 30, 2000 as well as the expected operational expenditures and contributions for October 1, 2000 – September 30, 2001 (Appendix IV).

Session I (3): Report from Barrow Ministerial

The Chair noted that, in addition to approval of the PAME program of work, the SAO report to the Ministerial Meeting in Barrow notes the following two points that PAME needs to address:

- Part II, Section A, Future Activities 2nd paragraph, page 9 – AMAP, CAFF, PAME and EPPR were requested to prepare a brief report on capacity building in the context of Working Group activities.
- Part II, Section C, CAFF Future Activities, Protected areas, page 17 – Recommendation regarding collaboration with PAME in CAFF's implementation process of the Circumpolar Protected Areas Network (CPAN).

Session I (4): Report from the Finnish SAO

The SAO of Finland, Ambassador Mr. Heikki Puurunen, informed the Meeting on the Chairmanship of Finland in the Arctic Council since the Barrow Ministerial Meeting. He highlighted the following priorities and upcoming events of the Arctic Council in the year 2001:

- Priorities of the Arctic Council under the Finnish Chairmanship.
- Review of the structure of the Arctic Council.
- Preparations for the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the AEPS.
- Finnish Chair of the Arctic Council will participate in the United Nations informal consultative process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea.

Priorities of the Arctic Council under the Finnish Chairmanship

One of the priorities of Finland during its chairmanship is to contribute to making the Arctic Council a spokesman for the Arctic. The first step was taken at the POP's Meeting in Johannesburg last December. Finland made a statement on behalf of the Arctic Council for the first time in the history of the Council. The content of the statement was cleared within the Member States and Permanent Participants beforehand. The next and most important opportunity will be the RIO+10 Conference in 2002.

The first SAO meeting of the Finnish Chairmanship will be held in Rovaniemi, 12-13 June 2001. The next meeting of the Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) will take place in Rovaniemi 5-6 April 2001, back-to-back with the meeting of the chairs.

Review of the structure of the Arctic Council

Finland has taken on a task given by the Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting in Barrow, to review the organizational structure of the Arctic Council. Finland has prepared a work plan with the following main elements:

Phase 1: The host country commissions a consultant that will prepare a study on how work is structured in the Arctic Council. The terms of reference of the consultant will emphasize the necessity to prepare the study with assistance from the chairs of the subsidiary bodies established under the AEPS, namely AMAP, CAFF, PAME and EPPR. Attention will be paid to how to enhance synergies and avoid duplication between these bodies and the SDWG. The IPS is not considered an object of review in this context. The consultant is requested to draw conclusions on the basis of findings made and present his study including recommendations to the SAO meeting in Rovaniemi in June 12-13, 2001. The consultant will be requested to prepare the study on his own responsibility.

Phase 2: In Rovaniemi, the SAOs may present initial observations to the study presented by the consultant. On the basis of the consultant's study, the SAO discussions in Rovaniemi and additional consultations as appropriate, the Chair will prepare a review report and submit a first draft to the meeting of the SAOs in Helsinki, November 2001.

Preparations for the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the AEPS

Finland will arrange the 10th Anniversary event of the Rovaniemi Process on June 11th 2001. This occasion provides a good opportunity to discuss Arctic environmental co-operation during the last ten years and to analyze its future prospects. The Finnish Minister of the Environment, Mrs. Satu Hassi has expressed her interest in chairing this Anniversary Meeting. All those who will attend the SAO meeting on June 12-13, 2001 are welcome to the Arctic Anniversary event. It is Finland's intention to involve the Ministers of Environment from the eight Arctic States as well, but the purpose is not to turn this meeting into a Ministerial meeting.

Finland intends to invite a few keynote speakers to give their reflections on Arctic co-operation at the Anniversary Meeting. It will also call on the Working Groups established under the AEPS to contribute in an active way to this meeting. Representatives of indigenous groups will be invited to speak as well. Finland also welcomes the intention of WWF and UNEP to open an exhibition in cooperation with the Arctic Center in Rovaniemi as part of the Anniversary event.

Contributions by PAME

The Chair raised the question on how the PAME Working Group could contribute to the Anniversary meeting.

Canada noted the possibility of highlighting the achievements with respect to the marine environment under AEPS, a review of the original content of AEPS and how they have been followed in the context of PAME's activities. Furthermore, Canada emphasized the importance of positioning the Arctic marine environment within global context such as its contribution and participation to UNEP's Regional Seas Programme.

Denmark noted that the content of AEPS still provided a unique strategy for cooperation of Arctic environmental issues and the review process should build on the existing structure and raised the issue of whether AEPS needs updating.

Norway agreed with Denmark's comment.

AMAP's Chairman emphasized the importance of cooperation and coordination of the working groups of the Arctic Council during the review process.

The Chair agreed to prepare a short paper on key points that would highlight accomplishments, challenges and links in global/regional context as a PAME contribution to the discussion of the review of the structure of the Arctic Council. This paper would be presented at the next meeting of the working group chairs, April 5-6 2001, Rovaniemi, Finland. This paper will be distributed to PAME members no later than February 1, 2001 and comments should be received no later than March 1, 2001. Also, a draft paper on PAME-related accomplishments under AEPS will be distributed to PAME members no later

than February 1, 2001 and comments should be received no later than March 1, 2001 to be presented at the AEPS Anniversary meeting in June 2001.

Session I (5): Draft Operating Guidelines

The Chair informed the Meeting that one of the agenda items of the next meeting of the working group chairs is a discussion on operating guidelines for the working groups. He noted that the PAME Working Group had operated well since its establishment without any operating guidelines and questioned if there was a need for these guidelines. He also noted that the past discussion on the content and appropriateness of operating guidelines had failed to reach consensus.

Some participants questioned the need for operating guidelines and had reservations regarding the potential duplication of the Arctic Council's Rules of Procedures. Also, that if operating guidelines are developed then it should be in cooperation with the other working groups of the Arctic Council so as to provide for a consistent format.

It was agreed to revise the draft PAME Operating Guidelines as set forth in Annex V. The Chair was requested to base his contributions to this topic on the new draft. The operating guidelines will be a topic of discussion at the next PAME meeting.

Session II: Review of Legal Instruments

The Chair proposed that the Meeting considered following 4 options in the review process of legal instruments:

- Update of Table 2.
- Update of the recommendations provided in the 1996 report.
- Preparation of fact sheets.
- Legal review done in cooperation with EPPR's efforts on their review of legal instruments.

Session II (1): Review the recommendations from the 1996 Report and Summary Tables

The Meeting considered the recommendations from the 1996 PAME report with the suggestion to review and update the current status of individual recommendations.

Session II (3): Advisability of developing fact sheets

The Meeting considered some information pages from Canada's Nation Plan of Action (NPA) Clearing-House. Canada clarified that the purpose of this information is to inform the general public on the content and purpose of the implementation of Canada's NPA.

The United States questioned the purpose of using fact sheets for reviewing legal instruments and noted that the legal analysis should be kept narrowly defined. The delegation also questioned the utility of preparing summaries and reviews of laws. The best use of legal resources is to employ them when a problem is identified; at that time, the attorneys would not rely on summaries but would look at the state of the law and the actual text of the law to provide the best advice on how to address the identified problem.

Denmark/Greenland informed the Meeting of fact sheets prepared by ACAP and noted the need to identify the user group prior to development of fact sheets.

Norway commented that the Canadian information pages were not in parallel with the review of legal instruments and should be considered as a separate task, as a possible information activity.

Sweden noted that fact sheets could serve the purpose of providing good background information.

Session II (4): Work Plans for Updating the 1996 PAME Report

EPPR informed the Meeting of the completion of Analysis of the Adequacy and Effectiveness of Agreements and Arrangements, which was endorsed by the Ministers in Barrow. In the Analysis EPPR identified agreements and arrangements that relate to activities posing high risks in the Arctic.

