FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

BROCHURE

November 16-20, 1998
Monterey, California, United States

Executive Planning Committee:

Dr. Adegoke Adegoroye, Nigeria
Mrs. Costanza Adinolfi, European Commission
Mrs. Jacqueline Aloisi de Larderel, UNEP, IE
Dr. Michael Axline, Environmental Law Alliance Worldwide
Mtro. Antonio Azuela, Mexico
Mr. Srinthan Pairoj Boriboon, Thailand
Mr. Marlito Cardenas, Philippines
Ms. Helena Čižková, Czech Republic
Mr. Christopher Currie, Canada
Mr. Rodrigo Egana Baraona, Chile
Dr. Ossama El-Kholy, Egypt
Mr. J. William Futrell, Environmental Law Institute
Mr. Marco Antonio González Salazar, Costa Rica
Dr. Francois Hanekom, South Africa
Mr. Steven A. Herman, (Co-Chair), USEPA, USA
Mr. Zbigniew Kamieński, Poland
Ms. Svitlana Kravchenko, Ukraine
Mr. Nabil Makarim, Indonesia
Ms. Michele de Nevers, The World Bank
Dr. Aziz Abdul Rasol, Malaysia
Dr. Babu Sengupta, India
Mr. Armando Shalders Neto, Brazil
Dr. David Slater, United Kingdom
Dr. Pál Varga, Hungary
Mr. Pieter J. Verkerk, (Co-Chair), VROM, The Netherlands
Mr. Hongjun Zhang, People’s Republic of China

Sponsors:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, United States
Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment, The Netherlands
United Nations Environment Programme, IE
European Commission
Environmental Law Institute, United States
Environment Canada
Environment Agency, England and Wales (United Kingdom)
The World Bank
**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

INTRODUCTION AND WELCOME ................................................................. 5

CONFERENCE PURPOSE AND GOALS .................................................. 7

CONFERENCE PROGRAM ........................................................................ 10

CONFERENCE PLENARY THEMES AND WORKSHOPS - TOPICAL OUTLINES ................................................................. 21

MEMBERS OF THE INECE EXECUTIVE PLANNING COMMITTEE ................. 45
INTRODUCTION AND WELCOME

A warm welcome to participants invited to the Fifth International Conference on Environmental Compliance and Enforcement and to others who can contribute to or potentially benefit from these exchanges. This Fifth Conference in the series of biennial international conferences organized by the Executive Planning Committee is the first to be carried out under the banner of the International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE). INECE is the name adopted by the Executive Planning Committee to convey the ongoing nature of our common mission and expanded range of collaborative activities in networking, capacity building and enforcement cooperation beyond conference related activities.

This Brochure provides information on the goals and the program of the Fifth International Conference on Environmental Compliance and Enforcement in order to focus papers and presentations on relevant topics and to enable participants to select workshops of greatest value to them. As with past conferences, participation at the conference is limited by specific invitation. Attendance has been expanded to approximately 250 persons from over one hundred twenty countries and international organizations. Every effort will be made to ensure that the benefits of the materials generated and exchanges at the Conference continue and broaden. Conference papers will be printed in bound Conference proceedings and will be available at the Conference. Thereafter they will be distributed to officials and NGOs worldwide, along with other documents and materials commissioned by the Executive Planning Committee.

The Fifth Conference has strong foundations upon which it will build. It benefits from discussions at the First International Enforcement Workshop held in Utrecht, The Netherlands, in May, 1990; the Second International Conference on Environmental Enforcement held in Budapest, Hungary, in September, 1992; the Third International Conference held in Oaxaca, Mexico in April, 1994 and the Fourth International Conference held in Chiang Mai, Thailand in April, 1996. The Proceedings of these Conferences already contain papers on over sixty-five countries and international organizations and the databanks and networks enable the Executive Planning Committee to keep up-to-date on new developments. The program will highlight some of the most exciting developments from around the world in six plenary theme-oriented sessions.

The Fifth Conference also builds on the advances made through associated activities undertaken by regional networks and international organizations. For example, the IMPEL network for environmental law implementation and enforcement within the European Union, North America’s Commission for Environmental Cooperation, the Commission of Central America on Sustainable Development, the G-8 environment leaders, the United Nations Environment Program. The Fifth Conference again offers an opportunity for regional meetings to make further advances. Finally, the Conference will use the frameworks and resource materials developed at previous conferences and continue to introduce new materials which offer more practical information comparing and contrasting different approaches to important compliance program elements.

The Conference program also continues and broadens the successful format of past conferences, with many opportunities to attend hands-on workshops offering practical applications of fundamental principles and alternative approaches to enforcement and compliance programs. The Fifth Conference offers participants thirty-five workshop topic
possibilities. The workshop opportunities are structured to follow appropriate plenary themes. Results of the workshop discussions will be summarized to capture current thinking and experience on the subject. Special exhibits will further the exchange on these topics, on country and cooperative international programs, and on NGO activities.

The INECE Partnership plans to highlight and offer stepped up support for capacity building. Self-assessment formats are being designed for submission by participants on country progress that will serve as one basis for setting agendas to make progress at the national, regional and global levels.

The Executive Planning Committee for the Conference is devoted to design a Conference which offers the greatest opportunity for useful exchange and practical information and potential for creating a new stepping stone for progress in this field. We look forward to a successful Conference. Additional information about the Conference, resource materials and about accessing INECE may be obtained by contacting the staff or members of the Executive Planning Committee.

Steven A. Herman            Pieter Verkerk
Co-Chair           Co-Chair
Assistant Administrator Inspector General
Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Inspectorate for the Environment
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency VROM, The Netherlands
CONFERENCE PURPOSE AND GOALS

The purpose and goals of the Fifth Conference reflect the progress already made and new directions undertaken to meet needs of participants to improve environmental compliance and enforcement.

Help to Make Compliance and Enforcement Happen

The Fifth Conference focuses on action: making enforcement and compliance happen. Past conferences focused on the building blocks for understanding environmental compliance and enforcement, developing a common framework, defining common principles and understanding driving forces and barriers. Benefiting from these past discussions, the Fifth Conference will use the common frameworks to focus on how to put these principles into practice, how to harness the driving forces and how to evaluate and move beyond progress already achieved. Conference plenary presentations highlight some of the best examples of how different nations from different regions of the world, economic and social settings have taken steps to “make it happen”. In addition, the conference organizers have introduced the opportunity for participants to seek assistance on particular problems in “clinics” that will be structured around specific requests.

Draw Together Those Influencing the Design of Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Programs in Effective Partnerships

The target audience for the Conferences remains enforcement officials and environmental policy makers in government and NGOs active in environmental compliance and enforcement, those who are in a position to influence the design or enhancement of environmental enforcement programs. Within government the Conference will continue to seek representation from national, regional, and local governmental units responsible for both the legal and technical aspects of environmental enforcement at the mid- to senior-management levels. It also will continue to involve selected non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and representatives of selected international industry organizations. The Fifth International Conference again draws attention on identifying contacts within government from both environment ministries and/or sectoral ministries involved in environmental enforcement as well as traditional law enforcement personnel in order to foster new relationships to make enforcement work more smoothly within country and to facilitate cooperation among nations both on a global and regional basis to address transboundary compliance issues.

Offer Something for Everyone

The Conference program includes topics and workshops to meet the needs of all participants. Participants come from countries with various approaches to compliance and enforcement as well as with enforcement programs at various stages of development within various economic settings including those from developing, rapidly industrializing, transitional and industrialized economies. In addition, participants themselves may have many years of experience in enforcement or only a few. Some participants will have attended past conferences, while for others this will be their first experience in this international forum. Workshops are structured to take these differences into account while promoting exchanges among participants with a wide range of experiences. The Conference will begin with a review of how lessons learned in
past conferences have been put into practice in various settings. The program also opens by providing all participants with common ground. An overview of the Principles of Environmental Compliance and Enforcement is targeted to those new to the conference or who want a refresher. This is followed by group exercises and open exchange on neutral case studies using the Principles of Environmental Enforcement workshops. This will encourage all participants to be open to new ideas and varying approaches of colleagues which will unfold during the ensuing days of the conference.

The scope of the conference offers a wide range of perspectives, from global to regional to specific country or locality programs. It brings together the full range of disciplines and organizations needed to bring about compliance with environmental requirements, both within and outside of government. It encompasses both compliance and enforcement approaches, programs and the working relationships needed to support them, both incentives and disincentives. Finally, it extends from achieving compliance with domestic environmental requirements to domestic programs implementing international environmental agreements.

**Articulate and Support Country, Regional and Global Capacity Building Agendas**

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro in June, 1992, produced an international agenda, Agenda 21, which firmly states that effective environmental compliance and enforcement programs are a key element of environmental management, and recognizes the need to build institutional capacity for effective enforcement in each nation’s environmental program. If the INECE partnership and the participants in the international network are to succeed in building capacity they must direct limited resources on areas with the most important and pressing needs. The Conference program provides the potential and opportunity for nations to establish their own priorities for capacity building and an aggregated view within and across regions of the world to facilitate access to international support. To articulate needs in a manner which can be supported and understood sufficiently well to garner commitment and support, the Executive Planning Committee has initiated development of a country progress self assessment tool. Among other goals it will be designed to help participants focus on what they want to get out of their participation both at the conference and from follow up activities to meet perceived capacity building needs for their own countries, region, and across the globe.

**Encourage Ongoing International and Regional Networking**

Past conferences have shown the importance of ongoing international and regional networking beyond the conference itself that encourages and facilitates program improvements and cooperation. The conferences have seen the evolution of a global network- INECE- as well as several regional networks - both nascent and mature. The program will highlight international networking resources designed to address global issues and to facilitate cooperation among regions. In addition, participants will have an opportunity to meet within their regions to discuss common challenges and priorities and to develop ongoing or build upon existing mechanisms for regional collaboration and strategies for strengthening environmental compliance and enforcement.
Foster Exchange of Expertise and Learning through Active Participation

The Conference is structured to provide ample opportunity for participants to form professional networks and to learn through active participation. In addition to open discussion during plenary sessions and workshops of 15 to 25 participants on every day of the Conference there will be informal opportunities for exchange around exhibits and related Conference events.

The Conference relies heavily on interactive workgroup sessions. Participants are expected and encouraged to participate actively in discussions and working sessions. Individuals should come to the Conference prepared to share experiences in environmental compliance and enforcement that will benefit others involved in similar activities. The Conference also will present a time for participants to reflect on their current enforcement activities and to identify new approaches that can be implemented in their respective countries.
CONFERENCE PROGRAM

The Fifth Conference will meet its purpose and goals through five days of plenary discussion, participatory workshops, exhibits, clinics, regional meetings and optional site visits on the sixth day.

