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POUR L'EDUCATION, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

CONVENTION CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DU PATRIMOINE
MONDIAL, CULTUREL ET NATUREL

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE / COMITE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

Thirty-sixth session / Trente-sixième session

Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation / Saint Pétersbourg, Fédération de Russie
24 June – 6 July 2012 / 24 juin – 6 juillet 2012

Item 7 of the Provisional Agenda: State of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List and/or on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Point 7 de l'Ordre du jour provisoire: Etat de conservation de biens inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial et/ou sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril

MISSION REPORT / RAPPORT DE MISSION

Lake Baikal (Russian Federation) (754)
Lac Baïkal (Fédération de Russie) (754)

10-15 July 2011
10-15 Juillet 2011

This mission report should be read in conjunction with Document:
Ce rapport de mission doit être lu conjointement avec le document suivant:

WHC-12/36.COM/7B ADD

UNESCO World Heritage Centre – IUCN

Mission Report

**High-level mission
Lake Baikal (Russian Federation)**

10-15 July 2011



**Pedro Rosabal (IUCN)
Kishore Rao (UNESCO World Heritage Centre)**

Acknowledgements:

The mission was very well organized and conducted. The mission team thanks in particular the experts that accompanied the mission team: the Minprirodi experts Amirkhan Amirkhanov, Irina Fominykh and Natalia Vavilova; the representatives from the Ministry of Culture Grigoriy Ordzhonikidze, Marina Yankova as well as Sergey Toropov, Director Rosgeolfond; who provided very valuable information and insights on the different issues discussed during the mission. The mission would also like to acknowledge the support provided by the authorities of the Irkutsk region for organizing the different very informative meetings and discussions that took place during the mission. The input provided by the experts of the Baikalsk Paper and Pulp Mill (BPPM) and by the representatives of local, regional and national associations and NGOs is also recognized for the time they spent with the mission team to share valuable information. Finally the mission team wants to express its upmost gratitude for having the opportunity to enjoy the great hospitality and friendship that characterize the Russian people.

Background to the mission:

Since the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee, the World Heritage Centre and IUCN received information about the re-opening of the Baikalsk Paper and Pulp Mill (BPPM) and its likely impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value and integrity of Lake Baikal. This concern was aggravated by the approval by the State Party of the Decree No.1 *"On the introduction of amendments to the list of activities prohibited in the Central Ecological Zone of the Baikal Natural Area"*, making amendments to the *"List of activities banned in the central ecological zone of the Baikal Natural Territory"* adopted in 2001. This decree removes paragraph 12 of the List: *"ban on the production of cellulose, paper, carton, or derivatives thereof without using waste-free systems of industrial water usage"*, therefore making it again possible for BPPM to operate without a closed water cycle.

The World Heritage Committee, since the property's inscription in 1996, has expressed concerns about the mill's discharge of toxic wastewaters into Lake Baikal and highlighted the importance of eliminating this threat by putting in place a closed-loop water treatment system. However, despite several attempts, the full conversion of the mill has proven elusive for a variety of reasons, including lack of funding. In its 2008 report, the State Party had noted that a close-loop water system was to be operational in September 2008. However, the mill reopened in January 2010 without this system in place, and therefore all wastewaters are discharged directly into the lake. In addition, it was unclear from the information received which wastewater treatment systems are actually in place to minimize levels of pollution.

Considering the above the WH Committee in its Decision 34 COM 7B.22 called upon the Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre to convene a meeting with the Russian authorities and relevant stakeholders, in cooperation with IUCN, to identify how the impacts of the recently re-opened Baikalsk Paper and Pulp Mill on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property can be addressed. Therefore the mission mainly focused on the problems associated to the BPPM. However other issues such as plans for tourism development were also discussed.

