



PAME REPORT TO SENIOR ARCTIC OFFICIALS



Oulu, Finland – 15-16 May 2002



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MANDATE FROM BARROW

Regional Program of Action:

- Continue implementation and further development of the programme support elements for the Regional Programme of Action for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (RPA).
- RPA activities to be expanded to more fully address impacts on the coastal zone.
- RPA to be used as a management framework for improved working group collaboration related to the protection of the Arctic marine and coastal environment.
- Continue to support the implementation and further development of the Russian NPA-Arctic in coordinating efforts with ACOPS, other international organizations and IFIs.
- support and participate in the Partnership Conference due to its important role in implementing the Russian NPA-Arctic and the RPA.
- Work towards better integration and coordination of RPA and ACAP activities to develop complementary activities.
- The main purpose is to get the input from the IFIs early on in the process and provide a forum for them to introduce their lessons learned from past experiences. This is anticipated to be in a form of a list of “dos and don’ts” which our Russian colleagues can then base their analysis and reporting.

Legal Analysis:

- Review and update as appropriate adequacy of existing international agreements and arrangements to assess the need for further action or instruments at international and/or national level to prevent pollution of the Arctic Marine Environment. To be completed by the next Ministerial meeting in the year 2002.

Offshore Oil and Gas Guidelines:

- Promoting application of the 1997 Offshore Oil and Gas Guidelines and assessing the effectiveness and objectives of the Guidelines. Proposed amendments to the guidelines and other possible oil and gas measures to be recommended the next Ministerial meeting in the year 2002.

Shipping Activities:

- Continue analysis of shipping activities and its potential environmental risks for determine what, if any, additional Arctic shipping measures are required to determine what if any additional Arctic shipping measures are required. Recommendations for possible new shipping measures to be completed by the next Ministerial meeting in the year 2002.

- Welcome further cooperation on those Guidelines, and welcome the snap shot analysis of maritime activities in the Arctic prepares by Norway for PAME as a useful contribution for determine what, if any, additional Arctic shipping measures are required:
- Follow-up and promote completion and implementation of IMO Polar Guidelines for Ships Operating in Ice-Covered Waters.
- Take note of the work being done in the International Maritime Organization (IMO) with the respect of the IMO Guidelines for Ships Operating in Arctic Ice-Covered Waters, welcome further cooperation on those Guidelines.

DEVELOPMENTS SINCE ESPPO, NOVEMBER 2001

PAME held its working group meeting in Reykjavik, Iceland, April 16-18, 2002 and the status of the Work Plan (Attachment I) is on schedule as presented below.

Regional Program of Action:

- The implementation and programme support elements of the RPA are moving forward and the main updates regarding the RPA progress and ways forward in implementing RPA specific issues with respect to PAME's draft work plan for 2002-2004 (Appendix I).
- PAME continues to participate in UNEP's annual meetings of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans in their efforts to strengthen these programmes as many of the issues and problems addressed have relevance to PAME's work.

Russian NPA-Arctic:

- 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 Iqualuit 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.
- 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 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.
- The NPA-Arctic is an important component of the RPA implementation phase and is a part of PAME's work plan. PAME's involvement provides support to

the NPA-Arctic. [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]¹ [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.]²

- The planning of the round table meetings is important in the preparatory process of the Partnership Conference. It is anticipated 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.
- 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).
- The Partnership Conference and its preparatory process should build on past and existing experience and focus on discrete manageable aspects of the NPA-Arctic. PAME recognizes the involvement of relevant projects of other working groups of the Arctic Council in the partnership process as a potential opportunity to improve working group coordination approach to GEF and other International Funding Institutions.

¹ 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 PAME's role should be consistent with RPA and PAME's mandate from Iqaluit and Barrow.

² 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.

