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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

Sixth Meeting on Reporting under
the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols

Loutraki, Greece, 7-8 December 2006

**REPORT OF THE FIFTH MEETING ON REPORTING
UNDER THE BARCELONA CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS**



**United Nations
Environment
Programme**



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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

Fifth Meeting on Reporting under the
Barcelona Convention and its Protocols

Rabat, Morocco, 13-14 June 2005

**REPORT OF THE FIFTH MEETING ON REPORTING UNDER
THE BARCELONA CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS**

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Introduction and background

1. Following the adoption by the Contracting Parties of reporting formats on the legal component of the Mediterranean Action Plan at their Twelfth Ordinary Meeting (Monaco, 14-17 November 2001), seven Contracting Parties (Algeria, Croatia, Libya, Monaco, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey) responded to a request by the Secretariat for volunteers to participate in a reporting exercise which would constitute the pilot phase of the system.

2. The Working Group on Reporting Systems, consisting of participants from the above countries, as well as representatives of the relevant components of MAP, held two meetings during 2002. The first meeting, held in Athens from 20 to 21 May 2002, and attended by representatives of five (Croatia, Libya, Monaco, Spain and Turkey) of the seven countries participating in the exercise, reviewed the document prepared by the Secretariat on National reporting Obligations within the framework of the Legal Component of the Mediterranean Action Plan, with a view to implementation of the exercise through completion of national reports following the formats contained in this document. The meeting agreed that a set of guidelines should be incorporated into the formats, so that countries would know exactly what information they were expected to submit. A second meeting of the Working Group was held in Catania, Italy, on 12 December 2002, with the object of reviewing progress in the implementation of the pilot exercise. This meeting was attended by representatives of four (Croatia, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey) of the seven countries participating in the pilot exercise, and reviewed progress in the preparation of the various country reports.

3. Following a request by the Bureau of the Contracting Parties for the Secretariat to carefully follow up the reporting exercise, and to organise a consultation meeting with participating countries and open to all other countries wishing to attend, a third meeting of the Working Group was held in Athens on 4 – 5 July 2003, and was attended by representatives of five countries (Croatia, Monaco, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey) participating in the voluntary pilot phase of the reporting system, by representatives of seven other Mediterranean countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, France, Israel, Morocco and Syria) and the European Commission, as well as by representatives of MED POL and SPA/RAC. The meeting discussed the final report of the pilot phase of the reporting exercise, considered eventual options, and made appropriate recommendations related to the establishment of an institutional mechanism to review future national reports and control country compliance with the terms of the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols.

4. At their Thirteenth Ordinary Meeting, held in Catania from 11 to 14 November 2003, the Contracting Parties adopted a set of recommendations regarding the Reporting system and the mechanism for promoting implementation and compliance with the Barcelona Convention. The Meeting agreed to commence the implementation of Article 26 of the Barcelona Convention, starting from the biennium 2002-2003, on the basis of the updated reporting formats. It also requested the Secretariat (a) to provide assistance to the Contracting Parties to strengthen their reporting capacities and systems, (b) to prepare a regional report on the implementation of the Barcelona Convention in the 2002-2003 biennium for submission to the Meeting of MAP National Focal Points and of the Contracting Parties in 2005, and (c) to further work towards the harmonization of reporting procedures with other multilateral environmental agreements and the respective European Union Directives, and present a consolidated report on the progress of its work, including a proposed updated format, for consideration by the next Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2005.

5. In line with the above recommendations, the Fourth Meeting on Reporting under the Barcelona Convention, aimed at assessing the work done, identifying national needs and reviewing the legal, administrative and technical aspects of the reporting process, was held

on 10 and 11 May 2004 in Tunis, at the Centre International des Technologies et de l'Environnement de Tunis. This meeting was attended by representatives of 17 Contracting Parties (Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, European Commission, Egypt, France, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Monaco, Morocco, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Turkey), by a representative of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), and by representatives of MED POL and SPA/RAC. The meeting agreed that while the current reporting formats as approved by the Thirteenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Catania would have to be used in the preparation of the reports covering the 2002-2003 biennium, they would have to be further refined. In this regard, the Meeting recommended to Contracting Parties to continue work on preparing their national reports, in conformity with the reporting formats as approved in Catania, including any other relevant information, with a view to submitting their final versions in January 2005 at the latest through interim consultations with the Secretariat whenever appropriate. It also recommended that the Secretariat start work on preparing the report "Status of implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols for the biennium 2002-2003", which should include the report proper on the status of implementation of the Barcelona Convention in conformity with the information provided by the national reports and using the same format, and the Findings and recommendations on the MAP reporting system and its relevance to other reporting systems at the global, regional and national levels.

6. The Fifth meeting of the Working Group was convened by the Secretariat with the aim of reviewing and discussing the comparative analysis between MAP Reporting systems and other Conventions and EC directives relevant to MAP, the draft Regional Report on the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols for the 2002-2003 biennium, consisting of a synopsis of the national reports received, and an updated reporting format based on the main findings and recommendations of both exercises, and making recommendations as appropriate. The agenda of the meeting is attached as **Annex I** to this report.

7. The Meeting was held at the Hotel La Tour Hassan, Rabat, Morocco, on 13 and 14 June 2005, and was attended by representatives of sixteen Contracting Parties (Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, European Community, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Libya, Monaco, Morocco, Serbia-Montenegro, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey). A complete list of participants is attached as **Annex II** to this report.

Opening of the Meeting

8. Ms Tatiana Hema, Programme Officer in the MAP Coordinating Unit, opened the meeting and welcomed participants on behalf of Mr Paul Mifsud, Coordinator of the Mediterranean Action Plan. She expressed great satisfaction that the present meeting was being held in Morocco, a country that had always shown great interest in the Mediterranean Action Plan, and had organised many meetings within its framework. The present event represented another initiative on the part of Morocco, providing evidence of the country's interest in the development of reporting systems within MAP. Ms Hema outlined the background to the current reporting exercise, which was an important follow-up to the recommendations of the 13th ordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties in Catania in November 2003. She briefly explained the objectives of the meeting, which she considered as very important, as well as the main documents the participants would be reviewing during the next two days.

9. M. Moulay El Hassane El Badraoui, Director of Planning And Prospective Studies at the Ministry of Land, Environment and Water Management, welcomed participants to Morocco on behalf of his Minister, M. Mohammed Elyasghi. He pointed out that the present meeting coincided with the 30th anniversary of the 1975 Intergovernmental Meeting in

Barcelona, where the Mediterranean Action Plan was approved. He expressed his thanks to the Coordinating Unit of the Mediterranean Action Plan for the work they were doing on behalf of the countries of the region. Thanks to this work, a good plan was being established for ensuring sustainable development and environmental conservation. The report on the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and protocols was very important. Morocco was doing its best to support this process, and had implemented most of the legal requirements of the Mediterranean Action Plan. Great efforts at the legal level had been made, and three environmental laws passed in 2003. Several sectors, mainly water and environmental protection, had been strengthened. Work had also been done on the Strategic Action Programme for biodiversity and on the indicators of sustainable development. Financial constraints had unfortunately prevented full compliance, but there were strong hopes that the problems would be surmounted.

Rules of Procedure and Election of Officers

10. Ms Hema explained that the rules of procedure as approved by the Contracting Parties would apply to the present meeting. In accordance with such Rules of Procedure, the meeting proceeded towards the election of its officers.

11. Mr Abdelfetta Sahibi (Morocco) was elected Chairman of the Meeting, Ms Marijana Mance (Croatia) Vice-Chairman, and Ms Anna Bobo-Remijn (European Community) Rapporteur.

Adoption of the Agenda

12. The Provisional agenda as detailed in document UNEP (DEC)/MED WG.278/1 was adopted by the meeting.

Presentation of the Report on Comparative Analysis between the MAP reporting system and other Multilateral Conventions and EC Directives

13. Ms Tatiana Hema reminded participants that the 13th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties held in Catania in November 2003 had requested the Secretariat to carry out further work towards the harmonization of reporting procedures with other multilateral environmental agreements and the respective European Union Directives, and present a consolidated report on the progress of its work, including a proposed updated format, for consideration by the next Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2005. She stated that the harmonization study had been carried out, and the report was available to participants as one of the working documents of the meeting. She added that as a result of the comparative study, improvements had been proposed regarding both the style and the content of the reporting formats.

14. Ms Vassiliki Karageorgou, MAP Legal Consultant, introduced document UNEP (DEC)/MED WG.278/3. "Comparative Analysis between MAP and other Reporting Systems". She stressed the importance of monitoring and reporting in the assessment of environmental situations and compliance with legal requirements. Reporting was an essential tool in assisting the Secretariat to assess the general situation. She pointed out that reporting sometimes implied the reorganization of resources. The document under review looked at MAP reporting in comparison with the requirements of other International Conventions. In the preparation of the document, emphasis had been placed on (a) the optimum harmonization possible between MAP reporting and the reporting requirements of other Conventions and EC Directives, (b) the possible reduction in reporting requirements to eliminate to the extent possible what could be termed "reporting fatigue", and (c) the use of

indicators wherever possible. Ms Karageorgou also explained the tabular material in the document, which summarised the reporting systems of Biodiversity-related Conventions, International Marine Conventions (Regional Conventions and EC Directives), Pollution prevention Conventions and relevant EC Directives, and those of other Conventions.

15. A number of participants congratulated the Secretariat on the contents and quality of the document, which was considered as very important, and a guide to future work. The representative of the European Community stated that the work was in line with that being carried out at EC level. In this regard, the European Community had recently (December 2004) decided to organise reporting and monitoring into shared information systems, and a proposal for setting up compatible national information systems had been adopted. Coherence between legal reporting and monitoring was important, and there was a steady movement from information collection towards efficiency analysis. Through the streamlining process, the European Community was easing the reporting burden on national administrations.

16. Ms Tatiana Hema stated that a number of options were open to Contracting Parties. At the 2003 Catania Contracting Parties' Meeting, it had been decided that guidelines should be developed on the whole issue of MAP reporting, in particular as to which aspects should be mandatory, and which should be optional. At the next Contracting Parties' Meeting in Slovenia, the issue of guidelines on reporting systems for the non-legal component of MAP would be brought up, including a decision on mandatory and optional items. The report on the implementation of the Convention and Protocols would serve as a tool to promote better implementation. Following this, Ms Karageorgou further explained the options in terms of Article 26 of the Barcelona Convention as amended. Contracting Parties could either decide to report on all issues, or on legally binding ones based on the specific provision of the Convention and Protocols. A list of legally binding decisions should be compiled, and then it would be up to the Contracting Parties to select their preferred approach.

17. During the ensuing discussion, all those participants who took the floor generally agreed that reporting should be divided into mandatory and optional components. The view was expressed that the reports should include constraints, and a decision would have to be taken as to whether this item should be compulsory or optional. The EC representative stated that the Community favoured the approach of dividing reporting into mandatory and optional elements, the former covering the legal component of MAP, and the latter the non-legal component. However, lists of specific items in each category would have to be compiled. Some participants pointed out that the formats as they currently stood contained a number of repetitions between the legal/administrative and technical elements, and there was a difficulty in deciding under which of these two categories certain items should be treated. For this reason, they proposed that consideration be given to integrating the legal/administrative and technical components of each protocol into one questionnaire. In this regard, the Secretariat explained that integration of the legal/administrative and technical components of the MAP reporting system would have to be decided on by the Contracting Parties. One participant stressed that electronic reporting would enable Contracting Parties to continually update the information they submitted to the Secretariat. For this purpose, however, a database had to be put on line.

18. There were divergent views among participants with regard to the reporting cycle. A number of country representatives favoured a four-year cycle for legal/administrative reporting. A proposal to have technical reports on an annual basis was also put forward. The majority of participants, however, were in favour of retaining the present 2-year cycle, pointing out that future reports would be easier to produce, as only measures taken during the biennium under review would have to be included. It was pointed out by the Secretariat that Articles 18 and 26 of the Barcelona Convention indicated a 2-year cycle, and it would be advisable to leave things as they were, at least for the time being. Other International Conventions had reporting cycles varying between 1 and 6 years. The attention of

participants was also drawn to the fact that meetings of Contracting Parties to the various Protocols were held along with the Ordinary Meetings of Contracting Parties to the Convention, and this fact should be taken into account when discussing reporting cycles with regard to the technical implementation of the Protocols.

19. A number of participants brought up the matter of reporting on constraints and difficulties encountered. It was pointed out by the Secretariat that the trend in most International Conventions was to require reports on implementation problems. In the case of the Barcelona Convention, there was a very clear obligation in Article 26.1(b) for such reporting. The concept of reporting on constraints was supported by a number of participants on various grounds, including the opinion that this would assist in identifying difficulties and assisting countries to overcome them. It was also stressed that this issue underlined the importance of contacts between the MAP Secretariat and the Secretariats of other Conventions with the objective of streamlining procedures to the extent possible.

Proposal for an updated reporting format of MAP

20. Ms Tatiana Hema, Programme Officer, UNEP/MAP introduced document UNEP (DEC)/MED WG.278/4 - "Rationale for a Proposal for an updated MAP Reporting Format", together with document UNEP (DEC)/MED WG.278/Inf.2 - "Draft Updated Formats for National Reports to be submitted within the framework of the Legal Component of the Mediterranean Action Plan". Both documents are attached as **Annex III** and **Annex IV** to this report. She explained that the last meeting of the Contracting Parties in Catania in 2003 had decided that the Secretariat should prepare improved reporting formats for consideration at their next meeting in 2005. However, it was considered that approval of these formats by the 2005 meeting of the Contracting Parties would not be possible, and the Secretariat therefore did not propose submitting the present draft for formal approval, but only as an information document to provide an indication of the proposed style and content of the new format, which would be further developed. Ms Hema outlined the rationale of the new proposals, the main objectives of which were to harmonize the MAP Reporting System with the reporting systems of the other relevant International and Regional Conventions, to reduce the reporting "fatigue" of the Contracting Parties and to help the Secretariat to form a clear view concerning the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, to focus more on the practical implementation as well as on the evaluation of the effectiveness of the adopted measures, and to encourage Contracting Parties to develop indicators to assess the effects of their policies.

21. To assist in achieving these goals, new elements had been introduced in the reporting formats, while some existing elements had been modified. One new element could be described as the "Priority Setting Element", whereby a table for the Convention and each individual Protocol had been designed to include the provisions (Articles) of the legal instrument in question on which Parties were reporting. Parties would have to define the level of priority concerning the implementation of the aforementioned provisions in terms of the appropriate legal and administrative measures taken. A separate table concerning priority settings for the technical implementation of the Protocols had also been included. The other new element could be described as the "Difficulties and Constraints Element" concerning the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, a table being designed for the Convention and each individual Protocol, so that Parties could mark the level of difficulty or the constraints encountered in the implementation of the most important provisions.

22. Ms Vassiliki Karageorgou introduced document UNEP (DEC)/MED WG.278/Inf.2 - "Draft Updated Formats for National Reports to be submitted within the framework of the Legal Component of the Mediterranean Action Plan". She explained the layout and content of the various tables, which constituted the medium for providing the necessary information

to the Secretariat. During the discussion that followed, some participants stated that certain questions, particularly on constraints, appeared to be difficult to answer, and that it was not always possible to answer a question by ticking a box. Other participants expressed the opinion that extra options for replies should be included. On the whole, the general reaction was favourable in the sense that the format proposed was "reporter-friendly", and the Secretariat explained that the document was only a draft submitted as an indication, and that the Contracting Parties would be asked to authorise the Secretariat to continue work on the development of the new formats. Work would also have to start on the development of reporting formats for the non-legal components of MAP, such as the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) and the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development (MCSA). Priorities would have to be established, but reporting on a voluntary basis would also have to be considered. One participant queried the link between the proposed new formats and compliance control. The Secretariat explained that at their 2007 meeting, the Contracting Parties would discuss the report covering the 2004-2005 biennium. By that time, the Compliance Committee would have been set up.

23. The meeting discussed the timing of reports, and it was recognised that within the framework of MAP itself, there was a variation in the periods covered by different components. It was agreed that efforts should be made to ensure internal consistency in the field of reporting. The issue of indicator-based reporting was brought up, and it was proposed that this should be further developed. The inclusion of regional indicators would increase performance and compliance. It was recognised that, for the time being, agreement would have to be on the principle; details would have to be worked out at a later stage. The Secretariat explained that it would develop indicators at both national and regional levels. One participant, however, while agreeing with the principle of regional indicators, stressed the importance of identifying and applying the appropriate indicators for each specific issue. Some representatives stressed the importance of integrating the SAP into the reporting formats. The Secretariat explained that the reporting system for SAP had been developed by MED POL, and it was intended to start using the new format in 2007.