Key issues discussed

Discussions were held with a variety of stakeholders as per the programme for the mission (see Annex 1). The programme also included a field visit to areas in the lake where tourism and visitors facilities have been constructed. The different meetings and discussions are summarized below:

1. Meeting in BPPM:

This meeting was attended by key people dealing with the financial and technical management of the plant, including experts working in the wastewater treatment system. It was explained to the mission team that some improvements in the water treatment system will be implemented by September 2011 and that work is progressing well towards achieving this deadline. Whilst these changes will improve the quality of the water released into the lake the development of a closed-loop water treatment system requires an investment of US\$180 Millions which needs to be secured by BPPM. It was repeatedly noted that the Russian government owns 51% of the plant but it has not provided any financial support towards the development of a closed-loop water treatment system.

When discussing the feasibility of closing the plant experts from BPPM explained that closing the plant will cost US\$ 600 million, over 3 times more than what is required for the closed-loop water treatment system. The cost of closing the plant includes the work for cleaning the area where the plant is located, work needed to prevent that accumulated polluted groundwater after over 50 years of operations get into the lake, cleaning of areas where pulp-lignin has been accumulated over the years and paying for the cost of unemployment allowances and subsidies for communal services. According to BPPM management the closure of the plant will also create social problems because currently BPPM is the main source of employment for the town of Baikalsk and some basic services, such as electricity generation and heating depends on BPPM. The general conclusion is that is too early for closing the plant and that a most practical option is to keep and enhance the production as this will allow to re-invest part of the profits for improving environmental performance and safety. It is also considered essential to obtain financial support from the government, either by direct funding contributions or by applying reduced taxes,

to get some matching funding for the development of the closed-loop water treatment system. Another limitation is the difficulty to attract investments to BPPM due to the short-term permits for operations obtained from the federal government (that are valid for 1 year) regulating the functioning of the plant. It was noted that, if the funding (US\$180M) is secured the system could be put in place in 2 years.

2. Meeting with local and regional NGOs:

This meeting was attended by 40 representatives from 26 NGOs. A number of participants noted that, according to independent assessments carried-out by some NGOs, the environmental damage caused by BPPM during 50 years of operations is equivalent to US\$ 16 Billion. It was noted that whilst most of the attention is focused on the effect of polluted water getting into the lake the plant also produce considerable air pollution which is considered to be the cause of increasing respiratory problems in the people living in the town of Baikalsk, particularly children. It was noted that, in spite of the fact that the government of Russia have in several occasions made a commitment to the WH Committee to resolve this problem, this has not been done. In fact it is considered that the situation now is going in an opposite direction as the government has now allowed the plant to continue and even increasing its production and discharging higher volumes of polluted water into the lake. The general view is that BPPM management is only concerned about their private interest and profits and that, in the mean time, Lake Baikal its losing its values. Some participants noted that after 4 monitoring missions of UNESCO to Baikal it is about time to put pressure on the government to shut down the plant, otherwise this will affect the credibility of the convention as well as of the government for not respecting its commitments. In fact it was stressed that this issue have last for too long and that Baikal should be included in the List of WH in Danger.

Some participants noted that BPPM represents a disincentive to the economic development of the region. It was reported that some investors interested in tourism development have shown reservations about investing in a region that seems to be highly polluted. Instead it was proposed that UNESCO and other international organizations should help the region in developing other economic options to address the over-dependency from BPPM. The existing dependency of the town of Baikalsk from BPPM has been used as a good excuse to keep the plant under production. It was stressed that the town of Baikalsk survived the closure of plant for almost 2 years and that this influenced the regional government to invest in developing a number of socio-economic projects. In addition it was noted that BPPM is increasing using labor forces coming from other regions to work in the plant as an increasing number of people from the town of Baikalsk prefers to work in small businesses. It was further proposed that any funding dedicated to developing the closed-loop water treatment system should be better used to promote and develop alternative economic options for the local people as well as to clean the site where the plant is located. Moreover, a number of participants noted that the idea of achieving a closed-loop water treatment system is unreal saying that such system supposed to be in place in the Selenginsky Pulp and Cardboard Mill and in fact is not working.

