Session 5

Marine litter management policies and systems
The situation and management of solid waste in China

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1. General Situation
In 2005, 1.34 billion tons of industrial solid wastes were generated across the country, up by 12.0% against the previous year while the discharge of industrial solid wastes was 16.547 million tons, down by 6.1% compared with that of 2004. The amount of industrial solid wastes under integrated reuse totaled 770 million tons, resulting in an integrated utilization rate of 56.1%, same level as that of the previous year. And in 2004, 1.20 billion tons of industrial solid wastes were generated across the country, up by 20.0% against the previous year while the discharge of industrial solid wastes was 17.920 million tons, down by 7.7% compared with that of 2003. The amount of industrial solid wastes under integrated reuse totaled 680 million tons, resulting in an integrated utilization rate of 55.7%, same as that of the previous year.
And from 1981 to 2003, the collected urban domestic solid waste increased from 31.32 million tons to 148.57 million tons, with a up rate about 8.64%. The disposal amount was relatively low, for example, in 2002, the disposal amount of urban domestic solid waste was 74.044 million tons. Till the year of 2003, there were 575 urban domestic solid waste disposal plant in China in total amount.

2. Countermeasures and Actions
2.1 Development of Relevant Laws, Regulations and Standards.
On April 1st of 2005, the Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Prevention and control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Wastes was put into effect. The SEPA also issued the Measures on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution Caused by Abandoned Hazardous Chemicals, released the environmental protection control standards for 12 types of imported solid wastes as raw materials after necessary revision and formulated and released the environmental protection control standards for imported solid wastes as raw materials—compressed piece of scrap automobile.
In 2005, the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine worked out and issued the notice on the prohibition of the regeneration of kinescope from waste glass under the joint efforts with SEPA and other relevant departments. Besides, the Ministry of Commerce, General Administration of Customs and the SEPA jointly released No. 105 Notice on the prohibition of the processing and trading of certain commodities, banning the processing and trading of 16 types of imported wastes including waste and scrap copper.
2.2 Environmental Management on Domestic Wastes

Strengthening the environmental management for domestic wastes is a systematic work and needs efforts in many aspects. Particularly the people’s above county level are legally responsible for the unified arrangement and promotion of domestic waste reduction, beneficial and harmless treatment. This work should be raised to the important agenda to push the establishment and completion of the social service system for controlling pollution due to domestic waste from multi-aspects and multi-angles. Urban domestic waste treatment needs the unified planning, investment increase, policy perfection, technical demonstration, reform deepening, supervision strengthening, acceleration of construction for treatment facilities and continuous improvement of the level of urban waste reduction, beneficial and harmless treatment under the guidance of scientific development outlook and for the purpose of safeguarding the people’s health and environmental safety.

A total of 3.11 billion m² road area were under regular cleanup during 2005, 660 million m² of which was cleaned by mechanic means, taking up 21.11% of the total area, up by 3.1 percentage points than 2004. The amount of domestic refuse and excrement cleared and transported away in 2005 totaled 195 million tons. In medium and large sized cities, daily refuse and excrements could be basically cleared away on the same day as they are produced. Till 2005, each province of China has its waste solid management center, providing a professional management strength to the local government.

Due to the requirement of the National Eleventh Five-Year Plan, the rate for harmless treatment of urban domestic wastes should be no less than 60%.

2.3 Environmental Management on Medical Wastes

The National Plan for Hazardous Wastes and Medical Wastes Disposal and Treatment is one of the key projects for China, and till now 19 Newsletters have been published for public knowledge. In the National Eleventh Five-Year Plan, Hazardous Wastes and Medical Wastes Disposal and Treatment is still one of the key projects.

In 2005, teamed up with the Ministry of Public Health, SEPA conducted another round of special investigation on the management and disposal of medical wastes based on the similar checkup initiated in 2004. The two ministries jointly released the Circular on Some Issues Concerning the Classification of Medical Wastes in a bid to further step up and standardize the management of medical wastes. SEPA issued some related standards including the Technical Specification on the Project Construction of Centralized Incineration Disposal of Medical Wastes.

