



Regional Activity Centre
for Cleaner Production

2008 ANNUAL REPORT



Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production (CP/RAC)

Dr. Roux, 80 | 08017 Barcelona Spain

Tel: +34 93 553 87 90 | Fax: +34 93 553 87 95

e-mail: cleanpro@cprac.org | <http://www.cprac.org>

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REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CP/RAC 2008



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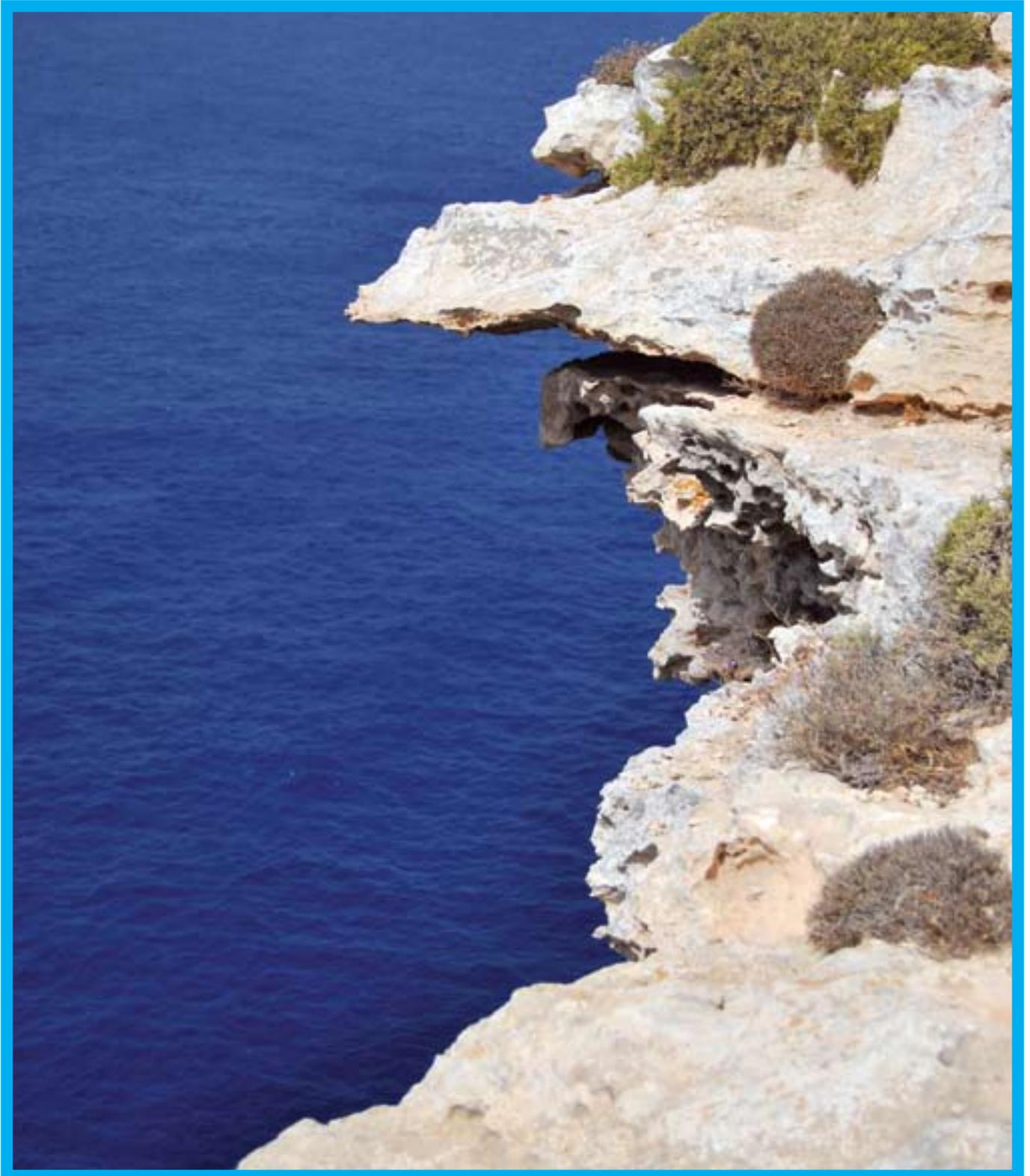
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I

INTRODUCTION





The Regional Activity Centre for Clean Production (CP/RAC) was set up in 1996 by the Parties to the Barcelona Convention. Since then it forms part of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), a programme under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The centre's mission, approved in February 2007 at the meeting of National Focal Points (NFPs), is "To promote mechanisms leading to sustainable patterns of consumption and production and sound chemical management in the Mediterranean."

Almost one year later, in January 2008 at the 15th Conference of Parties (COP) to the Convention to Protect the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols (COP-15), the main objectives and lines of work were established for the CP/RAC for the next two years, also approving the work plan and budget for the period 2008-2009.

Based on the objectives contained within its mission, in 2008 the CP/RAC reinforced its work aimed at promoting sustainable consumption and production (SCP), creating alliances with the Marrakech Process, the global initiative on sustainable production and consumption promoted by UNEP and the United Nations' Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The centre also secured a decisive position

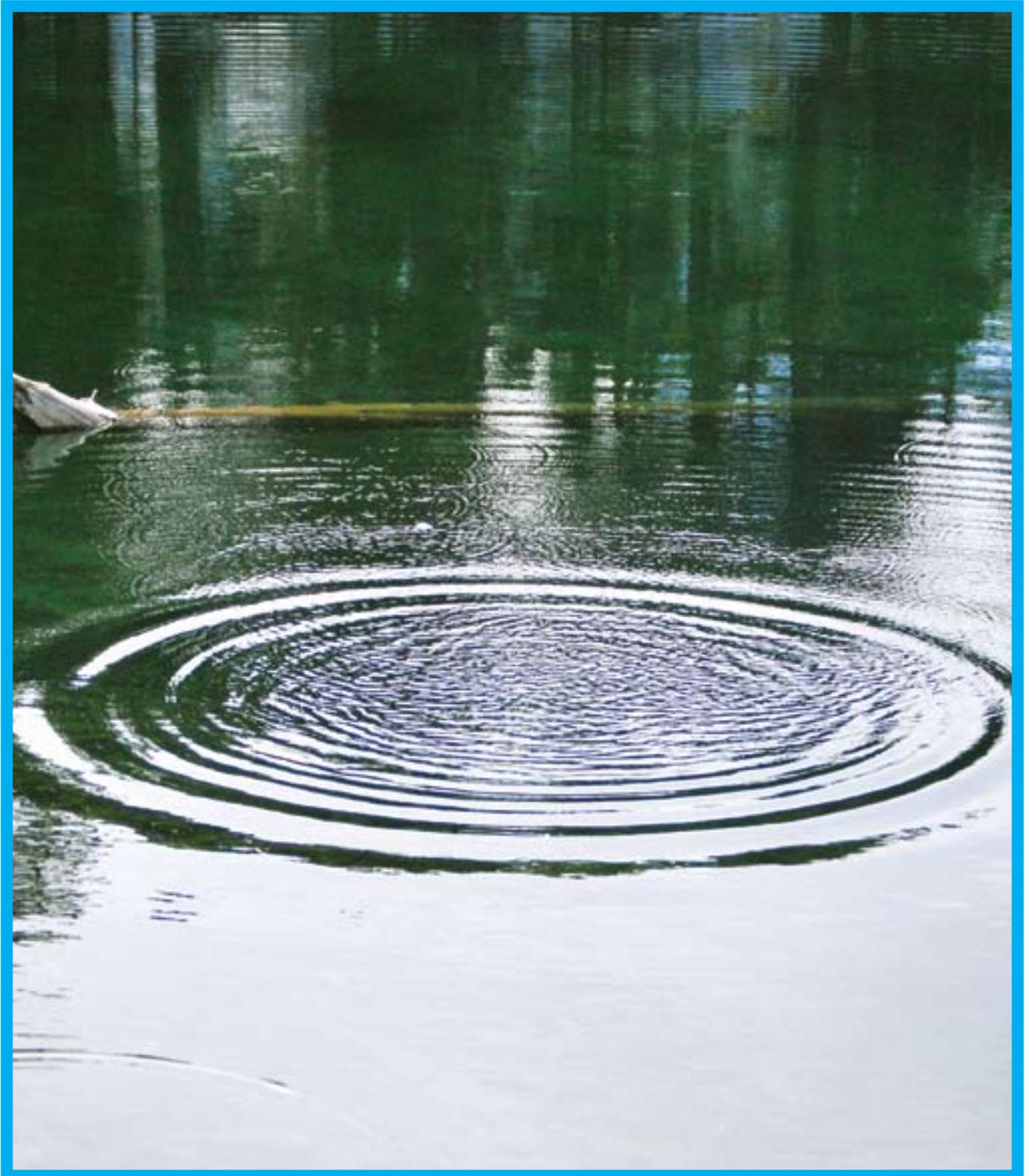
in the area of sound chemicals management thanks to its official recognition as a Nominated Centre for the Stockholm Convention.

The CP/RAC, in implementing its mission to promote sustainable production and consumption and sound chemicals management, places particular emphasis on three specific spheres in which the centre has remarkable experience and great potential: the dissemination of cleaner production via the GRECO Initiative, sustainable consumption, and sound chemicals management. For the first sphere, mobilising the private sector and specifically the business world of the Mediterranean is seen as of vital importance, as this is the area that will ultimately, and essentially, apply more sustainable modes of production. For the sphere of consumption, one key objective is to identify sustainable patterns of consumption and the mechanisms to pass these on to society at large. Finally, with regard to sound chemicals management, the centre is working to free the Mediterranean Sea of hazardous chemical substances, working side by side with industry.

This has been the focus of the centre's work in 2008, specifically carrying out the activities described in more detail below.

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KEY ACHIEVEMENTS





- Approval of the Work Plan 2008-2009 at the COP-XV, held in Almeria in January 2008. The work plan broadly contains the new role for the centre as a promoter not only of clean production but also of sustainable consumption, aiming its activities at society as a whole (government, institutions, companies and end consumers).
- Ratification of the CP/RAC as a Stockholm Convention Nominated Centre, achieved in February 2008. This new status recognises the centre's prior experience in the field of managing chemical substances, particularly persistent organic pollutants (POPs).
- Launch and consolidation of the GRECO Initiative. The GRECO Initiative was formed and presented in 2008, this being an innovative initiative aimed at industry and containing the CP/RAC's experience in green competitiveness, accumulated over 12 years in the field.
- Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), on 19 June in Geneva. In this agreement, the two centres promise to undertake specific, immediate actions to reinforce the alliance between them.
- Presentation of the centre's work in the area of the Consumption and Release of Greenhouse Gases at the COP in Poznan, held in Poland in December.
- Organisation of the First Mediterranean Round Table on Sustainable Consumption and Production, held on 5, 6 and 7 November in Barcelona. This event positioned the CP/RAC as decisive in issues concerning Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Mediterranean Basin and also strengthened its role as the meeting point between different countries, institutions and actors from civil society.