The Conference will be co-chaired by Mr. Steven A. Herman, Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, United States Environmental Protection Agency, and Mr. Pieter Verkerk, Inspector General, Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment, the Netherlands. Conference moderators, presenters, facilitators and participants are drawn from all regions of the world to represent a wide variety of approaches to and strategies for environmental compliance and enforcement.

The Plenary session on the first day opens with a vision of where enforcement has been, where it is going and how INECE and associated regional networks are evolving. Then a plenary panel highlights ways that countries from all parts of the globe in all stages of development are making progress in both conventional and unconventional ways. For those new to these conferences, a presentation over lunch will be offered on general principles of environmental enforcement as a framework for workshop discussions. To open discussions and create an atmosphere conducive to exchange, participants will take part in parallel workshops using case study exercises on a choice of topics to explore the application of the principles of environmental compliance and enforcement to a range of environmental issues of interest.

Beginning on the second day of the conference, Tuesday through Thursday, the conference is structured thematically. Plenaries will highlight country examples of progress within the theme followed by a choice of workshop topics. Workshops on popular topics will be added so participants get their first choices and workshops remain small. The five theme areas with associated workshops include:

- **Theme #1** Making it Happen: Applying the Principles of Environmental Compliance and Enforcement
- **Theme #2** Communications, Public Role, and Compliance Monitoring
- **Theme #3** “Carrots and Sticks”
- **Theme #4** Capacity Building
- **Theme #5** International Cooperation/Transboundary Compliance and Enforcement Issues
- **Theme #6** Building Regional and Global Networks

Throughout the five day Conference there will be exhibits offered by the many countries and organizations represented at the Conference with special video displays and computer terminals offering opportunities to learn about new advances in training, technology, and communications related to environmental compliance and enforcement activities. On Wednesday afternoon, the third day, participants will have the opportunity to explore exhibits and engage in informal demonstrations. The participant confirmation package will solicit and provide more detail on this exhibit material.
On this Wednesday afternoon, participants also will have an opportunity to engage in tailored “clinics”, specific problem solving and discussion sessions based on individually identified challenges faced by participants at home. The conference organizers will arrange for participants to exchange with others who have experience with similar problems in order to focus on developing potential approaches to resolve them. The conference confirmation process will solicit specific topics for these clinics from participants and the organizers will help those interested in similar issues to meet together.

Opportunities for regional meetings on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning are designed to establish important linkages, ways to address common problems, and set processes in motion for enhancing regional networking and linkages to global networks, particularly INECE. A closing plenary session will explore future directions for international and regional cooperation and summarize key outcomes of conference discussions.
November 14, 1998

09:00 - 17:00 Training of facilitators for workshops on the Principles of Environmental Compliance and Enforcement

November 15, 1998

09:00 - 12:00 Preparation and training of facilitators for special topic workshops
13:00 - 14:30 Meeting of speakers and moderators to prepare for plenary sessions
15:00 - 16:00 Executive Planning Committee meeting

15:00 - 18:00 Registration (continued November 16, 1998 8:00-8:30)
17:00 - 18:00 Conference Welcome Reception

November 16-20, 1998

Exhibits

Exhibits will be on view throughout the Conference

- About INECE: International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement.
- International Organizations with Institution Building Support: includes UNEP, UNDP, the World Bank and others.
- Regional Displays: includes Networks, Institution Building Projects and Programs, Country Program Highlights.
- NGO corner: Citizen Role in Enforcement.
- INTERNET/Automated Systems Support for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement: Demonstrations and Instruction.
- Models for Calculating Recovery of Economic Benefit or Assessing Damages.
- Inspector/Police Training Materials and Monitoring Equipment.
- Video Displays: Videos for Compliance and Enforcement Communications and Training.
- Materials Supporting Special Topic Workshop Sessions.

November 18, 1998

14:00 - 17:00 Clinics/Exhibits

Participants have specifically allotted open time to view exhibits and demonstrations in the exhibit area during Wednesday afternoon. Open time will also be used to organize staffed “clinics” to respond to particular problems that individual countries or NGO’s are facing for which they request assistance. At their option, participants can exchange with others who have experience with similar problems and focus on developing potential approaches to resolve them.
Day One
November 16, 1998

Day Chair - Mr. Pieter Verkerk, Inspector General, VROM

8:30 - 8:40 Welcome to California: Ms. Felicia Marcus, Regional Administrator, USEPA Region IX

8:40 - 9:30 Opening Plenary: Overview and Vision

Collaborative Session with Co-Chairs Mr. Steven Herman, Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, USEPA and Mr. Pieter Verkerk, Inspector General, VROM and selected members of the INECE Executive Planning Committee

THEME #1 MAKING IT HAPPEN: APPLYING THE PRINCIPLES OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

9:30-12:30 Plenary Session - Panel Discussion:

Moderator: Dr. David Slater, Director, Pollution Prevention & Control, Environment Agency, United Kingdom

Speaker # 1: Mr. Yasser Shariff, Program Manager, Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency, Egypt
- Launching Enforcement Programs Through Compliance Action Plans and Environmental Management Systems

Speaker # 2: Justice Michael F. Saldanha, Karnataka High Court, India
- Citizen and Judicial Activism for Institutional Reform

Speaker # 3: Mr. Armando Shalders Neto, Director of Environmental Pollution Control, Companhia de Tecnologia de Saneamento Ambiental, Brazil
- The Evolution of Compliance and Enforcement in Brazil

Speaker # 4: Ms. Nancy Bircher, Director, Enforcement & Environmental Emergencies, Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, BC Canada
- Achieving Ecosystem Protection Through Environmental Compliance and Enforcement

12:30-14:00 Lunch


Speaker # 5: Ms. Cheryl Wasserman, Associate Director for Policy Analysis, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, USEPA

14:00-18:00 Theme # 1 Workshops

In small groups, workshop participants will use case studies to explore the principles of environmental compliance and enforcement. Participants choose their preferred case study subject matter.

1A Coal Burning/Sulfur Dioxide problems
1B Mining
1C Petrochemical/Refining
1D Deforestation
1E Residential and Industrial Waste disposal
1F Tourism
1G Transboundary illegal shipments of Hazardous Waste, Toxic chemicals (Pesticides), contraband CFC

19:00 Dinner hosted by Conference Sponsors

Keynote Address Senior High Level Official
Day Two

Day Chair - Mr. Steven Herman, Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, USEPA

November 17, 1998

THEME #2 COMMUNICATIONS, PUBLIC ROLE, AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING

8:30-9:30

Plenary Session - Panel Discussion:

Moderator: Dr. Francois Hanekom, Deputy Director-General, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, South Africa

Speaker # 6: Mr. Nabiel Makarim, Deputy Minister, BAPEDAL, Environmental Impact Management Agency, Indonesia
  - Compliance Status As Public Information

Speaker # 7: Ms. Svitlana Kravchenko, President, Ecopravo, Ukraine
  - Effective Citizen Enforcement

Speaker # 8: Ms. Meenak Raman, Legal Officer, Consumers Association of Penang Pulau, Malaysia
  - Role of Public and NGO Support Networks

Speaker # 9: Ms. Elaine Stanley, Director, Office of Compliance, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, USA
  - Using Self Compliance Monitoring and Performance Data

9:30 - 12:30

Theme # 2 Workshops

In small groups, workshop participants will explore special topics dealing with Theme # 2: Communications and Compliance Monitoring with experts and among themselves. Participants choose preferred workshop topic.

2 A Communications and Enforcement.
2 B Encouraging Public Role in Compliance Monitoring and Impact of Public Access to Environmental Information/Community Right to Know Laws on Compliance and Enforcement Programs.
2 C Compliance Monitoring.
2 D Multi-Media (Integrated) Inspections and Permitting.
2 E Source Self-Compliance Monitoring Requirements.
2 F Detecting Hidden Operations Outside of Legal Frameworks.

12:30 - 14:00 Lunch
THEME #3 “CARROTS AND STICKS”

14:00 - 15:00 Plenary Session - Panel Discussion:

Moderator: Ms. Helena Čižková, International Project Coordinator, Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic, Czech Republic

Speaker # 10: Mtro. Antonio Azuela, Federal Attorney for the Environment Protection, Mexico
- Compliance Incentive Schemes: Harnessing Environmental Auditing, Environmental Management Systems (e.g., ISO14001 certification), and Their Relationship to Enforcement

Speaker # 11: Mr. Zbigniew Kamieński, Deputy Chief Inspector for Environmental Protection, State Inspectorate for Environmental Protection, Poland
- Compliance Plans: Creative Negotiations for Correction and Penalty

Speaker # 12: Mr. Eric S. Schaeffer, Director, Office of Regulatory Enforcement, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, USA
- Policies to Resolve Enforcement Cases to Maximize Environmental Benefit, Pollution Prevention, and Recover Economic Benefit of Non-Compliance

Speaker # 13: Mr. Marlito Cardenas, Assistant Director, Office of the Undersecretary for Environmental and Program Development, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines
- Detecting Hidden Operations

15:00 - 18:00 Theme # 3 Workshops

In small groups, workshop participants will explore special topics dealing with Theme # 3: “Carrots and Sticks” with experts and among themselves. Participants choose their preferred workshop topic.

- 3 A Structuring Incentives for Private Sector Compliance.
- 3 B Environmental Crimes and Criminal Enforcement.
- 3 C Citizen Enforcement.
- 3 E Role of Negotiation in Enforcement.
- 3 F Administrative Enforcement Mechanisms: Getting Authority and Making It Work.
- 3 G Compliance Schedules and Action Plans: Content, Enforceability and Use in Compliance and Enforcement.

19:00 Cultural Event
Day Three  
Day Chair - Mr. Pieter Verkerk, Inspector General, VROM

November 18, 1998

THEME #4  CAPACITY BUILDING

8:30 - 9:30  
**Plenary Session - Panel Discussion:**

- **Moderator:** Mrs. Aloisi de Larderel, Director, United Nations Environment Program, IE
- **Speaker #14:** Mr. Antonio González Pastora, Director, Central American Commission on Sustainable Development (CCAD)
  - Organizing International Cooperation: Example
- **Speaker #15:** Mr. Patrick Larkin, Program Manager, Environmental Protection Agency, Ireland
  - Creative Financing/Multi-Media Permitting & Enforcement
- **Speaker #16:** Mr. Christopher Currie, Chief, Enforcement Management Division, Environment Canada, Canada
  - Decentralized Management Systems
- **Speaker #17:** Dr. Adegoke Adegoroye, Director General/CEO, Federal Environmental Protection Agency, Nigeria
  - Training Programs

9:30 - 12:30  
**Theme #4 Workshops**

In small groups, workshop participants will explore special topics dealing with Theme #4: Capacity Building with experts and among themselves. Participants choose their preferred workshop topic.