EPPR noted that many of the international agreements PAME has listed in Tables 1 and 2 are of relevance to the work of EPPR as well and suggested that the PAME update should be done in co-operation with EPPR, as well as AMAP and CAFF if they are interested. The review should then be broader in scope than the 1996 PAME report. It should include agreements of interest to all working groups as well as agreements that might be of relevance to only one of the working groups. This kind of wider review of international agreements relevant to the protection of the Arctic environment would be useful to the work of all Arctic Council working groups.

The Meeting agreed to the following procedure pertaining to legal and other instruments:

- 1. Just before the next ministerial meeting, update the matrix of legal instruments;*

2. *record the status of the 1996 PAME Recommendations using the tables in Section II(1), Pages 1-4 of the PAME Meeting Documents; and*
3. *identify new problems areas (if any).*

Information provided by members is due to lead countries by May 15, 2001. Lead countries will prepare summary documents and submit them to the PAME Secretariat no later than August 15, 2001. The Secretariat will distribute these papers to the other working groups of the Arctic Council and Permanent Participants and request their review and comments.

The Meeting agreed on following lead countries approach:

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

These reports/documents will be discussed at the next PAME meeting in addition to considering how best to address any problems which may be identified.

Session III: Offshore Oil and Gas Guidelines

The Chair reminded participants of the Barrow Declaration and PAME's 2000-2002 Work Plan which identify the following two tasks:

- Evaluate the effectiveness, adequacy and usage of the 1997 Offshore Oil and Gas Guidelines.
- Establish a process for reviewing and updating these guidelines.

Two papers were submitted for consideration by participants.

Session III (1): Report on RUNARC Program

Ms. Carolita Kallaur, Associate Director for Offshore Minerals of the United States Minerals Management Service (MMS), provided information on MMS's accomplishments in the Arctic and reported on the progress of the RUNARC program which stands for Russia-USA-Norway-Arctic Offshore Oil and Gas Regime. RUNARC is a Russian initiative to develop a comprehensive offshore oil and gas safety and environmental regulatory system. Initiated in 1997 RUNARC's goal of establishing a new regulatory regime was to be completed in three Phases:

Phase I – Feasibility Study which was completed in December 1998. A copy of the feasibility study will be provided to participants through the PAME homepage at <http://www.grida.no/pame>

Phase II – Initial drafting of necessary normative legal and technical regulations, and propose amendments or the elimination of out-of-date legal documents. Phase II was initiated in August 1999 and completed in December 2000.

Phase III – Transitional implementation of the new regime.

On behalf of the United States, MMS welcomed an opportunity to work with the Arctic countries to protect the environment and supports the goals of PAME's Offshore Oil and Gas Guidelines and noted that MMS has contributed to their drafting and will work to improve them. Appendix VI contains the complete report by MMS.

In response to the MMS report, Russia noted that they support this project in principle but an official position on the implementation of the project has not yet been prepared. It will be formulated after further consultation between the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Session III (2): Report from IUCN/OPG

Ms. Jeanne Pagnan presented a progress report on the joint OGP/IUCN Oil and Gas Arctic Offshore Guidelines. IUCN is currently preparing an Arctic marine environmental overview and OGP is preparing operational guidelines. A consolidated first draft is planned to be ready in March or April, 2001 and will be circulated for review with the aim to present the final product to the next Arctic Council/SAO meeting in June 2001. PAME participants are invited to comment on the draft. These guidelines will be based on the 1997 Environmental Management Framework: *Environmental Management in Oil and Gas Exploration and Production* (OGP/UNEP) and the target audience is the oil and gas industry.

Session III (3): Report from WWF

WWF presented a draft analysis of the effectiveness and implementation of the PAME Guidelines for Offshore Oil and Gas Development in the Arctic. WWF encouraged PAME participants and other interested parties to provide written comments on the draft prior to March 15, 2001. By May 1, WWF will produce a final version of the analysis, which is intended as an input to PAME's review of the Guidelines.

In general, WWF recommends that the Guidelines incorporate more detailed guidance, including references to technical literature, specific regulatory

examples, and other relevant standards. In addition, an informal survey by WWF showed a low level of awareness of the Guidelines among Arctic regulators and industry stakeholders. WWF therefore suggests that PAME increase efforts to promote awareness of and use of the Guidelines.

WWF also recommends that the Guidelines incorporate additional guidance on the following subjects: Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA); identification of “no go” and “go slow” areas for Arctic offshore development; EIA; baseline and biodiversity monitoring; reducing noise impacts on wildlife from ice management; environmental risk analysis; oil trajectory response and overlay modeling; and the design and operations of offshore facilities in the Arctic. WWF also suggested the following other actions by PAME: a survey of current use of SEA and development of models for regional planning in the Arctic marine environment; a survey of current discharge standards and technology, with suggestions as to Best Environmental Practice; a survey of environmental risk analysis methodology in the offshore context, with suggestions of best practice; and a survey of cumulative impacts analysis in the offshore field, and development of specific guidance for the Arctic offshore arena.

Session III (4): Proposed Changes/Updates

Denmark/Greenland presented a paper on update and recommended changes to the Offshore Oil and Gas Guidelines. The recommendations included:

1. The use of environmental risk analysis: While this is covered briefly in Chapter 6.3 of the Guidelines, it is recommended that this subject be brought up front in the document to show its importance as a tool that should be used right from the beginning in the planning of an activity. In addition, the text for this subject should be strengthened.
2. Text on Health, Safety and Management Systems enhancing its use could be added.
3. The text in Chapter 6.1 Waste Management could be tightened up particularly concerning drilling discharges, production water and emissions.
4. The subject of offshore oil transfer could be addressed; this area has been a problem in Denmark and is a major contributor of oil spills.

Denmark/Greenland welcomed the initiative to improve the Guidelines and informed the meeting that it would be willing to contribute to this exercise.

The Meeting agreed that participants prepare suggested amendments and additions to the 1997 Offshore Oil and Gas Guidelines and submit these proposals to the Chair, with copies to the Secretariat no later than June 1, 2001. It was further agreed that the next PAME meeting would consider these

suggested changes and whether to elaborate a process through which they could be incorporated into the Guidelines if appropriate. With respect to improving the application of the Guidelines, it was agreed that this might be accomplished, in part, by the possibility of having the next PAME meeting in Russia and could involve oil and gas experts. Such an approach could help forge links between the Guidelines and the RUNARC process.

Session IV: Regional Programme of Action

Session IV (1): Progress Report from Russia

Mr. Boris A. Morgunov, Deputy Director of the Department for the North Affairs, spoke on behalf of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation. He noted that the Russian NPA-Arctic will be based on information existing in State reports on environmental conditions in the Russian Federation, AMAP reports, materials of working groups of ACOPS, materials of interested ministries and departments, and Russian Academy of Sciences.

Currently in the Russian Federation at the federal level the main program document in the field with the concrete program measures on social and economic development of Arctic region is approved by the Government Federal Target Oriented Program "World Ocean" (FTOP WO).

According to the view of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, adoption of the Russian NPA-Arctic project could be effected through FTOP WO. The decision about coordination of the Russian NPA-Arctic with relevant subprograms of FTOP WO was made by the Ministry and approved by Scientific Expert Council of FTOP WO.

Activities of the Russian NPA-Arctic could be included in current blocks of the FTOP WO as follows:

- Monitoring and assessment of the state of anthropogenic pollution of the Arctic Seas of the Russian Federation.
- Elaboration of legislative and other standardization measures to provide rational nature use in the Arctic and protection of Arctic Seas from anthropogenic pollution.
- Elaboration of investment projects for activities preventing and protecting anthropogenic pollution of the Arctic Seas of the Russian Federation.
- Organizational and technical measures for protection of Arctic Seas from pollution.
- Participation of the Russian Federation in international programs for protection of Arctic Seas from anthropogenic pollution.

These blocks of FTOP MO are mostly connected with the subprogram “Exploration and Use of the Arctic”. However they will incorporate elements of other subprograms of FTOP MO as well.

