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and its Protocols

Athens, Greece, 24-25 January 2017

**Agenda item 5: Update evaluation of National Implementation Reports following Section IV of the Procedures and Mechanisms of Compliance**

**Synthesis analysis of the information provided in the national implementation reports submitted following the Eleventh Compliance Committee Meeting for the period 2012-2013**

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### Synthesis Analysis: Status of reporting for the period 2012-2013

1. According to Section IV, paragraph 31 of the Procedures and Mechanisms on Compliance under the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, the role of the Compliance Committee shall be to consider:
  - (a) specific situations of actual or potential non-compliance by individual Parties with the provisions of the Convention and its Protocols;
  - (b) at the request of the Meeting of the Contracting Parties, general compliance issues, such as recurrent non-compliance problems, including in relation to reporting, taking into account the reports referred to in Article 26 of the Convention and any other report submitted by the Parties; and
  - (c) any other issues as requested by the Meeting of the Contracting Parties.
2. Under Article 26 of the Barcelona Convention, Contracting Parties are obliged to report on:
  - (a) the legal, administrative or other measures taken by them for the implementation of the Barcelona Convention, the Protocols and of the recommendations adopted by the meetings of Contracting Parties;
  - (b) the effectiveness of the measures referred to in the paragraph above and problems encountered in the implementation of those measures.
3. Within this legal framework for action, national implementation reports are submitted every two years using the reporting format adopted to that end by COP 15 in 2008.
4. Following the Eleventh Meeting of the Compliance Committee (Athens, 22-23 October 2015), as of today, the following Contracting Parties have submitted their implementation reports for the reporting period 2012-2013: (1) Albania, (2) Israel, (3) Malta, (4) Turkey and (5) the European Union.
5. The Secretariat has prepared the attached detailed overview of the information submitted by these Contracting Parties in complying with their obligation to implement the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols. For easy reference, information is presented in table form for the Barcelona Convention and each of its Protocols.
6. The attached tables provide a thorough compilation of the information provided. The synthesis analysis itself is purely factual, focuses on the legal and policy implementation aspects and describes what has been reported. On that regard, the following remark should be made on the gaps detected. The Secretariat would initiate a round of bilateral contacts to clarify whether countries have interpreted some questions to only require an answer if there is some information to be provided. This may explain why some questions have been left blank.
7. The analysis of the technical and quantitative data submitted is not addressed in this document. It would be taken forward in preparation for the next Compliance Committee meeting, once bilateral contacts with concerned Contracting Parties conclude, including discussion on issues described in paragraph 5 above.
8. The Compliance Committee is invited to examine the information submitted in this document and provide feedback as need be. In doing so, the Compliance Committee is also invited to note the previous synthesis note prepared by the Secretariat for the Eleventh Meeting of the Compliance Committee, presented to this meeting as info document UNEP(DEPI)/MED CC.12/Inf.3.

<b>1. Barcelona Convention: Status of Implementation (biennial 2012-2013) Table 1.1</b>	
<b>Part IV Legal Measures (Table IV):</b> Part IV seeks to determine whether Contracting Parties have established the legal framework to: (1) implement the precautionary principle and the polluter paid principle (Article 4.3.a and b); (2) notification exchange in case of transboundary EIA (Article 4.3.c); (3) promote ICZM (Article 4.3.e); (5) monitor the pollution of the marine environment and its coastal areas (Article 12), and (6) ensure public information and participation (Article 15).	
<b>Albania (CP)</b>	Domestic legislation in place to comply with the requirements under Articles 4, 12 and 15 of the Convention. As regards the promotion of ICZM, work is underway.
<b>Israel (CP)</b>	National legislation adopted to implement the requirements under Articles 4, 12 and 15 of the Convention. Work is underway to ensure public participation in the process of authorization of proposed activities likely to cause damage to the marine environment and its coastal areas, as required by Article 15.2 of the Convention. In that regard, in the national and regional planning committees the representative of the roof organization of environmental NGOs is part of the process of authorization of activities that may cause damage to the marine environment.
<b>Malta (CP)</b>	Legislation in place to comply with the requirements under Articles 4, 12 and 15 of the Convention.
<b>Turkey (CP)</b>	Legislation have been put in place to comply with the Barcelona Convention above requirements. Work is underway as regards notification exchange in case of transboundary EIA and public participation in decision making. Concerning monitoring, Turkey highlights that the National Monitoring Programme falls within the framework of MEDPOL Phase IV. No information given on the promotion of ICZM.
<b>EU (CP)</b>	EU legislation responds to the requirements laid down in Articles 5, 12 and 15 of the Convention.

<b>1. Barcelona Convention: Status of Implementation (biennial 2012-2013) Table 1.2</b>	
<b>Part V Policy Measures (Table V):</b> Part V seeks to determine whether policy measures have been put in place addressing: (1) domestic strategies for sustainable development, (2) regional strategies adopted in the framework of MAP, (3) ICZM and physical planning and (4) economic instruments.	
<b>Albania</b>	In Albania, the protection of the marine environment and its coastal areas is part of the domestic strategy for sustainable development and the protection and conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity is part of the Party's NSSD and other relevant sectoral development policies. Work is underway as regards ICZM.
<b>Israel</b>	All policy measures required put in place. More in detail, the promotion of marine environment and coastal protection as part of a sustainable development strategy has been taken forward through different legal frameworks; marine and coastal biodiversity is taken into consideration in planning processes and the ICZM methodology is in practice concerning the coastal and marine zones.
<b>Malta</b>	All policy measures required put in place. Through a variety of legal instruments and policies (e.g. Malta National Sustainable Development Strategy, Water Catchment Management Plan, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan), issues relevant to the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity, the protection of the marine environment from LBS, ICZM and the adoption of economic instruments promoting environmental protection are addressed.
<b>Turkey</b>	Policy measures addressing ICZM and physical planning under development. In that regard, a project "ICZM Strategy and Action Plan for Turkey" will be launched by the end of 2010, aimed at describing common ICZM standards and principles for physical planning. No information provided as regards remaining policy measures required.
<b>EU</b>	All policy measures required put in place, with the exception of ICZM and physical planning, pending the adoption of a Directive on Maritime Spatial Planning.

<b>1. Barcelona Convention: Status of Implementation (biennial 2012-2013) Table 1.3</b>	
<b>Part VI Allocation of resources (Table VI):</b> Part VI seeks to gather information on the institutional arrangements in place to: apply the polluter paid principle (Article 4), notification exchange in case of transboundary EIA (Article 4), apply ICZM (Article 4), monitor marine pollution (Article 12), and ensure public access to information and public participation in the decision making process (Article 15).	
<b>Albania</b>	Establishment of institutional structures underway to apply ICZM when preparing coastal zone management plans at the national, regional or local level and to monitor marine pollution.
<b>Israel</b>	Establishment of institutions to comply with Articles 4, 12 and 15 of the Convention completed.
<b>Malta</b>	Establishment of institutions to comply with Articles 4, 12 and 15 of the Convention completed.
<b>Turkey</b>	Institutional arrangements in place for monitoring marine pollution, under the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and ensuring public access to information. Work is ongoing to put in place measures for notification exchange in case of transboundary EIA and for applying ICZM when preparing coastal zone management plans.
<b>EU</b>	EU Legislation in place to comply with the requirements laid down in Articles 4, 12 and 15 of the Convention

<b>1. Barcelona Convention: Status of Implementation (biennial 2012-2013) Table 1.4</b>	
<b>Part VII Other measures (Table VII):</b> Part VII seeks to collect information on the monitoring arrangements in place and the access to marine environmental data by the public	
<b>Albania</b>	Work is ongoing to establish monitoring programmes to assess the state of the marine environment and its coastal areas, and to publish periodical assessment reports on the state of the marine environment.
<b>Israel</b>	Environmental monitoring arrangements in place and quality status reports periodically published, so that public access is guaranteed.
<b>Malta</b>	Environmental monitoring programmes established and periodical assessments accessible to the public.
<b>Turkey</b>	Environmental monitoring programmes in place, within the framework of MED POL Phase IV, periodical assessment reports on the stated of the marine environment published under the MED POL national monitoring project, and data on monitoring is available to the public by the Turkey Statistical Institute, which publishes MED POL reports and data.
<b>EU</b>	Reference made to the MSFD as the framework for monitoring and to the regular reporting of data under the MSFD and to the European Environment Agency.

