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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

MEDPOL

Meeting of MED POL Focal Points and Government-designated Experts to review Regional Plans as part of the implementation of Art. 15 of the LBS Protocol

Larnaca (Cyprus), 24-25 February 2011

DRAFT

Regional Plans for the reduction of Mercury, BOD_5 in the food sector and nine POPs as part of the implementation of Art. 15 of the LBS Protocol

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INTRODUCTION

The Contracting Parties to Barcelona Convention at their 16th meeting held in Marrakech in November 2009 adopted decision IG 19/10 (Sound management of chemicals) in which they requested MED POL and CP/RAC to prepare, as a follow up to Article 15 of the LBS Protocol, regional plans/programmes on the following:

The new POPs recently included in the Stockholm Convention: *inter alia*, in relation to the production, use, trade articles and products and wastes containing those substances and the stockpiles of the following substances:

I- Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane
II- Beta hexachlorocyclohexane
III- Hexabromobuphenyl
IV- Chlordecone
V- Pentachlorobenzene
VI- Tetrabromodiphenylether and Pentabromodiphenyl ether
VII- Hexabromodiphenyl ether andHeptabromodiphenyl ether
VIII- Lindane
IX- Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its salts and Perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride and its salts
X- Mercury: *inter alia*, in relation to the production, use, trade articles and products and wastes containing those substances and the stockpiles;
XII- BOD in the food sector.

The above decision is part of the process of implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol which started in 2006 and was since then the object of in depth negotiations and important decisions of the Contracting Parties to Barcelona Convention.

The negotiation process started at a Meeting held in 2006 in Durres, Albania, with MED POL National Coordinators, national designated experts and regional experts. In Durres the MED POL Coordinators and the national experts discussed a draft strategy for the long-term implementation of the NAPs and made the following conclusions and recommendations, quote:

1. *To acknowledge the opportunity provided by the Secretariat to initiate discussion on how to apply a differentiated approach and on its implications;*

2. *To continue to elaborate a differentiated approach with a view to its application ;and, to this end, to establish a working group to discuss technical and policy issues , as indicated in the terms of reference of the Working Group;*

3. *To agree to the process of identifying priorities in the new strategy for implementation of the LBS Protocol, the SAP and the NAPs, in particular on the basis of the identified hot spots and relevant sectors of activity, according to annex I of the LBS Protocol, and to entrust the Working Group with the task of further elaborating the prioritization;*

4. *To continue implementing the pollution reduction activities contained in the NAPs; and*

5. *To communicate to the Secretariat prior to the meeting of the Working Group any change to their NBB in relations to total releases.* Unquote.

The working group was established and met in Barcelona in 2007. The working group agreed on a road map for the development of a differentiated mechanism based on ELVs, as follows,

quote:

2008-2009

- *Assess the state of the art of ELV development;*

- *Propose a list of common, as appropriate, regional and sub-regional ELVs for priority substances and sectors covered by NAPs, taking into consideration national ELVs and ELVs based on BAT(as appropriate);*

- *Develop a differentiation mechanism for the implementation of regional ELVs including monitoring and control processes, tacking into consideration that national total released loads should not increase;*

- *Approve the differentiation mechanism by the CPs;*

- *Start the process of developing as appropriate, regional and /or subregional Environmental Quality Objectives (EQOs) for the marine environment;*

2010-2015

- *Adjust the implementation of the actions described in the NAPs on the basis of the approved differentiation mechanism , for the priority substances and sectors according to the annexes of the LBS Protocol and the SAP;*

2015

- *Adoption of EQOs;*

2015-2020

- *Implementation of measures to achieve EQOs. Unquote*

In January 2008, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, at their 15th Meeting held in Almeria, Spain, adopted decision 17/8 entitled ”Implementation of NAPs and the preparation of legally binding measures and timetables required by Art.15 of the LBS Protocol”.

According to the decision, the Contracting Parties, with the assistance of MED POL, agreed, quote:

1. *To continue the implementation of NAPs endorsed in 2005 to the greatest possible extent foreseeing their revision in 2011; throughout the process, the Secretariat will continue to support with capacity building activities covering technical, institutional and financial aspects.*

2. *To develop the following elements in the framework of MED POL:*

- *Identification of priority substances and sectors during 2008-2009;*
- *Identification of a differentiation mechanism during 2008-2009 for the implementation of regional emission values (ELVs), based on BAT, and start the process of developing*

regional and/or subregional -as appropriate-Environmental Quality Objectives (EQOs) for the marine environment;

- *Identification of relevant elements and indicators arising from the implementation of the ecosystem approach.*

3. *To establish a working group to develop by 2011 actions plans and programmes containing the legally binding measures and timetables required by Art.15 of the LBS Protocol, tacking into consideration the possibility of using the elements arising from the above process for this purpose as well as for the revision of the NAPs.* Unquote.

As a follow up to the Parties' decisions of Almeria, a MED POL meeting was held in Aix-en-Provence in March 2009 at which the first three draft Regional Plans related to priority substances were reviewed in detail and a differentiation approach based on time of implementation of the measures was approved. The process of developing EQOs was initiated as part of the process of gradual application by MAP of the Ecosystem Approach.

The first very significant output of the process was indeed the adoption by the Contracting Parties to Barcelona Convention at their 16th meeting held in 2009 in Morocco of three regional plans (Decisions 19/7/8/9) containing legally-binding measures and timetables for releases of BOD from municipal waste water treatment plant and selected POPs. These plans had been prepared on the basis of the outcomes of the previous negotiations and taking into consideration the approval of the differentiation principle and the list of priority chemicals to be addressed.

In 2009 the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention at their 16th meeting held in Marrakech, Morocco, in addition to adopting the first set of Regional Plans, also expressed their wish to continue the process of implementation of Art 15 of the LBS Protocol and adopted the decision 19/10 entitled "Sound management of Chemicals".

The Secretariat (MEDPOL and CP/RAC) has worked towards the full implementation of the above decision and, as a result, has prepared the present document. The document covers three draft regional plans containing measures and time tables, as requested by the decision 19/10, as follows:

- Regional Plan on the reduction of inputs of Mercury in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol;
- Regional Plan on the reduction of inputs from the food sector in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol;
- Regional Plans on the reduction of inputs of nine Chemicals in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol.

The Meeting is expected to review the three drafts and provide clear indications on the way the Secretariat should proceed aiming to reach the Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2011 with a set of commonly agreed Regional Plans for adoption.

A- Regional Plan on the reduction of inputs of Mercury in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol

1. Rationale

1.1 The LBS Protocol

The LBS Protocol stipulates that countries shall take the appropriate measures to prevent, abate, combat and eliminate to the fullest possible extent pollution of the Mediterranean sea Area caused by discharges from rivers, coastal establishments or outfalls, or emanating from any other land-based sources and activities within their territories, giving priorities to the phasing out of inputs of substances that are toxic, persistent and liable to bioaccumulate. Annex 1 of the Protocol describes the sectors (Annex 1a) on which the provisions are applied and Annex 1c lists the priority categories of substances where mercury is included (see Annex 1c, 5) among heavy metals and their compounds". In addition, the meeting of MED POL Focal Points held in Kalamata in 2009 (Document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG. 334/8), decided to include Mercury in the action list of substances to be addressed as priority in the framework of Art 15 of the LBS Protocol.

1.2 Outcomes of the Stockholm Convention Intergovernmental Negotiations Committee (INC-1) on Mercury

As a result of the decision GC5/25 III of the Governing Council of UNEP, the first round of negotiations on the development of global legal instrument on Mercury was launched in July 2009 in Stockholm, Sweden.

The most relevant conclusions of INC-1 are summarized as follows:

- There was a general consensus that a robust and comprehensive legally binding instrument on mercury was needed, and many representatives said that their countries would fully support the negotiating process.

- The instrument should have strategic and realistic goals, with substantial reduction targets, with some adding that it should be developed and ratified as a package, that countries should not be allowed to pick and choose among its provisions and that it should have specific time frames for the reduction targets.

- There was considerable support among representatives of developing countries for the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and for the provision of funding, technology transfer and capacity-building to enable developing countries to fulfill their obligations under the instrument without compromising poverty reduction in pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals.

- Many representatives expressed support for a ban on new and expanded mercury mining and the phase-out of existing mining operations.