2.4 Prevention and Control of Pollution from Electronic and Imported Wastes

Under the concerted instruction of the SEPA, NDRC and Ministry of Information Industry, Guangdong Provincial Environmental Protection Bureau asked Shantou Municipal Government to compile the Planning of the Industrial Demonstration Park on the Integrated Utilization of Waste Electric Appliances, thus stimulating the work on the prevention and control of environmental pollution from electronic wastes in Guiyu Town of Shantou City, Guangdong Province.

In 2005, SEPA distributed the Circular on Furthering the Administration Regarding the Examination and Approval of Imported Waste Steel amid its efforts to better the examination
and approval as well as management work of imported waste steel. On October 10, SEPA
began to get access to the electronic port network of various customs in its 57 examination
and approval of wastes import. Such a move have increased its work efficiency and
strengthened the macro regulation of government department.
In an effort to reinforce the check and approval of designated enterprises to process and
utilize waste hardware electric appliances, waste wires and cables and waste electric motors,
SEPA had altogether designated 502 such enterprises (in 3 groups) for 2005 in 28 provinces
and municipalities in 2005. Besides, SEPA also intensified the check and approval of imported
wastes and the supervision and administration of enterprises engaged in the processing and
utilization of such wastes. In 2005, the Administration had dispatched over 40 person/times
for site inspection on over 70 enterprises in 20 provinces and found out more than 300 fake
certifications accordingly.
The work on “zoned management” on imported wastes was further promoted. In August of
2005, SEPA published the Technical Specification on the Environmental Protection
Regarding the Centralized Dismantlement and Utilization of Waste Electric Motor.
Correspondingly, various provinces and autonomous regions like Shandong, Hebei and
Guangxi all initiated the construction of processing parks of imported wastes, and Jiangsu
Province unfolded its construction of the pilot zone on the dismantlement of compressed
piece of scrap automobile.

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Protection coastal and marine Environment from land-source Solid Waste In China

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Main Authorities concerning Marine Environmental protection

- SEPA, Maritime Safety Administration (MSA), State Oceanic Administration (SOA), Ministry of Agriculture (MA) etc.
- The SEPA, as a department to make unified supervision and administration over nationwide environmental protection directly under the State Council, is in charge of guidance, coordination and supervision of nationwide marine environmental protection, and is responsible for prevention and control of land-based pollution and administration of coast environment protection.
- Local governments have main responsibility for the environmental quality of coastal zones.

Main Law and Regulations related to marine litters

- The Marine Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China;
- The Law of the People's Republic of China on prevention and control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste;
- Regulations of the People's Republic of China Concerning Management of Medical Wastes;
- Regulations of the People's Republic of China Concerning urban sanitation and environment;
- The Measures on prevention and control of Environmental pollution caused by abandoned hazardous chemicals.

National Plan

- National Plan for Disposal and Treatment of Hazardous wastes and Medical Wastes;
- National Plan for Harmless Treatment of city domestic solid wastes.
- According to the National Eleventh five-year plan, the rate of harmless treatment of city domestic solid wastes will reach to 60%.
- Key Basin plans for Prevention and control of pollution.
- Action plan for coastal and marine environmental Protection.

Institutional Arrangement

- National level center of solid waste management has been set in order to promote recycling, reusing, and reducing solid waste.
- Similarly, Provincial-level centers have been established. Up to 2005, each province of China has its solid waste management center;
- A lot of cities have set up the centers of solid waste management.

Capability Building at city-level

- Domestic solid waste treatment Facility;
- Hazardous Chemical disposal and treatment facilities;
- Medical waste disposal and treatment Facilities.
### Enforcement and Compliance

- SEPA in collaboration with relevant Authorities, such as Maritime Safety Administration (MSA), State Oceanic Administration (SOA), Ministry of Agriculture (MA) etc. conducted legal Compliance Inspection.
- Ministry of Public Health and SEPA conducted special inspection of medical waste disposal.