- **4 A** Managing Centralized and Decentralized Programs; Achieving the Right Balance of Roles and Relationships for Key Functions; Accountability Measures, Compliance Indicators and Reporting.
- **4 B** Budgeting and Financing Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Programs: How Much Enforcement is Enough.
- **4 C** Training Programs for Compliance Inspectors, Investigators and Legal Personnel.
- **4 D** Setting Up and Managing Compliance Assistance Programs and Information Outreach on Regulatory Requirements.
- **4 E** The Science of Enforcement: Setting Up and Financing Laboratories; Ensuring the Integrity of Sampling and Data Analysis; Scientific Support for Enforcement.
- **4 F** Government/Municipal/Military: Compliance and Enforcement Strategies.
- **4 G** Small and Medium Enterprises Compliance and Enforcement Strategies.
- **4 H** Mobile Source Compliance Strategies and Enforcement.
- **4 I** Non-Point Source Compliance and Enforcement Strategies.
- **4 J** Geographic or Resource-Based Compliance and Enforcement Strategies.

12:30 - 14:00  
**Lunch**

13:00 - 13:30   
**Luncheon Speaker:** Ms. Lois Schiffer, Assistant Attorney General for Lands and Natural Resources, USA
  - Relationship Between the Legal Arm of Government and the Line Environmental Agency or Ministry

14:00 - 17:00  
**Clinics/Exhibits**
Day Four  
Day Chair - Mr. Steven Herman, Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, USEPA

November 19, 1998

THEME #5 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION/TRANSBOUNDARY COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ISSUES

8:30 - 9:30 Plenary Session - Panel Discussion:
Moderator: Mr. George Kremlis, Head of Unit, Legal Affairs, European Community

Speaker # 18: Mr. Hongjun Zhang, Deputy Director, Legislative Office of Environmental Protection & Natural Resources, Conservation Committee, People’s Republic of China
- Illegal Shipments: Country Example of Problem and Response

Speaker # 19: Ms. Francoise Burhenne-Guilmin, Head, IUCN-Environmental Law Center
- Enforcing International Environmental Agreements, e.g., CITES

Speaker # 20: Dr. Cees Boekel, Deputy Regional Inspector, Inspectorate for the Environment- East, Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment, The Netherlands
- Enforcement of International Environmental Agreements, e.g., Hazardous Waste and Ozone Depleting Substances

Speaker # 21: Mr. Earl Devaney, Director, Office of Criminal Enforcement Forensics and Training, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, USA
- Environmental Crimes/INTERPOL

9:30 - 12:30 Theme #5 Workshops
In small groups, workshop participants will explore special topics dealing with theme # 5: International Cooperation/Transboundary with experts and among themselves. Participants choose their preferred workshop topic.

5 A Illegal Transboundary Shipment of (Hazardous) Waste.
5 C Illegal Shipments of Dangerous Chemicals Including Pesticides.
5 D International Enforcement Cooperation to Protect Shared Resources and Prevent Transboundary Pollution.
5 E Collaborative Targeting of Enforcement on an International Scale.

12:30 - 14:00 Lunch
THME #6 BUILDING REGIONAL AND GLOBAL NETWORKS

14:00 - 15:30 Plenary Session - Panel Discussion:
Regional enforcement networks are in various stages of development. Plenary sessions will highlight their status and accomplishments.

Moderator: Mr. Jan van den Heuvel, Director, General Policy Affairs, Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment, The Netherlands

Europe Panel:
Speaker # 21: Speaker to be determined
  • Western Europe
Speaker # 22: Speaker to be determined
  • Central and Eastern Europe
Speaker # 23: Speaker to be determined
  • Newly Independent States

Americas Panel:
Speaker # 24: Speaker to be determined
  • North America
Speaker # 25: Speaker to be determined
  • Central America
Speaker # 26: Speaker to be determined
  • Americas

Asia Panel:
Speaker # 27: Speaker to be determined
  • Asia and Pacific
Speaker # 28: Speaker to be determined
  • South Asia

Africa/Middle East Panel:
Speaker # 29: Speaker to be determined
  • Africa
Speaker # 30: Speaker to be determined
  • West Asia and Middle East

15:30 - 18:00 Regional Meetings
Facilitated Discussion/ Simultaneous breakout sessions. These sessions will continue in the morning of day 5.

6 A Europe (Western Europe, Central and Eastern Europe, and NIS)
6 B Americas (North America, Central America, Caribbean, and South America)
6 C Asia (Asia Pacific and South Asia)
6 D Africa and West Asia/Middle East
Day Five  

Day Chairs - Mr. Steven Herman, Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, USEPA and Mr. Pieter Verkerk, Inspector General, VROM

November 20, 1998

THEME #6 BUILDING REGIONAL AND GLOBAL NETWORKS (Continued)

8:30 - 12:30 Regional Meetings (Continued)
Facilitated Discussion / simultaneous breakout sessions continued from afternoon of Day 4.

6 A Europe (Western Europe, Central and Eastern Europe, and NIS)
6 B Americas (North America, Central America, Caribbean, and South America)
6 C Asia (Asia Pacific and South Asia)
6 D Africa and West Asia/Middle East

12:30 - 14:00 Lunch

14:00 - 16:00 Plenary Session: Regional Meeting Reports
Presentation of future directions for global and regional networks

Moderator: Mr. Jan van den Heuvel, Director, General Policy Affairs, Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment, The Netherlands

Speakers selected from regional meetings for each region and sub-region as appropriate, and INECE Co-Chairs.

16:00 - 17:00 Closing Plenary: CLOSING REMARKS
Mr. Steven Herman, Assistant Administrator, US EPA
Mr. Pieter Verkerk, Inspector General, VROM

Closing Keynote Senior High Level Official

Adjourn - Conference Evaluations Due

17:00 - 18:00 Closing Reception

November 21, 1998

Optional site visits arranged by US Environmental Protection Agency:

A A state-of-the art regional sewage treatment plant and compliance inspection.
B Fort Ord, a former military installation that underwent environmental remediation and is now used as a junior college.
C A US EPA regional laboratory that analyzes compliance samples.
CONFERENCE PLENARY THEMES AND WORKSHOPS - TOPICAL OUTLINES

Below are detailed outlines for the papers and presentations on conference themes and outlines for expert papers and discussion issues that will be covered within each of the workshops. All Conference papers and presenters will be asked to follow these outlines.

In addition, speakers and participants will be asked to address the following in their papers and talks:

- Summarize the importance of a topic to achieving of compliance and environmental protection goals.
- Where possible, address the range of issues presented in the “Principles of Environmental Compliance and Enforcement” text and use terminology that is consistent with the text. If at variance, provide some explanation so that there is a framework within which alternative approaches may be compared and constructively discussed.
- Identify design issues and alternative approaches.
- Provide both good and bad experiences, and an assessment of the factors that contributed to success or failure.
- Provide pragmatic and realistic advice.
- Discuss the evolutionary nature of the enforcement approach.
- Try to quantify and otherwise describe results in terms of compliance, environmental improvement, patterns of violation, etc., or, if these are unknown, indicate this.

Conference papers/presenters will address the following plenary themes and workshops over five days:

Theme #1 Making it Happen: Applying the Principles of Environmental Compliance and Enforcement

Moving from principles to practice takes time and often some driving force. Programs evolve at their own pace responding to both domestic and international commitments to environmental protection, demands of fair and free trade, public pressure, market forces, crises, and other opportunities to garner support for building and implementing compliance and enforcement programs. The Fourth International Conference opened with an exploration of driving forces, challenges and impediments to effective environmental compliance and enforcement. This Fifth International Conference focuses on how different country officials and NGOs in diverse situations have “made it happen”.

Papers and plenary session speeches will address the following issues:

- Genesis of the program, what precipitated its development; the driving forces that gave rise to a decision to create or enhance an environmental compliance/enforcement program or to respond to particular noncompliance problems. Particular challenges including issues such as economic and political uncertainty, level of support for environment, tradition or lack of tradition of enforcement and compliance, limitations on availability of human resources with necessary skills and experience in the field.
Evolution of the program: organization, functions, financing, training: issues that arose in developing or enhancing a program, options considered/selected.

Organization of the program: hierarchy, levels of government, roles and responsibilities including, as appropriate, information on the:
- Overall status of laws, regulations and permits to establish enforceable requirements;
- Plans or programs to promote compliance;
- Mechanisms to establish priorities and what they are;
- How the country monitors compliance:
  - Inspection program: multi-media and/or single program focus, training and targeting of government inspection activity;
  - Use of source self-monitoring, record-keeping and reporting;
- Enforcement response authorities and how they are used;
- Public role in enforcement;
- Accountability and measures of success;
- Communications; and
- Areas in which progress is needed.

New Participants (and others at their option)

Overview of the Principles of Environmental Compliance and Enforcement

This presentation at the Fifth International Conference is for those participants who have not participated in previous conferences and for those who want to refresh themselves on these topics to provide them with a common point of reference for subsequent workshops and discussions. The Principles of Environmental Compliance and Enforcement text was designed for international use and developed for the international training course. A synopsis of the text was first presented at the second International Conference in Budapest, Hungary, and subsequently adopted as a general framework for international exchange. It covers definitions of compliance and enforcement, elements and principles, a general framework and a range of options for addressing each element of the framework. The text and presentation will explore the importance of compliance and enforcement concerns, the range of motivations affecting compliance behavior and the need to tailor compliance and enforcement strategies to the specific circumstances and problems presented. Specifically, the presentation will cover:

- Defining Compliance and Enforcement:
  - The need to consider compliance and enforcement at every stage in the development and implementation of environmental laws and programs, and
  - Philosophy of compliance, enforcement theories.

- General Framework for Compliance and Enforcement:
  - Designing enforceable requirements;
  - Identifying the regulated universe and setting priorities;
  - Promoting compliance through enforceable requirements, technical assistance and outreach;
  - Monitoring compliance;
  - Establishing and using enforcement authorities;
  - Defining intergovernmental roles; and
  - Establishing accountability and measuring results.
Workshops 1A-G  Principles of Environmental Compliance and Enforcement

Workshops will provide a basis for opening communications and breaking down barriers among all participants, including those who already have participated in these workshops and those who have not. They offer an opportunity to apply principles of environmental enforcement to a realistic but fictitious case study to develop a management approach, establish enforceable requirements, and create compliance and enforcement strategies for environmental problems. Unlike past conferences, the negotiation role-play to resolve a violation will not be offered during this session.

