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First Consultative Meeting to Consider the Main Elements of Six Pollution Reduction Regional Plans under the Land Based Sources Protocol of the Barcelona Convention

Athens, Greece, 4-5 September 2018

Agenda item 2: Approach for the Development of Regional Plans under Article 15 of the Land Based Sources Protocol of the Barcelona Convention

Agenda item 3: Main Findings and Conclusions

Links between Potential New/Updated Measures and Relevant Requirements of the MAP Barcelona Convention Legal and Policy Frameworks

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Links between Potential New/Updated Measures and Relevant Requirements of the MAP Barcelona Convention Legal and Policy Frameworks

Suggested Pollution Reduction RP	Measures	E/N	Relevant MAP BC Strategies and policies provisions	Existing relevant MAP BC RP measures
1. Municipal WWTP	1.1. Strengthen implementation of Regional Plans' provision on sewage and WWT systems; strengthening of capacities and provision of support for construction, expansion and upgrading of sewage/ WWT systems	E	<p>SAP/MED proposed targets and activities¹</p> <p>5.1.1 Municipal sewage</p> <p>Proposed targets - By the year 2025, to dispose all municipal waste water (sewage) in conformity with the provisions of the LBS Protocol. <i>(deadline 2005 for cities and urban agglomerations exceeding 100.000 inhabitants and areas of concern)</i></p> <p>Proposed regional activities - <i>By the year 2000, to update and adopt the 1986 guidelines for sewage treatment and disposal and, as appropriate, environmental quality criteria and standards.</i> - To develop programmes for sharing and exchanging technical information and advice regarding environmentally sound sewage treatment and facilities, including the use of treated waste water and of sewage sludge. - To promote research programmes to identify and validate sewage treatment technologies.</p> <p>Proposed national activities - <i>By the year 2005, that the coastal cities and urban agglomerations of more than 100.000 inhabitants are connected to a sewer system and</i></p>	<p>Decision IG.19/7 RP on reduction of BOD5 from UWW</p> <p>Art.II.1 The Parties shall ensure that all agglomerations (<i>area where the population of more than 2.000 inhabitants and/or economic activities are sufficiently concentrated for urban waste water to be collected and conducted to an urban waste water treatment plant or to a final discharge point</i>) collect and treat their urban waste waters before discharging them into the environment. Collecting systems should satisfy the requirements set forth in Appendix I.</p> <p>Art.II.2. The Parties shall adopt National BOD5 ELVs for urban waste waters after treatment (i.e. maximum allowable concentration of BOD5 to be finally discharged from WWTP to the receiving water environment).</p> <p>Art.II.3. The Parties shall ensure that characteristics of collected and treated urban waste waters shall, before discharge in the environment, be in accordance to provisions on ELVs described in the following table.</p> <p>- LBS Protocol Area → ≤50 mg /l O₂ - LBS Protocol Area – marine outfalls → ≤200 mg /l O₂)</p> <p>Appendix I Collecting systems Appendix II Guidelines on Monitoring and Enforcement Appendix III Guidelines and criteria to implement Article V</p>

¹ SAP-MED activities for which implementation deadlines have passed have been included in the table in italic and blue.

