



Environment  
Canada

Environnement  
Canada

Science Advisor Emeritus  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H3

Your file    Votre référence

Our file    Notre référence

September 14, 1990

TO: Participants in IASC Meeting 1,  
Resolute, NWT, Canada  
28-31 August 1990

Dear Colleague:

I trust that you had a pleasant journey home from our meeting in Resolute, and that you have carried back with you some pleasant memories of arctic Canada. Your Chairman and Rapporteur, as you know, left the party at Iqaluit on the return journey and flew north to the village of Pagnirtung (where Mr. Rigby lives), from where we had three very pleasant days of physical exercise in the rugged mountains of Auyuittuq National Park on Baffin Island. We were sorry that each of you could not have been with us.

Enclosed you will find the brief report from our Founding Meeting (IASC Meeting 1), which you requested, in Resolute, should be prepared by the Chairman and Rapporteur and distributed, electronically, to the contact person in each country as quickly as possible. Because facsimile or telex is sometimes not clearly legible, I am also sending a copy by airmail post to each person to whom it is being sent electronically, as well as to every other participant in the Resolute meetings.

The electronic transmission copy does not have Attachments 1, 2, 3, to save costs and because each of you has copies of the list of participants and the agendas for the meetings. However, the copies sent by post should be complete.

I would be grateful if you could let me know of any obvious mistakes or wrong ideas in this report. If necessary, a revised Brief Report can be issued.

As you instructed us at Resolute, a somewhat fuller and final report will be prepared, and published as IASC Report No. 1, to be the definitive record of our Founding Meeting. This will include, as noted in our "Decisions" (Attachment 6), the text of the Founding Articles, texts or summaries of addresses presented at Resolute, and a somewhat fuller but still condensed version of our discussions. (Our rapporteur, Mr. Rigby, has fifty-two pages of close notes of our discussions. Do not fear; we will not use them all!). I intend to circulate a draft of the text of this report to each country, before it is finalized, so that you can correct or revise. If however there are points from our Resolute discussion that you feel are particularly important to be included in our final report of the meeting (without opening issues up again!), please let me know.

Continued . . .

Canada

We are thinking also of including in the final report a page of photographs that would illustrate the field excursions on August 30; - perhaps something like a page with four or six pictures, half showing people or scenes on the northern excursion, half from the southern excursion. If anyone has a picture or two that would be a candidate for such a picture page, I would be pleased to receive glossy prints (8 cm or larger in smallest dimension) for consideration. Any such pictures can be returned to you if you wish.

Because of other work commitments, we will not be able to concentrate on the final report until October, but I would like by the middle of that month to send each country a draft text; have it finalized by the end of October, and have the final report printed well before the first meeting of the IASC Council. However, the Brief Report attached herewith should be the operating document for getting IASC work started.

I am pleased to learn that some of the ad hoc co-ordinators or initiators got to work on their IASC jobs immediately on their return. Let us all keep up the momentum that was generated during our association at Resolute. Let us all have some real progress to show to the Council when it is appointed later in the year. Keep Mr. Rogne or me in touch, — or else we will be bothering you!

With best wishes, and as we said in Resolute - TAPA-00-SEE

Sincerely,

E.F. Roots  
Chairman, IASC Meeting 1

Attach: Report

**INTERNATIONAL ARCTIC SCIENCE COMMITTEE**

**I A S C**

Brief Report from Founding Meeting  
(IASC Meeting 1)

29-31 August 1990

Resolute Bay, Northwest Territories  
Canada

## INTERNATIONAL ARCTIC SCIENCE COMMITTEE

Brief Report from IASC Founding Meeting (IASC MEETING NO. 1)

Resolute, N.W.T. Canada, 29-31 August 1990

The Founding Meeting of the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC) was held at Resolute, Northwest Territories, Canada, 29-31 August 1990. The meeting opened on the day following signing of the Founding Articles of IASC by representatives of all countries with jurisdictional responsibilities for territories north of the Arctic Circle (Canada, Denmark/Greenland, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, hereafter referred to as the "arctic countries").

### 1. Background

Discussions leading to the establishment of an international body, now formalized as IASC, had been carried on actively since October 1986. The first meeting in the modern context of representatives of all arctic countries to discuss a circumpolar organization to foster co-operation in all fields of arctic science was held in Oslo in February 1987. This meeting asked a Working Group of persons from Canada, Denmark and Norway to prepare a discussion paper which would outline some possibilities, potential benefits and problems, and suggested courses of action for such an organization. The report and proposals of the Working Group were considered at a second meeting of representatives of all arctic countries held in Stockholm in March 1988. At this meeting, a Planning Group, comprising representatives of Canada, Norway, Sweden, USA and USSR, with Mr. Odd Rogne of Norway as chairman, was appointed to explore in depth the practical aspects of an international arctic science committee as suggested in the Working Group report, and to determine the political feasibility and the desire or commitment of arctic countries to the concept, as well as questions related to involvement of non-arctic countries interested in arctic research.

The Planning Group held meetings in Moscow, Stockholm, Leningrad (where the Planning Group was enlarged to include all eight arctic countries), and Helsinki, with sub-meetings in Washington and Ottawa.

After much discussion, including consideration of representations from non-arctic countries and non-government organizations involved in arctic science, and after many revisions, a draft text of Founding Articles for an International Arctic Science Committee was agreed upon by representative organizations of all eight arctic countries. An invitation from the Government of Canada to sign the Articles and hold the Founding Meeting in Arctic Canada was accepted. The date of 28 August, 1990, at Resolute, NWT for the signing ceremony was agreed upon. The Founding Meeting of the Committee would be held, also at Resolute, starting the next day. Representatives from five non-arctic countries with active programmes of arctic research, and one international non-government organization with arctic scientific activities (the Inuit Circumpolar Conference) were also invited to the meetings in Resolute.

## 2. Final Meeting of IASC Planning Group

The final meeting of the IASC Planning Group was held on 27 August, 1990, at Dorval, Quebec, in anticipation that the Founding Articles would be signed the next day. Mr. O. Rogne was chair. Consideration was first given to the timing and procedures for designation or appointment of respective representatives to the IASC Council when, as expected, IASC was formally established. It was concluded that representatives from all arctic countries could reasonably be expected to be named by early November 1990 and that, provided there was adequate preparatory work, it should be possible to hold the first meeting of the Council within approximately two months from the identification of Council.