Participants will receive in advance copies of the text, “Principles of Environmental Enforcement”, case study materials on the selected subject matter (Choice of topics including A-coal burning/sulfur dioxide problems, B-mining, C-petrochemicals/petroleum refining, D-deforestation, E-residential and industrial waste disposal, F-tourism, and G-transboundary illegal shipments of hazardous waste, toxic chemicals (pesticides) and contraband CFC), and technical support packages on the nature of the environmental problem and pollution control or prevention options.

Theme #2  Communications, Public Role, and Compliance Monitoring

This theme covers two important and often interrelated aspects of environmental compliance and enforcement. To correct and prevent violations of environmental requirements one must be able to assess compliance status and detect violations in the first instance. To deter future violations, one must communicate effectively about requirements, why compliance with them is important, and what consequences will befall those who do not comply. Communications about compliance status to the public becomes a powerful means not only to foster compliance but also to support critical program functions such as compliance monitoring.

Workshop 2A  Communications and Enforcement

Participants in this workshop will engage in a role-play “game” which was first introduced at the Fourth International Conference during which participants will work in small groups in roles to develop a “communications strategy” for a particular compliance and enforcement problem within realistic resource constraints. Subsequent discussions will benefit from a capacity building support document on “Communications for Enforcement” prepared for the Fourth International Conference and papers on this subject in Conference proceedings.

Papers and workshop discussions will address the following issues:

- The role of communications as a compliance tool, as an enforcement sanction and as a means of enhancing program effectiveness.
- Ways to identify and to understand the different needs of a target group for communications about enforcement including the regulated community, enforcers, licensees or permittee, the general public, politicians.
- Legal problems in using information about non-compliers in communications.
- Ways to develop a strategic approach for communications and enforcement for a group of significant non-compliers; how communication is made part of the total enforcement process.
Attracting press interest in “positive” enforcement stories and communication results.

Special activities enforcers can undertake to ensure effective communications: such as press release policies and requirements, contributions to newsletters or trade press, video, broadcast, other.

Workshop 2B

Encouraging Public Role in Compliance Monitoring and Impact of Public Access to Environmental Information/ Community Right to Know Laws on Compliance and Enforcement Programs

Discussions will build on papers published in the Proceedings of the Second, Third, and Fourth International Conferences. In addition, discussions will benefit from a new capacity building support document on the general subject of citizen enforcement commissioned for the Fifth International Conference to tie together past writings on the subject.

Papers and workshop discussions will address the following issues:

- The role of citizens and citizen organizations in compliance monitoring, from both government and citizen perspectives: what experiences have government officials and NGOs had in encouraging:
  - citizens to serve as “inspectors”;
  - public-private partnerships for monitoring compliance;
  - citizen-business agreements for monitoring compliance; and
  - citizen initiatives and government responses.

- The impact of these activities in terms of:
  - increasing the general “enforcement presence” and deterrent effect of compliance monitoring;
  - detecting significant violations that would have otherwise gone undetected;
  - potentially diverting government resources to less significant environmental problems; and
  - supporting follow up enforcement response by the government.

- The support citizens need from government to carry out compliance monitoring activities in terms of information, training, education in how to identify or report complaints or problems for investigation etc.

- Community right to know policies and the program implications of public access to compliance and environmental monitoring information, including:
  - source self-monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements;
  - toxic release inventories or pollutant release and transfer registers; and
  - community right to know provisions.

- The impact on environmental compliance and enforcement program effectiveness, demands for quality data.

- The various roles that the public and citizens may play in environmental enforcement and achievement of compliance:
  - the public role as an economic and social force for compliance;
  - the role of citizens in identifying violations;
- the role of citizens in pursuing enforcement actions or forcing governments to pursue violators (citizen suit authorities and trends in recent environmental legislation creating environmental bill of rights); and
- citizen roles in commenting on settlement of violations and disputes on compliance.

- How the public role can be fostered as an effective force for widespread compliance.
- How dependent an effective public role is on public disclosure of compliance information.

**Workshop 2C Compliance Monitoring**

Workshop discussions will build on the description of compliance monitoring techniques and programmatic approaches in the “Principles of Environmental Compliance and Enforcement” text and the UNEP training manual on industrial compliance. Discussions will also utilize papers published in the Conference Proceedings and several related capacity building documents prepared for the Fourth International Conference including: Self-Compliance Monitoring Requirements, and one on Multi-Media Inspection Protocols, as well as a new document commissioned for the Fifth International Conference on Inspector Training course Compendium, Course Comparison and Example Program Descriptions. Discussions in this workshop will provide an overview of all issues related to compliance monitoring. Other workshops: 2D, 2E, and 2F, focus on distinct aspects of compliance monitoring to allow participants to focus on particular areas of interest. Further, inspector training also will be addressed in more depth in workshop 4C.

Papers and workshop discussions will address the following areas:

- Goals for compliance monitoring and country examples of decisions about use of one or more of the following approaches:
  - Inspections;
  - Source self-compliance monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting;
  - Citizen complaints, monitoring;
  - Supplemental information;
  - Ambient monitoring; and
  - Aerial reconnaissance.

- Decisions on the structure of an inspection program:
  - Whether to separate permitting and compliance monitoring responsibilities;
  - Use of dedicated environmental compliance inspectors and/or part time duties for environmental or non-environmental professionals such as police or other staff;
  - Single versus multi-media or integrated inspections;
  - Use of government personnel or third parties or a combination; and
  - Balancing inspections for routine, for cause, for follow up and for case development.
Overview of compliance monitoring technology:
- What is the state-of-the-art, what is particularly cost-effective;
- By medium (air, water, groundwater, soils); whether point or non-point-
fugitive releases; and
- Daytime or nighttime surveillance (e.g. lidar technology for nighttime
distanced observation and measurement of air releases).

Management of Compliance Monitoring data, quality control programs for
sampling

Workshop 2D  Multi-media (Integrated) Inspections and Permitting

Many nations are moving toward integrated permitting and inspection, and others are
considering these approaches.

Papers and workshop discussion issues will address the following issues:
- The extent of country experiences with integrated permitting and/or integrated
(multi-media) inspections.
- How an integrated permit is defined, specifically whether it covers procedural
integration, administrative integration, substantive integration or all three. What
is different about integrated versus single media or program permits.
- How integrated or multi-media inspections are defined including multi-media
screening, cross program or combined inspections, team inspections and
process-oriented inspections.
- Advantages and disadvantages of integrated permits and integrated
inspections and whether they are more or less efficient and effective and
why, in what circumstances.
- Potential and actual results from integrated permits and integrated inspections
that would not have resulted from single-media permits.
- Level of difficulty in issuing and monitoring compliance with integrated permits:
more or less difficult to achieve compliance by the regulated community.
- Special expertise needed to implement integrated inspection programs.
- Impact on integration of compliance and pollution prevention concerns and
approaches.

Workshop 2E  Source Self-Compliance Monitoring Requirements

Source self-compliance monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting plays an essential role
for sources of pollution to manage to assure their own compliance and provide a more complete
picture of compliance performance over time rather than the brief snap shot that a periodic
inspection can provide.

Papers and workshop discussions will address the following issues:
- Design of source self-compliance monitoring, record keeping and/or reporting
requirements:
  - Types of sources to which it applies;
  - Parameters and frequency of monitoring;
- Form of reporting (standard forms, all data or exceptions) and frequency (real time, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, annually, exceptions) electronic versus paper;
- Data management; and
- Quality control and assurance programs.

- Uses for source self-compliance monitoring information in the enforcement program:
  - Assurance of permittee or regulated community’s self awareness;
  - Requirements for corrective and/or preventive response by the regulated
  - Basis for targeting inspection;
  - Basis for defining a violation and enforcement response; and
  - Modeling of ecosystem performance.

- Use of environmental audits by third parties or by regulated sources:
  - Voluntary and confidential or requirements to conduct and report self-
    evaluations; and
  - Nature of reporting (entire report, exceedences, environmental performance).

Workshop 2F Detecting Hidden Operations Outside of Legal Frameworks

There will always be those who evade legal processes for operating within the law and are ‘hidden’ from the view of government officials and perhaps the public. Given the economic incentive to avoid costs of pollution control and prevention or to exploit weaknesses in the systems for the more routine aspects of implementing compliance and enforcement programs, including inspection of known sources of pollution, it has therefore become increasingly important to reward those who comply and address what can be significant environment problems posed by those who lie outside our regulatory net. These sources may be operating without permits, remain outside of our registrations, inventories, reporting and tracking schemes. This workshop focuses on how these hidden operations can be successfully detected.

Papers and workshop discussions will address the following issues:

- Problems countries experience with hidden operations, e.g. unpermitted, unauthorized wetlands or natural resource destruction, construction without a permit, illegal logging, waste or product import/export. How much is known about the magnitude of these problems given that by definition they are hidden.
- How enforcers have successfully detected hidden operations for these problems and what the key factors were in their success.
- What problems face officials and how might they be overcome with improved
  - Data analysis;
  - Education of citizenry;
  - New types of inspection and investigation methods; or
  - Other.
Theme #3 “Carrots and Sticks”

At the heart of any successful environmental compliance and enforcement program is its ability to deliver incentives for compliance and consequences — or disincentives — to violators in a timely, predictable, fair, and appropriate manner in relation to the nature of the regulated community and to the actual or potential for harm. The evolution of environmental enforcement programs includes the search for the right mix and type of carrots and sticks for different situations to change to and/or maintain compliance behavior. Both carrots and sticks are important and most effective when they are used together and in the right balance. This theme explores the development, implementation, and results of different “carrot and stick” approaches and ways to best enhance and motivate compliance by designing integrated ways to use them together.

Workshop 3A Structuring Incentives for Private Sector Compliance

This workshop will examine the incentives countries are using to promote compliance, and improved environmental performance generally, and also explore the relationship between these incentives or carrots and the threat of the enforcement stick. It will also examine the widening use and development of environmental audits and environmental management systems both in relation to the International Standards Organization’s Series 14000 Standards, the European Union’s eco-management and audit regulation or other schemes. Governments have been asked to respond to company run environmental management systems. Some have responded with explicit policies which encourage such advances but which maintain a traditional line between an independent regulatory and enforcement role for government as distinct from private sector and marketplace initiatives while others are advocating a shifting of roles from government enforcement to the marketplace. The workshop will draw upon related papers and workshop discussion summaries from prior conferences on both promoting voluntary compliance and economic incentives.