### Outreach

- Promoting multi-sectoral participatory actions in marine litter cleanup;
- Raising awareness to protect coastal and marine environment from solid waste pollution;
- Publishing information on prevention and control of Environmental pollution caused by solid wastes;
- Training in solid waste management.

### Thanks for watching!
1. Introduction

In these years, concerns about marine litter have been growing in Japan. Degradation of coastal functions, aggravation of the marine environment including ecosystems and landscapes, and bad influence to safe navigation of ships and to fisheries, are often pointed out.

Coast management is basically one of the duties of local governments, but, in the case of areas where much marine litter is drifted on shore, it causes a big burden for the local governments to cope with. In such cases, local governments express their desire to take appropriate measures taken by central government for reducing their technical and financial difficulties.

Within the government, relevant ministries and agencies established a Director-General level meeting in order to discuss possible immediate measures. The meeting published the results of discussion in March 1, 2007.

2. Overview of Marine Litter and the Countermeasures

Owing to strong tides around Japan and a strong west wind in winter, marine litter is washed away and ashore on the coasts of Japan, especially northwestern coasts in Mainland, western coasts in Kyushu and the Southwest Islands. Marine litter causes bad influence to marine landscapes, cleanliness of coastal areas, sightseeing and inshore fishery.

Since mid 2005, medical wastes have been washed up on the northwestern coasts in Mainland and western coasts in Kyushu, which was widely reported in Japanese media. Such waste would cause a puncture wound or an infection as well. To early solve this problem, it is necessary to grasp the situation, exchange of information with neighboring countries through diplomatic channels and analyzing a source and its routes.

Concerning the coastal management, as local governments take basic responsibility for the coastal management, they take countermeasures such as:
- Activities of municipalities for transportation, temporary storage and disposal of marine litter.
- Collection of marine litter with a partnership of private sectors, NGOs and volunteers.

Some local governments or municipalities answer that measures against marine litter are much beyond their capacities for normal coastal management.

In the Government, several ministries and agencies have responsibility for measures against marine litter. It was strongly requested to have a framework for considering the governmental policy, which was established in April 2006. And in this stream, the government held a unified conference with relevant ministries and local governments for information sharing about their countermeasures. Through such opportunities, the problems came to light, such as, importance of pollutant control at national and international level, needs for financial support, demands of care in case of disasters, and requests for support to volunteer activities


As mentioned above, the Government established a Director-General level meeting in April 2006 in order to discuss more effective measures against marine litter. Relevant ministries and agencies - the Cabinet Office, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and
Transport, Japan Coast Guard, Meteorological Agency, the Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications - participate in the meeting. It has held four times. Through this meeting, they exercised information sharing of their policies and measures, preparation of the budget of FY 2007, etc. And in March 2007, the government policies and measures against marine litter took shape.

(1) Grasp of the state of marine litter:
   Observation of drifting marine litter by Meteorological Agency; classification of marine litter at opportunities of coastal cleanup by Japan Coast Guard; prediction technique of the route of marine litter by Ministry of the Environment

(2) Control of the sources:
   - Domestic actions
     cleaning activities and prevention of illegal dumping in riverbeds, collection of marine litter and oil within harbors by Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport; reduction and support for disposal of fishery materials and the removal of sediment by Fisheries Agency; reduction of packing waste by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry;
   - International actions
     TEMM, NOWPAP, cleaning campaign by Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(3) Support to the local governments which faces remarkable damage caused by marine litter:
   - Financial support:
     Each ministry or agency has some options to support the areas, such as, ports and harbors by Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport and the Fisheries Agency; Ministry of the Environment has a viewpoint of the disaster waste and material cycle;
   - Research:
     Research for more efficient and effective measures of waste disposal by Ministry of the Environment including cooperation development among relevant ministries and agencies; Settlement of coastal management policy for safe utilization of coasts by Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport; Research for specifying sources and causes of marine litter by Japan Coast Guard;
   - Technology development:
     Subsidies for technology development for disposal of marine litter, like wastes containing salt, by Ministry of the Environment.