**2. Dumping Protocol: Status of Implementation  
(biennial 2012-2013)**

**Table 2.1**

**Part I Legal Measures (Table I):** Part I seeks to determine whether the required permitting system has been put in place through legal measures. Reporting on national implementing legislation would allow to identify Contracting Parties whose legislation provide them with the authority to: (1) prohibit dumping in violation of the Protocol (Article 4); (2) prohibit incineration at sea (Article 7); (3) apply the Protocol to ships and aircrafts (Article 11), and (4) issue instructions to maritime inspections ships and aircrafts to report on illegal dumping (Article 12).

<b>Albania (CP)</b>	<p>In its national report, Albania states that legislation has been adopted:</p> <p>(1) prohibiting the dumping of wastes or other matter, with the exception of those listed in Article 4.2 of the Protocol (the so-called reverse list: dredged material/fish waste/platforms/ inert uncontaminated geological materials);</p> <p>(2) establishing a permit system for the disposal of those wastes or other matter listed in Article 4.2. The permit system includes the designation of a competent authority or authorities responsible for the issuance of permits and is in line with the criteria set forth in the Annex to the Protocol (i.e. Characteristics and Composition of the Matter/Characteristics of Dumping Site and Method of Deposit/ General Considerations and Conditions) and the related Guidelines adopted by the Meeting of Contracting Parties (i.e. Guidelines for the management of the dredged material, 1999; Guidelines for the management of fish waste or organic materials resulting from the processing of fish and other marine organisms, 2001; Guidelines for the dumping of platforms and other man-made structures at sea, 2003; and Guidelines for the dumping of inert uncontaminated geological materials, 2005);</p> <p>(3) prohibiting incineration at sea.</p> <p>Albania further states that legislation is in process to apply the Dumping Protocol to its vessels and aircraft, those loading in its territory, and those engaged in dumping in areas under its national jurisdiction, as required in Article 11 of the Protocol. Legislation is also in process for its maritime inspections ships and aircrafts to report to its authorities on illegal dumping, as per Article 12 of the Protocol.</p> <p>No information is provided to the question whether the notification procedures under the Guidelines for the dumping of platforms and other man-made structures at sea, 2003; and Guidelines for the dumping of inert uncontaminated geological materials, 2005 are followed. On difficulties/challenges faced in implementing the Protocol, technical capabilities and regulatory framework are pointed out.</p>
<b>Israel (CP)</b>	<p>In its national report, Israel notes that the 1976 Dumping Protocol is still in force, although Israel adheres to various of the provisions of the 1995 Dumping Protocol.</p> <p>Legal and regulatory measures implementing the 1976 Dumping Protocol are reported to be in place since 1983 and 1984 respectively. Under that legal framework: (1) the disposal of dredged material, fish waste, platforms and inert uncontaminated geological materials is subject to a prior special permit issued by the national competent authority in compliance with the Protocol and related Guidelines, (2) incineration is prohibited, (3) illegal dumping reported and (4) the provisions of the Protocol apply to its vessels and aircraft, those loading in its territory, and those engaged in dumping in areas under its national jurisdiction. More in detail on the issuance of permits, Israel points out that at present dumping permits are granted only for dredged material and that a permit committee submits permits for placements.</p> <p>Legislation is in process to comply with the notification procedures set in the Guidelines on platforms (2003) and the Guidelines on inert material (2005). Difficulties and challenges reported refer to the regulatory framework, as the ratification of the 1995 Protocol is still pending.</p>
<b>Malta (CP)</b>	<p>Malta reports that legislation has been adopted to implement the provisions of the Protocol, in order to prohibit dumping in violation of the Protocol (Article 4); (2) apply the Protocol to ships and aircrafts (Article 11), and (3) issue instructions to maritime inspections ships and aircrafts to report on illegal dumping (Article 12). The prohibition of incineration at sea is not regulated by national legislation but the 1996 London Protocol. Legislation is listed, including the legal measures adopted to comply with the notification procedures set in the 2003 and 2005 Guidelines on platforms and inert material respectively. On Guidelines, additional information is given about the process that led to the adoption of the Guidelines on dredged material within the framework of the Water Framework Directive.</p>
<b>Turkey (CP)</b>	<p>Turkey reports that national legislation has been adopted to put in place the required permitted system under the Dumping Protocol, with ongoing work to comply with the notification procedures laid down in the Guidelines on platforms and inert material. The policy and regulatory framework together with administrative management and public administration are the key challenges faced in implanting the Protocol</p>
<b>EU (CP)</b>	<p>In its report the EU states that under European Legislation the general prohibition of dumping applies, being exempt those wastes or other matter listed in the so-called reversed list. For the dumping of those wastes a prior special permit is required subject to the requirements of the Annex to the Protocol and the criteria of the related Guidelines. .</p>

**2. Dumping Protocol: Status of Implementation**  
**(biennial 2012-2013)**  
**Table 2.2**

**Part II Allocation of Resources (Table II):** Part II seeks to determine whether the required permit-system: (1) includes the designation or establishment of a competent authority or authorities responsible for the issuance of permits (Article 5); and (2) enables the designated competent authority or authorities responsible for the issuance of permits to inventory current sea disposal operations (Article 10). Part II further seeks to determine whether monitoring programmes have been established to monitor the conditions of the sea for the purpose of the Protocol.

<b>Albania</b>	In its national report Albania refers to the 2011 national Law on Environmental Permits, under which the national competent authority is authorised to issue permits in accordance with Article 5 of the Protocol and enabled to inventory current sea disposal operations. Under the same piece of legislation, it is reported that appropriate field monitoring programmes have been put in place.
<b>Israel</b>	In its national report, Israel responds affirmatively to the question whether the issuance of permits falls under a designated national competent authority and whether that authority keeps records of sea disposal operations. Israel further points out that all dumping is recorded and documented by GIS and tracking devices. Regarding the question whether monitoring programmes have been established, Israel details that deep water dumping sites are monitored before and after dumping in addition to an annual monitoring programme. Difficulties and challenges in implementing these two requirements of the Protocol range from policy framework, to technical capabilities to financial resources.
<b>Malta</b>	Malta reports that its permit-system includes the designation of a national competent authority responsible for the issuance of permits and inventorying current sea disposal operations. Regarding the setting of monitoring, Malta refers to a planned Monitoring Study under the Water Framework Directive.
<b>Turkey</b>	In Turkey, legislation is under development in order the designated national competent authority to keep records of the wastes dumped and dumping sites. On the establishment of a monitoring programme for the purpose of the Dumping Protocol and related Guidelines, Turkey reports that this is not applicable. Technical capabilities appear as the key difficulties to comply with the Protocol provisions regarding the allocation of resources.
<b>EU</b>	NA

<b>2. Dumping Protocol: Status of Implementation</b> <b>(biennial 2012-2013)</b> <b>Table 2.3</b>	
<b>Part V Implementation of Guidelines (Table VII):</b> Part IV seeks to gather information on the implementation of the Guidelines adopted under the Dumping Protocol by the meeting of the Contracting Parties. This includes information on decision making procedure for issuing a permit (compliance monitoring) and establishment of monitoring programmes (field monitoring):	
<b>Albania</b>	Information is not provided
<b>Israel</b>	For each permit granted all actions required, from waste prevention audit to consultation procedure, have been carried out, with the exception of waste management options. As regards the establishment of monitoring programmes, for each permit granted monitoring activities have been undertaken, including quality control and assurance.
<b>Malta</b>	Information is not provided
<b>Turkey</b>	Information is not provided
<b>EU</b>	NA

**3. Emergency Protocol: Status of Implementation**  
**(biennial 2012-2013)**  
**Table 3.1**

**Part I Status of Ratification (Tables I to III):** Part I seeks to collect information on the Emergency Protocol related Conventions signed, ratified, accepted, approved or accede to by Contracting Parties. This encompasses Conventions dealing with maritime safety and prevention of pollution from ships, combating pollution and liability and compensation for pollution damage.

