

THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA AND THE  
MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

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## I. Our Interdependent World

We live in an age of high interdependence. The activities of one nation have repercussions on the well-being of other nations. Those miracles of the industrial and technological revolutions - mass transportation and telecommunications- have created a global network facilitating the movement of peoples and goods. The most distant nations can interact directly and immediately. The fate of one is interdependent with the fate of others.

However, high interdependence has generated relationships among nations even in the absence of interaction. The natural environment is the context of a competing man-made environment. Industrialization and urbanization have adversely affected the environment we live in. And alterations of the natural environment in one area have had consequences through natural terrestrial, atmospheric and marine processes for nearby regions and even distant parts of the world. An unhealthy local environment has been fatal for different areas around the globe entailing the extinction of many species, declining economic activity, disruption of communities, disease and untimely death. And the process goes on: the discharge of wastes into the oceans contaminates living resources and pollutes recreational areas, so that the health of consumers and bathers is jeopardized; the release of sulphur dioxide into the atmosphere creates acid rain which is ravaging forests and

exterminating inland aquatic life; and the release of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) into the atmosphere is damaging the ozone layer, thus gradually destroying the protection of humans and life on earth from the sun's ultra-violet rays and skin cancer.

## II. From Passivity to Action

Despite the oncoming apocalypse, nations and their leaders remained indifferent, ignorant and at times arrogant until relatively recently. In 1972, a United Nations conference in Stockholm adopted a Declaration on the Human Environment that radically changed attitudes, from indifference to grave concern, from passivity to action. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) was established and action commenced rapidly on both global and regional levels.

In the marine field between 1973 and 1982, the largest, most representative and most ambitious law-making conference ever, the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III), set out to write a constitution for the oceans with the protection and preservation of the marine environment as one of the principal themes. The new agenda that has emerged in the international community aims at the reconciliation of human activity and the natural environment, through the harmonization of ocean development and management.

### III. The Mediterranean

The Baltic and the Mediterranean were the first regions to take far-reaching action for the protection and the preservation of the marine environment. But it is the Mediterranean that has set the example and the pace for other regions, and not without reason.

#### The problem

Here is a region of 18 states full of political, ideological, cultural, economic and social differences and conflicts, with the burden of historical animosities, coming together to manage a common problem - an unhealthy sea that they all share, and which they depend on. Over millenia, their ancestors had turned heavy forests into waste land and desert, altered the climate, exterminated many land and marine species for both subsistence and sport, reclaimed land in very sensitive lagoons and wetlands, urbanized large segments of the coast, indiscriminately discharged urban, agricultural and industrial wastes into inland waterways and the sea, and introduced directly or indirectly alien species of flora and fauna. In addition to these, many visitors to the region, whether as tourists or vessels transporting their cargoes to or through the region, left their impact on the coastal and marine environment.

#### The response

In 1975, UNEP convened a conference under the auspices of the Spanish government in Barcelona for the 18 coastal

states (Albania, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia). A historic Mediterranean Action Plan was adopted by 16 states with four active components:

- I. Integrated planning of the development and management of the resources of the Mediterranean Basin
- II. Co-ordinated programme for research, monitoring, and exchange of information and assessment of the state of marine pollution and of protection measures
- III. Framework convention and related protocols with their technical annexes for the protection of the Mediterranean environment
- IV. Institutional and financial implications of the Action Plan

Initially financed by UNEP, the Action Plan soon achieved one of its principal objectives in the legal component with the adoption of the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution in 1976, which was to serve as an umbrella structure for other legal instruments. That convention was accompanied by the first two protocols dealing with pollution by oil and other harmful substances in emergencies, and dumping from ships and aircraft. The legal framework was further strengthened with the adoption of an additional two protocols on land-based sources of pollution in 1980 and specially protected areas in 1982.

The Mediterranean Action Plan is not a paper programme. It is backed by activities designed to give substance to the

regional cooperative effort, thus involving the parties to the Barcelona Convention and several international organizations. Informed decisions could not be made without a knowledge base. This is why the central activity turned out to be the Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme, generally known as MEDPOL. MEDPOL is a massive scientific research programme involving the coordination of national efforts in view of assessing and monitoring the impact of pollutants on the Mediterranean marine environment.