4. Forward Look
   Marine litter is the problem which confronts us and which we should continuously deal with. Forward look for related matters would be needed, such as:
   - a follow-up of the implementation of policies and measures;
   - reinforced cooperation among public sector and private sector, with exchange of information;
   - need of a national framework for marine litter management with proper role and responsibility of actors;
   - further investigation of sources, accumulation of data, analysis of the pollutant;
   - increase of public awareness through various activities
   - continued relationship of cooperation among neighboring countries, with framework of NOWPAP
Coastal Management

- Local Governments take basic responsibility for the coastal management.
  - Transportation, temporary storage and disposal of ML
  - Collection of ML

Such measures are much beyond the capacities of some municipalities.
For the areas much marine litter is drifted on shore...

- Central Government established in April 2006 a Director-General level meeting to discuss possible immediate measures.

And a unified conference with local governments in last Oct.

Policies and Measures of the Government

Director-General level meetings

- The Cabinet Office
- Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
- Japan Coast Guard
- Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
- Fisheries Agency
- Meteorological Agency
- Ministry of the Environment

They exercised Information Sharing, Preparation of the Budget, etc.

The meeting published the results of discussions in 1st March 2007.
Policies and Measures of the Government

(1) Grasp of the state of ML

• Observation of drifting marine litter by Meteorological Agency
• Classification of marine litter at opportunities of coastal cleanup by Japan Coast Guard
• Prediction technique of the route of marine litter by Ministry of the Environment

(2) Control of the Sources

- Domestic actions
  • Cleaning activities and prevention of illegal dumping in riverbeds, collection of marine litter and oil within harbors by Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
  • Reduction and support for disposal of fishery materials and the removal of sediment by Fisheries Agency
  • Reduction of packing waste by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
- International actions
  • TEMM, NOWPAP, cleaning campaign by Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(3) Support to the local governments which face remarkable damage caused by marine litter

- Financial support:
  • Each ministry or agency has some options.
  - Ports and harbors by Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport and the Fisheries Agency; Ministry of the Environment has options with a viewpoint of disaster waste and a material cycle.
- Research:
  • Ministry of the Environment: Research for more efficient and effective measures of waste disposal including cooperation development among relevant ministries and agencies;
  • Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport: Settlement of coastal management policy for safe utilization of coasts;
  • Japan Coast Guard: Research for specifying sources and causes of marine litter;
- Technology development:
  • Ministry of the Environment: Subsidies for technology development for disposal of marine litter, like wastes containing salt.

Forward Look

- a follow-up of the implementation of policies and measures;
- reinforced cooperation among public sector and private sector, with exchange of information;
- need of a national framework for marine litter management with proper role and responsibility of actors;
- further investigation of sources, accumulation of data, analysis of the pollutant;
- increase of public awareness through various activities
- continued relationship of cooperation among neighboring countries, with framework of NOWPAP

Thank you for your attention
National Action against Marine Litter in Korea

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1. Introduction

With the help of the active public relations activities of international organizations, the marine litter issue is commonly understood as a worldwide problem and needs joint efforts of global society. International organizations such as IMO, UNEP, and GPA among others, stressed the negative impact of the marine litter to marine ecosystem. According to the publication of UNEP¹ in 2005, approximately 6.4 million tones per year of marine litter is thrown into ocean globally and over 13,000 pieces of plastic litter are floating on every square kilometer of ocean surface. This is an overwhelming phenomenon that requires immediate action against it.