Papers and workshop discussions will address the following issues:

- Approaches countries have employed to motivate compliance through positive incentives; what is known about how effective such approaches are, and factors contributing to the success or failure of compliance incentive schemes.
- How countries link compliance incentives and enforcement sanctions:
  - Whether and what successes of programs designed to promote compliance can be achieved independently or in relation to inspection and enforcement response;
  - Successful relationships between incentives, technical assistance, inspections, and enforcement response; and
  - How enforcement response policies might be designed to promote compliance as well as deter violations.
- How government compliance and enforcement programs are responding to regulated sources which adopt Environmental Management Systems either certified for conformity with ISO 14001 or other EMS standards:
  - What is known about the compliance status and ability to self-monitor, correct and prevent violations of entities which adopt such systems versus those who do not;
Potential effectiveness of the International Standards Organization’s international environmental management standards (ISO 14000 series) in promoting compliance; and
- Potential for or limitations on the opportunity for official government recognition in efforts to promote compliance and take enforcement response.

- How to maintain accountability for performance within compliance incentive schemes, how to account for their effectiveness and results and how success might be defined.

Workshop 3B  Environmental Crimes and Criminal Enforcement

Internationally, the role for criminal enforcement is very varied with some nations relying exclusively on criminal enforcement mechanisms for the full range of possible violations of environmental requirements and others reserving criminal enforcement for actions thought to be “criminal” in nature. Nevertheless, there is increasing recognition of at least a set of violations of environmental requirements that are recognized as “environmental crimes” worthy of treatment under criminal codes and criminal prosecution. The players involved in criminal enforcement sometimes differ from those in civil enforcement requiring different forms of cooperation both nationally and internationally.

Papers and workshop discussions will address the following issues:

- How countries are using and developing criminal enforcement authority for addressing environmental crimes and for deterring and correcting violations of environmental requirements.
- Kinds of sanctions and other consequences made available through criminal enforcement and how effective are they in achieving compliance.
- The proper role of criminal authorities and sanctions in environmental enforcement. The relationship between criminal and civil enforcement and for what types of violations criminal enforcement (rather than civil enforcement) is particularly well suited.
- National cooperation in criminal enforcement: government entities that might be involved in making criminal enforcement successful and how these different groups can be encouraged to work together.
- Training required to support criminal enforcement, and training materials available.
- How INTERPOL works and how to access country contacts and INTERPOL.
- International cooperative efforts to prevent, detect and prosecute crimes: what has worked well and what has not worked well, what improvements can be made, what information needs to be shared.

Workshop 3C  Citizen Enforcement

Discussions will build on papers published in prior proceedings of the International Conferences. In addition, discussions will benefit from a new capacity building support document on the subject of “Citizen Enforcement” which has been commissioned for the Fifth Conference and which will attempt to pull together all the materials developed to date on the issue. This
workshop will seek to build upon the list of recommendations for public role in environmental enforcement developed by participants at the Fourth International Conference focusing in this workshop on the citizen as “enforcer” as distinguished from workshop 2B which examines the public role in promoting and monitoring compliance.

Papers and workshop discussions will address the following issues:

- **Mechanisms used to empower citizen enforcement**: what authorities exist in different countries and how this authority has been exercised to provide for a citizen role as private enforcer of environmental law, including:
  - Citizen ability to bring enforcement cases (standing and other issues);
  - Citizen ability to ask for review of government decisions; and
  - Remedies available to citizen enforcers.

- **How are these provisions are working and what impediments exist to realizing their potential; how such provisions can be supported and encouraged in countries without this citizen authority.**

- **Relationships that might be established between governmental agencies mandated to enforce requirements and citizens empowered to enforce the law and what are the advantages and disadvantages of different relationships.**

- **Citizen role as support to government enforcement efforts**, including:
  - Government cooperation with citizens during enforcement proceedings;
  - Citizen ability to join government enforcement efforts; and
  - Citizen review of government and violator settlements before they are finalized.

- **How these kinds of opportunities for cooperation and support are working; what impediments exist to realizing their potential.**

- **“Meaningful access to information” and how important a role it plays as a prerequisite to effective citizen enforcement**, including:
  - Access to monitoring information as discussed at earlier workshops;
  - Access to other relevant government-held information;
  - Access to information concerning government enforcement efforts; and
  - Access to privately-held information.

- **What would be needed to move countries in the direction of the set of citizen participation opportunities identified at the Fourth International Conference.**

**Workshop 3D Structuring Financial Consequences in Enforcement: Penalty Policies, Recovery of Damages, Recovery of Economic Benefit of Non-Compliance**

As fundamental as the “polluter pays principle” is to environmental policy generally, economics is also a powerful incentive for compliance behavior. Many if not most environmental compliance and enforcement programs make use of economic sanctions, incentives and/or disincentives to motivate compliance. To be effective, however, the use of monetary fines or recovery of damages must be well grounded in practical realities of actual costs of control or prevention of pollution and also in theoretical underpinnings which can garner support and acceptance by the public and those potentially affected.
Papers and workshop discussion will address the following issues:

- Factors countries have used to construct penalty policies or practice in assessment of penalties for violations of environmental law.
- Approaches which have been most successful or have posed problems and why.
- The role participants see for the “recovery of economic benefit of non-compliance” or other relevant theories in country enforcement response and penalty approaches. (Including a demonstration of models used to support such calculations).
- Approaches used to assess damages to human health or the environment and/or to recover costs of clean up or control. Level of difficulty, cost, credibility of these approaches and how that affects the ability of governmental officials or affected parties to recover costs and deter future action which caused damages.
- Principles and approaches for structuring penalty policies and recovering damages.
- The implications for enforcement economics of “Take back laws” and related market approaches to make generators of pollution accountable for their pollution contributions.

Workshop 3E Role of Negotiation in Enforcement

This workshop will address the appropriate role of negotiation in environmental enforcement. It is a subject on which there are strongly held views both in favor of and against a role for negotiation. In favor of negotiation is the view that unilateral orders to compel violators to correct existing practice may not necessarily lead to compliance if they are unrealistic in regard to steps needed to correct or prevent a facility from violating its environmental requirements or ability to pay fines assessed. Indeed the kind of information needed to make these determinations is often either only known to the violator, or may require extended communications between the violator and the government. Furthermore, negotiation may lead to solutions that better balance environmental, economic and social concerns. In favor of no role for negotiation is that it may allow exceedences from environmental law and therefore make problems worse, encourage favoritism, bribery and inconsistent practice which can undermine the program and encourage deviations from legal requirements which must be strictly followed.

Papers and workshop discussions will address the following issues:

- What policy prescriptions and management frameworks are needed to ensure that negotiations to resolve violations result in settlements that are within acceptable bounds.
- What factors lead to successful use of negotiation to:
  - Establish that there has been a violation of an environmental requirement;
  - Establish what actions must be undertaken by when to correct the violation;
  - Establish what actions must be undertaken by whom to correct any damage;
- Establish what penalties must be paid and to whom by when for the violation or other sanction; and
- Establish other projects, plans or activities to be undertaken to benefit the environment and prevent recurrence of a problem.

- Who is involved in a negotiation when used in different countries.
- For countries who do not utilize negotiation techniques, what are the barriers and impediments to using negotiation.

**Workshop 3F  Administrative Enforcement Mechanisms: Getting Authority and Making it Work**

Empowering administrative environmental agencies to impose legal requirements and/or sanctions directly to violators without having to go to a court of law or other department or agency for prosecution has been an important development in many countries, resulting in faster and less costly response to violations. Discussions will draw upon workshop papers from the Third International Conference on “Field Citations”.

Papers and workshop discussions will address the following issues:

- Finds of authorities administering agencies have been granted, how have these authorities evolved and why, including simple traffic ticket-types of systems, ability to assess and collect penalties, establish compliance schedules, recover economic benefit, assess damages, shut down operations, etc.
- Effective use of administrative authorities and key factors in success or failure.
- The importance to the administrative program of support of the judicial system and other governmental forms of legal response for the administrative program.

**Workshop 3G  Compliance Schedules and Action Plans: Content, Enforceability and Use in Compliance and Enforcement**

An enforcement program must return violators to compliance, prevent continued and future violations, and send a broad message of deterrence to others who are or may violate environmental requirements. A practical component of most enforcement responses other than one of ignoring a violation or shutting down a facility or operation is the use of a schedule or action plan for compliance where additional time is required for a violator to reasonably take the necessary steps to come into compliance. This is true for voluntary agreements as well as legal orders. This is particularly important in the instances in which corrective action requires the purchase, construction and installation of pollution control equipment but can also be a factor in the redesign of workplace practices, removal of toxic or hazardous substances, clean up of spills or contamination etc. One paradox posed by the very use of government sanctioned schedules for this purpose is that it condones continuance of operations in violation of the law. Nevertheless, the use of compliance schedules and action plans, particularly in conjunction with sanctions, is a pragmatic way of recognizing the realities of what it takes to correct a problem once government has gotten the source’s commitment to do so.
Papers and workshop discussion on this topic will address:

- How enforcement officials justify the use of compliance schedules and action plans.
- Key elements of compliance schedules and action plans that make them enforceable, more likely to succeed, more likely to be able to monitor progress, and/or support efficient escalation by enforcement officials if they are not followed.
- Examples of the use and content of compliance schedules and action plans in different countries and programs and how they have evolved. What is common to each of these and what is different and why.
- What difference it makes whether a schedule or action plan is developed by government, by a court, by negotiation with a violator, by a violator, in the law.
- What role should or can negotiation play.
- The use of sanctions in conjunction with compliance schedules or action plans.
- Whether action plans or schedules should be made public.
- How to ensure administrative officials are accountable for fair, predictable, consistent application of their authorities.

**Theme #4 Capacity Building**

An effort to build domestic, regional and international capacity to design and implement effective environmental compliance and enforcement programs is at the heart of the purpose for both the Fifth International Conference and ongoing international network. Each of the workshops offered within this theme addresses one of several fundamental aspects of developing capacity: management and organization issues, funding and resource management issues, training and skill development issues, and design of targeted strategies for unique categories of sources. In addition, papers and exhibits are solicited to address programs offered by various countries, NGOs, and international organizations addressing the following issues:

- Capacity building goals for this organization.
- Expertise, materials, training and/or support available or planned.
- Priorities established for supporting capacity building needs.
- How requests are made.
- Successes achieved.