Accompanying MEDPOL are two other programmes. The Priority Actions Programme (PAP) concerns problems requiring immediate action in view of sound environmental management, such as integrated planning and management of coastal zones, aquaculture, rehabilitation and reconstruction of historic sites, water resources development for islands and isolated coastal areas and land-use planning in earthquake zones.

With the first phase completed in 1987, the Blue Plan makes long term projections on the health of the Mediterranean environment given current socio-economic development. Among the variables that are taken into consideration are water resources, industrial growth, energy needs, demography, tourism, rural development and urbanization.

This ambitious programme requires good organization and finance. The planners have opted for a decentralized system,

with different regional institutions being based in different countries. The first such institution, the International Maritime Organisation (IMO)-sponsored Regional Oil Combating Centre (ROCC), is based in Malta. The Blue Plan and FAP are based at Sophia Antipolis, in France, and at Split, in Yugoslavia, respectively. The newest centre, the Centre for Specially Protected Areas, is based at Tunis, in Tunisia.

That vital role of coordination of the general regional effort is left to the Coordinating Unit of the Mediterranean Action Plan, which is run by UNEP from Athens, in Greece. The Coordinating Unit is also responsible for the convening of ongoing ordinary and extraordinary meetings of the contracting parties of the Barcelona Convention. Moreover, after seminal UNEP funding the Mediterranean coastal states are now financing the Action Plan themselves. The approved budgets for 1988 and 1989 respectively stand at US\$ 4,528,300 and 4,614,510.

It would be simplistic to assume that this colossal programme could have been undertaken and continued without further assistance. The various activities within the framework of the Action Plan now involve cooperative networks of national institutions and specialized governmental and non-governmental, regional and global organizations.



### III. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Mediterranean

The protection and preservation of the Mediterranean marine environment was not particularly addressed at UNCLOS III, which was a conference with a global mandate. Specific attention was paid earlier to that sea during the International Conference on the Prevention of Pollution from Ships in 1973, which produced a convention with the same name, also known as MARPOL. MARPOL provided a phase-out period for and now bans tank-washing at sea in the Mediterranean. Despite the absence of a specific mention, the United Nations Conference provided a global constitution with global and regional regimes of cooperation with far-reaching consequences for the Mediterranean Sea and the states surrounding it. That constitution was being negotiated at the same time as the Mediterranean states were creating their own marine environment protection regime at the regional level. The two processes affected each other's development in turn.

UNCLOS III produced the largest, most diverse and complex treaty ever negotiated: the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which was opened for signature at Montego Bay in Jamaica, in 1982. The Convention has received 159 signatures but it requires 60 ratifications by states to enter into force, 34 of which have already been made.

The Convention contains 320 Articles spread in 17 Parts and also 9 Annexes. These provisions deal with 25 subjects

and issues involving diverse topics such as the territorial sea and contiguous zone, straits used for international navigation, archipelagic states, exclusive economic zone, continental shelf, high seas, islands, enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, land-locked states, international seabed area, marine environment, marine scientific research, development and transfer of marine technology and dispute settlement. The protection and preservation of the marine environment is dealt with in 45 Articles in Part XII and also in numerous other instances throughout that treaty, whether directly or indirectly.

How does the global United Nations Convention affect the Mediterranean regional effort in marine environment protection and preservation?

#### A sea of national maritime zones

The United Nations Convention has sanctioned the extension of national maritime jurisdiction seawards in the form of a 12-mile territorial sea, a 24-mile contiguous zone, a 200-mile exclusive economic zone (EEZ) and a continental shelf that reaches the edge of the continental margin. This extension of national jurisdiction has taken place at the expense of the high seas, an area in which any state can exercise certain traditional freedoms such as navigation, fishing and scientific research. Because of its narrow limits, the Mediterranean does not permit any of its 18 coastal states to claim the maximum spatial benefits of

either the EEZ or the continental shelf. Few states have claimed an EEZ in the Mediterranean Sea to date; but once all the Mediterranean coastal states extend their claims to the fullest extent possible, the Mediterranean Sea will become a sea of national maritime zones with no high seas. Only the freedoms of navigation and the laying of submarine cables and pipelines will be left for the international community. Moreover, the partition of the Mediterranean among its coastal states will entail the creation of at least 33 international maritime boundaries.

