



ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑΣ

ΑΘΗΝΑ
18 ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ 1988

ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟ

ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΦΥΛΛΟΥ
104

ΝΟΜΟΣ ΥΠ' ΑΡΙΘ. 1634

Κύρωση των πρωτοκόλλων 1980 «Για πηγαδοσιαία της Μετοχείου Θαλάσσης από τη γύπανση από χερσαίες πηγές» και 1982 «Περί των ειδικά προστατευόμενων σειριακών της Μεσογείου».

Ο ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΒΟΥΛΗΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ

Εκδίδομε των υπόλοιπος μέρος που ψήφισε τη Βουλή:

Άρθρο πρώτο.

1. Κυρώνονται και: έχουν την ισχύ που ορίζει το άρθρο 28 παρ. 1 του Συντάγματος:

α) Το πρωτόκολλο 1980 «Για την προστασία της Μεσογείου Θαλάσσης από τη γύπανση από χερσαίες πηγές» και τα τεχνικά παραστήματα I, II και III αυτού, που υπογράφονται στην Αθήνα την 17 Μαΐου 1980 και:

β) Το πρωτόκολλο 1982 «Περί των ειδικά προστατευόμενων περιοχών της Μεσογείου» που υπογράφεται στη Γενύη στις 3 Απριλίου 1982.

2. Τα κείμενα των πρωτοκόλλων και: των παραρτημάτων της πρωτότυπη στην αγγλική γλώσσα και σε μετάφραση στην ελληνική έχουν ως εξής:

PROTOCOL

For the protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against pollution from Land-based Sources

The Contracting Parties to the present Protocol,
Being Parties to the Convention for the Protection
of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution adopted
at Barcelona on 16 February 1976,

Desirous of implementing article 4, paragraph 2
and articles 8 and 15 of the said Convention,

Noting the rapid increase of human activities in the
Mediterranean Sea Area, particularly in the fields of
industrialization and urbanization, as well as the seasonal
increase in the coastal population due to tourism,

Recognizing the danger posed to the marine environment and to human health by pollution from land-based sources and the serious problems resulting therefrom in many coastal waters and river estuaries of the Mediterranean Sea, primarily due to the release of untreated, insufficiently treated or inadequately disposed domestic or industrial discharges,

Recognizing the differences in levels of development between the coastal States, and taking account of the economic and social imperatives of the developing countries,

Determined to take in close co-operation the necessary measures to protect the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from land-based sources

Have agreed as follows :

Article 1

The Contracting Parties to this Protocol (hereinafter referred to as «the Parties») shall take all appropriate measures to prevent, abate, combat and control pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area caused by discharges from rivers, coastal establishments or outfalls, or emanating from any other land-based sources within their territories.

Article 2

For the purposes of this Protocol :

(a) «The Convention» means the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, adopted at Barcelona on 16 February 1976;

(b) «Organization» means the body referred to in article 13 of the Convention;

(c) «Freshwater limit» means the place in watercourses where, at low tides and in a period of low freshwater flow, there is an appreciable increase in salinity due to the presence of sea water.

Article 3

The area to which this Protocol applies (hereinafter referred to as the «Protocol Area») shall be :

(a) the Mediterranean Sea Area as defined in article 1 of the Convention;

(b) waters on the landward side of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured and extending, in the case of watercourses, up to the freshwater limit;

(c) saltwater marshes communicating with the sea.

Article 4

1. This Protocol shall apply :

(a) to polluting discharges reaching the Protocol Area from land-based sources within the territories of the Parties, in particular :

— directly from outfalls discharging into the sea or through coastal disposal;

— indirectly, through rivers, canals or other water courses, including underground watercourses, or through run-off;

(b) to pollution from land-based sources transported by the atmosphere, under conditions to be defined in an additional annex to this Protocol and accepted by the Parties in conformity with the provisions of article 17 of the Convention.

2. This Protocol shall also apply to polluting discharges from fixed man-made off-shore structures which are under the jurisdiction of a Party and which serve purposes other than exploration and exploitation of mineral resources of the continental shelf and the seabed and its sub-soil.