Korean government has been well aware of the marine litter problem since the inception of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MOMAF) in 1996. The inception of MOMAF acted as a firm foundation and the starting point for the action against the marine litter due to its integrated functions and responsibility for ocean. With the strong institutional framework internally, Korea became a world’s leading country in marine litter policy. Although brief, UNEP (2005) introduced and highlighted the Korean government’s national actions against marine litter in its publication¹.

In this presentation, it is the intention of author to introduce the profound and broad National Action against marine litter of Korea.

2. National Action


¹ Marine Litter, An analytical overview, UNEP 2005
The major stakeholders involved in these actions are central government, local government, residents, NGOs, and international entities such as NOWPAP, COBSEA, among others.

Government support for these actions comes from mainly MOMAF. MOMAF allocated a sum of 15.65 Billion Won (equivalent to USD 16.6 Million) in 2007 fiscal year. Other ministries such as Ministry of Environment (MOE), Ministry of Construction and Transport (MOCT), local governments, private sectors also secured financial resources to tackle the marine litter. Although the total sum of these funding is not available at the current stage, author believe that the amount of funding for National Action will be much larger than MOMAF’s funding alone.

The following is the brief contents of activities of National Action.

- **Source management**
  - Fisheries sources: aquaculture buoy, fishing gears, chemical application can
  - Maritime vessels: shipboard garbage etc.
  - Land-based sources: municipal garbage, agricultural waste, etc.

- **Legal Framework Renovation**
  - Fisheries Ground Management law: waste fishing gear disposal is illegal, entry into force in December 2008.
  - Marine Environment Protection law: incorporating MARPOL Annex 5

- **Sectoral Management**
  - Local community committee: joint efforts by local governments, NGOs, private sectors, residents, etc.
  - Inter-ministry negotiation: MOMAF, MOE, National Emergency Management agency (NEMA), etc.

- **Recovery and Disposal**
  - Recovery Technology: Styrofoam volume reduction, floating fence, etc.
  - Recovery Ship building: State-of-the-art all-in-one multifunction marine litter recovery and disposal vessel (newly funded project starting in 2007)
  - Fishing gear recovery and purchase: implementing purchasing project by two MOMAF associated institutions: Korea Marine Pollution Response Corporation (KMPRC) and Korea Fisheries Infrastructure Promotion Association (KFPA)

- **Monitoring**
Government funded monitoring: Korea Marine Rescue Center (KMRC) for coastal area and foreign-born litter survey, Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute (KORDI) for litter in harbors.

ICC monitoring: KMRC hosts the event and collects ICC data card

- Public Awareness
  - ICC event, Collection manuals, etc
  - Workshops and Publications
  - Media advertisement broadcasting regarding marine litter
  - NGO supports

- International Cooperation
  - With neighboring countries: NOWPAP, COBSEA, PEMSEA, Joint Committee for Environmental Cooperation with PR China and Japan

3. Conclusion and Recommendation

As described above, Korean government is very active and aggressive in combating marine litter. MOMAF believes that the tangible results and the effects of “Nation Action against marine litter” are producing and spreading throughout country after 6 years of marine litter campaign. These results are sensational not only to Korea, but also to the global community, who has keen eye on the marine litter issue.

As a world’s leading country in marine litter policy, MOMAF is sure that more dramatic success story will be producing in near future.

Although Korea has many success stories in preventing marine litter, there are cases that remain unsolved and untouched. These are marine litter caused by natural disasters such as flooding, Typhoon, Tsunami, etc. As data indicated, most of the land-based litter in Korea is produced in the time of Typhoon and heavy rain season. Korea’s major rivers have dikes in the estuary and the litters are collected at the river mouths.

In this light, the following recommendation can be drawn in this presentation.

1. International efforts should be addressed more intensively since the marine litter issue is not one country’s matter. It is a global agenda.
2. Marine litter preparedness and response system in time of disaster should be developed.
3. Grass root movement by private sectors such as local communities, NGOs, etc should be more active. Governmental control over marine litter has certain limit. It is more citizens’ responsibility than government’s.