- Many representatives advocated the development of a timeline for the progressive reduction of the mercury supply, with some saying that the pace and extent of reductions should take into account specific national circumstances and that exemptions should be allowed for specific, essential and acceptable uses, similarly to the exemptions available under the Stockholm Convention. The timeline should also feature a procedure for granting extensions for mercury use and should be linked to technical and financial assistance and capacity-building. One representative said that provisions to prohibit mercury use and trade should complement provisions to restrict the mercury supply.

- Many representatives supported a ban on the introduction of new types of products and processes containing or using mercury. Many also expressed broad support for phasing out, limiting or otherwise controlling existing products and processes containing mercury. A number of approaches were suggested for future consideration, including phase-out of all products and processes containing or using mercury, phase-out with time-limited exemptions for certain processes or in certain locations where economically feasible and cost-effective alternatives did not yet exist, banning specific products or processes, requiring the use of best available technologies and best environmental practices, employing public-private partnerships and voluntary approaches within particular sectors, and labeling products to assist consumers and regulators in making informed choices.

- There was consensus that there was an urgent need to provide for appropriate disposal of mercury wastes to protect human health and the environment and that waste issues were closely linked to issues of supply, demand and trade.

- There was a general consensus that environmentally safe storage of mercury was a complex cross-cutting issue and of particular importance for achieving the objectives of the instrument.

- Many representatives said that atmospheric emissions of mercury were a priority issue to be tackled under the mercury instrument because of the potential for long-range transport and because they were the largest source of global mercury pollution. Many said that the instrument should also pertain to emissions that occurred directly into soil or water, the national and international impact of various types of mercury emissions and the myriad sources of atmospheric emissions, including coal-fired power generation, cement production, metals processing and other industrial sources. Many representatives outlined efforts under way in their countries and regions to reduce such emissions, to gather relevant information and to support research.

- A number of representatives said that emissions from chlor-alkali manufacture or mining should be discussed separately from emissions from other sources.

- UNEP foresees 5 intergovernmental negotiations meeting before reaching a final agreement in 2013.

2. Proposed Regional Plan

The Secretariat proposal here below takes into full consideration the status of the global negotiations, the provisions of the LBS Protocol, the EU Water Frame Directive (WFD) and the EU Marine Strategy Directive, the common measures adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in 1985, the national regulations on Mercury of Mediterranean Countries (see Document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG. 352/Inf. 3) and follows the provisions of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol.

The proposed text is providing hard measures to the reduction of pollution from Chlor Alkaline industry, other industrial sectors, releases to air from incineration and soft measures to new Chlor alkaline plants and use of mercury in agriculture, electronic equipment, dentistry, laboratories, decontamination and research, in addition to wastes containing Mercury and mining of Mercury.

The secretariat, taking into consideration the global negotiations on Mercury, did not consider the inclusion of any measures related to production, export and import, appropriate at this stage.

Regional Plan on the reduction of inputs of Mercury in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol

ARTICLE I

Definitions of Terms

For the purpose of this Action Plan:

(a) “new plant” means, on the one hand, an industrial plant which becomes operational after [2013] and, on the other hand, an existing industrial plant whose capacity for the electrolysis of alkali chlorides is substantially increased after{2011}.
(b) “Emission Limit Values (ELVs)” means the maximum allowable concentration measured as a “composite” sample, of a pollutant in an effluent discharged to the environment.
(c) “Best Available Techniques (BAT)” means the latest stage of development (state of the art) of processes, of facilities, or of methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of a particular measure for limiting discharges, emissions and waste.
(d) “Organization” means the body referred to in article 17 of the Convention.

ARTICLE II

Scope and Objective:

1. The area to which this Regional Plan applies is the area defined in accordance with Art. 3 of the LBS Protocol. This is intended for all the releases within the hydrological basin discharging directly or indirectly into the Mediterranean Sea.

2. The objective of this Regional Plan is to protect the coastal and marine environment and health from the adverse effects of Mercury in particular regarding adverse effects on the human health and environment due to bioaccumulation processes.

ARTICLE II (Bis)

Preservation of Rights

The provisions of this Regional Plan shall be without prejudice to stricter provisions respecting the levels of mercury contained in other existing or future national, regional or international instruments or programmes.

ARTICLE III

Measures

1- The Parties shall adopt National ELVs for Mercury emissions from existing and new brine recirculation Chlore alkali plants as follows:

LIMIT VALUES FOR MERCURY EMISSIONS IN WATER FROM EXISTING AND NEW BRINE RECIRCULATION CHLORALKALI PLANTS

Origin	Limits, expressed as maximum concentration of mercury	Limit, expressed as maximum amount of mercury	Deadline for existing emissions	Remarks
Installations for chloralkali electrolysis	The limits, expressed as maximum concentration of mercury, are calculated by dividing the limits (expressed as maximum amounts of mercury) by the amount of water used per metric tonne of chlorine production capacity.	0.5 g of mercury per metric tonne of chlorine production capacity as a monthly mean, and 2.0 g of mercury per metric tonne of chlorine production capacity as a daily mean.	[2013]	The limits given in the preceding columns are applicable to the mercury arising from the production process and thus to be observed at the exit of the installation or the purification plant

The Parties agree that when the construction of new plants or the restoring of existing ones is being considered, the use of mercury-free technology should be encouraged whenever circumstances permit. The Parties also agree that it would consider at its further meetings whether stricter rules, including the possibility of phasing out the use of mercury cells, would then be appropriate.

The Parties decide that authorizations for new plants may be granted by a Contracting Party only if such authorizations contain a reference to the standards corresponding to the best available technology (BAT) for preventing discharges of mercury. Whatever is the method it adopts, the Contracting Party, where for technical reasons the intended measures do not conform to the BAT, shall provide the Organization, before an authorization, with the justifications for these reasons. The Organization will at its next meeting examine the justifications given and will advise the Party on possible action to be taken. The Parties consider that the application of BATs makes it possible to limit discharges of mercury from the site of a new industrial plant using the recycled-brine process to less than 0.5 g/tonne of installed chlorine production capacity.

2- The Parties shall adopt National ELVs for Mercury emissions from other than Clhor Alkali industry as follows:

Industrial sector (1)		**Unit of Measurement**
A. Chemical industries using Mercury catalysts:		
a. in the production of vinyl chloride (no production in Med)	0,05 0,1	mg/l effluent g/t vinyl chloride production capacity

	b. in other processes	0,05 0,4	mg/l effluent g/kg mercury processed
B.	Manufacture of mercury catalysts used in the production of vinyl chloride	0,05 0,6	mg/l effluent g/kg mercury processed
C.	Manufacture of organic and non-organic mercury compounds (expect for products referred to in paragraph 2)	0,05 0,05	mg/l effluent g/kg mercury processed
D.	Manufacture of primary batteries containing mercury	0,05 0,03	mg/l effluent g/kg mercury processed
E.	Non-ferrous metal industry		
	a-Mercury recovery plants	0,05	mg/l effluent
	b-Extraction and refining of non-ferrous metals	0,05	mg/l effluent
F.	Plants for the treatment of toxic wastes containing mercury	0,05	mg/l effluent

3- The Parties shall adopt National ELVs for Mercury emissions from incineration plants as follows:

Waste gas	0.05	mg/m3
Hospital incinerators	0.1	mg/m3

4- The Parties shall take the necessary measures to reduce the inputs of Mercury emissions from the following activities:

4.1 Agricultural products

4.1.1 Where suitable alternatives are available, these should replace mercury-containing pesticides.

4.2 Electrical equipment and control instruments

4.2.1. The use of equipment not containing mercury should be encouraged whenever suitable replacements are available at comparable cost.

4.2.2 The removal of mercury used in discarded electrical equipment and control instruments should be carried out where practicable, especially in end of life vehicles.

4.3 Dentistry

4.3.1 The use of alternative materials to dental amalgams should be encouraged within the sector.

4.3.2 An appropriate waste management scheme should be put in place for surplus or old amalgam.

4.3.3 The installation of effective and efficient filters or techniques for the removal of mercury from discharges of aqueous effluents from dental practices should be encouraged and a sound management scheme for these wastes should be put in place.

