

PROTOCOL OF THE 30th SESSION OF THE U.S.-RUSSIA INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (ICC) ON FISHERIES

June 18-19, 2019, Seattle, Washington

1. Opening Remarks; Introduction of Members of Delegations

Pursuant to Article XIV of the 1988 Agreement on Mutual Fisheries Relations, representatives of Russia and the United States conducted the 30th Session of the ICC on Fisheries in Seattle, Washington, on June 18-19, 2019. The delegation of the United States of America (U.S.) was led by William Gibbons-Fly, acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Fisheries, U.S. Department of State and the delegation of the Russian Federation was led by Dr. Vasily Sokolov, Deputy Head of the Fisheries Agency of the Russian Federation.

2. Election of Chairman and Rapporteurs

Mr. William Gibbons-Fly, acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Fisheries, U.S. Department of State, was elected as Chair of the 30th session of the ICC. Mr. Ivan Weinstein and Ms. Elizabethann Mencher from the U.S. and Mr. Dmitry Kremenjuk, Mr. Igor Melnikov, and Mr. Oleg Rykov from the Russian Federation were appointed as Rapporteurs to draft the Protocol.

3. Adoption of the Agenda

The agenda was adopted with one edit; the discussion on the Status of Pollock Stocks (4.1) was moved to agenda item 7, Review of the Results of the 23rd Annual Virtual Conference of Parties to the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Pollock Resources in the Central Bering Sea.

4. Discussion of Issues Connected with the Agreement on Mutual Fisheries Relations (1988).

U.S.-Russia Cooperation in the Study of Living Marine Resources

4.1 Status of Bering Sea Pollock Stocks

The United States reported on how pollock fisheries in the Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands (BSAI) region are managed in 3 stock areas: the eastern Bering Sea (EBS), Aleutian Islands, and the Bogoslof Islands area. Fisheries management measures for the stocks are decided annually in December by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council. The catch trends for pollock (2005-2018) in the four management areas off Alaska (i.e., EBS, Bogoslof Islands, Aleutian Islands, and the Gulf of Alaska) showed stability. The biomass trends (of exploitable biomass and spawning biomass), and recruitment trends show declines from recent high level. Bogoslof Islands region pollock has steadily increased from a low levels of biomass (based on survey data) in 2012 of about 70 kt to over 660 kt from the 2018 survey.

Russia reported on results of studies of the Bering Sea pollock conducted in 2018. Echointegration midwater trawl (EIMWT) survey for pollock abundance and biomass

assessment were conducted in the northwestern Bering Sea in August-September 2018 aboard R/V Professor Levanidov. Pollock biomass according to the survey data is estimated at 0.598 million tons. Pollock biomass according to the 2017 bottom trawl survey data is estimated at 1.365 million tons. Comparative analysis of long-term data on pollock resources assessment by EIMWT and bottom trawl surveys indicates that resources of pollock in the northwestern Bering Sea are at the average level.

Since 2006 most pollock year classes had an average abundance (2006, 2009-2011, 2013-2014) and some were high abundance (2008 and 2012). The total allowable catch (TAC) of this resource in the northwestern Bering Sea for 2019 was established at 405.3 kt by the modeling data and using a precautionary approach.

The pollock stock in the Karaginsky and Olutorsky Bays remain at low levels due to the absence of new abundant year classes. The TAC for 2019 was established again at a low level - 12.6 kt (for 2018: 8.9 kt, 2017: 6.8 kt, and 2016: 7.4 kt).

Since 2014, the Pollock Catchers Association, in associations with the Far Eastern fishery research institutes, has been implementing a program to improve monitoring of the pollock fishery with the help of scientific observers.

In the period 2014-2019, the following results were achieved:

- Trained more than 20 people from graduate students of Dalrybvtuz to work as observers in the pollock fishery.
- The number of observers increased by 4 times, and the coverage of the fishery reached the target level (in 2010-2013, 3-5 observers worked on fishing vessels).
- Coverage by accounting increased to 10.2% of the total number of fishing operations (in 2010-2013 - 2-3%).
- The volume of collected bio-statistical information increased 5 times.
- By increasing the number of observers and the involvement of ship owners, catch information is collected from all fishing areas throughout the season.
- The monitoring program involves 15% of the fishing fleet, which “closes” 90% of the fishing area of the Sea of Okhotsk.