4. Powerful policy measures and legal instruments should be developed to support the prevention of marine litter.

Korea will keep enhancing national capacity toward the prevention of marine litter by effectively implementing the National Action of Korea. Think Globally, Act Nationally. End.
National Action against Marine Litter: - a holistic approach by the Republic of Korea -

Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

I. Myth about Marine Litter

- We know lots about it now, at least within NOWPAP region
  - 3 workshops (’05, ’06, ’07)
  - 2 ICC events (’06 Yamagata, ’07 Busan)
- World is getting familiar with it
  - UNEP RSP
  - GPA, MARPOL, FAO, TOC, etc.

II. National Actions

- New laws & Policies
- Investment expansion
- Developing comprehensive management system

1986 1996 1999 2005

(Modified from Nam et al, 2002)

Bilateral Discussions between Korea and Japan

- Presidential meeting (’03)
- TEMM (’05)
- 1st MOMAF-MLIT Marine Environment meeting (’05.11)
- 9th Korea-Japan Environment Joint Committee meeting (’06.2)
- Director level meeting (’06.9)
- Presidential meeting (’06)
- 2nd MOMAF-MLIT Marine Environment meeting (’06.11)

Contents

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II. National Actions
III. Fisheries Sector Efforts
IV. Summary and Recommendations

Issue Raising

- Fairly successful due to MALITA activities in NOWPAP region
  - Influence to China, Russia
  - East Asian Seas (COBSEA, PEMSEA)
- Sustained efforts necessary
  - NOWPAP MALI
  - Other activities more to come
III. Fisheries Sector Efforts

- **Fishing Gear**
  - Tagging of fishing gear is on going

- **Float**
  - Set standard by Fisheries Ground Management Act (2000)
  - Currently focuses on the prevention of breakage of float

III. Fisheries Sector Efforts

- **Poly Tank**
  - Widely used in laver culture
  - Poly Tank recovery
    - ~90% recovered (’01)
  - Education and public relations are on going

- **More works need to be addressed for Fisheries source management**

III. Fisheries Sector Efforts

- **Example of one media broadcasting**

- **Once a year campaign**

- **Synopsis**
  - A lady is sending a letter in a bottle in search of a good guy.
  - An ugly guy approaches to her showing how bad thing to throw bottle into ocean. Marine litter cases are showing.
  - She understood the negative impact of marine litter.
  - He found another lady throwing bottle. He chases her.
### IV. Summary and Recommendations

- **International efforts should be addressed more intensely**
  - Example: MOMAF-NOAA on GFA cooperation in addition to current activities

- **Marine Litter preparedness and response system in time of natural disaster should be developed**
  - Typhoon, flooding, etc.

- **Grass root movement should be more active**
  - Government control and funding has certain limit on marine litter implementation

- **Powerful policy and legal instruments should support the National action**
MALITA Programme Implementation: Organizational Aspects of Effort Consolidation

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MALITA programme implementation being started it has allowed to commence coordination of NOWPAP participating countries’ work in finding a solution to a very pressing issue of polluting sea water areas with marine litter. As it has been already noted in reports by Russian experts for the RF Far East regions the problem of polluting the sea with litter is less topical than it is for the other NOWPAP participating countries. Among the reasons for this are smaller concentrations of population in the Russian Far Eastern territories and a decline in industrial manufacturing experienced in the 1990-s.

In the meantime the RF President and Government’s attitude to the development of tourism areas in the Far East of Russia is well-known. Russia’s initiative as to holding APR nations’ summit in Vladivostok in 2012 and constructing a game zone of “Russian Las Vegas” in its vicinity falls within the same tideway. The prospects for the development of the southern part of Primorsky Krai are impressive and at the same time they impose certain obligations not only in respect of paying greater attention to the current state of ecology in the sea coastal areas accommodating most of recreational facilities but also in elaborating measures to solve environmental problems under the circumstances of the region’s tremendous advance.