4.4 Laboratories

4.4.1 Alternatives to mercury should be used when possible or research should be conducted into techniques or procedures to avoid unnecessary use of mercury as a reagent in usual analytic procedures; especially due to its quantitative importance, alternative methods to the use of mercury sulphate for COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) analysis should be encouraged in wastewater treatment plants.

4.4.2 The collection, recycling or recovery of mercury used in laboratories should be practiced wherever practicable. Any aqueous effluents containing mercury from this type of source should be treated where appropriate as hazardous waste.

4.5 Potential large scale mercury emission plants

The Parties shall require the use of less polluting production methods and pollution prevention technologies or “Best Available Techniques” (BAT) with associated emission limit values (ELV) for potential large scale mercury emission plants like cement production and coal combustion electricity production plants.

4.6 Mercury in products

The use of mercury free alternatives, especially for polyurethane (PU) catalysts and paint preservatives, should be encouraged.

4.7 Mercury containing products collection

The Parties should encourage the creation of networks easily available for the public for the collection of batteries and other mercury containing products (thermometers, etc) in their municipalities. Awareness raising campaigns should be promoted to increment collection rates.

4.8 Mercury containing wastes

The Parties shall take the necessary measures to isolate and contain the mercury containing wastes to avoid potential contamination of air, soil or water.

4.9 Decontamination

Consideration should be given to the decontamination of sites which have been historically contaminated with mercury. It will be necessary to demonstrate that such decontamination does not lead to transfer of pollution to another vector.

4.10 The Parties commit themselves not to re-open old mercury mining sites.

5- The Parties shall ensure that their competent authorities or appropriate bodies shall monitor discharges of Mercury into water and air to verify compliance with the requirements of the above table taking into account the guidelines included in Appendix I.

6- The Parties should take the necessary measures to enforce these measures in accordance to their national regulations.

ARTICLE IV

Timetable for Implementation

The Parties commit themselves to implement the above measures, according to two deadlines: [2015] and [2019] The Parties will decide on the deadlines for the implementation of the ELVs indicated in the table of Article III above, taking into account their national circumstances and respective capacity to implement the required measures. A national programme of action, including the adopted deadlines, should be prepared and communicated to the Secretariat within 180 days after the adoption of the regional plan by the Contracting Parties. The Secretariat should inform the Parties accordingly.

ARTICLE V

Reporting

In conformity with Article 26 of the Convention and Article 13, paragraph 2(d), of the LBS Protocol, the Parties shall report on a biannual basis on the implementation of the above measures and on their effectiveness. The Contracting Parties should review the status of implementation of these measures in [2013] and [2017].

ARTICLE VI

Technical Assistance

For the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the measures, capacity building, including transfer of know-how and technology, will be provided by the Parties and the Secretariat. Priority will be given to those Parties who have ratified the LBS Protocol.

ARTICLE VII

Entry into Force

The present regional Action Plan shall enter into force and become binding on the 180 day following the day of notification by the Secretariat in accordance with Article 15, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the LBS Protocol.

B- Regional Plan on the reduction of inputs of BOD from food sector in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol

1. Rationale

1.1 The LBS Protocol

According to the provisions of the LBS Protocol, countries shall take the appropriate measures to prevent, abate, combat and eliminate to the fullest possible extent pollution of the Mediterranean sea Area caused by discharges from rivers, coastal establishments or outfalls, or emanating from any other land -based sources and activities within their territories, giving priorities to the phasing out of inputs of substances that are toxic, persistent and liable to bioaccumulate. Annex 1(a) of the Protocol outlines the sectors on which the provisions of the Protocol should apply and specifically the food sectors (1a, 21); Annex 1c lists the priority categories of substances which might be released from food sectors as follows:

Annex 1c, 13: compounds of nitrogen and phosphorus and other substances which may cause eutrophication;

Annex 1c, 17: non-toxic substances that have adverse effect on the oxygen content of the marine environment; and

Annex 1c, 19: non-toxic substances that may have adverse effects on the physical or chemical characteristics of sea water.

In addition, the meeting of MED POL Focal Points held in Kalamata in 2009 (Document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG. 334/8), decided to include substances releases from food sectors in the action list of substances to be addressed as priority in the framework of Art 15 of the LBS Protocol.

2. Proposed Regional Plan

The Secretariat proposal related to the reduction of nutrients and BOD5 from the food sectors here below takes into full account the LBS Protocol, the EU WFD and Waste Water and the Marine Strategy Directives, the national regulations on food sectors of the Mediterranean Countries (see Document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG. 352/Inf.4) and follows the provisions of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol.

The proposed text includes ELVs for the reduction of BOD_5, making use of up-to-date BAT and BEP. The proposal is addressing only industries which are releasing more that 25 m3/d of waste water.

Regional Plan on the reduction of inputs of BOD_5 from selected food sectors in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol

ARTICLE I

Definitions of Terms

For the purpose of this Action Plan:

(a) "Emission Limit Values (ELVs)" means the maximum allowable concentration measured as a "composite" sample, of a pollutant in an effluent discharged to the environment.

(b) "Best Available Techniques (BAT)" means the latest stage of development (state of the art) of processes of facilities, or of methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of a particular measure for limiting discharges, emissions and waste.

(c) "Best Environmental Practices (BEP)" means the application of the most appropriate combination of environmental control measures and strategies.

(d) "Organization" means the body referred to in article 17 of the Convention.

ARTICLE II

Scope and Objective:

1. The area to which this Regional Plan applies is the area defined in accordance with Art. 3 of the LBS Protocol. This is intended for all the releases within the hydrological basin discharging directly or indirectly into the Mediterranean Sea.

2. The objective of this Regional Plan is to protect the coastal and marine environment and health from the adverse effects of discharges of BOD_5 and nutrients from food sectors and in particular the adverse effects on the marine environment (e.g. eutrophication phenomena in coastal areas).

ARTICLE II (Bis)

Preservation of Rights

The provisions of this Regional Plan shall be without prejudice to stricter provisions respecting the levels of BOD_5 from food sectors contained in other existing or future national, regional or international instruments or programmes.

ARTICLE III

Measures

1. Reduction of pollution load by application of BEP and BAT

Industrial Food Plants outlined in Annex II which discharge more than [25 m^3/d] into water bodies, or to municipal waste water treatment plant without biological treatment, should meet the following requirements (2-hour or 24-hour values):

Parameter	**Value**
Chemical Oxygen Demand(COD)	250 mg/l
Biochemical Oxygen Demand BOD_5 or(BOD_7)	25 mg/l (30 mg/l)

Appendix II and document UNEP MAP MTS 142, entitled “Guidelines for the application of BATs and BEPs in industrial sources of BOD, Nutrients and Suspended Solids for the Mediterranean Region”, could be used as relevant references for the implementation of the above measures.

2. The Parties shall ensure that their competent authorities or appropriate bodies shall monitor related discharges into water and air to verify compliance with the requirements of the above table taking into account the guidelines included in Appendix I.

3. The Parties shall take the necessary measures to enforce these measures in accordance with their national regulations.

ARTICLE IV

Timetable for Implementation

The Parties commit themselves to implement the above measures, according to two deadlines: [2015] and [2019]. The Parties will decide on the deadlines for the implementation of the ELVs indicated in the table of Article III above on the sectors outlined in Annex II, taking into account their national circumstances and respective capacity to implement the required measures. A national programme of action, including the adopted deadlines, should be prepared and communicated to the Secretariat within 180 days after the adoption of the regional plan by the Contracting Parties. The Secretariat should inform the Parties accordingly.

ARTICLE V

Reporting

In conformity with Article 26 of the Convention and Article 13, paragraph 2(d), of the LBS Protocol, the Parties shall report on a biannual basis on the implementation of the above measures and on their effectiveness. The Contracting Parties should review the status of implementation of these measures in [2013] and [2017].

ARTICLE VI

Technical Assistance

For the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the measures, capacity building, including transfer of know-how and technology will be provided by the Parties and the Secretariat. Priority will be given to those Parties who have ratified the LBS Protocol.

ARTICLE VII

Entry into Force

The present regional Action Plan shall enter into force and become binding on the 180 day following the day of notification by the Secretariat in accordance with Article 15, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the LBS Protocol.

APPENDIX I
REFERENCE METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

Internationally accepted standardized sampling, analyzing and quality assurance methods (e.g. CEN-standards, ISO-standards and OECD-Guidelines) should be used whenever available.