<b>Albania (CP)</b>	All international Conventions listed in Tables I to III ratified with the exception of the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Antifouling Systems on Ships (2001), the INTERVENTION Protocol 1973 and the 1996 HNS Convention.
<b>Israel (CP)</b>	All international Conventions listed in Tables I to III ratified with the exception of the following: (1) LL 1966, (2) 1969 INTERVENTION Convention and its 1973 Protocol, (3) SALVAGE 1989 and (4) 1996 HNS Convention. The International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2001 is in process of being ratified.
<b>Malta (CP)</b>	All international Conventions listed in Tables I to III ratified, exception made of the 1969 INTERVENTION Convention and its 1973 Protocol, the SALVAGE Convention 1989 and the 1996 HNS Convention.
<b>Turkey (CP)</b>	All international Conventions included in Tables I to III ratified, with the exception of the 1969 INTERVENTION Convention and its 1973 Protocol and the 1996 HNS Convention, although work towards the ratification of that Convention is ongoing.
<b>EU (CP)</b>	MARPOL 73/74, STCW 1978 and the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Antifouling Systems on Ships (2001) have been ratified by the EU.



**3. Emergency Protocol: Status of Implementation  
(biennial 2012-2013)  
Table 3.2**

**Part II Legal and Administrative Measures (Table IV):** Part II seeks to determine whether Contracting Parties have established the legal and administrative framework to facilitate international cooperation and mutual assistance in preparing for and responding to oil and hazardous noxious substances (HNS) pollution incidents. This includes a designated national authority, a national operational contact point and a national contingency plan. In turn, this needs to be backstopped by a minimum level of response equipment, communications plans, regular training and exercises.

<b>Albania</b>	<p>Albania reports that legislation has been adopted to strengthen its capacity to respond to oil and/or HNS pollution incidents through the development of national contingency plans and other means of preventing and combating pollution. This includes: (1) enhancement of the levels of pre-positioned oil and HNS spill response equipment; (2) development and implementation of national training programmes for response to incidents involving oil and HNS, and (3) designation or establishment of a national authority or authorities responsible for the implementation of the Emergency Protocol. Albania further reports that dissemination and exchange of information is done under the conditions set in Article 7 of the Protocol. This includes reporting to REMPEC.</p> <p>Systems and procedures for monitoring aimed at detecting both operational and accidental pollution are reported to be in place. It is also in place the legislation to ensure that port reception facilities meet the needs of ships (including pleasure crafts), are used efficiently and ships using port reception facilities are informed of their obligations under MARPOL.</p> <p>The assessment of environmental risks of the recognised routes used in maritime traffic is also carried out and strategies concerning reception in ports and places of refuge of ships in distress are defined.</p> <p>Difficulties and challenges are also highlighted, covering financial resources, administrative management, technical capabilities and public participation.</p>
<b>Israel</b>	<p>In its national report Israel states that legislation has been put in place aimed at strengthening its individual capacity to respond efficiently to pollution incidents involving oil and/or HNS. This has been done through the development of contingency plans, under which means have been secured to: (1) enhance the levels of pre-positioned oil and HNS spill response equipment (10 stock piles); (2) provide national training programmes for response to pollution incidents, ensuring a continuous training of both national operating level personnel and supervisory level personnel (training for local oil sea pollution eight times per year), and (3) the designation or establishment of a national authority or authorities responsible for the implementation of the Emergency Protocol (Ministry of Environmental Protection).</p> <p>As per Article 7 of the Protocol, information referring to: (1) designated national authorities with responsibilities in case of oil and/or HNS pollution incidents and (2) oil and HNS pollution preparedness and response national regulations is shared with other Contracting Parties, by means of the REMPEC Country Profiles and MoEP Website.</p> <p>Monitoring programmes and activities are reported to be carried out under the Sea Water Pollution Prevention Fund. Legislation to ensure that port reception facilities meet the needs of ships (including pleasure crafts), are used efficiently and ships using port reception facilities are informed of their obligations under MARPOL is also in place.</p> <p>As regards the assessment of the environmental risks of the recognised routes used in maritime traffic, a Rescue Coordination Centre has been established to that end. In addition, the REMPEC web-based tool developed for that purpose is used by Israel. On the definition of strategies concerning reception in ports and places of refuge of ships in distress, it is reported that the Shipping and Ports Authority (SPA) has completed a national document on the subject matter.</p> <p>Challenges faced deal with limited financial resources, administrative management and technical capabilities.</p>
<b>Malta</b>	<p>Malta reports that legislation has been adopted to facilitate international cooperation and mutual assistance in preparing for and responding to oil and hazardous noxious substances (HNS) pollution incidents. This includes the maintenance and promotion of contingency plans, the enhancement of the levels of response equipment and the designation of a national authority responsible for the implementation of the Protocol, which is Transport of Malta. As regards the development and implementation of national training programmes, work is reported to be underway, with Malta leading a project to enhance its capacity to deal with oil and HNS spill response through training.</p> <p>The dissemination and exchange of information is reported to follow the conditions set in Article 7 of the Protocol, which includes reporting to REMPEC.</p> <p>Monitoring arrangements are in place, as required by Article 5. The requirements for the management of port reception facilities are met (Article 14). Environmental risks of marine of maritime traffic are carried out, with a risk assessment undertaken in 2008_2009 (Article 15). Finally, strategies concerning the reception in ports and places of refuge of ships in distress have been defined (Article 16).</p> <p>No difficulties or challenges reported</p>

<b>Turkey</b>	<p>In Turkey, legal and administrative measures have been put in place creating the framework to facilitate international cooperation and mutual assistance in preparing for and responding to oil and hazardous noxious substances (HNS) pollution incidents. More in detail: (1) Contingency Plans (national, regional and individual port facility) are in force since 2012; (2) for all coast line, sufficient and appropriate equipment for combating pollution, including naval and aerial means; (3) OPRC Train-the-Trainers courses delivered and oil spills exercises carried out, one of them of international scope; (4) the Minister of Environment and Urbanisation together with the Ministry of Transport are the designated authorities responsible for the implementation of the Emergency Protocol; (5) dissemination and exchange of information is done under the conditions set in Article 7 of the Protocol. This includes reporting to REMPEC; (6) Monitoring arrangements are in place, as required by Article 5; (7) the requirements for the management of port reception facilities are met (Article 14); (8) Environmental risks of marine of maritime traffic are carried out (Article 15), and (9) strategies concerning the reception in ports and places of refuge of ships in distress have been defined (Article 16).</p>
<b>EU</b>	<p>The European Union provides information on the EMSA pollution response services, which States can request through the Emergency Response Coordination Center (ERCC) managed by the EU. Services comprise a Network of stand-by oil spill response vessels, the satellite based oil spill and vessel detection and monitoring service (CleanSeaNet), the MAR-ICE Network to support with expertise in cases of marine pollution incidents involving chemicals and the Expert service to support assessment, planning and coordination of response operations.</p> <p>As regards the development and implementation of training programmes, the European Commission reports on the ongoing training program under the Union Civil Protection Mechanism. This programme involves training courses, the organisation of exercises and a system of exchange of experts of the participating countries.</p> <p>On monitoring, the ERCC performs a continuous monitoring of the situation related to emergencies, including marine pollution. EMSA operates the CleanSeaNet system for marine oil spill detection and surveillance in European waters.</p> <p>The dissemination of information under the conditions set in Article 7 of the Protocol is taking place through different avenues, which include: (1) the organisation of DG ECHO and EMSA joint workshops that bring together the civil protection and marine pollution authorities dealing with at-sea and shoreline pollution response, (2) the exchange of maritime data through EMSA SafeSeaNet (SSN) and (3) the preparation of ECHO Crisis Reports with the updates of an incident.</p> <p>Reference is also made to the 2009 EC Directive establishing a Community vessel traffic monitoring and information system.</p>

