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Parliamentary Association



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**Report of the Canadian Parliamentary Delegation
respecting its participation at the Meeting of
the Standing Committee of Parliamentarians
of the Arctic Region**

Canada-Europe Parliamentary Association

**Stockholm, Sweden
March 2-3, 2016**

Report

Introduction

A Canadian delegation of two Members of Parliament, Mr. Larry Bagnell and Mr. Larry Maguire, attended the meeting of the Standing Committee of Parliamentarians of the Arctic Region (the Standing Committee)¹ held in Stockholm, Sweden, from 2 to 3 March 2016. Accompanying the delegation was Mr. Thai Nguyen, from the Parliamentary Information and Research Service of the Library of Parliament as adviser to the delegation, and Ms. Guyanne Desforges, Association Secretary.

Arctic parliamentary cooperation is facilitated by the Standing Committee between biennial meetings of the Conference of Parliamentarians of the Arctic Region (CPAR).² CPAR and the Standing Committee act as a parliamentary forum for issues relevant to the work of the Arctic Council. It comprises delegations appointed by the national parliaments of the eight Arctic states (Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, the United States) and the European Parliament. CPAR and the Standing Committee also include Permanent Participants representing Indigenous peoples, as well as observers.

At the conclusion of each biennial meeting, CPAR adopts a statement with recommendations to the Arctic Council and to the governments of the eight Arctic states and the European Commission. The Standing Committee monitors how the governments implement the Conference Statement, and takes initiatives to further Arctic cooperation. It also takes part in the work of the Arctic Council as an observer.

Meeting summary³

A. SWEDISH ARCTIC STRATEGY

Mr. Andrés Jato, Swedish Senior Arctic Official at the Arctic Council, presented to Committee members the Sweden's Strategy for the Arctic Region.⁴ This strategy, updated in May 2015, was originally released in advance of the Swedish Chairmanship of the Arctic Council from 2011 to 2013.

Mr. Andrés Jato noted the importance of international cooperation in the Arctic region and the role of the Arctic Council in fostering such cooperation. He indicated that climate change, environmental pollution, sustainable economic development, and living conditions of Indigenous peoples constitute Sweden's priorities in its strategy for the Arctic region.

¹ Conference of Parliamentarians of the Arctic Region, <http://www.arcticparl.org/>.

² The 11th CPAR took place in Whitehorse, Yukon, from 9 to 11 September 2014. The Whitehorse Conference report is available at: <http://www.arcticparl.org/files/cparconference2014-e.pdf>.

³ The minutes for the meeting, drafted by the Standing Committee's Secretariat, can be found in Appendix 1. This report focuses on material not covered in full in the minutes, acting as a supplement, with a Canadian focus, to the minutes.

⁴ Arctic Council, Sweden, <http://www.arctic-council.org/index.php/en/about-us/member-states/sweden>.

The Swedish Senior Arctic Official at the Arctic Council also welcomed the current United States Chairmanship's emphasis on climate change,⁵ and encouraged Finland, the next Arctic Council Chair, to carry on cooperation efforts on climate change.

B. SWEDEN'S ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVES ON ARCTIC POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Fredrik Hannerz, political adviser to Sweden's Climate and Environment Minister, presented to the Standing Committee the new Swedish environmental policy for the Arctic, published in January 2016.⁶ He indicated that climate change is already affecting livelihoods in northern Sweden, and called on Arctic countries to better communicate their message on climate change to the rest of the world.

Mr. Fredrik Hannerz mentioned that Sweden's Arctic policy development focus on the protection of biodiversity by the creation of marine protected areas, the identification of valuable natural habitats, and an ecosystem-based management of fisheries. Sweden also has for objective to become fossil fuels-free by 2050 or earlier. Mr. Hannerz noted that, in Sweden, practically all heating needs are already provided by renewable energy sources, and that the next challenge will be to convert the entire transport sector.

A Canadian delegate enquired if caribou/reindeer herds in Sweden are also affected by climate change as it is the case in Canada. A Swedish representative recalled his recent meeting with a Sami reindeer herder in northern Sweden. He mentioned new challenges faced by reindeers in the context of climate change: change in vegetation, and greater presence of an ice layer between the thin snow and the vegetated ground, making it more difficult for reindeers to access food.

