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Sustainability of the Mediterranean
and Black Sea Environment**

Coordinator: Hellenic Centre for Marine Research, Greece

**Management Policies in the Mediterranean
and Black Seas (WP5)**

**Comparative Analysis of State and International
Marine and Coastal Policy Principle in the Region
(D5.1)**

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Introduction

The Deliverable D 5.1 entitled “A comparative analysis of state and international marine and coastal policy principle in the region” is a defined output from WP5: “Management Policies in the Mediterranean and Black Seas”.

The report gathers information from the respective Commissions for the two sea regions; The United nations Environment Programme/Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MEP) and the Black Sea Commission (BSC).

From the information provided for the Mediterranean and Black Sea it is clear that there is generally low compliance with policy and legislation at all levels of governance (global, regional and national).

Within the region, technical and political developments have had significant impacts on management policies regarding marine resources and coastal management. In this dynamic policy context it is therefore important to identify the effectiveness of existing policies and laws.

Frequently national legislation develops from international agreements, whether these are on a global or regional scale. However, there is often a problem with the ratification of international agreements resulting in a delay in implementation and the required legal support for the policy objectives. Other problems associated with policy implementation include the lack of monitoring and enforcement which leads to poor compliance and consequently to poor policy outcomes.

Aims

To identify and compare policy principles and intervention tools affecting the coastal and marine environment in the Mediterranean and Black sea system.

Methodology

The data required for the task was already available to the Commissions responsible for the Mediterranean and Black Sea (UNEP/MAP and BS-Com) but the information needed to be compiled in a format appropriate for the project outcomes. Spreadsheet templates were designed specifically for the purpose and consisted of a matrix which detailed distinct policy areas for assessment which were categorised as either sectoral or cross-sectoral in nature.

The detailed identification of the sectoral policy issues were defined as:

- Conservation of habitats and species
- Conservation of landscape and historical heritage
- Fisheries: securing sustainable harvest of fish resources
- Control of non-indigenous species
- Control of sources of hazardous substances
- Control of marine eutrophication
- Control of sources of radionuclides
- Elimination of oil and derived substances
- Control and remediation of litter
- Reduction of human health risks from contaminated sea food
- Reduction of human health risks from contaminated bathing waters and beaches

Cross-sectoral issues were defined as:

- Development of ecosystem approaches
- Integrated coastal zone management
- Strategic environmental impact assessment
- Information exchange and transparency

For all policy areas, both sectoral and cross-sectoral, the information required for the analysis was defined as:

- Relevant policies and laws
- Region covered
- Type of instrument
- Signature or adoption
- Ratification
- Entry into force
- Enforcement mechanism

- Responsible institution
- Compliance level

Copies of blank templates were sent to WP5 members for comments and modified before being despatched to the representative to the two Commissions in order to complete the information required.

The report summarises the information provided in the tables and attempts to highlight some of the gaps in policy implementation. The completed tables are in Excel format and can be accessed at *(provide a link to these files as they are too large to present in formal report format)*

Policy Analysis

Global policy context

Global environmental problems were first brought on to the international political agenda by the UNEP conference in Stockholm in 1972 and this meeting catalysed a number of actions and provided the impetus for numerous subsequent international agreements relating to environmental issues (Table 1). Many of the environmental issues facing the Mediterranean and Black Sea have a transboundary dimension and consequently these issues require such international cooperation to provide solutions.

The negotiation of an international agreement inevitably involves compromise and consequently Conventions, Treaties and Protocols often do not reflect the initial and consequently the agreed policies may be inadequate to address the environmental problem concerned. There are, in some cases, significant delays in the ratification of the agreement which prevents its entry into force. Furthermore it is unlikely that perfect implementation of the policy will occur because the translation from international provisions to national legal and regulatory instruments often involves further compromise. There is then the issue of subsequent compliance and enforcement and this is frequently a weak link in the implementation chain. The end result is an implementation gap between the aims of the policy and the realised outcomes.

Table 1. Some of the more significant global agreements relating to sustainable use of coastal and marine resources which are relevant to the Mediterranean and Black Sea regions.