APPENDIX II
BRANCHES OF FOOD INDUSTRIES

1) Dairy industry

2) Fruit and vegetable processing

3) Breweries

4) Winery and Distilleries

5) Fish processing industry

6) Sugar manufacturing

7) Vegetable oil processing

8) Canning and preserving

9) Meat processing and slaughtering

APPENDIX III
IN-PLANT MEASURES FOR THE REDUCTION OF WASTE WATER VOLUME AND POLLUTION LOAD BY THE FOLLOWING

- automatic control of processes;
- installation of cooling circuits instead of run-through-cooling;
- use of vapor condensates for cleaning operations;
- recycling of preheated water from heat exchangers for cleaning operations;
- recycling of low polluted waste waters for cleaning operations;
- multiple use of cleaning waters;
- use of biodegradable cleaning agents;
- decentralized cleaning stations in order to shorten the pipes for cleaning agents;

- push away of liquid products in pipes with compressed air and vacuum instead of water;

- use of nitric acid for cleaning operations instead of other acids;

- control of product losses by continuous waste water sampling and analyses;

- improving the basic technology for reducing raw material losses;

- installation of safety mechanisms to prevent overfilling;

- use of peroxyacids instead of chlorine-containing cleaning agents and disinfectants to avoid generation of hazardous chlorinated substances;

- mechanical cleaning before cleaning with liquids and disinfection to minimize the use of cleaning agents and disinfectants;

- controlled discharge of waters containing disinfectants in order to protect subsequent biological treatment;

- collection of product residues for further use, e.g. as feed for animals and fertilizers;

- separate collection and disposal of disinfectant rests and used concentrates;

- separate collection and treatment of fat, blood and nutrients;

- transportation of processed fish and sea products in a plant preferably without water;

- equipment of floor drains with fixed sink strainers.

C- Regional Plans on the reduction of inputs of nine Chemicals in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol

1. Rationale

1.1 The LBS Protocol

According to the provisions of the LBS Protocol, countries shall take the appropriate measures to prevent, abate, combat and eliminate to the fullest possible extent pollution of the Mediterranean sea Area caused by discharges from rivers, coastal establishments or outfalls, or emanating from any other land -based sources and activities within their territories, giving priorities to the phasing out of inputs of substances that are toxic, persistent and liable to bioaccumulate. Annex 1 of the Protocol outlines the sectors (Annex 1a) on which the provisions of the Protocol should apply. Annex 1c lists the priority categories of substances which might be released, as follows:

Annex 1c,1: Organohalogenes compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment;

Annex 1c,4: Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons;

Annex 1c,8: Biocides and their derivatives.

1.2 The Stockholm Convention

The Contracting Parties to the Stockholm Convention at their fourth meeting held in Geneva in 2009 amended the Annex A and Annex B of the Convention to include nine new chemicals classified under Chlorinated Pesticides, Flame retardant and Chlorinated substances as follows:

I- Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane
II- Beta hexachlorocyclohexane
III- Hexabromobuphenyl
IV- Chlordecone
V- Pentachlorobenzene
VI- Tetrabromodiphenylether and Pentabromodiphenyl ether
VII- Hexabromodiphenyl ether and Heptabromodiphenyl ether
VIII- Lindane
IX- Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its salts and Perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride and its salts

The amendments have been proposed by the Convention review committee as a result of exhaustive negotiations between the Parties to the Convention.

2. Proposed Regional Plans

The Secretariat proposal here below takes into full account the LBS Protocol, the amendments to the Stockholm Convention of 2009, the EU Water Framework Directive, the hazardous substances and the Marine Strategy Directives, the national regulations on POPs in force in Mediterranean Countries (see Document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG. 352/Inf. 5) and follows the provisions of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol.

Even considering the existence of the Stockholm Convention, the present Regional Plans indeed constitute a step forward for the Mediterranean region. In fact, not all Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention are Parties to the Stockholm Convention and therefore the provisions of these plans would be applicable to all Mediterranean Countries including those that are manufacturing some of the targeted substances. In addition, in some cases

the Plans present stricter measures (deadline for implementation and /or exemptions) than the Stockholm Convention, in line with the approach adopted by the Regional Plan on chlorinated pesticides adopted by the 16th meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in November 2009 (Decisions 19/8 and19/ 9).

C-1 *Regional Plan on the phasing out of HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol*

ARTICLE I

Definitions of Terms

(a) “HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER has a CAS No: 68631-49-2 ,207122-15-4

It is used as flame retardant in thermoplastic acrinotril-butadiene-styrene (ABS) for the construction, electric appliance and electrical products industries as well as in polyurethane foam for auto upholstery.

(b) “HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER” has a CAS No;446255-22-7,207122-16-5

It is used almost exclusively for the manufacture of flexible polyurethane (PUR) foam for furniture and upholstery in homes and vehicles, packaging and flexible polyurethane (PUR) without foam for electronic equipment. It is also sometimes used in specialized applications in textiles and industry.

(c) “Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)” are organic compounds from natural or anthropogenic origin that possess toxic properties, resist physical, chemical and biological degradation, bioaccumulate in high concentrations through the food web and are transported through air, water and migratory species, reaching regions where they have never been produced or used; their high persistence pose a risk of causing adverse effects to the environment and human health.

(d) “Wastes” means substances or objects which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law.(e)“Environmentally sound management of pesticides wastes” means taking all practical steps to ensure that wastes are collected, transported, and disposed of (including after-care of disposal sites) in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such wastes.

(e) “Best Available Techniques (BAT)” means the latest stage of development (state of the art) of processes of facilities, or of methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of a particular measure for limiting discharges, emissions and waste.

(f) “Best Environmental Practices (BEP)” means the application of the most appropriate combination of environmental control measures and strategies.

ARTICLE I (Bis)

Preservation of Rights

The provisions of this Regional Plan shall be without prejudice to stricter provisions respecting the phasing out of HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER contained in other existing or future, national, regional or international instruments or programmes.

ARTICLE II

Measures

1. The Parties shall prohibit and/or take legal and administrative measures necessary to eliminate:

(a) the production and use of HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, subject to the provisions of Appendix A; and

(b) the import and export of HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER and its waste in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

2. The Parties shall ensure that this chemical as an active substance or as a waste is imported or exported only:

(a) for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal according to the provisions of the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;

(b) for a use or purpose which is permitted for that Party under Appendix A.

3. The Parties shall take appropriate measures so that HEXABROMODIPHENYETHER and HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER waste, including products and articles upon becoming wastes, are:

(a) handled, collected, transported and stored in an environmentally sound manner;

(b) disposed of in such a way that the persistent organic pollutant content is destroyed or irreversibly transformed so that they do not exhibit the characteristics of persistent organic pollutants or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally sound manner when destruction or irreversible transformation does not represent the environmentally preferable option or the persistent organic pollutant content is low, taking into account international rules, standards, and guidelines, and relevant global and regional regimes governing the management of hazardous wastes;

(c) not permitted to be subjected to disposal operations that may lead to recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative uses of persistent organic pollutants; and

(d) not transported across international boundaries without taking into account relevant international rules, standards and guidelines.

4. The Contracting Parties shall endeavor to apply BEPs for environmentally sound management of HEXABROMODIPHENYETHER and HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER. In doing so, the information provided in Appendix B shall, among others, be used.

5. The Parties shall ensure that their competent authorities or appropriate bodies monitor the implementation of the measures.

ARTICLE III

Timetables for Implementation

Each Party shall implement the measures to eliminate HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER and HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER by the 18th Meeting of the Contracting Parties in [2013] and the chemical waste and stock piles by [2015] at the latest.

ARTICLE IV

Reporting

In conformity with Article 26 of the Convention and Article 13, paragraph 2(d), of the LBS Protocol, the Parties shall report on a biannual basis on the implementation of the above measures and on their effectiveness. The Contracting Parties should review the status of implementation of these measures in [2013].

ARTICLE V

Technical Assistance

For the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the measures, capacity building including transfer of know-how and technology would be provided by the Parties and the Secretariat. Priority would be given to those Parties who have ratified the LBS Protocol.