The coastal state has sovereign rights for resource utilization in its EEZ and its jurisdiction includes the protection and preservation of the marine environment. Consequently, the well-being of a Mediterranean shared by 18 national jurisdictions will require the reconciliation of national development and regional management strategies. The EEZ grants the coastal state extensive rights but it also imposes responsibilities and obligations. Among these are those that relate to the conservation of living resources and the protection and preservation of the marine environment, which the coastal state is to fulfill both on its own and in cooperation with other states and international organizations.

#### Cooperation in a semi-enclosed sea

Nowhere is the cooperative ethic of the new law of the sea more clearly espoused than in the case of enclosed and

semi-enclosed seas in the United Nations Convention. Consisting entirely of actual or potential EEZs and connected to the oceans through very narrow outlets, the Mediterranean qualifies as a semi-enclosed sea. Neighbourliness, especially in narrow geographical areas, signifies continuous interaction and it is with this fact in mind that the Convention promotes cooperation in regions such as the Mediterranean.

Mediterranean states are encouraged to cooperate with each other in exercising their rights and performing their obligations in the Convention. Specifically, they are required to co-ordinate the following activities: the management, conservation, exploration and exploitation of the living resources of the sea; the implementation of their rights and duties with respect to the protection and preservation of the marine environment; and, their scientific research policies and undertake, where appropriate, joint programmes of scientific research. The cooperative ethic of the Convention also requires that other interested states and international organizations be invited to participate in these cooperative activities.

#### Living resource management and conservation

The United Nations Convention has placed most of the world's great fishing grounds within the control of sovereign states. Despite its impoverished fisheries, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea together qualify as a major

fishing area by accounting for a near 2,000,000 metric tons of catch. Although a small quantity in comparison to other fishing regions, that catch fetches some of the world's highest prices because of the great local demand for fresh fish.

The Mediterranean Sea has long seen overfishing of several species, especially demersal, and the exploitation of marine reptiles and mammals. Moreover, the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 caused the migration of many Indo-Pacific species into the eastern Mediterranean, thus changing over time traditional fishing activities. Since the 1950s, the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean and Black Seas (within the Food and Agriculture Organisation) has attempted to coordinate the development and management of the living resources in the absence of a legal framework. The United Nations Convention now provides that framework by proposing responsibilities for the coastal state on its own and in cooperation with other states and international organizations, for the conservation and optimum utilization of living resources within EEZs. Fish stocks straddling international maritime boundaries and highly migratory species (such as the highly priced tunas and swordfish in the Mediterranean) require cooperative management. This cooperative responsibility extends to mammals, of which the Mediterranean sites the endangered monk seal among others.

Marine scientific research

The United Nations Convention has brought marine scientific research within the jurisdiction of the coastal state. Governments are normally sensitive to research by foreign vessels off their coast, particularly if that research is resource-related or has military implications. Thus the pursuit of marine scientific research by foreign vessels in zones of national jurisdiction requires the consent of the coastal state. On the other hand, in normal circumstances the coastal state must consent to research projects exclusively for peaceful purposes and in order to increase scientific knowledge of the marine environment for the benefit of all mankind. And again the cooperative ethic of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea encourages states and international organizations to cooperate to this end.

Considerable marine scientific research has already been undertaken since 1910 by the International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean, based in Monaco. Much marine scientific research in the Mediterranean is oriented towards the protection and preservation of the marine environment, whether it is carried out by institutions in the coastal state, by foreigners or between both cooperatively. Within the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan MEDPOL is a regional marine scientific research project that transcends national

boundaries and differences in the management of a common problem.

Protection and preservation of the marine environment

The global framework for the protection and preservation of the marine environment is set out in Part XII of the United Nations Convention. Part XII operates without prejudice to the specific obligations undertaken by the Mediterranean states in the Barcelona Convention and its four Protocols. However, these specific obligations are to be performed consistently with the general principles and objectives of the United Nations Convention.