Policy-setting instrument	Environmental Issue
Ramsar Convention (1971)	Conservation and 'wise use' of wetlands
UN Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm (1972)	First development of international environmental policy, including transboundary and pollution issues
MARPOL (1973/78)	Prevention of pollution from ships
CITES Convention (1975)	Regulating trade in endangered species
UN Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III, 1982) and the Agreement for the implementation of the provisions relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (HMFSA).	Extended jurisdictions of nations linked to duties to conserve living resources and protect the marine environment; raised the international importance of islands and coastal nations; contained provision for enforcement and settlement of disputes
World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED, 1983)	Placed concept of sustainable development into the global arena; proposed new forms of international cooperation; raised understanding and commitment to action
FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (FAO FISH) (1999)	Sets out principles and international standards for responsible fishing practices
UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992)	Developed international agreements on global environmental issues. Chapter 17 relates specifically to protection of coastal and marine resources
Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and its Kyoto Protocol (1997)	Framework for addressing global warming, including sea-level rise
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (1992) and the Cartagena Protocol (2003)	For conservation of genetic, species and ecosystem diversity
Aarhus Convention (1998)	Access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters
World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002)	Concerted action on sustainable development including marine protected areas
Global Ballast Water Convention	Preventing introduction of alien species by shipping (yet to enter into force)

The process of ratification by individual states and the subsequent entering into legal force of the agreement often takes a number of years and frequently decades (see Figure 1).

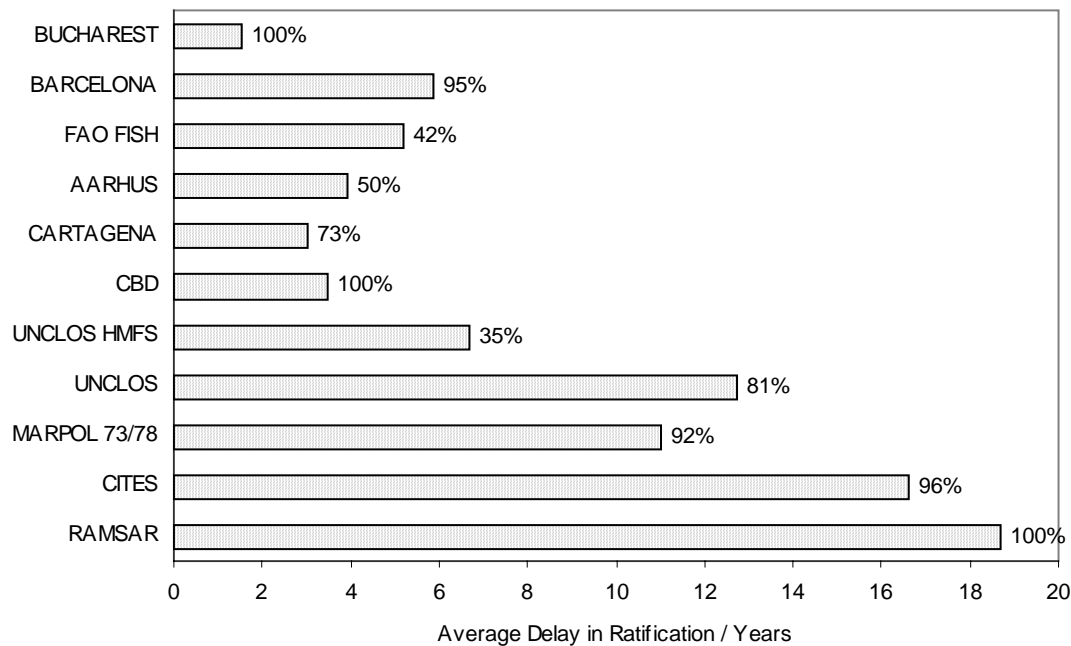
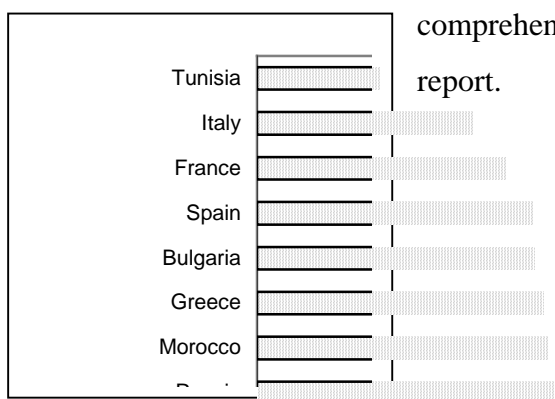


Figure 1. Summary of the average delay for the coastal states of the Mediterranean and Black sea regions in ratifying major international Conventions, Agreements and Protocols. The percentage of the regional states that have ratified the various policies are shown.