It was also noted that, whilst the wastewater pollution from BPPM is indeed of concern, attention should also be giving to air pollution generated by the plant, to the pollution coming from the Angara and the Selenga rivers and to the unregulated tourism development taking place in some areas of the lake's shoreline. It was stressed that all these issues should be considered together as the cumulative impacts may be huge if all these problems are not fully addressed. Furthermore it was mentioned that there are a number of small villages around Baikal where people make a living out of fishing and where there is increasing evidence that fisheries seems to be affected by pollution of the lake. In relation to tourism development it was noted that the proposed changes in the Federal Law on National Parks and Protected Areas, which makes it easier to develop tourism activities in National Parks, may aggravate problems resulting from unregulated tourism development in Baikal.

3. Meeting with regional authorities:

This meeting was attended by over 50 participants from different regional institutions of Irkutsk as well as by the Minister of Natural Resources of the Republic of Buriatia. The key issues discussed through a number of technical presentations were:

➤ Socio-economic development of the region:

The Regional Minister for Economic Development emphasized that the first responsibility of the government is to ensure the labor for people and that for the town of Baikalsk the economy still needs to

be diversified as the main source of employment and local revenue is still associated to the BPPM. He mentioned that the best option is to improve the plant and increase its production so that it is capable to employ more people and pay more taxes in support of the local economy. Increasing revenues would also make more resources available to enhance the environmental performance of the plant. The regional government is already investing to create new economic options for the people of Baikalsk and other villages; however this process will take time during which it is important to keep BPPM working. The government is placing emphasis in the development of tourism in the region to capitalize in the potential market associated to China, Korea and Japan. It is anticipated to link the development of tourism facilities with the establishment of a Free Economic Zone as to attract investors. Tourism has increased by 5% between 2008 and 2010.

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources noted that 13% of the region is covered by different types of protected areas and that the government is trying to enhance their management. It was noted that industrial activities brings 50% of the income to the regional economy but it also produce 50% of air pollution; therefore it is anticipated that no further industrial activities would be allowed in the region. The regional and federal governments have developed an ambitious programme for environmental protection for a total of 110 Million Rubles (around US\$ 3.45M) from which 73% should come from the regional government and the rest from the federal government. However no information was provided on whether or not this funding have been secured.

The Minister of Natural Resources from the Republic of Buriatia stressed that there is good cooperation with Irkutsk and with the federal government on the protection of Lake Baikal. He noted that one of the main challenges dealing with the protection of Baikal is reducing the pollution associated to the Selenga River from which 46% of pollutants are generated in Mongolia. Whilst there is a programme of cooperation with Mongolia the main limitation in Mongolia is lack of funding to implement the measures required to reduce the pollution of the Selenga River. When asked by the mission team on the planned marina within the territory of the Republic of Buriatia that could further impact on Lake Baikal he noted that no information on this is yet available as this project is under discussion.

➤ Ecological monitoring of Lake Baikal:

The information on this matter was provided by representatives of the Academy of Sciences and of research centres working in the region. It was noted that the more frequent pollutants found in the lake are heavy metals and the highest pollution is concentrated in the Southern part of the lake. During 2008-2010 when the plant was closed this period was used to monitor changes in the level of pollution coming to the lake. Key pollutant associated to BPPM operations are phenol and mercury and, whilst the level of concentration of these pollutants have been in the past 10 times higher than the maximum permissible concentration and have reached 16-17 km into the lake from the shoreline where the plant is located, concentrations went down to zero when BPPM was closed. Levels of pollution have going up since the reopening of the plant and allowed concentrations for key pollutants have been higher which justified the intervention of the Legal Prosecutor against BPPM. It was also noted that the claim from the Legal Prosecutor has now been ratified by the Federal Court.

In relation to the population of Baikal Seals results from research shows that the population is stable at around 98,000 individuals. It is noted that as seals feed in the central part of the lake they don't seem to be much affected by pollution or by eating contaminated fishes and that different tests implemented don't show level of dioxins in the seals tissue.