C. SWEDISH ARCTIC RESEARCH

Dr. Magnus Augner, Deputy Director-General, Swedish Polar Research Secretariat, presented to the Standing Committee Sweden's current Arctic research activities. He emphasized the need for international scientific cooperation in the Arctic given the high cost of field studies.

Recent successful international scientific collaboration initiatives include Sweden-Russia-United States' SWERUS-C3 (linkages between climate, cryosphere, and carbon) study, and Sweden-Canada's joint study on Arctic ecosystems. Dr. Magnus Augner also stressed the importance of long-term monitoring and introduced to the Standing Committee the Abisko Scientific Research Station in northern Sweden which started meteorological monitoring and natural science research in 1913.

A Russian delegate enquired if sanctions imposed on Russia related to conflicts in Ukraine could have had negative impacts for international scientific cooperation in the Arctic. A

⁵ Arctic Council, U.S. Chairmanship 2015-2017, <http://www.arctic-council.org/index.php/en/about-us/arctic-council/u-s-chairmanship>.

⁶ Government Offices of Sweden, New Swedish environmental policy for the Arctic, <http://www.government.se/reports/2016/01/new-swedish-environmental-policy-for-the-arctic/>.

Canadian delegate replied that these possible impacts were unintentional consequences of the sanctions and should be avoided as much as possible.

The Chair reminded members of the consensus at the 2015 Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting in Iqaluit.⁷ Arctic Council's members called for greater cooperation in the Arctic region, especially scientific collaboration, despite conflicts in other regions outside the Arctic. The Chair pointed out that Arctic parliamentarians have the responsibility to defend Arctic cooperation in other fora and in their respective parliaments.

Another Canadian delegate also stressed the importance of joint scientific initiatives in the Arctic. He asked Dr. Magnus Augner about the capacity of carbon uptake by land. According to Dr. Magnus Augner, trees have a carbon binding capability and, therefore, the protection of forests is vital. However, he also pondered about the limited buffering capacity of forests given the rapid rise of carbon emissions.

D. ARCTIC RESILIENCE ASSESSMENT

Dr. Marcus Carson, a Senior Research Fellow at Stockholm Environment Institute, updated the Standing Committee on the work on Arctic Resilience Assessment at the Arctic Council.⁸ The Final Report will be presented to the Arctic Council in fall 2016, and the identified key to resilience is societal capacity for adaptation and transformation in the context of environmental changes.

A Canadian delegate noted that, although environmental changes can carry negative impacts, such as potential fisheries collapses highlighted in Dr. Marcus Carson's presentation, there can also be a silver lining to some of the changes. In northern Canada, for example, there have been some observed changes to salmon migration patterns that could benefit northern rivers.

E. PREPARATIONS FOR THE 12TH CONFERENCE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS OF THE ARCTIC REGION, RUSSIA, JUNE 2016

The Russian delegation presented to the Standing Committee an overview of the host city, Ulan-Ude, for the upcoming 12th CPAR. Canada was designated as the Standing Committee's rapporteur for the second session that will focus on Inhabitants in a Changing Arctic.

The first draft of the Conference Statement was presented to the Standing Committee by the Secretariat. Amendments and suggestions for new recommendations must be submitted to the Secretariat by 30 April 2016, and the second draft will be presented during the next Standing Committee's meeting in Norway in May.

⁷ Global Affairs Canada, Iqaluit Declaration 2015, <http://www.international.gc.ca/arctic-arctique/final-declaration-finale.aspx?lang=eng>.

⁸ Arctic Council, Arctic Resilience Report, <http://arctic-council.org/arr/>.

F. ELECTION OF NEW VICE-CHAIR

The Standing Committee decided by consensus that Mr. Larry Bagnell from Canada will be the new Vice-Chair.⁹

G. STATUS OF THE WORK OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE

The Canadian delegation reported to the Standing Committee on progress of the construction of the Canadian High Arctic Research Station which is slated to open in 2017. Canada also plans to build a deep-sea port in Iqaluit as well as a small-craft harbour in Pond Inlet. The creation of infrastructure to support food security, fisheries and the local economy was mentioned in Recommendation #6 in the Whitehorse Conference Statement.¹⁰

Furthermore, the Canadian delegation reported on the commitment of the new federal government in establishing more marine protected areas, potentially in the Canadian Arctic. It also mentioned to the Standing Committee planned infrastructure investments, which include green and social infrastructures, that could potentially benefit populations in northern Canada. Investments in infrastructure in northern regions were also called for by Recommendation #7 in the Whitehorse Conference Statement.