The Planning Group approved the preparations being made by Norway to establish a Secretariat and engage an Executive Secretary. It recommended that a small ad hoc Working Group {Kasmin (USSR), Roots (Canada), Secher (Denmark), and Weller (USA)} give attention, during the Resolute meeting, to drafting Rules and Procedures for the operations of IASC once it was founded. It approved a tentative outline agenda for the Founding Meeting, and suggested that Roots (Canada) serve as chair for that meeting. Subject to successful signing the next day, the IASC Planning Group disbanded.

## 3. Signing of IASC Founding Articles

The ceremony of signing of the Founding Articles was held in the lounge of the Canadian Polar Continental Shelf Project, Resolute, Northwest Territories, Canada, on the afternoon of 28 August 1990. Mr. J.E. Gibson, senior representative of the host country, was in the chair. He introduced Ms. Bonni Hrycyk, Acting Director of the Polar Continental Shelf Project, who welcomed the participants and explained practical details of accommodation and itinerary. Mr. Gibson then introduced the subject, expressing the satisfaction of the Government of Canada for a successful outcome of the protracted and sometimes difficult discussions and negotiations that had led to the unprecedented step of all circum-arctic countries agreeing formally to establish an organization for co-operation in arctic scientific matters of mutual concern. He expressed pleasure that the "administrative" phase of establishment of IASC was now over; and it was henceforth the turn of the scientists to develop significant activities of scientific co-operation, that would make full use of the opportunities provided by IASC to do science in the Arctic more effectively, efficiently, and to the benefit of not only arctic countries but the world as a whole.

Mr. Douglas Heyland, Executive Director of the Science Institute of the Northwest Territories, brought greetings from the northern science community, and welcomed participants to the Northwest Territories of Canada. He described some features of the Northwest Territories, as an example of one arctic area important to IASC, and showed how scientific knowledge in all fields - natural sciences, human sciences, applied sciences - was increasingly important to all aspects of northern life and development. He stressed that arctic science comprised not only the subjects and approaches of "modern" technological and disciplinary sciences but also the integrated knowledge and understanding accumulated by traditional arctic societies, and that success in addressing major scientific issues depended upon successful combination and reinforcement of all approaches to arctic science by northerners as well as by scientists from institutions not in the Arctic, who related the Arctic to other parts of the world.

Mr. Odd Rogne, chairman of the IASC Planning Group, gave the main introductory address. He summarized the historical background to the present meeting, noting that what motivated the protracted discussions and kept the idea moving forward was both a political interest to bring an international co-operative body into being, and the conviction of a large number of arctic scientists that such an organization was essential if the even more important arctic scientific problems of the future were to be tackled successfully. He pointed out that creation of an International Arctic Science Committee was not a goal in itself; it was a milestone on a long road to knowledge and international co-operation, and that the real work for which IASC had been formed was just to begin. He described the stages so far as "From Conception to Birth". A baby was now being born; it was up to all of us to nourish the infant and to see that it gets lots of exercise, to grow into a healthy and useful member of the world community.

The representatives of the eight arctic countries then signed the Founding Articles. The signators were, in alphabetical order:-

J.E.G. Gibson	-	Canada
I.S. Gramberg	-	U.S.S.R.
C-O. Jacobsen	-	Sweden
M. Magnusson	-	Iceland
E-R. Neumann	-	Norway
K. Secher	-	Denmark/Greenland
P.M. Smith	-	U.S.A.
P. Tulkki	-	Finland

At the invitation of the Canadian hosts, the signators and guests then enjoyed a reception and dinner at a Resolute hotel. At the conclusion of the dinner, brief remarks were offered by Prof. Dr. G. Hempel, of Germany, on behalf of non-arctic countries engaged in science in the arctic, wishing the new organization well, and noting the benefits that it can bring to all arctic science undertaken by all countries. His remarks were followed by benedictory comments from Mr. Ludi Pudluk, Member for the High Arctic of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories, speaking also for the native peoples of the Arctic, bringing the earnest wishes of all northern residents that co-operation in arctic science will not only increase understanding of the arctic environment and its resources and find ways to meet social and economic problems, but also point the way to increased international co-operation in science and also in politics and all other areas.

#### 4. The IASC Founding Meeting (Meeting 1)

##### 4.1 Brief Narrative

The Founding Meeting (Meeting 1) of IASC was convened in the premises of the Polar Continental Shelf Project, Resolute, Northwest Territories, Canada, on 29 August 1990. After a break on August 30 for field trips, ad hoc group discussions and drafting of proposals and recommendations, the meeting was re-convened for a final session in the morning of August 31.

A list of participants is attached. (Attachment 1).

Agendae for the Aug 29 and Aug 31 sessions are attached. (Attachments 2, 3). These agenda were followed, with some condensation and amalgamation.

At the invitation of the host country (Canada) and on the recommendation of the Planning Group, Fred Roots assumed the Chair. Mr. Bruce Rigby (Canada) kindly agreed to serve as Rapporteur.

It was emphasized that at this Founding Meeting, because the Council was not yet in existence, there would be no distinction between "delegates" or "members" and "observers". All persons present, from all countries and organizations, were full participants, expected to take part in discussions, and to bring forth ideas and criticisms.

Introductory addresses were delivered by E.F. Roots "Co-operation in Arctic Science - An International Perspective"; T. DeLaca, "Arctic Research as Part of Global Scientific Programs", and A. Karlqvist, on "Principles, Rationale, and Institutional Considerations of Scientific Co-operation in Arctic Regions".

#### 4.2 Discussions

With these papers as background, participants, guided by the agenda, engaged in a vigorous, far-reaching, and sometimes in-depth discussion about the scientific areas that could benefit from IASC involvement, and the role and function of IASC in relation to scientific issues and to other international activities in the arctic related to science. There was consideration of what IASC should do to get started, and to be seen, by the scientific community and the sponsoring agencies or governments, to be making a difference to the course of arctic science and to international co-operation. Administrative matters, such as establishment of the Secretariat, and the procedures for putting the general statements in the Founding Articles into operational activities, were discussed. The vital question of how to ensure that IASC could serve all arctic science, including that undertaken by non-arctic countries, and at the same time could be useful to promote science in the national interests of arctic countries, was examined and not glossed over. Another area of special attention was how would IASC encourage international co-operation in the social and human sciences, whose needs, approaches, and scales of study in the Arctic were often rather different from those of the natural and engineering sciences.