Article 5

1. The Parties undertake to eliminate pollution of the Protocol Area from land-based sources by substances listed in annex I to this Protocol.

2. To this end they shall elaborate and implement, jointly or individually, as appropriate, the necessary programmes and measures.

3. These programmes and measures shall include, in particular, common emission standards and standards for use.

4. The standards and the time-tables for the implementation of the programmes and measures aimed at eliminating pollution from land-based sources shall be fixed by the Parties and periodically reviewed, if necessary every two years, for each of the substances listed in annex I, in accordance with the provisions of article 15 of this Protocol.

Article 6

1. The Parties shall strictly limit pollution from land-based sources in the Protocol Area by substances or sources listed in annex II to this Protocol.

2. To this end they shall elaborate and implement, jointly or individually, as appropriate, suitable programme and measures.

3. Discharges shall be strictly subject to the issue, by the competent national authorities, of an authorization taking due account of the provisions of annex II to this Protocol.

Article 7

1. The Parties shall progressively formulate and adopt, in co-operation with the competent international organizations, common guidelines and, as appropriate, standards or criteria dealing in particular with :

(a) the length, depth and position of pipelines for coastal outfalls, taking into account, in particular, the methods used for pre-treatment of effluents ;

(b) special requirements for effluents necessitating separate treatment;

(c) the quality of sea water used for specific purpose that is necessary for the protection of human health, living resources and ecosystems;

(d) the control and progressive replacement of products, installations and industrial and other processes causing significant pollution of the marine environment;

(e) specific requirements concerning the quantities of the substances listed in annexes I and II discharged their concentration in effluents and method of discharging them.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of article 5 of this Protocol, such common guidelines, standards or criteria shall take into account local ecological, geographical and physical characteristics, the economic capacity of the Parties and their need for development

the level of existing pollution and the real absorptive capacity of the marine environment.

3. The programmes and measures referred to in articles 5 and 6 shall be adopted by taking into account, for their progressive implementation, the capacity to adapt and reconvert existing installations, the economic capacity of the Parties and their need for development.

Article 8

Within the framework of the provisions of, and the monitoring programmes provided for in, article 10 of the Convention, and if necessary in co-operation with the competent international organizations, the Parties shall carry out at the earliest possible date monitoring activities in order :

(a) systematically to assess, as far as possible, the levels of pollution along their coasts, in particular with regard to the substances or sources listed in annexes I and II, and periodically to provide information in this respect;

(b) to evaluate the effects of measures taken under this Protocol to reduce pollution of the marine environment.

Article 9

In conformity with article 11 of the Convention, the Parties shall co-operate as far as possible in scientific and technological fields related to pollution from land-based sources, particularly research on inputs, pathways and effects of pollutants and on the development of new methods for their treatment, reduction or elimination. To this end the Parties shall, in particular, endeavour to :

- (a) exchange scientific and technical information;
- (b) co-ordinate their research programmes.

Article 10

1. The Parties shall, directly or with the assistance of competent regional or other international organizations or bilaterally, co-operate with a view to formulating and, as far as possible, implementing programmes of assistance to developing countries, particularly in the fields of science, education and technology, with a view to preventing pollution from land-based sources and its harmful effects in the marine environment.

2. Technical assistance would include, in particular, the training of scientific and technical personnel, as well as the acquisition, utilisation and production by those countries of appropriate equipment on advantageous terms to be agreed upon among the Parties concerned.

Article 11

1. If discharges from a watercourse which flows through the territories of two or more Parties or forms a boundary between them are likely to cause pollution of the marine environment of the Protocol Area, the Parties in question, respecting the provisions of this Protocol in so far as each of them is concerned, are called upon to co-operate with a view to ensuring its full application.

2. A Party shall not be responsible for any pollution originating on the territory of a non-contracting State. However, the said Party shall endeavour to co-operate with the said State so as to make possible full application of the Protocol.