	<p>1.2. Develop efficiency standards for WWTPs; support strengthened control of their operations</p>	<p>E+N</p>	<p><i>dispose all waste water in conformity with a national regulation system;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To promote the primary, secondary and, where appropriate and feasible, tertiary treatment of municipal sewage discharged to rivers, estuaries and the sea; - To promote and control the good operation and proper maintenance of existing facilities - To promote the reuse of the treated effluents for the conservation of water resources (...) 	<p>Decision IG.19/7 RP on reduction of BOD5 from UWW</p> <p>Art.II.4. The Parties shall ensure that their competent authorities or appropriate bodies shall monitor discharges from municipal WWTP to verify compliance with the requirements of the above table taking into account the guidelines included in Appendix II.</p> <p>Art.II.5. The Parties should take the necessary measures to enforce these measures in accordance with their national regulations.</p> <p>Decision IG.19/7 RP on reduction of BOD5 from UWW</p> <p>Art. IV.2 The Parties shall ensure that their competent authorities or appropriate bodies shall monitor related discharges into water to verify compliance with the requirements of the above table taking into account the guidelines included in Appendix I (<i>providing information on the design and construction of collecting systems</i>).</p> <p>APPENDIX II Guidelines on Monitoring and Enforcement (monitoring methods, sampling, frequency, requirements for lab performing analysis).</p> <p>Decision IG.20/8.2 RP on reduction of BOD5 from Food Sector</p> <p>Art IV.1 Industrial Food Plants outlined in Appendix I which discharge more than 4 000 pe into water</p>
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				<p>bodies shall meet the following requirements (24-hour values):</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1411 231 2016 542"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parameter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) or Total Organic Carbon (TOC)</td> <td>160 mg/l</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Biochemical Oxygen Demand BOD5 or (BOD7)</td> <td>55 mg/l</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>30 mg/l</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In case the food sector installation discharges into the sewerage system, the competent authorities shall establish ELV and an authorization compatible with the operation and the emission discharge values of the urban waste water treatment plant.</p>	Parameter	Value	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) or Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	160 mg/l	Biochemical Oxygen Demand BOD5 or (BOD7)	55 mg/l		30 mg/l
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	<p>1.3. Setting of targets for secondary treatment; promotion of tertiary treatment (with targets) and of uptake of new improved WWT technologies; setting of targets for reuse of treated wastewater</p>	<p>N</p>		<p>The RP on BOD5 from UWW considers only primary and secondary treatment. No mention of tertiary treatment, nor of reuse of wastewater.</p>								

	<p>1.4. Adopt an updated list of priority contaminants taking into account ‘emerging pollutants’ such as pharmaceuticals, nano-materials etc.</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>LBS Protocol Annex I- C. Categories of substances 1. Organohalogen compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment. Priority will be given to Aldrin, Chlordane, DDT, Dieldrin, Dioxins and Furans, Endrin, Heptachlor, Hexachlorobenzene, Mirex, PCBs and Toxaphene; 2. Organophosphorus compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment; 3. Organotin compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment; 4. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons; 5. Heavy metals and their compounds; 6. Used lubricating oils; 7. Radioactive substances, including their wastes, when their discharges do not comply with the principles of radiation protection as defined by the competent international organizations, taking into account the protection of the marine environment; 8. Biocides and their derivatives; 9. Pathogenic microorganisms;</p>	
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		<p>10. Crude oils and hydrocarbons of petroleum origin; 11. Cyanides and fluorides; 12. Non-biodegradable detergents and other nonbiodegradable surface-active substances; 13. Compounds of nitrogen and phosphorus and other substances which may cause eutrophication; 14. Litter (any persistent manufactured or processed solid material which is discarded, disposed of, or abandoned in the marine and coastal environment); 15. Thermal discharges; 16. Acid or alkaline compounds which may impair the quality of water; 17. Non-toxic substances that have an adverse effect on the oxygen content of the marine environment; 18. Non-toxic substances that may interfere with any legitimate use of the sea; 19. Non-toxic substances that may have adverse effects on the physical or chemical characteristics of seawater.</p> <p>Priority substances agreed by MED POL Focal points at their meeting held in Aix en Provence, France in November 2009 COP 18 Decision IG. 21/3 Annex II</p> <p>Evaluation of Annexes to the Pollution-related Protocols to the Barcelona Convention (UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.439/Inf.14) proposed a list of potential additional priority contaminants in light of recent developments at regional and global level</p>	
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		<p>i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chlordecone, Hexabromobiphenyl, Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether, Lindane, Pentachlorobenzene, Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether, Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its salts, and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride, hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD), hexachlorobutadiene, pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters, and polychlorinated naphthalenes, (Stockholm Convention) - Silicon (other RSC) - Microlitter (MAP BC EO 10) - Chemicals used for the preservation of wood, timber, wood pulp, cellulose, paper, hides and textiles (other RSC) - Brine (MSFD) 	
	<p>1.5. Promote upgrading of WWTPs to reduce the inflows of plastics into the marine environment</p>	<p>E</p> <p>Emerging Chemicals in the Mediterranean Sea (UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.439/Inf.11) proposed a Candidate Chemicals List (MED POL FP Meeting in Rome, in May 2017)</p> <p>The MAP PoW 2018-2019 (Decision IG. 23/14) provides also for the proposal of updated annexes to LBS and HW Protocols in order to better take into account GES and recent related developments at regional and global levels (including list of priority and emerging pollutants, for submission for review by MED POL FP Meeting in 2019. (PoW activity 2.2.1.1).</p> <p>In addition, PoW activity 2.2.1.3 provides for finalization of PRTR guidelines and</p>	<p>Decision IG.21/7 Regional Plan on Marine Litter Management in the Mediterranean (MLRP)</p> <p>Art.9.4 By the year 2020 take necessary measures to establish as appropriate adequate urban sewer, wastewater treatment plants, and waste management systems to prevent run-off and riverine inputs of litter.</p> <p>No provisions related to marine litter and plastics in the RP on BOD5.</p>