ARTICLE VI

Identification of Stock Piles

The Parties should identify to the extent practicable stock piles consisting of or containing HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER and they should report to the Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention before [2013].

ARTICLE VII

Entry into Force

The regional plan shall enter into force and become binding on the 180th day following the day of notification by the Secretariat in accordance with Article 15, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the LBS Protocol.

APPENDIX A

List of Accepted Purposes and Specific Exemptions for HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER.

CHEMICAL	ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS[a b]
HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER	Production	None
	use	1. A Party may allow recycling of articles that contain or may contain hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether, and the use and final disposal of articles manufactured from recycled materials that contain or may contain hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether, provided that: (a) The recycling and final disposal is carried out in an environmentally sound manner and does not lead to recovery of hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether for the purpose of their reuse (b) The Party takes steps to prevent exports of such articles that contain levels/concentration of heptabromodiphenyl ether exceeding those permitted for the sale, use, import or manufacture of those articles within territory of the Party; and (c) The Party has notified the Secretariat of its intention to make use of this exemption. 2. At its every second ordinary meeting thereafter the Conference of the Parties shall evaluate the progress that Parties have made towards achieving their ultimate objective of elimination of hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether contained in articles and review the continued need for this specific exemption. This specific exemption shall in any case expire at the latest in [2020].

[a] Exemption can be granted for quantities to be used for laboratory-scale research or as a reference standard.

[b.] Except quantities of the chemical occurring as unintentional trace contaminants in products and articles shall not be considered to be listed in this Appendix

APPENDIX B

Best Environmental Practices (BEP) for Environmentally Sound Management of HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER Wastes

A. Several BEPs for the phasing out of HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER are hereby described:

1. Develop appropriate strategies to identify:

   i. Stockpiles consisting of or containing HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER and its derivatives;

   ii. Products in use and wastes consisting of or containing HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER;

2. Minimize cross-contamination which may affect the choice of available destruction options. Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall ensure segregation of HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER waste by trained personnel on the basis of:

   i. label information where HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER waste is in its original container with a definitive label;

   ii. or indicative analytical tests, where label information is not available.

3. Waste holders of HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, shall be responsible for the sound management of that waste which is in their possession.

4. HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER waste must be segregated from other categories of waste that may be collected in any collection programme.

5. Mixing or bulking of HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER waste shall not occur unless the waste has been positively identified by individual or composite sampling and analysis techniques.

6. Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall adopt and employ emergency containment and clean-up procedures for the accidental release of HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER waste into the environment, as approved by the national authority.

7. Endeavour to develop appropriate strategies to identify sites contaminated by HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER and its derivatives. Remediation should be undertaken in an environmentally sound manner.

8. HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER waste in consolidation stores shall be consigned, within one year of the starting date, for destruction by a licensed destruction facility, unless the national authority determines that viable destruction facilities are not available in the country.

B. The BEP list above mentioned is not exhaustive; more extensive and detailed information is described in the MAP Technical Report nº 155 Plan for the Management of PCB Waste and Nine Pesticides for the Mediterranean Region, in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Convention (Annex B Part II),

and in the Basel Convention Technical guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes Consisting of, Containing or Contaminated with HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER.

The Parties shall add to, and exchange information on, other strategies and/or practices helpful to the phase out of the pesticides concerned.

C-2 Regional Plan on the phasing out of LINDANE in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol

ARTICLE I

Definitions of Terms

(a) "LINDANE" has a CAS No: 58-89-9. It is used as high-spectrum insecticide for seed and soil treatment, foliar applications, tree and wood treatment and also for antiparasitic applications to humans and animals.

(b) "Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)" are organic compounds from natural or anthropogenic origin that possess toxic properties, resist physical, chemical and biological degradation, bioaccumulate in high concentrations through the food web and are transported through air, water and migratory species, reaching regions where they have never been produced or used; their high persistence pose a risk of causing adverse effects to the environment and human health.

(c) "Wastes" means substances or objects which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law.

(d) "Environmentally sound management of pesticides wastes" means taking all practical steps to ensure that wastes are collected, transported, and disposed of (including after-care of disposal sites) in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such wastes.

(e) "Best Available Techniques (BAT)" means the latest stage of development (state of the art) of processes of facilities, or of methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of a particular measure for limiting discharges, emissions and waste.

(f) "Best Environmental Practices (BEP)" means the application of the most appropriate combination of environmental control measures and strategies.

ARTICLE I (Bis)

Preservation of Rights

The provisions of this Regional Plan shall be without prejudice to stricter provisions respecting the phasing out of LINDANE contained in other existing or future, national, regional or international instruments or programmes.

ARTICLE II

Measures

1. The Parties shall prohibit and/or take legal and administrative measures necessary to eliminate:

(a) the production and use of LINDANE, subject to the provisions of Appendix A; and

(b) the import and export of LINDANE and its waste in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

2. The Parties shall ensure that LINDANE as an active substance or as a waste is imported or exported only:

(a) for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal according to the provisions of the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal,

(b) for a use or purpose which is permitted for that Party under Appendix A.

3. The Parties shall take appropriate measures so that LINDANE waste, including products and articles upon becoming wastes, are:

(a) handled, collected, transported and stored in an environmentally sound manner;

(b) disposed of in such a way that the persistent organic pollutant content is destroyed or irreversibly transformed so that they do not exhibit the characteristics of persistent organic pollutants or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally sound manner when destruction or irreversible transformation does not represent the environmentally preferable option or the persistent organic pollutant content is low, taking into account international rules, standards, and guidelines, and relevant global and regional regimes governing the management of hazardous wastes;

(c) not permitted to be subjected to disposal operations that may lead to recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative uses of persistent organic pollutants; and

(d) not transported across international boundaries without taking into account relevant international rules, standards and guidelines.

4. The Contracting Parties shall endeavor to apply BEPs for environmentally sound management of Lindane. In doing so, the information provided in Appendix B shall, among others, be used.

5. The Parties shall ensure that their competent authorities or appropriate bodies monitor the implementation of the measures.

ARTICLE III

Timetables for Implementation

Each Party shall implement the measures to eliminate LINDANE by the 18th Meeting of the Contracting Parties in [2013] and the chemical waste and stock piles by [2013] at the latest.

ARTICLE IV

Reporting

In conformity with Article 26 of the Convention and Article 13, paragraph 2(d), of the LBS Protocol, the Parties shall report on a biannual basis on the implementation of the above measures and on their effectiveness. The Contracting Parties should review the status of implementation of these measures in [2013].

ARTICLE V

Technical Assistance

For the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the measures, capacity building including transfer of know-how and technology would be provided by the Parties and the Secretariat. Priority would be given to those Parties who have ratified the LBS Protocol.

ARTICLE VI

Identification of Stock Piles

The Parties should identify to the extent practicable stock piles consisting of or containing LINDANE and they should report to the Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention before [2013].

ARTICLE VII

Entry into Force

The regional plan shall enter into force and become binding on the 180th day following the day of notification by the Secretariat in accordance with Article 15, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the LBS Protocol.

APPENDIX A

List of Accepted Purposes and Specific Exemptions for LINDANE

CHEMICAL	**ACTIVITY**	**SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS**[a] [b]
LINDANE	Production	None
	Use	Human health pharmaceutical for control of head lice and scabies a second line treatment

[a] Exemption can be granted for quantities to be used for laboratory-scale research or as a reference standard.

[b.] Except quantities of the chemical occurring as unintentional trace contaminants in products and articles shall not be considered to be listed in this Annex.

APPENDIX B

Best Environmental Practices (BEP) for Environmentally Sound Management of LINDANE wastes

A. Several BEPs for the phasing out of LINDANE are hereby described:

1. Develop appropriate strategies to identify:

   i Stockpiles consisting of or containing LINDANE and its derivatives;

   ii Products in use and wastes consisting of or containing LINDANE;

2. Minimize cross-contamination which may affect the choice of available destruction options. Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall ensure segregation of LINDANE waste by trained personnel on the basis of:

   i label information where LINDANE waste is in its original container with a definitive label;

ii or indicative analytical tests, where label information is not available.

3. Waste pesticide holders, including farmers and householders, shall be responsible for the sound management of that waste which is in their possession.