**3. Emergency Protocol: Status of Implementation****(biennial 2012-2013)****Table 3.3**

**Part III Operational Measures (Tables V and VI):** Part III seeks to collect information on the response strategy in place, resources and expertise in order to evaluate whether there is adequate capacity and resources to address oil and/or HNS pollution emergencies.

<b>Albania</b>	<p><u>Table V:</u> Albania reports that work is ongoing for: (1) the National Contingency Plan to cover HNS in addition to oil, (2) its ships to have on board a pollution emergency plan and (3) the adoption of a policy for the use of dispersants under its response strategy. As regards the additional technical measures listed in Table V, Albania states that all of them have been taken.</p> <p><u>Table VI:</u> Albania reports that the necessary means are in place to ensure a timely and coordinated communication of urgent reports on pollution incidents involving HNS, including oil, to national response agencies as well as other Contracting Parties and regional coordinating bodies (Article 8) and that work is underway to establish the required reporting procedures under Article 9 of the Protocol</p>
<b>Israel</b>	<p><u>Table V:</u> All technical measures listed in Table V taken. More in detail, Israel reports affirmatively on: (1) the adoption of a national response strategy, which includes a policy for the use of dispersants, (2) the availability of national anti-pollution response equipment, (3) the development and implementation of training courses, (4) the adoption of local/port contingency plans which are integrated into the NCP and industry contingency plans, (5) emergency measures on board ships, on offshore installations and in ports, and (6) its participation in bilateral and/or sub-regional agreements regarding emergency situations</p> <p><u>Table VI:</u> Arrangements are in place to make sure that communication of information and reports concerning pollution incidents is done following Article 8 requirements and that reporting procedure described in Article 9 is put in place.</p>
<b>Malta</b>	<p><u>Table V:</u> Work is ongoing in order to integrate local plans into the NCP. Otherwise, all technical measures listed in Table V have been taken, including the NCP to cover both oil and HNS. Details are given of the levels of pre-positioned spill response equipment, including naval and aerial means and of national training exercises carried out in collaboration with EMSA.</p> <p><u>Table VI:</u> Operational measures taken to comply with Articles 8 and 9 of the Protocol</p>
<b>Turkey</b>	<p><u>Table V:</u> All technical measures listed in Table V taken. This includes: (1) adoption of a response strategy for marine pollution, under which the development of a policy on dispersants is ongoing; (2) adoption of NCPs covering both oil and HNS, in addition local and port contingency plans feed into the NCP and industry emergency procedures; (3) sufficient deployment of response equipment along the Turkish coast; although details are not given of the means deployed; (4) adoption of emergency measures on board ships, on offshore installations and in ports and (5) organization of multinational oil spill response exercises, involving neighbouring countries (e.g. 2007 exercise in the Black Sea).</p> <p><u>Table VI:</u> Arrangements reported to be in place to comply with the communication and reporting requirement under Articles 8 and 9, respectively.</p>
<b>EU</b>	<p><u>Table V:</u> Information is provided on: (1) EMSA actions plans for marine pollution preparedness and response, which deal with both ship source marine pollution by oil and HNS and oil and gas installations source marine pollution, (2) EMSA network of stand-by oil spill response vessels, which for the Mediterranean Sea basin comprises seven vessels with a total net storage capacity around 24,500m<sup>3</sup>; (3) EMSA participation in incident response exercise and involvement in full scale exercises.</p> <p><u>Table VI:</u> To ensure a timely and coordinated communication of urgent reports on pollution incidents involving HNS, including oil the European Commission has put in place the Common Emergency Communication and Information System (CECIS)</p>

**4. LBS Protocol: Status of Implementation****(biennial 2012-2013)****Table 4.1**

**Part I Legal Measures (Table I):** Part I seeks to determine whether national legislative regimes address LBS and activities as per the provisions of the Protocol. In particular, questions in Table I of the reporting format are meant to test whether: (1) NAPs and the SAP are in place to eliminate LBS pollution and phase-out POPs (Article 5.2); (2) measures have been adopted to reduce accidental pollution (Article 5.5) ; (3) discharges and pollutant releases are subject to the required authorization/regulation issued by the competent national authority (Article 6.1); (4) a system of enforcement, including sanctions, is in place (Article 6.2 /3) and (5) measures adopted by the Conferences of the Parties are implemented (Article 7).

<b>Albania (CP)</b>	In its national implementation report, Albania refers to the legal framework in place to regulate LBS and activities as required by the LBS Protocol. The two key pieces of legislation are the Law 10448/2011 on Environmental Permits and the DCM 419/2014 on Rules and Procedures for Issuing Environmental Permits. This legal and institutional setting is in process of being expanded by the planned adoption of a draft Law on accident control from risks related to dangerous substances. Once this draft is passed, the risk of accidental LBS pollution would be covered as requested by Article 5.5 of the Protocol. On difficulties and challenges, administrative management, policy framework, financial resources and technical capabilities are listed.
<b>Israel (CP)</b>	Israel provides detailed explanation of the legal framework applicable to the regulation of LBS and activities, as required by the Protocol. The Prevention of Sea Pollution from LBS Law (1988) and the Amendments to the Prevention of Seawater Pollution from LBS (2001) provide the regulatory regime for application of BAT, environmental permitting, inspections and indictment and financial penalties in cases of accidental sea pollution. Technical capabilities are the difficulties/challenges reported.
<b>Malta (CP)</b>	In its national report, Malta provides a detailed overview of the legal regime regulating LBS and activities. Existing domestic and European Community (namely WFD, IPPC and SEVESO III Directives) legislation form a complete framework under which: (1) measures to eliminate LBS are identified and implemented, (2) the risk of pollution from accidents related to LBS is regulated, (3) the issuance of environmental permits is regulated and subject to compliance monitoring and (4) for facilities covered by an IPPC permit, a risk based approach is taken. Very specific difficulties are reported, including the lack of quantitative data regarding pollutant importation at a national scale and the limited knowledge of the impacts and effects of discharges
<b>Turkey (CP)</b>	The NAP for LBS adopted in 2005 includes measures to eliminate LBS pollution and phase-out POPs. The required authorization or regulation system for discharges and pollutant releases is in place through domestic legislation, which follows relevant EU Directives. Domestic legislation has been also adopted to implement measures adopted by COPs. This includes specific legislation on urban wastewaters, bathing water quality and the control of dangerous substances in water. No information is given whether a system of enforcement and sanctioning is in place, as required by Article 6 of the Protocol or whether measures have been adopted to reduce accidental pollution, as per Article 5 of the Protocol.
<b>EU (CP)</b>	The EU reports on Directives and Regulations in place regulating LBS activities. This includes the SEVESO III Directive and the database on accidents setup under the Directive.