Priorities for global and regional capacity building will be discussed based upon self assessments of country progress submitted by each conference participant and also be refined during the regional networking meetings at the Conference.

**Workshop 4A Managing Centralized and Decentralized Programs; Achieving the Right Balance of Roles and Relationships for Key Functions; Accountability Measures, Compliance Indicators, and Reporting**

Around the world organizations have gone through stages in which some decentralize key functions related to environmental compliance and enforcement, and some choose to centralize some or all key functions related to environmental compliance and enforcement.
Decentralized management and public interest also demand improved ways to measure progress and ensure accountability for results. The CEC in North America is producing a report on compliance indicators which should also enhance discussions of this issue along with the results of workshop discussions on measuring success at the Fourth International Conference.

Papers and workshop discussions will address the following issues:

- Basis for country decisions to manage the compliance and enforcement functions in a centralized or decentralized manner and what has motivated change from one system to another.
- Advantages and disadvantages posed by centralization and decentralization.
- Program relationships among levels of government in implementing environmental permitting, compliance and enforcement programs that have proven effective or ineffective.
- How priorities and strategic targets are defined, communicated and implemented in both centralized and decentralized management systems.
- How to develop and coordinate expertise and authorities across different organizations that might have jurisdiction over an environmental problem.
- How program personnel are held accountable and results reported in decentralized versus centralized systems.
- Use and development of compliance indicators.

Workshop 4B  Budgeting and Financing Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Programs: How Much Enforcement Is Enough

Any environmental compliance and enforcement program is a highly leveraged undertaking in which limited resources are expended to wield even greater influence over the behavior of regulated sources of pollution, illegal practices or illegal use of resources. This discussion will benefit from two capacity building documents, one entitled, “Financing Environmental Permit, Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs” prepared for the Fourth International Conference, and the second, “Strategic Targeting for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Programs” commissioned for the Fifth International Conference.

Papers and workshop discussions will address the following issues:

- The minimum human and capital resource needs for starting an environmental compliance and enforcement program: can it be defined, if so, what they are. How those needs change over time to that of a mature program.
- On what basis officials responsible for environmental compliance and enforcement programs have made a successful case for funding those programs.
- How officials have ensured an effective balance in funding program elements needed to support:
  - Personnel versus equipment;
  - Technical versus legal support;
  - Field personnel versus policy and management support; and
  - Inspection and related compliance monitoring activities designed to detect violations versus legal and other program personnel to respond to and to follow up on violations detected.
• What creative financing schemes countries and NGOs have developed.
• Financing schemes designed to also provide incentives for compliance and how well have these worked.
• Cost cutting measures program officials have developed when faced with budget cuts to maintain program integrity and how well they have worked, including:
  - Use of third party inspectors or purchase of laboratory support;
  - Use of self-certifications and monitoring;
  - Automation in enforcement; and
  - Strategic targeting schemes.

Workshop 4C  Training Programs for Compliance Inspector, Investigator and Legal Personnel

Discussions will build upon a capacity building support document commissioned for the Fifth International Conference: “Inspector Training Compendium, Course comparison and International examples of formal Training Programs” as well as the results of projects within Western Europe and North America to exchange and develop training materials, and a project within Western Europe to define standards for training of environmental inspectors. A complementary project undertaken by Interpol is developing a compendium on environmental training for police.

Papers and workshop discussions will address the following issues:

• How different countries define training needs for environmental inspectors, for legal enforcement personnel, for criminal investigators, or other personnel, and what is similar or different and why. How have different countries defined the skills and knowledge needed to perform enforcement related functions well.

• Approaches countries have taken in training personnel:
  - How training programs have evolved and whether there are common patterns;
  - For those countries who have established formal training programs: what was the impetus, how were funding needs and programs defined and implemented;
  - How training is delivered in various countries. What approaches countries have developed to train personnel in a manner which meets budget constraints;
  - The potential for innovative technology in training enforcement personnel, for example, satellite training and interactive CD-ROMs; and
  - The relative importance of and reliance on classroom training, reading material, on-the-job training and observation of field work.

• Identification needs and opportunities for sharing training materials among nations which are not country-specific and how that can best be done, including a role for INECE.

• How countries assess the qualifications of enforcement personnel. What mechanisms work best under what circumstances, including consideration of performance appraisals, written tests, observation of practice, other forms of testing or use of qualifications.
Workshop 4D Setting up and Managing Compliance Assistance Programs and Information Outreach on Regulatory Requirements

Technical assistance and outreach programs are significant ways governments have to offer encouragement for compliance. Many nations and local communities have established programs offering technical assistance to business and industry in environmental control, pollution prevention and/or cleaner production. Few of these are actually focussed on assistance related specifically to regulatory compliance for reasons which include lack of institutional linkage, lack of enforcement motivation, a desire to avoid shifting the burden of responsibility for compliance from those regulated to the government and/or the level of training required to actually offer compliance assistance. In other cases a range of means of trying to communicate about regulatory requirements have been tried with mixed results.

Papers and workshop discussions will address the following issues:

- What methods are used to communicate and reach out to the regulated community about environmental requirements and which have proven to be most effective, have not worked well and why.
- What programs have been developed to offer compliance assistance, what circumstances initiated the program. What are the resources required to implement the program and how are successes or results assessed.
- How are programs for assistance and/or outreach linked to enforcement practices, what policy or program design alternatives were considered and why was the approach selected.

Workshop 4E The Science in Enforcement: Setting Up and Financing Laboratories; Ensuring the Integrity of Sampling and Data Analysis; Scientific Support for Enforcement

Successful enforcement rests on sound science for its credibility and successful resolution of violations and resultant damage to the environment. This workshop will be directed toward developing a firm basis for understanding the science of enforcement, that is, the need for scientific support and data management.

Papers and workshop discussions will address the following issues:

- Identification of scientific issues and support required for compliance monitoring and enforcement response.
- Defining the needs for laboratory support.
- Laboratory certification and auditing programs to assure quality of data and analysis.
- Need for and how programs acquire supplemental scientific support for environmental assessments associated with enforcement cases: successes and failures.
- Distinguishing needs for forensics laboratory support for criminal cases and laboratory support for civil enforcement cases.
• Creative means of financing and managing needs for laboratory support: opportunities for regional cooperation, mobile laboratories, purchasing support from multi-purpose laboratories/third parties.

Workshops 4F-4J  Tailored Strategies for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement:

4F Government/Municipal/Military Compliance and Enforcement Strategies
4G Small and Medium Enterprises Compliance and Enforcement Strategies
4H Mobile Source Compliance Strategies and Enforcement
4I Non-Point Source Compliance and Enforcement Strategies
4J Geographic or Resource-based Compliance and Enforcement Strategies

Although the principles and frameworks for developing environmental compliance and enforcement programs and strategies apply to all types of sources and situations, to be most effective they must still be tailored to the nature of the regulated community, laws and customs of a particular situation. Conference planners define capacity building broadly to include this set of workshops for participants to be able to focus their discussions on different strategies for addressing several unique categories of pollution sources. For example:

• Military installations often pose problems of restricted access for environmental inspectors or may not be subject to the same levels of scrutiny or the same types of sanctions despite the fact that they can be significant violators of environmental requirements with substantial risk to public health and the environment. Government owned or operated facilities have different cost and financial motivations because they are non-profit entities than do private enterprises which affects the choice and effectiveness of sanctions.

• Small and medium sized enterprises are often too numerous to inspect, lack the resources for pollution control, and/or dedicated management staff for environmental management that may be found in larger enterprises.

• Because mobile sources are by definition mobile, monitoring compliance and responding to violations of required controls on automobiles, trucks, trains, airplanes, ships and the like, pose opportunities for unique solutions for how and when to inspect, monitor compliance and even how to know who is in the inventory of controlled sources. Many nations are first establishing inspection and maintenance (I/M) programs for automobiles and this is an opportunity to speak about enforcing those program requirements.

• Non-point sources of pollution are often controlled by best management practice requirements, and do not always demonstrate the kind of problem for which there is environmental concern such as those that occur only after heavy rains, droughts.

• Geographic or resource based strategies such as those needed to prevent illegal logging or settlements on national forests or reserves or poaching of wildlife pose still other types of challenges given the size and terrain of many such locations and inability to establish well defined borders for such controls. Other requirements for ecosystem protection also lack well defined boundaries to clearly demarcate where requirements must be adhered to, etc.
For each group of source categories, papers and workshop discussions will address the following issues:

- Particular challenges or problems posed by designing effective compliance strategies and enforcement responses.
- Institutional requirements and design requirements for the program that would help in compliance promotion, compliance monitoring, enforcement.
- Particular training or inspection approaches useful in trying to detect violations and compliance problems.
- How those challenges might be overcome.

**Theme #5 International Cooperation/Transboundary Compliance and Enforcement Issues**

International cooperation has become an essential element of most environmental protection and enforcement programs due to: 1) Globalization of trade raising the needs for both fairness and sustainability, assuring that the benefits of free trade are not eroded by unacceptable environmental and related social costs, 2) shared environmental resources whose quality is affected by the ability of border states to achieve the environmental benefits and protections of regulatory compliance, 3) patterns of pollution, illegal waste and illegal chemical transport that cross many borders, and 4) the seemingly exponential growth of criminal activity which seeks to take advantage of both perceived and actual weaknesses in environmental enforcement internationally to avoid legitimate costs of environmental protection.

The discussions will use as a point of departure results of consultations on enforcement undertaken at the direction of G-8 environmental leaders on problems and initiatives to address illegal trade in CFC and hazardous waste, results of experience in international cooperation in environmental enforcement through bilateral and multilateral networks such as IMPEL in the European Union, the CEC in North America, and INTERPOL on a global basis. Discussions will build on papers and results of workshop discussions at the Third and Fourth International Conferences. Discussions will also benefit from the “Potential Projects List” commissioned by the Executive Planning Committee to promote global and regional networking. This document lists and contains descriptions and results of actual and potential projects for international cooperation in networking, capacity building and enforcement cooperation. Discussions can also draw upon the technical support document prepared for the Fourth International Conference on “Transboundary Illegal Trade in Potentially Hazardous (Waste, Pesticides, Ozone Depleting) Substances”.