Whereas the United Nations Convention is concerned with environmental degradation as a global problem, the Barcelona Convention and its four Protocols are concerned with environmental degradation as a Mediterranean problem. Consequently, on the one hand the United Nations Convention deals also with issues that are not relevant to the Mediterranean, such as pollution from activities in the international sea-bed area and ice-covered areas, while on the other hand the Mediterranean agreements go beyond that Convention to deal at length with specially protected areas. The Barcelona Convention and its four Protocols are thus both wider and narrower than the United Nations Convention. Moreover, cooperation in the Mediterranean also deals with broad problems of economic development and environmental management such as fresh water resources, antiquities, land-

use planning, renewable sources of energy, tourism, aquaculture and coastal zone management through regional focal points.

It is possible that not all the Mediterranean states will become parties to the United Nations Convention, in which case the legal component of the Mediterranean Action Plan assumes an even greater importance. Consequently, those aspects of the global regime for the protection and preservation of the marine environment of relevance to the Mediterranean but which are not yet covered by current regional activity have to be integrated into the Barcelona system. In any case, parties to the United Nations Convention will have the awesome task of nationally implementing that instrument in addition to their commitments in the Mediterranean arrangements.

#### **Regional cooperation**

Mediterranean states are required to cooperate directly or through competent international organizations in the development of rules, standards, recommended practices and procedures, taking into account the characteristic features of the Mediterranean.

The coastal state is duty bound to notify other states and competent international organizations of any imminent or actual damage to the marine environment that it has knowledge of. Through the Regional Oil Combating Centre in Malta, the Mediterranean coastal states have chosen to



coordinate the fulfilment of this responsibility cooperatively. ROCC collects and is fed data by national centres, which in turn is disseminated throughout the Mediterranean.

States are required to adopt anti-pollution contingency plans and to cooperate in combating pollution and preventing or minimizing the damage. Again ROCC, whose mandate has recently been extended to cover harmful substances other than oil, is assisting Mediterranean states in the formulation and implementation of contingency plans. Moreover, states in the region are being encouraged to develop bilateral cooperative relationships for this purpose. Already Italy and Yugoslavia, Italy and Greece, and Italy, France and Monaco have concluded agreements for their respective sub-regions.

States are to cooperate in promoting studies and research programmes, and exchange information and data on marine environmental pollution. As seen earlier, the Mediterranean states are actively cooperating through MEDPOL with these objectives. Indeed, one of the first objectives of the first phase of MEDPOL was the coordination and standardization of methodologies to facilitate communication, analysis and comparison of results, within a network of institutions and scientists.

#### **Technical assistance**

The protection and preservation of the marine environment

is costly both in terms of material and human resources, especially in the case of developing countries. In a sea such as the Mediterranean where the well-being of one part is dependent on the whole, the best possible strategy for the safeguard of the environment is participation by all concerned. The United Nations Convention foresees that participation of developing countries that lack the necessary resources can be assured only if scientific, technical and training assistance and preferential treatment in the allocation of the resources of international organizations are granted them.

This assistance in the Mediterranean takes place on both bilateral and multilateral levels. The Coordinating Unit is providing technical and financial assistance for monitoring and research.

#### **Monitoring and environmental assessment**

States are to monitor the risks or effects of pollution by observation, measurement, evaluation and analysis, and to publish reports and results. MEDPOL is intended to fulfill also this function on a Mediterranean regional basis, although to date not all the Mediterranean states have formulated the required national monitoring programmes.

#### **Sources of pollution**

The sources of pollution are many and diverse and their management requires particular treatment. The United Nations Convention identifies several such sources but in every

instance requires states to adopt legislation and other measures and to harmonize their action at the regional level.

Pollution from land-based sources is by far the major source of marine environmental degradation through urbanization, industrialization and agriculture.

The Mediterranean states have recognized this through the adoption of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources in 1980, which came into force in 1983. Ratifications have been moving slowly so that by May 1987 only two-thirds of the Mediterranean states were parties.

Pollution from sea-bed activities is a relatively small pollution source but which may be locally significant in areas of extensive offshore mining.