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REPORT ON ACTIVITIES 2008

Among the most important work carried out in 2008, it is useful to highlight actions within each of the three areas established: Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP), Chemicals Management, and Communication. Fundamentally of note is the CP/RAC's role in spreading SCP and training in this

area via seminars and publications. All these have been produced based on the projects, studies and reports carried out by the centre.

All these activities are presented in the following table and list:

	Sustainable Consumption and Production	Chemicals Management	Communication	TOTAL
Seminars and meetings	6	3	-	9
Projects	3	1	-	4
Reports and studies	9	1	-	10
Agreements signed	-	2	-	2
Publications	10	2	16	28





SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Seminars and meetings

- 1 Mediterranean Round Table on Sustainable Consumption and Production (Barcelona)
- 1 Expert Seminar on Consumption and Climate Change (Barcelona)
- 1 Seminar on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) in the Mediterranean countries of Africa and the Middle East (Seville)
- 1 Seminar on Cleaner Production and Green Competitiveness (Syria)
- 1 Seminar on Eco-labelling (Syria)
- 1 Seminar on Green Competitiveness (GRECO) (Barcelona)

Projects

- 1 Participation in a CAMP Project (Morocco)
- 1 Project on the Sustainable Management of Industrial Estates (Tunisia)
- 1 YouthXChange Project in the Maghreb and Turkey

Reports or studies

- 1 Study of sustainable production and consumption in industry (to be published in 2009)
- 1 Report "Consumption and Climate Change: new perspectives for international cooperation. The case of the Mediterranean region"
- 1 Study of sustainable hydroponics
- 1 Study of the petrochemical industry (to be published in 2009)
- 1 Report: Consumption and Climate Change in the Mediterranean Region
- 1 Study of carbon footprints
- 1 Study of consumption and climate change
- 1 Report on Green Competitiveness
- 1 Report on GRECO, aimed at SMEs

Publications

- 1 Video to encourage the population to adopt SCP patterns
- 1 Website with an explanation of products for sustainable consumption

- 3 BREF documents, translated
- 1 Informative Document on Consumer Trends in the Mediterranean
- 1 Resource Kit in Spanish, Catalan and Arabic to encourage sustainable consumption among society at large
- 2 Journals in English, French and Spanish to promote sustainable consumption
- 1 Document to support communication at the COP in Poznan

CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT

Courses or Seminars

- 1 Seminar on the Management of Used Oils (Barcelona)
- 1 Seminar to develop NIPs and the Stockholm Convention (Tunis, 2009)
- 1 Regional Seminar on REACH (2009)

Proyectos

- 1 GEF Project on PCBs

Reports or studies

- 1 Study to control and monitor heavy metals in Spain and their geographical referencing

Agreements signed

- 1 MOU signed with UNITAR to produce National Profiles
- 1 MOU signed with RECETOX to cooperate on support activities for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in Europe

Publications

- 1 Strategy Document on the mobilisation of financial resources and instruments (2009)
- 1 Survey on data and gaps concerning fireproof materials

COMMUNICATION

Published

- 4 CP News
- 10 MedClean files
- 1 Annual Report
- 1 Technical publication

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GOAL: To encourage the application of mechanisms to lead to sustainable models of consumption and production in Mediterranean countries.

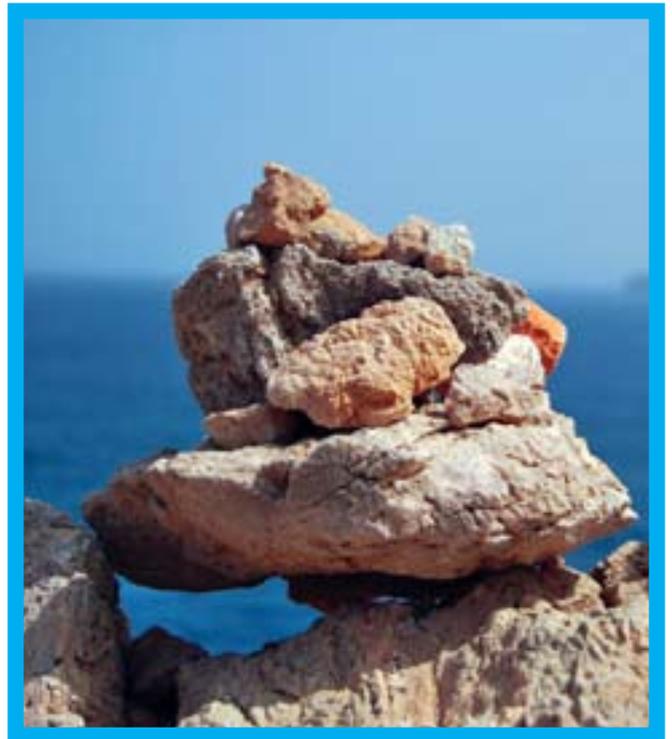
Objective 1: Review the SCP trends in Mediterranean countries and identify the main actors involved at a national, regional and local level.

Objective 2: Get key actors to take part in applying sustainable SCP methods.

Objective 3: Promote the transition towards the production of Mediterranean goods and services that entails less environmental impact, as well as the introduction of sustainability criteria in the supply chain, company and organisation management.

Objective 4: Encourage changes in consumer behaviour towards goods and services with less environmental impact, as well as sustainable ways of life.

Objective 5: Promote green competitiveness among firms in the Mediterranean region.



INTRODUCTION

Societies are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that their production and consumption are having more and more impact on the environment. The phenomena of globalisation are currently speeding up, at breakneck speed, the interconnection of material, resource and energy flows between all points on the planet. This situation actually means that, although it's true that we humans can currently cause greater impact on the earth, we are also more aware of the cause-effect relationship resulting from our specific activities, both in territories far from our own location and also at a global level.

In short, we have increased our capacity to visualise cause-effect relations that, just a few years ago, were not realised except by small specialist academic circles. As a result, today more than ever the local has become global and vice versa. It is this newly



acquired capacity, of being able to relate our specific, finite actions to effects at a long distance from us, that provides us with an invaluable opportunity and exceptional potential for action in all spheres to carry out actions with a more global impact, with a view to improving how we behave with our physical and social environment.

Within this context, over the last few years companies have gradually become more aware of the lasting interrelations between production and consumption, due largely to unsustainable consumption increasingly being the driving force behind impacts at the level of the environment, the economy and society. Impacts no longer caused directly by production per se but by a high level of consumption that continues at a steady pace and involves a growing amount of energy and resources.

As a consequence, more and more public policies are being developed that integrate both sides of the same coin: consumption and production. Policies that can no longer be considered as possible to treat separately. An indication of this growing perception is the number of national strategies that nu-

merous countries have been developing recently for sustainable consumption and production. And since the Johannesburg Summit of 2002, they have all been promoted by the United Nations through the Marrakech Process. This process, with which the CP/RAC collaborates, promotes changes in the patterns of production and consumption at a global level to achieve a shift in current trends and make them compatible with the planet and human activity.

This trend has arrived at the same time as the biggest challenge to face humanity, namely climate change, and it is widely known that this requires a joint effort, as well as effective, decisive and innovative action at all levels and at once. That is why climate change was defined as a priority area of work on government agendas, in the work plan of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), as well as the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), among many others. 2008 and 2009 are looking to be key years in world policy, given that they will pave the way to adopt, in 2009, the most ambitious and global policy ever adopted regarding environmental issues and our way of life in general, having a very direct effect on our models of production and consumption.



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ACTIVITIES

1.1 Study of sustainable consumption and production in industry – Review of the trends in Mediterranean countries concerning measures to promote the adoption of sustainable production on the part of manufacturers.

Following the lines of the study that started under the name of the Status of Cleaner Production in the Countries of the Mediterranean Action Plan, in 2008 a new edition was produced of this study of sustainable production in the Mediterranean. This principally looks at sustainable production in industry in each of the countries of the Mediterranean and includes questions about sustainable consumption in these sectors. With the publication of this study, the most relevant production initiatives in the Mediterranean were identified, as well as the gaps and areas to be worked on.

The aim of the report is to analyse the initiatives of both the public and private sector to encourage firms in the Mediterranean to:

- Prevent or minimise the generation of pollution and waste in production processes per se;
- Increase efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water and waste management throughout the value chain and product life cycle;
- Be accountable for the consequences of their activities with regard to clients, suppliers, employees, shareholders, communities and other stakeholders.

The report analyses the progress made in applying sustainable models of consumption and production in the Mediterranean and identifies priorities and challenges.

In order to collate all the information required, a questionnaire was sent in October to the centre's different

contacts in Mediterranean countries: National Focal Points, contacts from UMCE-BusinessMed, from ASCAME and Cleaner Production Centres. This questionnaire contained 25 questions divided into the following areas: industry and environment, political context, regulatory context, economic instruments, actors for sustainable consumption and production (SCP) and, lastly, SCP alliances.

The questionnaire's results were combined with information from other sources, such as official websites and international reports, among others.

This study, carried out during the second half of 2008 and which will be published in 2009 in English, French and Spanish, provides fundamental information in order to analyse the general trends of the Mediterranean region in this field.





1.2 Analysis of consumption trends in the Mediterranean

Study of consumption trends in the Mediterranean:

In 2008, the CP/RAC held several meetings with specialists to define the scope of an analysis to be carried out in early 2009 on consumption trends in the Mediterranean, in particular those trends related to greenhouse gas emissions, providing an initial overview (Mediterranean region).

Consequently, an assessment was made in 2008 of the work to be carried out in 2009, defining the specific territorial area of study after evaluating the available data and objectives to be achieved. The content of the analysis was also defined in order to evaluate, at a Mediterranean level, the consumption trends associated with emissions.

The aim of the “study of consumption trends in the Mediterranean” is to serve as a basis for identifying the most effective actions to raise the awareness of Mediterranean consumers of the impact of their consumption and lifestyles on the environment, as well as developing instruments to manage supplier chains, define specific actions such as eco-labelling and green purchasing, as well as corporate social responsibility. Subsequent follow-ups will regularly evaluate these trends to reveal whether any changes have occurred in consumption patterns that are leading to a change in the generation of emissions in the region, or whether it is necessary to redefine actions to focus efforts on the most effective fields.

Studies on the carbon footprint associated with consumption

During the second half of 2008, the Spanish versions were revised of the studies entitled “Determining consumption emissions: carbon footprint, state-of-the-art” and “Determining consumption emissions

using the carbon footprint: research and application perspectives in the Mediterranean region”, carried out during 2007. These revised versions were translated into English in order to successfully disseminate them as stipulated in the MAP and also at the COP in Poznan. Both studies served as background documents at the Poznan COP and at the seminar entitled “Workshop on Consumption and Climate Change: Methodological challenges and strategic opportunities of the consumption-based approach to greenhouse gas emissions in the Mediterranean”, held in Barcelona in the month of November.

The report “Determining consumption emissions: carbon footprint, state-of-the-art” determines the state of knowledge and development of the techniques currently available to analyse the carbon footprint associated with consumption (quantity of greenhouse gas emissions associated with consumer goods or services) compared with greenhouse gas emissions in order to complement the usual perspective of production and provide key information to raise consumer awareness. In other words, the methodology currently being developed, used by international institutions such as the OECD (extensive experience in this field, with data calculated for 41 countries/regions) and the European Environment Agency, in addition to experts and research centres at a world level, and governments (e.g. the UK).