Finally, the Canadian delegation pointed out that, on 12 February 2016, Canada, the United States, and Mexico signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Climate change and Energy collaboration in an effort to accelerate innovation in clean energy technologies, including renewables. Support for the development of renewable energy was called for by Recommendation #4 in the Whitehorse Conference Statement.

H. FUTURE MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE

The next meeting of the Standing Committee is scheduled for 23 to 24 May 2016 in Bodo, Norway. The meeting in Bodo will be held back to back with High North Dialogue from 24 to 26 May 2016, and Arctic Business Conference from 25 to 26 May 2016, two events to which members of the Standing Committee are invited to attend.

The theme of this year's High North Dialogue will be The Blue Future of the Arctic. Discussions among Arctic leaders will focus on environmental changes and economic development taking place in the Arctic Ocean.

Respectfully submitted,

Mr. Scott Simms, M.P.
President

⁹ Conference of Parliamentarians of the Arctic Region, Hon. Larry Bagnell new Vice-Chair of SCPAR, <http://www.arcticparl.org/announcements.aspx?id=6662>.

¹⁰ Conference of Parliamentarians of the Arctic Region, Conference Statement, 11th Conference of Parliamentarians of the Arctic Region, <http://www.arcticparl.org/files/conference-statement-2.pdf>

Appendix 1

CONFERENCE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS OF THE ARCTIC REGION

THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS OF THE ARCTIC REGION

MEETING IN STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

3 March 2016

Venue: Skandiasalen, The Riksdag

DRAFT MINUTES

1. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND THE PROPOSED ORDER OF AGENDA

ITEMS

Decision:

The Committee adopted the agenda and the proposed order of agenda items for the SCPAR meeting.

2. APPROVAL OF DRAFT MINUTES FROM THE SCPAR-MEETING IN STRASBOURG, 16-17 DECEMBER 2015

Decision:

The Committee approved the minutes from the SCPAR-meeting in Strasbourg, 16-17 December 2015.

3. PRESENTATION OF THE SWEDISH ARCTIC POLICY

Mr. Andrés Jato, Swedish Senior Arctic Official representing the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, presented the Swedish Arctic strategy to the Committee.

Ambassador Jato started out by emphasizing the importance of peace, stability and respect for international law in the Arctic.

Mr. Jato moved on to how climate change will destroy living conditions for local communities and its influence on the global climate. The Arctic states have a special responsibility in mitigating global warming. The current chair of the Arctic Council, the USA, has climate change as one of the priorities of the Chairmanship, with strong support from Sweden.

Economic development in the Arctic is important but needs to be environmentally sustainable. Sweden will arrange a national conference on the Arctic in April 2016 and one theme will be business opportunities in the North.

Decision:

The Committee took note of the information.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVES ON ARCTIC POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Political adviser at the Ministry of the Environment and Energy, Dr. Fredrik Hannerz presented the “Swedish environmental policy for the Arctic” from January 2016.

Mr. Hannerz noted the climate change is very serious in the Arctic and according IPCC it can get up to 10 degrees warmer in the Arctic by 2100. This is a global concern as climate change in the Arctic will have global effects.

There are three overall priorities in the policy are:

1. Stronger climate efforts
2. Better protection of biodiversity and ecosystems
3. Sustainable use of resources

There is a need for stronger climate efforts after COP 21. Success on the global level is most important for the Arctic and curbing Arctic climate change. The Arctic states have a special responsibility and need to show leadership as they are both large emitters and experience the results of climate change. It should be a joint effort to communicate the effects of climate change in the Arctic to the larger international community.

Better protection of ecosystems and biodiversity, also through Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), should build on the work already going on in the Arctic Council.

Sustainable use of natural resources entails that oil and gas extraction needs to be restricted, as most resources need to stay in the ground. Where developed the highest possible safety and security measures must be applied.

Sweden supports the work in the ongoing process regarding future commercial fishing in the central Arctic Ocean.