24. The meeting discussed the question of reporting obligations at length. The Secretariat explained that the current position was that not all the new Legal Instruments were in force, and that not all the Parties had ratified the new Instruments. During the twelfth meeting of the Contracting Parties in Monaco in 2001, it had been decided that the reporting formats should be based on the new Instruments, and that Parties who had not ratified any particular Instrument would nevertheless do their best to report on measures in terms of the provisions of such Instrument, even though they were not legally obliged to do so. A discussion arose as to whether Parties that had signed but not yet ratified any particular Protocol should have informed the Secretariat that no action inconsistent with its provisions had been taken. A number of participants stressed the fact that signature and ratification of any particular Legal Instrument were two completely different matters, and the obligations relating to each situation were not the same, and it was the latter, not the former, which committed the Contracting Party in question. One representative also raised the matter of Protocols which had been adopted and signed a long time ago, but not ratified by the majority of countries, and therefore not in force. It was suggested that the Secretariat consider deadlines for ratification of protocols, and that the Contracting Parties should discuss the question of non-ratified protocols with a view to a decision on whether it was worthwhile proceeding further with them. On the other hand, other participants pointed out that a State could not be compelled to ratify any particular Legal Instrument, and that no deadline on ratification could be imposed. It was agreed that the issue would be brought up at the forthcoming meeting of MAP National Focal Points.

Presentation of the draft Regional Report on the Implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols for the biennium 2002-2003

25. Ms Tatiana Hema presented UNEP (DEC)/MED WG.278/5 "Draft Report on the Implementation of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Environment and the Coastal region of the Mediterranean and its Related protocols, 2002-2003". She explained that the document was still a draft in that it was not yet complete, as the summary of national reports on the legal/administrative implementation of three protocols still had to be finalised and inserted. She requested participants to check the information in the document with respect to their own country, and inform the Secretariat as soon as possible in the case of any errors, to ensure optimal accuracy of the final version of the report.

26. Ms Hema also presented a summary of the findings and conclusions of the analysis of the national reports. The Revised Convention had been in force since 2004, with 16 Contracting Parties, of which 4 accepted the amendments during the 2002 –2003 biennium. There were 14 Contracting Parties to the Revised Dumping Protocol, of which 3 accepted the amendments during 2002-2003. The revised Protocol was not yet in Force. Similarly, the revised LBS Protocol was not yet in force, 13 Contracting Parties having accepted the amendments, 3 of them during 2002-2003. The new SPA and Biodiversity Protocol had been in force since 1999 with 14 ratifications, 4 of them during 2002-2003. The new Prevention and Emergency Protocol had been in force since 2004 with 7 ratifications, including 5 during 2002-2003. The Offshore Protocol was not yet in force, having been ratified by only 4 Contracting Parties. Similarly, the Hazardous Waste Protocol was not yet in force, having been ratified by only 5 Contracting Parties.

27. Ms Hema presented the meeting with extensive tabular material containing statistical information on (a) the number of items reported on by each Contracting Party in the questionnaires relating to the implementation of the Convention and Protocols, (b) the number of Contracting Parties providing information on measures taken with regard to each specific Article or Sub-Article of the Convention and Protocols, and (c) the general findings and conclusions on the implementation of each Legal Instrument. The response could be described as very good, as 18 out of 22 Contracting Parties had submitted National Reports, and another 2 were in the final stages of preparation prior to submission. The general conclusions to be drawn were that implementation of the Convention and Protocols was very much advanced in most countries, particularly where legal and administrative measures of implementation were concerned. The situation with regard to technical implementation was not as good, and definitely required improvement. One of the problems applying to both legal/administrative and technical implementation was that a number of Contracting Parties had left a varying number of questionnaire items blank, with the result that the Secretariat had no information as to whether this meant that no measures had been taken, or that the information was unavailable. For this reason, it was considered important that Contracting Parties should try to bring their national reports up to date through the submission of "missing" material.

28. During the discussion that followed, participants congratulated the Secretariat on the quality and content of the document, which contained a considerable amount of valuable material, and agreed that considerable progress had been effected in the implementation of the Convention and Protocols, but a lot of work still had to be done in the area of technical implementation. One participant stated that a comparative analysis was required to be able to see what progress had been made. In this regard, the Secretariat explained that comparative exercises would have to cover the period since 1996, starting with the beginning of MAP II. The same participant stated that it was also necessary to look into the matter of comparative lack of progress in technical implementation, in particular to see why such implementation appeared to be difficult, and what the problems were. One participant stated that the situation was more positive than was indicated in the report, as a number of questions had not been answered owing to lack of time available. The time element was

also mentioned by other participants, who pointed out that the task of compiling a national report was a complex one, particularly in view of the scattered nature of the information required. Another participant expressed the view that there were probably reasons for the lack of information provided by certain Contracting Parties. It did not necessarily mean that nothing had been done. Hopefully, more information would be provided in future reports. The view was expressed that Contracting Parties should state the reasons for not providing information. It was also pointed out that at the previous meeting of the Working Group in Tunisia, it had been agreed that no blank spaces would be left in the questionnaires, and national reports should become more accurate and detailed. There might be a certain reluctance to provide information, but this would have to be overcome. One participant proposed that countries not providing information should be named in order to provide an incentive for them to submit more data in future.

29. One participant raised the matter of late reports, and asked whether data from national reports received after the present meeting could be integrated into the regional report. The Secretariat explained that it was practically impossible to include such information, as this would entail the alteration of practically all the analytical part of the report. The timing of the next national reports due, scheduled to cover the 2004-2005 biennium, was briefly discussed, and it was suggested that these should reach the Secretariat by the end of January 2007 to provide sufficient time for processing.

30. The Secretariat explained that the regional report would be divided into two self-contained documents. The first document would retain the same title ("Report on the Implementation of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Environment and the Coastal region of the Mediterranean and its Related protocols, 2002-2003"), and would consist in an abridged version of the introduction (Part 1) to the present document (UNEP (DEC)/MED WG.278/5), the chapter on General Analysis and Recommendations (Part 4), together with a set of tables based on the material presented by Ms Hema. This would constitute a working document to be submitted to the next meeting of MAP National Focal points, and eventually to the Contracting Parties' meeting later in the year. The second document, constituting the bulk of the current document, would be entitled "Summary of national reports on the Implementation of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Environment and the Coastal region of the Mediterranean and its Related protocols, 2002-2003". It would consist of the first three parts (Parts 1, 2 and 3) of document UNEP (DEC)/MED WG.278/5, including all the tables contained in Annex I, and would be submitted to the same meetings as an information document.

Discussion and adoption of recommendations

31. The Meeting discussed and adopted the following conclusions regarding the MAP Reporting System.

I Principles

1. Reporting on the legal and administrative measures taken to implement the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols should continue to be carried out on a biennial basis for the time being. However, the frequency of the reporting cycle could be reconsidered at some appropriate future date.

2. Submission by the Contracting Parties of information and data required in compliance with the specific terms and provisions of the Convention and its protocols is mandatory. Furthermore, the reporting by the Contracting Parties of information and data required in compliance with the provisions of legally binding decisions (i.e. those affecting the Legal component of MAP) is also mandatory.

3. Reporting on the Non-legal components of MAP could be done on a voluntary basis.

II Modalities

4. The MAP Secretariat should promote electronic reporting with the objective of creating a database for the effective management of reporting data, in line with recent trends in reporting, moving towards a system of electronic data exchange.

5. The MAP Secretariat should compile two separate lists: the first including all the legally binding decisions on which Contracting Parties have to report within the framework of the reporting procedure approved for the legal component of MAP, and the second listing those measures constituting the non-legal component of MAP, and on which Contracting Parties may choose to report on a voluntary basis.

6. Contracting Parties should continue to report on measures taken during the 2004-2005 biennium on the basis of the current approved reporting formats. At their discretion, they could also include any additional elements covered by the proposed new formats as detailed in Document UNEP (DEC)/MED WG.278/Inf 2.

7. Contracting Parties should complete their national reports on the implementation of the Convention and protocols during the 2002-2003 biennium (*i.e.* the current exercise) by submitting the necessary information on those items not covered in the reports submitted.

III Future action

8. The current MAP reporting formats should be enriched through the inclusion of new elements covered in the proposed new formats as detailed in Document UNEP (DEC)/MED WG.278/Inf 2. The Secretariat should seek a new mandate to elaborate the most appropriate reporting format in close consultation with the Contracting Parties. Consideration should be given to the new formats becoming operational in 2007. Annual reporting cycles should be considered as an option with regard to the technical implementation of the Protocols.

9. The MAP Secretariat should develop further cooperation with the Secretariats of other relevant Conventions and with the European Community in terms of reporting content and timing and reporting cycles, to achieve optimum streamlining of existing reporting requirements. In this context, the Secretariat should also seek a decision by the Contracting Parties that reporting requirements should be coherent in time for all the legal instruments of MAP.

10. The Secretariat should elaborate a list of indicators at regional level as regards the practical implementation of the Convention and Protocols, in order to facilitate assessment of the national reports, and should include such a list as one of the elements of the new reporting formats.

11. Until the entry into force of the amended version of the Land-Based Sources Protocol, Contracting Parties should be invited to report on a voluntary basis on the implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) in accordance with the reporting format currently being tested. SAP reporting requirements could also be eventually merged into the new reporting formats with a view to developing an integrated approach to reporting on the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and Protocols.

12. The Secretariat should seek appropriate clarification from competent bodies regarding the obligations for reporting with regard to Legal Instruments on or before

signature, ratification or entry into force, and provide the necessary information for discussion at the next meeting of MAP National Focal Points.

Other Business

32. No matter was brought up under this agenda item.

Closure of the meeting

33. Ms Hema expressed her satisfaction with the positive results of the meeting, and thanked the Moroccan Authorities through the Chairman for the excellent facilities and hospitality provided. She stated that participants would shortly receive the draft report of the meeting by electronic mail for their comments.

34. The Chairman thanked all participants for their very active contributions to the meeting, and the Secretariat for the excellent preparatory work performed. He expressed the hope that Morocco would again be the venue for other meetings in the not too distant future. He declared the meeting closed on Tuesday 14 June at 16.00 hours.

ANNEX I

AGENDA OF THE MEETING

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Election of Officers, Adoption of the Provisional Agenda and Organization of Work
3. Presentation of the Report "Comparative Analysis between the MAP reporting system and other Multilateral Conventions and EC Directives"
4. Proposal for an updated reporting format of MAP
5. Presentation of the draft Report on the Implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols for the biennium 2002-2003 on the regional level
6. Discussions and adoption of the recommendations
7. Any other business
8. Closure of the meeting

ANNEX II

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SECRETARIAT DES NATIONS UNIES**

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PROGRAMME
COORDINATING UNIT FOR THE
MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS
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ANNEX III

RATIONALE

for the proposal of updating the Reporting Format of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols

A. Introduction

Since 1996 the Parties of the Barcelona Convention have started their efforts to establish a reporting system on the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols. After a first pilot phase, where six Parties started reporting on a voluntary basis, all Contracting Parties have been committed to report for the period 2002-2003, on the basis of the respective decision taken by the 13th meeting of the CPs.

An important turning point for the further development of the reporting system was the 13th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Catania where Parties decided that further work was needed towards the harmonization of the MAP reporting procedures with other MEAs and EU Directives. The ultimate goal was that an updated reporting format should be presented to the Parties for consideration at their 2005 ordinary Meeting.

Following the Recommendation of the Contracting Parties the Secretariat has undertaken two Initiatives towards this direction: a) Carry out a Comparative Legal Study on the reporting system of UNEP-MAP and the reporting systems of MEAs and relevant EC Directives b) prepare a Report on the Implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols for the biennium 2002-2003. The latter report is based on the information provided by the Contracting Parties in their national reports on "The implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols for the biennium 2002-2003".

Both initiatives have proved to be very fruitful concerning the future development of the MAP reporting system. In particular, several important findings and conclusions vis a vis the reporting format in view of its harmonization with the reporting systems of the other Conventions as well as with regard to the need for the adoption of a new approach in the reporting procedure have been extracted.

However, the most important finding is that there is a "room" for improvement of the MAP reporting system mainly in encompassing the following two directions:

- a) the harmonization with the reporting systems of other MEAs and EC Directives, taking also into consideration the most recent trends for the development of reporting at international and regional level and subsequently the reduction of the reporting "fatigue" of the Contracting Parties ;
- b) the introduction of an indicator-based approach and the focus on the practical implementation and the evaluation of the effectiveness of the measures adopted.

Recommendations for the improvement of the UNEP-MAP reporting system

Taking into consideration the basic findings and conclusions of the two aforementioned Initiatives, following Recommendations can be proposed in view of improving the MAP reporting system:

1. Biennial reporting cycles seem to be adequate for reporting on the legal and administrative measures taken to implement the Convention and its Protocols.
2. Annual reporting cycles could be an option for reporting on the technical implementation of concrete Protocols. These Protocols have important similarities in their scope and context with other Conventions or Protocols that have an annual reporting cycle. For example, the introduction of an annual reporting obligation concerning the technical implementation of the Dumping Protocol could be of importance, because information and data used for its submission are to the greatest extent the same with those included in the National reports submitted for the London Dumping Convention. It is, thus, up to the Meeting of the Contracting Parties to decide whether reports on the technical implementation of concrete Protocols are to be submitted on an annual basis.
3. The Decisions and Recommendations adopted by the Contracting Parties should be formulated in a clear and precise way to the highest possible extent. Furthermore, it should be distinguished between legal-binding and non-legal binding Decisions and Recommendations. As legal-binding can be defined those Decisions and Recommendations that specify the provisions of the Convention or of its Protocols in a clear way, while as non-legal binding can be defined those Decisions and Recommendations that either refer to the UNEP-MAP Non-legal Component or are of very general character. Contracting Parties are obliged to report only on the implementation of the legal-binding Decisions and Recommendations in accordance with Article 26 of the Barcelona Convention. Therefore, a Recommendation is made with regard to the adoption of a list of the Legal-binding Decisions and Recommendations on which Parties are under an obligation to report.

B. The basic characteristics of the proposed reporting format.

The need for the modification of the current reporting format was demonstrated both in the "Comparative Study on the reporting systems" as well as in the "Regional Assessment". This was also outlined in the abovementioned Recommendations.

By the formulation of the proposal for updating reporting format the most important findings of both Initiatives were taken into consideration. The main goals of the proposal for updating reporting system of UNEP-MAP are the following:

- to harmonize the MAP Reporting System with the reporting systems of the other relevant International and Regional Conventions
- to reduce the reporting "fatigue" of the Contracting Parties and to help the Secretariat to form a clear view concerning the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols
- to focus more on the practical implementation as well as on the evaluation of the effectiveness of the adopted measures
- to encourage Contracting Parties to develop indicators to assess the effects of their policies.

Aiming at achieving these goals, new elements have been introduced in the reporting format, while some existing elements have been modified. The basic characteristics and elements of the proposed reporting format can be described as follows:

In the First Part of the reporting format, two new elements have been introduced. In particular, the two new elements are the following:

1. The first new element can be described as the "Priority Setting Element". A table for the Convention and each individual Protocol is designed, where the provisions (Articles) of each legal instrument on which Parties have to report are presented. Parties have to define the level of priority concerning the implementation of the

aforementioned provisions in terms taking the appropriate legal and administrative measures. Furthermore, there is a separate table concerning priority setting for the technical implementation of the Protocols.

2. The other new element can be described as the “Difficulties and Constraints Element” concerning the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols. A table is designed for the Convention and each individual Protocol, so that Parties can mark the level of difficulty or the constraints encountered in the implementation of the most important provisions.

The source of inspiration for these new two elements was mainly based on the reporting system of the Biodiversity Convention in conjunction with the recognition of the need to focus more on the experiences gained and the lessons learned concerning the implementation of the respective legal instruments.

The other innovation of the proposed reporting format can be seen in the development of questionnaires both for the Convention and each individual Protocol. The development of the questions is based on the relevant Articles of the Convention and of each individual Protocol and on their specific context on which Contracting Parties have to report according to the current system. The newly designed questions are formulated in a precise and detailed way and are followed by an attached box which contains multiple answers. Answering the question requires, thus, only a tick to the choice that describes best the situation at the national level, while Parties are also encouraged to provide further information. It is aimed that this system can facilitate Contracting Parties, while preparing their reports. Furthermore, it has to be mentioned that some questions concerning the implementation of the above mentioned Articles are quite new in terms of their relevance to the current reporting system. These questions are underlined and in bold. The aim of their introduction is to increase to the highest possible extent the level of specification concerning the implementation of the relevant Articles of the Convention and the Protocols. Finally, it should be mentioned that the questions of each part of the reporting format are numbered in such a way so that confusion can be avoided.

The other innovative element lies in the fact that certain “tools for implementation” have been developed within the framework of the reporting format and an indicator-based approach has also been introduced. This means that specific emphasis was given to the introduction of questions that refer to the development of indicators for measuring the effectiveness of the adopted policies and measures. Furthermore, specific attention was paid to the introduction of questions concerning the evaluation of the effectiveness of the adopted measures mainly in terms of their contribution for achieving concrete goals and targets set out within the framework of National Action Plans and Strategies aiming at reaching the goals of the relevant International Conventions at national level.