Legal Analysis:

- The update of the 1996 PAME Recommendations are provided by lead countries as follows:
 - Unites States – Dumping Activities
 - Norway – Shipping Activities
 - Denmark/Greenland - Offshore Oil and Gas Activities
 - Canada - Land-based Activities

The following documentation will be submitted to he next Ministerial meeting of the Arctic Council (provided in Annex II):

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

Offshore Oil and Gas Guidelines:

- The update of the 1997 Offshore Oil and Gas Guidelines is being finalized through a correspondence group to be submitted at the next ministerial meeting of the Arctic Council.
- The update process is done in cooperation with other relevant working groups and organizations such as the Oil and Gas Producers (OGP), RUNARC and WWF.

Shipping Activities:

- Norway as the lead-country is developing in greater detail its proposal on the follow-up activities of The Snap Shot Analysis of Maritime Activities and ways to address ship generated waste. Further work on this proposal will be reported on at a later time.
- Canada is the lead country on developing Arctic Waters Oil Transfer Guidelines. A website has been prepared for the correspondence group to post documents and comments. These Guidelines are intended to address additional provisions deemed necessary for consideration beyond existing requirements of the SOLAS Convention in order to take into account the climate conditions of Arctic ice-covered waters and to meet appropriate standards of maritime safety and pollution prevention.
- Progress on the development of these Guidelines will be submitted at the next ministerial meeting and its completion is included in the PAME Work Plan for 2002-2004.

COORDINATION WITH OTHER WORKING GROUPS

Working groups of the Arctic Council, ACAP, AMAP, CAFF and EPPR, have participated and reported at previous PAME meetings in an effort to increase the cooperation and avoid overlap between the working groups in addressing pollution prevention and control issues.

A joint letter by the Chair's of ACAP and PAME was presented at the SAO meeting held in June 2001 in an effort to establish greater cooperation and coordination between ACAP and PAME leading up to the next Arctic Council Ministerial meeting.

PAME is considering in what way it could participate in the CPAN (Circumpolar Protected Areas Network) working group as it is of particular interest in relations to habitat destruction in coastal areas.

PAME recognizes that issues such as land-based activities and shipping activities need to be adequately covered in the ACIA scientific assessment of which the ACIA Policy Document will be built on and thus early consultations are recommended.

PAME ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

The PAME Secretariat received \$135.000 US through voluntary contributions for 2001, of which approximately half is provided by the Icelandic government. The projected operational costs for 2002 is estimated to be \$ 156.000 US. The core staff consists of an Executive Secretary (100%) and an Administrative Assistance (40%) that is shared with the CAFF Secretariat.

The next PAME meeting is scheduled to take place after the Ministerial meeting. Exact time and place to be determined.

DELIVERABLES FOR THE 3RD ARCTIC COUNCIL MINISTERIAL

PAME's Work Plan for 2000-2002 is up to date and will be finalized by the following submissions at the next Ministerial meeting of the Arctic Council:

1. The review of:
 - Legal Analysis and the recommendations from the 1996 report.
 - The 1997 Offshore Oil and Gas Guidelines.
2. Update on shipping activities and report on progress on the developments of the Arctic Waters Oil Transfer Guidelines.
3. Progress on other PAME activities as appropriate and provide general recommendations on marine issues for Ministerial considerations.

Other deliverables for approval by the ministers of the Arctic Council is the Work Plan for 2002-2004 (draft provided as an attachment). Last PAME meeting agreed that in order to be more results orientated the working group would benefit from establishing expert groups as appropriate for carrying out inter-sessional work on specific activities of the PAME Work Plan.

POSSIBLE ELEMENTS FOR INCLUSION IN THE INARI DECLARATION

PAME Draft Recommendations for SAOs/Ministerial consideration

Based on PAME's 1996 Recommendations and other PAME related activities, the PAME working group poses the following recommendations for SAO/Ministerial consideration to ensure protection of the Arctic marine environment:

- Encourage IMO to complete the 'ballast water' convention giving full consideration to Arctic conditions;
- Encourage the Arctic countries to ratify the convention on anti-fouling;
- Encourage the Arctic countries to sign and ratify the POPs Convention;
- Encourage the Arctic Countries to sign and ratify the two new UN-ECE LRTAP Protocols on POPs and heavy metals; and
- Encourage the Arctic Countries that have not already implemented the recommendations from the 1996 Report, to do so.
- Encourage the Arctic countries to secure funds for the participation of Indigenous Peoples participation in PAME's work.
- Encourage Arctic countries to collaborate in projects that promote communication and information sharing in the regulatory and technical processes and practices of Arctic offshore oil and gas exploration, development, and ship-to-ship/ship-to-shore transfer.
- **Other?**

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APPENDIX I

PAME Draft Work Plan 2002-2004

Preface:

The purpose of the PAME Work Plan is to provide a framework for PAME's work related to the protection of the Arctic marine environment for the period of 2002 – 2004.

