

EPPR

Emergency Prevention,
Preparedness and Response



**EPPR Working Group
Meeting
18-20 April 2005
Copenhagen, Denmark
-Meeting Report-**

***EPPR WORKING GROUP MEETING
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, 18 - 20 APRIL 2005
–DRAFT MEETING REPORT –***

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***EPPR WORKING GROUP MEETING
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, 20 - 22 APRIL 2004
–MEETING REPORT –***

Introduction

The EPPR Working Group meeting was held in Copenhagen, Denmark, 18 -20 April 2005. The meeting was attended by country delegations from Canada, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the US and the Russian Federation. Representatives from PAME Group and the Indigenous Peoples also attended.

Dr. Igor Veselov of the Russian Federation was Chair for the meeting and Mr. Timo Vittanen of Finland was Vice Chair. Ms. Olga Filippova was the Secretary.

A number of presentations were made on the ongoing projects, proposals for future work, and on other related topics. Copies of the presentations are available on the EPPR web site www.eppr.arctic-council.org.

The meeting report has been organized according to the agenda items. A copy of the meeting agenda is included as Appendix 1. The actions and decision from that record are reflected in this meeting report.

0. Registration

Visit cards from the participants were taken to fulfill the list of participants.

1. Opening of the Meeting

Dr. Igor Veselov, the Chair, provided words of welcome to the delegations and other participants.

The Chair opened the meeting and requested that the delegations be introduced. A list of meeting participants is included as Appendix 2.

2. Adoption of the Agenda

The meeting agenda and timetable were reviewed. The USA noted that they have additions in points 4.1 and 4.2, Norway would add in cooperation before point 5 and Canada has an addition brief presentation with respect to it's National Inuit Specific Dialogue on the Long-Term Management of Nuclear Fuel Waste. This presentation will be added to agenda item 4.2..

The agenda was adopted with amendments

3. Chair and Secretariat Reports, including Arctic Council Activities

3.1 Work of the Arctic Council and the Sao's

There have been 2 meetings of SAO recently and Ministerial Meeting. In November there was a Senior Arctic Officials and Ministerial meeting. During the first meeting Laura Johnson presented a report and gave proposals of EPPR to ministerial meeting to widen mandate of EPPR to the natural disasters. At the beginning of April in Yakuts there was another meeting of SAO. We had a wide field of new activities.

On the Ministerial Meeting ACIA Working Group presented the brief report. The full one will be ready later. For the further work the Working Group was made in which the Chairs of all Working Groups and representative of ingenious people take part.

Financing of CAFF group is another problem. We should support project, request for instruments for fighting with emergencies, invite Arctic Council States, communicate and work in permanent participants, continue work in full consultation.

Since the meeting in Reykjavik the Working Group continued work above projects, but the results will be submitted at the coming meeting of Working Group in Copenhagen, Denmark. Therefore the main results of works submitted in the present report practically the same, as in the report at last SAO meeting, however some changes and additions are brought.

Seven Source Control Management projects (Phases I and II) have been completed under the leadership of the US and the Russian Federation.

The chair named the ways of EPPR's continuing cooperation with other organizations such as AMAP, PAME, SDWG, Northern Forum and the University of the Arctic and gave some recommendations

3.2 Activities of Other Working Groups/Projects

ACAP

To date, EPPR has not been directly involved with the Arctic Council Action Plan (ACAP). Members were invited to identify any opportunities for involvement.

ACIA

The Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA) is progressing. The main questions are how and what countries will do and mechanism, how they will work further. This is a document of future.

It's better to make an international map. It's a massive work. We have very little information. Something needs to be done. Global changes in the climate are in the North America. We need to make an access to internet for indigenous people, getting all countries pay attention to this question. All countries take part in ACIA and there should be one person from indigenous group.

AMAP

The Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (AMAP) about Update on ongoing work Funding Situation Monitoring and Observation activities.

AMAP has a radioactive zone and there was a meeting concerning this question in Stockholm.

CAFF

The Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF) Working Group has prepared a report "CAFF Management Board Meeting, IPY Projects, CAFF Financial Situation, Modification of CAFF Website –Interactive mapping project". In this report there is nothing about cooperation with EPPR Working Group.

PAME

The Arctic Marine Strategic Plan (AMSP) is led by the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME) Working Group. Input will be provided on a country-by-country basis. A meeting on the AMSP is to be held immediately following the SAO meeting in May. EPPR noted the importance of having emergencies aspects included in the Plan.