The Bucharest Convention was ratified by all six signatory states within two years and the Convention on Biodiversity by all 35 regional states within four years. By contrast, the ratification of the Ramsar, CITES and UNLOS Conventions spanned over two decades. The low percentage of ratification indicated for some agreements (UNCLOS HMFS, FAO FISH, Aarhus) is due to a number of regional states that have not signed up to these agreements. In most cases it is the same states that are non-signatories to these agreements and this highlights the variation in the commitment of different and diverse nations to such multi-lateral agreements. This is illustrated more clearly in Figure 2 which presents an analysis of the time between adoption and ratification by individual states for the 10 international agreements detailed in Figure 1. In the case of Turkey, which is party to both the Barcelona and Bucharest Conventions, the analysis is based on 11 agreements. Detailed and more



comprehensive figures are provided in Appendix I to this report.

Figure 2. Summary of the average time delay between adoption of 10 international conventions (nine global and one regional) and their subsequent ratification. The number of conventions ratified by each individual country and used in the calculations listed is shown as n.

It is clear that many countries in the coastal regions of the Black and Mediterranean Seas have yet to sign up to a number of international conventions and ratify them. The analysis of data relating to the delay between adoption of an international convention and its subsequent ratification by individual states reveals some significant differences between states in the region. Members of the EU15 have ratified all of the agreements and the delay between adoption and ratification is relatively short whereas, for example, the delay amongst the north African states is highly variable (in many cases they have not yet signed). There are two factors that are relevant here: Firstly the willingness of states to sign multi-lateral agreements and secondly, their subsequent success in ratifying them through their national legislative procedures. On the basis of the analysis it would appear that membership of the EU appears to expedite both the signing-up to and the ratification of international conventions. Indeed, the EU has the authority to (and often does) sign agreements on behalf of its members and as such can act to impose obligations on national states. This regional ‘superstate’ therefore has a significant impact on the development and implementation of international agreements. However, membership of the EU can in some cases complicate the process of ratification. The revision of the Barcelona Convention has not been fully ratified, mainly due to reservations expressed by the European Commission. Since the Community and its four Mediterranean states share competence in environmental protection, decisions relating to the area require approval of the four states and the EC (the principle of mixity (Lavaranos, 2002)).

Regional policy

The most significant development has been the formation of the European Union and its continuing expansion into Eastern Europe (Table 2). The largest single expansion happened in 2004 when 10 countries joined in the fifth enlargement. The nature of the process means that the implementation of EU legislation will be phased in over a number of years. Although new accession countries are not subject to the laws and regulations immediately upon joining the EU the process of accession involves the realignment of national policies, laws and institutions through the adoption of the *environmental acquis*. Candidate countries frequently

negotiate deadlines for the full implementation of EU regulations and consequently there may be considerable delay.

Despite the continued expansion of the EU, there are many countries around both the Mediterranean (especially the Eastern and Southern regions) and Black Sea which are very unlikely ever to be part of the EU. Consequently there are large areas within the Mediterranean and Black Sea coast and basin areas which are not and will not be subject to EU laws and so, whilst the EU has been very influential it has insufficient jurisdiction and influence to fully solve the problems of the two sea regions.

Table 2. Regional countries of the Mediterranean and Black sea basins with accession dates and candidate status indicated. Coastal states are indicated as ✓ and basin states are indicated as ☑

Country	Mediterranean	Black Sea	EU member
Albania	✓		Potential candidate
Algeria	✓		-
Croatia	✓	☑	Candidate
Cyprus	✓		2004
Egypt	✓		-
France	✓		1952
Greece	✓		1981
Italy	✓		1952
Israel	✓		-
Libya	✓		-
Lebanon	✓		-
Malta	✓		2004
Morocco	✓		-
Monaco	✓		-
F.Y.R.O.M.	✓		Candidate
Palestine Territories	✓		-
Serbia-Montenegro	✓	☑	Potential candidate
Slovenia	✓	☑	2004
Spain	✓		1986
Syria	✓		-
Tunisia	✓		-
Turkey	✓	✓	Candidate
Bulgaria		✓	2007
Georgia		✓	-
Romania		✓	2007
Russia		✓	-
Ukraine		✓	-
Austria		☑	1995
Bosnia Herzegovina		☑	Potential candidate
Czech Republic		☑	2004
Germany		☑	1952
Hungary		☑	2004
Slovakia		☑	2004