ANNEX IV

UPDATED FORMATS FOR NATIONAL REPORTS TO BE SUBMITTED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE LEGAL COMPONENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

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- Implementation of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities.
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- Implementation of the Protocol concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea.
- Implementation of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities.
- Implementation of the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean:
- Implementation of the Protocol on Pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil:

- Implementation of the Protocol on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal:

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GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR COMPLETING REPORTS

General guidelines for completing reports

The reporting formats contained in this document are designed for the submission of the following:

- (a) The biennial report to the MAP Secretariat on the legal, administrative or other measures taken by them for the implementation of the Convention and Protocols, in terms of Article 26 of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal region of the Mediterranean, including reports on the effectiveness of the measures referred to, and problems encountered in implementation. The formats do not include the reporting of measures for the implementation of resolutions or recommendations adopted by the Contracting Parties at their meetings, unless such resolution or recommendation has been made specifically with regard to the implementation of any article of the Convention or any Protocol.
 - (b) Periodic (generally, also biennial) reports to the MAP Secretariat on the technical implementation of the various protocols, in terms of the reporting requirements contained in that Protocol.
2. All the above reports are to be submitted to the MAP Secretariat in Athens, which will then be responsible for the transmission of any such report or part thereof to the relevant MAP Regional Centre.
3. The questions set forth in this format are based on Articles and the Program of Work of MAP and on those recommendations and decisions of the meeting of the Contracting Parties that further specify and detail any necessary requirement and actions for achieving a better implementation of the legally binding obligations set forth in the text of the Convention and its protocols.
4. The formats contain numbered questions. The questions require only ticking one or more of the multiple answers provided. When answering questions that contain multiple answers, the one that best describes the situation on the national level should be ticked. However, more than one answer might be ticked to a specific question if appropriate.
5. Responses inserted in reply to the ticked answer question, where appropriate should be clear, concise and self-sufficient in view of enriching the respective multiple answer question ticked. It is expected that the Contracting Parties will be able to provide useful information in no more than 1-2 pages. Further Parties are required to provide information concerning the constraints they encounter in the implementation of various articles and provisions. When answering questions that refer to the development of legislative framework, the number, the titles and the objectives of relevant laws as well as the date of their enactment or of their publication in the National Official Paper should be stated along with its objective, principles, scope and field of application.
6. The reports should cover measures taken and activities carried out over a specific period, normally a biennium, which should be entered under the appropriate item in each case. However, in the case of countries which are submitting their first reports, such reports should also, as far as possible, include material on all relevant measures taken up to the end of the reporting period concerned. This will enable the MAP Secretariat to establish a baseline on which periodical progress can be gauged.

7. The national organisation responsible for compiling each report will normally be the one co-ordinating the reporting activity, and submitting the report in question to the MAP Secretariat or Regional Centre. Other national organisations, which assist in the preparation of each report, should be listed under the item "National Organizations providing data towards the compilation of report"

6. The information submitted should be as concise as possible. In the case of adherence to international legal instruments (including the legal component of MAP), the dates of signature, ratification, accession, and/or approval should be entered. In the case of national or local legislation, the name of the legal instrument in question and its date of enactment should be entered, and its main purport briefly described. Administrative action on any item should similarly be briefly described.

7. The formats for the various reports are based on the requirements in the Convention and protocols as amended. Those Contracting Parties which have not yet ratified any particular legal instrument are not, of course, legally bound to report on it. Nevertheless, it would considerably assist in the assessment of the general Mediterranean situation if such countries could voluntarily submit information on any measures taken by them which coincide with, or are similar to, the ones covered by the articles of the Convention or by the Protocol in question.

8. A response should be given to ALL the items in each of the questionnaires. In the case of items in any questionnaire which cannot be responded to, the reason or reasons for such lack of response should be indicated, *i.e.* absence of any measure taken or activity carried out, lack of information, or difficulty in obtaining the information in question from other national organisations, no data available, etc. It is important that no response to any item should be left completely blank.

9. The questionnaire formats should not only be seen as a means of providing the Secretariat of the Mediterranean Action Plan with the necessary information on national activities in fulfilment of the obligations of Contracting Parties in terms of the Barcelona Convention and Protocols. More importantly, they can be used by individual countries as a tool to review and analyse their ability to comply with the material (as distinct from the reporting) obligations of the Convention and Protocols, and to assess their requirements to enable these obligations to be met. It is therefore important to identify the reasons why any item in any of the questionnaire formats cannot be responded to, and the possible solutions to the problems in question.

10. It is recommended that in the preparation of their national reports, Parties involve a wide range of stakeholders in order to ensure a participatory and transparent approach to the reporting process.

11. Contracting parties are requested to submit their national reports in this format to Mr. Paul Mifsud, MAP coordinator UNEP/MAP, Vas. Konstantinou 48, 2nd Floor, 11635 Athens, Greece. Parties are required to submit 1 original signed copy by mail and electronic copy on CD-ROM or by electronic mail.

12. The reporting format is also available on the Convention website <http://www.unepmap.gr>

**FORMAT FOR BIENNIAL NATIONAL REPORT ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION AND PROTOCOLS
IN TERMS OF ARTICLE 26 OF THE CONVENTION**

PART I

1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1.1 Reporting party

Contracting Party	
Reporting period	
National Focal Point	
Full name of the institution	
Name of the national focal point	
Mailing address	
Tel	
Fax	
Email	
Contact point for the national report	
Full name of the institution	
Name of the officer	
Mailing address	
Tel	
Fax	
Email	
Submission	
Signature of the NFP	
Date of submission	

National Organizations providing data towards the compilation of report

Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the preparation of the present report.

Full name of the institution	
Name of the contact point (optional)	
Mailing address	
Tel	
Fax	
Email	

Full name of the institution	
Name of the contact point (optional)	
Mailing address	
Tel	
Fax	
Email	

Full name of the institution	
Name of the contact point (optional)	
Mailing address	
Tel	
Fax	
Email	

Full name of the institution	
Name of the contact point (optional)	
Mailing address	
Tel	
Fax	
Email	

Full name of the institution	
Name of the contact point (optional)	
Mailing address	
Tel	
Fax	
Email	

References:**Please present a list of documents and sources used for the preparation of the National Report.****1.1.2 Remarks on the overall environmental situation- Specific attention to the current trends of the coastal and marine environment¹**

Please provide information on the overall environmental situation in your country. Specific attention should be paid to the description of the general trend of various components of the coastal and marine area in your country. Very briefly, outline any major changes during the period under review, such as changes in environmental quality and the factors responsible for, or contributing to, such changes.

1.1.3 Priority setting on the Implementation of the Convention and Protocols at the national level

Please indicate by marking an X in the appropriate column below the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles of the Convention and protocols

The Barcelona Convention
Priority setting concerning legal and administrative measures

Article/provision	Level of priority		
	High	Medium	Low
Article 3 par.2 (Bilateral Agreements, BA)			
Article 3 par.2 (Multilateral Agreements, MA)			
Article 4.par.3 (a) and b (Precautionary principle and Polluter pays Principle correspondingly)			
Article 4 par.3 (c) Undertaking of EIA			
Article 4 par. 3(e) on integrated coastal management			
Article 12 (Monitoring)			
Article 15 (Access to Information)			
Article 15 (Public Participation)			

¹ This information could be found in the periodical annual or biannual reports that countries might prepare on the state of the environment.

The Dumping Protocol
Priority setting concerning legal and administrative measures

Article/provision	Level of priority		
	High	Medium	Low
Article 4 (Prohibition of dumping)			
Article 5 and 6 (Issue of permits, criteria, procedures and guidelines)			
Article 11 a,b, c			
Article 11a, b, c (Application of measures required to ships and aircraft)			
Article 12 (reporting obligation of contraventions)			

Priority setting concerning technical implementation

Article/provision	Level of priority		
	High	Medium	Low
Article 5 and 6 (Special permits granted)			
Article 8 (Dumping under force majeure)			
Article 9 (Dumping under critical situations)			
Article 14 (Qualities of material dumped)			

The Prevention and Emergency Protocol
Priority setting concerning legal and administrative measures

Article/provision	Level of priority		
	High	Medium	Low
Article 3par.1 (a) (Implementation of international regulations for ship source pollution)			
Article 4 par.1 (Maintenance and promotion of contingency plans)			
Article 4 par.2 (measures for pollution prevention of the Mediterranean Sea from ships)			
Article 5 (Monitoring Activities)			
Article 7 (dissemination and exchange of information)			
Article 14 (port reception facilities)			
Article 15 (Assessment of environmental risks of maritime traffic)			
Article 16 (Strategies for reception in places of refuge of ships in distress)			

Priority setting concerning technical implementation

Article/provision	Level of priority		
	High	Medium	Low
Article 4 (National Contingency Plan)			
Article 4 (Operational Responsibilities)			
Article 4 (Response Strategy)			
Article 4 (Policy on use of dispersants)			
Article 4 (Airborne Surveillance)			
Article 4 (Sensitivity Maps)			
Article 8 (Local Incidents)			
Article 9 (International Incidents)			

The LBS Protocol
Priority setting concerning legal and administrative measures

Article/provision	Level of priority		
	High	Medium	Low
Article 5 par.2, par 3, par 4 (Elaboration and implementation of national action plans and programmes)			
Article 5 par.5 (Reduction of accidental pollution)			
Article 6 (Authorization and regulations systems for control of discharges)			
Article 7 (Implementation of resolution for quality of seawater)			
Article 8 (a) (assess levels of pollution along the coast)			
Article 8 (b) Evaluation of the effectiveness of the adopted measures			

Priority setting concerning technical implementation

Article/provision	Level of priority		
	High	Medium	Low
Article 6 par. 1 (Authorizations for discharge)			
Article 6 par.1 (Pollution loads discharge)			
Article 6 par. 2 (Inspection systems)			
Article 6 par. 4 (Sanctions)			

The SPA and Biodiversity Protocol
Priority setting concerning legal and administrative measures

Article/provision	Level of priority		
	High	Medium	Low
Article 3 (protection and management of marine and coastal areas of particular natural value)			
Article 5 (Establishment of specially protected marine and coastal areas)			
Article 6 (protection measures in conformity with the provisions of the Article)			
Article 7 (planning and management of specially protected areas)			
Article 11 (protection and conservation of species)			
Article 13 (regulation of introduction of non-indigenous or genetically modified species)			
Articles 12 and 18 (granting exemptions from protection measures)			

Priority setting concerning technical implementation

Article/provision	Level of priority		
	High	Medium	Low
Article 5 (SPAs established)			
Article 9 a (Proposals for SPAMIs)			
Article 11 par. 2 (Status of protected species)			
Article 13 (Genetically modified species)			
Article 15 (Components of biodiversity)			
Article 18 (Exemptions)			

The Offshore Protocol

Priority setting concerning legal and administrative measures

Article/provision	Level of priority		
	High	Medium	Low
Article 5 and Annex 4 (prior authorization for seabed exploration and exploitation and relevant requirements)			
Article 9 (control of use, storage and the disposal of chemicals in authorized activities)			
Article 11(discharge of sewage from installations)			
Article 12 (disposal of garbage from installations)			
Article 13 (disposal of wastes and harmful substances in designated onshore reception facilities)			
Article 15 (safety measures)			
Article 16 (contingency planning)			
Article 17 (notification of events likely to cause pollution)			
Article 20 (removal of installations)			

Priority setting concerning technical implementation

Article/provision	Level of priority		
	High	Medium	Low
Article 4 par. 1 (Authorizations granted)			
Article 4 par.2 (Applications refused)			
Article 9 par. 4-7 (Exceptional waste disposal)			
Article 9 par. 4-7 (Wastes generated)			

The Hazardous wastes Protocol

Priority setting concerning legal and administrative measures

Article/provision	Level of priority		
	High	Medium	Low
Article 5 par.2 (reduction or elimination of the generation of hazardous wastes)			
Article 5 par.3 (reduction of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes in the Mediterranean)			

Lack of accessible knowledge and information								
Lack of Public awareness								
Lack of financial, human and technical resources								
Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders								
Lack of engagement of scientific research								
Lack of effective partnership								

The Dumping Protocol

Difficulties/challenges	Articles						
	Art. 4	Art. 5	Art. 6	Art. 11 a	Art. 11 b	Art. 11 c	Art. 12
Lack of political support							
Lack of precautionary and proactive measures							
Inadequate capacity, institutional weakness							
Lack of accessible knowledge and information							
Lack of Public awareness at all levels							
Lack of financial, human and technical resources							
Lack of synergies at national and international level							
Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders							
Lack of engagement of scientific research							
Lack of effective partnerships and cooperation at national and regional level							

Lack of Public education and awareness at all levels								
Lack of financial, human and technical resources								
Lack of synergies at national and international level								
Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders								
Lack of engagement of scientific research								
Lack of effective partnerships and cooperation at national and regional level								
Lack of strategic approach in the institutional and legal framework								

The SPA and Biodiversity Protocol

	Articles					
Difficulties/challenges	Art. 3	Art. 5	Art. 6	Art. 7	Art. 11	Art. 13
Lack of political support						
Lack of precautionary and proactive measures						
Inadequate capacity, institutional weakness						
Lack of accessible knowledge and information						
Lack of Public education and awareness at all levels						
Lack of financial, human and technical resources						
Lack of synergies at national and international level						
Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders						
Lack of engagement of scientific research						
Lack of effective partnerships and cooperation with the relevant stakeholders						

The Offshore Protocol

Difficulties/challenges	Articles						
	Art. 5	Art. 9	Art. 11	Art. 12	Art. 13	Art. 15	Art. 16
Lack of political support							
Lack of precautionary and proactive measures							
Inadequate capacity, institutional weakness							
Lack of accessible knowledge and information							
Lack of Public education and awareness at all levels							
Lack of financial, human and technical resources							
Lack of synergies at national and international level							
Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders							
Lack of engagement of scientific research							
Lack of effective partnerships and cooperation at national and regional level							

The Hazardous Waste Protocol

Difficulties/challenges	Articles						
	Art. 5.2	Art. 5.3	Art. 5.4	Art. 5.5	Art. 5.9	Art. 6	Annex IV
Lack of political support							
Lack of precautionary and proactive measures							
Inadequate capacity, institutional weakness							
Lack of accessible knowledge and information							
Lack of Public education and awareness at all levels							
Lack of financial, human and technical resources							

Lack of synergies at national and international level							
Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders							
Lack of engagement of scientific research							
Lack of effective partnerships and cooperation at national and regional level							

1.1.5 *Ratification of amended or new versions of the Convention and Protocols.*

Please detail the information in the table given below on the status of ratification of the MAP legal instruments (Please provide information in detail according to the table given below on the status of ratification of the MAP legal instruments)-alternative version

Title of the new or revised instrument	Date of signature	Date of ratification or acceptance of the amendments
1) Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the coastal region of the Mediterranean		
2) Dumping Protocol		
3) Prevention and Emergency Protocol		
4) LBS Protocol		
5) SPA and Biodiversity Protocol		
6) Offshore Protocol		
7) Hazardous Wastes Protocol		

PART II

Implementation of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean:

Legal and administrative measures taken under the terms of the Convention

Articles 3 par.2. (Bilateral and International Agreements)

Question 1

Has your country signed or ratified any bilateral or multilateral agreement with other countries, whether they are Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and Protocols or not, which are considered relevant to the terms of the Convention and/or any of its Protocols?

Number of bilateral agreements	Number of multilateral agreements
--------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Title of the agreement,	
Purpose of the agreement	
Scope of the agreement	
Date of signature and or ratification,	
Relevance to the Barcelona Convention	

Title of the agreement,	
Purpose of the agreement	
Scope of the agreement	
Date of signature and or ratification,	
Relevance to the Barcelona Convention	

Title of the agreement,	
Purpose of the agreement	
Scope of the agreement	
Date of signature and or ratification,	
Relevance to the Barcelona Convention	

Question 2

Has your country signed, ratified or acceded to any international or regional environmental legal instrument relevant to the objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan, as listed in the table given below?