Several small groups or caucuses arose naturally out of the first day's discussion, to give more focussed attention to particular subjects during the evenings and next day. These dealt with, in particular:

- Definitions, Criteria, Rules and Procedures;
- The concerns and participation of non-arctic countries who undertook significant arctic research;
- The social and human sciences;
- IASC and the world-wide Global Change Programme.

#### 4.3 The Concept of IASC

By the morning of 31 August some clear trends were evident, and despite some concerns about how IASC might be able to pull rather disparate threads together to weave a strong net to support arctic science, an encouraging consensus was emerging. The chairman attempted to summarize the spirit of the discussions to that time as follows:

- (i) IASC would be a non-government organization, whose focus will be on scientific activities of international interest;
- (ii) the general objectives of IASC will be to facilitate and encourage international consultation and co-operation for arctic research and arctic scientific data. It will not have operational responsibilities or manage field programmes.
- (iii) the application and interpretation of the public value or policy content of research results or new knowledge facilitated by IASC will not be a function of IASC but will be, as at present, the affair of each country. IASC must however be aware, as a collective body, of the necessity that all arctic research must be justified in terms of its ultimate public value. The Committee was structured so that the regional concerns of arctic countries could be expressed. However, IASC as a body will guard against being in the position of interpreter or arbiter of the use or value of arctic scientific knowledge to any country or group.
- (iv) IASC must be forward-looking, and take into account changes in the state of scientific knowledge and the tools and approaches to research; of changes in the arctic itself and in the priorities for research, and changes in world conditions which may result in changes in the importance of scientific knowledge from the polar regions. Its work must be relevant to the forefront of world science and also to emerging arctic issues.
- (v) the activities of IASC should avoid competition with other international science bodies; but at the same time it must not be a "residual" organization, reduced to filling holes or gaps between other activities. Its programme should initially be based upon, and in part arise out of, some of the recent or current comprehensive activities that identified major priorities for future arctic research, such as the International Conference on Co-ordination of Research in the Arctic (Leningrad, December 1988), or the International Conference on the Role of Polar Regions in Global Change (Fairbanks, June 1990). However, it must also give particular attention to subject areas where there was not already vigorous international scientific exchange, but where such exchange would be of particular benefit. Such areas included subjects in the social sciences and the traditional knowledge of northern societies.
- (vi) the subject field of operations of IASC will on the whole be multi-discipline or synthesizing rather than single-subject. At the same time the Committee must be able to be credible to those working at the cutting edge of sophisticated science which is often narrow and specialist. IASC must avoid becoming a generalist, or "popular science", organization.
- (vii) IASC must start with an action programme that will show scientific results in the short term, so as to be seen "to be making a difference" and earn credibility, scientifically and politically.



- (viii) IASC must however, not spend all or even a major portion of its energies, once it gets started, on short-term or "fire-fighting" international science. Its main contribution should, over time, be to facilitate communication and planning that will improve the direction, balance, and effectiveness of arctic research over the long term. To that end, it should select, and propose for immediate start, some activities that are longer-term in nature.
- (ix) care should be taken that IASC does not become preoccupied only with large-scale, comprehensive, highly-organized or big-budget research, although such activities may often be those where IASC will have an essential, useful, and internationally conspicuous role to play. IASC also should have responsibility to foster and give attention to small-scale and individual investigations, which do not have the resources or contacts to make their own international arrangements but whose studies or results could benefit greatly through international co-operation.
- (x) IASC should develop a combination of go-it-alone activities and collaborative programmes with other international bodies.
- (xi) IASC should operate at the level of senior scientific managers and research directors, rather than through field researchers.

#### 4.4 Definitions, Criteria, and Rules and Procedures

A preliminary draft of suggested definitions and criteria to make more explicit some of the terms used in the Founding Articles, and a set of Rules and Procedures intended to guide IASC operations, as provided for in the Founding Articles, Part H, was presented to the meeting. After discussion and revision, approval in principle was given to including these in the report of the meeting, subject to comment and further revision if necessary when participants have had opportunity to study them in writing. When approved, the Definitions and Criteria (attached as Attachment 4) and Rules and Procedures (Attachment 5), will be forwarded to the IASC Council, when it is formed, for their consideration.

#### 4.5 Candidate Subjects for IASC early attention

Based on general consensus of the concept of IASC as outlined above, participants addressed subject areas of arctic study to which IASC, in one or more of its roles of communication or fostering co-operation, could be of benefit. Four major categories emerged; within each, there were a number of suggestions and examples, to be explored in more detail by specialists, where IASC might play a useful role.

- (i) Studies focussed on understanding global change in arctic regions:  
 e.g. - regional (circum-arctic) co-ordination for planning or improvement of compatibility between national IGBP or Global Change activities in the Arctic;

- international co-operation in the selection and establishment of a net of geobiophysical observatories or transects that could provide long-term integrated information on environmental or ecological changes in the entire arctic region;
- international discussion of the follow-up to research priorities identified at the Leningrad and Fairbanks conferences;
- comparative or regional studies of the stability or adaptability of arctic food chains;
- comparative studies of selected arctic ecosystems, possibly in conjunction with MAB;
- studies of the sensitivity and productivity of comparative arctic habitats (also with MAB?)

(ii) Activities related to humans in arctic regions:

- e.g.
- Definition and planning of an arctic component of the HDGCP (Human Dimensions of Global Change Programme);
  - Collection, sharing of traditional environmental knowledge on a circum-polar basis, among indigenous peoples;
  - Translation of traditional environmental knowledge into knowledge useable by southern-trained scientists, and development of two-way interpretation of the significance of "modern" scientific knowledge and "traditional indigenous" scientific knowledge in the context of major arctic issues;
  - Development of a northern-based scientific and research community;
  - Training of scientists in social sciences and humanities applicable to arctic regions;
  - Development of sociological and socio-economic models that will accommodate environmental and resource/economic changes with social issues in an arctic context;
  - Exchange of information and review, on a regional basis, of the effects of environmental and resource changes on the health of humans resident in the arctic.