**4. LBS Protocol: Status of Implementation  
(biennial 2012-2013)  
Table 4.2**

<b>Part II Allocation of Resources (Table II):</b> Part II seeks to gather information on the institutional arrangements for environmental permitting, compliance monitoring, environmental monitoring and the testing of the NAPs and the SAP effectiveness	
<b>Albania</b>	In Albania, under the existing legal framework different competent authorities have been designated to deal with the issuance of permits (National Environmental Agency-NEA), the compliance monitoring (National Inspectorate of Environment and Forestry-NIEF), environmental monitoring and effectiveness of NAPs and the SAP (National Environmental Agency-NEA responsible for the National Environmental Programme). Challenges remain, such as the lack of staff at the NEA or the NIEF.
<b>Israel</b>	In Israel: (1) permits are issued by an inter-ministerial committee that includes representatives of key ministries, and one public representative; (2) ten inspectors are employed to ensure compliance; (3) the national environmental management monitoring program is LBS focus oriented, and (4) a National Baseline Budget was submitted to MEDPOL. The difficulties reported refer to the lack of personnel to tighter monitoring programs and effective evaluation.
<b>Malta</b>	In Malta: (1) permits are issued under the provisions of relevant legislation; (2) installations are inspected by the Malta Environment and Planning Authority using a dynamic risk-based approach; (3) environmental monitoring of coastal waters is carried out by means of the water monitoring programmes established under the WFD and the MSFD, and (4) the established monitoring programmes under the WFD and MSFD as well as the monitoring that has to be carried out by individual operators when complying with conditions of the environmental permits ensure the establishment of appropriate mechanisms to keep track of NAP effectiveness.
<b>Turkey</b>	In Turkey: (1) waste water discharge permit is given according to law, which also provides for sanctions in case of contraventions; (2) Provincial Directorates are responsible for the inspection of water quality of surface water, discharges from waste water treatment plants and industrial plants and (3) through MEDPOL national monitoring project, the effectiveness of the NAP is tested.
<b>EU</b>	NA

**4. LBS Protocol: Status of Implementation**  
(biennial 2012-2013)  
Table 4.3

**Part IV Implementation of NAPs and their effectiveness (Table V):** As its title suggest, Part IV seeks to gather information on the implementation of NAPs and their effectiveness

**Note from the Secretariat:** *The analysis of the implementation of NAPs was undertaken by the Secretariat for the period 2000-2015 and it is reflected in the UNEP/MAP publication "Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land Based Activities (SAP-Med) and related National Action Plans (NAPs). Implementation status 2000-2015*

<b>Albania</b>	NA
<b>Israel</b>	NA
<b>Malta</b>	NA
<b>Turkey</b>	NA
<b>EU</b>	NA

**4. LBS Protocol: Status of Implementation**  
(biennial 2012-2013)  
Table 4.4

**Part V Implementation of Monitoring Programmes (Table VI):** Part V seeks to gather information on whether compliance and field monitoring (state and trend, biomonitoring and eutrophication) are carried out

<b>Albania</b>	The implementation of compliance and field monitoring for the purpose of the LBS Protocol is in progress. Financial resources and administrative management are listed as difficulties/challenges.
<b>Israel</b>	Arrangements for field and compliance monitoring in place, with 14 compliance monitoring programmes corresponding to the LBS Protocol. Lack of budget and personnel listed as barriers to implement required monitoring programmes.
<b>Malta</b>	The implementation of state and trend monitoring is under development and the remaining monitoring is carried out either as part of the individual environmental operational permits or MSFD and WFD monitoring programmes.
<b>Turkey</b>	The implementation of biomonitoring programmes is underway, with staff in Dokuz Eylul University (DEU)-Institute of Marine Sciences and Technology (IMST) receiving training by the IAEA-MEL Laboratory in Monaco on this subject. Arrangements for state and trend, eutrophication and compliance monitoring reported to be in place.
<b>EU</b>	NA

**5. BD and SPA Protocol: Status of Implementation**  
**(biennial 2012-2013)**  
**Table 5.1**

**Part I Legal Measures (Table I):** Part I seeks to determine whether Contracting Parties have established the legal framework for the protection and conservation of Specially Protected Areas (SPA), including Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMI) and those endangered or threatened species of flora and fauna listed in Annexes II and III to the Protocol.

<b>Albania (CP)</b>	Through its laws on protected areas, biodiversity protection and wild fauna protection, Albania has put in place the framework required under the BD and SPA Protocol to protect areas of particular natural or cultural value by the establishment of SPA and those endangered or threatened species listed in Annexes II and III to the Protocol. These laws regulate a number of activities likely to have an impact on SPAs and/or species, as required in Article 6 of the Protocol. These activities are: dumping, passage of ships, offshore exploration and exploitation, taking of species and scientific research. A red list of Albanian flora and fauna species established. Financial resources, technical capabilities and administrative management are listed as difficulties/ challenges in implementing the Protocol.
<b>Israel (CP)</b>	Israel explains in detail the legal regime in place to protect endangered or threatened species of flora and fauna and SPAs. On flora and fauna, by law, no activity that might harm animals or plants is carried out in the SPAs. On SPAs, including marine reserves, plan and regulations are designed specifically for each marine reserve. They set site-specific conditions for obtaining permits, thus regulating the mentioned activities in Article 6 of the Protocol (i.e. dumping, passage of ships, offshore exploration and exploitation, taking of species and scientific research). Nine marine reserves have been established and marine special planning for the Mediterranean Sea is currently under development in Israel for adoption by 2015.
<b>Malta (CP)</b>	In its national report, Malta provides a very detailed overview of the legal regime implementing the BD and SPA Protocol. Endangered or threatened species of flora and fauna are protected, despite the difficulties faced due to limited financial resources, lack of technical capabilities and the policy framework. SPAs are also protected. Actions to that end include the development of management plans, for Malta's four Specially Protected Areas under the Protocol. More in detail, a number of prohibitions or restrictions are in place in SPAs as regards to the activities listed under Article 6 of the Protocol. For instance, dumping is prohibited in SPAs, the passage of boats is restricted in relation to a number of coastal and marine protected areas, offshore activities in SPAs are subject to a strategic environmental assessment, scientific research requires a permit and the taking, handling, possession, transport and trade of protected species which originate in SPAs is strictly regulated by a permitting system. Main challenges reported relate to enforcement.
<b>Turkey (CP)</b>	Endangered or threatened flora and fauna is protected by law, and specific NAPs have been developed for the protection of monk seals and marine turtles. Regarding SPAs, 20 new coastal protected sites (nature parks) were established during 2012-2014. The legal regime in place addresses, by prohibiting or regulating, a number of activities likely to have an impact on SPAs and/or species. These activities range from dumping, to offshore exploration and exploitation, to taking of species originated in SPAs. Financial resources are reported as difficulties and challenges together with limited data on species in SPAs.
<b>EU</b>	Directive and Regulations in place to protect endangered or threatened plant and animal species and SPAs. These includes the MSFD, the EU Natura 2000 Network and fisheries measures.

**5. BD and SPA Protocol: Status of Implementation  
(biennial 2012-2013)  
Table 5.2**

**Part II SPAs (Tables II to IV):** Part II seeks to collect information on the list of SPAs designated and the measures adopted for their management, including the development and adoption of a management plan for each SPA, which incorporates the elements listed in Article 7 of the Protocol.