Results from monitoring forest fires using satellite images were also reported. It was noted that in the period 2005-2010 there have been a slightly increase in the number of forest fires but the total number of hectares affected has decreased over time mainly due to an early warning system that allows for more rapid forest fighting interventions. Changes in land use are also monitored by satellite and results shows an increase in off-roads traffic as well as increasing areas used for tourism infrastructure and recreation activities, particularly in the Maloye More.

➤ Plans on tourism development:

As noted above the regional government is placing strong emphasis on the development of tourism as a major economic activity in the region. The government is planning to maximize the potential for tourism and recreation linked to the natural and cultural values of the region but it was noted that Lake Baikal is

the central interest for almost all activities. It is anticipated that future activities will include options for ecotourism, hunting and fishing as well as others linked to cultural heritage. At present there are 49 tour operators and 191 tourism agencies operating in the region but these figures are rapidly increasing. The total number of visitors has increased by 30% from 2003 to 2010. Only in 2010 this figure reached 674,300 visitors from which 7.5% are international visitors. Areas associated to the Maloye More are the most demanded. One of the most ambitious plan is to develop the Olkhon Tourism Complex, which comprises areas within the WH property, where 590 hotels and 154 cottages are proposed to be constructed. It is also proposed to develop 6 Sky resorts in mountain areas around Lake Baikal which can provide services to 5,000-6,000 visitors per day. Overall the proposed target is to attract 0.5 Million visitors by 2028 from which it is expected that 15% will be foreign visitors, particularly from Asia. It is expected that the investments required for tourism development will be a combination of funding from the federal and regional governments and from the private sector. Currently the federal government is committing to allocate 2.5 Billion Rubles (US\$75.4M) for tourism development. This programme will pay special attention to environmental protection measures particularly for water treatment and waste management. It was noted by the mission team the need for the State Party to inform the WH Committee on all these proposed development projects in line with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines of the Convention.

4. Meeting with the governor of Irkutsk:

The governor of Irkutsk kindly accepted to meet with the mission team. He noted that he shared the concerns from UNESCO and other stakeholders on the protection of Lake Baikal and that the regional government is willing to provide all required information on the state of the lake. In relation to BPPM he stressed that the decision to close the plant in 2008 was not well planned and as the result of it 3,000 people of the town of Baikalsk were affected. He further noted that, whilst the decision of closing the plant was welcomed by conservation NGOs, this was not the case with the majority of the population creating some serious social conflicts. The governor informed the mission team that two referendums were implemented to get the views of local people on whether or not the plant should keep its operations and that the results were in favor of maintain BPPM work.

He noted that the people from the town of Baikalsk should have enough time to shift to other economic activities and that the government is investing to create other economic options but in the meantime the plant should kept open as to avoid social problems. He believes that any decision on closing the plant should be done following a step by step process. He also insisted that the responsibility of developing a closed-loop water treatment system lies with the owner of the plant. The mission team noted that the federal government is also sharing ownership of the plant and therefore should be also responsible to invest in the development of this system. The representative of the Federal Ministry of Natural Resources informed that a Federal Programme for the Protection of Lake Baikal will be shortly approved which will make available 1 Billion Rubles (over US\$31,300M) but that this funding will be mainly oriented to resolve the problems associated to pollutants accumulated over the years in the area where the plant is located. The mission team noted that whilst this is most welcome it does not address the long-standing request from the WH Committee to develop a closed-loop water treatment system for BPPM. The governor expressed his commitment to discuss at the highest level of the federal government the possibility of getting a financial contribution to support BPPM in developing this system.