(iii) Activities related to information exchange, scientific awareness, and the bases for planning arctic sciences,

- e.g.
- compilation of a periodically up-dated inventory or list of science-related international activities and organizations in arctic regions;

- Exchange of interim results of, and plans for future, arctic research (a major role of the IASC Arctic Conference?);
  - Studies of the compatibility and interchangeability of arctic scientific data systems.
- (iv) Activities related to arctic environmental protection:
- e.g.
- Support to, or co-ordination of, scientific studies arising from the Intergovernmental Co-operation for the Protection of the Arctic Environment (the Finnish Initiative);
  - Development of principles for multi-use environmental monitoring of the polar regions;
  - Exchange of information, co-operation or collaboration in plans for research and long-term study in protected areas in the arctic (national parks, biosphere reserves, wildlife preserves);
  - Co-operation in studies and exchange of information or research results related to the movement of toxic substances into and within the arctic regions, and their effects on ecosystems and people;
  - Exploration of the purposes, criteria, and most effective methods of environmental assessment and review in arctic areas.

After discussion, selections were made from the above list, for priorities for early action by IASC. These are reflected in the Decisions and Recommendations from the meeting (q.v.).

#### 4.6 Decisions and Recommendations

The Founding Meeting, although it was the first formal meeting of IASC, did not have legal standing, nor would there be accountability of its actions, to anyone, until the IASC Council was formally constituted and had met as a body. The participants at the Founding Meeting could therefore not make decisions except in areas where the individual participants, on their own responsibility, could take action. For other matters it could, as a body, only make recommendations to the Council, when formed, or to countries or other bodies to consider if they so saw fit.

In order to get IASC started without delay and to maintain the momentum and interest that was apparent, and also to enable IASC to play a part in a number of international science-related arctic activities that would be unfolding in the next few months, the meeting therefore agreed upon:

- (i) a number of Decisions that it could make in its own right as IASC Meeting 1, with responsibilities for action identified among those present (Attachment 6); and

- (ii) a number of Recommendations that Meeting 1, as a body, respectfully draws to the attention of appropriate authorities in the countries concerned, or which will be submitted to the IASC Council when it is established (Attachment 7).

#### 4.7 Adjournment

The Founding Meeting (Meeting 1) of IASC closed on a local Canadian arctic note. Participants practiced, and learned to say, in Inuktitut,

NAK-O-MIK (Thank You) to our hosts in the Canadian arctic, and

TAPA-00-SEE (Until we meet again).

#### Excursions

Some local and extended field excursions were undertaken during the course of the meeting to give the participants a glimpse of the Canadian arctic landscape, settlements and developments, and scientific activities and opportunities.

On 28 August, participants briefly toured the small Resolute settlements, visited the marine biological laboratory and aquarium operated by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, and visited an archaeological site consisting of the remains of a settlement of the Inuit Thule culture (approximately 16th century A.D.).

On 30 August, visitors took part in one of two tours, by deHavilland DHC-3 Twin Otter aircraft provided by the Polar Continental Shelf Project. A northern tour passed over the site of the Polaris lead-zinc mine on Little Cornwallis Island, and visited the floating research station on a large tabular iceberg or "ice island", nicknamed "Hobson's Choice" presently drifting in the north end of Peary Channel. From there they flew over the mountains of Axel Heiberg Island, stopped briefly at the High Arctic Weather Station at Eureka, and on to the headquarters of Ellesmere Island National Park Reserve at Tanquary Fiord. Returning to Eureka, there was opportunity to observe some of the wildlife and the activities and researches at an arctic weather station before returning over the icefields and fiords to Resolute. The southern excursion passed over areas of interest for whale concentration and sea bird breeding on the south coast of Lancaster Sound, and visited the base metal mining operations at Nanisivik. The party visited the Inuit settlement at Arctic Bay, where they were treated to a drum dance and other cultural events, including a traditional dinner of arctic foods. On the return flight, a brief stop was made at the historic site of Beechey Island, an important location in the European search for a Northwest Passage.

The meeting is grateful to the Polar Continental Shelf Project, Parks Canada, the Atmospheric Environment Service, and local authorities in the settlements and facilities visited, for arranging these visits; and to Ms. Tabitha Kalluk and Mr. Bruce Rigby of the Canadian Parks Service, who acted as guides and interpreters on the northern and southern tours respectively.

- Attachments:
- 1:- List of participants at IASC Meeting 1
  - 2:- Agenda, 29 August
  - 3:- Agenda, 31 August
  - 4:- Definitions and Criteria (draft)
  - 5:- Rules and Procedures (draft)
  - 6:- Decisions, IASC Meeting 1
  - 7:- Recommendations, from IASC Meeting 1

Acronyms used in this report

- AOSB - Arctic Ocean Sciences Board
- CAI - Comité Arctique International
- GEWEX- Global Energy and Water Experiment
- HDGCP- Human Dimensions of Global Change Programme (a proposed programme supported by the International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study, the International Social Sciences Council, and United Nations University)
- IASC - International Arctic Science Committee
- ICSU - International Council of Scientific Unions
- IGBP - International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme, an activity within the Global Change Programme of the International Council of Scientific Unions
- IPA - International Permafrost Association
- MAB - Man and the Biosphere Programme, an activity of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- MAB/NSN- Northern Science Network of the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme
- NWT - Northwest Territories (a jurisdictional division of Canada)
- SCAR - Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research
- WCRP - World Climate Research Programme.

ATTACHMENT 1

## INTERNATIONAL ARCTIC SCIENCE COMMITTEE

Participants and Address List

Ted DeLaca  
 Director, Arctic Systems Science  
 Division of Polar Programs  
 National Science Foundation  
 1800 G. Street N.W., Room 620  
 Washington, DC 20550  
 U.S.A.

Phone: 1-202-357-7766  
 Facs: 1-202-357-9422  
 Telex: 892438 nsf wsh

David J. Drewry  
 Director, British Antarctic Survey  
 High Cross, Madingley Road  
 Cambridge,  
 UK (CB3 0ET)

Phone: 44-223-61188  
 Facs: 44-223-62616

Rainer Engelhardt  
 Director, Circumpolar and Scientific Affairs  
 Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
 Ottawa, K1A 0H4  
 CANADA

Phone: 1-819-997-8318  
 Facs: 1-819-953-0546

J.E.G. Gibson  
 Department of External Affairs and International Trade  
 Ottawa, K1A 0A6  
 CANADA

Phone: 1-613-996-1745

Academician I.S. Gramberg  
 Vice-Chairman  
 USSR Academy of Sciences Commission on Arctic Research  
 Director, All-Union Research Institute of  
 Geology & Mineral Resources of the World Ocean  
 1 Maklina St., 190121, Leningrad  
 USSR