Article 12

1. Taking into account article 22, paragraph 1, of the Convention, when land-based pollution originating

from the territory of one Party is likely to prejudice directly the interests of one or more of the other Parties, the Parties concerned shall, at the request of one or more of them, undertake to enter into consultation with a view to seeking a satisfactory solution.

2. At the request of any Party concerned, the matter shall be placed on the agenda of the next meeting of the Parties held in accordance with article 14 of this Protocol; the meeting may make recommendations with a view to reaching a satisfactory solution.

Article 13

1. The Parties shall inform one another through the Organization of measures taken, of results achieved and, if the case arises, of difficulties encountered in the application of this Protocol. Procedures for the collection and submission of such information shall be determined at the meetings of the Parties.

2. Such information shall include, inter alia :

(a) statistical data on the authorizations granted in accordance with article 6 of this Protocol;

(b) data resulting from monitoring as provided for in article 8 of this Protocol;

(c) quantities of pollutants discharged from their territories;

(d) measures taken in accordance with articles 5 and 6 of this Protocol.

Article 14

1. Ordinary meetings of the Parties shall take place in conjunction with ordinary meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Convention held pursuant to article 14 of the Convention. The Parties may also hold extraordinary meetings in accordance with article 14 of the Convention.

2. The functions of the meetings of the Parties to this Protocol shall be, inter alia :

(a) to keep under review the implementation of this Protocol and to consider the efficacy of the measures adopted and the advisability of any other measures, in particular in the form of annexes;

(b) to revise and amend any annex to this Protocol, as appropriate;

(c) to formulate and adopt programmes and measures in accordance with articles 5, 6 and 15 of this Protocol;

(d) to adopt, in accordance with article 7 of this Protocol, common guidelines, standards or criteria, in any form decided upon by the Parties;

(e) to make recommendations in accordance with article 12, paragraph 2, of this Protocol;

(f) to consider the information submitted by the Parties under article 13 of this Protocol;

(g) to discharge such other functions as may be appropriate for the application of this Protocol.

Article 15

1. The meeting of the Parties shall adopt, by a two thirds majority the programmes and measures for the abatement or the elimination of pollution from land-based sources which are provided for in articles 5 and 6 of this Protocol.

2. The Parties which are not able to accept a programme or measures shall inform the meeting of the Parties of the action they intend to take as regards the programme or measures concerned, it being understood that these Parties may, at any time, give their consent to the programme or measures that have been adopted.

Article 16

1. The provisions of the Convention relating to any Protocol shall apply with respect to this Protocol.
2. The rules of procedure and the financial rules adopted pursuant to article 18 of the Convention shall apply with respect to this Protocol, unless the Parties to this Protocol agree otherwise.

3. This Protocol shall be open for signature, at Athens from 17 May 1980 to 16 June 1980, and at Madrid from 17 June 1980 to 16 May 1981, by any State invited to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean Region for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources held at Athens from 12 May to 17 May 1980. It shall also be open until the same dates for signature by the European Economic Community and by any similar regional economic grouping of which at least one member is a coastal State of the Mediterranean Sea Area and which exercises competence in fields covered by this Protocol.

4. This Protocol shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Government of Spain, which will assume the functions of Depositary.

5. As from 17 May 1981, this Protocol shall be open for accession by the States referred to in paragraph 3 above, by the European Economic Community and by any grouping referred to in that paragraph.

6. This Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the deposit of at least six instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, the Protocol by the Parties referred to in paragraph 3 of this article.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Protocol.

DONE at Athens on this seventeenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and eighty in a single copy in the Arabic, English, French and Spanish languages, the four texts being equally authoritative.

Annex I

A. The following substances, families and groups of substances are listed, not in order of priority, for the purposes of article 5 of this Protocol. They have been selected mainly on the basis of their:

- toxicity
- persistence
- bioaccumulation.

1. Organohalogen compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment.(1)

2. Organophosphorus compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment.(1)

3. Organotin compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment.(1)

4. Mercury and mercury compounds.

5. Cadmium and cadmium compounds.

6. Used lubricating oils.

1) With the exception of those which are biologically harmless or which are rapidly converted into biologically harmless substances.