Joint Q and A for agenda item 3 and 4.

On the question of what the concrete steps for Sweden to get rid of fossil fuels are, Mr. Hannerz said that there are no more fossil fuel in heating in Sweden, and that they are now working towards the transport sector. A parliamentary committee will soon present a report on long term reduction of emissions and climate objectives for Sweden. New climate legislation is expected as a result of the report.

On a question regarding balancing industrial development and protection of the environment, Ambassador Jato noted that the Arctic is a region where people live and societies must be developed on the basis of all three pillars of sustainability.

On the effects of climate change for reindeers, changing vegetation and more ice-layers (as the result of melting and freezing) on the ground were mentioned as challenges.

Sweden aims at being fossil fuels-free in 2050 but this target could be strengthened. For vehicles the aim is 2030. Nuclear power will be phased out.

As tourism is relatively green Sweden will develop this industry.

All proposed activities in the Arctic strategy and the environmental policy will take place within the existing international legal framework.

Decision:

The Committee took note of the information.

5. PRESENTATION OF SWEDISH ARCTIC RESEARCH

Dr. Magnus Augner, PhD, Deputy Director-General, Swedish Polar Research Secretariat, introduced the Committee to current Arctic research activities in Sweden.

Mr. Augner noted that Arctic is very sensitive to climate change, and presented the “SWERUS-C3, 2014” project and “Petermann, 2015” project. The first project focused on the release of climate gasses from subsea permafrost.

CO₂ and methane are drivers of climate change, with large methane emissions from thawing permafrost.

As field studies are expensive international cooperation is necessary. There is a need to collaborate on research and on a practical level.

Mr. Augner further introduced the Abisko Scientific Research station in Northern Sweden which hosts 400 field scientists yearly and less than 200 of those are Swedish.

On question from the Committee Mr. Augner noted that it is an advantage with studies in different places, at the same time, and on the same topic.

It was noted that the sanction regime towards Russia is not intended to include environmental cooperation. A member of the committee reported of decreased cooperation between scientists in the Arctic countries.

Mr. Augner noted the need to improve the work on national climate adaptation strategies and strengthen the international cooperation on this topic.

In the future we need to cooperate closer internationally and to a larger extent look at the facilities for research in the Arctic as common resources, with a network of bilateral agreements of cooperation.

Finally Mr. Augner noted that the ocean large storage capacity of CO₂, as well as the forest, but that we now emit too much CO₂ in a short time period for nature to absorb.

Decision:

The Committee took note of the information.

6. UPDATE ON THE WORK ON THE ARCTIC RESILIENCE ASSESSMENT IN THE ARCTIC COUNCIL

Dr Marcus Carson, a Senior Research Fellow at Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), updated the Committee on the work on Arctic Resilience Assessment in the Arctic Council.

The work on resilience is a Swedish/US lead project which started in 2011 and with the final report to be presented in September 2016.

The “takes a licking and keeps on ticking” – slogan describes resilience in a good way.

Social and ecological resilience can be described as the “bounce back capacity” of the system, the ability to take on new information to set a new future course.

The resilience report identifies 18 potential thresholds for the Arctic, including Arctic sea-ice loss and fisheries collapse.

The drivers are multiple and they interact. Some are predictable and some are harder to track. Putting them together is complex as some of the drivers combined result in new drivers.

The report identifies drivers, followed by regime shifts, and ecosystem services.

There have been 25 different case studies on how do different communities respond to environmental change. There are four key findings:

- Capacity for self-organization,
- Societal diversity,
- Knowledge resources and learning capacity,

Orientation to change.

Resilience is fundamentally about capacity for adaptation and transformation.

A system for monitoring development with indicators will be developed.

On questions from the Committee Mr. Carson identified the harvesting of new species and tourism as new opportunities following the changing environment.

The ability to self-organization is identified as the most important factor to strengthen community resilience. The communities must be able to find their own solution with support from outside, but not with too strict regulations from the central government.

The different thresholds can be close or far away. The community studies have the next 10-20 years as their perspective. Short term opportunities may not be beneficial in the long term perspective.

Decision:

The Committee took note of the information.

7. PRESENTATION FROM THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SWEDEN

Ms. Erika Ingvald, Head of Department at the Geological Survey of Sweden, introduced the Committee to the work of the Geological Survey of Sweden.