<b>Albania</b>	SPAs established within the Protocol's geographical area are listed. For two out of four, the development of management plans is ongoing. More in detail, planning and management activities address scientific monitoring programmes tracking changes in the state of SPAs; the involvement of local communities in the management of SPAs; and the management as a whole of the SPAs, covering both land and marine areas. Work is ongoing concerning the establishment of funding mechanisms for managing and promoting SPAs, the provision of training for the SPAs technical managers and the incorporation into National Contingency Plan (NCP) of measures for responding to pollution incidents in SPAs. Financial resources and technical capabilities are the key challenges faced when managing SPAs.
<b>Israel</b>	A complete list of SPAs established within the Protocol's geographical area is provided. For all of the SPAs designated (25 SPAs) management plans have been developed and are being implemented. Work is ongoing as regards the design of observation and scientific monitoring programmes to track the status of SPAs as well as the assistance to be provided to the locals who may be affected by the establishment of SPAs. Funding mechanisms for managing and promoting SPAs, training programmes for SPAs staff and measures in NCP to combat pollution incidents in SPAs are in place. Financial resources and administrative management are the two barriers to the management of SPAs reported.
<b>Malta</b>	No SPAs setup during the reporting period 2012-2013. However, Malta have designated a total of four SPAs under the BD and SPA Protocol so far. Three of them administered by the Government and the remaining by a non-governmental organization (NGO). SPAs established cover both, the terrestrial and the marine environment. On the management of SPAs, in-house surveillance and monitoring of SPAs is considered to a limited extend and the provision of assistance to locals affected by the establishment of SPAs is not relevant to Malta, as their SPAs are not inhabited. Steps have been taken to involve local communities in the in the management of SPAs, for instance by consulting stakeholders when setting management plans; to enhance funding mechanisms for the management and protection of SPAs, by for example applying for EU funding and to provide specialised training to SPAs staff. Main challenges in managing SPAs are the limited resources available, the policy and administrative framework and public participation.
<b>Turkey</b>	20 new coastal protected sites (nature parks) have been established within the Protocol's geographical area and a management plan project developed for a Mediterranean wetland (Akyatan Tuzla) with another one underway for Saros Bay SPA. Planning and management activities reported cover: (1) scientific monitoring programmes tracking changes in the state of SPAs, (2) the involvement of local communities in the management of SPAs, (3) funding mechanisms for managing and promoting SPAs, (3) training programmes for SPAs staff and (4) measures in NCP to combat pollution incidents in SPAs. No information is provided on whether measures have been adopted to provide assistance to the local communities which may be affected by the establishment of SPAs.
<b>EU</b>	NA

**5. BD and SPA Protocol: Status of Implementation  
(biennial 2012-2013)  
Table 5.3**

**Part III SPAMIs (Tables V to VII):** Part III seeks to gather information on the list of SPAMIs designated and the measures adopted for their management, including the development and implementation of a management plan for each SPAMI which includes regulation of dumping and releases of wastes likely to impair the integrity of the SPAMI, monitoring programmes, introduction and reintroduction of species, and activities carried out in the buffer zone.

<b>Albania</b>	Section reported to be non- applicable to Albania
<b>Israel</b>	Efforts to designate a SPAMIs are ongoing.
<b>Malta</b>	No areas have been proposed for inclusion on the SPAMI list for the period under review. However SPAs established are receiving the necessary attention for inclusion in the SPAMI list.
<b>Turkey</b>	The setting up of SPAMIs is in process.
<b>EU</b>	NA



**5. BD and SPA Protocol: Status of Implementation**  
(biennial 2012-2013)  
Table 5.4

<b>Part IV Protection and Conservation of Species (Tables VIII and IX):</b> Part IV seeks to gather information on the protection measures adopted by Contracting Parties to protect those endangered or threatened species listed in the Annexes to the Protocol	
<b>Albania</b>	The 2007 Red List of Albanian fauna and flora species is being currently updated. Bilateral and multilateral agreements are in place to protect the population of migrant species under the Protocol's area. In addition, measures have been adopted concerning ex situ reproduction of protected fauna and flora, exceptions to the prohibition prescribed for the protection of the species listed in the Annexes to the Protocol are granted only for those cases the Protocol establishes and steps have been taken to deal with the deliberate or accidental introduction of non-indigenous or genetically modified species.
<b>Israel</b>	There is a list of protected species and endangered species. By law all species in SPAs are protected. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation is taking place to protect and restore the population of migrant species under the Protocol's area. For instance, cooperation exists with Cyprus concerning sea turtles and Israel has signed the CMS Convention is party to the agreement of the AEWA. There is an ex-situ reproduction nucleus of green sea turtles, genetically modified organisms are not allowed to be introduced into nature and work is ongoing as regards marine invasive species along Israel's shoreline. No exceptions granted during the period under review.
<b>Malta</b>	Work is ongoing to update the list of endangered or threatened species, which was published in the Red Data Book for the Maltese Islands in 1989. Key obstacles to progress in this area are the limited availability of human and financial resources. Malta is party to a number of regional and global multilateral agreements dealing with species, such as CMS on migratory species, ACCO-BAMS in the Mediterranean region and the Bern Convention. Measures have been adopted to deal with ex situ reproduction. A number of exemptions were granted during the period under review. Steps have been taken to deal with the deliberate or accidental introduction of non-indigenous or genetically modified species. These include <i>inter alia</i> undertaking of national assessment studies to feed into the initial assessment of the MSFD; collection of data of alien species in MPAs under the MedPAN North Project; the establishment of measures under the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to prevent the introduction of invasive species, and the development of Guidelines on Managing Non-Native Plant Invaders.
<b>Turkey</b>	List of endangered or threatened species adopted and steps taken to deal with the deliberate or accidental introduction of non-indigenous or genetically modified species, this includes the establishment of an IAS database under the National Biodiversity Database (The Noah's Arc). To protect the population of migrant species under the Protocol's area, work is underway to set the scope of scientific and administrative collaboration with riparian states. As regards the formulation of plans addressing ex situ reproduction, Turkey notes in its report than in-situ conservation is preferred over ex-situ. No exceptions granted.
<b>EU</b>	NA

**5. BD and SPA Protocol: Status of Implementation**  
(biennial 2012-2013)  
Table 5.5

<b>Part V Conservation of the components of marine and coastal diversity (Table X):</b> Part V seeks to test whether Contracting Parties have inventory the components of marine and coastal biodiversity (Article 3.3.) and formulated a national strategy and action plan to protect the components of marine and coastal biodiversity (Article 3.4).	
<b>Albania</b>	Work is ongoing to finalise the inventory and the associated national strategy and action plan is in place thanks to GEG-UNDP project on improving coverage of MPAs. The limited availability of financial resources is the main barrier to advance in this area, together with administrative management, technical capabilities and public participation.
<b>Israel</b>	Work is underway to inventory the the components of marine and coastal biodiversity with the Israel Limnological and Oceanographic Research Center responsible for creating a genetic barcode inventory. National strategy and action plan formulated.
<b>Malta</b>	Work is in motion to develop an inventory and formulate a national strategy and action plan. This develops under Natura 2000 and SAP BIO Projects. Limited human and financial resources in some areas of expertise are the main challenges faced in taking work forward.
<b>Turkey</b>	Inventory for most of the coastal protected sites conducted. This is an ongoing activity. In addition NAPs adopted on monk seals and marine turtles.
<b>EU</b>	NA

**5. BD and SPA Protocol: Status of Implementation  
(biennial 2012-2013)  
Table 5.6**

**Part VII Implementation of RAPs:** Part VII seeks to collect information on measures put in place for the implementation of BD RAPs, i.e. RAPs on cartilaginous fish, non-indigenous species, bird species, cetaceans, marine vegetation, monk seal and marine turtles.