7. Persistent synthetic materials which may float sink or remain in suspension and which may interfere with any legitimate use of the sea.

8. Substances having proven carcinogenic, teratogenic or mutagenic properties in or through the marine environment.

9. 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.

B. The present annex does not apply to discharges which contain substances listed in section A that are below the limits defined jointly by the Parties.

Annex II

A. The following substances, families and groups of substances, or sources of pollution, listed not in order of priority for the purposes of article 6 of this Protocol, have been selected mainly on the basis of criteria used for annex I, while taking into account the fact that they are generally less noxious or are more readily rendered harmless by natural processes and therefore generally affect more limited coastal areas.

1. The following elements and their compounds :

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. zinc | 11. tin |
| 2. copper | 12. barium |
| 3. nickel | 13. beryllium |
| 4. chromium | 14. boron |
| 5. lead | 15. uranium |
| 6. selenium | 16. vanadium |
| 7. arsenic | 17. cobalt |
| 8. antimony | 18. thallium |
| 9. molybdenum | 19. tellurium |
| 10. titanium | 20. silver. |

2. Biocides and their derivatives not covered in annex I.

3. Organosilicon compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment, excluding those which are biologically harmless or are rapidly converted into biologically harmless substances.

4. Crude Oils and hydrocarbons of any origin.

5. Cyanides and fluorides.

6. Non-biodegradable detergents and other surface active substances.

7. Inorganic compounds of phosphorus and elemental phosphorus.

8. Pathogenic micro-organisms.

9. Thermal discharges.

10. Substances which have a deleterious effect on the taste and/or smell of products for human consumption derived from the aquatic environment, and compounds liable to give rise to such substances in the marine environment.

11. Substances which have, directly or indirectly, an adverse effect on the oxygen content of the marine environment, especially those which may cause eutrophication.

12. Acid or alkaline compounds of such composition and in such quantity that they may impair the quality of sea water.

13. Substances which, though of a non-toxic nature, may become harmful to the marine environment or may interfere with any legitimate use of the sea owing to the quantities in which they are discharged.

B. The control and strict limitation of the discharge of substances referred to in section A above must be implemented in accordance with annex III.

A n n e x III

With a view to the issue of an authorization for the discharge of wastes containing substances referred to in annex II or in section B of annex I of this Protocol, particular account will be taken, as the case may be, of the following factors:

A. Characteristics and composition of the waste

1. Type and size of waste source (e.g. industrial process).
2. Type of waste (origin, average composition).
3. Form of waste (solid, liquid, sludge, slurry).
4. Total amount (volume discharged, e.g. per year).
5. Discharge pattern (continuous, intermittent, seasonally variable, etc.).

6. Concentrations with respect to major constituents, substances listed in annex I, substances listed in annex II, and other substances as appropriate.

7. Physical, chemical and biochemical properties of the waste.

B. Characteristics of waste constituents with respect to their harmfulness

1. Persistence (physical, chemical, biological) in the marine environment.
2. Toxicity and other harmful effects.
3. Accumulation in biological materials or sediments.
4. Biochemical transformation producing harmful compounds.
5. Adverse effects on the oxygen content and balance.

6. Susceptibility to physical, chemical and biochemical changes and interaction in the aquatic environment with other sea water constituents which may produce harmful biological or other effects on any of the uses listed in section E below.

C. Characteristics of discharge site and receiving marine environment.

1. Hydrographic, meteorological, geological and topographical characteristics of the coastal area.

2. Location and type of the discharge (outfall, canal, outlet, etc.) and its relation to other areas (such as amenity areas, spawning, nursery, and fishing areas, shellfish grounds) and other discharges.

3. Initial dilution achieved at the point of discharge into the receiving marine environment.

4. Dispersion characteristics such as effects of currents, tides and wind on horizontal transport and vertical mixing.

5. Receiving water characteristics with respect to physical, chemical, biological and ecologic conditions in the discharge area.