This structure of the Russian NPA-Arctic will be coordinated with the main interested ministries and departments and presented for discussion at the forthcoming Parliamentary Hearings on the Russian NPA-Arctic that is scheduled for March 12th, 2001.

Mr. Sergey Hursevich spoke on behalf of the Ministry of the Federal Affairs and Migration Policy of the Russian Federation. He emphasized that the programme of Economical and Social Development of the Indigenous Peoples of the Russian North together with the Federal Migration Programme which are both implemented by its Ministry, play a significant role in the process of development of the Russian Arctic.

The Ministry has completed the methodological guidelines for several programs that deal with social and economical developments of independent subjects (regions) of the Russian Federation. This work can be fulfilled in the context of the collaboration between the Federal Government and the regional governments of the Russian Federation. Also, the differences between independent subjects (regions) of the Russian Federation should be taken into account.

The programme of the Russia NPA-Arctic can be used as a tool for harmonizing efforts within different levels of governmental institutions, organizations and stakeholders, in order to achieve sustainable development.

The Advisory Committee on the Protection of the Sea (ACOPS) provided the following presentation:

ACOPS currently interacts with the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade on elaboration of the structure of the Russian NPA-Arctic.

Through discussions by ACOPS with representatives of the Russian structures of private business (Club 2015, and the National Project Institute “Social Contract”) it was decided to support the idea of an international round table on the role of the private sector in the implementation of the Russian NPA-Arctic.

Preliminary steps were made towards the preparation of a full-scale GEF Project proposal. The implications of such a decision were discussed at the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (and with Club 2015 and the National Project Institute). One of the possible approaches is the establishment of a working group for the preparation of the full-scale GEF project, project proposals and materials for the planned Partnership Conference.

The Meeting expressed its gratitude to Russia for its encouraging efforts towards

a successful implementation of the Russian NPA-Arctic and noted with appreciation their representation from both the Ministry of the Federal Affairs and Migration Policy and the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade.

Session IV (2): Report from the Steering Group Meeting/ACOPS

ACOPS informed the Meeting that the second meeting of the Steering Group for the GEF PDF-B Project “Support to the National Plan of Action for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment from Anthropogenic Pollution in the Russian Federation” (Russian NPA-Arctic) was held in London, October 19-20, 2000. The report of this meeting is available as document PDF-B R SG2/4.

A Second Six-Monthly Progress Report on the Implementation of the GEF PDF-B Russian NPA-Arctic project (April–September 2000) has been published and is available as document PDF-B R SG2/2.

Work of the following Working Groups is expected to be completed by January-February 2001, and respective final documents published:

- Review and Evaluation of Relevant Legislation and Administrative Arrangements at Federal and Regional Levels;
- Analysis of Pollutant Transport Mechanisms and Zones of Impact;
- Identification Characterisation, and Prioritisation of Environmental Hot-Spots;
- Analysis of the Existing Practice in Preparation of Pre-investment Studies in the Russian Federation and Development of Guidelines for their Future Preparation;
- Identification of Existing Capacity for Environmental Management in the Arctic;
- Identification of Existing Capacity for Environmental Management in the Arctic Programme of Measures for Radioactive Waste and Nuclear Materials Treatment, Storage and Disposal;
- Development of Proposals for Restoration of Environment at Decommissioned Military Bases in the Russian Arctic (Especially in Coastal Zones); and
- Preparation (in Co-operation with Organisations of Indigenous Groups) of the Arctic Charter to Ensure Protection of Habitat and Traditional Lifestyle of Ethnic Groups and Communities and their Participation in Matters Related to the Development in Areas of their Habitats and Traditional Nature Use.

Participants raised the question of the timing and endorsement of the Partnership Conference. Russia responded that the Partnership Conference will be introduced at the hearing in Duma on March 12th 2001 (changed from Feb 9th 2001) and based on the results and outcome of the hearing these questions can be answered.

Session IV (3): Involvement of PAME Members

The Chair stressed the importance of active involvement of PAME Members in the Russian NPA-Arctic project through various means such as financial contributions, technical assistance, and by encouraging private sector interest. The Chair mentioned that the U.S., to pursue this goal, hopes to hold a U.S.-Russia round table meeting in Washington, D.C. this spring. The meeting, with invitees ranging from businesses to government officials, would serve to facilitate private-private discussions as well as express the high level support for the NPA-Arctic in Russia. Delegations raised questions as to timing, venue and participation in this meeting. The Chair agreed to provide participants with a concept paper to further elaborate on this proposal within a few weeks.

Sweden noted that the European Union (EU), through its Northern Dimension component, should have an interest in this process. Sweden as presidency of EU, with assistance from Finland, was asked to further elaborate on interest and possible participation of EU in this process.

Session IV (4): Private Sector Discussion

Three non-profit organizations, with an interest in the environment and/or Russian business, were invited to participate in the private sector discussion and to give a short summary of their respective fields of specialties and possible future contributions and participation in the Russian NPA-Arctic.

Mr. Joseph Yancik, Director of Energy Affairs, represented the U.S.-Russia Business Council which is a trade association comprising over 350 U.S. and Russian businesses and represents a wide variety of players within the U.S.-Russia trade and investment discipline. He informed the meeting of the Council's main goals and its efforts towards improving the investment climate in Russia for U.S. businesses such as the need for changes in the legal and regulatory regimes that will encourage business activities.

Mr. James Sullivan, Manager of Legislative Affairs, represented the Water Environment Federation (WEF). He noted that although WEF focuses primarily on freshwater resources, that it also covers the coastal bodies with more than 40,000 federation members, from around the world, comprised of engineers, scientists, utility and industrial managers, equipment manufacturers and distributors, etc. WEF's member associations are organized by state, with strong representation from Alaska which could be beneficial since cold water

and temperate water treatments vary.

Mr. William Kirksey, Director of the Environmental Technology Evaluation Center, represented the Civil Engineering Research Foundation (CERF). He noted that CERF has relationships with many industries, broader than their name suggests, such as: construction, environment, energy, materials, etc. Their main goal is to transfer technologies to these industries, harmonize standards, and accelerate the adoption of environmental technologies into practice. He mentioned that CERF would be particularly interested in participating in the creation of standards and assist in providing consistency in their application.

Session IV (7): Co-operation Between/Among Regional Seas Conventions

The Chair and the Secretary reported on the main findings from UNEP's 3rd Global Meeting of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans that was held in Monaco 6-11 November 2000.

The Chair invited the views of PAME members and other participants on the merits of PAME's participation in such future UNEP Regional Seas meetings.

The Meeting noted that participation of PAME in UNEP's annual meeting of Regional Seas Programmes provided an important opportunity to bring Arctic issues to the attention of the global community, in particular, the RPA, and to contribute to and learn from the experiences of other regional seas programmes.

Session IV (8): Update on ACAP Projects

Norway informed the Meeting on the main content of recently distributed letter to SAOs, Permanent Participants and Working Group Chairs regarding ACAP structure and projects as follows:

- Invites countries to nominate representatives to the Committee for 2 years;
- asks for information from the leads on the plans for initiating the ACAP projects (Annex A);
- asks for information on financial and/or technical contribution to these project proposals;
- presents some ideas regarding ways to work, meetings, lead responsibilities, etc for comments;
- asks which proposals in annex B (nos. 4-7) should be given priority, as it is the aim of the ACAP chair to have some of them ready for presentation at the next SAO meeting in June 2001.

The chair of ACAP will be Mr. Per Dovle, Deputy Director, Department of Environmental Strategy, Norwegian Pollution Authority. Mr. Gunnar Futsaeter will be ACAP's coordinator and contact person.

Provided below is an update on some of the ACAP projects:

PCB-project:

First steering committee meeting for phase II of the project was held in Oslo last December. Progress is on schedule.

Dioxin and Furan:

Preparatory consultation between Sweden and U.S. was held in Stockholm last December. This first project meeting is planned to be arranged in January/February of 2001.