SDWG

The Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) prepared the General Work Plan 2004-2006 of the Arctic Council on SDAP.

Falling in this developing areas in oil core ships and traffic, supplies there are business structures who wants to organize road in the North, Across Alaska or Norway. Study is to be done.

4. Project

Updates and Information Exchange – By Area of Focus

4.1 Oil and Gas

Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technology (SCAT) Manual

Canada – Norm Snow reported to the Working Group that the Arctic SCAT Manual has been printed and all delegations should have received a copy. The next step is to have the Manual translated into Russian and Inuktitut syllabics. Mark Meza re-confirmed that the USCG would assist in the Russian translation; Canada confirmed that it was seeking funding for the syllabics translation.

The Working Group agreed that the next steps should be to develop specific SCAT Training Courses.

It was also felt that EPPR Working Group would find it useful to know how this Manual and a previous EPPR product: “The Field Guide for Oil Spill Response in Arctic Waters”, together with the First Responders Guide, had been distributed within the relevant Countries, and the uses to which they were being put. Canada asked those relevant Countries to provide that information for Canada to compile and bring to the next EPPR meeting.

There was a proposal to put these books on a web-site and it was made.

The next steps are to: provide translation into Russian and Inuktitut syllabics; consider development of training courses on use of the SCAT manual; and compile information on the delivery and use of EPPR publications.

4.1.1 Countries congratulated Canada on the SCAT manual and encouraged to keep on working on the idea to make them cheap and easy to copy in Russian.

Arctic council mapping cooperation

Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority / AMAP made a presentation on Arctic council mapping cooperation. It covers the main information about EPPR mapping project, the cooperation with other Arctic Council working groups that have needs for mapping / geographical analysis, the list of members of mapping working group and first objective.

Further work is in updating of data sets, infrastructure / policy to keep the data updated, policy for data treatment, further development of the application.

4.1.2 The Working Group thanked Norway for the presentation on Arctic council mapping cooperation and agreed that some measures need to be done: setting up an internet application that are integrating datasets from the three working groups, application being developed and set up by the UNEP Grid-Arendal data centre and data provided by the Arctic Council working groups.

Discussion and decision on possible joint effort with other Working Groups

R&D – Response for oil in ice

The US said that the range of physical environments and weather conditions in the Arctic and Sub arctic represent the most challenging problems for spill response worldwide and suggested to make an international project on that problem.

The overall objectives of this development concept project are to develop: a versatile vessel and skimmer that can be used in both the deep waters of the Gulf of Alaska, Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet as well as the shallow waters of Beaufort and Chukchi Seas. Although the North Slope of Alaska presents the most concentrated and problematic broken ice conditions, surface freezing in Cook Inlet and glacial ice in Prince William Sound can also present a substantial impediment to spill response in these areas of regular tanker traffic and oil production. An All-Purpose Skimmer that can be part of a dedicated AP OSRV or can be retrofitted to a “vessel of opportunity”.

Canada recognizes and encourages the training of Indigenous people as first responders.

- 4.1.3 Countries agreed that the report from the US on Response for oil in ice would be useful in their ongoing work on developing response to oil in ice.**

Transboundary cooperation

There are different facts that have to be considered on a problem of sailing transport. Every decision should be put on the law to treat legally. Some options of the plan have to be done. Sweden noted that this kind of problem can be on the Baltic Sea. Norway said that it could be done for the Arctic in whole if to keep it very strictly in the project.

- 4.1.5 The Working Group noted the problem of sailing transport can take place in Arctic countries. Some decisions and agreements should be formulated and then be put on the law.**

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Assessment

Chapters of the carbon assessment are open. People don't do much research on this problem. There are permanent participants. The question is who is working on this problem in Russia. Russia should write something on the Arctic train transportation.

Something should be done on the problem of the Arctic. The question becomes harder by whom it will be financing. There is a problem of taxing. Finland said that in Helsinki there was a meeting. There were some specific questions. They were asked from EPPR what the level of preparedness of oil and gas was and to name 1 or 2 experts from EPPR for this assessment as soon as possible.

The US report would be an answer as an assessment. But the US told that he was not in the capacity to answer because the question was more specific and suggested the chair probably to contact with the secretary of the oil and gas assessment. Final draft will be sent on April next year to the Arctic council site.