5. Meeting with the Minister of the Federal Ministry of Natural Resources:

This meeting concluded the official activities of the mission. During this meeting the Minister noted that the decision to close BPPM in 2008 was a very difficult one and created a number of social problems. He stressed that the closure of the plant can only be done after creating enough jobs for the people currently working in the plant as well as for people in the town of Baikalsk whose economic activities indirectly depend on the functioning of BPPM. He further noted that the development of new economic options and new small businesses for Baikalsk may take 5 to 7 years. He stressed that the market for unbleached cellulose is growing and therefore the plant should continue generating profits part of which could be reinvested in developing the closed-loop water treatment system and in cleaning accumulated pollutants from this site. He noted to the mission team that in his opinion the issue on the pollution of Lake Baikal from BPPM operations is an exaggeration and that the lake is in good condition. However he informed the mission team that the federal government is giving high priority to the protection of Baikal and that

around US\$30-50M will be invested on activities to reduce pollution transported to the lake by rivers. He also confirmed to the mission team that the position from the federal government is very clear: if BPPM cannot have in place a closed-loop water treatment system by December 2012 then the plant will be closed by a federal court decision.

Recommendations:

The mission team, based on the information provided during the discussions with different stakeholders, would like to recommend to the World Heritage Committee to:

1. Request the State Party to assist BPPM in obtaining as a matter of urgency the required investment to effectively implement the closed-loop water treatment system and to ensure that this investment is used for this purpose and not for enhancing the existing production system;
2. Also request the State Party that in the event that the required investment noted above is not secured then BPPM should be closed as soon as possible or at the latest by December 2012;
3. Reiterates its request to the State Party to develop and implement a long-term alternative livelihoods strategy for the town of Baikalsk, and;
4. Further request the State Party to develop, under the umbrella of the Special Law for Baikal, an integrated management plan and land-use planning for this World Heritage property that fully consider all proposed projects on tourism development and associated infrastructure to ensure that they are implemented in a way that is compatible with the OUV and conditions of integrity of this property. Such integrated management plan should also consider options to address the impact associated to the pollution getting into the lake from the Angara and the Selenga rivers.

Annex 1 – Terms of Reference

UNESCO-IUCN Reactive Monitoring Mission to Lake Baikal (Russian federation)

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Background information:

The WH property Lake Baikal, inscribed in the UNESCO's WH List in 1996, has been facing since its inscription serious environmental problems having the potential to severely affect its Outstanding Universal Value and conditions of integrity. At the time of inscription, the IUCN Evaluation Report noted a number of problems already affecting Lake Baikal: (a) pollution associated to the Baikalsk Pulp and Paper Plant (BPPP); (b) air, water and soil pollution from different sources; (c) pollution from the Selenga River, and; (d) inadequate legal basis for effective protection. Whilst there has been substantial progress in relation to the legal protection since the time of inscription, issues related to pollution have not been successfully addressed and continue to affect the property. In addition, other conservation issues have been identified, mainly: (a) illegal construction on the Lake Shoreline; (b) tourism development, and; (c) lack of adequate management regime.

During the 34th Session of the World Heritage Committee (Brasilia, Brazil, 25 July-3 August 2010) a number of conservation issues regarding the property were discussed, in particular the re-opening of BPPP which allegedly is discharging untreated waste water into the lake. In its decision 34 COM 7B.22 (see Annex 1), the Committee expressed its serious concern about the re-opening of BPPP, and called upon the Director of the World Heritage Centre to convene a meeting with the Russian authorities to identify how the impacts of the re-opening on the OUV of the property can be addressed. Following the invitation from the State Party, a number of meetings have been planned both in Moscow, in the region and at the site.

While the key issues to be addressed during the meetings will be the impacts of the recently re-opening of BPPM on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and how these can be addressed, there are a number of overarching issues that requires clarification due to their influence on the long-term conservation and management of the property. Therefore, it is proposed that during the meetings the following issues are also addressed in discussions with federal and regional authorities:

- (a) Proposed changes to the Federal Law governing protected areas in the Russian Federation and its implications to the conservation of Lake Baikal and other World Heritage properties.
- (b) Development Plans proposed for the region where Lake Baikal is located; particularly due to growing concerns on the implications derived from the rapid electrification of the region on tourism development and mining; particularly mining of the Kholodnenskoye ore deposit.