4.2 Status of Walruses

Russia reported on the inter-annual variations of walrus abundance in the Bering and Chukchi Seas. Significant decrease of walrus abundance occurred at the end of the 19th and early 20th centuries. In the mid-1930s abundance increased, but again decreased in the 1960s. In the early 1980s abundance recovered to an optimal level as a result of effective scientific management of exploitation and implementation of conservation measures. At the same time some present data show the beginning of a new period of reproduction and abundance decreasing. The last 30 years indicated significant changes in the walrus population structure as well as spatial differentiation. In general, spatial distribution of the walrus population shifted into the northern part of its habitat area. Compared to the mid-1980s, at the present time abundance of walruses in

the northern Anadyr Bay decreased by 50 percent and walrus almost disappeared in the eastern Kamchatka and Koriak coast.

The negative influence on walrus reproduction quite possibly results from climate change and warming in the eastern Arctic.

4.3 and 4.4 Status of Pinnipeds and other Marine Mammals

The United States presented information on recent scientific research on domestic and trans-boundary pinniped and cetacean stocks, including Steller sea lions, northern fur seals, ice-associated seals (ringed, bearded, ribbon, and spotted seals), bowhead whales, and North Pacific right whales. Research on these species includes assessments of abundance and trends, seasonal distribution, vital rates, diet and foraging behavior, and health and condition. Several of these projects are being facilitated by the U.S.-Russia Marine Mammal Working Group, which has a long, successful record of close collaboration on marine mammal research projects of mutual interest.

The United States reported that non-pup portion of the western stock of Steller sea lions in Alaska has increased at 2% per year between 2002 and 2018, but continues to decline at 1.2% per year in the western/central Aleutian Islands. Since 1998, northern fur seal abundance on St. George Island has shown no significant trend whereas the Saint Paul Island population has declined 4.0% per year. In April 2018, the Bering Sea's southern ice edge was at a historic low, approximating conditions predicted by climate models to occur after 2050. The scarcity of ribbon seals at the ice edge during the peak in pupping suggests the possibility of a significant failure in pup production. In addition, although the 2011 Unusual Mortality Event (UME) declared for Alaska pinnipeds ended in 2018, in 2019 there have been several reports of unusually large numbers of dead ice seals along the coast of the Bering and Chukchi Seas. At least 60 dead seals have been reported so far.

Regarding cetaceans, North Pacific right whales are being observed in areas farther north than areas utilized in recent years. In contrast to past decades, bowhead whales are now staying far north of Bering Strait in the winter, which is presumably associated with the major shifts in sea ice distribution and concentration that have occurred in recent years.

Russia reported on the results of fur seal visual observations on Tuleniy Island (Sea of Okhotsk) in July 2018 and presented data for fur seal status of stock and spatial distribution.

Russia also reported on the results of a marine mammal visual observation survey in the eastern Sea of Okhotsk conducted onboard R/V Vladimir Safonov in August-September 2018. The survey research data concerned the credible abundance estimates and distribution of northern fur seals, Steller sea lions, orcas, fin whales, humpbacks, sperm whales and other marine mammals.

The results of visual observations of marine mammals conducted onboard R/V Dmitriy Peskov in July 2018 off the Okhotsk coast of Sakhalin Island and Kuril Islands were also reported.

Russia also presented data for stock assessment of gray and Greenland whales in Russian waters off Chukotka. Abundance of the eastern population of gray whales is estimated at about 21,000 specimens and of Greenland whales at about 16,700 specimens. For the last 5 years there have been no reports of dead whales off Chukotka.

The stocks of gray and Greenland whales are shared by Russia and the United States, and their abundance estimates are used as the basis for calculation of the harvest level for both species, with the level related to the needs of aboriginal people living in Chukotka and Alaska.

The continuation of joint, routine research between Russia and the United States, both in Russian and in Alaskan waters, in order to monitor both the conditions and dynamics of pinnipeds remains an important priority.