The Geological Survey of Sweden is an expert agency for bedrock, soil and ground water. Natural resources (develop mining, issue permits and supervise), physical planning, geological awareness, knowledge and expertise, and research are the main areas of responsibility.

Among the challenges with developing mineral resources are: environmental issues, cyclic market, land use issues, energy supply and infrastructure.

The EU raw material initiative from 2008– Europe produces 3 % but use 20 % of the world's raw material. Initiatives to change the balance have resulted in several national mineral strategies.

Recycling of mineral will be more important in a future circular economy and will lead to a decreasing production of minerals. We will still need mines but at some point we will have enough metal to keep recycling what we have. We need to redefine waste, waste is a resource.

Nordic countries are collaborating in different ways – internally and internationally. The Fennoscandia region is underexplored when it comes to mapping of mineral resources.

Infrastructure is important when mining, including railways, to get the product to the market.

A joint Arctic project has been to create Arctic maps showing the different resources in the region.

On question from the Committee Ms. Ingvald did not look at mining in the North of Scandinavia as the most important factor in developing the railway network, but rather tourism and labor market.

Decision:

The Committee took note of the information.

8. PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONFERENCE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS OF THE ARCTIC REGION IN RUSSIA 14-17 JUNE 2016

Mr. Michael Slipenchuk gave a thorough presentation about the conference venue and the practical arrangements for the conference.

Mr. Sivertsen noted that the Committee would have to have a closer look at the timing of some of the agenda items, but that the overall preparations were progressing very well.

The Committee decided that Sweden would be the rapporteur on agenda item 1, Canada on item 2, and Finland on item 3.

The Committee agreed on the proposed format for the Conference Statement and the deadline for amendments to the first draft is 30 April 2016.

Decision:

The rapporteurs from the Committee at CPAR 12 are: Session 1 on climate change-Sweden, Session 2 on people – Canada, and Session 3 on new opportunities – Finland.

The Committee agreed on the proposed format for the Conference Statement and 30 April as the deadline for amendments to the first draft.

9. ELECTION OF NEW VICE-CHAIR OF SCPAR

Decision:

The Committee elected Mr. Larry Bagnell from Canada as new Vice-Chair of SCPAR.

10. STATUS OF THE WORK OF SCPAR

The Chair informed about the upcoming “Arctic Economic Forum” in Washington D.C. 6 April 2016 where some of the members of SCPAR will participate in a panel. All members are welcome to join the meeting.

Norway reported about the Arctic Frontiers conference which took place in Norway in January. At next year’s Arctic Frontiers the Norwegian delegation is planning to organize a side event. Norway hosted a Nordic meeting on Arctic challenges and cooperation in February 2016.

Sweden informed about a new environmental strategy which being discussed in the Swedish parliament.

The US reported of the visit of President Obama to Alaska in August 2015. In the proposed budget 150 million dollars are allocated for the prospecting of a new icebreaker.

Russia reported about a discussion to safeguard national security in the Arctic which includes an integrated system of transportation in Arctic Russia including railways, the Northern Sea Route, and port development.

A roundtable for improving legislation for the Arctic has been held in the State Duma. A new law in for the Arctic is expected to be discussed after the Duma elections in September 2016.

Finland is preparing for the AC Chairmanship from 2017 – 2019. 7 March 2016 there will be an Arctic meeting to further Arctic strategies after the midterm evaluation of the national Arctic strategy of Finland.

The European Parliament noted that the new EU Arctic strategy soon will be presented.

Denmark/Greenland informed about the establishment of a “Friends of Greenland” network in the European Parliament.

The Arctic Winter Games will commence in Nuuk 5 March.

Uranium extraction in Greenland is still a difficult topic in Greenlandic politics. A

Midterm evaluation of the Danish Arctic strategy is underway.

Canada informed about the new international Arctic research station which is ready in 2017. A new Polar Icebreakers will be ready 2022.

There is much work on housing and infrastructure development in Northern Canada, and the Government will look at the Marine Protected Areas in the Canadian Arctic and see if more should be protected.

The Secretary General represented SCPAR in two panels at the Arctic Frontiers conference in Norway in January 2016.