International Legal Instrument	Dates of signature, ratification and/or accession
1966 International Convention on Load Lines (LL 1966)	
1969 International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships (TONNAGE 1969)	

International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties (INTERVENTION 1969) and its 1973 Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances other than Oil (INTERVENTION PROTOCOL 1973)	
1971 UNESCO Convention on Wetlands of international Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, as amended by the 1982 Paris Protocol and the 1987 Amendments (The Ramsar Convention)	
1972 IMO Convention on the prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter, and the 1996 Protocol thereto (The London Dumping Convention)	
1972 UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (The World heritage Convention)	
1972 Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREG 1972)	
1973 IMO International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, as modified by the Protocols of 1978 and 1997 relating thereto (The MARPOL Convention)	
1973 UNEP Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, as amended in 1979	
1974 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS 1974)	
1976 ILO Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards) Convention (No. 147), and the 1996 Protocol thereto.	
1978 International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW 1978)	
1979 Council of Europe Convention on the Conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats (The Bern Convention)	
1979 UNEP Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (The Bonn Convention)	

International Legal Instrument	Dates of signature, ratification and/or accession
1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.	
1989 UNEP Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (The Basle Convention)	
1989 International Convention on Salvage (SALVAGE 1989)	
1990 International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPRC), and the 2000 Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Cooperation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances (OPRC-HNS Protocol)	
1992 International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (CLC 1992)	
1992 International Convention on the establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (FUND 1992).	
1992 UNEP Convention on Biological Diversity	
1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	
1994 United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	

1996 International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances at Sea (1996 HNS Convention).	
2001 International Convention on the Control of Harmful Antifouling Systems on Ships.	
2001 International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage.	
2003 Protocol on the Establishment of a supplementary Fund for Oil Pollution Damage	
2004 International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship s Ballast Water and Sediments	

Question 3

Has your country ratified any other relevant international agreement than those listed in the table above?

Signature of, ratification of or accession to other international legal instruments relevant to the Mediterranean Action Plan other than those listed in Table above

International Legal Instrument	Dates of signature, ratification and/or accession	Status of its entry into force	Relevance to MAP

Application of the Precautionary Principle and the Polluter Pays Principle (Article 4.3 (a) and 4.3 (b) correspondingly).

Question 4

Has your country developed legislation for the application of the Precautionary Principle (a), which places emphasis on the prevention of environmental damage, rather than on remedial action, and of the Polluter Pays Principle (a), according to which, whoever causes harm to the environment must pay for it? For those instruments in place, please provide the information on the number of those of the legal/regulatory acts relevant also to marine and coastal area along with their titles and issue of publication in the national official paper.

	<i>(a) Precautionary Principle</i>	<i>b) Polluter pays principle</i>
<i>No</i>		
<i>No, legislation is still in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)</i>		

Question 5

Has your country introduced the necessary institutional structures and regulatory instruments for the application of the precautionary principle (a) and the polluter pays principle (b)?

	<i>(a) Precautionary principle</i>	<i>(b) Polluter pays principle</i>
<i>No</i>		
<i>No, institutional structures and regulatory instruments are still in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but institutional structures and regulatory instruments are in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, institutional structures and regulatory instruments are in place (provide details below on the institutional structures and on the kind of regulatory and/or economic instruments used)</i>		

Question 6

Has your country developed any indicators at the national level to assess the implementation of the precautionary principle and the polluter pays principle?

	<i>(a) Precautionary principle</i>	<i>(b) Polluter pays principle</i>
<i>No</i>		
<i>No, indicators are still in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but indicators are in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, indicators are in place (provide details below and some of the indicators assessed)</i>		

Application of EIA studies for relevant activities (Article 4.3 (c)).**Question 7**

Has your country developed legislation for the undertaking of Environmental Impact Assessment Studies for relevant activities?

<i>No</i>	
<i>No, legislation is still in the early stage of development</i>	
<i>No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development</i>	
<i>Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)</i>	

Question 8

Has your country taken the necessary administrative or other measures for the effective undertaking of Environmental Impact Assessment Studies for relevant activities?

	<i>administrative measures</i>	<i>other measures</i>
No		
<i>No, measures are still in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but measures are in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, measures are already being implemented (provide details below concerning the type and the objectives of the measures taken)</i>		

Question 9

Has your country developed any mechanism, such as the Strategic Impact Assessment in order to ensure due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impact on coastal and marine environment?

No	
<i>No, mechanism is still in the early stage of development</i>	
<i>No, but mechanism is in an advanced stage of development</i>	
<i>Yes, mechanism is in place (provide details below on the type of mechanism used)</i>	

Question 10

Is your country implementing bilateral, regional and or multilateral agreements concerning undertaking of EIA in a transboundary context on activities likely to significantly affect the marine and coastal environment outside your country jurisdiction?

No	
<i>No, but some cooperation and assessment of options is still in the early stage of development</i>	
<i>Yes, some cooperation is completed and some in an advanced stage of development</i>	
<i>Yes, cooperation is taking place (provide details below)</i>	

Question 11

For how many projects likely to affect the coastal and marine area has an EIA study been carried out? Provide a summarized version of the EIA studies undertaken in the period under review and concerning coastal and marine area.

<i>No projects</i>	
<i>Some projects</i>	
<i>All of them Please provide the list below)</i>	

Question 12

Has your country developed indicators to assess the efficiency of the national EIA system in place?

No	
<i>No, indicators are still in the early stage of development</i>	
<i>No, but indicators in an advanced stage of development</i>	
<i>Yes, indicators are in place (provide details below)</i>	

The promotion of the integrated management of the coastal zones (Article 4 par 3 (e)).**Question 13**

Has your country formulated a national strategy or a programme for integrated coastal zone management or has it updated an existing one?

No	
No, but formulation of the plan is still in the early stage of development	
No, but plan is in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, plan is in place (provide details below)	

Question 14

Is your country currently implementing a national strategy or a programme for integrated coastal management?

No	
Yes, implementation is in process (provide details below)	
Yes, implementation has been completed	

Question 15

Has your country developed legislation to promote the integrated management of the coastal area?

No	
No, legislation is still in the early stage of development	
No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)	

Question 16

Has your country established the necessary institutional structures for the integrated coastal zone management at national and local level?

No	
No, institutional structures are still in the early stage of development	
No, but institutional structures are in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, institutional structures are in place (provide details below)	

Question 17

Has your country taken the necessary administrative or other measures for integrated coastal zone management?

	<i>administrative measures</i>	<i>other measures</i>
No		
No, measures are still in the early stage of development		
No, but measures are in an advanced stage of development		
Yes, measures are already being implemented (provide details below concerning the type and the objectives of the measures taken)		

The establishment or improvement of marine pollution monitoring programmes (Article 12 par.1)

Question 18

Has your country developed legislation for establishing pollution monitoring programmes on national or local basis (Article 12)?

No	
No, legislation is still in the early stage of development	
No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)	

Question 19

Has your country established the appropriate institutional structures (a) and taken the necessary administrative measures (b) to implement pollution monitoring programmes?

	a) institutional structures	b) administrative measures
No		
No, they are still in the early stage of development		
No, but they are in an advanced stage of development		
Yes, they have been established (provide details below)		

Question 20

Has your country developed national indicators on pollution monitoring?

No	
No, indicators are still in the early stage of development	
No, but indicators are in an advanced stage of development	
Yes indicators are already in place (provide details below)	

Question 21

Is a monitoring program of pollution in the coastal area being implemented by your country?

No	
No, program is still in the early stage of development	
No, but program is in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, program is in place (provide details below)	

Access to information by the public, and participation of the Public in decision-making processes (Article 15).

Question 22

Has your country developed legislation to ensure that the public has access to environmental information?

No	
No, legislation is still in the early stage of development	
No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, legislation is already in place (provide details below)	

Question 23

Has your country developed legislation to ensure public participation in decision-making processes for environmental matters?

No	
No, legislation is still in the early stage of development	
No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)	

Question 24

Has your country developed the appropriate institutional structures (a) or mechanisms (b) to ensure public access to information?

	(a) institutional structures	b) mechanisms
No		
No, they are still in the early stage of development		
No, but they are in an advanced stage of development		
Yes, they are already in place (please provide details below)		

Question 25

Has your country established (a) the appropriate institutional structures and (b) taken the necessary administrative measures to ensure public participation in decision-making processes for environmental matters?

	a) institutional structures	b) administrative measures
No		
No, they are still in the early stage of development		
No, but they are in an advanced stage of development		
Yes, they are already in place and administrative measures have been taken (provide details below)		

Question 26

Has your country developed any specific policies and programmes to ensure public access to information?

	a) policies	b) programmes
No		
No, they are still in the early stage of development		
No, but they are in an advanced stage of development		
Yes, they are in place and are being implemented (provide details below)		

Question 27

Has your country developed any specific policies and measures to ensure public participation in decision-making processes for environmental matters?

	<i>a) policies</i>	<i>b) measures</i>
<i>No</i>		
<i>No, they are still in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but they are in an advanced form of development</i>		
<i>Yes, they are in place and are being implemented (provide details below)</i>		

Question 28

Does your country publish an annual or biennial national report on the state of the environment?

<i>No</i>	
<i>No, national report is still in the early stage of development</i>	
<i>No, but national report is in an advanced stage of development</i>	
<i>Yes reports have been published on annual basis (provide details below)</i>	
<i>Yes reports have been published on biennial basis or on more than two years basis (provide details below)</i>	

Question 29

Has your country developed a web page including environmental information and addressing also marine and coastal environment issues?

<i>No</i>	
<i>No, web page is still in the early stage of development</i>	
<i>No, but web page is in an advanced stage of development</i>	
<i>Yes, web page is in place (provide details below)</i>	

Part III

Implementation of the Protocol for the Prevention and Elimination of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft and Incineration at Sea²

Legal and/or administrative measures taken under the terms of the Protocol:

Prohibition of dumping of wastes and other matter (Article 4).

Question 1

Has your country developed any legislation for prohibition of dumping of wastes and or other matters, with the exception of those listed in Article 4 par.2 of the Protocol (Article 4 par. 1)?

No	
No, legislation is still in the early stage of development	
No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)	

Question 2

Has your country taken the necessary administrative measures for prohibition of dumping of wastes and or other matters, with the exception of those listed in Article 4 par.2 (Article 4 par.1)?

No	
No, administrative measures are still in the early stage of development	
No, but administrative measures are in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, administrative measures are in place (provide details below by describing the machinery established for ensuring that dumping of the wastes in question does not occur)	

Permits and the conditions governing permitting scheme (Articles 5 and 6).

Question 3

Has your country developed the appropriate legislative framework for issuing permits prior to dumping of any wastes listed in Article 4.par.2 of the Protocol (Article 5)?

No	
No, legislation is still in the early stage of development	
No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)	

² Those countries Parties to the 1972 London Dumping Convention, might use any information that was supplied to the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in terms of Article VI of the Convention in question regarding (a) the establishment of appropriate monitoring programmes and (b) the criteria, measures and requirements adopted at the national level for issuing permits. A copy of any such information provided might be attached.

Question 4

Has your country developed criteria, guidelines and procedures within the established permitting scheme at the national level in order to ensure that the dumping of such wastes does not result in pollution (Article 6)?

No	
No, criteria/guidelines/procedures are still in the early stage of development	
No, but criteria/guidelines/procedures are in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, criteria/guidelines/procedures are in place (provide details below)	

Question 5

Has your country taken all the necessary administrative measures for the effective function of the established permitting scheme at the national as well as at local level?

No	
No, administrative measures are still in the early stage of development	
No, but administrative measures are in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, administrative measures are in place (provide details below by describing the machinery established for the issue of permits)	

Application of measures required to implement the Protocol to ships and aircraft (Art 11a, b, c)

Question 6

Has you country developed any legislation to implement the Protocol to

- a) ships and aircraft registered in the territory of the reporting country or flying its flag to implement the Protocol (Article 11a)*
- b) ships and aircraft loading in the territory of the reporting country wastes or other matter intended for dumping (Article 11b)*
- c) ships and aircraft believed to be engaged in dumping in areas under national jurisdiction (Article 11c)?*

	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>
No			
No, legislation is still in the early stage of development			
No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development			
Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)			

Question 7

Has you country taken the necessary administrative measures to implement the Protocol to

- a) ships and aircraft registered in the territory of the reporting country or flying its flag to implement the Protocol (Article 11 a)*
- b) ships and aircraft loading in the territory of the reporting country wastes or other matter intended for dumping (Article 11b)*
- c) ships and aircraft believed to be engaged in dumping in areas under national jurisdiction (Article 11c)?*

No	a	b	c
<i>No, administrative measures are still in the early stage of development</i>			
<i>No, but administrative measures are in an advanced stage of development</i>			
<i>Yes, administrative measures are already being implemented (provide details below)</i>			

Question 8

Has your country established institutional structures (a) and procedural mechanisms (b) to ensure compliance with the provisions of Article 11 a ?

	a) institutional structures	b) procedural mechanisms
No		
<i>No, institutional structures and/or procedural mechanisms are still in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but institutional structures and/or procedural mechanisms are in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes institutional structures and/or procedural mechanisms are in place (provide details below)</i>		

Question 9

Has your country established institutional structures (a) and procedural mechanisms (b) to ensure compliance with the provisions of Article 11b?

	a) institutional structures	b) procedural mechanisms
No		
<i>No, institutional structures and/or procedural mechanisms are still in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but institutional structures and/or procedural mechanisms are in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, institutional structures and/or procedural mechanisms are in place (provide details below)</i>		

Question 10

Has your country established institutional structures (a) and procedural mechanisms (b) to ensure compliance with the provisions of Article 11c?

	a) institutional structures	b) procedural mechanisms
No		
<i>No, institutional structures and/or procedural mechanisms are still in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but institutional structures and/or procedural mechanisms are in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, institutional structures and/or procedural mechanisms are in place (provide details below)</i>		

Obligation to report possible contraventions of the Protocol (Article 12).

Question 11

Has your country developed any legislation to establish maritime inspection of ships and aircrafts or other services to report any incident or conditions on the Mediterranean sea if dumping in contravention of the Protocol had occurred or was about to occur (Article 12)?

No	
No, legislation is still in the early stage of development	
No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)	

Question 12

Has your country already set up an inspection structure in view of implementing Article 12 of the Protocol?

No	
No, system is still in the early stage of development	
No, but system is in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, system is in place (provide details below by describing the machinery established for inspection)	

Evaluation of the effectiveness

Question 13

Has your country developed any indicators to measure the implementation of the legal and administrative aspects of the Dumping Protocol? (new proposal-optional)

No	
No, indicators are still in the early stage of development	
No, but indicators are in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, indicators are in place (provide details below and some of the indicators assessed)	

**Implementation of the Protocol concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea.
Legal and administrative measures taken under the terms of the Protocol**

Implementation of international regulations to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from ships (Article 3 par 1.(a)).

Question 1

Has your country implemented the relevant international regulations to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from ships (Article 3 par. 1 a)?

State which of the international legal instruments listed in the Annex to the Final Act and Resolutions of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea were signed, ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to during the period under review by completing Table I in the appendix to this report

Maintenance and promotion of contingency plans and other means of preventing and combating pollution incidents (Article 4 par.1).

Question 2

Has your country developed any legislation to promote or maintain national or local contingency plans and/or any other means to prevent and combat pollution incidents at sea (Article 4 par. 1)?

	<i>Contingency plan</i>	<i>Other means</i>
<i>No</i>		
<i>No, legislative framework is still in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but legislative framework is in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, legislative framework is in place (provide details below)</i>		

Question 3

Has your country developed the necessary administrative measures to promote or maintain national or local contingency plans and/or any other means to prevent and combat pollution incidents at sea? The information to be submitted should include the acquisition of any equipment, and the preparation of human and material resources for operations in cases of emergency.

	<i>Contingency Plan</i>	<i>Other means</i>
<i>No</i>		
<i>No, administrative measures are still in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but administrative measures are in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, administrative measures are being implemented (provide details below by describing the machinery established for the issue of permits)</i>		

Measures taken in conformity with international law to prevent the pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area from ships (Article 4.2).

Question 4

Has your country taken any measures to prevent the pollution of the Mediterranean Sea from Ships within the framework of international legal instruments to which the reporting country is a Party (Article 4 par.2)?

No	
<i>No, measures are still in the early stage of development</i>	
<i>No, but measures are in an advanced stage of development</i>	
<i>Yes, measures are in place (provide details below concerning the type and the objectives of the measures taken)</i>	

Development and application of monitoring activities (Article 5)

Question 5

Has your country developed and applied monitoring programmes aimed at detecting pollution in high-risk marine areas due to maritime traffic in order to facilitate compliance with the terms of the Protocol and relevant international legal instruments (Article 5)?

No	
<i>No, monitoring programmes are still in the early stage of development</i>	
<i>No, but monitoring programmes are in an advanced stage of development</i>	
<i>Yes, monitoring programmes are in place (provide details below)</i>	

Dissemination and exchange of information (Article 7 par.1)

Question 6

Has your country disseminated information to other Parties concerning the competent national authorities responsible for combating pollution of the sea by oil and other hazardous substances (Article 7 par.1 a)?

No	
<i>Yes (provide details below)</i>	

Question 7

Has your country disseminated information to other Parties concerning the national competent authorities responsible for receiving reports of pollution of the sea by oil and hazardous and noxious substances and for dealing with matters concerning measures of assistance between Parties (Article 7 par.1 b)?

No	
<i>Yes (provide details below)</i>	

Question 8

Has your country disseminated information to other Parties concerning the national authorities entitled to act on behalf of the State in regard to measures of mutual assistance and cooperation between Parties (Article 7 par.1 c)?