**Workshop 5A Illegal Transboundary Shipment of (Hazardous) Waste**

This topic has been addressed at previous international conferences, has been monitored by the Basel Secretariat within UNEP, and specifically reviewed in a consultation of enforcement officials commissioned by the G-8 environment leaders. The INECE wishes to make progress at this Fifth International Conference workshop by defining specific measures that enforcement officials around the globe believe are needed to create a more effective deterrent to put a stop to illegal activities in the shipment of hazardous waste and household waste that is mischaracterized or contaminated with hazardous waste.
Papers and workshop discussions will address the following issues:

- Ways violators are circumventing provisions of the Basel convention and other laws governing the legal shipment of waste and how violators are being detected.
- How procedures and other requirements could be better communicated, understood and followed.
- How illegal activities are identified and the experience of enforcement personnel in defining the information that is needed to identify such violators.
- Responses taken to address violators and why, and how effective they have been.
- The need for formal and informal lines of communication and the nature of information and to whom it must be shared among law enforcement personnel, customs officials, environmental managers and environmental enforcers domestically.
- Types of bilateral and multilateral international cooperation and information sharing and whether they have been useful. The level of cooperation and information sharing between and among national enforcement organizations necessary to support effective enforcement.
- Design and implementation of waste tracking systems for transboundary shipments and linkages of domestic systems to those of other nations.
- Recommendations for initiatives to fill gaps, identify the institutions and actions needed to facilitate effective enforcement and overcome particular problem areas in enforcing these types of requirements.

**Workshop 5B  Compliance with International Environmental Agreements: Focusing on Montreal Protocol and CITES: Illegal Shipments of CFC and Other Ozone Depleting Substances and Illegal Trade in Endangered Species**

Nations of the world have “thought globally” and now are needing to “act locally” to meet the goals of international environmental agreements on such important issues as protection of the ozone layer, endangered species and other vital concerns. This workshop will focus on those agreements which pose a compliance challenge in trying to stem the tide and illegal trade of valuable product whose potential for environmental harm is not felt locally and is therefore more difficult to deter. This topic has been addressed at previous international conferences, has been monitored by the Montreal Protocol Secretariat within UNEP, and specifically reviewed in a consultation of enforcement officials commissioned by the G-8 environment leaders. The INECE partnership wishes to make progress at this Fifth International Conference workshop by defining specific measures that enforcement officials around the globe believe are needed to create a more effective deterrent.
Papers are solicited on the broad topic of compliance with international environmental agreements but to focus workshop discussions, they will address the following issues:

- The goals of Chlorofluorohydrocarbon (CFC) reduction along with other ozone depleting substances and particular challenges control and reduction of CFCs in the marketplace pose to enforcement programs given the nature of the market and regulated community.
- Types of programs countries have adopted to enforce CFCs in the marketplace, successes and failures, design of requirements to ensure enforceability, promotion of compliance, compliance monitoring and inspection activities, enforcement response, and levels of government involvement including licensing of facilities and control and tracking of production, reuse, sale and disposal.
- Review of other existing international environmental agreements and their implications for domestic and international enforcement
- Experiences in enforcement of international environmental agreements, successes and failures
- Ways violators are circumventing provisions of the Ocean Dumping, CITES conventions and or other such agreements and how violators are being detected.
- The experience of enforcement personnel in the information that is needed to identify such violators and what level of cooperation and information sharing is needed between and among national enforcement organizations to satisfy current needs for effective enforcement
- The need for formal and informal lines of communication about what to whom among law enforcement personnel, customs officials, environmental managers and environmental enforcers domestically and internationally.
- Informal recommendations for initiatives to fill gaps, identifying the institutions and actions needed.

**Workshop 5C Illegal Shipments of Dangerous Chemicals Including Pesticides**

Much attention has been paid to enforcement of international environmental agreements and related domestic requirements governing the shipment of hazardous waste. Less attention has been paid to issues related to enforcement of requirements related to import and export of dangerous chemicals, including pesticides, that may not qualify as hazardous waste under international conventions or perhaps are mischaracterized so as not covered by those conventions. Such materials thought to be raw materials, recycled and product which are dangerous. Such may be the case with pesticides, with recycled scrap metal which contains radioactive substances, etc. Discussions can draw upon the technical support document prepared for the Fourth International Conference on “Transboundary Illegal Trade in Potentially Hazardous (Waste, Pesticides, Ozone Depleting) Substances” as well as several papers written for the Fourth International Conference Proceedings. While there may be some overlap with discussions held under workshop 5A, this workshop has a different focus.
Papers and workshop discussions will address the following issues:

- Kinds of controls that countries have adopted in regard to import and export of dangerous chemicals that are regulated outside of the framework of the Basel Convention.
- Status of compliance with such requirements and kinds of problems encountered in gaining compliance.
- How nations are ensuring they know of shipments with potential environmental hazards.
- Enforcement successes and failures and what factors contributed to success or failure.
- Identification of actions nations may be able to take to enhance the exchange of information and successful detection and enforcement against illegal shipments.

**Workshop 5D International Enforcement Cooperation to Protect Shared Resources and Prevent Transboundary Pollution**

Many national borders follow along the course of important natural water bodies or other natural features and resources. Efforts to protect these environments are either supported or undermined by the actions of other nations. Several examples around the world illustrate how countries have embarked upon major efforts to define common goals for the quality of these resources, to harmonize management and regulatory approaches. Consistent with each nation’s sovereign rights a few of these efforts have followed through to actually coordinate enforcement priorities, sharing of information, cooperative inspections, and resolution of enforcement actions. This workshop will focus on the initiation and implementation of enforcement cooperation to protect shared resources and prevent transboundary pollution.

Papers and workshop discussions will address the following issues:

- Identification of where cooperative enforcement has been undertaken.
- The context within which these activities were planned and carried out and what factors led to the commitment to undertake these kinds of activities, in other words, what the prerequisites were and whether there needs to be a broader program of common goals for the resource before enforcement cooperation could be considered.
- Options considered, reasons for the type of cooperation selected. Discussion should address issues considered such as confidentiality, rights to access, different environmental regulatory requirements and/or legal systems, resources, access to foreign courts.
- Results and effectiveness of cooperative enforcement. What is its promise and challenges that must be overcome for it to be more effective. What are its limitations.
Workshop 5E  Collaborative Targeting of Enforcement on an International Scale

The purpose of targeting enforcement resources, such as inspection and enforcement response, is to ensure that scarce resources are employed for the greatest impact on short term compliance, longer term compliance through deterrence, and environmental results. This workshop will address the potential opportunities for international targeting schemes.

Papers and workshop discussions will address the following issues:

- The potential purpose(s) of targeting enforcement internationally on particular economic sectors, pollutants, geographic areas, or types of violations.
- The advantages and disadvantages of international targeting schemes.
- For what types of activities and violations such schemes might be useful and what is the expected impact.
- How such targeting schemes might be developed.
  - Who should be involved;
  - What information would be needed;
  - How decisions might be made, consensus, presentation of analysis, etc.; and
  - How targeting can be communicated.
- What follow up activities should result from targeting and whether they should be tracked and communicated in some fashion.
- If this is a good idea, what forum should be used or developed to pilot the concept.

Theme #6  Building Regional and Global Networks

A clear goal of INECE is to foster regional enforcement networks to complement the global networking that has steadily expanded since the first workshop in Utrecht, the Netherlands in 1990. This first workshop expanded the bilateral exchanges between the U.S. EPA and the Netherlands Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment to 13 nations and international organizations. Participants agreed that dedicated programs for achieving environmental compliance and enforcement were essential parts of environmental management, that this should be a topic for discussion at the UNCED in 1992 and that a second Conference should be organized in two years with broader sponsorship and participation. In 1992, participating countries worked to get supporting language in Agenda 21 on capacity building from the UNCED, which empowered UN organizations to more actively support compliance and enforcement institution building activities. Shortly after the first International Enforcement Workshop, the European Commission and member states organized the European Enforcement Network, IMPEL, in part inspired by exchanges at the first workshop. At the second Conference in Budapest, Hungary in 1992 participants from 38 countries and organizations agreed upon principles, definitions and a framework for exchange and cooperation. The Regional Environmental Center helped to foster further exchanges among governmental and non-governmental officials within Central and Eastern Europe and UNEP and the European Commission were added as co-sponsors.
By the Third Conference in Oaxaca, Mexico in 1994, an expanded Executive Planning Committee for the Conference supported development and delivery of more hands-on workshops to allow conference participants to apply these basic principles to common problems, explore special topics to build a base of information and knowledge in those areas and identify areas ripe for exchange. UNEP also completed reports on industrial compliance and draft institution building workshop materials. At the Third Conference regional enforcement cooperation was described for North American under NAFTA as well as progress in the European network. A plenary program panel on international networking and cooperation was presented to stimulate interest to foster ongoing exchanges and capacity building both regionally and globally based upon natural partnerships and common environmental challenges. Spontaneously during informal sessions, participants from the Americas developed the Oaxaca Declaration, committing themselves to work together to establish a network for helping to build programs. Subsequently the Summit of the Americas has led to more formalized efforts to accomplish this. Finally, in 1994, UNEP and the People’s Republic of China’s National Environmental Protection Agency, organized an Asia regional workshop on industrial compliance using its draft UNEP workshop materials with representatives from 8 nations in attendance.

The Fourth Conference was the first to structure regional meetings as part of the formal conference program hoping to leave a lasting legacy from the series of conferences through regional mechanisms for continued exchange — leading to appropriate mechanisms for cooperation and shared progress globally across regions that transcend the biennial conferences. At the Conference, six regional meetings resulted in recommendations to establish or strengthen such regional networks. Following the Fourth Conference an expanded Executive Planning Committee decided to adopt a new banner for these cooperative activities, INECE and to expand the support offered for ongoing exchange through a twice yearly Newsletter, revised and more accessible INTERNET homepage, development and dissemination of a Brochure and a program to foster regional and global networking.

The Fifth Conference is designed to provide the fertile ground and opportunity for participants to adopt the most appropriate approaches for their own countries and regions.