			common emission factors to assess the load of pollutants, including emerging contaminants, to the Mediterranean Sea, and support the Contracting Parties in their implementation.	
2. Sewage Sludge Management	2.1 Strengthen the existing and development of new measures to improve region-wide performance with sewage sludge management	E+N	<p>SAP/MED proposed targets and activities</p> <p>5.1.1 Municipal sewage</p> <p>Proposed regional activities To develop programmes for sharing and exchanging technical information and advice regarding environmentally sound sewage treatment and facilities, including the use of treated waste water and of sewage sludge.</p> <p>5.2 Industrial development</p> <p>Proposed regional activities To develop programmes for sharing and exchanging technical information and advice regarding environmentally sound waste water treatment and facilities, including the use of treated waste water, sludge and waste.</p> <p>Proposed national activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The beneficial reuses of sewage effluents and sludges by the appropriate design of treatment plant and processes and controls of the quality of influent waste waters in accordance with national regulations (shall be encouraged); - To identify the availability and sustainability of productive uses of sewage sludge, such as land spreading, composting, etc. - To prohibit the discharge of sludges into water in the Protocol Area. 	<p>Dumping of sludge at sea is prohibited in the Mediterranean.</p> <p>However, there are no specific provisions related to sludge management in the existing RPs.</p>

<p>3. Agriculture Nutrients Management</p>	<p>3.1 Develop technical guidelines and management standards to tackle inputs of nutrients and contaminants from agriculture and to promote sustainable farming practices</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>SAP/MED proposed targets and activities</p> <p>5.2.5. Nutrients and Suspended Solids C) agriculture</p> <p>Proposed targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To reduce nutrient inputs, from agriculture and aquaculture practices into areas where these inputs are likely to cause pollution. <p>Proposed regional activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To participate in the programmes and activities of international organizations, especially FAO, on sustainable agricultural and rural development in the Mediterranean. - To participate in the FAO programme on the sustainable use of fertilizers and to encourage the preparation of national and regional strategies based on the controlled, appropriate and rational use of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. - To prepare guidelines for the application of BEP (including good agricultural practices) for the rational use of fertilizers and the reduction of losses of nutrients from agriculture. <p>Proposed national activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To assess the quantities and types of fertilizers used. - To assess the quantity of solid and liquid manure produced by farm animals. - To promote the rational use of fertilizers and reduce the losses of nutrients by misuse of inorganic fertilizers and manure. - To promote ecological agriculture and ecological aquaculture. 	<p>LBS Protocol Annex I</p> <p>Agriculture is included in the list of sectors of activity (Part A) which are <i>to be primarily considered when setting priorities for the preparation of action plans, programmes and measures for the elimination of the pollution from land-based sources and activities.</i></p> <p>Regarding contaminants inputs from agriculture, the elimination/phasing out of some key POP pesticides/insecticides has been regulated by relevant Regional Plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phasing out of DDT: Decision IG. 19/9 providing for implementation of measures by 2012. - Phasing out of aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mirex, toxaphene: Decision. IG.19/8 providing for implementation of measures by 2012. - Phasing out of lindane and endosulfan: Decision IG. 20/8.3 providing for implementation of measures by 2013. <p>Some actions, although not legally binding as in the sense of the Pollution Reduction RPs, are set out in the Decision IG.22/5 Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Mediterranean aiming at promoting sustainable agriculture, that can be considered for the development of new/updated measures, such as adoption of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) schemes, promotion of environmental practices like Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and organic farming.</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To promote rules of good agricultural practices. - To participate in the programmes and activities of international organizations, especially FAO, on sustainable agricultural and rural development in the Mediterranean. 	
4. Aquaculture Nutrients Management	4.1. Develop technical guidelines and management standards to tackle inputs of nutrients and contaminants from aquaculture	N	<p>SAP/MED proposed targets and activities</p> <p>5.2.5. Nutrients and Suspended Solids C) agriculture</p> <p>Proposed targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To reduce nutrient inputs, from agriculture and aquaculture practices into areas where these inputs are likely to cause pollution. <p>Proposed national activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To promote ecological agriculture and ecological aquaculture. 	<p>LBS Protocol Annex I</p> <p>Aquaculture is included in the list of sectors of activity (Part A) which are <i>to be primarily considered when setting priorities for the preparation of action plans, programmes and measures for the elimination of the pollution from land-based sources and activities.</i></p> <p>However, there are no relevant provisions in existing Regional Plans.</p>
5. Urban Stormwater Management	5.1. Develop guidelines on management of runoff from urban areas and effluents from storm water sewers; promotion of the use of Green Infrastructure and nature based solutions	N	<p>SAP/MED proposed targets and activities</p> <p>5.1.1 Municipal sewage</p> <p>Proposed targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By the year 2025, to dispose all municipal waste water (sewage) in conformity with the provisions of the LBS Protocol. <p><i>(deadline 2005 for cities and urban agglomerations exceeding 100.000 inhabitants and areas of concern)</i></p> <p>Proposed national activities</p> <p>To promote the separate collection of rain waters and municipal waste waters and ensure treatment of first rain waters considered particularly polluting;</p>	
	5.2. Establish appropriate sewage and storm water collection systems, WWTPs and waste management systems to prevent runoff and riverine inputs on marine litter	E		<p>Decision IG.19/7 RP on reduction of BOD5 from UWW</p> <p>APPENDIX I</p> <p>Collecting systems should take into account waste water treatment requirements. The design, construction of collecting systems should be undertaken considering the best technical knowledge, notably regarding</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(d) the separation of storm water pipes from collection pipes of WWTP, when applicable.</p>