6. Capacity of the receiving marine environment to receive waste discharges without undesirable effects.

D. Availability of waste technologies.

The methods of waste reduction and discharge for industrial effluents as well as domestic sewage should be selected taking into account the availability and feasibility of:

- (a) Alternative treatment processes;
- (b) Re-use or elimination methods;
- (c) On-land disposal alternatives; and
- (d) Appropriate low-waste technologies.

E. Potential impairment of marine ecosystems and sea water uses.

1. Effects on human health through pollution impact on:

- (a) Edible marine organisms;
- (b) Bathing waters;
- (c) Aesthetics.

2. Effects on marine ecosystems, in particular living resources, endangered species and critical habitats.

3. Effects on other legitimate uses of the sea.

**PROTOCOL CONCERNING MEDITERRANEAN
SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS**

The Contracting Parties to the present Protocol,

Being Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, adopted at Barcelona on 16 February 1976,

Conscious of the danger threatening the environment of the Mediterranean Sea Area as a whole, in view of the increasing human activities in the region,

Taking into account the special hydrographic and ecological characteristics of the Mediterranean Sea Area,

Stressing the importance of protecting and, as appropriate, improving the state of the natural resources and natural sites of the Mediterranean Sea, as well as of their cultural heritage in the region, among other means by the establishment of specially protected areas including marine areas and their environment,

Desirous of establishing close co-operation among themselves in order to achieve that objective,

Have agreed as follows :

Article 1.

1. The Contracting Parties to this Protocol (hereinafter referred to as «the Parties») shall take all appropriate measures with a view to protecting those marine areas which are important for the safeguard of the natural resources and natural sites of the Mediterranean Sea Area, as well as for the safeguard of their cultural heritage in the region.

2. Nothing in this Protocol shall prejudice the codification and development of the law of the sea by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea convened pursuant to resolution 2750 C (XXV) of the General Assembly of the United Nations, nor the present or future claims and legal views of any State concerning the law of the sea and the nature and extent of coastal and flag State jurisdiction.

Article 2

For the purposes of the designation of specially protected areas (hereinafter referred to as «protected areas») the area to which this Protocol applies shall be the Mediterranean Sea Areas as defined in article 1 of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (hereinafter referred to as «the Convention»); it being understood that, for the purposes of the present Protocol, it shall be limited to the territorial waters of the Parties and may include waters on the landward side of the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured and extending, **in the case of watercourses, up to the freshwater limit**. It may also include wetlands or coastal areas designated by each of the Parties.

Article 3

1. The Parties shall, to the extent possible, establish protected areas and shall endeavour to undertake the action necessary in order to protect those areas and, as appropriate, restore them, as rapidly as possible.

2. Such areas shall be established in order to safeguard in particular :

a)- sites of biological and ecological value:

- the genetic diversity, as well as satisfactory population levels, of species, and their breeding grounds and habitats;

- representative types of ecosystems, as well as ecological processes;

b) sites of particular importance because of their scientific, aesthetic, historical, archaeological, cultural or educational interest;

Article 4

The Parties to this Protocol shall, at their first meeting, formulate and adopt, if necessary in co-operation with the competent international organizations, common guidelines and, if needed, standards or criteria dealing in particular with :

- a) the selection of protected areas;
- b) the establishment of protected areas;
- c) the management of protected areas;
- d) the notification of information on protected areas.

Article 5

The Parties may strengthen the protection of a protected area by establishing, within the area to which this Protocol applies, one or more buffer areas in which activities are less severely restricted while remaining compatible with the purposes of the protected area.

Article 6

1. If a Party intends to establish a protected area continuous to the frontier or to the limits of the zone of national jurisdiction of another Party, the competent authorities of the two Parties shall endeavour to consult each other with a view to reaching agreement on the measures to be taken and shall, among other things, examine the possibility of the establishment by the other Party of a corresponding protected area or the adoption by it of any other appropriate measure.