- 4.1.6 The EPPR Chairman is to contact AMAP to determine if EPPR assistance is required. If it is determined that EPPR has a role to play one or two participants will be nominated.**

Arctic Marine Shipping Assessment

The Chair of PAME, Denmark, made a report on Arctic Marine Shipping Assessment. In Reykjavik Declaration, 4th Ministerial Meeting there was a request for PAME to conduct

a comprehensive Arctic marine shipping assessment as outlined in the AMSP under the guidance of Canada, Finland, and the United States as lead countries and in collaboration with the EPPR working group and other working groups of the Arctic Council and Permanent Participants as relevant. He told about AMSA Discussions at last PAME Meeting on a scope, assessment timetable, participation, future communications with PAME Secretariat, stakeholder international conference or workshop (2006?), potential 'town hall meetings' in Northern communities. Some points on tasks ahead for three lead countries, points of contact and "selected" resources were covered

The US asked about structure and some permanent participants. Oil and gas has been important. And there should be made some regional and interregional express. Finland noted that a strong Russian participation is provided in this problem.

The Chair of PAME said that it was a question about money and a question of the whole Arctic Council. The question is about participation. We should think about it because my minister says we should have this. We need to have some experts who know their job. Canada told that large cruise in Cambridge are from bankers and someone of that staff, except some people from Arctic.

The US said that some safety should be taken into account. It is necessary to do something to correlate. Study will do picture to damage. Northern Forum has some information because there are some ships in Chukotka.

The main idea is that it's based on big countries. There are huge bills for paying the program and a small checks/money. How much does it cost and who will pay? It starts now.

4.1.7 The Working Group congratulated the Chair of PAME on his report. He told to write invitations in the formal letter for the members of the Working Group to say some more at the risk assessment for preparedness and response. There will be a formal invitation in next few months. There is also a problem of financing.

Arctic Rescue

The Russian Federation presented a draft legal agreement entitled "The Agreement between the Governments-Members of the Arctic Council about Cooperation in the Field of the Emergency Prevention and Liquidation in the Arctic," in support of the Arctic Rescue concept.

The EPPR Working Group noted that the principles of Arctic protection in the Arctic Rescue proposal were consistent with the interests of the Arctic Council. However, the

Working Group was of the opinion that the paper addressed issues at the Ministerial level rather than the Working Group level of expertise. It was also felt that the mechanisms identified in the paper were already in great extent covered by the EPPR work and addressed in numerous international conventions, treaties and bi-lateral agreements or Memoranda of Understanding. The potential legal and practical conflicts arising from the proposed paper were discussed at length. In addition, it was noted that the draft legal agreement reflected a substantial change from the original operational concept of Arctic Rescue.

Based on the Working Group expertise in the area of emergency prevention, preparedness and response and recognizing the observations noted above, a recommendation was made that an explanatory paper on the purpose of Arctic Rescue be presented by the Russian Federation. Based on the explanatory paper, EPPR will then address emergency management issues related to Arctic Rescue. Based on this discussion it is envisioned that a potential path forward on the concept of Arctic Rescue could include the following steps:

Analysis of major Arctic issues and concerns under the concept of Arctic Rescue (e.g., Search and Rescue, pollution response);

Based on this information, an assessment of existing capabilities and agreements under the mandate of EPPR;

Inventory and description of any resulting gaps in the existing agreements;

Projection of options to address gaps inventoried; and

Conduct of a symposium permitting appropriate experts to discuss and assess the concept of Arctic Rescue. Sweden offered to co-sponsor such a symposium.

4.1.8 The Russian Federation has prepared a project of an Agreement. After reading the Agreement there was a big discussion. All countries agreed that this document of a high level and the diplomats should see the document before accepting. Countries expressed interest and support for this project. After discussing Working Group decided that this document would be the document from Russia not from EPPR and prepared the explanatory document “Arctic Rescue”.

4.1.9 The next step for the EPPR Working Group will be to hold a symposium that will permit discussion and assessment at the working group level on the concept of Arctic Rescue.

4.1.10 The Russian Federation is waiting for additional proposals on the Arctic Rescue till July.

New Activities in the Arctic Areas (transportation, production)

The US provided a brief overview of possible future oil and gas activity from Alaska to the US with the gas lines. 7 ml \$ more is needed for the project. The Government of Alaska has a difficult time. The president supports the project but not in a budget bill.

Norway said that they exploited drilling in Barrens Sea. One is opened with no production. Another is very close to Russian border and is called "Snowwhite". In 2006 we are going to have one tanker 30 thousand ton every day.