4. LINDANE waste must be segregated from other categories of waste that may be collected in any collection programme.

5. Mixing or bulking of LINDANE waste shall not occur unless the waste has been positively identified by individual or composite sampling and analysis techniques.

6. Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall adopt and employ emergency containment and clean-up procedures for the accidental release of LINDANE waste into the environment, as approved by the national authority.

7. Endeavour to develop appropriate strategies to identify sites contaminated by LINDANE and its derivatives. Remediation should be undertaken in an environmentally sound manner.

8. LINDANE waste in consolidation stores shall be consigned, within one year of the starting date, for destruction by a licensed destruction facility, unless the national authority determines that viable destruction facilities are not available in the country.

B. The BEP list above mentioned is not exhaustive; more extensive and detailed information is described in the MAP Technical Report nº 155 Plan for the Management of PCB Waste and Nine Pesticides for the Mediterranean Region, in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Convention (Annex B Part II), and in the Basel Convention Technical guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes Consisting of, Containing or Contaminated with LINDANE.

The Parties shall add to, and exchange information on, other strategies and/or practices helpful to the phase out of the pesticides concerned.

C-3 Regional Plan on the phasing out of TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol

ARTICLE I

Definitions of Terms

(a) TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER "has a CAS No: 40088-47-9, and PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER" has a CAS No: 32534-81-9

It is used almost exclusively for the manufacture of flexible polyurethane (PUR) foam for furniture and upholstery in homes and vehicles, packaging and PUR without foam for electronic equipment. It is also sometimes used in specialized applications in textiles and industry.

(b) "Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)" are organic compounds from natural or anthropogenic origin that possess toxic properties, resist physical, chemical and biological degradation, bioaccumulate in high concentrations through the food web and are transported through air, water and migratory species, reaching regions where they have never been produced or used; their high persistence pose a risk of causing adverse effects to the environment and human health.

(c) "Wastes" means substances or objects which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law.

(d) "Environmentally sound management of pesticides wastes" means taking all practical steps to ensure that wastes are collected, transported, and disposed of (including after-care of disposal sites) in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such wastes.

(e) "Best Available Techniques (BAT)" means the latest stage of development (state of the art) of processes of facilities, or of methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of a particular measure for limiting discharges, emissions and waste.

(f) "Best Environmental Practices (BEP)" means the application of the most appropriate combination of environmental control measures and strategies.

ARTICLE I (Bis)

Preservation of Rights

The provisions of this Regional Plan shall be without prejudice to stricter provisions respecting the phasing out *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER and PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER* contained in other existing or future, national, regional or international instruments or programmes.

ARTICLE II

Measures

1. The Parties shall prohibit and/or take legal and administrative measures necessary to eliminate:

(a) the production and use of *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* and *PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER*, subject to the provisions of Appendix A; and

(b) the import and export of *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* and *PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER* and its waste in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

2. The Parties shall ensure that *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER and PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER* as active substances or as waste are imported or exported only:

(a) for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal according to the provisions of the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal,

(b) for a use or purpose which is permitted for that Party under Appendix A.

3. The Parties shall take appropriate measures so that such *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER* waste, including products and articles upon becoming wastes, are:

(a) handled, collected, transported and stored in an environmentally sound manner;

(b) disposed of in such a way that the persistent organic pollutant content is destroyed or irreversibly transformed so that they do not exhibit the characteristics of persistent organic pollutants or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally sound manner when destruction or irreversible transformation does not represent the environmentally preferable option or the persistent organic pollutant content is low, taking into account international rules, standards, and guidelines, and relevant global and regional regimes governing the management of hazardous wastes;

(c) not permitted to be subjected to disposal operations that may lead to recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative uses of persistent organic pollutants; and

(d) not transported across international boundaries without taking into account relevant international rules, standards and guidelines.

4. The Contracting Parties shall endeavor to apply BEPs for environmentally sound management of *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER and PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER*. In doing so, the information provided in Appendix B shall, among others, be used.

5. The Parties shall ensure that their competent authorities or appropriate bodies monitor the implementation of the measures.

6. A Party may allow recycling of articles that contain or may contain tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether, and the use and final disposal of articles manufactured from recycled materials that contain or may contain tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether, provided that:

(a) The recycling and final disposal is carried out in an environmentally sound manner and does not lead to recovery of tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether for the purpose of their reuse;

(b) The Party does not allow this exemption to lead to the export of articles containing levels/concentrations of tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether that exceed those permitted to be sold within the territory of the Party; and the Party has notified the Secretariat of its intention to make use of this exemption;

ARTICLE III

Timetables for Implementation

Each Party shall implement the measures to eliminate *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER* by the 18th Meeting of the Contracting Parties in [2013] and the chemical waste and stock piles by [2013] at the latest.

ARTICLE IV

Reporting

In conformity with Article 26 of the Convention and Article 13, paragraph 2(d), of the LBS Protocol, the Parties shall report on a biannual basis on the implementation of the above measures and on their effectiveness. The Contracting Parties should review the status of implementation of these measures in [2013]

ARTICLE V

Technical Assistance

For the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the measures, capacity building including transfer of know-how and technology would be provided by the Parties and the Secretariat. Priority would be given to those Parties who have ratified the LBS Protocol.

ARTICLE VI

Identification of Stock Piles

The Parties should identify to the extent practicable stock piles consisting of or containing TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER and they should report to the Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention before [2013].

ARTICLE VII

Entry into Force

The regional plan shall enter into force and become binding on the 180th day following the day of notification by the Secretariat in accordance with Article 15, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the LBS Protocol.

APPENDIX A

List of Accepted Purposes and Specific Exemptions for *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER*

CHEMICAL	**ACTIVITY**	**SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS**[a b]
TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER	Production	None
	use	Articles in accordance with the provisions of part 6 of the Art II

[a] Exemption can be granted for quantities to be used for laboratory-scale research or as a reference standard.

[b.] Except quantities of the chemical occurring as unintentional trace contaminants in products and articles shall not be considered to be listed in this Annex.

APPENDIX B

Best Environmental Practices (BEP) for Environmentally Sound Management of *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER* Wastes

A. Several BEPs for the phasing out of *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER* are hereby described:

1. Develop appropriate strategies to identify:

   a. Stockpiles consisting of or containing *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER* and its derivatives;

   b. Products in use and wastes consisting of or containing *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER*.

2. Minimize cross-contamination which may affect the choice of available destruction options. Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall ensure segregation of *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER* waste by trained personnel on the basis of:

   a. Label information where *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER* waste is in its original container with a definitive label;

   b. or indicative analytical tests, where label information is not available.

3. Waste holders, shall be responsible for the sound management of that waste which is in their possession.

4. *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER* waste must be segregated from other categories of waste that may be collected in any collection programme.

5. Mixing or bulking of *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER* waste shall not occur unless the waste has been positively identified by individual or composite sampling and analysis techniques.

6. Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall adopt and employ emergency containment and clean-up procedures for the accidental release of *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER* waste into the environment, as approved by the national authority.

7. Endeavour to develop appropriate strategies to identify sites contaminated by *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER* and its derivatives. Remediation should be undertaken in an environmentally sound manner.

8. *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER* waste in consolidation stores shall be consigned, within one year of the starting date, for destruction by a licensed destruction facility, unless the national authority determines that viable destruction facilities are not available in the country.

The BEP list above mentioned is not exhaustive; more extensive and detailed information is described in the MAP Technical Report nº 155 Plan for the Management of PCB Waste and Nine Pesticides for the Mediterranean Region, in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Convention (Annex B Part II), and in the Basel Convention Technical guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes Consisting of, Containing or Contaminated with *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER*

The Parties shall add to, and exchange information on, other strategies and/or practices helpful to the phase out of the pesticides concerned.

C-4 Regional Plan on the phasing out of of PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE *in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol*

ARTICLE I

Definitions of Terms

(a) PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE "has a CAS No: CAS No:1763-23-1 and its Salts CAS No:307-35-7 It is used almost exclusively for the manufacture of flexible polyurethane (PUR) foam for furniture and upholstery in homes and vehicles, packaging and PUR without foam for electronic equipment. It is also sometimes used in specialized applications in textiles and industry.