2. If a Party intends to establish a protected area contiguous to the frontier or to the limits of the zone of national jurisdiction of a State which is not a party to this Protocol, the Party shall endeavour to work together with the competent authorities of that State with a view to holding the consultations referred to in the preceding paragraph.

3. If contiguous protected areas are established by two Parties, or by one Party and by a State which is not a party to this Protocol, special agreements may provide for the means whereby the consultation or the collaboration contemplated in paragraphs 1 and 2 respectively may take place.

4. If a State which is not a party to this Protocol intends to establish a protected area contiguous to the frontier or to the limits of the zone of national jurisdiction of a Party to this Protocol, the latter shall endeavour to work together with that State with a view to holding consultations, and possibly concluding a special agreement as referred to in paragraph 3.

Article 7

The Parties, having regard to the objectives pursued and taking into account the characteristics of each protected area, shall, in conformity with the rules of international law, progressively take the measures required, which may include :

- a) the organization of a planning and management system;
- b) the prohibition of the dumping or discharge of wastes or other matter which may impair the protected area;
- c) the regulation of the passage of ships and any stopping or anchoring;
- d) the regulation of fishing and hunting and of the capture of animals and harvesting of plants;

e) the prohibition of the destruction of plant life or animals and of the introduction of exotic species;

f) the regulation of any act likely to harm or disturb the fauna or flora, including the introduction of indigenous zoological or botanical species;

g) the regulation of any activity involving the exploration or exploitation of the sea-bed or its subsoil or a modification of the sea-bed profile;

h) the regulation of any activity involving a modification of the profile of the soil or the exploitation of the subsoil of the land part of a marine protected area;

i) the regulation of any archaeological activity and of the removal of any object which may be considered as an archaeological object;

j) the regulation of trade in and import and export of animals, parts of animals, plants, parts of plants and archaeological objects which originate in protected areas and are subject to measures of protection;

k) any other measure aimed at safeguarding ecological and biological processes in protected areas.

Article 8

1. The Parties shall give appropriate publicity to the establishment of protected areas, as well as of the areas provided for in article 5, and to their markings and the regulations applying thereto.

2. The information referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be notified to the Organization designated in article 13 of the Convention (hereinafter referred to as "the Organization") which shall compile and keep up to date a directory of protected areas in the area to which this Protocol applies. The Parties shall supply the Organization with all the information necessary for that purpose.

Article 9

1. The Parties shall, in promulgating protective measures, take into account the traditional activities of their local populations. To the fullest extent possible, no exemption which is allowed for this reason shall be such as:

a) to endanger either the maintenance of ecosystems protected under the terms of the present Protocol or the biological processes contributing to the maintenance of those ecosystems;

b) to cause either the extinction of, or any substantial reduction in, the number of individuals making up the species or animal and plant populations within the protected ecosystems, or any ecologically connected species or populations, particularly migratory species and rare, endangered or endemic species.

2. Parties which allow exemptions with regard to protective measures or do not apply such measures strictly shall inform the Organization accordingly.

Article 10

The Parties shall encourage and develop scientific and technical research on their protected areas and on the ecosystems and archaeological heritage of those areas.

Article 11

The Parties shall endeavour to inform the public as widely as possible of the significance and interest of the protected areas and of the scientific knowledge which may be gained from them from the point of view of both nature conservation and archaeology. Such information should have an appropriate place in education programmes concerning the environment and history. The Parties should also endeavour to promote

the participation of their public and their nature conservation organizations in appropriate measures which are necessary for the protection of the areas concerned.

Article 12

The Parties shall, to the extent possible, establish a co-operation programme to co-ordinate the establishment, planning, management and conservation of protected areas, with a view to creating a network of protected areas in the Mediterranean region, taking fully into account existing networks, especially that of biosphere reserves of UNESCO. There shall be regular exchanges of information concerning the characteristics of the protected areas, the experience acquired and the problems encountered.

Article 13

The Parties shall, in accordance with the procedures set forth in article 14, exchange scientific and technical information concerning current or planned research and the results expected. They shall, to the fullest extent possible, co-ordinate their research. They shall, moreover, endeavour to define jointly or to standardize the scientific methods to be applied in the selection, management and monitoring of protected areas.