PAME's activities are directed towards protection of the Arctic marine environment. PAME consists of National Representatives responsible for its work in their respective countries. Permanent Participants, representing Arctic indigenous groups, also participate in PAME, as well as representatives from several observer countries and interested organisations. Thus PAME provides a unique forum for collaboration on a wide range of Arctic pollution prevention issues.

The PAME Working Group meets twice a year to assess progress and advance its work. PAME is headed by a chair and vice-chair, which rotate among the Arctic countries and is supported by an International Secretariat.

PAME reports to the Senior Arctic Officials and other working groups of the Arctic Council as appropriate; and through the Senior Arctic Officials to the Ministers of the Arctic Council that meets every two years.

INTRODUCTION

The PAME working group addresses policy and non-emergency pollution prevention and control measures related to the protection of the Arctic marine environment from land and sea-based activities. These include coordinated action programmes and guidelines complementing existing legal arrangements.

The PAME Work Plan 2002 – 2004 has been developed according to its mandate and agreed priorities. The aim is collaborative actions involving member countries and permanent participants, observing countries and regional/international organizations.

This Work Plan identifies 4 objectives and a set of specific actions, which outline the overall direction for the PAME program.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

Objective I:

Promote an integrated and strategic approach for the protection of the marine environment

Rationale:

The integrity of the Arctic Ocean is an international, regional and national priority due to its natural resources, unique socio-cultural characteristics, economic potential and integral role in global security and climatic processes.

As the common ecosystem in the circumpolar region, cooperation on health, safety and sustainable development of the Arctic Ocean is essential to the economic, environmental and social security of the region.

Climatic and development pressures (e.g. northern transportation, oil and gas) are significantly increasing in the Arctic Ocean.

It is important to engage and provide an opportunity for Permanent Participants, other governments and appropriate NGOs in the sustainable development of the Arctic Ocean.

There is a need for integration of the Arctic Council objectives and activities related to shipping, dumping, offshore oil and gas and land-based activities. The development of a “strategic plan” could provide a process and product to promote an integrated approach for the protection of the Arctic marine environment. Such a strategic plan would be consistent with the Declaration Establishing the Arctic Council and other relevant Council documents including the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy, the ACAP Strategy and Barrow Declaration.

There is a need for integration of the Arctic Council objectives and activities related to shipping, dumping, offshore oil and gas and land-based activities.

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Actions:

Recommendations	Actions	Lead
<p>Arctic Council activities aimed at protection of the marine environment should be guided by a strategic plan that is developed through an open and collaborative process involving all stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prepare a strategic plan for the protection of the Arctic marine environment for the consideration of Senior Arctic Officials (SAOs) and the Arctic Council in 2004. • The scope of the strategic plan will require further elaboration, but could include : the review and current status of the 1996 PAME recommendations; reports of other Arctic Council Working Groups; the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA); as well as input from Permanent Participants, other governments and appropriate NGOs, obtained through a conference or workshop and other mechanisms. • The strategic plan will consider integrated approaches to land-based and sea-based (shipping, dumping, oil and gas, and seabed mining) sources of marine pollution. New or innovative approaches to sustainable oceans management including large marine ecosystems (LME) and integrated oceans management will be considered in the process. Canada to look into reworking of this text. 	<p>Canada and Iceland as well as a web-based correspondence group.</p>

Collaboration with Other Working Groups:

The strategic plan development process to be designed for effective and efficient collaboration with all subsidiary bodies of the Arctic Council.