Preparing for Development in the Canadian Beaufort Sea

Canada, David Livingstone, presented a report on preparing for development in the Canadian Beaufort Sea. Past and current programs were named and the report told about drilling activity. In the conclusion he noted that to ensure there is responsible economic development within a sound environmental management framework we need to remember lessons of the past, to support partnership in planning and implementation, and to fully involve communities.

Canada, Frank Pokiak, made a presentation on Inuvialuit views of climate change in the Western Canadian Arctic. He explained that in recent years ice break-up is coming earlier, and freeze-up, later. Changing ice conditions make it more dangerous for travel these days and much more difficult to read. Three to four decades ago it was much colder in the winter (-45 to -50 degrees Celsius) and much more snow than in recent years, except this winter when there was a blizzard for 6-7 days and all travel stopped. This overall change and large fluctuations make it very difficult to predict the weather these days.

Different animals are coming much further north now, for example sockeye salmon and other fish never seen that far north before as well as robins and grasshoppers. Mr. Poliak expressed an interest in learning how other communities in the Arctic are coping with the unpredictability and changing migration patterns

Major organizational changes in the Arctic countries

No proposals

Other items of interest

On March 6, 2003 the US under the forum conducted 2 points. We were talking on rescue assessment and new pipelines, on models for co-operation. The US invited to participate with us as an observer.

Sweden stated that they had started some kind of work. There will be a seminar in Riga. We'll have the work going on. We will see the results and you will find them on the web-site. Our oil forecast on the site we spend a lot of money in it this year. We try to get to the information to the oil and gas! It's a free study for us.

4.2 Radiological/Other Hazards

Reports on EPPR Ongoing Projects

Source Control Management Phase I – Refined Risk Assessment Methodology (working draft) (US and Russia)

Source Control Management Phase II – NIIAR Fuel Research Department (US and Russia)

The US made a series of presentations on pilot projects undertaken to develop a refined risk assessment methodology. The 'working draft' of the Risk Assessment Methodology document will be distributed to those who are interested for review and comment. In addition, some countries may be interested in participating in future projects.

4.2.1 The Working Group thanked the U.S. for the report on the Source Control Project, Phase I and Phase II, pilot project conducted at the NIIAR Fuel Research Department in Russia.

ISO 14001 Training Programs (the US)

Initial training, 'Implementing ISO 14001: the International Voluntary Environmental Management Systems Specification for the Federal Agency for Atomic Energy' was conducted in December 2003. A second three day course, 'Understanding ISO 14001', is planned for September/October in the Russian Federation. Additional detail is available from the US.

4.2.2 The Working Group thanked the U.S. for the report on ISO 14001 training courses: developed and Conducted Courses and plans for the Future.

- 4.2.3 The Working Group noted the report on the ISO 14001 training programs. The Working Group complemented the US and the Russian Federation on their ongoing efforts in these fields. Countries were asked to indicate potential interest in participation with the Russian Federation and the US in future projects of this type.**

Community Radiation Information Project (the US)

The US reported on the Community Radiation Information project. Norway noted that information is important, but it must be true and balanced. The US responded that it feels the information is fair and balanced, is trying to provide an understanding of nuclear activities that have been around some communities since the 1940s.

The Working Group noted the completion of the materials for the Community Radiation Information project for the Kola area. The booklets are currently available in Russian and the English version is anticipated shortly. Printed booklets will be distributed and a copy placed on the EPPR web site.

- 4.2.4 The Working Group thanked the U.S. for the report on Communicating radiation safety issues to the public.**

On the Preparation of the Exercise at FSUE “Atomflot”

Tactically specialized exercise directed at enhancement of separate elements of the system of counter-emergency response was developed by Federal Agency for River and Sea Transport, Federal Atomic Energy Agency and Nuclear Safety Institute (IBRAE RAN).

Objective of the exercise is practical training of the actions of personnel in liquidation of an emergency situation in process of reloading of the spent nuclear fuel from the ships of Russian nuclear fleet. The trainings are going to be held on July 25 – 28, 2005.