Gotthilf Hempel, Director,  
 Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research  
 P.O. Box 120161 D2850 Bremerhaven  
 GERMANY

Phone: 49-741-4831-100  
 Facs: 49-741-4831-149  
 Telex: 2 38 695 polar d  
 Science Net: alfred.wegener  
 bremerhaven

Douglas Heyland  
 Executive Director  
 Science Institute of the Northwest Territories  
 Science Advisor, Legislative Assembly of the NWT  
 P.O. Box 1617  
 Yellowknife, NWT X1A 2P2  
 CANADA

Phone: 1-403-920-6185  
 Facs: 1-403-873-0227

Takao Hoshiai  
 Director-General  
 National Institute of Polar Research  
 9-10 Kaga Ichome, Itatsashi-ku  
 Tokyo 173,  
 JAPAN

Phone: 81-3-962-4711  
 Facs: 81-3-962-2529

Bonni Hrycyk  
 A/Director, Polar Continental Shelf Project  
 344 Wellington, 6th Floor  
 Ottawa, K1A 0E4  
 CANADA

Phone: 1-613-990-1505  
 Facs: 1-613-990-1508

Carl-Olof Jacobson  
 Secretary-General  
 The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences  
 Box 50005, S-10405 Stockholm  
 SWEDEN

Phone: 46-8-150430  
 Facs: 46-8-155670

Anders Karlqvist  
 Director  
 Swedish Polar Research Secretariat  
 Box 50005, S-10405 Stockholm  
 SWEDEN

Phone: 46-8-166320  
 Facs: 46-8-152464

Dr. Y.B. Kazmin  
 Senior Staff Member  
 Secretariat of the USSR Council of Ministers' State  
 Commission of Arctic Affairs  
 Kremlin, Moscow  
 USSR

Pierre Lapointe  
 Director General  
 Information & Services Branch  
 Geological Survey of Canada  
 601 Booth Street  
 Ottawa, K1A 0E4  
 CANADA

Phone: 1-613-996-6699  
 Facs:

Claude Lorius  
 Directeur  
 Laboratoire de Glaciologie et Geophysique de l'Environnement  
 Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique  
 Domaine Universitaire  
 B.P. 96,  
 38402 Saint Martin d'Heres Cedex  
 FRANCE

Phone: 33-76-42-58-72  
 Facs: 33-76-51-32-48  
 Telex: 980-131 LGGE

Magnus Magnusson  
 Vice-Chairman  
 Icelandic Council of Science  
 Barugotu 3, 101 Reykjavik  
 ICELAND

Phone: 354-1-10233  
 Facs: 354-1-25695  
 354-1-21331

Professor Else-Ragnhild Neumann  
Mineralogisk-Geologisk Museum  
University of Oslo  
Sarsgt.1, 0562 Oslo 5,  
NORWAY

Phone: 47-2-686960

Bruce Rigby  
Superintendent  
Eastern Arctic  
Canadian Parks Service  
Pangnirtung, N.W.T. X0A 0R0  
CANADA

Phone: 1-819-473-8828  
Facs: 1-819-473-8612

Allan Poole  
Director  
Science and Technology  
Department of External Affairs & International Trade  
Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0A6  
CANADA

Phone: 1-613-996-0675

L. Pudluk  
Member, Legislative Assembly  
Government of Northwest Territories  
Resolute Bay, N.W.T. X0A 0V0  
CANADA

Odd Rogne  
Director,  
The Norwegian Polar Research Institute  
P.O. Box 158, 1330 Oslo Airport  
NORWAY

Phone: 47-2-12-3018 (ext.258)  
Facs: 47-2-12-3854

Fred Roots  
Science Advisor Emeritus  
Department of Environment  
Ottawa, K1A 0H3  
CANADA

Phone: 1-819-997-2393  
Facs: 1-819-994-1469

Karsten Secher  
Director, Danish Polar Centre  
3 Hausergade  
DK-1128 Copenhagen,  
DENMARK

Phone: 45-33-158666  
Facs: 45-33-134976

Mary Simon  
President, Inuit Circumpolar Conference  
650 - 32nd Ave., Lachine, Quebec  
CANADA

Phone: 1-514-637-3771

Philip M. Smith  
Executive Offices  
National Academy of Sciences  
Washington, DC 20418  
U.S.A.

Phone: 1-202-334-3000  
Facs: 1-202-334-1684



Marianne Stenbaek  
Professor, McGill University  
President,  
Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies  
Suite 1915, 130 Albert Street  
Ottawa, K1P 5G4  
CANADA

Phone: 1-613-238-3525  
Facs:

Paavo Tulkki  
Head, Department of Biological Oceanography  
Finnish Institute of Marine Research  
P.O. Box 33  
SF-00931 Helsinki  
FINLAND

Phone: 358-0-331-044  
Facs: 358-0-331-376

Gunter E. Weller  
Chairman, Polar Research Board  
U.S. National Research Council  
Associate Director, Geophysical Institute  
University of Alaska  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-0800  
U.S.A.

Phone: 1-907-474-7371  
Facs: 1-907-474-7290

Dr. S. Maciej Zalewski  
Scientific Secretary, Committee of Polar Research  
Head, Polar and Marine Research Department  
Institute of Geophysics  
Polish Academy of Sciences  
ul. Ksiecia Janusza 64  
01-452 Warsaw  
POLAND

Phone: 22-374505  
Facs: 22-370522  
Telex: 817582 IGF PL

ATTACHMENT 2

INTERNATIONAL ARCTIC SCIENCE COMMITTEE  
Meeting 1  
Resolute, NWT, CANADA

Agenda, 29 August 1990

1. Introduction
  - interim chairman
  - rapporteur
  - agenda and purpose of meeting
  - housekeeping details and schedules
2. Setting the Scene
  - international Arctic science
  - global programs
  - institutional requirements
  - Roots
  - DeLaca
  - Karlqvist
3. Scientific Areas or Problems in the Arctic needing International Attention:  
preliminary consideration of the role, if any, for IASC.
  - 3.1 Comments on scientific priorities and needs as seen by delegates and observers.
  - 3.2 Brief review of ongoing international scientific activities or programmes in the Arctic (or involving the Arctic) and their potential relation to IASC, (e.g., IGBP, AOSB, GEWEX, WCRP, Arctic air chemistry, etc.).
4. The Functions and Scope of IASC (focus on the next five years)  
e.g. - information exchange and communication
  - liaison among countries, among disciplines, among organizations; the interests and contributions of non-arctic countries
  - facilitation of cooperation in scientific assessment and interpretation
  - should, or should not, IASC be a spokesorganization for Arctic science?
5. Getting the Work Started
  - working groups
  - IASC Arctic Scientific Conference
6. Organizational Matters
  - establishment of Council
  - establishment of Secretariat
  - rules of procedure
7. Liaison with Other Scientific Bodies
  - ICSU, CAI, MAB/NSN, IPA, etc.
  - bipolar concerns (e.g., liaison with SCAR)
8. Relation to International Arctic Policy Developments (that have a science component)  
e.g. the Finnish Initiative
9. Next Step
  - priorities for August 31 plenary
10. Other

