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Third Meeting of the Contracting  
Parties to the Convention for  
the Protection of the Mediterranean  
Sea against Pollution and its  
Related Protocols

Dubrovnik, 28 February-4 March 1983

JOINT WORK ON IMPACT STUDIES BY FRANCE, TUNISIA  
AND YUGOSLAVIA

Information paper prepared by the secretariat

Experts of three countries met on 11, 12 and 13 January 1983, under the auspices of UNEP, to initiate co-operation for the advance assessment of the impact of decisions relating to development or planning.

This review, together with bilateral preparatory studies, indicated that co-operation could concern:

- The exchange of information on the texts of laws, decrees, rules and practices existing in each of the countries;
- The pooling of research aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of impact studies and processes, as well as research on the data bases necessary for efficient impact studies;
- Exchanges for training purposes and possibly training sessions for persons having to work on development activities involving a concern for environmental impact;
- The preparation and publication of an impact handbook (know-how manual) for the following activities:

Dams

Quarries and opencast mines

Petrochemicals (petroleum and phosphates, in particular)

Agro-food industry (intensive livestock raising, slaughtering,  
canning)

Marinas (coastal and "dry")

Major tourist centres

Energy;

- Exchange of field experience (Rijeka bay, Yugoslavia; Cap Bon, Ichkeul, Djerba island, in Tunisia; Fos-Berre region, Sète-Montpellier coastline, Mediterranean natural parks, in France);
- And principally, the undertaking of pilot activities: the North-West of Bizerta and the area between the town and lake of Tunis were selected.

The experts suggest that this collaboration between the three countries should be an "open book", in the interest of all Mediterranean countries, and that it should link up with the MAP through, for example, existing chapters of the PAP. The UNEP connection with the studies suggests that they could be of interest to UNEP for the regional seas programmes, for example, and could benefit from its co-operation.