Activities in preventing the sea pollution with litter were carried out in Russia even before MALITA programme was started but those had been based on the standards of the Soviet time [report 1 on activity 6] and therefore they used to be and still are inefficient. Among a variety of causes for that state of things there the following:

- non-availability of an operating system of monitoring and revealing major sources of sea pollution;
- poor supervision of the system of receiving refuse and garbage from ships calling at Russian ports;
- lack of a mechanism for public influence upon municipal authorities in environment protection issues;
lack of budget financing of environmental programmes.

The latter was partly accounted for by the non-availability of any organizations capable of carrying out large-scale environmental programmes.

In the Far East of Russia there have functioned and are currently functioning a lot of non-governmental organizations which have repeatedly been reported by Russian representatives in their presentations at NOWPAP events. These organizations attempted to attract public attention to the sea pollution issue, and, thereby, to exert influence on the agencies of local self-government, to impel them to take real actions for the enhancement of the environment within the region.

Thanks to newly acquired development prospects for the region, and, in many respects, thanks to the efforts taken by non-governmental organizations and research institutions, agencies of government in Primorsky Krai and Sakhalin Oblast have begun to pay more regard to environmental issues.

For instance, Sakhalin Oblast is on the list of pioneers in launching a territory oil spill response system and introducing a civilized waste management system in our country.

In Primorsky Krai “Waste” target-oriented programme has been initiated for the years of 2005-2010. An interdepartmental commission for coordinating and ensuring accord in activity of the executive agencies of the state power, the agencies of local self-government, research institutions, specialized nature protection companies and water body users has been established. The said measures make it possible to rectify the system of control on the part of the state for nature resource users’ compliance with nature protection law requirements which suffered a considerable deterioration during “perestroika” years. In 2006 Primorsky Krai Administration sponsored and conducted “Nature Without Boundaries” First International Ecology Forum which addressed quite a number of issues relating to marine ecosystem protection and nature harmonious exploitation system development in coastal waters. A similar conference is scheduled for June 2007.

With MALITA programme launch a united informational and organizational space for finding solution to the sea pollution problem has started to take shape. In March 2006 the first workshop on marine litter issues was conducted to have provided for a discussion of the prospects for MALITA programme implementation within Russia’s territory. The workshop was attended not only by environmentalists and representatives of non-governmental organizations but also by officials from governmental agencies. The workshop participants could enjoy an opportunity to familiarize themselves with NOWPAP structure and MALITA programme. The meeting proved to be extremely useful and served as a starting point for the unification of ef-
forts of all concerned. There was formed a team of people of marked initiative who set to performing some of the MALITA activities.

1. Within the framework of activity 6 the “Review of national legal instruments and programmes provided by Russia in order to identify gaps and needs in the coverage of ML” was prepared.

2. Monitoring surveys into the extent of littering the coastlines in the south of Primorsky Krai, of the Island of Sakhalin, and of some parts of Khabarovsk Krai coast in the Tatar Strait were performed. Survey results were made public through reports and through presentations at the 1st NOWPAP Workshop on Marine Litter, June 2006, Incheon, Republic of Korea.

3. Technique of monitoring litter floating on the sea surface was perfected. The “Rif” yacht of Sea Protection Institute was made use of for the purpose.

4. Coastline cleanup actions were conducted in various parts of Primorsky Krai and Sakhalin Oblast coasts of recreational value.

5. Preparations are being made for conducting ICC action in Russia. A specific part of the coast is being selected and a source of funds is being sought out.

6. “City by the Sea” project has been started for the purpose of attracting wide circles of high school students to the study of marine ecosystems. A contest of papers will be conducted and by the contest results the best ones will be awarded.

7. Designing a teaching and methodical multimedia complex for high school students has been commenced, intended for the use by teachers of Russian Far East in conducting courses in ecology. The syllabus envisages several modules, and the first ones to be designed and saturated with multimedia demonstration material are the modules devoted to sea pollution with litter and oil.