For its part, the study “Determining consumption emissions using the carbon footprint: research and application perspectives in the Mediterranean region” evaluates the possibilities for study and potential applications in countries of the Mediterranean region for greenhouse gas emissions associated with consumption, including an analysis of the statistical sources available in the region.

The CP/RAC also designed and printed the article “Greenhouse gas emissions from a consumption

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perspective in a global economy - Opportunities in the Mediterranean region” as a brochure to help communicate this topic more widely.

COP Poznan



As part of the United Nations Conference on Climate Change (COP 14), which took place in Poznan, Poland, from 1 to 12 December 2008, a parallel act was held in order to publicise the work carried out by the CP/RAC within the context of the Spanish sustainable consumption and production strategy, the

CP/RAC forming part of the working group to draw up this strategy. The parallel act was organised by the Spanish Ministry of the Environment and held on 6 December, lasting two hours.

It consisted of the presentation of a pilot methodology for calculating the emissions associated with consumption (methodology currently under development to obtain complementary information to raise consumer awareness). This methodology is used by international institutions as well as governments, such as the European Environment Agency and the OECD, which has worked for several years on this area and already has data for 41 countries / regions throughout the world.

The parallel act also provided some pilot results as an example of the different categories of goods and services that lead to the generation of emissions in manufacturing in order to satisfy the consumption needs of the population, such as food, everyday mobility, health and education, among others.

This pilot focus of analysing greenhouse gas emissions associated with the consumption of goods and services was carried out in order to provide a useful instrument for the sustainable consumption and production strategy, given that the work carried out by the CP/RAC within this framework identifies “hot spots”; specifically, large consumption categories that lead to higher greenhouse gas emissions, as well as identifying possible ways to cooperate with countries, such as within the context of the Cleaner Development Mechanism. The ultimate objective is therefore to raise consumer awareness of the repercussions of their purchase decisions on the environment, such as encouraging eco-labelling, green purchasing by the state, supplier chain management, corporate social responsibility, etc. Moreover, for CP/RAC it is also a useful instrument to define



practical actions in order to raise awareness in the Mediterranean region.

To be able to present this work appropriately, the CP/RAC prepared various PowerPoint presentations with a visually attractive format, presenting both the pilot methodology (concepts, methodological development and calculation phases, etc.) and also some of the preliminary findings.

Finally, the CP/RAC also produced a brief document to support the communication and to help people interpret some of the findings from the pilot case study. With this aim in mind, the centre also organised internal basic training sessions of a general nature on the methodology used.

Disseminating consumption and climate change



As part of the activities and work carried out by the CP/RAC in the field of green-

house gas emissions related to sustainable consumption and production via the consumption-based methodology (under development and used by international institutions such as the European Environment Agency and the OECD), various activities were carried out to publicise this information. The methodological focuses and work currently being carried out were presented, highlighting the role of the consumer, the supplier chain, etc. in generating emissions.

In 2008, the CP/RAC presented its work at the following forums, among others:

- The IUCN World Nature Congress (Barcelona, October 2008).
- Sub-regional working meeting on the vulnerability and impact of climate change on marine and coastal biological diversity in the Mediterranean re-



gion, organised by SPA/RAC and held in Alicante in November 2008.

- Regional seminar on climate change in the Mediterranean, organised by the Blue Plan, the Mediterranean Action Plan (Marseilles, October 2008).
- World Summit of Regional Governments on Climate Change (St. Malo, France, October 2008)
- The First Mediterranean Round Table on Sustainable Consumption and Production, organised by the CP/RAC (Barcelona, November 2008). As part of this event, a panel of experts and a working group were set up to deal with how sustainable consumption and production can reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Euro-Mediterranean workshop on energy and climate change, organised by the Blue Plan, the Mediterranean Action Plan, as part of the renewable energy fair ENERGAÏA (Montpellier, December 2008).

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Study on consumption and climate change

The aim of this report was to bring together the main analyses of the CP/RAC in the area of consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, as a basis for carrying out actions in the Mediterranean region. The report can provide key information for consumers, directly relating consumption with greenhouse gas emissions. It can therefore become an important instrument to raise awareness in society.



To produce the study, the findings and technical considerations were investigated from different studies and analyses related to consumption and emissions in different countries and regions. The implications and results of applying new variables in the pilot calculation methodology from the consumption perspective were also incorporated, and the viability was analysed of the analysis of new components in consumption-related impact on climate. The commercial relations between countries in the region were also analysed, as well as trends in greenhouse gas emissions, to identify possible means of cooperation in the region. Finally, a number of considerations were developed, explaining how the analysis of carbon footprint associated with end consumers can provide new elements to promote sustainable consumption patterns that help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The document identifies possible lines of action in the Mediterranean region with regard to consumption-based greenhouse gas emissions.

Study on consumption and transport

As part of the work carried out by the CP/RAC for the Spanish sustainable consumption and production strategy, and as part of the working group for this area, the centre prepared two studies, detailed below, in order to provide elements for the development of the Spanish sustainable consumption and production strategy that can subsequently be used to identify spheres of action and measures to be carried out as part of this strategy.

Taking into account the fact that transport is one of the sectors emitting the most greenhouse gases, an area that is increasing due to citizens' consumption patterns and lifestyles, the CP/RAC carried out an initial study that includes an estimation of emissions related to the international transport of goods



and services consumed, including emissions deriving from international transport associated to product manufacture and consumption. This work is a step forward in developing the focus for measuring greenhouse gases from a consumption perspective, as international transport is still a challenge to study because of the difficulties it poses, but it is an area of notable and growing importance.

The second study includes an estimation of CO₂ emissions related to the consumption of the Spanish population, taking into account the emission factors of other countries. This includes “technological differentials”, which take into account the fact that each country emits a different amount of CO₂ in order to manufacture the same product. So, in order to draw up this study, the impact was estimated of the Spanish consumption of imported goods related to greenhouse gas emissions, taking technological differentials into account. This allows the results to be weighted and provides more realistic information for the Spanish sustainable consumption and production strategy. Moreover, the study also includes considerations of how the Spanish population’s consumption patterns affect the loss of greenhouse gas sinks (e.g. a diet based on the consumption of animal protein leads to deforestation that, in turn, involves a loss of emission sinks). This is also challenging to study at an international level but aims to provide information to develop the Spanish sustainable consumption and production strategy that also has great potential for raising consumer awareness of their active role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Emissions associated with the loss of sinks is a particularly relevant issue in the Mediterranean region, as pointed out repeatedly by the Blue Plan, Regional Activity Centre of the Mediterranean Action Plan, in the meetings held during 2008. The Blue Plan congratulated the centre for its work on con-

sumption emissions and specifically proposed (together with the experts and members of the working groups forming part of the Mediterranean Action Plan, including representatives from Mediterranean countries) that the CP/RAC should include these consumption-related sink losses due to their particular importance in the Mediterranean. It was also proposed for the two institutions to collaborate specifically in this area of work.

National consumption and climate change

The CP/RAC carries out different kinds of work for the Spanish sustainable consumption and production strategy and is a member of the strategy’s working group. Within this context, in 2008 the centre carried out various activities to help produce this strategy. This included taking part in specific work meetings organised by the Spanish Ministry of the Environment, with the aim of providing information that could ultimately serve as an instrument to develop the strategy and to define specific measures.

In addition to the meetings held, the CP/RAC also took part in several processes related to drawing up the strategy. In its role as a centre that promotes sustainable consumption and production it provided information, specific comments and contributions, as well as contacts with the Marrakech Process and other countries that have developed sustainable consumption and production strategies.

Together with the Spanish Ministry of the Environment, the CP/RAC also carried out a preliminary assessment of possible activities and specific projects that would be of use for the strategy and that would be implemented as from 2009. This includes the evaluation, together with specialists, of instruments that could potentially provide information relevant to developing the strategy, networking with experts in this area and teaming up the Ministry with experts or

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representatives from other countries to promote the visibility of Spain's action at an international level.

Within this context, in 2008 the necessary tasks were also carried out to publish the study "Greenhouse gas emissions from a consumption perspective. A pilot experiment in the Mediterranean. Case study: Spain", a study produced as an instrument to define the Spanish sustainable consumption and production strategy, identifying the key categories of end consumption that emit greenhouse gases.

The study was printed in English, French and Spanish and the centre was also responsible for its layout and design work, as well as ensuring it was printed under environmental criteria (specifications for paper, ink, etc.). The study was also published in digital format (CD Rom) in these three languages, in a cover applying the same environmental criteria.

1.3 Mediterranean Roundtable on SCP (Marrakech Process)

The World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002) recognised that changing patterns of consumption and production is one of the world's most important objectives and an imperative need. To this end, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation established that a ten-year framework programme would be developed to support and carry out regional and national initiatives to accelerate a shift towards sustainable consumption and production. From this came the so-called Marrakech Process of the United Nations, which promotes and enables the preparation of national programmes and strategies for sustainable consumption and production.

The Marrakech Process holds meetings internationally and regionally to achieve the targets set. It recog-

nises particularly the special importance of regional meetings for identifying regional priorities and fields of action. The CP/RAC has progressively become involved in this Process given its natural area of work and, within this context, the centre organised the First Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production, held on 5, 6 and 7 of November in Barcelona, to identify the needs and priorities concerning sustainable consumption and production in the Mediterranean area.





Workshops were held at the Escuela Superior de Comercio Internacional (ESCI) in Barcelona with a total of 150 participants of almost 30 different nationalities, among them representatives from governments, international organisations, industrial associations, international firms, academic and research institutions, consumer associations and NGOs. During the three sessions that went to make up the round table, sustainable consumption and production were tackled from different points of view: the private sector and civil society in their role towards a shift towards more sustainable models, reducing the consumption of resources, the green competitiveness of companies, eco-design and eco-labelling, the public sector, green urban development and the relationship between climate change, environmental education and the awareness of society.

This roundtable was different from other such seminars due to its dual informative and participative nature. On two different days, participants divided into four working groups to tackle different issues related to sustainable consumption and production. After more than two hours working together, the groups drew conclusions that were presented at a plenary session and collated later in a general document of conclusions from the Roundtable. The working groups were as follows:

- Combating climate change through SCP
- Green competitiveness and clean production: an instrument for Mediterranean SMEs to succeed in the global market
- Sustainable Mediterranean products
- Regional cooperation and alliances in SCP in the Mediterranean
- Integrating SCP into government administrative policies: sustainable public purchasing
- Communication for sustainability: from concept to practice



- Sustainable tourism
- Sustainable consumption and ways of life: how to prepare Mediterranean consumers to advance towards SCP.