ATTACHMENT 3

## INTERNATIONAL ARTIC SCIENCE COMMITTEE

Meeting 1  
Resolute, NWT, CANADA

Agenda, 31 August 1990

1. Introduction
2. Highlights from 29-30 August 1990 discussions
3. Report from ad hoc Working Group on Rules of Procedure
4. Discussion on IASC activities in short term:
  - 4.1 Subjects for immediate attention
    - global change studies in Arctic areas
    - social sciences/education
    - inventory/listing of activities to the functions of IASC
    - data compatibility
    - Finnish initiative
    - Environment assessment processes in the arctic
  - 4.2 - Identification of ad hoc working groups to get work started in areas selected
  - 4.3 - Subjects, purpose, scope, time and place of possible workshops or conferences (either IASC alone or in conjunction with events or other organizations).
5. Liaison and communication
  - 5.1 Discussions with other international organizations that will be meeting in the near future, e.g.,
 

Northern Regions Conference	Anchorage	16-20 Sept.
Arctic International Relations	Prudhoe Bay	19-24 Sept.
MAB Northern Science Network	Rovaniemi	25-27 Sept.
Arctic Environment Monitoring	Oslo	7-9 Nov.
(Finnish Initiative)		
  - 5.2 Establishment of scientific working relationships, e.g., ICSU Global Change Secretariat, MAB/NSN.
  - 5.3 Internal communications (until Secretariat is established).
6. Decisions and Recommendations
7. Report from Meeting 1
  - content
  - responsibility-drafting-production
  - schedule
  - distribution
8. Publicity
9. Final remarks
10. Adjournment of Meeting 1.

ATTACHMENT 4

## INTERNATIONAL ARCTIC SCIENCE COMMITTEE

Definitions and Criteria

1. Arctic countries, as referred to in the Founding Articles and other formal documents of IASC, shall be Canada, Denmark/Greenland, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
2. Arctic Science as applicable to the International Arctic Science Committee shall refer to systematic and organized enquiry or knowledge in any field or subject within or pertaining to the geographical regions or environmental conditions that are associated with northernmost high latitudes. The southern boundary to which the term "arctic" refers shall not be defined but shall be determined by context.

The fields of science and related research shall include all subjects of enquiry to produce new knowledge, including the natural sciences, the human sciences, and the applied sciences. It shall include organized traditional and experiential knowledge, as well as the knowledge obtained from formalized discipline study.

3. "Significant arctic research" for the purposes of IASC shall be evidence of arctic science activity as defined above, in at least two major fields of enquiry, with published results in the international scientific literature, over a period of at least five years.
4. It is the intention that representatives of scientific organizations, for purposes of participating in the IASC Council, as defined in the Founding Articles, shall be members of the scientific community of the country concerned, who can represent all scientists of that country, regardless of professional affiliation, whose arctic research is published in the international scientific literature. Such representatives acknowledge an obligation that they or their organization shall be accessible to all scientists with bona fide concerns about or contributions to make to the activities of IASC.

ATTACHMENT 5INTERNATIONAL ARCTIC SCIENCE COMMITTEERules and ProceduresRule No.Representation on Council

1. Each country shall have only one representative on Council.

Admission or withdrawal of participants in Council

2. Countries engaged in significant Arctic Research (meeting the criteria approved by Council) and desirous of becoming participants in the Council of IASC (Founding Articles C-2-ii) shall submit an application to the Secretariat not less than one month prior to an announced regular meeting of Council. The application shall include:-
  - a statement of desire to become a participant in the IASC Council and agreement with the provisions of the Founding Articles;
  - evidence of "significant arctic research" as outlined in the criteria;
  - a declaration with evidence that the application is made in the name of the arctic scientific community of the applicant country (Founding Articles, Part C-3).
3. An application for participation in the Council of IASC shall be considered by the Council at its next regular meeting.
4. Any country admitted to Council by this procedure shall become a participant in Council immediately, and shall thenceforth be eligible to take part in all Council activities.
5. The decision of Council on any application shall be final. Subsequent applications shall be considered as new applications.
6. Any country other than the eight Arctic countries, that participates in Council, may be asked, by majority vote of members of Council other than the country concerned, to demonstrate within two years of such a request, that it has a continuing commitment to significant Arctic research. Failing such demonstration, that country may be asked by Council to withdraw its participation.
7. Any country may withdraw from Council by indicating in writing its desire to do so. Withdrawal from participation in Council does not prohibit citizens or institutions from that country from participating in other activities of IASC.

### The Work of Council

8. The Council of IASC shall meet as a body not less frequently than once every two years. Normally, at each regular meeting of the Council, the time and place of the next meeting will be agreed upon. In any case, two months' advance notice shall be given by the Secretariat in writing to all Council participants of the time, place, and principal agenda items for each regular Council meeting.
9. An emergency or special session of Council may be called by the Secretariat, upon written request for such a meeting from a majority of Council participants, including representatives of at least five of the Arctic countries, at least one month in advance of the desired meeting.
10. The Council will deal, as appropriate, with responsibilities C-1-(i) to C-1-(vii) of the Founding Articles. Substantive or policy items to be considered by Council at its regular meetings shall whenever possible be notified to the Secretariat two months before the meeting. Last-minute items presented to the agenda will be accepted for discussion only if there is consensus of Council at the meeting concerned.
11. Alternatives to Council representatives will be accepted for participation only if notification is received in advance by the Secretariat. Representatives unable to participate in Council meetings may submit comments in writing on any agenda item.
12. At each Council meeting, a chairperson for the following meeting, to serve as chair during the intervening period, shall be selected. In the event that no such chairperson is selected, or the selected person is unable to serve, a chairperson for the meeting shall be chosen by consensus from among the participants present. Nothing in this rule shall preclude Council from appointing a chairperson for any term it deems appropriate.
13. Summary minutes, records of decision, and items for action shall be prepared from each meeting and distributed by the Secretariat to participants in the Council, representatives on the Regional Board, and chairpersons of Working Groups. All the work and records of Council and IASC shall be in the public domain.