Decision:

The Committee took note of the information

11. NEXT MEETING OF SCPAR

Decision:

The next meeting of the Committee will be in Bodø 24 May 2016.

12. PRESENTATION OF THE US CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE ARCTIC COUNCIL

Ms. Adrianna Muir, the Deputy SAO, joined the meeting via telephone from Washington D.C. to update the Committee on the work for the US Chairmanship of the Arctic Council 2015-2017.

The US Chairmanship program has three main priorities:

- 1. Arctic Communities** – including renewable energy and telecommunication infrastructure.
- 2. Arctic Ocean-** including Search and Rescue exercises and marine environmental protection.
- 3. Arctic Climate** –including short-lived climate pollutants, adaptation and resilience.

The Chairmanship is conducting a review of observers to the Arctic Council. Finally an important part of the Chairmanship is outreach and raise awareness of the Arctic.

Decision:

The Committee took note of the information.

13. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

There was no other business.

Appendix 2

CONFERENCE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS OF THE ARCTIC REGION

THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS OF THE ARCTIC REGION

MEETING IN STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

2-3 March 2016

MEMBERS

Canada

Mr. Larry Bagnell, MP, Vice-Chair

Mr. Larry Maguire, MP

Mr. Thai Nguyen, Adviser, Library of Parliament

Ms. Guyanne L. Desforges, Association Secretary

Denmark/Greenland

Mr. Aaja Chemnitz Larsen, MP

Mr. Peder Pedersen, Head of Section

European Parliament

Mr. Jørn Dohrmann, MEP

Ms. Amelia Padurariu, Administrator

Finland

Ms. Katri Kulmuni, MP

Samu Paukkunen, Counsellor of International Affairs

Iceland

Mr. Jon Gunnarsson, MP

Ms. Arna Bang, Adviser

Norway

Mr. Eirik Sivertsen, MP, Chair

Russia

Mr. Vladimir Torlopov, Senator

Mr. Nikolai Dankov, Counsellor

Mr. Michael Slipenchuk, MP

Ms. Irina Kuzmina, Secretary

Sweden

Ms. Sara Karlson, MP

Mr. Lars Tysklind, MP

Mr. Hans Wallmark, MP

Ms. Phia Andersson, MP

Mr. Pyry Niemi, MP

Mr. Björn Söder, MP

Ms. Eva Hjelm, International adviser

Ms. Sarah Everås Sidibé, International adviser

USA

Mr. Isaac Edwards, Adviser

OBSERVERS

Nordic Council

Mr. Steingrímur J. Sigfússon, MP, Iceland

Mr. Torkil Sørensen, Senior adviser

West-Nordic Council

Ms. Inga Dora Markussen, Secretary General

SECRETARIAT

Mr. Bjørn Willy Robstad, Secretary General

GUESTS

Mr. Marcus Carson, PhD, Senior Research Fellow, Stockholm Environment Institute,
Assoc. Professor of Sociology

Mr. Erika Ingvald, Fil Lic., The Royal Swedish Academy of Science, Member of Swedish
National Committee for Geological Sciences

Magnus Augner, PhD, Deputy Director-General, Swedish Polar Research Secretariat

Mr. Andrés Jato, Swedish Senior Arctic Official, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Fredrik Hannerz, Political Adviser, Ministry of Environment

Ms Kristy Plan, United States Embassy

INTERPRETERS

Ms. Alexandra Turganova Lööv

Mr. Alexandre Tchekhov

Travel Costs

ASSOCIATION	Canada-Europe Parliamentary Association
ACTIVITY	Meeting of the Standing Committee of Parliamentarians of the Arctic Region
DESTINATION	Stockholm, Sweden
DATES	March 2-3, 2016
DELEGATION	
SENATE	
HOUSE OF COMMONS	Mr. Larry Bagnell, M.P. Mr. Larry Maguire, M.P.
STAFF	Ms. Guyanne Desforges, Secretary Mr. Thai Nguyen, Analyst
TRANSPORTATION	\$27,001.98
ACCOMMODATION	\$2,431.87
HOSPITALITY	\$0
PER DIEMS	\$1,152.89
OFFICIAL GIFTS	\$0
MISCELLANEOUS / REGISTRATION FEES	\$4.50
TOTAL	\$30,591.24