(b) "Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)" are organic compounds from natural or anthropogenic origin that possess toxic properties, resist physical, chemical and biological degradation, bioaccumulate in high concentrations through the food web and are transported through air, water and migratory species, reaching regions where they have never been produced or used; their high persistence pose a risk of causing adverse effects to the environment and human health.

(c) "Wastes" means substances or objects which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law.

(d) "Environmentally sound management of pesticides wastes" means taking all practical steps to ensure that wastes are collected, transported, and disposed of (including after-care of disposal sites) in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such wastes.

(e) "Best Available Techniques (BAT)" means the latest stage of development (state of the art) of processes of facilities, or of methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of a particular measure for limiting discharges, emissions and waste.

(f) "Best Environmental Practices (BEP)" means the application of the most appropriate combination of environmental control measures and strategies.

ARTICLE I (Bis)

Preservation of Rights

The provisions of this Regional Plan shall be without prejudice to stricter provisions respecting the phasing out of PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE contained in other existing or future, national, regional or international instruments or programmes.

ARTICLE II

Measures

1. The Parties shall prohibit and/or take legal and administrative measures necessary to eliminate:

(a) the production and use of PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID,ITS SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE, subject to the provisions of Appendix A; and

(b) the import and export of PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID,ITS SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE and its waste in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article

2. The Parties shall ensure that this chemical as an active substance or as a waste is imported or exported only:

(a) for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal according to the provisions of the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal,

(b) for a use or purpose which is permitted for that Party under Appendix A.

3. The Parties shall take appropriate measures so that such PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE waste, including products and articles upon becoming wastes, are:

(a) handled, collected, transported and stored in an environmentally sound manner;

(b) disposed of in such a way that the persistent organic pollutant content is destroyed or irreversibly transformed so that they do not exhibit the characteristics of persistent organic pollutants or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally sound manner when destruction or irreversible transformation does not represent the environmentally preferable option or the persistent organic pollutant content is low, taking into account international rules, standards, and guidelines, and relevant global and regional regimes governing the management of hazardous wastes;

(c) not permitted to be subjected to disposal operations that may lead to recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative uses of persistent organic pollutants; and

(d) not transported across international boundaries without taking into account relevant international rules, standards and guidelines.

4. The Contracting Parties shall endeavor to apply BEPs for environmentally sound management of PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE waste. In doing so, the information provided in Appendix B shall, among others, be used.

5. The Parties shall ensure that their competent authorities or appropriate bodies monitor the implementation of the measures.

6. Also decides that:

(a) The production and use of Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and Perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF) shall be eliminated by all Parties except as provided in AppendixA for Parties that have notified the Secretariat of their intention to produce and/or use them for acceptable purposes. A Register of Acceptable Purposes is hereby established and shall be available to the public. The Secretariat shall maintain the Register of Acceptable Purposes. In the event that a Party not listed in the Register determines that it requires the use of PFOS, its salts or PFOSF for the acceptable purposes listed in Appendix A it shall notify the Secretariat as soon as possible in order to have its name added forthwith to the Register;

(b) Parties that produce and/or use these chemicals shall take into account, as appropriate, guidance such as that given in the relevant parts of the general guidance on best available techniques and best environmental practices given in Appendix B of the Convention;

(c) Every two years each Party that uses and/or produces these chemicals shall report on progress made to eliminate PFOS, its salts and PFOSF and submit information on

such progress to the Conference of the Parties pursuant to and in the process of reporting under Article 26 of Barcelona Convention and Art.13 of the LBS Protocol;

(d) With the goal of reducing and ultimately eliminating the production and/or use of these chemicals, the Conference of the Parties shall encourage:

(i) Each Party using these chemicals to take action to phase out uses when suitable alternatives substances or methods are available;
(ii) The Parties, within their capabilities, to promote research on and development of safe alternative chemical and non-chemical products and processes, methods and strategies for Parties using these chemicals, relevant to the conditions of those Parties. Factors to be promoted when considering alternatives or combinations of alternatives shall include the human health risks and environmental implications of such alternatives;

(e) The Conference of the Parties shall evaluate the continued need for these chemicals for the various acceptable purposes and specific exemptions on the basis of available scientific, technical, environmental and economic information, including:

(i) Information provided in their national reports;
(ii) Information on the production and use of these chemicals;
(iii) Information on the availability, suitability and implementation of alternatives to these chemicals;
(iv) Information on progress in building the capacity of countries to transfer safely to reliance on such alternatives;

(f) The evaluation referred to in the preceding paragraph shall take place not later than in [2013], in conjunction with a regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(g) Due to the complexity of the use and the many sectors of society involved in the use of these chemicals, there might be other uses of these chemicals of which countries are not presently aware. Parties which become aware of other uses are encouraged to inform the Secretariat as soon as possible;

7. A Party may, at any time, withdraw its name from the Register of acceptable purposes upon written notification to the Secretariat. The withdrawal shall take effect on the date specified in the notification.

ARTICLE III

Timetables for Implementation

Each Party shall implement the measures to eliminate PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE by the 18th Meeting of the Contracting Parties in [2013] and the chemical waste and stock piles by [2013] at the latest.

ARTICLE IV

Reporting

In conformity with Article 26 of the Convention and Article 13, paragraph 2(d), of the LBS Protocol, the Parties shall report on a biannual basis on the implementation of the above measures and on their effectiveness. The Contracting Parties should review the status of implementation of these measures in [2013]

ARTICLE V

Technical Assistance

For the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the measures, capacity building including transfer of know-how and technology would be provided by the Parties and the Secretariat. Priority would be given to those Parties who have ratified the LBS Protocol.

ARTICLE VI

Identification of Stock Piles

The Parties should identify to the extent practicable stock piles consisting of or containing PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE and they should report to the Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention before [2013].

ARTICLE VII

Entry into Force

The regional plan shall enter into force and become binding on the 180th day following the day of notification by the Secretariat in accordance with Article 15, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the LBS Protocol.

APPENDIX A

List of Accepted Purposes and Specific Exemptions for PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE.

CHEMICAL	**ACTIVITY**	**SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS**[a b]
PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID,ITS SALTS ANDPERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE	Production	Acceptable purpose: In accordance with part III of this Annex, production of other chemicals to be used solely for the uses below. Production for uses listed below. Specific exemption: As allowed for Parties listed in the Register.
	use	Acceptable purpose: In accordance with part III of this Annex for the following acceptable purposes, or as an intermediate in the production of chemicals with the following acceptable purposes: Photo-imaging Photo-resist and anti-reflective coatings for semi-conductors Etching agent for compound semi-conductors and ceramic filters Aviation hydraulic fluids Metal plating (hard metal plating) only in closed-loop systems Certain medical devices (such as ethylene tetrafluoroethylene copolymer (ETFE) layers and radio-opaque ETFE production, in-vitro diagnostic medical devices, and CCD colour filters) Fire-fighting foam Insect baits for control of leaf-cutting ants from Atta spp. and Acromyrmex spp. Specific exemption: For the following specific uses, or as an intermediate in the production of chemicals with the following specific uses: Photo masks in the semiconductor and liquid crystal display (LCD) industries Metal plating (hard metal plating) Metal plating (decorative plating) Electric and electronic parts for some color printers and color copy machines Insecticides for control of red imported fire ants and termites Chemically driven oil production Carpets Leather and apparel Textiles and upholstery Paper and packaging Coatings and coating additives Rubber and plastics

[a] Exemption can be granted for quantities to be used for laboratory-scale research or as a reference standard.

[b.] Except quantities of the chemical occurring as unintentional trace contaminants in products and articles shall not be considered to be listed in this Annex.

APPENDIX B

Best Environmental Practices (BEP) for Environmentally Sound Management of PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE Wastes

A. Several BEPs for the phasing out of PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE are hereby described:

1. Develop appropriate strategies to identify:

   i. Stockpiles consisting of or containing PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE and its derivatives;

   ii. Products in use and wastes consisting of or containing PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE;

2. Minimize cross-contamination which may affect the choice of available destruction options. Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall ensure segregation of PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE waste by trained personnel on the basis of:

3. label information where PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE waste is in its original container with a definitive label;

   or indicative analytical tests, where label information is not available.

(a) Waste holders, shall be responsible for the sound management of that waste which is in their possession.

(b) PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE waste must be segregated from other categories of waste that may be collected in any collection programme.