<b>Albania</b>	<p><u>Cartilaginous fish:</u> Clondrichthyans are included in the 2007 Red List of Albanian fauna species. Work is in motion regarding fishing and awareness raising activities, through targeted information materials. No action has been taken for the development of programmes of scientific research or the adoption of specific programmes in the context of IPOA-Sharks.</p> <p><u>Non-indigenous species:</u> Legislation in place to control the introduction of marine species. Work is underway to assess the situation regarding the introduction of marine species, monitor and control ballast water discharges into territorial waters and develop training and awareness raising programmes.</p> <p><u>Bird species:</u> Legal protection to bird species granted, protected areas for the conservation of bird species listed in the Annex to the Protocol established, and an action plan adopted targeting one species included in the Annexes to the Protocol. Work in progress on the development of programmes of research.</p> <p><u>Cetaceans:</u> Action plan for the conservation of cetaceans has been developed with the support of ACCOBAMS, and MPA established to protect cetaceans. Work is underway as to the development of programmes of research. No network for monitoring cetaceans strandings established.</p> <p><u>Marine vegetation:</u> All RAP requirements met, with the exception of the establishment of an action plan for the conservation of marine vegetation, the drafting of which is under development.</p> <p><u>Monk Seal:</u> Protection status to the monk seal granted by including it in the Albanian Red List; fishing techniques which can endanger monk seals prohibited by law; awareness raising programmes in place and action plan for the monk sea developed. Work is underway for data collection in cooperation with ACCOBAMS. No action taken to isolate breeding monk seals from human activities or inventory breeding caves.</p> <p><u>Marine Turtles:</u> Work is underway to implement measures to reduce incidental catch in marine turtles and create centers to rescue marine turtles. In addition, marine turtles are protected through the establishment of SPAs (Nature Reserve), their nesting beaches inventoried, awareness raising programmes developed and an action plan adopted in cooperation with MEDASSET.</p>
<b>Israel</b>	<p><u>Cartilaginous fish:</u> All regional plan requirements met, with the exception of the development of specific programmes in the context of IPOA-Sharks. All Cartilaginous fish are fully protected; any cases of illegal fishing are prosecuted and awareness campaigns among fishermen conducted.</p> <p><u>Non-indigenous species:</u> Assessment of the situation regarding the introduction of marine species undertaken. Work is ongoing to meet the remaining regional action plan requirements. Legislation and programs to control the import of non-indigenous marine species into Israel are in place, constant inspections in Mediterranean ports are conducted and the Ballast Water Convention is being implemented.</p> <p><u>Bird species:</u> All RAP requirements met.</p> <p><u>Cetaceans:</u> All marine mammals are fully protected by Israel law and enforced. In addition, academic research and monitoring on cetaceans is conducted, through ACCOBAMS monitoring of cetaceans strandings is conducted and MPAs have been designated for the protection of cetaceans.</p> <p><u>Marine vegetation:</u> Action has been taken for the conservation of marine vegetation. This includes mapping of sea weeds, development of training programmes and establishment of a gene bank for the collection and preservation of plant species.</p> <p><u>Monk Seal:</u> Protection of monk seas granted under the general protection of marine mammals. Measures have been taken to conserve different species not monk seals specifically. Only two individuals were sighted in recent years.</p> <p><u>Marine Turtles:</u> All RAP requirements met, i.e. (1) marine turtles protected by law, (2) measures implemented to reduce their incidental catch, (3) rescue marine centers created, (4) SPAs established for their protection, (5) inventory of turtle nesting beaches conducted, (6) participation in tagging programmes, (7) awareness raising and training developed and (8) action plan adopted.</p>
<b>Malta</b>	<p><u>Cartilaginous fish:</u> Work is underway to develop specific programmes in the context of IPOA-Sharks and training programmes of scientific research on clondrichthyans. Otherwise, Chondrichthyans are afforded legal protection through domestic and EU legislation, fishing restrictions are mainly regulated through EU Regulation and General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean, scientific research is carried out in connection with specific Mediterranean projects (MEDLEM and MEDITS) and SAP BIO; and education and public awareness targets the fishing industry.</p> <p><u>Non-indigenous species:</u> National legislation for controlling the introduction of non-native species has been enacted. This adds to the EU legislation in place. Work is in progress to assess the situation as regards the introduction of marine species, with studies carried out to feed into the MSFD initial assessment and under MedPAN North Project and risk assessment undertaken within the framework of CITES. Action on ballast water monitoring will be taken, once IMO does. A system is in place to control the import/export of non-indigenous marine species. Awareness raising campaigns, including the development of Guidelines developed.</p>

	<p><u>Bird species:</u> All RAP requirements met</p> <p><u>Cetaceans:</u> The development of an action plan in underway as well as the establishment of MPAs for cetaceans. This is faced with some difficulties, given the lack of data on the occurrence of cetaceans. Scientific research programmes and network of monitoring cetaceans strandings established.</p> <p><u>Marine vegetation:</u> All RAP requirements met, i.e. (1) protection status for meadows accorded by law; (2) EIA regulations take into consideration impacts of planned human activities on meadows; (3) Malta's five marine Sites of Community importance (SCIs) established for the protection of meadows / plant formations; (4) mapping of Posidonia oceanica done and under the Natura 2000 Project LIFE Bahar, research will be conducted on sandbanks; (5) awareness and education actions developed highlighting the importance of Posidonia oceanica and protected species and more work in scheduled on other marine vegetation under the LIFE Bahar project and (6) training programmes are in place on Posidonia and taxonomy for national officials.</p> <p><u>Monk Seal:</u> Protection afforded by domestic and EU legislation; fishing techniques which can endanger monk seals prohibited as per domestic and EU legislation on fishing; data on monk seals available and awareness raising materials for schools develop. Remaining RAP requirements are not applicable. This includes the development of an action plan.</p> <p><u>Marine Turtles:</u> (1) Marine turtles are protected by domestic and EU legislation; (2) measures to reduce their incidental catch are in place, this includes a manual for fishermen, which is used in awareness campaigns targeting Maltese fishermen; (3) centres to rescue marine turtles have been established, with beached or incidentally captured turtles transferred to the Malta Centre for Fisheries Science (MCFS) for treatment; (4) designation of SPAs to their conservation in process, as the lack of data on the occurrence of turtles does not make the setting up of SPAs created specifically to conserve marine turtle populations straight-forward, (5) tagging programmes carried out, (6) awareness raising campaigns targeting fishermen developed and (7) action plan adopted.</p>
Turkey	<p><u>Cartilaginous fish:</u> Some species of clondrichthyans have been given legal status for the purpose of protection and conservation and specific programmes in the context of IPOA-sharks have been developed, i.e. Marine Turtles, Sandbar Sharks and Mediterranean Monk Seal Projects were carried out in 2010 2011 and 2012. For the remaining actions to take forward under the RAP, work is reported to be underway.</p> <p><u>Non-indigenous species:</u> The introduction of marine species is assessed, with a national database on IAS established under the National Biodiversity Database. For the remaining actions to take forward under the RAP, work is reported to be underway.</p> <p><u>Bird species:</u> Legal protection to bird species granted, protected areas for those species included in the Annexes to the Protocol established and programmes of research on those species undertaken, i.e. during biodiversity assesment studies many bird species living in the coastal wetland habitats were evaluated. Work on the development of action plans ongoing.</p> <p><u>Cetaceans:</u> No specific action plan for the conservation of cetaceans. Work in progress as regards the development of research programmes, the setting up of a network for monitoring cetaceans strandings and the establishment of MPAs.</p> <p><u>Marine vegetation:</u> (1) Posidonia meadows are protected by law, (2) EIA regulations take into consideration impacts of planned human activities on meadows and (3) mapping of Posidonia meadows addressed within the RAC/SPA Med-Posidonia project, the results of which were used in awareness raising activities.</p> <p><u>Monk Seal:</u> (1) Monks seas have been granted protection status by law. This includes the adoption of national plans, with a specific one adopted for the protection of monk seals in Mersin, (2) fishing techniques which can endanger monk seals are prohibited, (3) SPAs created to conserve monk seas populations, indeed most of the protected sites are also habitats of monk seals, (4) inventories of breeding caves and other habitats important for the conservation of monk seals carried out in the Mersin province and other regions, (5) data collection programmes on the monk seal undertaken, with the National Monk Seal Committee meeting regularly to that end.</p> <p><u>Marine Turtles:</u> All RAP requirements met. Emphasis is put on the 21 marine turtle nesting sites protected by law.</p>
EU	<p><u>Cartilaginous fish:</u> Community Action Plan for Sharks in place since 2009 and specific action taken under a variety of legal instruments to address fishing, scientific research and training of specialist and fisheries technicians.</p> <p><u>Non-indigenous species:</u> EU and EMSA active involved in the preparation of guidelines.</p> <p><u>Bird species:</u> Work underway to provide legal protection to bird species, including the development of an EU Plan of Action for reducing incidental catches of seabirds in fish gears.</p> <p><u>Cetaceans:</u> No information provided</p> <p><u>Marine vegetation:</u> Reference is made to EU legislation prohibiting fishing with certain nets above seagrass bed of Posidonia oceanica or other marine phanerogams, coralligenous habitats and maerl beds.</p> <p><u>Monk Seal:</u> The EU has been providing support to MoM and to the implementation of actions set out in the Greek national strategy for the monk seal through LIFE funding and interventions such as at GFCM.</p> <p><u>Marine Turtles:</u> No information provided</p>