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Objective II:

Prevent marine pollution from land-based activities.

Rationale:

The objective is to protect the Arctic marine environment through national, regional and international actions on land-based activities located within or outside of the Arctic, which are the main sources of marine pollution. There is a need to periodically assess the adequacy of measures to prevent marine pollution from land-based activities, taking into account socio-economic and environmental conditions. Consideration should be given to expanding the RPA to better address land-based activities in the context of sustainable development of the marine and coastal environment.

The RPA objective is to protect the Arctic marine environment through joint actions on land-based activities, which are the main sources of marine pollution. The initial phase of the RPA has focused on strategies and measures that can be taken in the short term to address urgent pollution problems. The next phase proposes to expand the RPA to better address land-based activities in the context of sustainable development of the marine and coastal environment in collaboration with AMAP assessments and the Arctic Council Plan of Action (ACAP) projects.

It is the responsibility of each Arctic state to create and execute a National Action Plan for the Arctic, either as a separate plan, or through other national mechanism.

Russia has adopted a national plan of action, "Russian NPA-Arctic" and PAME supports Russian NPA-Arctic and the efforts for its implementation which is consistent with the Ministerial Declarations from Iqualuit 1998 and Barrow 2000.

Concrete example of the implementation 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. The GEF Project is not an Arctic Council project, but is complementary to Arctic council goals. 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 PAME in the Russian NPA-Arctic was initially catalytic, but after the approval of the GEF Project, PAME's role has moved into [reviewing]³ [following] the

³ 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

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progress for the purpose of making recommendations to the SAOs and maintaining information exchange, and if appropriate, provide comments to the co-executing agencies.]⁴

Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Sweden and USA are supportive [of all or parts]⁵ 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.

Actions:

Recommendations	Actions	Lead
Arctic countries should continue to work towards the ratification and implementation of existing international and regional instruments and agreements		ALL
Arctic countries should continue to cooperate with the Russian Federation on the implementation of its NPA-Arctic, particularly in the area of marine impacts from "hot spots".	<p><i>Russian NPA-Arctic Actions:</i></p> <p>Support the effort of the Russian Federation in the implementation of the Russian NPA-Arctic and encourage the Arctic countries to contribute through e.g. technical, scientific and financial assistance.</p> <p>Continue to promote information sharing, (collaboration and in the funding raising efforts for the implementation of the Russian NPA-Arctic and encourage International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to</p>	ALL

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 PAME's role should be consistent with RPA and PAME's mandate from Iqualuit and Barrow.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

	<p>take part in the design and implementation of pre-investment studies.)⁶</p> <p>Serve as an advisory body to the preparations of the partnership process, including possible round tables, and promote participation of all relevant stakeholders in the Partnership Conference.</p> <p>Report on the progress of the Russian NPA-Arctic to SAOs and other working groups of the Arctic Council.</p> <p><u>GEF Project in support of Russian NPA Arctic Actions:</u></p> <p>[[Review]⁷ [Follow] the project progress for the purpose of making recommendations to the SAOs as appropriate and maintain information exchange, and if appropriate, provide comments to the co-executing agencies.]⁸</p>	
<p>PAME should periodically review the threats/risks to the marine environment and the adequacy of existing and planned measures.</p>	<p>Review by 2004 the land-based activities chapter of the 1996 PAME Report, taking into account AMAP II, interim reports on the predicted environmental and socio-economic effects of climate change, updated national reports and other relevant information. The objective of this review is to make recommendations to the 2004 Ministerial regarding the threats and the adequacy of existing measures, including the possibility of expanding the RPA to address source categories not already covered.</p>	<p>Canada</p>

⁶ Subject to the outcome of discussions by the SAOs on IFIs.