- 4.2.5 The Working Group thanked the US for its presentation on the Preparation of the Exercise at FSUE “Atomflot”. The US and the Russian Federation indicated that the working draft will be distributed on request for review and comment.**

- 4.2.6 The Working Group thanked the US and the Russian Federation for their efforts in conducting these projects and for the continued invitation to participate in the ongoing work.**

Canadian Preparedness for Nuclear Emergencies in the North

Canada, Anar Baweja, gave a presentation on "Canadian preparedness for nuclear emergencies in the north". He spoke about responsibility for nuclear emergencies preparedness, the authority and applicability of federal nuclear emergency plans, emergency planning with other organizations, monitoring activities in the north, radiological analyses, and tools for the management of nuclear activities in Canada. In the conclusion, he said that nuclear accidents and terrorist activities in Canada or abroad can affect all of Canada, including the North. The federal government has arrangements in place to deal effectively with nuclear accidents and radiological threats from terrorist activities

Educating for Prevention, Preparedness, and Response (the US)

The University of Alaska Fairbanks has commenced development of a course on nuclear safety, radioactivity, and stewardship in circumarctic communities. Teaching through examples of complex, capacious, and unsolved public issues will engage the next generation and the public in polar discovery of stewardship issues regarding nuclear and other contaminant risks. Course innovations include: interdisciplinary exploration of radioactivity and stewardship in the geophysical, geopolitical, and cultural contexts of the circumpolar north, integrated class/lab research projects related to impacts on people living in the North and engagement of students in rural communities via community-based projects.

4.2.7 The Working Group thanked the US for their efforts in conducting these projects and for the continued invitation to participate in the ongoing work.

5. Natural Disasters and cooperation with the Northern Forum

New activities in the Arctic areas

The Northern Forum presented the Flood Workshop. According to the report a major aspect of prevention and preparedness is early warning of flood potential by studying river ice and snow melt conditions. However, there is a need to refine existing models and adapt them to changing climatic conditions. The first workshop also assessed to the need to expand among the regions the ability to use techniques as synchronic radar aperture images, which allow to receive images even at night or in cloudy weather through the Canadian Radarsat 1 satellite. Northern Forum asked for money for using the computer and for monitoring.

There was made a meeting. The results of our meeting are a translation of technical material and the use of Radar capabilities. The plan establishes what steps have been done. The next seminar is planned to be in 2006.

The US asked about technology for measuring the thickness of the ice and the Russian Federation answered that the device has an active location and the unit goes through the water or the ice by radar.

The US told that they would be interested for cooperation.

5.1 The Working Group thanked the Northern Forum for the presentation “New activities in the Arctic areas”. A new seminar for staff training is planned for 2006.

Working Groups on Flood

The Northern Forum made a presentation “Working Group on Flood” conducted by Northern Forum. The workshop was organized in Khanty-Mansijsk (2004). 42 specialists from Canada, USA, Russia took part in this international scientific forum during which scientists exchanged the information on different problems concerning floods.

5.2 The Working Group thanked the Northern Forum for the presentation “Working Groups on Flood”.

Project to create a prevention system concerning catastrophic flooding on northern rivers

The project was proposed to the Working Group by the Russian Federation represented by the Sakha Republic (Yakutia), and the Emercom of Russia.

The goal of the project is to create a permanent a prevention and response information system for the governmental authorities, the self-government authorities and the local population of the regions concerning the risk of catastrophic flooding and the current flooding situation on the territories of the participants in the project.

The results will be starting a pilot project for a prevention and response information system concerning catastrophic flooding on the Lena River basin to be used by the authorities in charge of the safety of the population and territories in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia), developing and expanding the project to the basin of large northern rivers in the Russian Federation, the United States of America, Canada and North European countries.

Within the frame of the project, the participants will exchange methods and data, and will organize seminars and publications.

5.3 The Working Group got acquainted with the project. The Russian Federation will provide the material of the project. The additional material on these projects will be provided to the countries interested in the projects.

Project to create of the international centre on preparation of rescuer for operation in extreme conditions and approbation of new technologies of rescue in an aggressive environment.

The projects were conducted by the Russian Federation. The project aims on an acquaintance with organization, technique, technologies of the warning and emergency liquidation of natural character, practice of national systems of back action construction, preparation of forces and an operating overhead. It was about selection of technical equipment, engineering arms, equipment and regimentals adapted to using in extreme conditions and the geographical arrangement Republics Saha (Yakutia) allows to apply for creation range on approbation and introduction of new global technologies on its territories for completion of forces and means of search and rescue formations of the Ministry of Emergency Measures of Russia. In conclusion there was noted the ways of decisions.