In addition to these working groups, the meeting was also divided into themed panels with different speakers of renowned prestige, of particular note being Glen Peters, one of the leading experts in the world in climate change and CO₂ emission analysis from the perspective of consumption. Also remarkable was the contribution of Walter Stahel, an expert in reducing the consumption of resources and creator of the “performance economy” concept, which proposes, among other things, the transformation of industry into service companies to make goods last longer. Another of the outstanding guest speakers was Michael Kuhndt, a leading European expert in sustainable consumption and production, consultant for the United Nations and expert in decision-making for industry following environmental criteria. Also taking part was Herbert Aichinger, who leads

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the European Commission's efforts on sustainable consumption and production.

This meeting was especially significant as, up to this point, no regional meeting had been held for the Marrakech Process in the Mediterranean. It also represented an important milestone for the centre, which established itself strongly as the promoter of the UNEP's Marrakech Process.



1.4 Creating associations with key actors in SCP

Contacts established and joint activities

During 2008, meetings and informal contacts were held with different actors to identify opportunities for cooperation and carrying out joint activities within the framework of the main international SCP initiatives, such as UNEP's strategic programme for the period 2010-2013 and the Marrakech Process. Relations were held with different areas of the OECD (consumption at the level of policy, consumption trends related to climate change, sustainable production), the European Environment Agency, international experts from academia, UNEP (Production and Consumption Area), Greenpeace, WWF, UMCE-Businessmed,

ASCAME, the Marrakech Process, the IPPC European Bureau, Med Pol, different universities, Cleaner Production Centres and the German Technical Cooperation Agency (GTZ), among others. These organisations have all been involved in the work carried out by the CP/RAC during 2008, such as studies, meetings, seminars and working groups.

Sustainable aquaculture study for the Blue Plan report

As part of the study carried out by the CP/RAC on SCP, October 2008 saw the start of a study of Sustainable Fish Consumption called the "Technical study on sustainable aquaculture". This study, to be completed in March 2009, deals with fish consumption trends in the Mediterranean population and also the most usual fishing techniques. Of note are the existing initiatives to promote traditional, sustainable fishing. This publication is therefore aimed both at production and consumption, analysing the information given to consumers on fish products. The study was carried out to form part of the report produced by the Blue Plan on the state of the Mediterranean, in collaboration with other centres.

Collaboration with the Research and Investigation Centre of Catalonia (CRIC in Catalan)

The CP/RAC worked with the CRIC in 2008 to carry out two joint projects. On the one hand, a 3-minute video was produced to encourage the population to work towards sustainable consumption and production, emphasising that the important role they play in highlighting the relationship between climate change and consumption patterns. This video was made to be shown at meetings and seminars and also to be uploaded onto the centre's website and disseminated via the internet.

Work was also started on a website to exhaustively explain fifteen widely consumed products in detail,



using the same style as the *Opciones* magazine, published by the CRIC and which the centre also worked on in 2008. This website provides tips for people on how to consume sustainably and also to help them know what they are consuming, how the goods or services consumed are made and what options are available on the market.

1.5 Encouraging dialogue and debate among actors

Organisation of an expert seminar on consumption and greenhouse gases

The CP/RAC has carried out several projects that relate household consumption to the emission of greenhouse gases. Among these are different technical studies and methodological developments based on the study of consumption-related CO₂ emissions in the Mediterranean.

Within this context, the CP/RAC organised the seminar entitled “Workshop on Consumption and Climate Change: Methodological challenges and strategic opportunities of the consumption-based approach to greenhouse gas emissions in the Mediterranean”, on 4 November in Barcelona.

This seminar brought together international experts on consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, as well as representatives from various institutions, with the aim of comparing and validating CP/RAC’s studies and also to identify the opportunities and challenges of this pilot methodology currently under development, which provides complementary information to reduce emissions from the point of view of consumers. This pilot methodology is used at the level of international institutions, such as the European Environment Agency and the OECD, the latter already having data from 41 countries/regions around the world.



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1.6 Promoting the principles of Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) in Mediterranean countries

On 25 and 26 June 2008, the Expo building, headquarters of the IPPC European Bureau, hosted the Workshop for Integrated Prevention and Control in the Industrial Permit System of the Mediterranean countries of Africa and the Middle East, organised by CP/RAC. Esperanza Caro, head of the General Secretary's Office for Climate Change and Environmental Quality of the Department of the Environment for the government of Andalusia, welcomed the participants and opened the seminar with a description of the situation of industrial permits in Andalusia, highlighting that 90% of Andalusian firms hold them.

Throughout the seminar presentations were made by the different participants, divided into different areas of discussion. The topics covered included the identification and selection of Best Available Techniques (BATs), the application of IPPC in permit systems for industrial activity, emission ceilings based on BATs,

national pollution inventories and, finally, BATs as an instrument to associate industrial development with environmental protection.

The Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production (CP/RAC) organised a meeting with the collaboration of the IPPC Bureau itself, the European Commission, Med Pol and VITO.

The seminar participants, 45 people from Algeria, Germany, Belgium, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Turkey, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia and Spain, were particularly interested in the existing prevention systems, the possibilities for standardising permits requested by each country and the availability of the BAT Reference Documents (BREF). Med Pol emphasised the importance of having an open information system that provides easy access to anyone interested, a proposal that enjoyed widespread support, although note was taken of the difficulty in obtaining enough reliable data. In this respect, the seminar highlighted the convenience of involving local authorities.





After the seminar, a list of conclusions was drawn up, particularly the importance of prevention and control in making industrial development more sustainable; pointing out that financial profit is not limited by environmental improvements. With regard to the BREF documents, in spite of having been drawn up in accordance with European needs, it was agreed that they could also be of use for non-European countries, which asked to be included as observers in subsequent reviews.

This event was held as part of the collaboration programme between MAP and the European Commission and the Horizon 2020 Initiative, whose aim is to support and join forces with existing initiatives in the Mediterranean, giving them a boost to achieve the goal of depolluting the region.

1.7 Applying BATs, BEPs, CTs and BREFs

Throughout its history, the CP/RAC has helped to improve industrial processes by means of analysing, publishing and disseminating Best Available Techniques (BATs), Best Environmental Practices (BEPs) and Cleaner Technologies (CTs) in different sectors. During 2008, the centre carried out various activities to broaden their application.

Study of the petrochemical industry

As part of its work of publishing sector studies in order to disseminate BATs and BEPs, during 2008 the CP/RAC was working on the study entitled “Preventing pollution in the petrochemical industry”, with a view to it being published in early 2009.

This study reflects the centre’s arrival in new sectors since, in spite of its extensive experience in the field of BATs, BEPs and CTs, it had never before tackled the specific problems and solutions of this sector,

whose importance and key role in the Mediterranean cannot be underestimated.

The study “Preventing pollution in the petrochemical industry” will form part of the CP/RAC’s contribution to the ALAMIM project (Alexandria Lake Mariout Integrated Management). This project, whose aim is to depollute and improve the management of industrial waste in Lake Mariout, located in Syria, was started in 2006 by the SMAP III programme of the European Community (EC). The CP/RAC joined the project in 2008 and its contribution was the study and analysis, via experts, of the industries surrounding the lake in order to determine the state of the situation and possible solutions.

CAMP

The CP/RAC also took part in a Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP). CAMP aims to manage and plan the urban development of the Mediterranean coast, especially with regard to the impact



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of tourism, as this is one of the greatest influences on the region. Together with RAC/SPA, the CP/RAC worked on a CAMP project in Morocco and also sent its Guide to Good Hotel Practices as working material for a seminar in Tunis.

CP/RAC's participation in CAMP Morocco consisted of disseminating good environmental practices in the hotel industry during a seminar on sustainable tourism, held as part of the project on 22, 23, and 24 October. The centre presented its Guide to Good Hotel Practices and also gave out copies of the CP/RAC publication "In your hands – sustainable tourism alternatives in the Mediterranean region".

More than 30 people took part in the seminar from different hotels, tourist organisations, universities and the Moroccan Ministry of the Environment. This event served to define different models suitable for coastal management and was very well received by the participants. What was particularly remarkable was the positive reception given to the methodology used by CP/RAC, focusing on practical examples and subsequently generating active debate.

Sustainable events

One aim of the CP/RAC is to establish guidelines to ensure that events organised by the centre, and particularly the logistics, are carried out in a more environment-friendly way. In this respect, at the beginning of the year the centre met with a UNEP representative in charge of projects related to green purchasing. Ideas and useful contacts were exchanged at this meeting in order to make future gatherings and events more environment-friendly.

Also regarding this area, on 8 July all the CP/RAC staff took a two-hour training course on sustainable events, given by an Environmental Expert from the Environment Office of the Autonomous University of Bar-

celona (UAB in Catalan). The training covered details of all kinds related to organising and holding festivals, congresses and meetings in a sustainable fashion.

BREFs

In the area of BREFs (reference documents on best available techniques or BATs), and as requested by the Spanish Ministry of the Environment, the CP/RAC translated the documents "Reference Document on Best Available Techniques in the Ceramic Manufacturing Industry", "Reference Document on Best Available Techniques for the Manufacture of Large Volume Inorganic Chemicals – Solids and Other Industries" and "Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control. Reference Document on Best Available Techniques for the Production of Speciality Inorganic Chemicals". These translations help Spanish-speaking people to understanding BREFs and apply them in different industries, such as ceramics and in the manufacture of large volume and specialty inorganic chemicals.

Workshop "Cleaner Production: an instrument for green competitiveness in Syrian industry"

In Syria on 17 and 18 November, a seminar was





held entitled “Cleaner Production (CP): an instrument for green competitiveness in Syrian industry”, organised by the CP/RAC in collaboration with Med Pol and the Syrian Cleaner Production Centre. This seminar, aimed at educators and university staff, dealt with the introduction of cleaner production into university programmes.

40 participants from 3 different universities showed their enthusiasm for the methodology employed in this seminar. This consisted of games and participative activities instead of the conventional talks and the results proved to be much more effective than the classic conference system. People from the Ministry of the Environment also took part.

The seminar “Cleaner Production: an instrument for green competitiveness in Syrian industry” concluded with the recommendation to CP/RAC to translate the interactive Cleaner Production course into Arabic, so that the Basel Convention Regional Centre in Egypt was contacted. The seminar also concluded with the promise to provide an incentive for the first of the three universities to incorporate the concept of cleaner production.

Sustainable Management of Industrial Areas

The Sustainable Management of Industrial Areas project, started in 2007, aimed to strengthen Tunisia’s capacity in the area of the sustainable management of industrial estates. The aim was to train up 6 industrial estate managers following a specific approach called the GEDZI methodology, developed by UNEP and the German Technical Cooperation Agency (GTZ) in addition to other relevant actors. Together with the GTZ, the CP/RAC organised a cycle of 4 training sessions that took place in Tunisia in 2008, in the months of February, April, June and October.

The GEZDI project is co-funded by the CP/RAC and



the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) in Tunisia. Its aim is to improve the management of five industrial areas on the outskirts of Tunis by creating a cycle of change, all to strengthen the country’s capacity regarding sustainable industrial estate man-

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agement. The project consists of the training of 4 Tunisian consultants and 5 industrial estate managers using the GEZDI methodology, arising from an innovative combination of three internationally recognised methods and instruments: PREMA®, Ecomapping and APELL. The project is co-funded by the German agency GTZ and has the support of CITET (the International Centre of Environment Technologies in Tunis).