6. Marine Litter (upgrade)	6.1. Strengthen solid waste management systems in the region: adopt quantifiable targets as appropriate, promote adequate collection and treatment/ disposal, stimulate recycling and uptake of new waste management technologies	E+N	<p>SAP/MED proposed targets and activities</p> <p>Proposed targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By the year 2025 at latest, to base urban solid waste management on reduction at source, separate collection, recycling, composting and environmentally sound disposal. <p><i>(deadline 2005 for cities and urban agglomerations exceeding 100.000 inhabitants and areas of concern).</i></p>	<p>Decision IG.21/7 Regional Plan on Marine Litter Management in the Mediterranean (MLRP)</p> <p>Art 9.2.</p> <p>By the year 2019 implement adequate waste reducing/reusing/recycling measures in order to reduce the fraction of plastic packaging waste that goes to landfill or incineration without energy recovery.</p>
	6.2. Promote waste prevention at source, better integration of SCP principles and measures, decoupling waste generation from economic growth, green procurement and adoption and implementation of circular economy strategies	E+N	<p>Proposed regional activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>By the year 2000 to formulate and adopt guidelines for environmentally suitable and economically feasible systems of collection, including separate collection, and disposal of urban solid waste.</i> - <i>By the year 2005, to develop programmes for the reduction and recycling of urban solid waste.</i> <p>Proposed national activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>By the year 2000 to develop national plans and programmes for the reduction at source and environmentally sound management of urban solid waste.</i> - <i>By the year 2005 to establish environmentally suitable and economically feasible systems of collection and disposal of urban solid waste in cities and urban agglomerations of more than 100,000 inhabitants.</i> - To promote the reduction and recycling of urban solid waste. 	<p>MLRP Art.9.1.</p> <p>By the year 2025 at latest, to base urban solid waste management on reduction at source, applying the following waste hierarchy as a priority order in waste prevention and management legislation and policy: prevention, preparing for re-use, recycling, other recovery, e.g. energy recovery and environmentally sound disposal.</p> <p>MLRP Art.9.3.</p> <p>By the year 2017 explore and implement to the extent possible prevention measures related to:</p> <p>(a) Extended Producer Responsibility strategy by making the producers, manufacturer brand owners and first importers responsible for the entire life-cycle of the product with measures prioritizing the hierarchy of waste management in order to encourage companies to design products with long durability for reuse, recycling and materials reduction in weight and toxicity.</p>
	6.3. Close the illegal dumps	E		<p>MLRP Art.9.9</p> <p>The Contracting Parties shall take the necessary measures by the year 2020 to close to the extent</p>