Over several decades the EU has introduced a wide range of environmental legislation, initially largely sector-based, but increasingly of a more integrated nature (Table 3). In some areas relating to the marine and coastal environment and resources, this legislation has been successful. Directives on issues such as control of dangerous substances industrial pollution and urban waste water have all contributed to an improvement but in other areas, especially fisheries, interventions have been less successful. The more integrated approach is reflected in the Strategic Environmental Impact Directive, the Water Framework Directive and the emerging Marine Strategy.

Table 3. Summary of European Directives relating to water quality marine environmental issues

Year	Directive	Description	Reference
1975	75/440/EEC	On the quality of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water.	EEC (1975)
1976	76/160/EEC	Concerning the quality of bathing waters	EEC (1976a)
1976	76/464/EEC	On pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharges into the aquatic environment of the Community.	EEC (1976b)
1978	78/659/EEC	On the quality of freshwaters needing protection or improvement in order to support fish life.	EEC (1978)
1979	79/923/EEC	On the quality required of shellfish waters.	EEC (1979)
1980	80/778/EEC	On the quality of water intended for human consumption.	EEC (1980)
1986	86/280/EEC	On limit values and quality objectives for discharges of certain dangerous substances included in list I of the annex to Dir 76/464.	EEC (1986)
1991	91/271/EEC	Concerning urban waste water treatment.	EEC (1991)
1992	92/43/EEC	Protection, restoration and creation of natural habitats	EEC (1992)
1996	96/61 EC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control	EC (1996)
2000	2000/60/EC	Establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy.	EC (2000)
2001	2001/42/EC	Strategic Environmental Assessment	EC (2001)

Because the jurisdiction of the EU is limited to its member states, and both the Mediterranean and Black Sea basins are comprised of nations outside the EU, global conventions and treaties together with other regional agreements provide a framework for action. Each of these regional seas has its own international convention. For the Mediterranean this is the Barcelona Convention and for the Black sea, the Bucharest Convention. Because of the geography of the region and the extent of the catchments, some countries are members of



both agreements. Other regional agreements have been established to address specific issues such as Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black and Mediterranean Seas (ACCOBAMS, 2001) but several significant countries are not party to the agreement including Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Turkey and Russia.

The Mediterranean Sea

There are 22 states bordering the Mediterranean Sea including countries from Europe Asia and Africa. There are approximately 46 000 km of coastline around the Mediterranean rim, much of it highly prized for development economic activity. The result is that nearly 40% of the coastline is built-up, yet half the cities with a population greater than 100 000 do not have water treatment and consequently 60% of urban wastewater is discharged to the seas without treatment. Despite this, bathing water quality has improved in the EU but water pollution remains an important issue. The load of nitrate to Mediterranean waters has doubled over the past 20 years and there is concern about the accumulation of toxic substances through the food chain. Hydrocarbon pollution has been reduced substantially through tightening regulation but inputs remain at over 100 000 tonnes per annum. Biological resources are also under continued threat with depleted fisheries leading to economic and social problems and human activities have placed 104 species, including the monk seal and marine turtles on the endangered list. Introduction of alien species has disturbed ecosystems. It has been estimated that there are currently somewhere in the region of 500 invasive species in the Mediterranean. Benthic environments have also been degraded through damaging fishing practices and by the rapid expansion of harbours and marinas. Debris has accumulated on the seabed, most of which (75%) is discarded plastics material.

According to the scenario developed by Plan Bleu (2005) pressures from human activities are likely to increase over the next 20 years. Coastal city populations are predicted to rise from 70 million in 2000 to 90 million in 2025 with tourist numbers increasing to 312 million over the same period. This, together with industrial development could lead to a further 4000 km of coastline being intensively developed. Predicted industrial development includes an extra 160 coastal power plants, 175 desalination plants and new harbours, airports and roads. In addition to this coastal development, there is a potential four-fold increase in maritime traffic.