Article 14

1. In applying the principles of co-operation set forth in articles 12 and 13, the Parties shall forward to the Organization:

a) comparable information for monitoring the biological development of the Mediterranean environment;

b) reports, publications and information of a scientific, administrative and legal nature, in particular:

- on the measures taken by the Parties in pursuance of this Protocol for the protection of the protected areas;

- on the species present in the protected areas;

- on any threats to those areas, especially those which may come from sources of pollution outside their control.

2. The Parties shall designate persons responsible for protected areas. Those persons shall meet at least once every two years to discuss matters of joint interest and especially to propose recommendations concerning scientific, administrative and legal information as well as the standardization and processing of data.

Article 15

1. The Parties shall, directly or with the assistance of competent regional or other international organizations or bilaterally, co-operate, on the entry into force of this Protocol, in formulating and implementing programmes of mutual assistance and of assistance to those developing countries which express a need for it in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas.

2. The programmes contemplated in the preceding paragraph should relate, in particular, to the training of scientific and technical personnel, scientific research and the acquisition, utilization and production by those countries of appropriate equipment on advantageous terms to be agreed among the Parties concerned.

Article 16

Changes in the delimitation or legal status of a protected area or the suppression of all or part of such an area may not take place except under a similar procedure to that followed for its establishment.

Article 17

1. The ordinary meetings of the Parties to this Protocol shall be held in conjunction with the ordinary meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Convention held pursuant to article 14 of the Convention. The Parties may also hold extraordinary meetings in conformity with that article.

2. It shall be the function of the meetings of the Parties to this Protocol, in particular :

a) to keep under review the implementation of this Protocol;

b) to consider the efficacy of the measures adopted, having regard in particular to the area to which the Protocol applies, and to examine the need for other measures, in particular in the form of annexes, or for envisaging, if necessary, an alteration to that area, in conformity with the provisions of article 16 of the Convention;

c) to adopt, review and amend as required any annex to this Protocol;

d) to monitor the establishment and development of the network of protected areas provided by article 12, and to adopt guidelines to facilitate the establishment and development of that system and to increase co-operation among the Parties;

e) to consider the recommendations made by the meetings of the persons responsible for the protected areas, as provided by article 14, paragraph 2;

f) to consider reports transmitted by the Parties to the Organization under article 20 of the Convention and any other information which the Parties may transmit to the Organization or to the meeting of the Parties.

Article 18

1. The provisions of the Convention relating to any protocol shall apply with respect to the present Protocol.

2. The rules of procedure and the financial rules adopted pursuant to article 18, paragraph 2, of the Convention shall apply with respect to this Protocol, unless the Parties to this Protocol agree otherwise.

3. This Protocol shall be open for signature, at Geneva on 3 and 4 April 1982, and at Madrid from 5 April 1982 to 2 April 1983 by any Contracting Party to the Convention and any State invited to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas held at Geneva on 2 and 3 April 1982. It shall also be open for signature from 5 April 1983, by any regional economic grouping of which at least one member is a coastal State of the Mediterranean Sea Area and which exercises competence in fields covered by this Protocol.

4. This Protocol shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Government of Spain, which will assume the functions of Depositary.

5. As from 3 April 1983, this Protocol shall be open for accession by the Contracting Parties to the Convention and by any State or grouping referred to in paragraph 3.

6. This Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the deposit of at least six instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, the Protocol.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Protocol.

DONE AT Geneva on this third day of April one thousand nine hundred and eighty-two in a single copy in the Arabic, English, French and Spanish languages, the four texts being equally authoritative.

ερχόμενονται οι διατάξεις των μέσων τίταρτου, πέμπτου και εκτού του ν. 853-1078 απερι κυρώσεως της υπογραφής σημειώνεται στην Βαρκελώνη ωπλ. (ΦΕΚ 23^ο Α'), όπως αντικαταστάθηκαν με το άρθρο ένατο παρ. Η του ν. 1147/1981 «περι κυρώσεως της υπογραφής σημειώνεται ωπλ. (ΦΕΚ 110 Α').