5.3 The Working Group thanked the Russian Federation for projects on preparation of the rescue and on introduction of new global technologies. These projects will be distributed on request for review and comment.

6. EPPR Web Site (Secretariat)

Sweden proposed the possibility of the managing the web-site of the EPPR by the Russian Federation because the secretariat is in the Russian Federation. Sweden told that there were so many broken links that should be changed by communication with secretariat. It needs updating.

Canada has committed to updating the EPPR web site. While the EPPR web site has seen positive improvements in terms of its utility in recent years, further advances are possible and will assist EPPR in better communications and raising its profile not only with members, but with other working groups and the Arctic Council as a whole, as well as with external stakeholders. Given the recent expansion in mandate, there is also a need to re-evaluate the site in this regard.

All the participants of the Working Group see the internet web-site like the place to save the work done and to have documents; it is a storage for our memory. It's the radar interactive way of working.

The US said that the US will work on their broken links and the section of the US will be completed and updated.

There might be more changes in the internet site. Working material will be in a protected area. Keep the one that are not for example presentations in area available for everyone. The author should decide whether to put his work/project/presentation in protected or available area.

There was a proposal to make the translation of all documents but it's very hard. It needs modifying.

Norway supported Canada in their proposal of working with other working groups. We should echolike all the working groups.

7.1 The EPPR Working Group gratefully thanked Sweden on managing the web site.

7.2 The EPPR project information on the Arctic Council web site will be updated by the Secretariat, in consultation with the project leads. The corresponding sections of the EPPR web site will also be updated.

- 7.3 The Secretariat asked all delegations to check their links.**
- 7.4 Countries were asked to provide updates to the relevant sections of the on-line 'Arctic Guide' to the Secretariat within 30 days of the meeting.**
- 7.5 Working Group members are invited to provide suggestions for the web site to the Secretariat at any time.**

7. Other Business

The draft report on the 2005 EPPR meeting in Copenhagen, Denmark will be provided within 30 days. Countries are to provide comments within 30 days of receipt of the report.

8. Next meeting

The next meeting will be in Finland. The next meeting is to be held on the border of Sweden. The time of meeting will be defined later but it will be held before SAO meeting to discuss results and plans.

The next countries for the meeting will be Norway and Iceland.

- 8.1 The Chair advised that the next meeting will take place in Finland. Vice-chair agreed and will provide the information on the meeting closer to it. The next countries for making the meeting will be Norway and Iceland.**

9. Record of Decisions - finalize

A draft record of decision document was reviewed by the Working Group. It was noted that a full meeting report (this document) would be prepared.

10. Closing the session

The EPPR Chair, provided words of gratitude to the delegations and other participants for the work done and thanked the host of the meeting Denmark, and personally Ivan Andersen.

The Chair closed the meeting wishing productive co-work in future.

Appendix 1: Agenda for the 2005 EPPR Meeting

DRAFT AGENDA FOR THE EPPR WORKING GROUP MEETING

Copenhagen, Denmark

18 – 20 APRIL, 2005

0. Registration

1. Opening of the Meeting

2. Adoption of the Agenda

3. Chair's and Secretariat Report, including Arctic Council Activities

3.1 Work of the Arctic Council and the SAOs

Information and discussion on recent and coming meetings/developments:

SAO and Ministerial meetings – Iceland November 2004

SAO meeting – Yakutsk, Russia, April 2005

Upcoming SAO meeting – Khanty-Mansiysk, Russia October 2005

3.2 Other Working Groups/Projects

ACAP

ACIA – Scientific and Overview reports

AMAP – Petroleum Hydrocarbons Assessment, Oil and Gas Conference (2005)

CAFF

PAME - PAME Arctic Marine Transportation Study and last PAME meeting, Arctic Marine Strategic Plan, Oil Transfer Guidelines

SDWG - Circumpolar Infrastructure Task Force, Capacity Building, Sustainable Development Action Plan

4. Project Updates and Information Exchange – By Area of Focus

The delegations are invited to provide the meeting with information on:

4.1 Oil and Gas

Reports on EPPR ***ongoing projects*** (by lead country):

Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technology (SCAT) Manual (Canada)

Arctic Council circumpolar mapping project (Norway)

Discussion and decision on possible joint effort with other Working Groups

R&D – Response for oil in ice

Transboundary cooperation

Oily waste disposal (Canada)

Petroleum Hydrocarbons Assessment (AMAP)