Projects’ outcomes and advancements were reported at the second workshop on marine litter issues held on March 1, 2007. Its materials are available in the bulletin published.

However, it is the third international scientific and practical conference “Marine Ecology-2007” that will be the most significant event of 2007, sea pollution traditionally being one of its major directions. Simultaneously “Clean Port” specialized exhibition is scheduled for the purpose of presentation of modern technologies in harbour waters’ pollution prevention and cleanup. All the above-mentioned events will be held on the Maritime State University (Vladivostok) campus on October 3-5, 2007. The event of the kind was previously conducted in October, 2005, and then it demonstrated that there’s a great concern on the part of maritime and governmental agencies and authorities.
A summary of the work done by MALITA programme at the Russian Federation territory will be made at “Marine Ecology 2007” Conference.

Thus, the efforts undertaken in the Russian Federation within the framework of MALITA programme are primarily aimed at forming of public position of the region’s residents in marine litter issue. It should be regretfully noted that there is an insufficient support of non-governmental organizations’ efforts in marine litter issue on the part of local authorities.
Conclusions

The rating of ML Sources for the RF Far East

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<th>#</th>
<th>ML Source</th>
<th>Urgency</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Municipal sewage</td>
<td>Very promptly</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Waste dump</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Fishing instrument</td>
<td>Promptly</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Sunk vessels and ammunition</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Shipping</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>Current work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Pleasure craft</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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Projects of developing of RF Far East

- Developing the biggest on the Far East tourism zone;
- Carrying out of APR nations’ summit in Vladivostok in 2012;
- Creation the biggest on the Far East National Pacific University Center
- Constructing the oil pipeline from Siberia and the biggest in Russia oil terminal in Nakhodka bay (80 millions tons of oil per year)
- Constructing a game zone so called - “Russian Las Vegas” in vicinity of Vladivostok.

Problems

- Lack of effective system of monitoring and revealing of sources of pollution;
- Poor supervision of the system of receiving refuse and garbage from ships calling at Russian ports;
- Lack of a mechanism for public influence upon municipal authorities in environment protection issues;
- Lack of budget financing of environmental programs.

More than 80% of population of Primorsky krai are concentrated on the shore of the Great Peter Bay (600,000 peoples).
Sakhalin oblast

- Launching a territory oil spill response system
- Developing civilized waste management system

Primorsky krai

- Initiating “Waste” target-oriented program for the years of 2005-10
- Establishing the interdepartmental commission on clearing water areas of ports of Primorsky Krai
  - Coordination of activity of the state nature protection bodies, institutions of local government, the scientific organizations, the specialized nature protection companies and ports.
  - Restoration of the system of control on the part of the state for nature resource users’ compliance with nature protection law requirements.

1st workshop on marine litter issues
Vladivostok, March 2005

Activities

- Within the framework of activity 6 the “Review of national legal instruments and programs provided by Russia in order to identify gaps and needs in the coverage of ML” was prepared (Under guide of DINRAC).

Activities

- Monitoring surveys into the extent of littering the coastlines in the south of Primorsky Krai, of the Island of Sakhalin, and of some parts of Khabarovskiy Krai coast in the Tatar Strait were performed.

Activities

- Technique of monitoring litter floating on the sea surface was perfected.
Activities

- Coastrine cleanup actions were conducted by NGO’s in various parts of coasts of recreational value.
- Preparations are being made for conducting ICC action in Russia.

Activities

- “City by the Sea” project has been started for the purpose of attracting wide circles of high school students to the study of marine ecosystems.
- Designing a teaching and methodical multimedia complex for high school students has been commenced, intended for the use by teachers of Russian Far East in conducting courses in ecology.

Welcome to the International Conference “Marine Ecology-2007”

October 3-5, 2007, Vladivostok
Contact information:
e-mail: morec@msun.ru
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and be available from April

Thank You!