4.5 Status of Crab

The United States presented on the current status of major Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands crab stocks in the U.S. zone (snow crab, tanner crab, blue king crab, red king crab, and Aleutian Islands golden king crab). Some stocks are above the maximum sustainable yield biomass (Bmsy), and some are below. Pribilof Islands blue king crab remains at a critically low abundance, and the St. Matthew Island blue king crab stocks were recently declared “overfished” because the stock declined below the established minimum stock size threshold. With the exception of Aleutian Islands golden king crab, biomass is declining for crab stocks in the region. The United States explained that these crab fisheries are managed through a partnership between federal and State of Alaska managers, with the latter responsible for active management of the fishery, developing most of the regulations and establishing the final harvest limits.

Russia reported on the results of studies of crab resources in the Bering Sea. The stock of blue crab (*Paralithodes platypus*) in the Bering Sea is in good condition at present, and an increase of commercial stock is expected in the coming years. In 2020 the recommended catch for fishing in the Western Bering Sea statistical zone is 4.21 kt.

Stocks of Bairdy (*Chionocetes bairdi*) and opilio (*Ch. Opilio*) crabs are currently stable, and there is a trend toward increasing abundance due to the influence of natural factors. In 2020 the recommended catch for fishing in the Western Bering Sea is 0.249 kt of Bairdy and 1.78 kt of opilio crabs.

The crab fishery management measures in the Russian part of the Bering Sea provide for a sustainable status of stocks. A bottom trawl survey in the Northwestern and Western Bering Sea for assessment of crab stocks is planned by the end of the summer of 2019.

4.6 Seabird Bycatch

The United States described its ongoing efforts to prevent seabird bycatch in North Pacific fisheries. The United States reported that existing regulations put in place to reduce seabird bycatch continue to be effective, particularly for reducing albatross bycatch. The United States noted that it periodically observes seabird die-offs unrelated to fishing activity, though the

reasons for these events are thought to be related to starvation. Scientific investigation continues to determine a cause. The United States reported that it intends to continue seabird bycatch assessment and monitoring for mortality events, including using new electronic monitoring technology on a portion of the longline and pot vessel fleet.

Both the United States and Russia expressed interest in exchanging information on new techniques and technologies to mitigate seabird and marine mammal bycatch. The 2020 ICC would be an appropriate venue for this exchange.

Russia adopted a new Program concerning scientific observers in 2015, and according to the Program all observers onboard fishing vessels conduct constant observations of the influence of fishing operations on birds' behavior and survival. Bycatch of seabirds during trawl fisheries of pollock, herring and other fish in the Russian EEZ is extremely low.

A legislative ban in Russia on fishing with salmon drift nets in sea waters has contributed to a reduction in bird mortality. In this regard, Russia expressed its view that this effort is the most effective practice for the conservation of sea birds and marine mammals. The United States noted Russia's view, and looks forward to further discussions with Russia, including an exchange of information on the effectiveness of various practices for the conservation of seabirds and marine mammals.

5. Update and Status of Joint Research Planning, Data Exchange, and Surveys

The United States emphasized the importance of continuing cooperative research for the conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources. The United States noted that in the past, Russia had denied marine scientific research consent for a NOAA research vessel to enter the Russian EEZ to conduct the joint Russia-U.S. pollock survey in the summer of 2018. The United States expressed concern that this and previous denials jeopardize long-standing cooperative efforts to manage Bering Sea fisheries resources. The United States also noted, however, that there were productive discussions at the 29th meeting of the ICC, including about potential strategies to avoid similar situations in the future with the goal of ensuring the success of joint cooperative research on Bering Sea living marine resources. The United States expressed their appreciation to Russia for their outreach in late 2018 to discuss possible timing for scientific research permits in 2019. Unfortunately a research cruise was not planned for 2019, but the United States wants to build upon that cooperative spirit for research cruises in 2020 and plans to formally request access to Russian waters in 2020. The United States noted that, due to planning processes, potential timeframes are needed six months in advance of the research cruise, resulting in approvals needed by the beginning of 2020.

Russia noted the importance of continued cooperative research in the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean for the purpose of assessing the status of living marine resources. Russia plans to conduct a bottom trawl survey in the Bering and Chukchi Seas onboard R/V Professor Levaniidov in August-September 2019.