No	
Yes (provide details below)	

Question 9

Has your country disseminated information to other Parties concerning the new or revised designation of the national authorities responsible for the implementation of the Article 4 par. 2 of the Protocol, in particular those responsible for the implementation of the international conventions concerned and other relevant applicable regulations, those responsible for port reception facilities and those responsible for the monitoring of discharges illegal under MARPOL Convention (Article 7 par.1 d)?

No	
Yes (provide details below)	

Question 10

Has your country disseminated information to other Parties concerning national regulations and other matters having a direct bearing on preparedness for, and response to pollution of the sea by oil and hazardous and noxious substances (Article 7 par.1 e)?

No	
Yes (provide details below)	

Question 11

Has your country disseminated information to other Parties concerning new ways of avoiding pollution of the sea by oil and hazardous and noxious substances, new measures for combating pollution, and new developments in the technology of conducting monitoring and the development of research programmes (Article 7 par.1 f)?

No	
Yes (provide details below)	

Information communicated to the Regional Centre (Article 7 par.2).

Question 12

Has your country communicated to the Regional Center any relevant information with regard to the items listed in Article 7.1 (a) to (f) of the Protocol (paragraphs 6.5.1. to 6.5.6. above) that was directly exchanged to other Parties (Article 7 par.2)?

No	
Yes (provide details below)	

Bilateral and/or multilateral agreements concluded within the framework of the Protocol (Article 7 par. 3)

Question 13

Is your country Party to bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded within the framework of the Protocol and if so, was the Regional Center informed of these agreements (Article 7 par. 3)?

No	
Yes (provide details below)	

Port reception facilities (Article 14).

Question 14

Has your country taken all the necessary measures, including the development of legislation and the taking of administrative measures to (a) ensure the availability of reception facilities, and the efficient operation of such facilities, and (b) provide ships using the ports of the reporting country with updated information relevant to the obligations arising from MARPOL 73/78 and from an applicable national program?

	a) reception facilities	b) providing ships with information
No		
No, legislation is still in the early stage of development		
No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development		
Yes, legislation already in place (provide details below)		

	a) reception facilities	b) providing ships with information
No		
No, administrative measures are still in the early stage of development		
No, but administrative measures are in an advanced stage of development		
Yes, administrative measures are already in place (provide details below)		

The assessment of environmental risks of maritime traffic (Article 15).

Question 15

Has your country taken all the necessary measures, including the establishment of institutional structures (a) and taking of administrative and technical measures (b and c correspondingly) at national level to assess the environmental risks of any recognised route used in maritime traffic and, if applicable, what kind of measures were taken to reduce accident risks and environmental consequences (Article 15)?

	<i>a) institutional structures</i>	<i>b) administrative measures</i>	<i>c) technical measures</i>
<i>No</i>			
<i>No, they are still in the early stage of development</i>			
<i>No, but they are in an advanced stage of development</i>			
<i>Yes, they are in place (provide details below concerning the type and the objectives of the measures taken)</i>			

Question 16

Has your country taken all the necessary measures, including arrangements and agreements at bilateral (a) or multilateral (b) level,, to assess the environmental risks of any recognised route used in maritime traffic and, if so, with what other countries (Article 15)?

	<i>a) bilateral arrangements or agreements</i>	<i>b) multilateral arrangements or agreements</i>
<i>No</i>		
<i>No, they are still in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but they are in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, they are in place(provide details below)</i>		

National, subregional or regional strategies concerning reception in places of refuge of ships in distress (Article 16).

Question 17

Has your country developed and or implemented any national strategies concerning reception in places of refuge, including ports of ships in distress presenting a threat to the marine environment?

<i>No</i>	
<i>No, national strategies are still in the early stage of development</i>	
<i>No, but national strategies are in an advanced stage of development</i>	
<i>Yes, national strategies have been developed and are already being implemented (provide details below)</i>	

Question 18

Has your country co-operated with any other country or countries in the definition of subregional (a) and/or regional (b) strategies and if so, with what other countries?

	<i>a) sub-regional strategies</i>	<i>b) regional strategies</i>
<i>No</i>		
<i>No, strategies are still in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but strategies are in an advanced stage of development</i>		

<i>Yes, strategies have been developed and are already being implemented (provide details below)</i>		
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Evaluation of the effectiveness

Question 19

Has your country developed any indicators to measure the implementation of the legal and administrative aspects of the Emergency Protocol? (new proposal- optional)

<i>No</i>	
<i>No, indicators are still in the early stage of development</i>	
<i>No, but indicators are in an advanced stage of development</i>	
<i>Yes, indicators are in place (provide details below and some of the indicators developed)</i>	

TABLE 1

List of international legal instruments on which information regarding signature, ratification or accession is required as per paragraph 6.1 in terms of Resolution I of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea

Note: The international legal instruments below are classified and listed exactly as they appear in the Annex to the Resolution.

International Conventions dealing with maritime safety and prevention from pollution from ships.

International Legal Instrument	Dates of signature, ratification and/or accession
The International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 (LL 1966)	
The International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (SOLAS 1974)	
The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the 1978 Protocol relating thereto (MARPOL 73/78)	
The International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978 (STCW 1978)	
The Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972 (COLREG 1972)	
The International Convention on Tonnage measurements of Ships, 1969 (TONNAGE, 1969)	
The ILO Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 147), and the Protocol of 1996 thereto.	
The International Convention on the Control of Harmful Antifouling Systems on Ships, 2001.	

International Conventions dealing with combating pollution

International Legal Instrument	Dates of signature, ratification and/or accession
The International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation, 1990 (OPRC), and the Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Cooperation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000 (OPRC-HNS Protocol)	
The International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969 (INTERVENTION 1969) and its Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances other than Oil, 1973 (INTERVENTION PROTOCOL 1973)	
The International Convention on Salvage, 1989 (SALVAGE 1989)	

International Conventions dealing with liability and compensation for pollution damage

International Legal Instrument	Dates of signature, ratification and/or accession
The International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992 (CLC 1992)	
The International Convention on the establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992 (FUND 1992).	
The International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances at Sea, 1996 (1996 HNS Convention).	
The International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2001.	

Implementation of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities.

Legal and/or administrative measures taken under the terms of the Protocol

The elaboration and/or implementation of national action plans and programmes and joint measures adopted by the Contracting Parties (Articles 5 par.2, 5 par.3, 5 par. 4)

Question 1

*Has your country developed and/or implemented any national action plan (a) or programme (b) to eliminate or reduce pollution from land-based sources (Article 5 par.2 and 3)? If so, please provide information in detail **concerning the concrete targets to be attained and the types of measures and policies adopted within the framework of the National Action Plan or programme, the status of their implementation, the implementing entities, a quantitative estimation of the impact of their implementation and an estimation of the implementation costs, including economic cost.***

	<i>a) national action plan</i>	<i>b) programme</i>
<i>No</i>		
<i>No, it is in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but it is in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, it has been developed and is already being implemented (provide details below including the information mentioned above)</i>		

Question 2

Has your country implemented any action plan (a), programme (b) and/ or measure (c) adopted jointly by the Parties (Article 5 par.2)?

	<i>a) action plan</i>	<i>b) joint programme</i>	<i>c) joint measure</i>
<i>No</i>			
<i>No, it is in the early stage of development</i>			
<i>No, but it is in an advanced stage of development</i>			
<i>Yes, it has been developed and is already being implemented (provide details below)</i>			

Question 3

Has your country taken any steps during the period under review in order to implement the provisions of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) at the national level which constitutes the most important regional instrument for the implementation of the LBS Protocol? If so, please provide a summary on the measures taken towards this direction. (new proposal-optional)

The reduction of risk of pollution caused by accidents (Article 5 par 5).**Question 4**

Has your country taken any preventative measures, including the development of legislation (a) and the taking of administrative measures (b), to reduce to the minimum the pollution caused by accidents (Article 5 par.5)?

	a) legislation	b) administrative measures
No,		
No, it is in the stage of development		
No, but it is in an advanced form of development		
Yes, it is in place (provide details below)		

Question 5

Were these preventative measures adopted within the framework of National Action Plans or Programmes in terms of Article 5 par.2 of the Protocol or separately in order to reduce accidental pollution?(new proposal-optional)

No	
Yes (provide details below)	

The establishment of authorization or regulation systems for control of discharges, including systems of inspection and sanctions (Article 6).**Question 6**

Has your country established any authorization or regulation systems for control of discharges into the marine environment (Article 6 par.1)? In particular, information should be provided **on whether an authorization system for the control of discharges caused by industrial activities(a) has been established and on whether authorization systems for the control of discharges caused by other activities (agriculture, tourism) (b) have been established. Furthermore, information should be provided on the criteria and procedures governing these authorizations systems. (new proposal-optional)**

	a) industrial activities	b) other activities
No,		
No, authorization or regulation system is in the stage of development		
No, but authorization or regulation system is in an advanced form of development		
Yes, authorization or regulation system is in place (provide details concerning the criteria and procedures governing these systems)		

Question 7

Has your country developed any legislation concerning urban waste water treatment? (new proposal-optional)

No	
<i>No, legislation is still in the early stage of development</i>	
<i>No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development</i>	
<i>Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)</i>	

Question 8

Has your country established any system of inspection by the competent authorities to assess compliance with the regulations governing the control of discharges as well as with the specific provisions set out in the authorizations (Article 6 par.2)?(new proposal –optional)

No	
<i>No, inspection system is still in the early stage of development</i>	
<i>No, but inspection system is in an advanced stage of development</i>	
<i>Yes, inspection system is already in place (provide details below)</i>	

Question 9

Has your country developed any legislation to introduce sanctions in case of non-compliance with the regulations governing the control of discharges as well as with the specific provisions set out in the authorizations in order to ensure their application (Article 6)? (new proposal-optional)

No	
<i>No, legislation is still in the early stage of development</i>	
<i>No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development</i>	
<i>Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below including assistance received from UNEP)</i>	

The implementation of resolutions adopted by Contracting Parties regarding standards and criteria for the quality of seawater used for specific purposes (Article 7 par.1).

Question 10

Has your country taken the appropriate legal and/or administrative measures to implement Resolutions adopted by Contracting Parties regarding standards and criteria for the quality of seawaters used for specific purposes (Article 7 par. 1)?

- (a) *Interim environmental quality criteria for bathing waters (1985);*
 (b) *Interim environmental quality criteria for shellfish waters (1987).*

	(a)	(b)
No		
<i>No, legislation is still in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)</i>		

	(a)	(b)
No		
No, administrative measures are still in the early stage of development		
No, but administrative measures are in an advanced stage of development		
Yes, administrative measures have already been taken and are being implemented (provide details below)		

The assessment of levels of pollution along the coast, in particular with regard to the sectors of activity and categories of substances listed in Annex 1 to the protocol (Article 8 (a)).

Question 11

Has your country designed and undertaken any monitoring activities to assess levels of pollution along the coast, in particular with regard to the sectors of activity and categories of substances listed in Annex I to the Protocol (Article 8 a)?

No	
No, monitoring activities are still in the early stage of development	
No, but monitoring activities are in an advanced stage of development	
Yes monitoring activities have already been undertaken (provide details below)	

Question 12

Has your country communicated to the Organization (UNEP) the results of such monitoring activities ?

No	
Yes (provide details below)	

The evaluation of the effectiveness of national action plans, programmes and measures implemented under the Protocol (Article 8 (b)).

Question 13

Has your country developed any indicators to assess the effectiveness of the national action plans, programmes and measures adopted and implemented under the terms of the Protocol (Article 8 b)? (to some extent new proposal)

No	
No, indicators are still in early stage of development	
No, but indicators are in advanced stage of development	
Yes, indicators are already in place (provide details below and some of the indicators developed)	

Question 14

Has your country evaluated the effectiveness of the adopted national action plans, programmes and measures in terms of achieving concrete goals set out in the Protocol as well as in the Strategic Action Programme (Article 8 b)? (to some extent new proposal)

No	
Yes (provide details below)	

Question 15

Has your country developed any indicators to measure the implementation of the legal and administrative aspects of the Land-based Sources Protocol?(new proposal-optional)

No	
No, indicators are still in the early stage of development	
No, but indicators are in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, indicators are in place (provide details below and some of the indicators developed)	

Implementation of the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean

Legal and/or administrative measures taken under the terms of the Protocol

The protection, preservation and management of marine and coastal areas of particular natural or cultural value, and the protection, preservation and management of threatened and endangered species of marine and coastal flora and fauna (Article 3).

Question 1

Has your country developed any legislation for the protection (a), preservation (b) and management (c) of marine and coastal areas of particular natural or cultural value (Article 3)?

	<i>a) protection</i>	<i>b) preservation</i>	<i>c) management</i>
<i>No</i>			
<i>No, legislation is still in the early stage of development</i>			
<i>No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development</i>			
<i>Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)</i>			

Question 2:

Has your country taken all the necessary administrative structures for the protection (a), preservation (b) and management (c) of marine and coastal areas of particular natural of cultural value?

	<i>a) protection</i>	<i>b) preservation</i>	<i>c) management</i>
<i>No</i>			
<i>No, administrative measures are still in the early stage of development</i>			
<i>No, but administrative measures are in an advanced stage of development</i>			
<i>Yes, administrative measures have already been taken (provide details below)</i>			

Question 3

Has your country developed any legislation for the protection (a), preservation (b) and management (c) of threatened and endangered species of marine and coastal flora and fauna?

	<i>a) protection</i>	<i>b) preservation</i>	<i>c) management</i>
<i>No</i>			
<i>No, legislation is still in the early stage of development</i>			
<i>No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development</i>			
<i>Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)</i>			

Question 4

Has your country taken all the necessary administrative measures for the protection (a), preservation (b) and management (c) of threatened and endangered species of marine and coastal flora and fauna?

	<i>a) protection</i>	<i>b) preservation</i>	<i>c) management</i>
<i>No</i>			
<i>No, administrative measures are still in the early stage of development</i>			
<i>No, but administrative measures are in an advanced stage of development</i>			
<i>Yes, administrative measures have already been taken (provide details below)</i>			

Question 5

Has your country developed and implemented any specific programmes for the protection, preservation and management of marine and coastal areas of particular natural or cultural value (a) as well as for the protection, preservation and management of threatened and endangered species of marine and coastal flora and fauna (b) (Article 3)?

	<i>a) programmes for marine and coastal areas of particular value</i>	<i>b) programmes for the threatened and endangered species</i>
<i>No</i>		
<i>No, programmes are still in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but programmes are in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, programmes have been developed and are already being implemented (provide details below)</i>		

The establishment of Specially Protected marine and coastal areas (Article 5).

Question 6

Has your country developed any legislation for the establishment of specially protected marine and coastal areas (Article 5)?

<i>No</i>	
<i>No, legislation is still in the early stage of development</i>	
<i>No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development</i>	
<i>Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)</i>	

Protection measures in conformity with Article 6 of the Protocol**Question 7**

Has your country taken all the necessary measures, including the development of legislation as well as the taking of administrative measures to strengthen the application of the other Protocols to the Convention and of other relevant treaties to which they are Parties (Article 6 a)?

Summarized information should be provided on the measures taken to implement the biodiversity-related Conventions to which they are Parties. This information could be found in the national reports submitted by the countries to the Secretariats of the relevant Conventions. (new proposal-optional)

	<i>a) legislative measures</i>	<i>b) administrative measures</i>
<i>No</i>		
<i>No, still in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, they have been established and are being implemented (provide details below)</i>		

Question 8

*Has your country taken all the necessary measures, including the appropriate legislative framework as well as the administrative measures to prohibit the dumping or discharge of wastes and other substances likely directly or indirectly to impair the integrity of the specially protected areas (Article 6 b)? **Information should be provided on whether the measures were taken within the framework of the general policies or as a part of a policy framework concerning specially protected areas.**(new proposal-optional)*

	<i>a) legislative measures</i>	<i>b) administrative measures</i>
<i>No</i>		
<i>No, still in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, they have been established and are being implemented (provide details below)</i>		

Question 9

Has your country taken all the necessary measures concerning the regulation of the passage of ships and any stopping or anchoring from the specially protected areas (Article 6 c)?

<i>No</i>	
<i>Yes (provide details below concerning the type and the objectives of the measures taken)</i>	

Question 10

Has your country taken all the necessary measures concerning the regulation of the introduction of any species not indigenous to the specially protected areas in question (a) or of genetically modified species (b) (Article 6 d)?