At the end of the training, the local consultants were capable of replicating the GEDZI method in other industrial estates in Tunisia, and were awarded a diploma certificate. One aim of this project is to create a network of industrial estate managers in Tunisia and to publish at least 30 case studies, collating information on the actions carried out in each of the participating industrial estates. There is a public presentation planned for January on the project's experience in Tunisia.

In 2009 it is planned to repeat this project in other Mediterranean countries, specifically in Morocco.

1.8 Instruments aimed at products (eco-labelling, green purchasing, etc.), corporate social responsibility

The CP/RAC aims to analyse the instruments currently available to promote sustainable consumption and production with a view to products. These instruments form a bridge between sustainable consumption and production and must be capable of helping consumers choose products made under more sustainable criteria and to encourage manufacturers to adopt these instruments for their products and business practices.

With this aim in mind, and in accordance with the request from the Syrian focal point, a project was organised to encourage eco-labelling in this country's

textile industry. To this end, the CP/RAC contacted UNEP, which carries out the project "Enabling developing countries to seize eco-label opportunities - Capacity building and technical assistance for industries and governments in developing economies". It also met with those in charge of eco-labelling from the Environment Directorate General of the European Commission. A seminar was then held in Syria by mutual consent with MED POL.

The seminar "Promoting eco-labelling for the textile industry in Syria", held on 19 and 20 November in Damascus, aimed to publicise the advantages of eco-labelling for the country's textile industry. The 50 participants were explained the nature and advantages of eco-labelling, showing it as a competitive, useful tool for implementing cleaner production systems in textile firms. For manufacturers it is also a useful marketing tool when exporting their products to the EC.

The seminar tackled both European eco-labelling systems as well as the Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS), which comes from the private sector. A debate was then held among the participants on the possible ways of introducing the method in Syria,



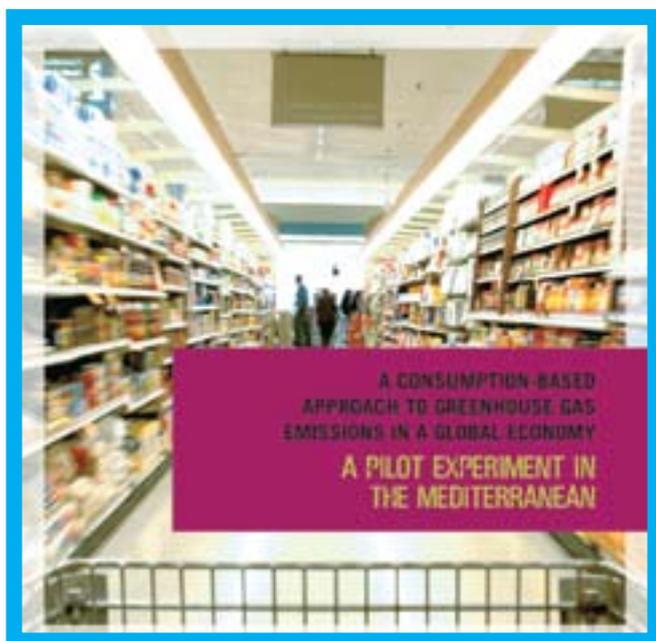


leading to the suggestion of helping two Syrian firms obtain an eco-label in collaboration with UNEP-DTIE and the Syrian Cleaner Production Centre. Within this context, a background study was presented, carried out during 2008 to investigate the situation of the textile industry and its legal framework in order to obtain information on how to help textile exports to Europe.

In this seminar, participants were divided into 5 groups to reflect on a specific case of applying eco-labelling in Syria, analysing the weaknesses and proposing solutions and the next steps to be implemented, taking advantage of their knowledge of the Syrian system.

1.9 Instruments to raise consumer awareness concerning goods and services

With the aim of raising consumer awareness towards more sustainable consumption patterns, the centre published information in the form of a booklet enti-



tled "Greenhouse gas emissions from a consumption perspective in a global economy – A pilot experiment in the Mediterranean". This booklet was created with a visually attracted design, in line with its ultimate communicative aim to raise overall consumer awareness of the impact on emissions caused by their consumption patterns. The document was published in English, French and Spanish and 300 copies were produced in each language. It was also distributed digitally (CD Rom), in a cover that maintained the appearance of the booklet's cover and contained the three language versions.

The centre also developed a conceptual summary or brochure that presents the consumption perspective related to emissions, as well as a brief description of the studies carried out by the CP/RAC in this field.

The aim of this communication material was to enhance understanding of how citizen consumption, in their actions as end consumers, has an impact on greenhouse gas emissions. This was based on studies carried out by the CP/RAC, evaluating the relevant knowledge and including an analysis of data for the Mediterranean region, as well as conceptual issues and specific examples, following the pilot methodology currently under development that is being used by international institutions such as the European Environment Agency and the OECD.

1.10 Encouraging sustainable lifestyles

In order to reduce personal energy consumption, the generation of waste resulting from individuals' lifestyles, water consumption and other acts of everyday life that impact on the environment, the CP/RAC carried out several actions aimed at encouraging more sustainable lifestyles.

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Resource Kit

The CP/RAC contacted representatives from different organisations and programmes working to encourage sustainable consumption in the Mediterranean (UNEP/DTIE, YouthxChange, LOLA Project, ECODES, CEEnetwork) in order to find out more about their key initiatives. For example, the centre agreed with UNEP/DTIE to translate and print its “Resource Kit on Sustainable Consumption and Production”, consisting of a folder and various files explaining the environmental impact of different sectors involved in everyday life, as well as how consumers can take action. The Resource Kit was translated into Catalan, Spanish and Arabic, its layout was designed and 1,000 copies were printed of each language.



In your hands

The CP/RAC regularly receives the journal *Opcions*, published by the Research and Investigation Centre of Catalonia (CRIC). *Opcions* encourages sustainable lifestyles, reflecting on the use and environmental impact of certain goods and providing the reader with detailed information. In 2008 an agreement was reached with the CRIC to adapt some of its content and publish this on the CP/RAC website in the form of a magazine/informative brochure under the title of “En tus manos” in Spanish, “In your hands” in English

and “Entre vos mains” in French, all with the subtitle “Knowing what you consume to decide how you consume” in each language. The topics chosen were the sustainable consumption of fish and sustainable tourism. In June, “In your hands – Environmentally conscious, sustainable tourism alternatives in the Mediterranean” was put on the website and, in September, it included “In your hands – conscientious fish consumption”. Both were printed in English and French and distributed during the First Mediterranean Round Table on Sustainable Consumption and Production.



YouthxChange

In the second half of 2008, the CP/RAC contacted UNEP_DTIE to implement the YouthxChange project in the Maghreb and Turkey. This project consists of training teachers at different levels (primary, secondary and university) in the area of sustainable consumption so that they can pass on this knowledge to their students. The project was started in December 2008 and should be completed by February 2009.

1.11 EC-MAP work programme

In 2008, the CP/RAC carried out the actions planned under the joint work programme between the Euro-



pean Commission (EC) and the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP); specifically, the activities concerning the CP/RAC. All this was carried out within the framework of initiative known as the European Horizon 2020, which aims to support and join forces with current initiatives in the Mediterranean, boosting them to achieve the aim of depolluting the Region.

The actions undertaken, after being defined and approved by the European Commission, revolved around promoting the application of best available techniques included in the BREF documents (Best Available Techniques Reference Document), with an IPPC focus, as well as training and preparation. Specifically, work was carried out on the following points, previously established by the EC-MAP work programme:

- Cooperation with the EC in promoting Best Available Techniques and the implementation of the IPPC. Of note under this point are the manuals published by the CP/RAC, the translation of the BREFs, the seminars held in different countries within the Mediterranean Basin and projects such as GRECO, the Olive Oil project, GEZDI and the MedCities project.
- Harmonisation between the E_PRTR (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) and the Mediterranean Register (Baseline Budget). This was debated during the seminar held in Seville.
- Cooperation in promoting and implementing environmental technologies.
- Acting as a catalyst to promote environmental audits and eco-labelling in non-EU Mediterranean countries. A seminar was held on eco-labelling in Cairo in October 2008.
- Determination of the trends in industries in the Mediterranean, taking advantage of the CP/RAC's experience as observer in Mediterranean industrial sectors. The CP/RAC published a study of the status of sustainable production in the Mediterranean.

GRECO INITIATIVE

The GRECO Initiative, launched by the CP/RAC in 2008, aims to help the sustainable development of the Mediterranean, showing governments, institutions and the private sector of the financial and environmental benefits and also the opportunities when cleaner production is applied in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The GRECO Initiative has now been registered as an organisation in its own right, with its own image and work plan. Below is a breakdown of the actions carried out related to GRECO.

1.12 GRECO Report on green competitiveness and roadshows

Report on green competitiveness

To achieve the overall objective of the Initiative, the CP/RAC published the report "Green Competitiveness in the Mediterranean – Finding business opportunities through Cleaner Production".

This report analyses the results, contained on the MedClean files, of the hundred practical cases of Mediterranean companies that have applied cleaner production and eco-efficiency measures, reorganised by the CP/RAC for 12 months until the number 100 was reached in 2007, and 110 in 2008. This analysis focuses on technical aspects related to the application of cleaner production, using concrete data to demonstrate the huge environmental and financial benefits available for firms in the Mediterranean region. This report determined the most effective BATs (Best Available Techniques) and BEPs (Best Environmental Practices) for each industrial sector, outlining the best path to follow in order to achieve both financial and environmental benefits.

The report's conclusions reflect that, in most cases, return on investment is achieved in less than one

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year, in 60% of the cases in just 6 months. In 40% of the cases it is observed that no kind of investment is required. With these and other data, the aim is to pass on the message to firms that cleaner production can lead to significant financial and also environmental benefits.



Report for SMEs

Taking into account the ultimate target for the GRECO Initiative, namely SMEs, a smaller, simplified version was drawn up of the report "Green Competitiveness in the Mediterranean – Finding business opportunities through Cleaner Production", that covers 5 pages. This report, less technical and more informative in nature, reinforces the message of the GRECO Initiative by constantly relating the financial and en-

vironmental benefits obtained from applying cleaner production. Its slogan: the environment is not a cost but improved competitiveness.

This smaller version of the report was published in English and French and distributed to SMEs through contacts of UMCE-Businessmed, the Cleaner Production Centres and congresses organised by the CP/RAC.

1.13 GRECO Strategy

In 2008, a work plan was drawn up for the GRECO Initiative that includes new elements such as the creation of a Mediterranean digital platform, the publication of an annual report, public relations activities, setting up the biannual GRECO award and hiring "antennas" (local experts to help spread the project) in each of the countries. This work plan was presented to Mediterranean business people through the UMCE-BusinessMed (Union of Mediterranean Confederations of Enterprises), at its annual meeting held in Egypt last February.

To ensure green competitiveness throughout the Mediterranean, the CP/RAC became involved in this confederation, signing a collaboration agreement in 2007. They also jointly organised the seminar entitled "Towards Sustainable Development", held in Egypt towards the end of 2007. This close cooperation helped to establish the lines of work and specific actions to be carried out with the Mediterranean business sector in 2008.