Both Russia and the United States declared their readiness to work together to facilitate coordinated research in 2020 and in future years. Russia indicated there is time to work on the approval process and still meet the United States' request for a time window for the 2020 survey. Russia suggested the United States make its request using a Diplomatic note, noting that approval would be required by multiple Russian agencies. There was discussion about the list of conditions associated with the survey approval. The United States is concerned that a condition which requires the U.S. research vessel (i.e., the Oscar Dyson) to be inspected in Vladivostok would be too costly and logistically infeasible due to the distance from U.S. waters and the survey grounds. Russia suggested alternative ports and the United States inquired whether an at-sea inspection by Russian officials may be possible. Russia suggests the United States request, as part of the Diplomatic note, if the ports Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky and Anadyr would be acceptable.

6. Exchange of Information about Cooperation on Issues of Law Enforcement Activities in the Fisheries Field

The U.S. Coast Guard representative provided an overview of joint law enforcement activities conducted with the Russian Border Guard Directorate for the Eastern Arctic District. These joint efforts were focused on combating Illegal Unreported Unregulated (IUU) fishing adjacent to the Maritime Boundary Line between the Russian and U.S. EEZs. The U.S. Coast Guard provided details of a recent joint patrol and exercise conducted between the U.S. Coast Guard and Russian Border Guard vessels near the Maritime Boundary Line in April of 2019.

The U.S. Coast Guard provided updates about the 2018 Operation North Pacific Guard deployment, which included the enforcement results of the IUU fishing vessel RUN DA (China). The U.S. Coast Guard also detailed the upcoming deployment of the Coast Guard Cutter MELLON for Operation North Pacific Guard 2019, a future joint patrol, and the 2019 Meeting of Commanders in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky.

The Russian side noted that due to difficulties with visa processing, representatives of the Border Guard Service of the Federal Security Service of Russia could not attend the 30th session of the ICC and present a separate presentation on the relevant agenda item. At the same time, the same difficulties arose with visa registration by representatives of the Border Guard Service of the Federal Security Service of Russia for participation in the 27th session of the NPAFC (May 2019, Portland, USA).

At the same time, the Russian side confirms the high level of cooperation between the Border Guard Service of the Federal Security Service of Russia and the U.S. Coast Guard.

7. Multilateral Issues

7.1 Review of Results of the 23rd Annual Virtual Conference of Parties to the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Pollock Resources in the Central Bering Sea

In 2018, the activities under the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Pollock Resources in the Central Bering Sea were held in a virtual format as before. Poland acted as the convener.

In accordance with article IX of the Convention, a meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee (STC) was held before the 23rd conference from 3 to 20 September 2018. The meeting was attended by 54 delegates from 5 countries: the Republic of Korea, Poland (European Community), Japan, Russian Federation, USA. Representatives of the People's Republic of China did not participate. The STC has analyzed all available information on fish stocks and other aquatic biological resources under the Convention.

To estimate pollock biomass in the Bering Sea Donut Hole, an indirect method was used based on the latest survey carried out by the United States in the Bogoslof area of the Bering Sea in March 2018. The biomass of the Bogoslof stocks of pollock was about 1105 thousand tons (according to the survey, 663 thousand tons represent 60% of the biomass of the stock in general). This value is higher than the results of surveys in recent years but remains below the trigger level at which the allowable harvest level (AHL) is set in accordance with part 1 of the Annex to the Convention.

The parties did not develop a recommendation of the Conference on the establishment of an allowable biological catch level and Pollock AHL in the Donut Hole.

The 23rd virtual Conference of the member countries to the Convention on the conservation and management of pollock stocks in the Central Bering Sea was held from 1 to 26 October 2018. The Conference was attended by 42 representatives of the Republic of Korea, Poland/EU, Russia, USA, and Japan. Representatives of the People's Republic of China did not participate.

During the Conference, the Parties were unable to reach an agreement on the establishment of an allowable harvest level for pollock in the Donut Hole for 2019. In this regard, the mechanism described in article VII part 1 of the Annex to the Convention was applied. The parties agreed to establish a zero catch limit in the Donut Hole for 2019.