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Oil and Gas Conference (AMAP)
Capacity-building projects (SDWG)
Arctic Rescue
New activities in the Arctic areas (transportation, production)
Preparing for Development in the Canadian Beaufort Sea - a workshop report
Major organisational changes in the Arctic countries
Other items of interest

4.2 Radiological/Other Hazards

Reports on EPPR *ongoing projects* (by lead country):
Source Control Management Phase I – Refined Risk Assessment Methodology
(working draft) (US and Russia)
Source Control Management Phase II – NIIAR Fuel Research Department (US
and Russia)
Community Radiation Information Project
ISO 14001 Training Programs
Canadian Preparedness for Nuclear Emergencies in the North (Canada)
Arctic Council circumpolar mapping project (Norway)
Capacity-building projects (SDWG)
New activities in the Arctic areas
Major organisational changes in the Arctic countries
Related activities of interest – other regional organizations (E.g., Barents Euro-Arctic,
Regional Council, Nordic Council of Ministers, Council of Baltic Sea States)
Other items of interest

5. Natural Disasters and cooperation with Northern Forum

5.1 Survey of Past Natural Disasters (Finland)

5.2 New activities in the Arctic areas

6. EPPR Web Site (Secretariat)

Discussions on updating needs and on the contents/structure of the web site
Updates to the Arctic Guide

7. Other Business

8. Next Meeting

9. Record of Decisions – finalize

10. Closing the session

Appendix 2: Participants – Working Group Meeting – **Copenhagen, Denmark, 20 – 22 April, 2004**

#	Delegate: Last Name First Name	M/F	Delegatio n	Position and Organization	E-mail Address/ Phone
1	Igor Veselov	Mr.	Russian Federation	EPPR chairman Desk Department of Prediction for Emergencies, Ministry of Russian Federation for Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM of Russia), (EMERCOM), Head of delegation	
2	Olga Filippova	Ms.	Russian Federation	EPPR secretariat (EMERCOM)	
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6	Frank Pokiak	Mr.	Canada	Chair-Inuvialuit Game Council Inuvik, NWT	
7	David Livingstone	Mr.	Canada	Director, Renewable Resources & Environment, DIAND Yellowknife NWT	
8	Larry Trigatti	Mr.	Canada	Superintendent, Environmental Response, Canadian Coast Guard	
9	Anar Baweja	Mr.	Canada	Sr. Environmental Assessment Specialist, Health, Canada, Ottawa, K1A1C1	
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11	Thomas Fagö	Mr.	Sweden	Response Director SW Coastguard HQ	
12	Karl-Erik	Mr.	Sweden	Sector Manager for Nuclear	

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13	Jonas Lindgren	Mr.	Sweden	Programme leader Emergency Preparedness, Swedish Radiation Protection Authority (SSI)	
14	Ann Heinrich	Ms.	the USA	Deputy Director, National Nuclear Security Administration, Office of International Emergency Management and Cooperation, Head of delegation	
15	Walter Parker	Mr.	the USA	Chairman of Arctic Council Circumpolar Infrastructure Task Force	
16	Marian Kay Thompson	Ms.	the USA	US Department of Energy, Office of International Affairs	
17	Karen Erickson	Ms.	the USA	Arctic Affairs and Policies Assessment	
18	Mark Meza	Mr.	the USA	US Coastguard (MOR) Expert of US Department of Homeland Security, US Coast Guard	
19	Kjell Kolstad	Mr.	Norway	Head of Station for Emergency Response Norwegian Coastal Administration The Polar Environmental Centre, Head of delegation	
20	Morten Sichel	Mr.	Norway	Project Manager, Norwegian Radiation protection Authority	
21	Ivan Andersen	Mr.	Denmark	Head of Section, Danish Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry of Environment, Head of delegation	
22	Timo Viitanen	Mr.	Finland	EPPR Vice-chair, Director Of International Affairs Unit, Ministry of the Interior, Department for Rescue Services, Head of delegation	
23	Miliza Malmelin	Ms.	Finland	Senior Adviser Environmental Protection	

				Department, Ministry of the Environment	
24	Jorgen Magner	Mr.	Denmark	Head of Division, Ministry of Environment and Agency, Danish Environmental Protection Agency	
25	Lena Volkova	Ms.	Russian Federation	Ministry of Environment, Sakha	
26	Natalie Novik	Ms.	the USA (Alaska)	The Northern Forum Program Coordinator	