### The Regional Board

14. Each Arctic country shall decide the means by which its arctic interests, for the purposes of IASC, and as described in the Founding Articles, Part D-1, shall be determined, and made known to that country's representative on the Regional Board.
15. The national organizations dealing with arctic science in each country shall determine the means by which their representative on the Regional Board will represent both the scientific community and the national or regional interests of their country (Founding Articles, Part D-2).
16. The Regional Board will, as a body, report its deliberations, with recommendations, to the Council as a whole. Such recommendations will be taken into account by the Council (Founding Articles, Part D-4). Individual national representatives on the Regional Board may also report to their

respective members of Council and to their country authorities.

17. The Regional Board shall have access to the agenda of all meetings of Council and may request that any item be referred to it for review.

#### Working Groups

18. The main scientific work of IASC will be accomplished through Working Groups, whose functions are broadly listed in Part E-1 of the Founding Articles.
19. Any participant in Council may propose a Working Group, supporting the proposal with sufficient documentation and explanation, for discussion and decision by Council.
20. Council will define or approve guidelines for each Working Group, covering as appropriate the subject, scope, objectives, size, reporting responsibilities, scheduling and financial or other arrangements.
21. Each Working Group shall have a Chairperson, approved by Council. The Chairperson may select additional members, as defined in Part E-3 of the Founding Articles. Members so selected will serve in an interim capacity until their service is approved by Council at its next meeting.
22. Workshops, symposia, meetings or study teams on specialized subjects may be organized by scientific Working Groups (subject to approval of Council) either in conjunction with the IASC Arctic Science Conference or separately.
23. Working groups may work in co-operation with other scientific bodies, but any commitment in the name of IASC shall be approved by Council.
24. Each Working Group will submit a progress report to each regular meeting of Council.
25. A Working Group may be terminated by Council upon one year's notice in writing to the Chairperson.

#### IASC Arctic Science Conference

26. The IASC Arctic Science Conference as defined in Part F of the Founding Articles, shall be convened in the name of IASC upon decision of Council.
27. Suggestion and proposals for an IASC Arctic Science Conference may be made by any Council participant.
28. An IASC Arctic Science Conference should normally address all of the objectives listed in Part F-1 and should carry out Part F-4 of the Founding Articles.
29. The Council will appoint an ad hoc working group to organize and administer IASC Conference. The organizing working group should ensure that the IASC Conference, in meeting its objectives:-
  - is scientific in subject matter, will include a number of disciplines and cover areas of concern to several countries or circumpolar areas generally;
  - is open to all.

Before the Council gives final approval for an IASC Arctic Science Conference, it must be satisfied that the financial arrangements are satisfactory.

30. An IASC Arctic Science Conference or any other meetings of IASC may be organized, subject to Council approval, in co-operation with any other scientific body.

31. The report or proceedings of each IASC Arctic Science Conference (Part F-4 of the Founding Articles) will be made public after review by Council.

#### Secretariat

32. The host country for the Secretariat will be responsible for administrative matters related to employment of an Executive Secretary, according to qualifications jointly agreed upon in the first instance by the host country and the IASC Planning Group, and thereafter by the host country and Council. Upon selection and/or approval by Council of a candidate, the host country will engage the Executive Secretary, for a period of three years subject to satisfactory performance.
33. Other Secretariat staff may be engaged or provided by the host country, subject to approval by Council, and shall be responsible to the Executive Secretary. Staff may be seconded from other countries, subject to approval by the host country and Council.
34. The Executive Secretary shall be responsible in matters of substance and performance, to the Council; and responsible administratively to the employing department of the host country.
35. The Council will review at each regular meeting the performance of the Secretariat, and report the results of the review to the host country.



ATTACHMENT 6

## INTERNATIONAL ARCTIC SCIENCE COMMITTEE

MEETING 1. AUGUST 28-31, 1990DECISIONSAction by

The following decisions have been made by the participants in the Founding Meeting (Meeting 1) of the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC).

1. Mr. Odd Rogne, of Norway, shall serve as Interim Secretary until a formal Secretariat of IASC is established and in operation. Rogne
2. Each country represented at the Founding Meeting shall identify an interim contact person for that country for IASC communications, and shall inform or confirm with the Interim Secretary the name, address, telephone, telefax/telex numbers of that person as soon as possible. Each country
3. The Suggested Definitions and Criteria, and the Suggested Rules and Procedures,, emerging from the Founding Meeting, are to be brought, by the contact persons in the appropriate countries, to the attention of the Participants on the Council as soon as those persons are appointed. Each arctic country
4. That ad hoc working groups, co-ordinators or initiators be established forthwith to begin to assemble information and take initial action in the name of IASC in the following selected subject areas where, in the opinion of the meeting, the opportunity for IASC to contribute directly and importantly to international arctic science is great, and the need is urgent (these subject areas are not listed in order of priority, and are not mutually exclusive):-

	<u>Subject area</u>	<u>Ad hoc co-ordinator or initiator</u>	
(i)	Activities connected with studies of <u>Global Change in Arctic regions</u> .	G. Weller (USA)	Weller
(ii)	International aspects of the social <u>and human sciences</u> in Arctic regions.	M. Stenbaek (Canada)	Stenbaek

- (iii) Compilation of a running inventory of major arctic scientific activities of international interest.

P. Smith (USA) to contact Polar Research Board (USA)  
O. Rogne

Action by

Smith, Rogne  
all countries  
to contribute  
any current  
inventories

- (iv) Preparation of an issue comparability and compatibility of data in key areas of arctic.

F. Roots (Canada) and  
P. Smith (USA) to consult  
and propose plan or  
co-ordinator

Roots,  
Smith

The co-ordinators or initiators named should be prepared to present an interim report, or progress report, with an outline or proposal for continued or future action, for consideration by the IASC Council at its first meeting.

5. The Chairman of IASC Meeting 1 shall, in the name of the participants in the meeting, send a letter to those concerned with organizing the process for Inter-governmental Co-operation for the Protection of the Arctic Environment (the Finnish Initiative), informing them of the foundation of IASC and expressing the interest and intention IASC to contribute to or follow up on scientific matters connected with or arising from the deliberations or decisions of the intergovernmental initiative, if requested to do so. A draft letter to this effect will be circulated to IASC contact persons in each country for comment prior to being sent to the intergovernmental planning group.