The Russian Federation will host the 24th Conference of Parties to the Convention. The conference meeting will be planned in October 2019. The Russian side noted the positive role of cooperation between Russia and the United States within the framework of the Convention for Conservation and Management of Pollock Resources in the Central Bering Sea and the Agreement for Conservation of Transboundary Fishery Resources in the Central Sea of Okhotsk which ensures conservation of offshore pollock stocks in the Bering and Okhotsk Seas.

Due to the increased biomass levels observed in the Bogoslof region survey, and the fact that this area is linked to the Donut Hole meetings, the survey planned for winter 2020 will be critical for evaluations. The U.S. believes the 2020 survey will provide important new biomass information, and new genetic information may be available in 2020 to evaluate the genetic composition of the Donut Hole pollock population relative to other Bering Sea and Aleutian Island populations.

Both parties agreed that additional discussions are necessary prior to the stock reaching the threshold point for re-opening the fishery, to avoid potential unsustainable fisheries practices. It was agreed that the United States and Russia will hold bilateral discussions in late 2019. At this meeting, Russia and the United States will discuss the situation regarding the establishment of regulatory measures in the Area as well as preparations for the 2020 Conference, with a view that an in person meeting of the parties might be necessary in 2020.

7.2 Arctic Fisheries

7.2a Presentation on Domestic and International Arctic Fisheries Research - Discussion of Areas of Cooperation

The United States presented plans for the August to October 2019 integrated ecosystem survey in the Chukchi Sea. This is the second integrated ecosystem survey in the Chukchi Sea; the first survey occurred in 2017. The goal of this research is to understand the impact of loss of seasonal sea ice on the Chukchi Sea ecosystem. Research operations during 2019 will include collections on physical oceanography and determining the presence and species composition of phytoplankton and zooplankton resources. Two Russian scientists will participate in the survey including Natalia Kuznetsova from TINRO Center and Igor Grigorov from VNIRO Center. Both of these scientists participated in the 2017 survey. The United States noted that their participation is fundamental to the success of the survey.

The United States also presented results from the 2017 integrated ecosystem survey conducted in the Chukchi Sea. Age 0 Arctic cod in the Chukchi Sea were particularly abundant during 2017 when compared with other years. We note that abundance of adult Arctic cod is not particularly high along the eastern Chukchi Sea shelf during late summer months.

Russia plans to conduct research to study the communities of the bottom ecosystem in the Bering and Chukchi Seas on board the scientific vessels R/V Professor Levanidov in August-September 2019.

Russia supports the efforts to coordinate with the United States integrated ecosystem research in the northern part of the Bering and Chukchi Seas for the purpose of better understanding the ecosystem structure, potential sustainability of upper trophic levels and the conditions of rapid changes to the ecologic conditions of the Arctic.

7.2b Arctic fisheries: Discussion of the Proposed Arctic Fisheries Agreement

The United States congratulated Russia for being the first signatory to ratify the Agreement, and noted that the U.S. expects to complete its ratification process in the near future. The United States further thanked Russia for hosting the science symposium in Arkhangelsk in April 2019, the results of which contributed significantly to the success of the first meeting of the signatories in Ottawa in May, in particular the establishment of the Provisional Scientific Coordinating Group. The United States expressed its satisfaction with the Preparatory Conference process to date, as well as the schedule of upcoming meetings: the Canada-hosted workshop on how to

operationalize the Agreement's provision for inclusion of indigenous and local knowledge during Fall 2019; the first meeting of the Scientific Coordinating Group hosted by the EU in February 2020; and the next meeting of the Preparatory Conference to be held Spring 2020 at a place to be determined.

Russia and the United States discussed possible scenarios for future meetings of signatories to the Agreement, prior to the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Both countries agreed on the paramount importance of supporting bilateral and multilateral scientific research, and will continue to explore potential collaborative research efforts in the region.

In order to support the implementation of the Agreement, Russia expressed interest in organizing an Arctic Fisheries Conference in Arkhangelsk (Russian Federation) on a regular basis. At the same time, according to the Russian side, the formation of the necessary scientific knowledge about the state of the Arctic region, as well as discussion of international research programs in the Arctic, should be the key goal of this event.