(c) Mixing or bulking of PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE waste shall not occur unless the waste has been positively identified by individual or composite sampling and analysis techniques.

(d) Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall adopt and employ emergency containment and clean-up procedures for the accidental release of PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE waste into the environment, as approved by the national authority.

(e) Endeavour to develop appropriate strategies to identify sites contaminated by PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE and its derivatives. Remediation should be undertaken in an environmentally sound manner.

(f) PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE waste in consolidation stores shall be consigned, within one year of the starting date, for destruction by a licensed destruction facility, unless the national authority determines that viable destruction facilities are not available in the country.

B. The BEP list above mentioned is not exhaustive; more extensive and detailed information is described in the MAP Technical Report nº 155 “Plan for the Management of PCB Waste and Nine Pesticides for the Mediterranean Region”, in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Convention (Annex B Part II), and in the Basel Convention Technical guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes Consisting of, Containing or Contaminated with PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE.

The Parties shall add to, and exchange information on, other strategies and/or practices helpful to the phase out of the pesticides concerned.

C-5 *Regional Plan on the elimination of Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecane, Hexabromobiphenil, Pentachlorobenzen in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol*

ARTICLE I

Definitions of Terms

(a) *Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane* has a *CAS No: 319-84-6.* It is an unintentional derivate for discarding. It is a by-product of the production of the insecticide lindane.

Beta hexachlorocyclohexanehas has *a CAS No: 319-85-7.* It is an unintentional derivate for discarding. It is a by-product of the production of the insecticide lindane

Chlordecane has a *CAS No: 143-50-0.* Pesticide previously used to treat root disease of banana, mildew, potato moth, rust, other insects, and in traps.

Hexabromobiphenil has a *CAS No: 36355-01-8.* It has been used as a flame retardant in thermoplastic acrinotril-butadiene-styrene (ABS) for the construction, electric appliance and electrical products industry as well as in polyurethane foam for auto upholstery.

Pentachlorobenze has a *CAS No: 608-93-5.* There are currently no intentional uses, although it has been discovered in the following uses: PCBs, packages of dyes, flame retardants and pesticides (quintozene, endosulfan, chlorpyrifos methyl, atrazine and clopirilida). It is also used as an intermediate in the manufacture of the fungicide pentachloronitrobenzene.

(b) “Wastes” means substances or objects which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law.

(c) “Environmentally Sound Management” of pesticides wastes” means taking all practical steps to ensure that wastes are collected, transported, and disposed of (including after-care of disposal sites) in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such wastes.

(d) “Best Available Techniques (BAT)” means the latest stage of development (state of the art) of processes of facilities, or of methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of a particular measure for limiting discharges, emissions and waste.

(e) “Best Environmental Practices (BEP)” means the application of the most appropriate combination of environmental control measures and strategies.

ARTICLE I (Bis)

Preservation of Rights

The provisions of this Regional Plan shall be without prejudice to stricter provisions respecting the elimination of:

- *Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane*
- *Beta hexachlorocyclohexane*
- *Chlordecane*
- *Hexabromobiphenil*
- *Pentachlorobenzen*

contained in other existing or future national, regional or international instruments or programmes.

ARTICLE II

Measures

1. The Parties shall prohibit and/or take legal and administrative measures necessary to eliminate:

(a) the production and use of Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecane, Hexabromobiphenil, Pentachlorobenzen, subject to the provisions of Appendix A; and

(b) the import and export of Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecane, Hexabromobiphenil, Pentachlorobenzen and their wastes, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

2. The Parties shall ensure that Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecane, Hexabromobiphenil, Pentachlorobenzen as active substances and/or as waste are imported or exported only:

(a) for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal according to the provisions of the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.

3. The Parties shall take appropriate measures so that such wastes, including products and articles upon becoming wastes, are:

(a) handled, collected, transported and stored in an environmentally sound manner;

(b) disposed of in such a way that the persistent organic pollutant content is destroyed or irreversibly transformed so that they do not exhibit the characteristics of persistent organic pollutants or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally sound manner when destruction or irreversible transformation does not represent the environmentally preferable option or the persistent organic pollutant content is low, taking into account international rules, standards, and guidelines, and relevant global and regional regimes governing the management of hazardous wastes and the Basel Convention;

(c) not permitted to be subjected to disposal operations that may lead to recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative uses of persistent organic pollutants; and

(d) not transported across international boundaries without taking into account relevant international rules, standards and guidelines.

4. The Contracting Parties shall endeavor to apply BAT and BEPs for environmentally sound management of Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecane, Hexabromobiphenil, Pentachlorobenzen. In doing so, the information provided in Appendix B shall, among others, be used.

5. The Parties shall ensure that their competent authorities or appropriate bodies shall monitor the implementation of the measures.

ARTICLE III

Timetables for implementation

Each Party shall implement the measures to eliminate the chemicals listed in Appendix A by the 18th Meeting of the Contracting Parties in [2013] and their chemical wastes and stock piles by [2013] at the latest.

ARTICLE IV

Reporting

In conformity with Article 26 of the Convention and Article 13, paragraph 2(d), the Parties shall report on a biannual basis on the implementation of the above measures and on their effectiveness. The Contracting Parties should review the status of implementation of these measures in [2013].

ARTICLE V

Technical Assistance

For the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the measures. capacity building including transfer of know-how and technology will be provided by the countries and the Secretariat. Priority will be given to those Parties who have ratified the LBS Protocol.

ARTICLE VI

Identification of Stock Piles

The Parties should identify, to the extent practicable, stock piles consisting of or containing chemicals listed in Appendix A, and they should report to the Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention before [2013].

ARTICLE VII

Entry into Force

The Regional Plan shall enter into force and become binding on the 180th day following the day of notification by the Secretariat in accordance with Article 15, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the LBS Protocol.

APPENDIX A

Part I – List of Chemicals Subject to Elimination, and Specific Exemptions.

CHEMICAL	**ACTIVITY**	**SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS[a b]**
Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane has a CAS No:319-84-6	Production	None
	Use	None
Beta hexachlorocyclohexanehas a CASNo:319-85-7	Production	None
	Use	None
Chlordecanehas a CAS No:143-50-0	Production	None
	Use	None
Hexabromobiphenil has a CASNo:36355-01-8	Production	None
	Use	None
Pentachlorobenze has a CAS No:608-93-5	Production	None
	Use	None

[a] Exemption can be granted for quantities to be used for laboratory-scale research or as a reference standard.

[b.] Except quantities of a chemical occurring as unintentional trace contaminants in products and articles shall not be considered to be listed in this Appendix

APPENDIX B

BAT and BEP for Environmentally Sound Management of Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecane, Hexabromobiphenil, Pentachlorobenzen

A. Several BAT and BEP for the phasing out of Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecane, Hexabromobiphenil, Pentachlorobenzen are hereby described:

1. Develop appropriate strategies to identify:

   a) Stockpiles consisting of or containing chemicals listed in Annex A;

   b) Products and articles in use and wastes consisting of or containing chemicals listed in Annex A;

2. Minimize cross-contamination which may affect the choice of available destruction options. Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall ensure segregation of the waste by trained personnel on the basis of:

   a) label information where pesticides waste is in its original container with a definitive label;

   b) or indicative analytical tests, where label information is not available.

3. Waste holders shall be responsible for the sound management of that waste which is in their possession;

4. Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecane, Hexabromobiphenil, Pentachlorobenzen waste must be segregated from other categories of waste that may be collected in any collection program;

5. Mixing or bulking of Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecane, Hexabromobiphenil, Pentachlorobenzen waste shall not occur unless the waste has been positively identified by individual or composite sampling and analysis techniques;

6. Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall adopt and employ emergency containment and clean-up procedures for the accidental release of Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecane, Hexabromobiphenil, Pentachlorobenzen waste into the environment, as approved by the national authority;

7. Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecane, Hexabromobiphenil, Pentachlorobenzen waste in consolidation stores shall be consigned, within one year of the starting date, for destruction by a licensed destruction facility, unless the national authority determines that viable destruction facilities are not available in the country;

B. The BAT and BEP list mentioned above is not exhaustive; more extensive information is described in the Stockholm Convention technical guidelines

The Parties shall add to and exchange information on, other strategies and/or practices helpful to the phase out of the pesticides concerned.