Compared to regions such as the Gulf of Mexico, the North Sea and the Arabian Gulf, the Mediterranean has minimal offshore activity and this is concentrated in very few areas. But with an eye on future possibilities, technical and legal experts have been meeting within the framework of the Action Plan since 1986 and a draft protocol on the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from offshore exploration and exploitation has been completed for consideration by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.

Pollution by dumping has long been a source of

environmental degradation and a hazard to navigation. Dumping consists of the deliberate disposal of wastes or other matter from vessels, aircraft, platforms and other man-made structures at sea, including the disposal of vessels, aircraft, platforms and other man-made structures themselves. In dealing with dumping the United Nations Convention was preceded by another specialized global treaty, the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter, concluded in London in 1972.

For their part, the Mediterranean states adopted a regional instrument, the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft, together with the Barcelona Convention in 1976, and this has been ratified by all the parties to the latter.

Pollution from vessels may arise from or during the operation of ships or in situations of accidents and emergencies. Through international organizations or diplomatic conferences, states are required to establish international rules and standards to deal with this type of pollution and to adopt routing systems for safe navigation. Flag states are required to enact the legislation necessary for vessels of their registry. Although the United Nations Convention lays these framework requirements, a more detailed regime for this source of pollution is set out in MARPOL.

Unfortunately, only half of the Mediterranean coastal states have ratified MARPOL; technical and economic problems have been encountered in the setting up of oily waste port reception facilities by most states. No coordinated region-wide navigation routing systems exist in the Mediterranean as yet. On the other hand, the Mediterranean states have concluded an instrument to deal with emergency situations - Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency, in 1976 - which by May 1987 was ratified, with the exception of two states, by the Barcelona Convention parties.

Pollution from or through the atmosphere is the major source of pollution identified in the United Nations Convention which is least addressed in the Mediterranean arrangements. Atmospheric pollution is contaminating the marine environment but it is much more than a mere marine pollution problem and it is not always susceptible to regional management. In origin it is land-based, but beyond speculation and some initial studies, little is known about the processes of this type of pollution and its actual effects on the Mediterranean marine environment. However, several major urban centres along the Mediterranean littoral are subject to intensive atmospheric pollution, mostly sulphur dioxide, which emanates from heavy industries, public and private transportation and power plants. Smog

hangs over some cities especially in the summer months and it is known that antiquities are being damaged.

The Protocol on Land-Based Sources of Pollution does apply to pollution from land-based sources transported by the atmosphere, but the conditions of this application have as yet to be defined in a future additional annex to that protocol. In the meantime, atmospheric pollution is a subject of study in MEDPOL.

#### **Enforcement**

Laws regulating human behaviour are essential for the protection and preservation of the environment. But in order to be useful, laws have to be applied effectively. Consequently, the United Nations Convention requires Mediterranean coastal and flag states, like all other states, to enforce laws and regulations in accordance with international standards within their jurisdiction. Through the Barcelona Convention, its Protocols and other international instruments, Mediterranean states have also assumed additional responsibilities of enforcement of environmental standards through national legislation and other measures, and international cooperation.

The days when vessels could discharge their wastes freely into the sea are nearing an end. The United Nations Convention also recognizes the jurisdiction of states within whose ports rogue vessels take refuge. Previously, polluting vessels discharged their wastes illegally and thereafter

took refuge in foreign ports before any action could be taken against them. Port states now have jurisdiction over such vessels together with the flag state and the coastal state that suffered the pollution, so that there is no refuge for polluters. Moreover, by virtue of a Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control concluded in 1982 European ports are enforcing environmental and human safety conventions through spot checks on vessels in their ports. Vessels that are deemed to be unseaworthy are prevented from sailing until the necessary repairs are undertaken. Although this preventive type of port state control applies only to European ports, it holds promise for the rest of the Mediterranean.

Emergencies arising from accidents at sea, such as the Torrey Canyon and Amoco Cadiz disasters, have always attracted widespread attention because of the spectacular damage caused to the coastline, local industries and communities. The United Nations Convention and the preceding specialized 1969 International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties recognize the right of self-help of the threatened coastal state to take extraordinary action to deal with maritime casualties. The Mediterranean states have gone further by undertaking to cooperate in taking the necessary measures in situations of grave and imminent danger to the marine environment.