Fact-sheets:

- The POP-sheet has been finalized and was presented at the Ministerial Meeting in Barrow, Alaska.
- The radioactivity-sheet will be finalized in the year 2001, presumably within the next 6 months. Norway has volunteered to cover the expenses.
- The heavy metals-sheet will be finalized in the year 2001, presumably within the next 6 months. Denmark has volunteered to cover the expenses.

Norway noted that there should be many links between ACAP and the Russian NPA-Arctic. One in particular is the Partnership Conference which would be of mutual interest. However, the Russian NPA-Arctic is currently very general and very extensive and covers much of the tasks of the working groups of the Arctic Council.

Norway further noted that if the plan is approved by the appropriate Russian authorities then much needs to be done to make it more focused as it will then be easier to see how the two can link and be coordinated.

ACAP and PAME should co-operate to develop proposals for activities under the Russian NPA-Arctic, that are focused and concrete, and do not duplicate ACAP or other Arctic Council activities (i.e. develop coordinated action proposals that can be implemented).

Session IV (9): Clearing House Mechanism

The Meeting reviewed the paper on “Proposed First Steps in Addressing the RPA Clearing-House Mechanism” prepared by the PAME Secretariat. Development of an Arctic Clearing-house on land-based activities is called for in the Regional Programme of Action (RPA).

The Meeting requested the Secretary to start by adding a new window to the PAME Homepage that would identify a list of candidate links specific to the RPA. Initially, this window would only provide links to other related websites, but it could be expanded over time to provide more Arctic-specific information. The Secretary was also asked to identify, where possible, Arctic-specific information on the linked websites. Canada offered to provide technical assistance if requested by the Secretary. The Secretary was asked to provide a draft to PAME participants for review by May 15, 2001 with comments back no later than July 1, 2001.

Canada’s National Programme of Action Information Clearing-House

Canada provided an overview on their progress related to the development of a National Programme of Action (NPA) Information Clearing-House. The Clearing-House is intended to be an information system for environmental practitioners and the general public. It responds to most commonly asked questions and provides practical advice and links to experts/contacts. The Clearing-House is currently under final review by the NPA Advisory Committee, which may result in the incorporation of additional information related to habitat and provincial/territorial programs. It is expected that the NPA Clearing-House will be officially released to the public in late January or early February 2001.

A CD containing Canada’s NPA Clearing-House was distributed; together with a few introductory pages (in hard copy) from the Clearing-House website. The website for Canada’s NPA Clearing-House is located at:
http://www.ec.gc.ca/npa-pan2/npa/index_e.htm

Session IV (10): Other RPA Proposals and NPA Progress Reports (if any)

The Barrow Ministerial requested that each working group prepare a report on capacity building within the context of its work. Capacity building aspects of PAME’s work on oil and gas, the clearing-house and the Russian partnership meeting were identified.

The Meeting agreed that a preliminary draft should be prepared by the Chair on these aspects of capacity building and that further elaboration of the PAME report would occur in the context of additional information from the SAOs and from a proposed capacity building workshop to be held by Canada. The Secretary will prepare the first draft for PAME’s consideration.

Session IV (13): Define Coastal Areas

The Meeting reviewed the approach paper on proposed next steps in addressing working definitions for coastal areas prepared by the PAME Secretariat.

Elaboration of a definition of the coastal zone is called for in the RPA. The need for such a definition was judged by the Meeting to be related to previous discussions of the relationship between the RPA and ACAP.

Now that ACAP has been adopted and the RPA is a component of it, the Meeting agreed that there is no longer a need to prepare a definition of coastal zone, as this issue should be resolved by expanded cooperation between ACAP and PAME in implementation of their programs.

Session V: Shipping Proposals

Canada presented a proposal paper on Arctic Waters Oil Transfer Guidelines to be considered by the meeting (Appendix VII).

Canada offered to be the lead country in establishing a correspondence group for the purpose of developing these guidelines.

Several countries expressed interest in participating in the correspondence group.

Generally this work would focus on following issues:

1. What is the current status of oil transfer guidelines in the circumpolar nations.
2. Development of a common set of best practices.
3. Completion of the project over the next 2 years, in time for the Ministerial meeting of the Arctic Council that is scheduled for 2002.

Canada will initiate this project by sending out a call letter asking for specific contacts in the various countries to form a correspondence group.

The Meeting approved the proposal by Canada and that it lead a correspondence group in an effort to develop Arctic Waters Oil Transfer Guidelines. Participants were encouraged to provide Canada with examples of such guidelines with which they are familiar. The results of these discussions will be considered at the next PAME meeting.

Iceland indicated that it is in the process of developing national regulations on ship-to-ship oil transfers and asked participants to provide them with any relevant information.

Canada noted that they have distributed an information paper on Harmful Aquatic Organisms in Ballast Water and mentioned that Canada has developed Ballast Water Guidelines that are in place in Canada and which include two Ballast water exchange areas in the Canadian Arctic. The Meeting thanked Canada for providing this information paper.

The Meeting received with interest a proposal paper by Norway on the follow-up activities of The Snap Shot Analysis of Maritime Activities and ways to address ship generated waste through:

- An information campaign aimed at full compliance by ship operators with MARPOL 73-78 requirements.
- Exchange of information on control, monitoring, investigation of violations and prosecution of offenders.
- Provide information on the availability of waste reception facilities in the Arctic.
- Discuss incentives which stimulate the use of waste reception facilities.

EPPR noted that the Circumpolar Map of Resources at Risk from Oil Spills in the Arctic includes information on reception facilities.

The Meeting agreed that this is a priority area for consideration by PAME. Questions were raised, however, with regard to the precise meaning of the Norwegian proposal. Thus, Norway agreed to develop its proposal in greater detail for consideration at the next PAME meeting.

Session VI: Relations with Other Organizations and Working Groups

Session VI (1): Progress Reports from Working Groups of the Arctic Council

AMAP

The most important task for AMAP the next 11/2-year is to produce the next assessment including the new findings on POPs, Heavy Metals, and Radioactivity. The assessment will be made on basis of information gathered by expert groups based on a lead country principle and overseen by the Assessment Steering Group (ASG).

At the Ministerial meeting in Barrow CAFF and AMAP presented the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA). The assessment was adopted by the Ministers and planned to be delivered in 2004. The goals of the ACIA are to:

- 1) Evaluate and synthesize knowledge on climate variability, climate change

and increased UV-radiation and their consequences; and

- 2) Provide useful and reliable information to the governments, organizations and people of the Arctic Region in order to support policy-making processes and to the IPCC's further work on climate change issues.

The project proposal "Persistent Toxic Substances, Food Security and Indigenous Peoples of the Russian North", developed by RAIPON in collaboration with AMAP, has been approved for funding by GEF. The objectives of the project are to assess pollution impacts on human health of indigenous peoples in Arctic Russia to ascertain the level of contamination of country food as a result of pollution from global and local sources, and to develop recommendations to reduce the impacts. The project has linkages to other initiatives under the Arctic Council, including the Children and Youth Project and proposals to capacity building. AMAP is still seeking matching funding, but good progress has been made.

The first phase of the Multilateral Cooperative Project for Phase out of PCB use and Management of PCB-Contaminated waste in the Russian Federation "has been implemented on the basis of funding provided by all eight Arctic countries. AMAP has been asked by the ministers to coordinate the implementation of the second phase of the project. The steering Group for the Second Phase met in December, and the next meeting is planned in spring 2001.

At the Ministerial meeting in Barrows the Ministers welcomed the opportunity presented by the RIO + 10 process to review the work of the Arctic Council with a view to bringing Arctic issues to attention. Now the RIO +10 meeting seems to be arranged after the Arctic Council Ministerial meeting in September 2002 and AMAP will therefore be able to bring the AMAP report and discussions into the RIO +10 process.