Measures for the regulation of the introduction of non-indigenous species

No	
Yes (provide details below concerning the type and the objectives of the measures taken)	

Measures for the regulation of the introduction of genetically modified species

No	
Yes (provide details below concerning the type and the objectives of the measures taken)	

Question 11

Has your country taken all the necessary measures including the development of legislation and the taking of administrative measures in order to regulate or prohibit any activity involving the exploration or modification of the soil (a) or of the exploitation of the subsoil of the land part (b), the seabed or its subsoil (c) within specially protected areas (Article 6 e)?

	a) exploration of soil	b) exploitation of subsoil of land part	c) exploitation seabed or its subsoil
No			
No, legislation is still in the early stage of development			
No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development			
Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)			

	a) exploration of soil	b) exploitation of subsoil of land part	c) exploitation seabed or its subsoil
No			
No, administrative measures are still in the early stage of development			
No, but administrative measures are in an advanced stage of development			
Yes, administrative measures in place (provide details below)			

Question 12

Has your country taken any measures to regulate (a) and, if necessary to prohibit (b), any activity or action likely to harm or disturb the species or endanger the state of conservation of the ecosystems or species, or impair the natural or cultural characteristics of specially protected areas (Article 6 h)?

	a) regulation	b) prohibition
No		
No, measures are still in the early stage of development		
No, but measures are in an advanced stage of development		
Yes, measures have been taken and are being implemented (provide details below)		

Question 13

Has your country taken any legislative and/or administrative measures to regulate scientific research activities within specially protected areas (Article 6 f)?

	<i>a) legislative measures</i>	<i>b) administrative measures</i>
<i>No</i>		
<i>No, still in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, they have been established and are being implemented (provide details below)</i>		

Question 14

Has your country taken any legislative and/or administrative measures to regulate fishing, hunting, taking of animals, harvesting of plants, and trade in plants and animals and parts thereof originating from protected areas (Article g)?

	<i>a) legislative measures</i>	<i>b) administrative measures</i>
<i>No</i>		
<i>No, still in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, they have been established and are being implemented (provide details below)</i>		

Question 15

Has your country taken any other measure aimed at safeguarding the ecological and biological processes and the landscape within the specially protected areas (Article 6 i)? (new proposal-optional)

<i>No</i>	
<i>Yes (provide details below concerning the type and the objectives of the measures taken)</i>	

Planning and management of specially protected areas (Article 7);**Question 16**

Has your country developed any legislation concerning planning for the specially protected areas (Article 7 par.1)?

<i>No</i>	
<i>No, legislation is still in the early stage of development</i>	
<i>No but legislation framework is in an advanced stage of development</i>	
<i>Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)</i>	

Question 17

Has your country developed any legislation setting out the general rules for the development and adoption of the management plans for the special protected areas (Article 7 par. 2 a)?(new proposal-optional)

No	
No, legislation is still in the early stage of development	
No but legislation framework is in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)	

Question 18

Has your country established the necessary institutional structures for the management of specially protected areas (Article 7 par.2 a)? (new proposal-optional)

No	
No, institutional structures are still in the early stage of development	
No, but institutional structures are in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, institutional structures are already in place (provide details below)	

Question 19

Has your country developed the appropriate legislative framework setting out rules for the active involvement of local communities and populations in the management of specially protected areas (Article 7 par.2 c)? (new proposal-optional)

No	
No, legislation is still in the early stage of development	
No but legislation framework is in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)	

Question 20

Has your country developed any legislation setting out the rules governing the activities that are compatible with the objectives for which the protected areas were established as well as the terms of the related permits (Article 7 par.2 e)?(new proposal-optional)

No	
No, legislative framework is still in the early stage of development	
No, but legislative framework is in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, legislative framework is in place (provide details below)	

Question 21

Has your country adopted mechanisms for financing the promotion and management of specially protected areas (Article 7 par.2 d)? (new proposal-optional)

No	
No, mechanisms are still in the early stage of development	
No, but mechanisms are in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, mechanisms for financing are already in place (provide details below)	

Question 22

Has your country established and /or implemented monitoring programmes for assessing habitats (a), population dynamic (b), landscapes(c) as well as the impact of human activities (d) in the specially protected areas (Article 7 par.2 b)?(new proposal-optional)

	<i>a) habitats</i>	<i>b) population dynamic</i>	<i>c) landscapes</i>	<i>d) impact of human activities</i>
<i>No</i>				
<i>No, monitoring programmes are still in the early stage of development</i>				
<i>No, but monitoring programmes are in an advanced stage of development</i>				
<i>Yes, monitoring programmes are already in place (provide details below)</i>				

The protection and conservation of species (Article 11)**Question 23**

Has your country developed any legislation for the regulation or prohibition of (a) taking, possessing, killing, transporting and commercial exhibition of protected species of fauna, their eggs, parts or products, (b) the disturbance of wild fauna during sensitive periods (Article 11 par. 3 (a) and (b) ?

	<i>a) taking, possessing...of species</i>	<i>b) disturbance of wild fauna</i>
<i>No</i>		
<i>No, legislation is still in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)</i>		

Question 24

Has your country taken the necessary administrative measures for the implementation of the rules concerning the regulation or prohibition of (a) taking, possessing, killing, transporting and commercial exhibition of protected species of fauna, their eggs, parts or products, (b) the disturbance of wild fauna during sensitive periods (Article 11 par.3 (a) and (b)?

	a) taking, possessing...of species	b) disturbance of wild fauna
No		
No, administrative measures are still in the early stage of development		
No, but administrative measures are in an advanced stage of development		
Yes, administrative measures have already been taken (provide details below)		

Question 25

Has your country developed any legislation for the regulation(a) or prohibition (b) of all forms of destruction and disturbance, including the picking, collecting, cutting, uprooting, possession of commercial trade in, or transport and exhibition for commercial purposes of protected species of flora, their parts and products (Article 11 par.5)? (new proposal-optional)

	a)regulation	b)prohibition
No		
No, legislation is still in the early stage of development		
No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development		
Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)		

Question 26

Has your country taken the necessary administrative measures for the implementation of the rules concerning the regulation or prohibition of all forms of destruction and disturbance, including the picking, collecting, cutting, uprooting, possession of commercial trade in, or transport and exhibition for commercial purposes of protected species of flora, their parts and products (Article 11 par.5)?(new proposal-optional)

	a) regulation	b) prohibition
No		
No, administrative measures are still in the early stage of development		
No, but administrative measures are in an advanced stage of development		
Yes, administrative measures have already been taken (provide details below)		

Regulation of the introduction of non-indigenous or genetically modified species (Article 13);**Question 27**

Has your country developed any legislation to regulate the intentional or accidental introduction of non-indigenous or genetically-modified species to the wild (a), and to prohibit those that may have harmful impacts on the ecosystems, habitats or species in the Protocol

area (b) (Article 13 par.1)? If so, state also what administrative measures were taken to implement the regulation

	a) regulation	b) prohibition
No		
No, legislation is still in the early stage of development		
No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development		
Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)		

Question 28

Has your country taken all the necessary measures, including the appropriate legislative framework and administrative measures to ensure the eradication of harmful species that have already been introduced (Article 13 par.2)?

	a) legislation	b) administrative measures
No		
No, still in the early stage of development		
No, but in an advanced stage of development		
Yes, they have been established and are being implemented (provide details below)		

Exemptions from protection measures (Article 12,18).

Question 29

Has your country established any procedures for granting of exemptions from the prohibitions prescribed in the annexes to the Protocol (Article 12 and 18)? If so, state how many exemptions were granted during the period under review.

No	
No, procedures are still in the early stage of development	
No, but procedures are in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, procedures are in place (provide details below)	

Evaluation of the effectiveness

Question 30

Has your country developed indicators to evaluate the effectiveness of the adopted policies and measures mainly in terms of achieving concrete goals and targets for the protection of SPAMIs? (new proposal-optional)

No	
No, indicators are still in the early stage of development	
No, but indicators are in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, indicators are in place (provide details below and some of the indicators developed)	

Question 31

Has your country evaluated the effectiveness of the adopted policies and measures with regard to their contribution to the achievement of the goals and targets established within the framework of National Biodiversity Strategies? (new proposal-optional)

No	
Yes (provide details below)	

Question 32

Has your country developed any indicators to measure the implementation of the legal and administrative aspects of the SPA and Biodiversity Protocol? (new proposal-optional)

No	
No, indicators are still in the early stage of development	
No, but indicators are in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, indicators are in place (provide details below and some of the indicators developed)	

Implementation of the Protocol on Pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil

Legal and/or administrative measures taken under the terms of the Protocol

The prior written authorization for seabed exploration and/or exploitation (Article 4 par.1) and the requirements for such authorization (Article 5 and Annex 4).

Question 1

Has your country developed any legislation for prior written authorization for seabed exploration and/or exploitation activities (Article 4 par.1)?

No	
No, legislation is still in the early stage of development	
No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)	

Question 2

Does the permitting scheme for prior written authorization established by your country contain all the requirements set out in Article 5 and Annex IV of the Protocol (Article 5 and Annex IV of the Protocol)? (new proposal-optional)

No	
Yes (provide details below)	

Question 3

Has your country taken the necessary administrative measures to implement the legislative framework for prior written authorization (Article 4 par.1, Article 5 and Annex IV of the Protocol)?

No	
No, administrative measures are still in the early stage of development	
No, but administrative measures are in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, administrative measures have already been taken (provide details below)	

The control of use, storage and disposal of chemicals in authorised activities covered by the Protocol (Article 9).

Question 4

Has your country developed any legislation to control the use, storage and disposal of chemicals in accordance with the terms of Article 9 of the Protocol?

No	
No, legislation is still in the early stage of development	
No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)	

Question 5

Has your country taken the necessary administrative measures to control the use, storage and disposal of chemicals in accordance with Article 9 of the Protocol?

No	
<i>No, administrative measures are still in the early stage of development</i>	
<i>No, but administrative measures are in an advanced stage of development</i>	
<i>Yes, administrative measures have already been taken (provide details below)</i>	

The discharge of sewage from installations (Article 11).

Question 6

Has your country developed any legislation to control the discharge of sewage from installations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 of the Protocol?

No	
<i>No, legislative framework is still in the early stage of development</i>	
<i>No, but legislative framework is in an advanced stage of development</i>	
<i>Yes, legislative framework is in place (provide details below)</i>	

Question 7

Has your country taken the necessary administrative or other measures to control the discharge of sewage from installations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 of the Protocol?

	<i>a) administrative measures</i>	<i>b) other measures</i>
No		
<i>No, measures are still in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but measures are in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, measures have already been taken (provide details below)</i>		

The disposal of garbage from installations (Article 12).

Question 8

Has your country developed any legislation to control the disposal of garbage of the materials listed in Article 12 par.1 (a) and (b) of the Protocol mainly through prohibiting their disposal into the Protocol area?

No	
<i>No, legislation is still in the early stage of development</i>	
<i>No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development</i>	
<i>Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)</i>	

Question 9

Has your country developed any legislation for ensuring that disposal of food wastes in the Protocol area is effected as far away as possible from land in accordance with international rules and standards (Article 12 par.2)?

No	
No, legislation is still in the early stage of development	
No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)	

Question 10

Has your country taken all the necessary administrative or other measures to control the disposal of garbage of materials listed in Article 12 of the Protocol?

	a) administrative measures	b) other measures
No		
No, measures are still in the early stage of development		
No, but measures are in an advanced stage of development		
Yes, measures have already been taken (provide details below)		

The disposal of wastes and harmful or noxious substances and materials in designated onshore reception facilities (Article 13).

Question 11

Has your country developed any legislation to ensure satisfactory disposal of all wastes and harmful or noxious substances and materials in designated onshore reception facilities (Article 13 a)?

No	
No, legislation is still in the early stage of development	
No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)	

Question 12

Has your country developed any legislation to impose sanctions in case of illegal disposal (Article 13 c)?

No	
No, legislation is still in the early stage of development	
No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)	

Question 13

Has your country taken all the necessary administrative or other measures to ensure satisfactory disposal of all wastes and harmful or noxious substances and materials in designated onshore reception facilities (Article 13 a)?

	<i>a) administrative measures</i>	<i>b) other measures</i>
<i>No</i>		
<i>No, measures are still in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but measures are in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, measures have already been taken (provide details below)</i>		

Question 14

Has your country taken all the necessary administrative or other measures to ensure the provision of instructions to personnel concerning proper means of disposal (Article 13 b)? (new proposal-optional)

	<i>a) administrative measures</i>	<i>b) other measures</i>
<i>No</i>		
<i>No, measures are still in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but measures are in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, measures have already been taken (provide details below)</i>		

Safety measures (Article 15).**Question 15**

Has your country taken any steps, including the establishment of legislation and of institutional structures and the taking of administrative measures, to ensure that safety measures with regard to the design, construction, placement, equipment, marking, operation and maintenance of installations were taken (Article 15)?

	<i>a) legislative measures</i>	<i>b) institutional structures</i>	<i>c) administrative measures</i>
<i>No</i>			
<i>No, still in the early stage of development</i>			
<i>No, but in an advanced stage of development</i>			
<i>Yes, they have been established and/or taken (provide details below)</i>			

Contingency planning (Article 16)**Question 16**

Has your country taken any steps, including the establishment of legislation and the taking of administrative measures to ensure that operators in charge of installations under national jurisdiction have contingency plans to combat accidental pollution in terms of Article 16 par.2 of the Protocol?

	<i>a) legislative measures</i>	<i>b) administrative measures</i>
<i>No</i>		
<i>No, in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, they are in place (provide details below)</i>		

Question 17

Has your country taken all the necessary administrative or other measures to establish coordination for the development and implementation of contingency plans in accordance with Article 16 par.3 of the Protocol?

	<i>a) administrative measures</i>	<i>b) other measures</i>
<i>No</i>		
<i>No, measures are still in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but measures are in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, measures have already been taken (provide details below)</i>		

Notification of events on the installation or at sea likely to cause pollution (Article 17).**Question 18**

Has your country taken any steps, including the establishment of legislation and of institutional structures and the taking of administrative measures, to ensure that operators in charge of installations under national jurisdiction report without delay to the competent authority any event on their installation or observed at sea causing or likely to cause pollution in the Protocol area (Article 17)

	<i>a) legislative measures</i>	<i>b) institutional structures</i>	<i>c) administrative measures</i>
<i>No</i>			
<i>No, still in the early stage of development</i>			
<i>No, but in an advanced stage of development</i>			
<i>Yes, they have been established or taken (provide details below)</i>			

Removal of installations (Article 20).**Question 19**

Has your country taken any steps, including the establishment of legislation and the taking of administrative measures to ensure that the removal of abandoned installations is to take place in compliance with the provisions of Article 20 of the Protocol?

	<i>a) legislative measures</i>	<i>b) administrative measures</i>
<i>No</i>		
<i>No, in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, they are in place (provide details below)</i>		

Activities initiated before the entry into force of the Protocol (Article 29).

Question 20

Has your country taken all the necessary measures, including the establishment of regulations and procedures, to ensure the conformity of activities initiated before the entry into force of this Protocol with its provisions, as far as practicable?

	<i>a) regulations</i>	<i>b) procedures</i>
<i>No</i>		
<i>No, in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, they are in place (provide details below)</i>		

Evaluation of the effectiveness

Question 21

Has your country developed any indicators to measure the implementation of the legal and administrative aspects of the Offshore Protocol? (new proposal-optional)

<i>No</i>	
<i>No, indicators are still in the early stage of development</i>	
<i>No, but indicators are in an advanced stage of development</i>	
<i>Yes, indicators are in place (provide details below and some of the indicators developed)</i>	

Implementation of the Protocol on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

Legal and/or administrative measures taken under the terms of the Protocol

The reduction or elimination of the generation of hazardous wastes (Article 5 par.2)

Question 1

Has your country developed any legislation to reduce to a minimum, and where possible, to eliminate the generation of hazardous wastes (Article 5 par.2)?

No	
No, legislation is still in the early stage of development	
No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)	

Question 2

Has your country taken the necessary administrative measures to reduce to a minimum, and where possible, to eliminate the generation of hazardous wastes?

No	
No, administrative measures are still in the early stage of development	
No, but administrative measures are in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, administrative measures have already been taken (provide details below)	

The reduction of the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or the contribution to the elimination of such movement in the Mediterranean (Article 5 par.3)

Question 3

Has your country developed any legislation to reduce to a minimum the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, and if possible to contribute to the elimination of such movements in the Mediterranean (Article 5 par.3)?

No	
No, legislation is still in the early stage of development	
No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development	
Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)	

Question 4

Does the established legislative framework contain provisions for banning the import of hazardous wastes (a) and for not permitting the export of hazardous wastes to States which they prohibited their import (b)? (new proposal-optional)

	Yes	No
a) ban the import of hazardous wastes		
b) not permitting the export of hazardous wastes to States which prohibited their import		

Question 5

Has your country participated in joint efforts with other countries to ban the import of hazardous wastes in the Mediterranean Region (Article 5 par.2) and if so, with which other countries? (new proposal-optional)

No	
Yes (provide details below)	

The prohibition of the export and transit of hazardous wastes to developing countries, or the prohibition of all imports and transit of hazardous wastes (Article 5 par. 4)

Question 6

Has your country taken any steps, including the development of legislation, the establishment of institutional structures and the taking of administrative measures, to prohibit the export and transit of hazardous wastes to developing countries (Article 5 par.4)?

	a) legislative measures	b) institutional structures	c) administrative measures
No			
No, still in the early stage of development			
No, but in an advanced stage of development			
Yes, they have been established or taken (provide details below)			

Question 7

(Addressing the non-European Mediterranean Countries): Has your country taken all the necessary measures, including the establishment of the appropriate legislative framework and of institutional structures and the taking of administrative measures to prohibit all imports and transit of hazardous wastes (Article 5 par.4)?

	a) legislative measures	b) institutional structures	c) administrative measures
No			
No, still in the early stage of development			
No, but in an advanced stage of development			
Yes, they have been established or taken (provide details below)			

Prevention and punishment of illegal traffic of hazardous wastes (Article 5 par. 5, Article 9).