With a view to creating a favourable atmosphere for spreading cleaner production in the Mediterranean, financial institutions became involved in the initiative, such as the International Financial Corporation (IFC), belonging to the World Bank. This step meant that work could begin on designing a financial instrument



for the Mediterranean to help apply cleaner production techniques in SMEs.

1.14 GRECO UMCE-BusinessMed project

After signing the collaboration agreement with UMCE-BusinessMed, the CP/RAC trained members of the confederation, involving them to help promote the GRECO Initiative in the country and to encourage SMEs to attend the congresses. A Business Plan was agreed with them and they undertook to spread the GRECO Initiative among those firms where they had an influence. The plan for 2009 is to get even closer to those countries where congresses are held.



GRECO Workshop

The GRECO workshop was held on 5 November 2008, prior to the inauguration of the First Mediterranean Round Table on Sustainable Consumption and Production, entitled "GRECO Initiative, finding business opportunities through Cleaner Production".

Located at the Escuela Superior de Comercio Internacional (ESCI) in Barcelona, the seminar brought together around 20 participants from France, Slovenia, Malta, Syria, Lebanon, Morocco, Cyprus, Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia and Spain. Most of the participants formed part of the UMCE-BusinessMed, as well as Cleaner Production Centres from each of the countries.

Virginia Alzina, Director of the CP/RAC, inaugurated the seminar by encouraging the participants to adopt the GRECO Initiative as a way to achieve cleaner production throughout the Mediterranean and to therefore obtain a more sustainable market of goods and services. Luisa Valdecasas, head of the GRECO Initiative, presented the project in detail, emphasising its advantages, the activities carried out and those planned for the future. All participants had the chance to express their opinions regarding the project, which were very positive and focused on the innovative fact that the GRECO Initiative is aimed at companies,



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talking to them in terms of financial profitability and not only in terms of respect for the environment.

The BusinessMed Focal Point explained the challenges and opportunities that the GRECO Initiative might encounter in each of the countries. For their part, the National Cleaner Production Centres provided the methods to be used to support SMEs in adopting Best Environmental Practices (BEPs) and Best Available Techniques (BATs).

1.15 GRECO Disseminating the report as stipulated in the MAP

One of the main objectives of the GRECO Initiative is to spread and raise awareness as far as possible of the financial benefits for Mediterranean firms in applying environmental techniques, reducing the erroneous but still deeply rooted perception that introducing the environment into a company is a cost and a burden. So that firms can see the environment as an opportunity, as well as governments (with the aim of these designing public policies and measures to encourage the application of cleaner production), it is essential to disseminate the findings from the study on green competitiveness.

This dissemination was carried out within the context of the most relevant forums for the Initiative. In 2008, the GRECO Initiative was presented at various meetings with different actors, both from the public and the private sector and from different countries in the Mediterranean region:

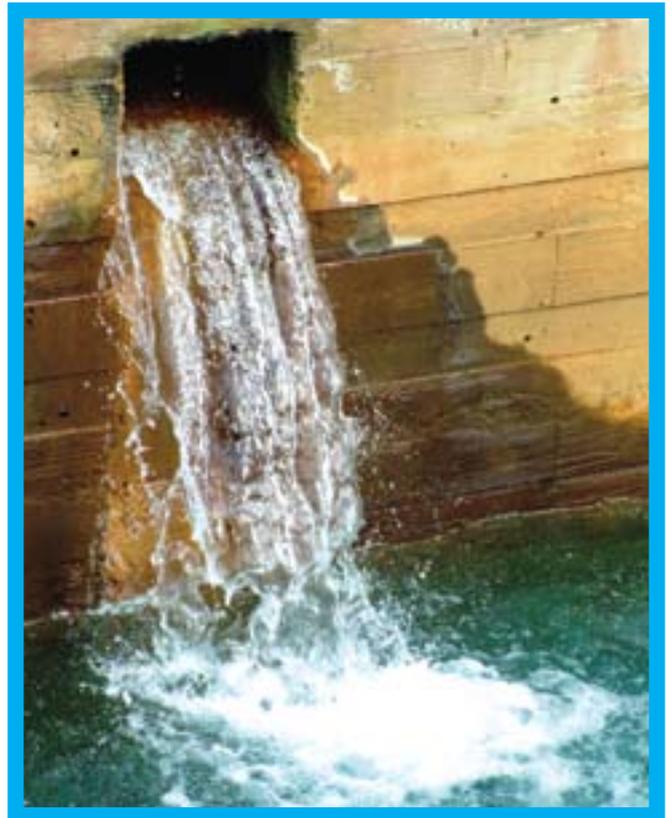
- **January:** presentation by the Environment Minister in Spain, Cristina Narbona, at the 15th Ordinary Meeting of the Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Region of the Mediterranean, held in Almeria (Spain).



- **February:** The Clean Equity Forum, Monaco.
- **February:** Annual meeting of UMCE-BusinessMed, Egypt.
- **March:** Seminar on Cleaner Production, Turkey.
- **April:** Expo CO₂, Barcelona (Spain). The CP/RAC took part in organising this event and prepared and published a brochure on energy efficiency in the Mediterranean with data from the Med Clean files.



- **April:** OECD – UNEP conference on Resource Efficiency, Paris (France).
- **November:** Seminar on the GRECO Initiative, Barcelona (Spain).
- **November:** Barcelona Process, Union for the Mediterranean, Paris (France).
- **December:** Visit to the Moroccan authorities to secure their support to present the GRECO Initiative in their country, with a view to organising a congress in Morocco in February 2009, bringing together around 100 participants from the public and private sector.



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SOUND CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT

In 2008, the chemical area of the CP/RAC set itself the goal of enduring that chemical products are produced and used in such a way as to minimise significant adverse effects on the environment and human health. This was achieved via the following objectives:

- Encourage sound chemicals management and the prevention of pollution within the framework of the Protocol to protect the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from land-based sources.
- Implement the Stockholm Convention.
- Encourage the appropriate management of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and heavy metals.

Context

The Land-Based Sources Protocol (LBS Protocol) was passed on 17 May 1980 by 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 in Athens and came into force on 17 June 1983. This original Protocol was modified by the amendments passed on 7 March 1996 by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources, held in the same month. The modified Protocol, registered as the "Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities", came into force in May 2008.





One of the key initiatives carried out by the CP/RAC in 2008 and in previous years within the context of the MAP was the promotion of cleaner production and the prevention of pollution within the framework of the LBS Protocol. The centre took part in the main programmes concerning land-based sources of pollution, especially in the Strategic Action Programme.

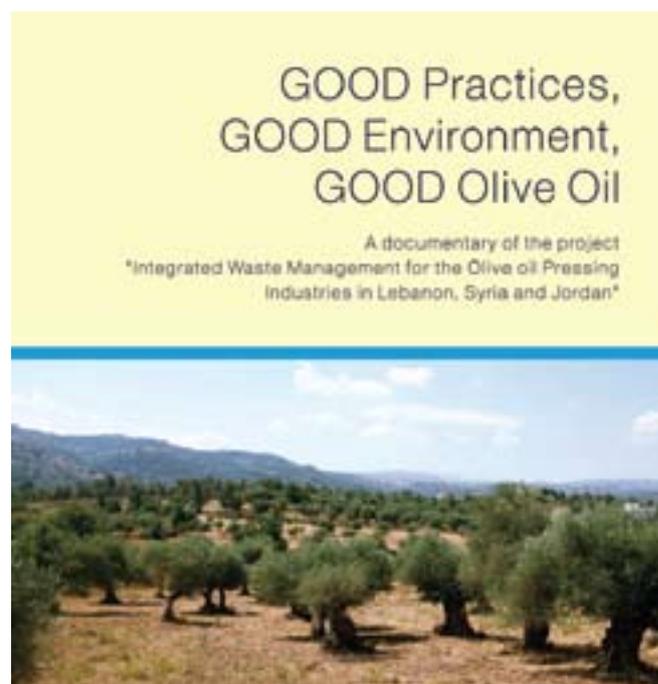
In 2001, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) was passed, which arose from the target set by the United Nations to free the world from POPs by restricting and eliminating their production, use, release or stockpiling. Approximately four years later, in 2006, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) was passed in Dubai. Its executive summary establishes chemical substances as a priority, coinciding with Annex I of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources.

Within the global context for sustainable development, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) are the latest international agreements via which countries are uniting their efforts to ensure that chemicals are produced and used in a way that minimises significant adverse effects on the environment and human health.

The CP/RAC is aware that, in order to contribute to the reduction and sound management of chemicals in Mediterranean products, it must avoid duplicating efforts with international agreements and take advantage of existing synergies between them and the LBS Protocol. For this reason, the centre adapted its activities aimed at the reduction and sound management of chemicals to the priorities and needs common to the LBS Protocol, the Stockholm Convention and the SAICM.

In 2008, the CP/RAC carried out its actions in accord with these international agreements that establish, as priorities agreed at a global level, to combat pollution from land-based sources. Particularly remarkable in this respect is the recognition of the centre as a "Stockholm Convention Nominated Centre", achieved in February 2008.

Completion of the Olive Oil Project



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Also in 2008, the project entitled “Integrated Waste Management for Olive Oil Industries in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan” was completed. This project started in 2005 and was run by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Ministry of the Environment in Lebanon, with financial support from the European Commission’s SMAP-II project and in close collaboration with the Environment Ministries of Syria and Jordan.

The Lebanese UNDP requested the collaboration of the CP/RAC in the project, with the participation of two experts on cleaner production and on treating waste from olive oil production. A video-report on the project was also produced. For the purposes of this collaboration, the CP/RAC signed an agreement with the Lebanese UNDP.

After the first phase of the project, the experts hired by the centre worked together with CARTIF, a company with extensive experience in olive oil waste management for the last two years. During this time, these experts travelled to the three countries involved to compile information on olive oil, the secondary industry of extraction and soap factories, and also observed in situ the environmental problems caused by such industries. Their mission was to make relevant recommendations, which differ from one country to another according to the development stage of the olive oil industry in each one. The experts also took part in 3 national workshops in Lebanon designed for factory owners and organised by the CP/RAC.

One of the main recommendations of the experts was to develop complete treatment plants to manage and recover waste generated during the olive oil production process, focusing on recovering as much water as possible at source and on obtaining subproducts. The project video is available in English and Arabic.



ACTIVITIES

2.1 Helping countries to implement the priority actions contained in the National Action Plans (NAPs) – Promotion for the collection and treatment of industrial oils.

After studying the national priorities proposed by Mediterranean countries in their National Action Plans (NAPs) for 2010, the Promotion for the Collection and Treatment of Industrial Oils was chosen due to its interest for a large number of countries and the urgent need to implement such an action.



The countries showing an interest in plans to collect and/or treat oil were Montenegro, Turkey, Algeria, Croatia, Egypt, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Serbia, Slovenia, Syria, Cyprus, Greece, Israel, the Palestine Authority, Italy, Libya and Tunisia.