Considering the conservation issues that need to be discussed and the key stakeholders to be involved in such discussions, UNESCO and IUCN would like to propose that during the mission the following meetings are included in the mission programme:

- Meetings in Moscow with high-level representatives from: (a) the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the Russian Federation; (b) representatives from the Russian Academy of Sciences dealing with monitoring and research activities in Lake Baikal, and; (c) representatives of other federal institutions involved in the economic development of the region(s) where the property is located.

- Meetings in Irkutsk with: (a) high level representatives of the government of the Irkutsk region; (b) representatives of the local/regional NGOs involved in the conservation and management of the property; (c) representatives of the regional institutions involving in monitoring and research activities, and; (d) representatives from the administration of National Parks and Nature Reserves.
- Meeting at BPPP: to have discussions with the plant's management and technical authorities and to check the treatment facilities and waste water discharge into the lake.

In addition, it is proposed that a visit to Pribaikalskii National Park (PNP) be organised in the framework of the mission to areas of the Baikal Strait of the Maloye Morye, where accelerated constructions for tourism development are taking place in the shoreline of this area.

Annex 2 - Decision: 34 COM 7B.22

Lake Baikal (Russian Federation) (N 754)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.28**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes with serious concern the recent re-opening of the Baikalsk Paper and Pulp Mill (BPPM) without a close-loop water system as well as the continued pollution from the Selenga river, and considers that the discharge of wastewater from the mill with a quantity of pollutants exceeding maximum permissible concentrations as determined by the State Party and from the Selenga river could impact the Outstanding Universal Value of Lake Baikal;
4. Takes note of the information provided by the State Party:
 - a) On the development of the Federal Target Programme “Protection of Baikal Lake and Socio-economic development of the Baikal Nature Territory” that in particular includes activities on utilization and recycling of waste having been accumulated during more than 50 years as well as on land restoration,
 - b) On the intention of the State Party to transfer the production of a high quality bleached pulp to another mill outside the Baikal region,
 - c) On the intention of the State Party to determine 30-month period for the Baikalsk Paper and Pulp Mill to address the issue of waste treatment and making a principal solution on the Mill’s operation;
5. Urges the State Party to immediately consider various mitigation scenarios for the mill, including rapidly developing and implementing a close-loop water system;
6. Encourages the State Party to develop and implement a long-term alternative livelihoods strategy for the town of Baikalsk, and notes that Lake Baikal has significant potential to develop sustainable tourism and other activities based on its natural and cultural values;
7. Reiterates its request to ensure long-term monitoring of the seal population and to halt illegal constructions on the shores of the Lake;
8. Requests the State Party to clarify the extent of the planned marina within the territory of the Republic of Buriatia and submit its Environmental Impact Assessment to the World Heritage Centre prior to granting permission for the development, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
9. Calls upon the Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre to convene a meeting with the Russian authorities and relevant stakeholders, in cooperation with IUCN, to identify how the impacts of the recently re-opened Baikalsk Paper and Pulp Mill on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property can be addressed;
10. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a report, by **1 February 2011**, on the state of conservation of the property, and in particular progress made in preventing the discharge of untreated wastewater into Lake Baikal, addressing continuing high levels of pollution in the Selenga River, developing a comprehensive tourism strategy for the property, and monitoring the Baikal seal population and the impacts of climate change on the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

Annex 3 - Programme for the Joint WHC-IUCN Mission to Lake Baikal (10-15 July 2011)