7.3 Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ)

The sides exchanged views on the UN process related to the establishment of a new Agreement on biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ). Both the United States and Russia reiterated their commitment to ensuring that existing relevant international legal instruments and frameworks and relevant regional and sectoral bodies, including regional fisheries management organizations, are not undermined by any resulting instrument. Both countries further agreed on the need for clear and implementable terms. The United States noted that both countries share similar positions in the negotiations but have different approaches; the United States underscored the need for constructive engagement in the process given its decision making procedure.

Russia once again informed the U.S about its concern because of the continued absence of consensus among participating countries regarding the key elements of the possible UN agreement, as well as its concern with the regards to the possible change to the High Seas regime and the undermining of the existing international system of managing fisheries within RFMOs acting in strict compliance with UNFSA. The Russian side also once again confirmed its principled position that fisheries should not be subject to the future agreement.

8. Special Topic of Mutual Interest: Consideration of Matters Connected with Implementation of the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the United States of America on Cooperation for the Purposes of Preventing, Deterring, and Eliminating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing

The United States expressed their gratitude to the Russian Federation for their continued cooperation on working with the United States to combat IUU fishing. As part of this continued effort, NOAA proposed some additional, targeted approaches in our cooperative counter IUU fishing efforts. The potential areas proposed by the United States included 1.) expanded analysis on seafood products from Russia arriving in the United States through third party nations including trade routes, specific exporters and seafood dealers or other entities potentially

involved or associated with IUU fishing for additional scrutiny; 2.) sharing of information on suspect transship or harvest vessels, and 3.) working closer together to identify ownership of IUU vessels, such as the CCAMLR listed IUU vessel Andrey Dolgov (or STS-50). The United States noted that while this vessel was apprehended, the ownership of the vessel is still an ongoing investigation. Lastly, NOAA expressed an interest in working together to develop multilateral efforts to combat IUU fishing including cooperation with Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Japan, Canada, and others.

Russia agreed that identifying vessel ownership was an equal issue of importance. Additionally, they shared their own experiences combating IUU fishing, inside and outside their EEZ, and dealing with poachers who fish under flags of convenience. The Russian Federation highlighted previous cooperation in IUU fishing investigations of Russian origin crab entering the United States and sought an update on one particular case where it was determined the fraudulent labeling of Blue crab occurred in China after leaving Russian jurisdiction. NOAA agreed to provide an update and outcomes from that investigation.

In order to expand cooperation and to improve traceability of Russian origin seafood through third countries, such as Korea and China, the United States suggested sharing information on transshipment vessels legally departing the Russian Federation with seafood products onboard. Russia stated that they have a rigorous, legal transshipment process and any product that is transshipped within the Russian EEZ is observed by Russian Coast Guard and then cleared by Russian Customs in a Russian port. The Russian Federation and the United States will continue to work together to develop information to be shared on transshipment vessels and the frequency with which that information will be shared.

Russia noted effective bilateral cooperation in the exchange of information within the framework of the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the United States of America on Cooperation in order to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing. The Russian side confirmed its readiness to assist the American side in identifying products from crab of Russian origin entering the American market through third countries.

The parties expressed satisfaction with the level of cooperation under the Agreement.

The Russian side informed that it had requested the Secretariat of the Regional Organization for the Regulation of Fisheries in the South Pacific to remove the vessel Vladivostok 2000 (formerly DAMANZAIHAO) from the list of vessels participating in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing due to a change in ownership through a sale approved by the U.S. Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of New York, on legal grounds. In this regard, the Russian side expressed interest in the support of the United States of the request of Russia to exclude this vessel from the list of IUU vessels in the intersessional period. The United States requested additional information on the vessel and overall situation in order to evaluate the conditions for delisting and committed to reviewing the information provided by Russia on this vessel.

9. Other Matters

Neither side raised any issues under this agenda item.

10. Time and Place for Holding the 31st ICC meeting.

The Russian Federation proposed hosting the next ICC meeting. Place and time will be communicated through diplomatic channels.



Dr. Vasily Sokolov
Head of the of the Russian Federation delegation



Mr. William Gibbons-Fly
Head of the U.S. delegation