<b>6. Offshore Protocol: Status of Implementation (biennial 2012-2013) Table 6.1</b>	
<b>Part I Legal Measures (Table I):</b> Part I seeks to determine whether Contracting Parties have established the appropriate legal framework to regulate offshore oil and gas activities, so that offshore activities are subject to prior authorization issued by the national competent authority in accordance with the requirements of the Protocol for the use and discharge of harmful or noxious substances and materials, oil and oily mixtures and drilling fluids and cuttings, sewage and garbage (plastics, such as synthetic ropes, synthetic fishing nets, plastic garbage etc.).	
<b>Albania (CP)</b>	Offshore activities are subject to authorization, as required by the Protocol. The disposal of offshore chemicals listed in Annex I to the Protocol is prohibited, following the dictate of the Protocol. The disposal of those chemicals listed in Annex II to the Protocol or which are not listed in Annexes I and II to the Protocol is not subject to a permit, as required by the Protocol. Sewage discharges are prohibited but not the discharges of garbage as the Protocol mandates. Application of BAT and BEP falls on operators as well as the disposal of offshore chemicals in designated onshore facilities. Not applicable the requirement to adopt special measures to protect SPAs from offshore activities.
<b>Israel (Non CP)</b>	Offshore activities are subject to authorization, and the use and disposal of offshore chemicals follows the permitting system established in the Protocol. Sewage, garbage and food discharges from installations are prohibited, as the Protocol mandates. BAT and BEP falls on operator as well as the discharge of offshore chemicals in designate onshore facilities. Special measures in place to protect SPAs from offshore developments.
<b>Malta (Non CP)</b>	Malta signed the Protocol on 14 October 1994, however it has not been ratified yet.
<b>Turkey (Non-CP)</b>	Signature of the Protocol is ongoing. Legal framework in place to regulate offshore activities as required by the Protocol.
<b>EU (CP)</b>	The new regulatory framework (2013 and 2012 Directives) aims at reducing the occurrence of major accidents related to offshore oil and gas operations and to limit their consequences. Consequently, it will increase the protection of the marine environment and coastal economies against pollution. It establishes minimum conditions for safe offshore exploration and exploitation and improves the response mechanisms in the event of a major accident.

<b>6. Offshore Protocol: Status of Implementation (biennial 2012-2013) Table 6.2</b>	
<b>Part II Allocation of Resources (Table II):</b> Part II seeks to test institutional arrangements in place for: (1) the required permitting system for offshore chemicals, (2) the exceptions to the prohibition of sewage, and garbage discharges to be granted, (3) the required safety measures, including an on-board offshore contingency plan, (4) environmental and compliance monitoring and (5) the removal of disused offshore installations.	
<b>Albania</b>	All required institutional arrangements in place
<b>Israel</b>	NA
<b>Malta</b>	NA
<b>Turkey</b>	NA
<b>EU</b>	NA

**7. HW Protocol: Status of Implementation****(biennial 2012-2013)****Table 7.1**

**Part I Legal Measures (Table I):** Part I seeks to determine whether Contracting Parties have established the legal framework to: (1) reduce and/or eliminate the generation of hazardous wastes (Article 5.2); (2) reduce the amount of hazardous wastes subject to transboundary movement (Article 5.3); (3) restrict and/or prohibit the export import and transit of hazardous wastes (Article 5.4) ; (4) establish the notification procedure of the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes (Article 6) and (5) put in place enforcement measures (Article 5.5)

<b>Albania (CP)</b>	Legal measures adopted to implement Article 5 of the Protocol, which establishes the requirements to: (1) reduce and/or eliminate the generation of hazardous wastes, (2) reduce the amount of hazardous wastes subject to transboundary movement, (3) restrict and/or prohibit the export import and transit of hazardous wastes and (4) put in place enforcement measures.
<b>Israel (non CP)</b>	The Protocol has not been ratified yet.
<b>Malta (CP)</b>	Legal measures, including a Waste Management Plan, adopted to implement Articles 5 and 6 of the Protocol.
<b>Turkey (CP)</b>	Legal regime in place to implement the requirements laid down in Article 5 of the Protocol. Detailed and comprehensive explanation given of the specific provisions addressing Article 5 requirements.
<b>EU (non-CP)</b>	Specific EU legislation in place to regulate the generation and transboundary movement of hazardous substances

**7. HW Protocol: Status of Implementation****(biennial 2012-2013)****Table 7.2**

**Part II Allocation of Resources (Table II):** Part I seeks to gather information on the institutional arrangements put in place to control the generation and transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and to identify and sanction activities in contravention of the Protocol.

<b>Albania</b>	Reported to be non-applicable.
<b>Israel</b>	NA
<b>Malta</b>	Institutional arrangements in place. There is a designated team within the Malta Environment and Planning Authority responsible for the implementation and monitoring of transboundary movements of hazardous waste. This team would liaise with the enforcement directorate and other national enforcement authorities, in cases of contravention of the Protocol.
<b>Turkey</b>	Institutional arrangements in place to control the generation and transboundary movement of hazardous wastes. To that regard, specific notification forms have been developed. Difficulties in this area referred to the fact that some countries use the EC form and their mother language rather than English. No institutional arrangements in place reported to identify and sanctions contraventions of the Protocol.
<b>EU</b>	NA

**7. HW Protocol: Status of Implementation**  
**(biennial 2012-2013)**  
**Table 7.3**

<b>Implementation of the Regional Plan on the Reduction of Hazardous Wastes Generation by 20% in 2011 (Table VII)</b>	
<b>Albania</b>	Measures have been set for preventing mixture of different types of waste, irregular practices in storage/accumulation and inappropriate treatment or uncontrolled dumping. A national strategy is also in place for reducing HW. Work is underway to inventory HW based on an international classification, and introduce national registers for HW producers, waste management and transport companies.
<b>Malta</b>	Official inventory of HW based on an international classification established; national registers for HW producers established, national strategy for reducing HW and associated national plan adopted, promotion of cleaner production carried out, and BAT applied.
<b>Turkey</b>	Official inventory of HW based on an international classification established, national registers for HW producers introduced and national strategy for reducing HW adopted. Work is underway to to promote application of BAT and cleaner production.
<b>EU</b>	NA