In collaboration with MEDPOL, which financed a pilot project in Bosnia-Herzegovina for the Management of Used Mineral Oils, a regional seminar was held, aimed at a ministerial level and at representatives from business associations, on the collection and treatment of industrial oils. This seminar was held on 3, 4 and 5 November in Barcelona (Spain) at the facilities of the Waste Agency of Catalonia (ARC in Catalan) and around twenty people took part from Cyprus, Malta, Italy, Slovenia, Spain and Greece. The first day and a half was dedicated to the experience acquired in the different participating countries in the area of treating used oils and the challenges were analysed, as well as the future goals to be taken on. After these two days of sharing information and debate, two industrial oil treatment plants were visited, one at Barcelona port and another close to Tarragona.

The participants felt that they had learnt valuable lessons from the seminar and it was therefore agreed to hold another on the same topic in 2009, aimed at the other Mediterranean countries.

2.2 Project for the sound management of waste with PCBs from electricity companies

The project entitled “Environmentally sound management of equipment, stocks and wastes containing or contaminated by PCBs in national electricity companies of Mediterranean countries” is part of the project set up between UNEP/MAP-MEDU, MEDPOL and several international bodies: “Strate-



gic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystems - Regional Component - Implementation of Agreed Actions for the protection of the environmental resources of the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal areas”.

The CP/RAC takes part in subcomponent 2.3.3 “Raise awareness of the importance of environmentally sound management of PCBs equipment” and 2.3.4 “Technical capacity for environmentally sound management of PCBs equipment”.

The activities are carried out in Lebanon, Albania, Egypt, Libya and Syria and the schedule planned for the project’s activities extends to 2011.

2.3 Advising MED countries on starting up their National Implementation Plans (NIPs) from the Stockholm Convention.

Preparing a Global Environment Facility (GEF) project for Morocco, Lebanon, Syria and Tunisia

In 2008, the CP/RAC carried out a GEF project in Lebanon, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia. The centre chose these countries as they are members of the MAP with developing economies and had ratified the Stockholm Convention.

Each of these countries already had specific priorities in their National Implementation Plan (NIP) con-

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cerning Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). The CP/RAC analysed, studied and collated these priorities to draw up a GEF project, whose production started in July 2008 via contact with an expert in the field. This idea was also proposed to the Focal Points of the Stockholm Convention in Lebanon, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia so that they might approve such a plan and send updated information on their real needs in the area of POPs.

The CP/RAC based its analysis on the information provided by the countries and also on the priorities set out in the NIPs of all the countries apart from Syria, as this country is still working on its plan. In order to avoid duplicating efforts, the resulting project covered needs not met by other projects already implemented in the same areas, such as the PCB project already underway in Syria and Lebanon, also run by the CP/RAC and explained in activity 2.2.

Based on this information, the centre wrote a project proposal on how to attend to the needs observed. This proposal includes the priorities established and the activities proposed by the centre, together with a specific schedule for implementing the actions. This proposal was prepared to be sent to the GEF, an association of 178 countries, international institutions,

NGOs and private firms that supports initiatives in favour of sustainable development.

Preparing the work plan and reports for the Stockholm Convention

On 17, 18 and 19 June, a seminar was held in Switzerland aimed at the nominated centres for the Stockholm Convention. The CP/RAC was invited to the act thanks to its candidature presented by the Spanish government and, at this event, it was recognised formally as a Nominated Convention Centre. This ratification was in recognition of the work carried out by the CP/RAC for several years in the area of chemicals management and greatly motivated the centre to continue working along these lines.

The CP/RAC was already carrying out several tasks in line with the actions of the Stockholm Convention. Particularly of note is the assistance provided to Mediterranean countries in the sound management of PCBs, as well as the implementation of the priority actions contained in their NIPs. The CP/RAC 2008-2009 work plan also contains various actions related to the Stockholm Convention, such as the preparation of National Profiles for SAICM, a study of Bromated Flame Retardants (BFRs) and the preparation of the contribution of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) in the Second International Conference on chemicals management (ICCM-II). The centre has also taken on the challenge of implementing UNEP's plan for mercury and other heavy metals.

At the Swiss seminar, the CP/RAC asked for legal support from the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention, as well as to be taken into account in future COPs. To this end, it prepared a 08-09 work plan related to chemical activities that it uploaded onto the website for the Stockholm Convention. It also drew up a report on its activities in 2008 to be sent to the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention.



2.4 Regional workshop to share positive experiences in implementing the Stockholm Convention and synergies with the Rotterdam and Basel Conventions

In 2008, work was carried out on organising a regional seminar to share experiences arising from the implementation of the guidelines set out by the Stockholm Convention and the development of NIPs. In order to detect the most interesting topics to cover in the workshop, a questionnaire was drawn up, designed for all the countries and divided into sections for each convention, separating the conventions of Stockholm, Rotterdam and Basel.

The questionnaire asked the MAP focal points and the conventions of each country on the status of the implementation of each convention in these Mediterranean countries and the difficulties encountered during the process. Sections were included on funding, technical assistance and also a specific section on cooperation between the three conventions in order to identify the existing or potential synergies for collaboration.

Based on the information gathered, the plan is to choose countries that might serve as an example and guide for other Mediterranean countries. The workshop, to be held in April 2009 in Tunisia, was supported by the Stockholm Convention and was prepared together with the Recetox centre in the Czech Republic, which also belongs to the Stockholm Convention. Some of the participants will be centres from the Conventions of Basel and Rotterdam, serving to promote synergies and collaboration between the three conventions.

MOU with Recetox

On 26 January 2009, the RAC/CP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Research Centre for Environmental Chemistry and Ecotoxicology (Recetox) at Masaryk University, a Nominated Stockholm Convention Centre.

The two centres agreed to cooperate on support activities for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in Europe and join forces on the following issues:



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REPORT ON ACTIVITIES 2008 - 2. Activities in chemicals

- Global Monitoring Plan.
- Collaboration in the field of developing skills.
- Training and educational activities.
- Cooperation in other areas by mutual agreement.

This is the first cooperation agreement that RAC/CP has signed within the framework of the Stockholm Convention and is a further step towards consolidating it as a Nominated Centre. Recetox covers the north and east of Europe, while the RAC/CP focuses on the Mediterranean. The two centres have thus brought different areas of specialisation and geographical areas together, creating new and promising synergies.

2.5 Strategic document on the mobilisation of financial resources and instruments to implement the Stockholm Convention

Experts were contacted to help publish a strategic document on the mobilisation of financial resources and instruments to set up national action plans on POPs in Mediterranean countries. This work was carried out based on the document drawn up for Spain and its aim was to extrapolate the methodology and conclusions to the rest of the Mediterranean.

The experts started their work in December and are expected to finish in early February 2009. The result of the document is of particular importance as it can provide Mediterranean countries, especially developing countries, with information on the possible sources of funding in order to comply with the requirements of the Stockholm Convention. In this way, the centre is further strengthening its appointment as a Nominated Centre for the Stockholm Convention.

First regional report on the effectiveness of the Stockholm Convention

In accordance with the decision by the Stockholm



Convention COP3, in 2008 the Regional Organisation Group (ROG) was set up. This is made up of experts appointed by the countries for each of the 5 United Nations regions. The aim was to apply the Global Monitoring Plan in order to carry out an initial evaluation of the Stockholm Convention's effectiveness.

The ROG WEOG group was finally made up of Sara Broomhall (Australia); Ramon Guardans (Spain), a RAC/CP consultant; Tom Harner (Canada); Britta Hedlund (Sweden); Tor Johannessen (Norway); and Paula Viana (Portugal). Their work resulted in the document "Global Monitoring Plan for POPs under The Stockholm Convention Article 16 on Effectiveness Evaluation – First Regional Monitoring Report WEOG Region 2008", and its two appendices, which provide a detailed, up-to-date summary of the best information available concerning POP concentrations in the region, a critical analysis of the situation, and proposals for COP4.

Based on this document, and the equivalent documents from other regions, the Coordination Group produced the 3 documents, which will be presented in 6 languages at COP4.



2.6 Survey on data and gaps related to bromated flame retardants (BFRs) in the Mediterranean

In order to obtain reliable information on the existing data and gaps in Mediterranean countries concerning bromated flame retardants, in 2008 the CP/RAC prepared a detailed survey which it sent to the National Focal Points of the CP/RAC and of the conventions of Stockholm, Rotterdam and Basel.

BFRs are chemical compounds that began to be used as substitutes for PCBs. The aim of this survey was to gather information on their use, production and disposal in Mediterranean countries and to draw up an inventory of the situation of these compounds in the region.

This survey was included with the general questionnaire sent in November 2008, expecting to receive the information by the end of January 2009 in order to prepare the inventory within the first half of 2009.



2.7 Preparing the MAP's contribution to the 2nd International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM-II)

In order to prepare the CP/RAC's participation in the 2nd International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM-II), to be held in 2009, the questionnaire was adapted that had been used to prepare the "Status of Cleaner Production in the Mediterranean", for it to be sent to the National Focal Point (NFP) of the CP/RAC, the NFP of the Stockholm Convention, the NFP of the SAICM, the NFP of the Basel Convention and the NFP of the MAP.

This questionnaire was drawn up and sent at the end of 2008 and it contained questions regarding the aforementioned conventions and the synergies between them. These completed questionnaires should help the CP/RAC to prepare a document that will serve as a basis for the Conference and to detect opportunities for collaboration.



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REPORT ON ACTIVITIES 2008 - 2. Activities in chemicals

2.8 Preparing national profiles

The national profiles for managing chemicals must facilitate inter-ministerial coordination, the access to and exchange of information, the participation of the parties involved, the coordinated establishment of priorities and the integration of activities to manage chemical products in national development planning. To prepare these profiles, on 19 June in Geneva, Virginia Alzina, as Director of the CP/RAC, and Charlotte Diez, representing Carlos Lopes, Executive Director of the United Nations Institute of Training and Research (UNITAR), signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) in which the two centres agreed to undertake specific and immediate actions to reinforce cooperation between both bodies.

The MOU specified that joint work by the CP/RAC and UNITAR should focus on the sound management of chemicals in the Mediterranean Region. This work has benefitted from the centre's prior experience in the SAICM, as well as from its roles as a Nominated Centre for the Stockholm Convention. The specific areas of work were as follows:

- Developing the National Profiles for Chemicals Management
- Implementing the SAICM
- PCBs (Polychlorinated Biphenyl compounds)
- Mercury
- Implementing the Stockholm Convention
- Strategy and guidance regarding the mobilisation of financial resources

The main objectives included optimising the region's resources and developing programmes for specific areas, a task that had to be carried out by exchanging information and publications and by carrying out joint activities and publications.



2.9 Implementing UNEP's plan for mercury and other heavy metals and the community strategy, as required

The inventories on the use, consumption and release of mercury, as well as data and analytical tools to assess risks for humans and the environment, are some of the research and information required in national plans, contained in the UNEP global mercury strategy (2002). The CP/RAC drew up the document entitled "Strategy for mercury and other heavy metals in Spain" (2007), which studies the use of mercury in the most relevant industrial sectors, an analysis of "hot spots" and also a proposal for action.