			possible the existing illegal dump sites on land in the area of the application of the Regional Plan.
6.4. Incorporate marine litter into national regulations, prepare Marine Litter National Action Plans	E+N		<p>MLRP Art. 7 Integration of marine litter measures into the LBS National Action Plans (LBS NAPs)</p> <p>Par.2 The LBS National Action Plan shall include:</p> <p>(a) Development and implementation of appropriate policy, legal instruments and institutional arrangements, including adequate management plans for solid waste also including those originating from sewer systems, which shall incorporate marine litter prevention and reduction measures;</p> <p>(b) Monitoring and assessment programmes for marine litter;</p> <p>(c) Measures to prevent and reduce marine litter;</p> <p>(d) Programmes of removal and environmentally sound disposal of existing marine litter according to the national legislation about management of this kind of waste; and</p> <p>(e) Awareness raising and education programmes.</p>
6.5. Establish a regional marine litter database	E		<p>MLRP Art.12.1b</p> <p>Establish in the year 2016 the Regional Data Bank on Marine Litter which should be compatible with other regional or overarching databases.</p>
6.6. Stimulate reduction/ recycling/ prevention of plastics by, for example, adoption of recycling targets, promotion of sustainable consumption patterns, promotion of instruments to reduce packaging wastes, replacement of plastics with bioplastics where feasible, preventing/ reducing use of microplastics	E+N		<p>MLRP Art.9.2</p> <p>By the year 2019 implement adequate waste reducing/reusing/recycling measures in order to reduce the fraction of plastic packaging waste that goes to landfill or incineration without energy recovery.</p> <p>MLRP Art.9.3</p> <p>(b) Sustainable Procurement Policies contributing to the promotion of the consumption of recycled plastic-made products;</p> <p>(c) Establishment of voluntary agreements with retailers and supermarkets to set an objective of reduction of plastic bags consumption as well as</p>

	(microbeads) in personal care and cosmetics products, and similar			<p>selling dry food or cleaning products in bulk and refill special and reusable containers;</p> <p>(d) Fiscal and economic instruments to promote the reduction of plastic bag consumption;</p> <p>(e) Establishment of Deposits, Return and Restoration System for expandable polystyrene boxes in the fishing sector;</p> <p>(f) Establishment of Deposits, Return and Restoration System for beverage packaging prioritizing when possible their recycling; and</p> <p>(g) Establish procedures and manufacturing methodologies together with plastic industry, in order to minimize the decomposition characteristics of plastic, to reduce micro-plastic.</p>
	6.7. Assess options for phasing out landfilling of recyclable wastes (in particular plastics)	N		<p>MLRP Art.9.2</p> <p>By the year 2019 implement adequate waste reducing/reusing/recycling measures in order to reduce the fraction of plastic packaging waste that goes to landfill or incineration without energy recovery.</p>
	6.8. Adopt common definition of microplastics and studies to improve knowledge (sources, quantities, impacts, possible reduction/ prevention measures, differentiated for primary and secondary microplastics)	N		<p>MLRP Annex III Potential Research Topics</p> <p>MICROLITTER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of main sources (industrial pellets and personal hygiene products related micro litter particles). • Define harm for micro litter to establish potential physical and chemical impacts on wildlife, marine living resources and the food chain. • Define adequate indicators for the Mediterranean to assess the micro litter problem and its effects.
	6.9. Promote introduction of region-wide plastic bag tax (alternatively promote coordinated approach to restricting single-use plastic bags)	E+N		<p>MLRP Art. 9.3</p> <p>By the year 2017 explore and implement to the extent possible prevention measures related to:</p> <p>(d) Fiscal and economic instruments to promote the reduction of plastic bag consumption;</p>