July 10	
19.25	Arrival of UNESCO (Kishore Rao) delegation to Moscow Flight AF 1170 at 17.20, Sheremetyevo Intl, Terminal D Arrival of IUCN (Pedro Rosabal) delegation to Moscow
18.45	Flight – KLM KL903 at 17.00, Sheremetyevo Intl, Terminal E Flight of UNESCO, IUCN and Commission of RF for UNESCO (Grigoriy Ordzhonikidze, Marina Yankova – tbc) experts to Irkutsk Flight – AF 4436 at 18.45, Sheremetyevo Intl, Terminal D
July 11	
05.00	Arrival of UNESCO, IUCN and Commission of RF for UNESCO experts to Irkutsk at 05.00 Pick up in the Irkutsk airport
05.00-06.00	Transfer to the hotel in Irkutsk Rest in the hotel
06.00-12.00	Meeting with Minprirodi experts (Amirkhan Amirkhanov, Irina Fominykh, Natalia Vavilova) in the hotel (arriving to Irkutsk by flight SU 747 at 11.30)
12.00	Transfer from the hotel to a moorage (Kishore Rao, Pedro Rosabal, Amirkhan Amirkhanov, Irina Fominykh, Natalia Vavilova, Grigoriy Ordzhonikidze, Marina Yankova, Sergey Toropov – Director, Rosgeofond)
12.30-14.00	Transfer Irkutsk – Listvyanka by motor yacht (shower, lunch onboard) Visiting Museum of Lake Baikal and acquainting with Listvyanka
14.00-16.00	Transfer Listvyanka – Peschanaya Bay by motor yacht (Kishore Rao, Pedro Rosabal, Amirkhan Amirkhanov, Irina Fominykh, Natalia Vavilova, Sergey Toropov – Director, Rosgeofond)
16.00-18.00	Acquainting with natural sites of Peschanaya Bay, Babushka Bay, Sennaya Bay Acquainting with the Circular Baikal Railway
18.00-20.00	Dinner at motor yacht Overnight stay at motor yacht
July 12	
06.00-10.00	Transfer Peschanaya Bay – Baikalsk

10.00-10.25	Arrival to the Baikalsk Paper and Pulp Mill Briefing (Nikita Korzun, BPPM)
10.25-11.45	Visiting a drying shop and a warehouse. Presentation of technologies of producing bleached and unbleached pulp in conditions of transition to a closed water system (Gennady Tikhonov, BPPM) Transfer to treatment facilities Visiting treatment facilities (Nikita Korzun, BPPM) Visiting sediment basins (Nikita Korzun, BPPM) Coffee break (BPPM Conference Hall) Meeting with management and specialists of BPPM. Presentation of economic and ecological activities of BPPM (Nikita Korzun, BPPM). Discussion
17.30-19.30	Dinner
19.30-22.30	Transfer Baikalsk – Listvyanka – Irkutsk by motor yacht (Kishore Rao, Pedro Rosabal, Amirkhan Amirkhanov, Irina Fominykh, Natalia Vavilova, Sergey Toropov) Accommodation in a hotel in Irkutsk
July 13	
10.00-12.00	Meeting with NGO Venue: Ministry of social development, Irkutsk
12.00-14.00	Lunch
14.00-16.45	Working meeting with government officials (UNESCO, IUCN, Minprirodi, Rosprirodnadzor, Irkutsk Region Administration, BPPM) Venue: Irkutsk Region Administration
17.30-19.00	Visit of Irkutsk Centre of Remote Sensing, presentation on tourism and recreational activities in the Maloye more area (Rosgeolfond, Rosprirodnadzor)
19.15	Dinner
July 14	
06.30	Departure of Minprirodi experts from Irkutsk to Moscow Flight SU 750 at 06.30
	Meeting of UNESCO and IUCN experts with authorities of the Irkutsk region on sustainable tourism development in the region
09.30	Departure of UNESCO and IUCN experts from Irkutsk to Moscow Flight SU 748 at 13.00 Arrival of UNESCO and IUCN experts to Moscow, Sheremetyevo Intl, Terminal D Transfer from the airport to hotel

July 15	
10.00-12.00	Working meeting in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment RF Departure to Sheremetyevo airport Departure of UNESCO (Kishore Rao) delegation from Moscow
12.00	Flight AF1371 at 18.55, Sheremetyevo Intl, Terminal D Departure of IUCN (Pedro Rosabal) delegation from Moscow
18.55	Flight KLM KL904 at 18.00, Sheremetyevo Intl, Terminal E