Papers and presentations will describe international support networks for environmental compliance and enforcement. Each paper and regional meeting will address, among others, the following issues:

- The genesis of the network and how it was established.
- What was/is involved in developing and maintaining the network.
- Who is asked to participate and at what levels in the organizations.
- Subjects the network covers.
- Vehicles used for exchange and means of communication used.
- Topics on which exchange is taking place.
- How the network overcomes differences in language and legal or other definitions of terms such as what constitutes a hazardous waste.
- Future directions and changes anticipated for the network.
MEMBERS OF THE INECE EXECUTIVE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Dr. Adegoke Adegoroye
Director General/CEO
Federal Environmental Protection Agency
Independence Way South Central Area
Garki Abuja PMB 265
Nigeria

Mrs. Costanza Adinolfi
Director of Directorate B -Environmental Instruments
DG XI
European Community
Rue de La Loi 200
B-1049 Brussels
Belgium

Mr. George Kremlis
Head of Unit, Legal Affairs
European Community
Avenue de Beaulieu 5
B-1160 Brussels
Belgium

Mrs. Jacqueline Aloisi de Larderel
Director, UNEP, IE
United Nations Environment Program
39-43 Quai Andre Citroen
Tour Mirabeau
75739 Paris Cedex 15
France

Dr. Michael Axline
President
Environmental Law Alliance Worldwide - US Board
Professor, School of Law
1221 University of Oregon, 1101 Kincaid Street
Eugene, Oregon 97403-1221
USA

Mtro. Antonio Azuela
Federal Attorney for the Environment Protection
Insurgentes Sur No. 1480, 14º Piso
Col. Barrio Actipan Del Benito Juarez,
Distrito Federal
Mexico City 3230, Mexico

Mtra. Norma Munguia Aldaraca
International Affairs Coordinator, PROFEPA
Periferico Sur. No. 5000
5º Piso, Col. Insurgentes Cuicuilco
Distrito Federal
Mexico City 04530, Mexico
Mr. Sirithan Pairoj Boriboon
Director General
Pollution Control Department
404 Phahon Yothin Center Building
Phahon Yothin Road Sam Sen Nai Phayathai
Bangkok 10400, Thailand

Mr. Marlito Cardenas
Assistant Director, Office of the Undersecretary
for Environmental and Program Development
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Visayas Avenue, Quezon City
Philippines

Ms. Helena Čížková
International Projects Coordinator
Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic
Project Management Unit in Ostrava
New Town Hall
Prokesovo nam. 8 702 00 Ostrava
Czech Republic

Mr. Christopher Currie
Chief
Enforcement Management Division
Environment Canada
Place Vincent Massey 17th Floor
351 St. Joseph Boulevard
Hull, Quebec K1A0H3, Canada

Mr. Rodrigo Egana Baraona
Executive Director
National Commission for the Environment
Obispo Donoso N. 6
Santiago
Chile

Ms. Patricia Matus
Obispo Donoso 6, Casilla 265
Santiago 55
Santiago, Chile

Dr. Ossama El-Kholy
Senior Advisor
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
13 Street 265, New Maadi
Cairo 11742, Egypt
Mr. J. William Futrell  
President  
Environmental Law Institute  
1616 P Street, NW, Suite 200  
Washington, D.C. 20036, USA  
Tel: 1-202-939-3800  
Fax: 1-202-939-3868  
E-Mail: futrell@eli.org

Ms. Susan Casey-Lefkowitz  
Co-Director  
Environmental Program for Central and Eastern Europe  
Environmental Law Institute  
1616 P Street, NW, Suite 200  
Washington, D.C. 20036, USA  
Tel: 1-202-939-3865  
Fax: 1-202-939-3868  
E-Mail: casey@eli.org

Mr. Marco Antonio González Salazar  
Vice Minister  
Ministerio del Ambiente y Energía  
Calle 25 Avenidas 8 y 10  
San Jose, Costa Rica  
Tel: 506-257-5658  
Fax: 506-222-4580  
E-Mail:

Dr. Francois Hanekom  
Deputy Director-General  
Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism  
Private Bag X447  
Pretoria 0001  
South Africa  
Tel: 27-12-310-3666  
Fax: 27-12-322-9231  
E-Mail: sek_rs@ozone. pww.gov.za

Mr. Steven A. Herman  
Assistant Administrator  
Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
401 M Street, SW MC 2211 A  
Washington, D.C. 20460  
USA  
Tel: 202-564-2440  
Fax: 202-501-3842  
E-Mail: (See below)

Ms. Cheryl Wasserman  
Associate Director for Policy Analysis  
Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
401 M Street, SW MC 2251 A  
Washington, D.C. 20460  
USA  
Tel: 202-564-7129  
Fax: 202-564-0070  
E-Mail: wasserman.cheryl@epamail.epa.gov

Mr. Zbigniew Kamieński  
Deputy Chief Inspector for Environmental Protection  
State Inspectorate for Environmental Protection  
ul. Wawelska 52-54  
Warsaw 00 922  
Poland  
Tel: 48-22-254-859  
Fax: 48-22-254-129  
E-Mail: gzbigkzm@pios.gov.pl
Ms. Svitlana Kravchenko  
President, Ecopravo - Lviv  
Lviv State University  
Universitetska Str. 1  
Lviv 290 000  
Ukraine  
Tel: 38-0322-722-746  
Fax: 38-0322-271-446  
E-Mail: epac@link.lviv.ua  

Mr. Nabiel Makarim  
Deputy Minister  
BAPEDAL  
Environmental Impact Management Agency  
Arthaloka Bldg 11th Floor, JL Jenderal Sudirman No. 2  
Jakarta 10220, Indonesia  
Tel: 62-21-251-1540  
Fax: 62-21-251-1483  
E-Mail:  

Mr. Armando Shalders Neto  
Director of Environmental Pollution Control  
Companhia de Tecnologia de Saneamento Ambiental  
Av. Prof. Frederico Hermann Jr., 345  
05489-900 Sao Paulo  
SP, Brazil  
Tel: 55-11-210-7623  
Fax: 55-11-813-2271  
E-Mail:  

Ms. Michele de Nevers  
Division Chief  
Europe and Central Asia  
The World Bank  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20433  
USA  
Tel: 1-202-473-8607  
Fax: 1-202-477-0816  
E-Mail: mdenevers@worldbank.org  

Ms. Jean Aden, Asia  
Tel: 1-202-458-2749  
Fax: 1-202-522-1664  
E-Mail: jaden@worldbank.org  

Ms. M. Theresa Serra, Latin America  
Tel: 1-202-473-5754  
Fax: 1-202-522-3540  
E-Mail: tserra@worldbank.org  

Mr. Jean Roger Mercier, Africa  
Tel: 1-202-473-5565  
Fax: 1-202-473-8185  
E-Mail: jmercier@worldbank.org  

Mr. Charles di Leva, Law and Legal Systems  
Tel: 1-202-458-1745  
Fax: 1-202-522-1573  
E-Mail: cdileva@worldbank.org  

Dr. Aziz Abdul Rasol  
Director  
Department of Environment, Sarawak  
9th Floor, Bangunan Sultan Iskandar Jalan Simpang Tiga  
93592 Kuching, Sarawak  
Malaysia  
Tel: 60-8-241-8535  
Fax: 60-8-242-2863  
E-Mail: pasar@po.jaring.my
Dr. Babu Sengupta
Sr. Scientist in Charge
Implementation and Enforcement Division
Central Pollution Control Board
Parivesh Bhawan
C.B.D Office Complex East Arjun Nagar
New Delhi 110032
India

Dr. David Slater
Director
Pollution Prevention & Control
Environment Agency
Rio House, Waterside Drive, Aztec West
Almondsbury Bristol BS12 4UD
United Kingdom

Mr. Martyn Cheesbrough
Senior Inspector
Environment Agency
Rio House, Waterside Drive, Aztec West
Almondsbury Bristol BS12 4UD
United Kingdom

Dr. Pál Varga
Head of Department for European Integration and International Cooperation
Ministry of Environment and Regional Policy
P.O. Box 351
1394 Budapest
Hungary

Mr. Pieter J. Verkerk
Inspector General
Inspectorate for the Environment / IPC 680
Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment
Rijnstraat 8, 2515 XP The Hague
P.O. Box 30945, 2500 GX The Hague
The Netherlands

Mr. Jo Gerardu
Head of Division
Strategy, Planning and Control
Inspectorate for the Environment / IPC 680
Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment
Rijnstraat 8, 2515 XP The Hague
P.O. Box 30945, 2500 GX The Hague
The Netherlands
Mr. Robert Glaser
Inspector, International Affairs
Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment
Seissingel 4, P.O. Box 394
4330 AJ Middelburg
The Netherlands
Tel: 31-11-863-3792
Fax: 31-11-862-4126
E-Mail: Glaser@IMH-HI.
DGM.minvrom.nl

Mr. Hongjun Zhang
Deputy Director, Legislative Office of Environmental Protection & Natural Resources Conservation Committee
23, Xi Jiao Min Xiang
Beijing 100805
People’s Republic of China
Tel: 86-10-6309-5155
Fax: 86-10-6494-2153
E-Mail: zhanghj@pcux.ied.ac.cn

INECE EXECUTIVE PLANNING COMMITTEE STAFF

Mr. Jo Gerardu
Head of Division Strategy, Planning and Control, VROM, The Netherlands

Ms. Cheryl Wasserman
Associate Director for Policy Analysis, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, USEPA
PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND CONFERENCE SUPPORT

Mr. Jo Gerardu  
Co-staff, INECE Executive Planning Committee  
Head of Division  
Strategy, Planning and Control  
Inspectorate for the Environment / IPC 680  
Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment  
Rijnstraat 8, 2515 XP The Hague  
P.O. Box 30945  
2500 GX The Hague  
The Netherlands  
Tel: 31-70-339-2536  
Fax: 31-70-339-1300  
E-Mail: Gerardu@IMH-HI  
DGM.minvrom.nl

Ms. Cheryl Wasserman  
Co-staff, INECE Executive Planning Committee  
Associate Director for Policy Analysis  
Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
401 M Street, SW, MC 2251 A  
Washington, D.C. 20460  
USA  
Tel: 202-564-7129  
Fax: 202-564-0070  
E-Mail: wasserman.cheryl@epamail.epa.gov

Consultants  
Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC)  
7600-A Leesburg Pike  
Falls Church, VA 22043  
USA  
Tel: 1-703-917-7952  
Fax: 1-703-917-1672  
E-Mail: mozingo@saic.com

Ms. Susan Casey-Lefkowitz  
Co-Director  
Environmental Program for Central & Eastern Europe  
Environmental Law Institute  
1616 P Street, NW Suite 200  
Washington, D.C. 20036, USA  
Tel: 1-202-939-3865  
Fax: 1-202-939-3868  
E-Mail: casey@eli.org

Consultant  
Ms. Shari Oley  
President  
ESA, Inc.  
11501 Georgia Avenue, suite 405  
Wheaton, MD 20902  
USA  
Tel: 1-301-946-7879  
Fax: 1-301-946-8984  
E-Mail: oley_s_ESA@msn.com

Consultant  
Dr. Kenneth Rubin  
President  
Apogee Research, Inc.  
4650 East West Highway  
Bethesda, MD 20814  
USA  
Tel: 1-301-657-7532  
Fax: 1-301-654-9355  
E-Mail: rubin@apogee-us.com