	6.10. Strengthen the implementation of MARPOL Annex V on the prevention of pollution by garbage from ships	E+N		<p>MLRP Art.9.5 (...) The Contracting Parties shall also take the necessary steps to provide ships using their ports with updated information relevant to the obligation arising from Annex V of MARPOL Convention and from their legislation applicable in the field.</p>
	6.11. Use of port reception facilities at no-special-fee	E+N		<p>MLRP Art.9.5 In accordance with Article 14 of the Prevention and Emergency Protocol explore and implement to the extent possible by 2017, ways and means to charge reasonable cost for the use of port reception facilities or when applicable, apply No-Special-Fee system. (...)</p> <p>MLRP Art.10 (...) the Contracting Parties undertake to explore and implement to the extent possible the following measures by the year 2019: (f) Charge reasonable costs for the use of port reception facilities or, when applicable apply No-Special-Fee system, in consultation with competent international and regional organizations, when using port reception facilities for implementing the measures provided for in Article 10.</p>
	6.12. Implement prevention/ retrieval of lost/discarded fishing gear; assessment options for collecting and processing/ recycling fishing gear and equipment at the end of its useful life	E+N		<p>MLRP Art.9.7 Explore and implement to the extent possible by the year 2017 “Gear marking to indicate ownership” concept and ‘reduced ghost catches through the use of environmental neutral upon degradation of nets, pots and traps concept’, in consultation with the competent international and regional organizations in the fishing sector.</p>
	6.13. Encourage and implement to the extent possible ‘fishing for litter’ schemes	E+N		<p>MLRP Art.9.6 Explore and implement to the extent possible by the year 2017 the “Fishing for Litter” environmentally sound practices, in consultation with the competent international and regional organizations, to facilitate</p>

			<p>clean-up of the floating litter and the seabed from marine litter caught incidentally and/or generated by fishing vessels in their regular activities including derelict fishing gears.</p> <p>MLRP Art.10 (...) the Contracting Parties undertake to explore and implement to the extent possible the following measures by the year 2019:</p> <p>(e) Apply Fishing for Litter in an environmentally sound manner, based on agreed guidelines and best practice, in consultation with the competent international and regional organizations and in partnership with fishermen and ensure adequate collection, sorting, recycling and/or environmentally sound disposal of the fished litter.</p>
	6.14. Implement pilot projects for removal of marine litter accumulations impacting on MPAs	E+N	<p>MLRP Art.10 The Contracting Parties shall, where it is environmentally sound and cost effective, remove existing accumulated litter, subject to Environmental Impact Assessment procedure, in particular from specially protected areas and Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMI) and litter impacting endangered species listed in Annexes II and III of the SPA and Biodiversity Protocol.</p>
	6.15. Develop and implement measures to reduce incidence of cigarette butts in marine environment, including provision of adequate facilities and signs on organised beaches, awareness raising and clean-up activities	E+N	<p>No specific provision on cigarette butts.</p>

	6.16. Clean-up activities targeting riverbanks	E+N		<p>There are provisions in the MLRP for removal of marine litter and clean up campaigns (Art.10).</p> <p>a) Identify in collaboration with relevant stakeholders accumulations/hotspots of marine litter and implement national programmes on their regular removal and sound disposal;</p> <p>(b) Implement National Marine Litter Cleanup Campaigns on a regular basis;</p> <p>(c) Participate in International Coastal Cleanup Campaigns and Programmes.</p> <p>However no specific reference is made to targeted riverbanks clean-up activities.</p>
	6.17. Promote and expand beach stewardship schemes	E+N		<p>MLRP Art.10</p> <p>(...) the Contracting Parties undertake to explore and implement to the extent possible the following measures by the year 2019:</p> <p>(d) Apply as appropriate Adopt-a-Beach or similar practices and enhance public participation role with regard to marine litter management.</p>
Industrial Pollution*				<p>Decision IG.20/8.1</p> <p>Regional Plan on the reduction of inputs of Mercury in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol</p>

(*) This has not been part of the table of clustered new/updated measures, which was agreed by the MED POL Focal Points Meeting (Rome, Italy, May 2017), but is part of the work mandated to the Secretariat regarding the refinement and update of the priority contaminants list. It is therefore added to the table for consideration and review by the meeting.