The UNEP Chemical Regional Based Assessment of Persistent Toxic Substances (PTS) is now stated. Since most of the relevant data to the UNEP work for the Arctic Part has already been compiled in AMAP reports. AMAP has been asked to assist UNEP in the preparation of the regional reports for Arctic. The Arctic part will be done as a pilot and AMAP has received funding from Canada and UNEP to do the work.

A year ago, AMAP was requested by the Global International Water Assessment (GIWA) to act as a Mega-regional Host Institution for the Arctic region. The AMAP board was asked by the Working Group to clarify the extent of the work GIWA would expect. The AMAP Secretariat held more meetings with GIWA and GIWA agreed to prepare a guideline document covering the task requested. This strategy document is now available. GIWA is seeking funding for the Arctic components.

Russia responded to AMAP's reporting by noting the necessity of more active measures to elucidate the sources of pollution outside Arctic and its influence on the Arctic and noted that transboundary effects of pollutants (including POP's) play a significant role in contamination of territories of the Russian Federation and its Arctic Seas.

CAFF

CAFF informed the Meeting of its activities that are relevant to PAME's work.

1. Regarding the CAFF/UNEP/GEF project on Ecosystem Conservation and Management in the Russian Arctic then the PDF-B phase was initiated last December 2000 and is now fully funded with cash co-funding obtained from Canada, Norway, USA, Finland and the Netherlands. The PDF-B phase will conclude by the end of this year or early 2002 and the aim is to initiate the Full Project in spring 2002.

Two sub-activities of the PDF-B phase are especially relevant in the context of collaboration and information exchange with GEF/ACOPS/PAME Projects:

- The CAFF Secretariat will compile an inventory of existing international projects in the Russia and analyze this information to clarify linkages with the CAFF/GEF projects and to identify further needs for research projects to support conservation work in the Russian Arctic; and
- a consultant will be hired to prepare a review and analysis of the legal, regulative and administrative frameworks operating in the Arctic autonomous regions under consideration for the project.

CAFF and UNEP would be interested also in discussing with PAME/ACOPS its participation in the planned Partnership Conference and would appreciate being kept inform on further development.

2. The CPAN Standing Committee of CAFF has been charged with evaluating the recommendations coming out of the Circumpolar Marine Workshop in Montreal and recommended further actions of CAFF based on these recommendations.
3. CAFF plans to finalize its Operating Guidelines and Communication Strategy over the next few months for approval by SAOs in June 2001.

The Meeting agreed that with respect to PAME's participation in CPAN it would await a proposal from CAFF.

EPPR

EPPR presented a written report to the PAME Secretariat on the working group activities and highlighted activities that are relevant to PAME. They were:

1. Circumpolar Map of Resources at Risk from Oil Spills in the Arctic. This project will be adopted by the EPPR working group at its next meeting that will be held in Kiruna, Sweden February 20-22, 2001. This project has relevance to PAME, particularly with the shipping analysis work carried out by PAME.
2. Training course for Oil Spill Response in the Arctic Environment.
3. A brochure presenting EPPR. PAME is also providing a brochure.

In terms of PAME work activities, EPPR stated that it would welcome the opportunity to review and contribute to work carried out by PAME. In particular, EPPR would welcome the opportunity to review and contribute to the Arctic Waters Oil Transfer Guidelines.

Finally, as EPPR will be looking at their Operating Guidelines at their next meeting, the working group would appreciate the results of PAME's work and the background for the draft. In particular, EPPR would welcome the sharing of the reservations of the United States on repeating contents of the Arctic Council Rules of Procedure.

Session VI (2): Draft Communication Strategy and Brochure

The Meeting reviewed the draft Communication Strategy and Brochure prepared by the Secretary.

It was agreed that comments on these drafts should be received by the Secretary by March 1, 2001 and that the Secretary should prepare revised documents on these topics. The Brochure will be finalized by the Secretary and the revised Communication Strategy will be considered at the next PAME meeting.

Session VII: Other PAME Related Activities

Session VII (1): Rio+10 Meeting

The PAME Secretary gave a short overview on an information paper provided to participants on the planning of the Rio +10 meeting in 2002.

The Meeting agreed that the Secretary would prepare a text with proposed PAME contributions to be presented at the next meeting of the Chairs of the Arctic Council.

Session VII (2): 2001 GPA Intergovernmental Meeting

Canada provided an overview of the preparations toward the GPA Intergovernmental Review Meeting in 2001. The purpose of the meeting is to review the progress made in implementation of the GPA, since it was adopted in November 1995. Canada will host this meeting, in Montreal, from November 19-23, 2001. It is expected that UNEP will send invitations to countries in late January or early February 2001. Like the 1995 GPA meeting in Washington, international organizations and environmental non-governmental organizations will also be invited to participate in the meeting.

It is expected that more than 500 participants will attend the meeting, including representation from 100-140 countries. UNEP and the Government of Canada have sent out the first announcement of the meeting with listed goals and objectives, thematic focus, specific products and proposed structure of the meeting (refer to Appendix VII).

The Secretary will prepare a draft paper describing PAME's GPA-related activities.

Session X. Future Work Programme

The Meeting agreed that the next PAME meeting should occur in September or October 2001. Participants agreed to review the schedules of other oceans-related meetings and to provide the Chair and the Secretariat with an indication of which weeks within these months would be best for convening the meeting.

The idea to have the next PAME meeting in the Russian Federation was put forward. Russia confirmed that this proposal will be considered by its government and that PAME participants will be promptly informed about its decision. The Meeting thanked the Government of the Russian Federation for its consideration and looks forward to a reply from it in this regard. The meeting also welcomed an offer by the Government of Iceland to host the next PAME meeting.

Session X (1): PAME Work Plan

The PAME work plan for 2001-2002 is summarized in Appendix VIII.

Session X (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 Rovaniemi, Finland, 12-13 June 2001.

APPENDIX I

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APPENDIX II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

PAME Working Group Meeting

January 9 – 12, 2001

Washington D.C., United States

Agenda Items	Documents
Agenda Item I: Welcome	(1) Draft agenda (1) Chairman's Annotations on the Agenda (2) Balance sheet and expected operational costs for the PAME Secretariat (3) Chairman's speech from the Barrow meeting (4) Barrow Declaration
Agenda Item II: Review of Legal Instruments	(1) Recommendations (1) Tables 1 and 2 (3) Canada's Fact Sheets
Agenda Item III: Offshore Oil and Gas	(3) WWF's review of PAME Guidelines, letter to PAME, Appendices IV-1, IV-2, IV-3 and V (4) Offshore Oil and Gas submitted by Denmark/Greenland
Agenda Item IV: RPA	(1) Report from the 2 nd meeting of the Steering Group for the Russian NPA-Arctic, Annexes I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII (2) Progress on the Russian NPA-Arctic submitted by ACOPS (7) UNEP's 3rd Global Meeting of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans (8) ACAP Strategy and Annexes A,,B and C (9) Clearing-house paper – PAME Secretariat (13) Coastal Zone Paper – PAME Secretariat
Agenda Item V: Shipping Proposals	Shipping Proposal submitted by Norway Information paper on Ballast Water submitted by Canada Proposal on Oil Transfer Guidelines submitted by Canada
Agenda Item VI: Other Organizations	(2a) Draft Communication Strategy – PAME Secretariat (2b) Draft PAME Brochure – PAME Secretariat
Agenda Item VII: Other Related activities	(2) The 2001 GPA Intergovernmental Review meeting
Agenda Item VIII: Draft Report	
Agenda Item IX: Review Draft Report	
Agenda Item X: Future Work Programme	(1) PAME Work Plan for 2000-2002 (2) SAO Report to Ministers – Barrow 2000

APPENDIX III

AGENDA

**PAME Working Group Meeting
January 9-12, 2001 – Washington D.C., United States**

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9

09:30-10:00 Coffee and get-together

10:00-11:00, Session I: Welcome and Introduction (Chair)

1. Adoption of agenda
2. Report from Secretariat
3. Report from Barrow Ministerial (Chair)
4. Report from the Finnish SAO
5. Draft Operating Guidelines

11:00-12:00, Session II: Review of Legal Instruments

1. Review the recommendations from the 1996 Report and the summary table of legal instruments prepared by the Secretariat
2. Review AMAP Report for possible additional actions
3. Consider advisability of developing fact sheets
4. Prepare detailed work-plans for updating 1996 PAME Report.