2. Με π.δ/τα που εκδίδονται με πρόταση των Γ' πουργών Περιβάλλοντος, Χωροταξίας και Δημόσιων Έργων και Εποπτικής Νομοτικής, καθορίζονται οι διοικητικές κυρώσεις και η δικαιοκρατία επιβολής των παρανέμετες των διατάξεων που αναφέρονται στις ειδικές προστατευόμενες περιοχές.

Αρθρο τέταρτο.

Τροποποιήσεις και αυτοδικεύσεις θεων ή πρωτοκόλλων.

Με π.δ/τα που εκδίδονται με πρόταση των Γ' πουργών Ιδεοτεχνών, Υγείας, Πράσινης και Κοινωνικών Ασφαλίσεων, Γεωργίας, Περιβάλλοντος, Χωροταξίας και Δημόσιων Έργων, Εποπτικής Νομοτικής, επιτρέπεται σε περίπτωση πολέμου η ολική ή μερική αναστολή σύμβωσης με το διεθνές δίκαιο της εφαρμογής των καιμάνων που αναφέρονται με το γόμπο κυτό.

Αρθρο πέμπτο.

Αναστολή.

Με π.δ. που εκδίδονται με πρόταση των Γ' πουργών Εξωτερικών, Περιβάλλοντος, Χωροταξίας και Δημόσιων Έργων και Εποπτικής Νομοτικής, επιτρέπεται σε περίπτωση πολέμου η ολική ή μερική αναστολή σύμβωσης με το διεθνές δίκαιο της εφαρμογής των καιμάνων που αναφέρονται με το γόμπο κυτό.

Αρθρο έκτο.

Η ισχύς του νόμου αυτού αρχίζει από τη δημοσίευσή του στην Εθνική Έβδομη Στην Κυβερνήσεως.

Παρακαρδίουσα τη δημοσίευση του παρόντος στην Ερηματούρα η Κυβερνήσεως και την εκτέλεση του ως νόμου του Κείστος.

Κέρκυρα, 17 Ιουλίου 1986

Ο ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑΣ
ΧΡΗΣΤΟΣ ΑΝΤ. ΣΑΡΤΖΕΤΑΚΗΣ

ΟΙ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΙ

ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ	ΕΘΝΙΚΗΣ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑΣ
ΧΑΡΟΠΟΣ ΠΑΠΟΥΔΙΑΣ	ΚΡΕΤΑΣ ΣΗΜΙΤΗΣ
ΥΓΕΙΑΣ, ΠΡΟΝΟΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ	ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣΥΝΗΣ
ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΩΝ ΛΕΙΤΑΝΙΩΝ	
ΓΙΩΡΓΟΣ ΓΕΝΝΗΜΑΤΑΣ	ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΟΣ ΚΑΚΛΑΜΑΝΗΣ
ΓΕΩΡΓΙΑΣ	
ΓΙΑΝΝΗΣ ΠΟΤΤΑΚΗΣ	
ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝΤΟΣ, ΑΓΡΟΤΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΙ	ΒΙΟΜΗΧΑΝΙΑΣ, ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙΑΣ
ΔΗΜΟΣΙΩΝ ΕΡΓΩΝ	ΚΑΙ ΤΕΧΝΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ
ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ ΚΟΥΛΟΥΡΗΣ	ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΝΑΤΣΙΝΑΣ
ΕΜΠΟΡΙΚΗΣ ΝΑΥΤΙΛΙΑΣ	ΜΕΤΑΦΟΡΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΩΝ
ΣΤΑΘΗΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΗΣ	ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΠΑΠΑΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ

Εισιτηριούμενος και τέλησε η Μεράλη Σημαγιδα του Καζάνος.

Αθήνα, 18 Ιουλίου 1986

Ο ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣΥΝΗΣ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΣ
ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΟΣ ΚΑΚΛΑΜΑΝΗΣ