Roots

6. Through its report, IASC Meeting 1 will draw to the attention of the IASC Council the considered opinion of the Founding meeting that one of the areas deserving careful attention by IASC is that of the objectives, problems, adequacy and international compatibility of environmental impact assessment and review in arctic areas. Such attention should take into account the fact that environmental assessment issues in the arctic are in many respects different than those in non-arctic areas, that different countries and a number of international organizations have taken different approaches to these problems, that there is need to consider the scientific compatibility of evolving procedures in northern and polar regions, and that this subject area is one where IASC could be of particular service in bringing all fields of science - natural, human, economic and applied, - traditional as well as disciplinary, - to the achievement of environmental, social, and international co-operation goals for the entire arctic region.

Roots,  
Rogne

7. Two reports will be issued as a result of IASC Meeting 1:

- (i) A brief report summarizing the discussions, presenting the suggested Definitions and Criteria, Rules and Procedures, Decisions, and Recommendations, to be produced as quickly as possible and circulated electronically to all participants, for their further distribution or discussions;

Roots,  
Rigby

Action by

- (ii) A more complete report will be prepared, with reference to the background, signing ceremony, and somewhat fuller but still condensed review of discussions and issues raised. Attachments to this report will include the text of the Founding Articles, summaries or texts of introductory comments and addresses, list of participants, and references as appropriate. This report will be published as IASC Report No. 1, to be a record of the signing ceremony and the Founding Meeting (IASC Meeting 1). Consideration will be given to publication in Canada (with the assistance of the Geological Survey of Canada and Environment Canada) or in Norway (with the assistance of the Norwegian Committee for Polar Research).
8. Each participant in IASC Meeting 1 shall accept the responsibility, as he or she sees it appropriate and discreet, to discuss and explain the creation and character of IASC within the arctic scientific community and others interested in international arctic science. Opportunities should be taken for informal discussions of potential co-operation between IASC and other arctic-related or science-related activities. Any suggestions arising from such discussions, or significant opinions or reactions, should be reported to the interim Secretary.

Roots,  
Lapointe,  
Rogne

All  
Participants

ATTACHMENT 7

## INTERNATIONAL ARCTIC SCIENCE COMMITTEE

MEETING 1, AUGUST 28-31, 1990RECOMMENDATIONS

The participants in the Founding Meeting (Meeting 1) of the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC) recommend that:-

1. *Non-arctic countries desirous of participating in the Council of IASC, who believe that they meet the criteria in the Rules and Procedure agreed upon at IASC Meeting 1, should identify a representative of their scientific community to serve as a nominee to Council if admitted, and submit to the Interim Secretary, in the near future, in accordance with Rule No. 2, a statement of their country's interest and an application for participation in the Council.*
2. *A meeting of the Council should be convened, in Oslo, as soon as practicable after participants in Council have been appointed by each of the organizations that signed the Founding Articles.*
3. *As soon as the time and place of the first meeting of the Council has been determined, the Interim Secretary shall inform the contact persons of countries that have made application to be participants on the Council, so that those countries may, if they wish, arrange to have representatives available at the meeting to present and explain their application.*
4. *The Council, when it meets, should give immediate attention to the suggested Rules of Procedure 1-4.*
5. *If Council agrees with Rules 1-4 as recommended, it should give priority attention to the applications received for participation in Council under those rules. Countries approved for participation will be eligible immediately to participate in all further work of the Council.*
6. *The Council should give attention to the remaining suggested Rules and Procedures, 5-35, and if it so wishes, adopt them, with revisions as required, as the operating rules of IASC.*
7. *The Council should review, approve where appropriate, or comment upon the suggested topics for IASC activity and planning, including the work already under way.*
8. *The Council should endorse, formalize, revise or terminate the ad hoc working groups or the responsibilities of co-ordinators or initiators already in action on behalf of IASC, and proceed with plans, revisions or other initiatives as it sees fit, taking into account the suggestions from IASC Meeting 1.*
9. *As soon as practicable, the Council should take action to formalize establishment of the Secretariat of IASC, expressing its thanks to the host country and its gratitude to the Interim Secretary for providing administrative continuity for the Committee during its founding stages.*

## International Arctic Science Committee

The Founding Articles for the International Arctic Science Committee, IASC, were signed on 28 August, 1990, in Resolute Bay, Canada, by representatives of national scientific organizations in the eight Arctic countries. National scientific organizations in other countries are also welcome to join provided they are "engaged in significant arctic research".

IASC is a non-governmental scientific organization established to encourage and facilitate international consultation and cooperation for scientific research concerned with the Arctic. It endeavours to cover all subjects and fields of science for the advancement of

Although IASC will not be fully operative until the Council members are nominated, the representatives at the Founding Meeting made a series of recommendations:

- the nomination process for Council members should be terminated by November 15 and a first meeting of the Council to be held in Oslo, Norway, in January 1991;
- rules and procedures were worked out in Resolute including further details on application procedure and qualifications of new participants. These rules would have to be adopted by the first Council Meeting;
- the Secretariat will be located in Oslo, Norway, and Odd Rogne, Director of the Norwegian Polar Research Institute, shall serve as Interim Secretary until a formal Secretariat is established;
- some initial cooperative fields were identified and a coordinator or initiator was asked to take initial actions. Subject areas were:

world science and for the benefit of the Arctic regions. IASC will take into account programmes and activities on Arctic research advanced by other scientific organizations and will cooperate with them whenever appropriate.

IASC is composed of:

- The Council
  - The Regional Board
  - Working Groups
  - The Arctic Science Conference
  - Secretariat
- 
- Global Change in Arctic Regions
  - International aspects of the social and human sciences in Arctic regions
  - Compilation of an inventory of major arctic scientific activities of international interest
  - Preparation of an issue paper and comparability and compatibility of data in key areas of the Arctic.

In addition to science representatives of the Arctic countries, science representatives from France, Germany, Japan, Poland and United Kingdom were invited as observers to the formal Founding Meeting and were asked to participate fully in the science discussion meeting. It was generally agreed that IASC should start an action programme that will show scientific results in the short term.

A complete report from the meeting will be available at the end of the year.

Summary prepared by Odd Rogne, NPI.