12:00-13:30 Lunch Break

13:30-15:00, Session III: Offshore Oil and Gas

1. Report on RUNARC program
2. Report on IUCN/OGP
3. Report from WWF
4. Presentation on proposed changes/updates

15:00-15:15 Coffee Break

15:15-17:00, Session IV: Regional Programme of Action

1. Progress report on the Russian NPA-Arctic from Russia/ACOPS
2. Report from the London meeting (Russian NPA-Arctic steering group meeting)
3. Involvement of PAME members in the Russian NPA-Arctic

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10

09:00-12:00, Session IV Cont.

4. Possible role of the private sector in the Russian NPA-Arctic (presentation by USA)
5. Private sector discussion

12:00-13:30 Lunch Break

13:30-15:00, Session IV Cont.

6. Preparation and organization of the Partnership Conference – next steps, involvement of SAOs, other projects etc.
7. Co-operation between and among regional seas conventions and action plans – report from the Monaco Regional Seas Meeting (Chair)

15:00-15:15 Coffee Break

15:15-16:30, Session IV Cont.

8. Update on ACAP projects – links with the Russian NPA Arctic
9. Clearing House
10. Consider other RPA project proposals and progress reports on NPAs (if any).

EVENING: Reception

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11

09:00-10:30, Session IV Cont.

13. Define Coastal Areas (developed by Chair and Secretariat)

10:30-10:45 Coffee Break

10:45-12:00, Session V Shipping Proposals

12:00-13:30 Lunch Break

13:30-14:30, Session VI: Relations with other Organizations and Working Groups

1. Short summary from each working group on upcoming/continuous

work (CAFF/EPPR/AMAP)

2. New format for recommended contacts and activities for PAME International Secretariat
 - a. Review draft Communication Strategy
 - b. Review draft PAME Brochure (Secretariat)

15:00-15:15 Coffee Break

14:30-16:00, Session VII: Other PAME Related Activities

1. Rio +10 Meeting
2. GPA Intergovernmental Meeting in Canada 2001
3. Any other activities

12:00-13:30 Lunch Break

16:00-18:00, Session VIII: Report Drafting

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12

09:00-10:30, Session IX: Review Draft Meeting Report

10:30-10:45 Coffee Break

10:45-12:00, Session X: Future Work Programme

1. Refine future work programme
2. Reporting to the next SAO Meeting

PAME Meeting Concludes

APPENDIX IV
BUDGET STATEMENT FOR OCT. 01 1999 – SEP 30 2000
PAME INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

Operational Revenue and Expenditures for the Period of Oct 01 '99 - Sept 30 '00

REVENUE:	Period	IKR	USD
Country Contributions			
Canada / Foreign Affairs	10.000 CAD Oct 99 - Sep 00	489.000	6.600
Canada/Environment	20.000 CAD Oct 99 - Sep 00	991.652	13.300
Denmark	11.000 USD Oct 99 - Sep 00	783.690	11.000
Finland ³⁾	10.000 EUR Oct 99 - Sep 00	721.285	9.700
Iceland	5.000.000 ISK Oct 99 - Sep 00	5.000.000	66.700 ¹⁾
Norway	Oct 99 - Sep 00		
Russia	Oct 99 - Sep 00		
Sweden	17.600 USD Oct 99 - Sep 00	1.269.136	17.600
United States	30.000 USD Oct 99 - Sep 00	2.399.764	30.000
Total Revenue		11.654.527	154.900
ACCRUED EXPENDITURES (Oct. 01 1999 - Sept. 30 2000)		IKR	USD ²⁾
Operation of the Secretariat:			
Staff:			
Salaries, benefits, taxes, insurance, pension (1 person full time, 1 person 40%, 1 person 25%)		6.143.942	80.841
Subtotal:		6.143.942	80.841
Office:			
Service (Telephone, Fax, Computer, Photocopying)		449.283	5.912
Office Supplies		393.920	5.183
Housing (Rent, Heat, Electricity, Cleaning)		828.990	10.908
Shipping/Postage		84.513	1.112
Banks Services		7.865	103
Subtotal:		1.764.571	23.218
Travel:			
International		1.065.964	14.026
Domestic		309.860	4.077
Traveling costs (hotel, prediem, transportation)		1.513.139	19.910
Subtotal:		2.888.963	38.013
Total Expenditures (Oct. 1 1999 - Sept. 30 2000)		10.797.476	142.072
Surplus		857.051	12.828

Notes:

1)

In addition Iceland contributed **\$66.700** towards the start-up cost towards the PAME Secretariat in 1999. **\$37.113** have been used (of which \$4,773 was paid towards the PAME meeting 1-4 Nov 1999).

2)

The accrued expenses are based on the average exchange rate of 76 ISK

3)

Finland contributed additional US\$4,850 towards the Russian NPA-Arctic. US\$4,360 have been used towards the private consultant, Jaakko Pöyry Consulting Group, that was hired to assist in the pre-investment studies activities of the Russian NPA-Arctic project.

**PROJECTED OPERATIONAL COSTS FOR OCT. 01 2000 – SEP. 30 2001
PAME INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT**

Projected Operational Revenues and Expenditures for the Period of Oct 01 '00 - Sept 30 '01

PROJECTED REVENUE:		Period	USD
Country Contributions			
Canada	20.000 CAD	Oct 00 - Sep 01	13.000
Denmark	11.000 USD	Oct 00 - Sep 01	11.000 ¹⁾
Finland	40.000 FIM ²⁾	Oct 00 - Sep 01	6.200
Iceland	5.000.000 ISK	Oct 00 - Sep 01	68.000 ¹⁾
Norway		Oct 00 - Sep 01	in-kind
Russia		Oct 00 - Sep 01	in-kind
Sweden	17.600 USD	Oct 00 - Sep 01	17.600 ¹⁾
United States	30.000 USD	Oct 00 - Sep 01	30.000 ¹⁾
Total Projected Contributions			145.800

PROJECTED EXPENDITURES (Oct. 01 2000 - Sept. 30 2001)		USD
Operation of the Secretariat:		
Staff:		
Salaries, benefits, taxes, insurance, pension (1 person full time, 1 person 40%, 1 person 25%)		85.000
Subtotal:		85.000
Office:		
Service (Telephone, Fax, Computer, Photocopying)		6.000
Office Supplies		6.000
Housing (Rent, Heat, Electricity, Cleaning)		12.000
Shipping/Postage/Bank Services		1.200
Subtotal:		25.200
Travel:		
International		15.000
Domestic		5.000
Traveling costs (hotel, prediem, transportation)		20.000
Subtotal:		40.000
Total Projected Expenditures (Oct. 1 2000 - Sept. 30 2001)		150.200

Notes:

1)

Following countries have already provided their voluntary contributions for Oct 1 2000 - Sep 30 2001

2)

Finland contributed 60.000 FIM for the first year but as per letter dated 1 Feb 2000 then Finland plans to allocate 40.000 FIM as Finland's yearly contribution for the PAME Secretariat.

APPENDIX V

DRAFT OPERATING GUIDELINES for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment Working Group

The activities of the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment Working Group are governed by the Rules of Procedure of the Arctic Council. The following guidelines should be read in conjunction with the Rules of Procedure.

1. Representation

- 1.1 Each Arctic State and Permanent Participant assigns one lead national representative and one lead representative respectively and other representatives each Arctic State and Permanent Participant thinks appropriate.
- 1.2 The number and names of the delegation shall be given to the Secretariat at least 14 days prior to the meeting.