In 2008, the centre drew up the study entitled "Supervision and monitoring of heavy metals in Spain and their geographical referencing", which contains the data from the environmental monitoring and supervision of these metals throughout Spain on the part of the different public administrations and organisations, based on the Industrial Activities database. It also includes a comparative study of official data on activities associated with the generation of heavy metals.

The aim of this study is to serve as a basis for preparing national studies in the rest of the MAP countries, which is to start in 2009. In 2009 the plan is to extend this study to the rest of the Mediterranean countries.



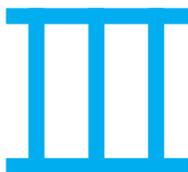
2.10 Regional workshop on REACH

REACH is the new EU legislation on chemical products and their safe use, and it is important for companies that export to the EU to be aware of this legislation in order to improve their competitiveness and to maintain their market share. In 2008, the CP/RAC organised a regional seminar on the presentation and implementation of the REACH regulations, which should occur in 2009.

The activity focused on presenting the REACH system to MAP countries that do not belong to the European Union. Israel, Morocco and Tunisia were contacted via the NFPs and via cooperation with the Mediterranean business associations UMCE-BusinessMed and ASCAME. Conversations were also held with the consulting firms B&B from Barcelona and EPPA from Brussels, both specialising in REACH, and a request for collaboration was made to the European Commission through the Director General for the Environment, Mr. Mogens Carl.

Unfortunately, none of the countries that were asked regarding the possibility of holding a seminar on issues related to the REACH regulations coming into force showed any interest in doing so. For this reason, in 2009 the aim is to repeat this offer to other countries.





REPORT ON ACTIVITIES 2008 - 3. Strategy and Communication

STRATEGY AND COMMUNICATION

In 2008, the CP/RAC implemented its communication strategy not only for the activity centres belonging to the MAP but also with a view to institutions and the public at large. To this end, the previous lines of action and formats have been reinforced and new targets have been included. Among these, the restructuring of the centre's website is particularly of note, on which work started in 2008. The new website will disseminate further all the centre's activities and will be a useful platform to access other communication tools, detailed below.

3.1 CP News

The newsletter entitled "CP News" is the CP/RAC's oldest communication tool and has shown itself to be one of the most effective in disseminating the centre's and the MAP's most outstanding activities. CP News was redesigned in 2006 to provide a more attractive, dynamic and reader-friendly format. Until 2007, three newsletters were published every year but 2008 saw the publication of four newsletters, one every quarter. The aesthetic criteria defined two years previously were maintained in the 2008 editions but the news was handled in a more journalistic and concise way to make the items easier to understand.



In total in 2008, CP News issues 27, 28, 29 and 30 were written, designed and published, providing information on the centre's most significant activities carried out over the year. These newsletters can be consulted on the CP/RAC website.

3.2 MedCleans

MedClean files contain case studies of actions to minimise waste and emissions carried out by firms in those countries that form part of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP). Publishing these case studies in Spanish, English and French helps to share experiences and knowledge, as well as disseminating examples of practical application of cleaner production in firms in the Mediterranean region. In 2008, 11 new MedClean files were published.

3.3 Annual reports

Publication of the 2007 annual report

In order to classify and publicise the activities and projects carried out by the CP/RAC in 2007, an annual report was drawn up that brought together all the essential information to gain insight into the centre's everyday work. The report helped to analyse the goals reached during the year and to set new targets for 2008 and 2009.

Publication of the January-June 2008 progress report

Taking the 2008 work plan as its point of departure, the aim was to gather information in order to analyse the progress made in the different activities proposed for 2008 during the months from January to June. This allowed the CP/RAC to assess the improvements made over these first six months as well as to outline new lines of action and reach agree-



ment on any needs revealed. This work was also of use in drawing up the annual report for 2008.

Publication of the 2008 annual report

Information was collated, explaining each of the actions carried out, in order to portray all the activity carried out by the CP/RAC during 2008. The information used to draw up this report was the 2008-2009 work plan, the January-June 2008 progress report and the CP NEWS issues published throughout the year, as well as information provided by each of the centre's specialists.

3.4 Technical publication

2007 Technical Publication

At the beginning of 2008, the CP/RAC 07 Technical Publication was issued, focusing on articles related to sustainable production and consumption in the Mediterranean region. Also included were articles related to CP/RAC's current work, such as a presentation of the GRECO Initiative (Green Competitiveness), and some notes on a new line of work for the centre, namely relating climate change with consumption. Finally, the publication also contains a portrait of industrial waste in the Mediterranean and looks at a contemporary area of debate with the contribution "Biofuels: food or energy?".

Preparation of the 08 technical publication

After the success of the 07 technical publication, issue 08 was also related to sustainable consumption, given that the centre believes this area to be key to combating pollution and climate change. The theme of the 2008 technical publication was therefore "Sustainable consumption in the Mediterranean region" and its articles analysed the initiatives in this field on the part of institutions and civil society.



IV

ANNEXES - MOU signed with UNITAR



**Regional Activity Centre
for Cleaner Production**



unitar

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

1. The **Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production (RAC/CP)**, located in Barcelona, Spain, and the **United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)**, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, agree to take concrete and immediate steps to strengthen collaboration as set forth in this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).
2. Stressing the need for common and complimentary actions to address the complex and growing challenges of environmental degradation and human health concerns related to sound chemicals management, RAC/CP and UNITAR agree to enhance their cooperation based on the following considerations:
 - countries of the Mediterranean region are "under-represented" in the growing list of countries that have developed National Chemicals Management Profiles and otherwise worked towards the development of programmes promoting integrated chemicals management;
 - a number of important international agreements (including, but not limited to, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management – SAICM; the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent, and the Basel Convention on Hazardous Wastes are being actively implemented in the Mediterranean region, in accordance with the demands of countries; and
 - the complementarity of the two organizations (RAC/CP and UNITAR) which enhances synergies and creates significant opportunities to assist countries to achieve sound chemicals management-related goals.
3. The objectives of the partnership and enhanced cooperation between RAC/CP and UNITAR are as follows:
 - Increased synergy and complementarity through a clear division of labour based on comparative strengths and technical capacities;
 - Optimization of resource mobilization and utilization through joint fund raising, cost sharing, and pooling of resources;
 - Development of possible new joint programme areas where synergies can be realized; and
 - Strengthening of existing programme areas in a likewise manner.
4. The modalities of enhanced collaboration between RAC/CP and UNITAR may include the following:
 - Exchange of information and publications
 - Joint studies, research and publications (including e-learning)
 - Joint workshops, forums and expert meetings
 - Joint programming missions
 - Joint fund-raising activities
 - Joint country-based projects



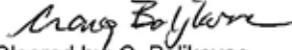
5. RAC/CP and UNITAR may expand and intensify this cooperation in the following areas:
 - Development of National Chemicals Management Profiles
 - SAICM implementation and meetings of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM)
 - PCBs
 - Mercury
 - Implementation of Stockholm Convention
 - Strategy or guidance on financial resource mobilization
6. RAC/CP and UNITAR will also cooperate in other, mutually agreed upon areas whenever such opportunities arise.
7. For specific areas of cooperation between RAC/CP and UNITAR, agreements and project documents will be developed on a case-by-case basis. Staff will be requested to facilitate such cooperation in as expedited a manner as possible, to the full satisfaction of both organizations.
8. The implementation of activities envisaged in the present MOU shall depend on the availability of the necessary financial resources and shall be made in accordance with the regulations and procedures in force in RAC/CP and UNITAR.
9. The focal point of RAC/CP for implementing this MOU will be the Director. The focal point for UNITAR for implementing this MOU will be the Manager, Chemicals and Waste Management Programme. RAC/CP and UNITAR will inform each other as soon as possible of changes in their respective focal points.
10. This MOU is signed for an initial period of five (5) years and may be renewed by mutual agreement of the Parties.
11. This MOU may be changed or amended by written agreement between the Parties.
12. Either Party shall have the right to terminate this MOU by giving one months' advance notice in writing to the other Party. If this MOU is terminated by either Party, steps shall be taken to ensure that the termination does not affect any prior obligation, project or activity already in progress.
13. Nothing in or relating to this MOU shall be deemed a waiver of any of the privileges and immunities of RAC/CP and UNITAR.
14. In the event of a dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this MOU, or the breach, termination or invalidity thereof (a "dispute"), the Parties shall use their best efforts to settle promptly such dispute through direct negotiation. Any dispute that is not settled within fourteen (14) days from the date either Party has notified the other Party of the nature of the dispute and of the measures that should be taken to rectify it shall be resolved through consultation between the Director, RAC/CP and the Executive Director of UNITAR.

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ANNEXES - MOU signed with UNITAR

15. This Memorandum of Understanding shall enter into force upon signature.

The present Memorandum of Understanding is signed in two authentic copies in English on 19 June 2008 in Geneva, Switzerland.

For UNITAR	For RAC/CP
 <p>Charlotte Diez Special Assistant to the Executive Director, On behalf of Carlos Lopes, Executive Director</p>  <p>Cleared by: C. Boljkovac, Manager, CWM</p>	 <p>Virginia Alzina Director Regional Activity Center for Cleaner Production</p>



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

The **Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production (RAC/CP)**, located in Barcelona, Spain, nominated Stockholm Convention Centre for Stockholm Convention for 21 countries of the Mediterranean basin and the **Research Centre for Environmental Chemistry and Ecotoxicology RECETOX** of the Masaryk University, nominated as Stockholm Convention Centre for Eastern and Central Europe for 23 countries of the Central and Eastern Europe,

HEREBY AGREE

To cooperate in the activities supporting the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in European continent.

Bearing in mind the idea of one Europe, they would like to coordinate their efforts in the following issues:

1. Collaboration in the area of collecting data for the purpose of the Global monitoring plan.
 2. Collaboration in the field of capacity building.
 3. Training and educational activities.
 4. Cooperation in other, mutually agreed upon areas whenever such opportunities arise.
- The focal point of RAC/CP for implementing this MOU will be the Director. The focal point for RECETOX for implementing this MOU will be the Director. RAC/CP and RECETOX will inform each other as soon as possible of changes in their respective focal points.
 - This MOU may be changed or amended by written agreement between the Parties.
 - Either Party shall have the right to terminate this MOU by giving one month's advance notice in writing to the other Party. If this MOU is terminated by either Party, steps shall be taken to ensure that the termination does not affect any prior obligation, project or activity already in progress.

ANNEXES - MOU signed with RECETOX

- This Memorandum of Understanding shall enter into force upon signature.

Brno, 25 January, 2009

For RECETOX



Ivan Holoubek
Director

Research Centre for Environmental
Chemistry and Ecotoxicology

Barcelona, 26 January, 2009

For RAC/CP



Virginia Albina
Director

Regional Activity Center for
Cleaner Production



Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production (CP/RAC)

Dr. Roux, 80 | 08017 Barcelona, Spain | Tel: +34 93 553 87 90 | Fax: +34 93 553 87 95
e-mail: cleanpro@cprac.org | <http://www.cprac.org>