Under the aegis of the UNEP the Mediterranean basin countries together with the European Community produced a Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) supported by the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean. In 1992 the World Summit on Environment and Development highlighted the need for a more sustainable approach to development and this was reflected in an amendment to the Barcelona Convention (1995) and created the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development (MCSD). This produced

a framework strategy focussing on seven issues (water, energy, transport, tourism, agriculture/rural development and urban/coastal development).

Crucial to successful policy outcomes is the implementation process and one of the aspects is legal compliance. Based on the data provided by MAP/UNEP an average compliance rating was calculated for each of the main sectors (Table 4).

Table 4. Summary of estimated compliance across sectors at global regional and national levels for the Mediterranean Sea. Where there are multiple instruments figures shown are mean values. (1=limited; 2=about 50%; 3=incomplete but high; 4= full; ?=unknown). BC = Barcelona Convention

Sector	Global	BC	EU	National
Habitats and species	?	2	1.5	1.1
Landscape and historical heritage	?	2	-	1
Fisheries	1	2	?	1.1
Non-indigenous species	?	2	-	1.3
Hazardous substances	?	2	1.5	1.3
Eutrophication	-	2	1.5	1.1
Oil and derived substances	?	1	?	1.3
Litter	?	2	1.5	1.1
Health risks from seafood	-	2	1.5	1.1
Health risks from bathing waters	-	2	2.5	1.3

Although this is based on a rather subjective assessment it is clear that compliance at all levels of governance is limited and in all cases except one (EU legislation on bathing waters) less than 50%. There are many gaps and unknowns in the data especially for the global agreements. Compliance with national legislation is generally rated below that of BC and EU.

The Black Sea

Almost one third of the entire land area of continental Europe drains into the Black Sea. It is an area which includes major parts of 17 countries and 160 million persons. There are six states bordering the Black Sea with a further 11 states within the basin. The second, third and fourth major European rivers, the Danube, Dnieper and Don, discharge into this sea, but its only connection to the world's oceans is the narrow Bosphorus Channel.

Due to the slow replenishment of oxygenated water from the Mediterranean, the Black Sea is the largest anoxic body of water in the world. During the 1970s and 1980s high inputs of nutrients from agricultural run-off and sewage led to eutrophication exacerbating the anoxia and resulting in the virtual extinction of the algal beds of the shallow north-western shelf and the subsequent collapse of marine ecosystems. Approximately 70 % of the dissolved nitrogen and phosphorous entering the Black sea originates from the six coastal states (through rivers or direct sources) with the remainder coming from the 11 non-coastal basin countries. Although it is difficult to measure inputs from basin countries it is nevertheless important that these contributions are not ignored in policies designed to reduce the loads of nutrients flowing to the Black Sea.

A major impact on the Black Sea ecosystem has been the effects of invasive species especially *Mnemiopsis* which was accidentally introduced by ballast waters during 1970s and by 1989 accounted for a biomass of one billion tonnes. This occurrence coupled with overfishing caused formerly productive fisheries to decline dramatically. Regarding other environmental issues, oil pollution is largely restricted to some coastal areas around known discharge points (rivers, industrial facilities) but there is little evidence of trace metal pollution. Elevated concentrations of persistent organic pollutants are found in some coastal areas but the contamination is not widespread. As a result of the Chernobyl accidents in 1986, the concentration of synthetic radionuclides remains significantly higher than in the Mediterranean.

Much of the environmental damage is a result of the legacy of the centrally-planned economic activity during the communist era when the imperative for production overrode the need for environmental protection. The political isolation of the Warsaw Pact countries also precluded international cooperation necessary for managing environmental impacts. The end

of the Warsaw pact in 1991 led to the economic decline of many polluting industries and practices and therefore reduced contaminant inputs but the emergent free market economy was not subject to rigorous environmental regulation. Another legacy of the communist era was the general lack of environmental awareness and the absence of public participation in environmental decision-making.