2. Chair, Vice-Chair, and Secretariat

- 2.1 In consultation with the SAOs, the Working Group shall select a Chair and Vice-Chair. The period for these positions will be 2 years.
- 2.2 The Chair shall act in a neutral capacity.
- 2.3 The duties of the Chair shall be to preside over PAME meetings and to direct and manage work programs approved by the Working Group, and to take initiatives and put forward proposals to the Working Group that could provide the efficient execution of its work.
- 2.4 The duties of the Vice-Chair are to substitute for the Chair when the Chair is not available and to also assist the Chair in his or her duties.
- 2.5 The duties of the Secretariat are to help co-ordinate the work program, facilitate information exchange, arrange meetings, support reporting on and implementation of the program, and undertake tasks assigned by the Working Group.

3 Meetings

- 3.1 The responsibility for organisation of these meetings shall be rotated among the Arctic States and co-ordinated by the Chair and Secretariat.
- 3.2 An invitation to the meeting with a draft agenda proposed by the Chair in consultation with the representative of the Host Country should be submitted by the Secretariat to those invited to the meetings at least 30 days in advance.

4 Reports

- 4.1 A draft final or final meeting report including the record of decisions shall be distributed to all Arctic States, Permanent representatives and other meeting participants by the Secretariat within 30 days of the conclusion of the meeting.
- 4.2 Comments on a draft final meeting report shall be submitted to the Chair and Secretariat within 30 days after issuance and the final meeting report shall be subject to the approval of participating Arctic States.

5 Document Management

- 5.1 All documents shall list the title, author, and date, after which the Secretariat shall provide a relevant agenda number.
- 5.2 Every effort shall be made to submit papers to the Secretariat for circulation at least 30 days prior to the meeting at which they are to be considered.

APPENDIX VI

RUNARC

A Program for Change: Developing a Safety and Environmental Regime for Russian Offshore Oil and Gas Operations

Summary Report by

U.S. Minerals Management Service

Background

Russia has undertaken a number of sustained efforts to improve offshore safety and environmental protection in their oil and gas sector. Two key efforts were initiated in 1994. Under the Norwegian/Russian Forum on Energy and Environment, Russia's Ministry of Fuel and Energy (Mintopenergo), the Norwegian Ministry of Industry and Energy, and Norway's Ministry of Foreign Affairs agreed to a bilateral project. The goal of the project was to develop an environmental regime for Russia's offshore oil and gas industry. Also, under the purview of the former Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission Science and Technology Committee, the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) and the United States Minerals Management Service (MMS) signed a cooperative agreement to exchange information related to the principles and methods of offshore mineral resource evaluation and development. Under this agreement the MNR proposed a cooperative project that would promote a safe and environmentally sound approach to anticipated offshore oil and gas development in the Russian Arctic.

After expressing interest in both cooperative efforts, the World Bank, in May 1996, hosted a meeting in Moscow to encourage a broad multilateral approach to assisting Russia as they develop a safety and environmental regime for offshore oil and gas operations. As a result of this meeting MNR teamed with Mintopenergo, Russia's State Committee of Environmental Protection, the MMS, Norway's Ministry of Industry and Energy, and the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate (NPD) to draft the multilateral project proposal for RUNARC (Russia-U.S.A.-Norway-Arctic Offshore Oil and Gas Regime).

RUNARC was initiated in 1997, under the framework of the Environmental Management Project of the International Bank of Reconstruction. RUNARC's goal of establishing a new regulatory regime was to be completed in three phases--1) feasibility study; 2) drafting necessary normative legal and normative

technical regulations, and amending or dissolving of out-of-date legal documents, and 3) transitional implementation of the new regime.

Phase I

In December 1998, a team of Russian specialists, from all concerned governmental agencies, organizations, and ministries, completed Phase I, a Feasibility Study Report (FSR) that summarized Russia's current system for regulating offshore oil and gas activities, its problems, and more importantly recommendations to solve the problems. An Executive Committee chaired by Boris Yatskevich--the current Minister of the MNR--with representatives from the Ministries of Fuels and Energy, Transportation, Agriculture (Fisheries Department), the State Committees of Environmental Protection, Development of the North, Hydrometeorology, and Technical Safety of Mines and Industry of Russia, reviewed and approved the FSR. The FSR included several important conclusions:

- Russia's current environmental and safety regime is a largely outdated and complicated system of laws, normative documents, and regulations exhibiting numerous gaps, overlaps, and a mix of out-of-date or misapplied Soviet regulations that contribute to numerous contradictions and conflicts of interest between operators, regulators, and the public;
- A radical revision of Russia's offshore regulatory regime is needed; and,
- Support at the highest levels of the Federal Government is necessary before beginning the development a new regime.

In addition, the FSR contained the following recommendations:

- Establish a commission or a single government agency having the ability to develop and coordinate a comprehensive regime consistent with modern international standards and practices;
- A revised or new regulatory regime should be based on a new concept and organizational structure for Federal control and supervision;
- The new regulatory regime will be developed during a 4-5 year transition period that will allow offshore projects already underway or in the late planning stages to continue; and,
- Special legislation and other normative acts and documents that are clear and consistently applied creating a stable investment climate while at the same time protect the environment and social systems should be implemented to support the new regime.

The FSR further proposes that a revised or new offshore oil and gas regulatory

regime should be consistent with internationally accepted practices and include the following characteristics:

- Based on the concept of “sustainable development” the new regime will promote resource development in such a way that will not create a threat to future generations, the environment, or the health of local populations;
- Safety and environmental protection measures will be based on “sound science” and international practice, require public input and education, and give consideration to ecology and social impacts before, during, and after development;
- The new regime will use a reasonable combination of prescriptions, limitations and prohibitions, as well as incentives that stimulate safety and environmental protection measures through the use of appropriate and cost-effective technology;
- The new regime will have provisions for ensuring full and fair compensation for possible negative impacts of oil and gas activities.
- Enforcement of the new regime will be based on a combination of mandatory State control and supervision for safety and environmental protection, company internal control, the use of third-party control, and regulatory audits of an operator’s internal control systems;
- The new regime will provide the mechanisms necessary for settling disputes with industry, resolve intergovernmental disputes regarding regulatory interpretations of legal requirements, and consider public input into planning and implementation of proposed projects;
- Risk and environmental assessments and cost-benefit analyses will be conducted to ensure that the implementation of economic decisions is based on minimal safety or environmental impact and the best available and most appropriate technology; and,
- Consideration will be given to the special interests of the northern indigenous communities and provisions to minimize negative impacts to their economic, social, cultural, and health needs.

Phase II

In August 1999, working cooperatively with Russia’s Center for Preparation and Implementation of International Technical Assistance Projects and the World Bank, the MNR initiated Phase II of RUNARC. Similar to Phase I the MNR organized experts from relevant Russian agencies to cooperate and complete three tasks:

1. Determine the competence and/or responsibility of each Government entity that sets requirements for prospective licenses. At the same time, develop a blueprint for a new regulatory system that will allow MNR to serve as a focal point for bringing together all technical/environmental requirements for an exploratory or development license.
2. Develop a register of all laws, regulations, as well as technical and normative documents relating to offshore oil and gas and identify what needs to be done to each document – either accept, revise, supplement or eliminate the document. In addition, the MNR should develop an interactive website so that outside parties can easily access this information.
3. Initiate the development of draft set of state standards for marine operations. The possibility of using appropriate International Standards Organization (ISO) standards should also be considered.

In December 2000, a report on the results of Phase II was completed. It contained three documents; 1) Order of Development, Consideration and Endorsement of Conditions for Marine Oil and Gas Production and Environmental Protection (Draft); 2) GOST R Marine Oil and Gas Production, Environmental Safety. Main Provisions (Draft); and, 3) Register of legislative and other legal normative acts, normative technical documents in the field of mineral resources use in territorial sea, exclusive economic zone, and the continental shelf of the Russian Federation, provision of operations safety and environmental protection during their development (Draft). The MNR invited both the MMS and NPD to review and comment on the results of Phase II.