Question 8

Has your country developed any legislation to prevent and/or punish illegal traffic in hazardous wastes, including criminal penalties on all persons involved in such illegal activities (Article 5 par.5)

No	
<i>No, legislation is still in the early stage of development</i>	
<i>No, but legislation is in an advanced stage of development</i>	
<i>Yes, legislation is in place (provide details below)</i>	

Control of transboundary movements hazardous wastes (Article 6), in particular regarding prior notification of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes through territorial seas, as provided by Article 6 par. 4 and Annex IV.

Question 9

Has your country taken all the necessary measures, including the establishment of appropriate legislative framework and the taking of administrative measures, to control the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and to ensure notification procedures as specified in Article 6 and Annex IV of the Protocol are carried out in the proper way (Article 6 par.4)?

	<i>a) legislative measures</i>	<i>b) administrative measures</i>
No		
<i>No, in the early stage of development</i>		
<i>No, but in an advanced stage of development</i>		
<i>Yes, they are in place (provide details below)</i>		

Evaluation of the effectiveness**Question 10**

Has your country evaluated the effectiveness of the adopted policies and measures with regard to their contribution to the achievement of the goals and targets established within the framework of strategies and policies aiming at implementing Basel Convention? (new proposal-optional)

No	
<i>Yes (provide details below)</i>	

Question 11

Has your country developed any indicators to measure the implementation of the legal and administrative aspects of the Hazardous Wastes Protocol? (new proposal-optional)

No	
<i>No, indicators are still in the early stage of development</i>	
<i>No, but indicators are in an advanced stage of development</i>	
<i>Yes, indicators are in place (provide details below and some of the indicators developed)</i>	

**FORMATS FOR NATIONAL REPORTS ON TECHNICAL
IMPLEMENTATION OF PROTOCOLS**

National Report on the technical implementation of the Dumping Protocol: Report on the disposal of wastes or other matter in terms of Articles 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9.

1. Country.

Write down name of country with regard to which report is being submitted

2. Period covered by the Report.

Write down biennium covered by the report, e.g. 01 January 2002 to 31 December 2003.

3. National Organization responsible for compiling report

Give name and address of the national Organization compiling this report, including name and title of person actually responsible for its compilation.

4. National Organizations providing data towards the compilation of report

List the names and addresses of those national Organizations other than that mentioned in 3 above which have contributed to this report by the provision of information and data.

5. Assistance received from UNEP/MAP towards the compilation of the present report.

Give details of any assistance received from UNEP/MAP in the form of funds, expert advice, etc. specifically towards the compilation of the present report, including name(s) of expert(s) and amount and purpose of funds received, if any, as applicable.

6. Number of permits issued in terms of Articles 5 and 6 of the Protocol

State the number of approval permits issued during the period under review for the dumping of wastes or other matter listed in Article 4.2 of the Protocol.

State also the number of approval permits issued during the period under review for the dumping of wastes under the terms of Articles 5 and 6 of the 1976 Dumping Protocol, i.e. special permits for the dumping of Annex IB substances and Annex II substances, and general permits for the dumping of other substances.

7. For each permit issued:

- (a) Issuing authority
- (b) Permit start date / Permit expiry date
- (c) Country of origin of wastes or other matter, and port of loading
- (d) Detailed specification of wastes or other matter, and description of the process or source from which the waste or other matter is derived
- (e) Form in which waste or other matter is presented for disposal, i.e. solid, liquid or sludge (in case of liquids or sludges, include weight per cent of insoluble compounds)
- (f) Total quantity (in metric tonnes) of waste or other matter covered
- (g) Expected frequency of dumping

- (h) Chemical composition of waste or other matter (this should be sufficiently detailed to provide adequate information, in particular with regard to concentrations of prohibited substances)
- (i) Properties of waste or other matter (solubility, relative density, pH)
- (j) Method of packaging, if applicable
- (k) Method of release
- (l) Procedure and site for adequate tank washing, if applicable
- (m) Approved dumping site (geographical position – latitude and longitude, depth of water, distance from nearest coast).
- (n) Any relevant additional information on the basis of the Annex to the Protocol.

List the permits issued during the period under review and, for each, provide the information in (a) to (n) above. Use a separate sheet or sheets for each permit.

8. Number of occurrences of dumping in cases of *force majeure* in terms of Article 8 of the Protocol, if any.

List the number of occurrences during the period under review, if any, where dumping of wastes occurred because of force majeure.

9. For each such occurrence:
- (a) Date of dumping
 - (b) Reference number and date of report to Organization
 - (c) Reference number and date of report to any other Contracting Parties (if applicable)

In the case of each of the occurrences referred to in 6 above, if any, provide the information detailed in 9 above. Use a separate sheet or sheets for each occurrence described.

10. Number of occurrences of dumping at sea in critical situations in terms of Article 9 of the Protocol, if any.

List the number of occurrences during the period under review, if any, where dumping of wastes at sea occurred because of their disposal on land would result in unacceptable danger and damage.

11. For each such occurrence:
- (a) Reference number and date of referral to Organization
 - (b) Date of reply from Organization
 - (c) Date of dumping, if applicable.
 - (d) Storage or disposal of the material, if not dumped at sea.

For each occurrence specified in 10 above, if any, state the reference number allotted to such occurrence, and the date on which the matter was referred to the Organization (UNEP) in terms of Article of the Protocol, together with the date of the Organization's reply, and the date of dumping of the material, if applicable. If the material was not dumped at sea, specify the type of storage or disposal. There is no need to attach copies of the actual correspondence with the Organization.

12. Total quantities of each material or substance dumped during the period under review.

Give the total quantities of each material or substance dumped at sea during the period under review.

National Report on the technical implementation of the Prevention and Emergency Protocol.

1. Country

Name of country with regard to which report is being submitted

2. Period covered by the Report.

Write down biennium covered by the report, e.g. 01 January 2002 to 31 December 2003.

3. National Organization responsible for compiling report

Give name and address of the national Organization compiling this report, including name and title of person actually responsible for its compilation.

4. National Organizations providing data towards the compilation of report

List the names and addresses of those national Organizations other than that mentioned in 3 above which have contributed to this report by the provision of information and data.

5. Assistance received from UNEP/MAP towards the compilation of the present report.

Give details of any assistance received from UNEP/MAP in the form of funds, expert advice, etc. specifically towards the compilation of the present report, including name(s) of expert(s) and amount and purpose of funds received, if any, as applicable.

6. Status of National Contingency Plan, including geographical coverage and application to oil, other harmful substances or both

Briefly describe developments in the status of the National Contingency Plan during the period under review. Provide details of the Plan's coverage, including geographical areas involved and scope of application (oil, harmful substances or both), at the end of the period under review (i.e. in the first periodic report, as at 31 December 2003). If details have already been provided to REMPEC, make a statement to this effect, with a reference to the date of submission of the material in question.

7. Operational responsibilities and command structure of authorities at different hierarchical levels of Government.

Briefly describe developments occurring during the period under review in the operational responsibilities and command structure of national authorities for dealing with pollution from ships and pollution emergencies at sea. Provide details of such structure in tabular form as at the end of the period under review (i.e. in the first periodic report, as at 31 December 2003). If details have already been provided to REMPEC, make a statement to this effect, with a reference to the date of submission of the material in question.

8. Response strategy

Briefly describe the strategy employed in the reporting country for (a) prevention of pollution from ships and (b) responding to pollution incidents at sea. Describe any developments occurring in the development and evolution of such strategy during the period under review. If updated details on such strategy have already been provided to REMPEC, make a statement to this effect, with a reference to the date of submission of the material in question.

9. Policy on the use of dispersants

Briefly describe the official policy in the reporting country regarding the use of dispersants for controlling oil pollution at sea. Describe any developments occurring in the development of such policy during the period under review. If updated details on such policy have already been provided to REMPEC, make a statement to this effect, with a reference to the date of submission of the material in question.

10. Status of capacity for airborne surveillance with/without remote sensing equipment

State what improvements were made in the national capacity of the reporting country for airborne surveillance of pollution from ships and pollution incidents at sea, during the period under review. Specify the role of remote sensing equipment, if available, in such capacity.

11. Status of availability of sensitivity maps

Briefly describe developments in the availability status of sensitivity maps relating to marine and coastal areas during the period under review. Provide a statement, showing the status availability of such maps at the end of the period under review (i.e. in the first periodic report, as at 31 December 2003).

12. Number of reports of pollution incidents or spillages observed at sea likely to constitute a local emergency

State the number of reports of pollution incidents or spillages observed at sea during the period under review which were considered likely to constitute a local emergency

13. For each such report:

- (a) Date and source of report
- (b) Type of incident or spill, and nature and amounts of pollutants involved.
- (c) Request for assistance from other Parties and/or Regional Centre, if any.
- (d) Assistance provided, and by whom
- (e) Results of action taken

For each report under 12 above, provide brief information in accordance with (a) to (e) of 13 above.

14. Number of reports of pollution incidents or spillages observed at sea likely to affect other Parties

State the number of reports of pollution incidents or spillages observed at sea during the period under review which were considered likely to affect other Parties

15. For each such report:

- (a) Date and source of report
- (b) Date of transmission of information to other Parties and/or Regional Centre
- (c) To whom information was transmitted

For each report under 14 above, provide brief information in accordance with (a) to (e) of 15 above.

National Report on the technical implementation of the Land-based Sources Protocol

1. Country

Write down the name of the country with regard to which the report is being submitted

2. Period covered by the Report.

Write down biennium covered by the report, e.g. 01 January 2002 to 31 December 2003.

3. National Organization responsible for compiling report

Give name and address of the national Organization compiling this report, including name and title of person actually responsible for its compilation.

4. National Organizations providing data towards the compilation of report

List the names and addresses of those national Organizations other than that mentioned in 3 above which have contributed to this report by the provision of information and data.

5. Assistance received from UNEP/MAP towards the compilation of the present report.

Give details of any assistance received from UNEP/MAP in the form of funds, expert advice, etc. specifically towards the compilation of the present report, including name(s) of expert(s) and amount and purpose of funds received, if any, as applicable.

6. Statistical information on authorizations for discharge granted, as per attached appendix.

Insert the required statistical information on authorizations for discharge granted during the period under review in the tables in the appendix to this section.

7. Number and type of sanctions applied in cases of non-compliance with authorizations and regulations.

State the number and type of sanctions applied in cases of non-compliance with the terms of authorizations granted, or of relevant regulations during the period under review.

8. Information on the institutional structure of inspection systems

Briefly describe developments in the institutional structure of inspection systems established in accordance with the terms of Article 6.2 of the Protocol during the period under review. Give details of the institutional structure as it stands at the end of the period under review (i.e. in the first periodic report, as at 31 December 2003).

Appendix to National Report on the technical implementation of the Land-based Sources Protocol

Statistical information on authorizations for discharge granted.

Section 1

Sector of activity (1)	Number of ongoing authorizations	Number of new authorizations	%age of total authorizations (3)	Load of substances released (2) Tons/year
Energy production				
Fertilizer production				
Production and formulation of biocides				
Pharmaceutical industry				
Petroleum refining				
Paper and paper-pulp industry				
Cement production				
Tanning industry				
Metal industry				
Mining				
Shipbuilding and ship repairing industry				
Harbour operations				
Textile industry				
Electronics industry				
Recycling industry				

Sector of activity (1)	Number of ongoing authorizations	Number of new authorizations	%age of total authorizations (3)	Load of substances released (2) Tons/year
Other sections of the inorganic chemical industry				
Tourism				
Agriculture				
Animal husbandry				
Food processing				
Aquaculture				
Treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes				
Treatment and disposal of domestic wastewater				
Management of municipal solid waste				
Disposal of sewage sludge				
Waste management industry				
Works which cause physical alteration of the natural state of the coastline				
Transport				

Section 2

Total load of substances released from all sectors of activities	Quantities Tons/year
Organohalogen compounds	
Organophosphorus compounds	
Organotin compounds	
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	
Heavy metals and their compounds	

Total load of substances released from all sectors of activities	Quantities Tons/year
Used lubricating oils	
Radioactive substances, including their wastes	
Biocides and their derivatives	
Crude oils and hydrocarbons of petroleum origin	
Cyanides and fluorides	
Non-biodegradable detergents and surface-active substances	
Compounds of nitrogen and phosphorus	
Litter, persistent or processed solid material	
Acid or alkaline compounds	
Non-toxic substances that have an adverse effect on the oxygen balance (specify)	
Non-toxic substances that have adverse effects on the physical or chemical characteristics of seawater (specify)	

- (1) According to LBS Protocol, Annex 1, Section A
- (2) According to LBS Protocol, Annex 1, Section C. This section represents the national baseline budget of emissions/releases
(Please note that one sector could release more than one substance)
- (3) The percentage of authorizations of each sector of activity from the total authorizations granted during the reporting period.

National Report on the technical implementation of the Specially Protected Areas Protocol

1. Country

Write down the name of the country with regard to which the report is being submitted

2. Period covered by the Report.

Write down the biennium covered by the report, e.g. 01 January 2002 to 31 December 2003.

3. National Organization responsible for compiling report

Give the name and address of the national Organization compiling this report, including the name and title of the person actually responsible for its compilation.

4. National Organizations providing data towards the compilation of report

List the names and addresses of those national Organizations other than that mentioned in 3 above which have contributed to this report by the provision of information and data.

5. Assistance received from UNEP/MAP towards the compilation of the present report.

Give details of any assistance received from UNEP/MAP in the form of funds, expert advice, etc. specifically towards the compilation of the present report, including name(s) of expert(s) and amount and purpose of funds received, if any, as applicable.

6. List of Specially Protected Areas established in terms of Article 5 (unless already covered by national biennial report on implementation of Convention and protocols).

Give a list of Specially Protected Area established in terms of Article 5 of the Protocol as at the end of the period under review. Within this list, indicate by appropriate annotations which Areas had already been established at the beginning of such period, and which were established during the period under review itself. If such a list has already been included in the part of the biennial report dealing with the Protocol, indicate that this has been effected.

7. Proposals made for inclusion of areas under national jurisdiction in SPAMI list (Article 9 (a))

- (a) Date of proposal/s
- (b) Areas proposed (attach list)

Give a list of areas under national jurisdiction proposed for inclusion in the SPAMI list during the period under review, and the date of each such proposal/s.

8. SPAMI list:

- (a) The status and state of the areas under national jurisdiction included in the SPAMI list (Article 23(a))
- (b) Any changes in the delimitation or legal status of such SPAMIs (Article 23 (b)).

Give an updated list showing the status and state of areas under national jurisdiction included in the SPAMI list during the period under review, and briefly describe any changes occurring in the delimitation or legal status of SPAMIS, whether established prior to, or during, the period under review.

9. Any changes in the legal status of protected species.

State whether any changes in the delimitation or legal status of protected species were made during the period under review. If in the affirmative, briefly describe such changes

10. New records of non-indigenous or genetically modified species likely to cause damage (Article 13.2).

Provide information on any new records available on the presence of non-indigenous or genetically modified species likely to cause damage

11. Inventories of the components of biological diversity (Article 15).

- (a) Date of compilation or updating of inventory of areas containing rare or fragile ecosystems;

- (b) Date of compilation or updating of inventory of threatened or endangered flora and or fauna.
- (c) Attach inventory/inventories, unless already previously submitted in *ad hoc* report.

Provide information on the dates of compilation or updating of the inventories listed in 9 (a) to (c) above which occurred during the period under review. Attach copies of the relative inventories, unless these have already been submitted to SPA/RAC as part of ad hoc reports.

12. Exemptions granted from protection measures (Articles 12, 18, 23(c)).

Give a list of exemptions granted from protection measures in terms of Articles 12, 18 and/or 23(c) during the period under review. In each case, briefly state the reasons for such exemption.

13. Implementation of the action plans for threatened species adopted within the framework of MAP.

Describe developments in national implementation of the action plans for threatened species adopted within the framework of MAP which occurred during the period under review.

14. Implementation of other relevant recommendations of Contracting Parties not already included in national biennial report on implementation of Convention and Protocols.

Briefly describe national implementation of other recommendations of the Contracting Parties relevant to the Protocol. If such information has already been provided in the part of the biennial report dealing with the Protocol, indicate that this has been effected.