The chair would like to draw the attention of the SAOs to the RPA which states within the Programme Support Elements Chapter that actions for technical co-operation should include: ...”*Exploring innovative approaches to encourage multilateral financing agencies, including region development banks, and national institutions for bilateral development to co-operate in programming and project implementation and to further explore innovative approaches to provide continuing and predictable programme funding for the priority actions identified (e.g. partnership meetings).*”

⁷ See note 3

⁸ See note 4

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PAME should continue to work on implementation of the RPA	Continue cooperation with the international community on ocean issues such as the involvement in the Regional Seas and GPA activities. Provide regular (annual?) reports on progress in implementation.	Secretariat/ALL
PAME should continue to work on implementation of the RPA	Undertake an inventory of technical solutions (best practices) for sewage treatment that could be used by small coastal communities in the Arctic.	Iceland

Objective III:

Prevent Pollution from Maritime Activities

Rationale:

Natural resources expansion and extraction activities such as new oil and gas exploration and production activities in the Barents Sea, North Atlantic and Arctic Ocean will cause an expansion in Arctic transportation by ships. Concerns include the potential for increased air pollution and garbage. Emerging issues which may be influenced by the effects of climate change include a potential increase in ship traffic as well as additional risk of introducing exotic species and pathogens in Arctic waters through the discharge of ballast water.

This work will be built on and coordinated with other organizations involved in Arctic marine transportation such as IMO (Arctic Shipping Guidelines), Northern Sea Route (INSROP the International Northern Sea Route Programme, Northern Maritime Corridor), SDWG and the EPPR Working Group on accident related issues and other existing work related to this issue.

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Actions:

Recommendations	Actions	Lead
Assess the environmental risks and evaluate the policy framework associated with increased maritime transportation and new and emerging issues on shipping activities.	Update the 1996 analysis based on the results of the 'snapshot' analysis and new environmental, economic, and socio-cultural information on issues such as the effect of climate change on Arctic shipping. Considerations may include potential increases in cruise ship traffic and the potential sewage discharge these vessels may generate.	Norway
Develop guidelines on possible impacts from shipping activities.	Develop Arctic Waters Oil Transfer Guidelines.	Canada
Promote (Capacity building,) information exchange and technology transfer related to oil and gas development.	Encourage implementation of the PAME Oil and Gas Guidelines through such mechanisms as the clearing house and as appropriate, seminars on best management practice.	Secretariat
Coordinate with regional organizations on policy and non-emergency pollution prevention and control measures of the Arctic marine	Support results of the Russia-United States-Norway Arctic (RUNARC) oil and gas regulatory regime project that relate to the protection of the marine environment. Support the consideration and possible implementation of the recommendations of the RUNARC project and the continuance of the "RUNARC process".	ALL
Encourage IMO to complete the proposed international convention on ballast water management to prevent the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms	Review progress and if appropriate provide comment on matters related to the Arctic Council objectives.	ALL
Emerging issues which	PAMEs participation in the process of	ALL

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may be influenced by the effects of climate change include a potential increase in ship traffic.	developing the ACIA Policy Document and to ensure that shipping activities are adequately covered in the ACIA scientific assessment of which the ACIA Policy Document will be built on.	Coordination with CAFF and AMAP
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Objective IV:

Improved reporting, coordination and collaboration with other Arctic Council bodies, regional organizations and others interested in marine protection.

Rationale:

PAME is the Arctic Council focal point for information exchange on arctic marine protection issues.

Actions:

Recommendation	Actions	Lead
Improve its reporting function (to SAO's), and contribute to updating trend information on marine environmental quality.	Develop a reporting procedure and format. Website/Clearing House update. Update the Communication Strategy. Information exchange with UNEP Regional Seas Programme regions, and other regional programs.	Secretariat

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APPENDIX II

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

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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.

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Update of the 1996 Recommendations**CHAPTER 3 – LAND-BASED ACTIVITIES****Table as provided in the 1996 PAME Report**

1996 Recommendations	Current Status
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>



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<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**

1996 Recommendations	Current Status
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>

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CHAPTER 5 - SHIPPING ACTIVITIES

Table as provided in the 1996 PAME Report

1996 Recommendations	Current Status
<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 organotin 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 organotin compounds used in anti-fouling systems.</i></p>

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CHAPTER 6 – OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Table as provided in the 1996 PAME Report

1996 Recommendations	Current Status
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>