Phase II Conclusions

An analysis concluded that existing offshore oil and gas safety and environmental laws and standards are largely misapplied or outdated, containing many gaps, overlapping authorities, and contradictions. The Phase II report concludes that certain requirements and conditions hold special importance when developing a new regulatory regime for offshore oil and gas development including:

- The necessity to legally define the norms and rules that would regulate the implementation of specific oil and gas development projects ; and,
- The importance of “single-meaning” or one clear interpretation of norms and rules and possible simplification of operator’s obligations and necessary actions on required coordination and acquisition of appropriate permits and licenses.

In addition, Phase II participants state that existing documents specific to oil and gas activities do not clearly and completely define the following:

- Possibilities of getting in advance official information on the conditions and restrictions of natural resources their use and environmental protection;
- Composition, content and amount of documents which the operator should prepare to substantiate applications (proposals) for different types of use and protection of natural resources use;
- Rights, distribution of functions, coordination with the appropriate executive authorities during the review and consideration, coordination and approval of conditions for offshore oil and gas activities; and,
- Process and specific order of gaining the necessary permits and licenses to allow oil and gas activities to begin.

The MMS is currently reviewing Phase II results and accompanying documents. At this time we are not in a position to comment on these documents, other than to say that some language directly from the PAME Arctic Offshore Oil and Gas Guidelines is found in their text.

APPENDIX VII

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT – GPA's 1st Intergovernmental Meeting 1 January 2001

FIRST INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW MEETING ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT FROM LAND-BASED ACTIVITIES

Montreal, Canada, 19 to 23 November 2001

The Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Government of Canada have the pleasure to announce the convening of the First Intergovernmental Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA), in Montreal, Canada, from 19 to 23 November 2001.

The GPA was adopted by 108 Governments and the European Commission in November 1995 at an Intergovernmental Conference in Washington, United States of America. The GPA aims at addressing major threats to the health, productivity and biodiversity of the marine and coastal environment resulting from human activities on land. The GPA recommends an integrated, multi-sectoral approach and recognizes the need for serious commitment and preventive action at all levels: local, national, regional and global.

The UNEP/GPA Coordination Office in The Hague, the Netherlands, coordinates the tasks and activities of UNEP as Secretariat of the GPA. The main responsibilities of the Secretariat, in close partnership with other bodies and organizations, are to: (i) promote and facilitate implementation of the GPA at the national level; (ii) promote and facilitate implementation at the regional and sub-regional level through, in particular, the UNEP Regional Seas Programme; and (iii) play a catalytic role with other organizations and institutions in the implementation at the international level.

The GPA calls for the convening of periodic intergovernmental meetings to review progress in the implementation of the Global Programme of Action. The 20th session of the UNEP Governing Council decided to convene the first intergovernmental review meeting in 2001.

Goals and Objectives of the First Intergovernmental Review

The major goal of the Intergovernmental Review process and meeting is to secure commitments from a full range of partners (including Governments, international and regional governmental and non-governmental organizations, private sector, international financing institutions, regional banks and

commissions, civic society and other major groups) to advance GPA implementation, based on defined specific activities, targets and financial agreements. The meeting also aims at mobilizing awareness, active participation and involvement of relevant stakeholders at the national, regional and global level. The specific objectives of the Intergovernmental Review Meeting, as agreed in paragraph 77 of the GPA, are to:

- (a) Review progress on implementation of the Global Programme of Action at the national, regional and global level;
- (b) Review the results of scientific assessments regarding land-based impacts upon the marine environment provided by relevant scientific organizations and institutions, including GESAMP¹;
- (c) Consider reports provided on national plans to implement the Programme of Action;
- (d) Review coordination and collaboration among organizations and institutions, regional and global, with relevant responsibilities and experience;
- (e) Promote exchange of experience between regions;
- (f) Review progress in capacity-building and on mobilization of resources to support the implementation of the Programme of Action, in particular in countries in need of assistance and, where appropriate, provide guidance; and
- (g) Consider the need for international rules, recommended practices and procedures to further the objectives of the Global Programme of Action.

Thematic Focus

The preparatory process, and thus the expected products of the Intergovernmental Review Meeting, will focus on five thematic areas in relation to priority pollutant source categories identified by the regions:

- (a) Binding and non-binding agreements at the national and regional level
- (b) Voluntary agreements and involvement of the private sector
- (c) Capacity-building

¹ UN-sponsored Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection.

- (d) Innovative financing and use of economic instruments
- (e) Sharing experiences through reporting and the further development of the GPA clearing-house mechanism

Specific Products

- ***A workprogramme for 2002-2006*** to further the implementation of the GPA, with identification of specific priorities and activities, targets and financial implications (as per the five thematic areas above), to be undertaken by Governments, international and regional governmental and non-governmental organizations, private sector, international financing institutions, regional banks and commissions, civic society, other major groups and the UNEP/GPA Coordination Office.
- ***A Ministerial/High Level Declaration*** adopted by Governments and other stakeholders and major groups addressing concrete action required to further the implementation of the GPA.
- ***Endorsement of the "Recommendations for Decision-Making on Municipal Wastewater"***², and agreement that a similar approach taken in preparing the GPA strategic action plan on municipal wastewater be used to address other GPA pollutant source categories (e.g., physical alteration and destruction of habitats, nutrients).
- ***Sharing of experience and expertise*** among Governments and a wider range of stakeholders in support of GPA implementation, among other, through national and regional reporting on progress in implementing the GPA.

Proposed Structure of the Meeting

The meeting, which is expected to be attended by more than 500 participants representing Governments and a wide range of stakeholders, will comprise five days:

- ***Day 1***, to consider the GPA strategic action plan on municipal wastewater and obtain the endorsement of the "Recommendations for Decision-Making on Municipal Wastewater".
- ***Day 2***, to address the role of the regional seas programmes in furthering the implementation of the GPA, including collaboration with other global and regional agreements and organizations active in the regions.
- ***Days 3***, to address the role of other partners (e.g., non-governmental

² Available in English, Spanish and French through the GPA clearing-house (www.gpa.unep.org/documents).

organizations, UN organizations, private sector, regional banks and commissions, civic society) in the implementation of the GPA, including sharing of experiences, possible public-private partnerships and discussion/agreement on GPA-related activities for 2002-2006, with emphasis on specific activities by region, as well as global approaches where appropriate.

- ***Day 4 and 5***, devoted to a Ministerial/High-Level segment, where the results of the previous days will be presented and discussed; and a Ministerial/High-Level Declaration will be adopted.

*The **Second Announcement** will provide a progress report on the various preparatory activities being carried out at the national, regional and international level as part of the Intergovernmental Review. In the meantime, for more information on the GPA please visit the GPA clearing-house www.gpa.unep.org and/or contact the UNEP/GPA Coordination Office, P.O. Box 16227, 2500 BE, The Hague, the Netherlands, e-mail: gpa@unep.nl*

APPENDIX VIII

OVERVIEW OF PAME WORKPLAN

2001-2002

RPA

- Support the RPA, Russian NPA-Arctic and Partnership Conference.
- Contribute to the 2001 GPA Intergovernmental Meeting.
- Contribute to the Rio+10 Meeting.

Legal Instruments

- Update Matrix of International Agreements.
- Prepare a report on the status of 1996 PAME recommendations.
- Identify problems for which additional measures are needed and make recommendations.

Shipping

- Prepare Arctic Waters Oil Transfer Guidelines under the leadership of Canada.
- Consider a Norway proposal on ship generated wastes.

Oil and Gas

- Prepare an assessment of the application of the Arctic Offshore Oil and Gas Guidelines.
- Consider possible changes in the oil and gas guidelines and other measures.
- Consider ways in which the application of the oil and gas guidelines may be improved.

Other

- Complete a PAME communications strategy and brochure.
- Create a RPA window at the PAME Website to facilitate access to clearing house information.