The Bucharest Convention (together with its three Protocols) was agreed between the six coastal states, adopted in April 1992 and entered into force in January 1994. The Bucharest Convention is modelled largely on the UNEP regional Seas Conventions, especially the Barcelona Convention. Despite the completion of the ratification process the Bucharest Convention has not been fully implemented due to a combination of economic restrictions and lack of political will. The Convention does not specify environmental policy goals, nor does it establish regulatory mechanisms but facilitates joint action. The Odessa Declaration (Hey and Mee, 1993) agreed by all six coastal states in April 1993 established environmental goals within a prescribed timetable and provided stimulus to implement the Bucharest Convention. It was the first regional seas policy agreement to reflect the UNCED Agenda 21 aspirations and as a result of the Declaration, the Black Sea Environmental programme was established with funding from GEF. Another significant policy development was the Black Sea Strategic Action Plan (BSEP, 1996) which defines specific policy actions referring to assessment and control of pollution through concerted action and national action plans.

Data relating to compliance within the Black Sea region was particularly difficult to obtain (see Table 5) but as with the Mediterranean region, the general level of compliance was limited and less than 50%. Information relating to compliance with national legislation was particularly sparse although some data was available for a very few individual countries but insufficient to make any generalisations.

Table 5. Summary of estimated compliance across sectors at global regional and national levels for the Black Sea. Where there are multiple instruments figures shown are mean values. (1=limited; 2=about 50%; 3=incomplete but high; 4= full; ?=unknown).

Sector	Global	Bucharest Conv	National
Habitats and species	?	?	?
Landscape and historical heritage	?	2	?
Fisheries	?	0	?
Non-indigenous species	2	2	?
Hazardous substances	?	?	?
Eutrophication	-	2	?
Oil and derived substances	?	?	?
Litter	2	1.5	?
Health risks from seafood	-	-	-
Health risks from bathing waters	-	1	?

Conclusion

Regional and national differences

Both regions incorporate a wide range of diverse nations, with the Mediterranean perhaps the most heterogeneous. The wide political and cultural differences between states create problems for managing their common coastal and marine environments. This is very apparent in the analysis of the delay in ratifying international agreements. In some cases several nations have not yet signed international conventions and given the typical delay in ratification it is likely to be some time before all regional states have signed up to the current raft of agreements. Further research to determine the factors behind this should be carried out to establish whether there are particular problems with the compatibility of national, regional and global legislative structures. The expansion of the EU is likely to be a significant driver for the adoption and ratification of global and regional agreements and of new legislation (such as Directives). However, there are limits to the EU borders and many of the states within the regions, particularly the south and east Mediterranean, are extremely unlikely ever

to become members. Other global and regional agreements will therefore continue to provide the framework for cooperation in these areas.

Sectors

The traditional focus of marine management is reflected in the quantity of policies and legislation at all levels of governance. Sectors such as habitats and species, oil pollution and water quality are all well endowed with policy and legal instruments whereas some of the emerging cross-sectoral issues such as ecosystem approach are lacking a suitable framework. For example, with the exception of Romania and Ukraine, Black Sea coastal states have not developed a formal ICZM framework. It is encouraging that a more holistic approach is being developed.

Compliance

Information concerning compliance with existing policy and laws is difficult to access in most states for most sectors. There is no instance either in supranational or in national policies where there is full compliance. Where compliance estimates have been made these indicate mostly a poor or incomplete level of compliance. This is an important issue since this information is needed to drive the successful implementation of policy and is required by both the implementing agencies and the public. The provision of such information should be improved in order to increase awareness and to facilitate better implementation of existing policies. The information could be used to monitor progress and share best practices within the region as well as to make assessments of policies and implementation mechanisms and structures.

A more detailed study is required to obtain the compliance data for the regions and individual states. In some countries there are institutional issues such as a weak or absent enforcing agency and a culture which does not encourage compliance. This is an area where more research is required to identify the barriers to compliance and to assess the need for capacity-building measures particularly in some Black Sea states and the smaller countries of the south and east Mediterranean.