Appendix to the Report on the technical implementation of the Specially Protected Areas Protocol

Report on Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIS) under the jurisdiction of more than one country

1. Countries submitting joint Report

Names of countries with regard to which joint report is being submitted

2. Period covered by the Report.

Write down biennium covered by the report, e.g. 01 January 2002 to 31 December 2003.

3. National Organization responsible for compiling report

Give name and address of the national Organization/s compiling this report, including name and title of person/s actually responsible for its compilation.

4. National Organizations providing data towards the compilation of report

List the names and addresses of those national Organizations other than that mentioned in 3 above which have contributed to this report by the provision of information and data.

5. Proposals made for inclusion in SPAMI list of areas situated partly or wholly on the high sea (Article 9 (b))
 - (a) Date of proposal/s
 - (b) Areas proposed (attach list)
 - (c) Countries concerned in each area.

Give a list of any areas proposed for inclusion in the SPAMI list of areas situated partly or wholly on the high sea, as per Article 9 (b) of the Protocol, during the period under review, in each case providing the date of the respective proposal, and the countries concerned in the area in question

6. Proposals made for inclusion in SPAMI list of areas where the limits of national sovereignty or jurisdiction have not yet been defined (Article 9 (c))
 - (a) Date of proposal/s
 - (b) Areas proposed (attach list)
 - (c) Countries concerned in each area.

Give a list of any areas proposed for inclusion in the SPAMI list of areas where the limits of national jurisdiction have not yet been defined, as per Article 9 (c) of the Protocol, during the period under review, in each case providing the date of the respective proposal, and the countries concerned in the area in question

7. SPAMI list:
 - (a) The status and state of the areas listed in paragraphs 4 and 5 above included in the SPAMI list (Article 23(a))
 - (b) Any changes in the delimitation or legal status of such SPAMIs.

Briefly describe the status and state of each of the areas listed in 4 and 5 above included in the SPAMI list as at the end of the period under review, and any changes made in the delimitation or legal status of such SPAMIs during the period under review.

National Report on the technical implementation of the Offshore Protocol

1. Country

Write down the name of the country with regard to which the report is being submitted

2. Period covered by the Report.

Write down biennium covered by the report, e.g. 01 January 2002 to 31 December 2003.

3. National Organization responsible for compiling report

Give name and address of the national Organization compiling this report, including name and title of person actually responsible for its compilation.

4. National Organizations providing data towards the compilation of report

List the names and addresses of those national Organizations other than that mentioned in 3 above which have contributed to this report by the provision of information and data.

5. Assistance received from UNEP/MAP towards the compilation of the present report.

Give details of any assistance received from UNEP/MAP in the form of funds, expert advice, etc. specifically towards the compilation of the present report, including name(s) of expert(s) and amount and purpose of funds received, if any, as applicable.

6. Number of authorizations granted for seabed exploration and/or exploitation (Article 4.1).

State the number of authorizations granted for seabed exploration and/or exploitation during the period under review.

7. Number of applications for authorization refused (Article 4.2).

State the number of applications for authorization for seabed exploration and/or exploitation which were refused during the period under review.

8. For each authorization granted (Articles, 4, 9, 21):

- (a) Date of authorization
- (b) Period covered by authorization
- (c) Brief description of activity authorised
- (d) Geographical site of activity
- (e) Substances covered by special disposal permit
- (f) Site of discharge of substances in (e) above
- (g) Substances covered by general disposal permit
- (h) Site of discharge of substances in (g) above
- (i) Any special restrictions or provisions for safeguarding specially protected areas

For each authorization granted as per 6 above, provide the information listed in (a) to (i) of 8 above. Use a separate page for each authorization.

9. Number of disposals carried out in terms of Article 14 (Exceptions), and dates of reports to Organization in terms of Article 14.3.

State the number of disposals of waste carried out in terms of Article 14 of the Protocol during the period under review, and in each case, the date on which the relative report to the Organization was effected.

10. Nature and total quantities of wastes involved in 8 above.

State the nature and the total quantities of wastes involved in the authorizations granted as per 8 above.

National Report on the technical implementation of the Hazardous Wastes Protocol

1. Country

Write down the name of the country with regard to which the report is being submitted

2. Period covered by the Report.

Write down the biennium covered by the report, e.g. 01 January 2002 to 31 December 2003.

3. National Organization responsible for compiling report

Give name and address of the national Organization compiling this report, including name and title of person actually responsible for its compilation.

4. National Organizations providing data towards the compilation of report

List the names and addresses of those national Organizations other than that mentioned in 3 above which have contributed to this report by the provision of information and data.

5. Assistance received from UNEP/MAP towards the compilation of the present report.

Give details of any assistance received from UNEP/MAP in the form of funds, expert advice, etc. specifically towards the compilation of the present report, including name(s) of expert(s) and amount and purpose of funds received, if any, as applicable.

6. Information regarding hazardous wastes generated, including the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes imported, their category, characteristics, origin, and disposal methods (Article 8.2).

State the amount of hazardous waste generated and imported during the period under review. List the categories of such waste, the characteristics of each, their origin, and the methods of disposal used.

7. Information regarding transboundary movements of hazardous wastes or other wastes in which they have been involved (Article 6, Article 8.2), including:

- (a) The amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes exported, their category, characteristics, destination, any transit country and disposal method as stated on the response to notification;
- (b) The amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes imported, their category, characteristics, origin, and disposal methods;
- (c) Disposals which did not proceed as intended;

State the amount of hazardous wastes (and other wastes containing or including hazardous wastes) exported during the period under review. State the categories and characteristics of such wastes, their destination (including transit countries), and the disposal methods employed. State the amount of similar wastes imported during the period under review, together with the categories and characteristics of the

wastes in question, their origin, and methods of disposal employed. Briefly describe any disposals which did not proceed as intended, providing reasons if available.

8. Information on accidents occurring during the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes and on the measures undertaken to deal with them (Article 8.2);

State whether any accidents occurred during the transboundary movement and disposal of any hazardous wastes during the period under review, and if so, what measures were undertaken to deal with such accidents. If in the affirmative, state the effectiveness of the measures undertaken.

9. Information on disposal options operated within the area of their national jurisdiction (Article 8.3)

Provide any information available on alternative options for the disposal of hazardous wastes carried out within the area of national jurisdiction of the reporting country.

**Format for National *ad hoc* Report on pollution at sea (POLREP).
(in accordance with Recommendation II A (a) (b) 4 approved by the XIth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 1999)**

POLLUTION REPORTING SYSTEM (POLREP)

1. The pollution reporting system is for use between Contracting Parties to the Emergency Protocol of the Barcelona Convention themselves and between the Contracting Parties and the Regional Centre, for exchanging information when pollution of the sea has occurred or when a threat of such is present.

2. POLREP is divided into three parts:

1	Part I or POLWARN (figures 1-5)	POLLution WARNIng	gives first information or warning of the pollution or the threat
2	Part II or POLINF (figures 40-60)	POLLution INFormation	gives detailed supplementary INFormation, as well as situation reports
3	Part III or POLFAC (figures 80-99)	POLLution FACilities	is used for requesting assistance from other Contracting Parties and for defining operational matters related to the assistance

3. A summarised list of POLREP is given below.

Address	from	to
INTRODUCTORY PART		Date Time Group Identification Serial Number
	1	Date and time
	2	Position
PART I (POLWARN)	3	Incident
	4	Outflow
	5	Acknowledge
	40	Date and time
	41	Position
	42	Characteristics of pollution
	43	Source and cause of pollution
	44	Wind direction and speed
	45	Current or tide
	46	Sea state and visibility
PART II (POLINF)	47	Drift of pollution
	48	Forecast
	49	Identity of observer and ships on scene
	50	Action taken
	51	Photographs or samples
	52	Names of other States informed
	53-59	Spare
	60	Acknowledge
	80	Date and time
	81	Request for assistance
	82	Cost
	83	Pre-arrangements for the delivery
PART III (POLFAC)	84	Assistance to where and how
	85	Other States requested
	86	Change of command
	87	Exchange of information
	88-98	Spare
	99	Acknowledge

EXPLANATION OF A POLREP MESSAGE

INTRODUCTORY PART

Contents	Remarks
ADDRESS	<p>Each report should start with an indication of the country Whose competent national authority is sending it and of addressee, e.g.:</p> <p>FROM:ITA (indicates the country which sends the report) TO: GRC (indicates the country to which it is sent) or REMPEC (indicates that the message is sent to the Regional Centre).</p>
DTG (Day Time Group)	<p>The day of the month followed by the time (hour and minute) of Drafting the message. Always a 6-figure group which may be followed by month indication. Time should be stated either as GMT, e.g. 092015Z June (i.e. the 9th of the relevant month at 20.15 GMT) or as local time e.g. 092115LT June.</p>
IDENTIFICATION	<p>"POL..." indicates that the report might deal with all aspects of pollution (such as oil as well as other harmful substances).</p> <p>".....REP" indicates that this is a report on a pollution incident. It can contain up to 3 main parts:</p> <p>Part I (POLWARN) - is an initial notice (a first information or a warning) of a casualty or the presence of oil slicks or harmful substances. This part of the report is numbered from 1 to 5.</p> <p>Part II (POLINF) - is a detailed supplementary report to Part I. This part of the report is numbered from 40 to 60.</p> <p>Part III (POLFAC) - is for a requests for assistance from other Contracting Parties, as well as for defining operational matters related to the assistance. This part of the report is numbered from 80 to 99.</p> <p>BARCELONA CONVENTION indicates that the message is sent within the framework of the Emergency Protocol of the Barcelona Convention.</p> <p>Parts I, II and III can be transmitted all together in one report or separately. Furthermore, single figures from each part can be transmitted separately or combined with figures from the two other parts.</p> <p>Figures without additional text <u>shall not</u> appear in the POLREP.</p> <p>When Part I is used as warning of a serious threat, the telex should be headed with the traffic priority word "URGENT".</p> <p>All POLREPs containing ACKNOWLEDGE figures (5, 60 or 99)</p>

Contents**Remarks**

	should be acknowledged as soon as possible by the competent national authority of the country receiving the message.
	POLREPs should always be terminated by a telex from the reporting State, which indicates that no more operational communication on that particular incident can be expected.

SERIAL NUMBER

Each single report should be possible to identify and the receiving agency should be in a position to check whether all reports of the incident in question have been received. This is done by using a nation-identifier:

Albania	ALB	Lebanon	LBN
Algeria	DZA	Libya	LBY
Bosnia & Herzegovina	BIH	Malta	MLT
Croatia	CRT	Monaco	MCO
Cyprus	CYP	Morocco	MAR
EU	EU	Serbia & Montenegro	S&M
Egypt	EGY	Slovenia	SLO
France	FRA	Spain	ESP
Greece	GRC	Syria	SYR
Israel	ISR	Tunisia	TUN
Italy	ITA	Turkey	TUR
Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea		REMPEC	

The nation-identifier should be followed by a stroke and the name of the ship or other installation involved in the accident and another stroke followed by the number of the actual report concerning this particular accident.

ITA/POLLUX/1 indicates that this is the first report from Italy concerning the accident of MT "POLLUX".

ITA/POLLUX/2, in accordance with the described system, indicates the second report on the same incident.

Part I (POLWARN)

Contents**Remarks**

1	DATE AND TIME	The day of the month as well as the time of the day when the incident took place or, if the cause of the pollution is not known, the time of the observation should be stated with 6 figures. Time should be stated as GMT for example, 091900z (i.e. the 9th of the relevant month at 1900 GMT) or as local time for example, 091900lt (i.e. 9th of the relevant month at 1900 local time)
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Contents	Remarks
2 POSITION	Indicates the main position of the incident in latitude and longitude in degrees and minutes and may, in addition, give the bearing of and the distance from a location known by the receiver.
3 INCIDENT	The nature of the incident should be stated here, such as BLOWOUT, TANKER GROUNDING, TANKER COLLISION, OIL SLICK, etc.
4 OUTFLOW	The nature of the pollution, such as CRUDE OIL, CHLORINE, DINITROL, PHENOL, etc. as well as the total quantity in tonnes of the outflow and/or the flow rate, as well as the risk of the further outflow. If there is no pollution but a pollution threat, the words NOT YET followed by the substance, for example, NOT YET FUEL OIL, should be stated.
5 ACKNOWLEDGE	When this figure is used the telex should be acknowledged as soon as possible by the competent national authority.

Part II (POLINF)

Contents	Remarks
40 DATE AND TIME	No. 40 relates to the situation described in figures 41 to 60 if it varies from figure 1.
41 POSITION AND/OR EXTENT OF POLLUTION ON/ABOVE/IN THE SEA	Indicates the main position of the pollution in latitude and longitude in degrees and minutes and may in addition give the distance and bearing of some prominent landmark known to the receiver if other than indicated in figure 2. Estimate amount of pollution (e.g. size of polluted areas, number of tonnes of oil spilled if other than indicated in figure 4, or number of containers, drums etc. lost). Indicates length and width of slick given in nautical miles if not indicated in Fig. 2.
42 CHARACTERISTICS OF POLLUTION	Give type of pollution, e.g. type of oil with viscosity and pour point, packaged or bulk chemicals, sewage. For chemicals give proper name or United Nations number if known. For all, give also appearance, e.g. liquid, floating solid, liquid oil, semi-liquid sludge, tarry lumps, weathered oil, discoloration of sea, visible vapour. Any markings on drums, containers, etc. should be given.

Contents	Remarks
43 SOURCES AND CAUSE OF POLLUTION	For example, from vessel or other undertaking. If from vessel, say whether as a result of a deliberate discharge or casualty. If the latter, give brief description. Where possible, give name, type, size, call sign, nationality and port of registration of polluting vessel. If vessel is proceeding on its way, give course, speed and destination.
44 WIND DIRECTION AND SPEED	Indicates wind direction and speed in degrees and m/s. The direction always indicates from where the wind is blowing.
45 CURRENT DIRECTION AND SPEED AND/OR TIDE	Indicates currents direction and speed in degrees and m/s. The direction always indicates the direction in which the current is flowing.
46 SEA STATE AND VISIBILITY	Sea state indicated as wave height in metres. Visibility in nautical miles.
47 DRIFT OF POLLUTION	Indicates drift course and speed of pollution in degrees and knots and tenths of knots. In case of air pollution (gas cloud) drift speed is indicated in m/s.
48 FORECAST OF LIKELY EFFECT OF POLLUTION AND ZONES AFFECTED	For example, arrival on beach with estimated timing. Results of mathematical models.
49 IDENTITY OF OBSERVER/ REPORTER IDENTITY OF SHIPS ON SCENE	Indicates who has reported the incident. If a ship, name, home port, flag and call sign must be given. Ships on scene can also be indicated under this item by name, home port, flag and call sign, especially if the polluter cannot be identified and the spill is considered to be of recent origin.
50 ACTION TAKEN	Any action taken in response to the pollution
51 PHOTOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES	Indicates if photographs or samples from the pollution have been taken. Telex number of the sampling authority should be given
52 NAMES OF OTHER STATES AND ORGANIZATIONS INFORMED	
53-59	SPARE FOR ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION (e.g. results of sample or photographic analysis, results of inspection of surveyors, statements of ship's personnel, etc.)
60 ACKNOWLEDGE	When this figure is used the telex should be acknowledged as soon as possible by the competent national authority.

Part III (POLFAC)

Contents	Remarks
80 DATE AND TIME	No. 80 is related to the situation described below, if it varies from figures 1 and/or 40.
81 REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE	Type and amount of assistance required in form of: - specified equipment - specified equipment with trained personnel - complete strike teams - personnel with special expertise with indication of country requested.
82 COST	Requirements for cost information to requesting country of delivered assistance.
83 PRE-ARRANGEMENTS FOR DELIVERY OF ASSISTANCE	Information concerning customs clearance, access to territorial waters, etc. in the requesting country.
84 TO WHERE ASSISTANCE SHOULD BE RENDERED	Information concerning the delivery of the assistance, e.g. rendez-vous at sea with information on AND HOW frequencies to be used, call sign and name of supreme on-scene commander of the requesting country, or land-based authorities with telephone, telex and fax numbers and contact persons.
85 NAMES OF OTHER STATES AND ORGANIZATIONS	Only to be filled in if not covered by figure 81, e.g. if further assistance is later needed by other States.
86 CHANGE OF COMMAND	When a substantial part of an oil pollution or serious threat of oil pollution moves or has moved into the zone of another Contracting Party, the country which has exercised the supreme command of the operation may request the other country to take over the supreme command.
87 EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION	When a mutual agreement has been reached between two parties on a change of supreme command, the country transferring the supreme command should give a report on all relevant information pertaining to the operation to the country taking over the command.
88-98	SPARE FOR ANY OTHER RELEVANT REQUIREMENTS OR INSTRUCTIONS
99 ACKNOWLEDGE	When this figure is used the telex should be acknowledged as soon as possible by the competent national authority.