### Responsibility and liability

In the modern international law of the sea states are responsible and liable for the fulfilment of their obligations concerning the protection and preservation of the marine environment. But that law is still far from perfect so that the victims of pollution are not always compensated. Consequently, state parties to the United Nations Convention undertake to develop the law further in this regard.

The Mediterranean states have taken up this challenge by undertaking to cooperate in the development of procedures for the determination of liability and compensation for damage resulting from pollution in violation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols. A study concerning a future Mediterranean Inter-State Guarantee Fund for this purpose has been carried out.

### V. A Hopeful Future

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea contains the global framework necessary for the protection and preservation of the marine environment and the development of its resources. Like all treaties, the Convention cannot work unless a sufficient number of states become parties to it. Moreover, becoming party is only the beginning: the Convention has to be implemented in order to work. Implementation for a state means:



- formulation of a consistent national marine policy
- enactment of national legislation
- taking national, regional and global institutional measures

- undertaking sub-regional, regional and global cooperation

Very few Mediterranean states have ratified the Convention so far although it is in the interest of their marine environment to do so. Fortunately, participation in the Mediterranean Action Plan and specifically in the Barcelona Convention and its four Protocols is extensive. But even here, ratification of the Protocols on land-based sources of pollution and specially protected areas is very slow in coming. National implementation of those instruments is also slow and yet the health of the Mediterranean Sea depends on that action.

Despite the leadership role that the Mediterranean states have played, there is still much to be done in the Mediterranean. The Mediterranean Action Plan is instrumental for the regional implementation of the United Nations Convention. And much has already been done which will promote the effectiveness of the global constitution. But the progress made so far needs to be consolidated through an increased national commitment for action. New projects for the protection and preservation of the Mediterranean marine environment may then be undertaken with confidence.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR INSERTION OF PICTURES AND CAPTIONS

General and specific acknowledgements (photography) should be printed on the backpage or cover.

The attached list consists of suggestions for the approximate location of pictures and captions, if considered necessary.

### General Acknowledgement

To E. Wong, B.P.R., for technical assistance and comments.  
To A. Chircop, C. Chircop and E. Wong, who have kindly consented to the use of their photographs.

### Pictures

Slides x 21

Prints x 4

### Insertion

Page number indicates approximate location in text.

### Cover

No captions. Choice of four pictures.

No.	Type	Page	Photographer	Caption
1	print cover		A. Chircop	--
2	slide cover		A. Chircop	--
3	slide cover		A. Chircop	--
4	slide cover		A. Chircop	--
5	slide	i	C. Chircop	Dawn of a Mediterranean environment consciousness
6	slide	2	A. Chircop	Coastal urbanization: a losing battle?
7	slide	2	A. Chircop	Coastal erosion: shrinking land
8	slide	3	C. Chircop	The aromatic Mediterranean caper
9	slide	4	C. Chircop	Eyesores: <sup>occasionally</sup> a necessary price of development* ?
10	slide	7	A. Chircop	Coordinating Unit of the Mediterranean Action Plan in Athens
11	slide	10	A. Chircop	Most fishing in the Mediterranean is artisanal
12	slide	11	A. Chircop	A small catch ...
13	print	11	C. Chircop	... with a high value.
14	slide	13	C. Chircop	Millions flock to the Mediterranean beaches every summer
15	slide	13	A. Chircop	The sea is a source of recreation in many ways
16	slide	15	A. Chircop	Ggantija (Malta), circa 3000 BC: Neolithic temples were built to celebrate the fertility of nature
17	slide	15	A. Chircop	The Action Plan includes the protection of antiquities
18	slide	18	C. Chircop	Land-based pollutants in a small harbour

19	slide	18	A. Chircop	A forest of jack-ups
20	slide	19	A. Chircop	Plastic on an oil slick!
21	slide	19	C. Chircop	Tar balls in coastal areas: the consequence of illegal vessel source pollution
22	slide	20	E. Wong	Athens: atmospheric pollution is damaging antiquities
23	print	23	E. Wong	Putting waste where it belongs
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25	slide	24	A. Chircop	Protecting the environment for future generations