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Useful Links

Black Sea Commission

<http://www.blacksea-commission.org/main.htm>

Barcelona Convention

http://www.unep.ch/regionalseas/regions/med/t_barcel.htm

CITES Convention

<http://www.cites.org/>

Convention on Biodiversity

<http://www.biodiv.org/default.shtml>

FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

http://www.fao.org/figis/servlet/static?xml=CCRF_prog.xml&dom=org

MARPOL

http://www.imo.org/Conventions/contents.asp?doc_id=678&topic_id=258

Plan Bleu

<http://www.planbleu.org/>

Ramsar Convention

<http://www.ramsar.org/>

UNCLOS

<http://www.un.org/depts/los/index.htm>

UNEP/Mediterranean Action Plan

<http://www.unepmap.gr/>

APPENDIX I Summary of ratification delay for key international agreements

	ADOPTION		1971	1973	1978	1982	1995	1992	2000	1998	1993	1976	1992				
	ENTRY INTO FORCE		1975	1975	1983	1994	2001	1993	2003	2001	2003	1978	1994				
REGION	COUNTRY	CODE	RAMSAR	CITES	MARPOL 73/78	UNCLOS	UNCLOS HMFS	CBD	CARTAGENA	AARHUS	FAO FISH	BARCELONA	BUCHAREST	TOTAL	AV (MONTHS)	AV (YEARS)	% RATIFIED
M	Albania	AL	180	243	NS	246	NS	3	15	36	144	171		1038	130	10.8	80
M	Algeria	DZ	157	128	131	162	NS	38	51	NS	NS	60		727	104	8.7	70
B	Bulgaria	BG	59	214	82	161	NS	46	5	66	NS		10	643	80	6.7	80
M	Croatia	HR	244	324	161	148	NS	52	24	NR	NS	188		1141	163	13.6	70
M	Cyprus	CY	369	19	136	192	85	49	6	63	80	45		1044	104	8.7	100
M	Egypt	EG	331	58	150	8	NR	24	43	NS	93	30		737	92	7.7	80
M	France	F	190	62	43	160	100	25	35	49	33	25		722	72	6.0	100
B	Georgia	GE	316	282	201	159	NS	24	NS	22	10		17	1031	129	10.7	80
M	Greece	GR	58	235	55	151	100	26	48	91	33	35		832	83	6.9	100
M	Israel	IL	313	81	66	NS	NR	38	NS	NS	NS	25		523	105	8.7	50
M	Italy	I	74	79	56	145	100	22	46	36	33	36		627	63	5.2	100
M	Lebanon	RL	342	NS	65	145	NS	30	NS	NS	NS	21		603	121	10.1	50
M	Libya	LAR	354	358	326	NR	NS	109	61	NS	NS	24		1232	205	17.1	60
M	Macedonia	MK	247	328	NS	140	NS	66	60	13	NS	NR		854	142	11.9	60
M	Malta	M	215	193	160	125	75	102	NS	46	33	22		971	108	9.0	90
M	Monaco	MC	322	61	174	159	46	5	NR	NR	NS	19		786	112	9.4	70
M	Morocco	MA	116	31	188	NR	NR	38	NR	NS	86	47		506	84	7.0	60
B	Romania	RO	247	257	182	168	NS	26	32	25	NS		19	956	120	10.0	80
B	Russia	RUS	72	226	69	171	24	34	NS	NS	NS		19	615	88	7.3	70
M	Serbia & Montenegro	SCG	254	347	170	219	NS	117	69	NS	NS	317		1493	213	17.8	70
M	Slovenia	SLO	244	322	184	150	NS	49	30	73	NS	217		1269	159	13.2	80
M	Spain	E	139	158	77	169	100	18	20	78	33	10		802	80	6.7	100
M	Syria	SYR	329	361	129	NS	NS	43	48	NS	108	34		1052	150	12.5	70
M	Tunisia	TN	122	16	32	28	NS	13	21	NS	NS	17		249	36	3.0	70
M/B	Turkey	TR	285	282	152	NS	NS	56	41	NS	NS	62	23	901	129	10.7	64
B	Ukraine	UA	250	321	188	199	90	32	31	17	NS		24	1152	128	10.7	90
	TOTAL		5829	4986	3177	3205	720	1085	686	615	686	1405	112				
	AVERAGE (MONTHS)		224	199	132	153	80	42	36	47	62	70	19				
	AVERAGE (YEARS)		18.7	16.6	11.0	12.7	6.7	3.5	3.0	3.9	5.2	5.9	1.6				
	% RATIFIED		100	96	92	81	35	100	73	50	42	95	100				

NS = Not signed
NR = Not ratified