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Camerei Deputaților

din data de 13.06.2008

INFORMARE

privind participarea la

reuniunea Comisiei pentru mediu agricultură, probleme locale și**regionale, a Adunării Parlamentare a Consiliului Europei (A.P.C.E.)****(Paris, 10 iunie 2008)**Parlamentul României
Camera Deputaților

P. Nr. 532... din 13.06.2008

La 10 iunie 2008, s-a desfășurat, la Paris, reuniunea Comisiei pentru mediu, agricultură, probleme locale și regionale a Adunării Parlamentare a Consiliului Europei (A.P.C.E.), la care au participat domnul deputat Laurențiu Mironescu, membru al Delegației Parlamentului României la A.P.C.E. și raportor al Comisiei și doamna Nadia Ionescu, secretara Delegației Parlamentului României la A.P.C.E.

Lucrările Comisiei au debutat cu dezbaterea raportului parlamentarului român Laurențiu Mironescu, privind „Lupta împotriva deteriorării mediului marin al Mării Negre”. În prezentarea raportului parlamentarul român a atras atenția asupra principalelor cauze ale poluării Mării Negre și asupra efectelor acesteia, amintind totodată și inițiativele la nivelul cooperării între statele riverane. În urma dezbaterilor a fost admisă și recomandarea din raport referitoare la stoparea activităților ce aduc atingere mediului în zonele protejate și adiacente Mării Negre, cu referire directă la ruta navigabilă Dunăre-Marea Neagră, pe Canalul Bâstroe. Raportul urmează să fie prezentat plenului Adunării, în prima zi a lucrărilor celei de a treia părți a Sesiunii A.P.C.E.

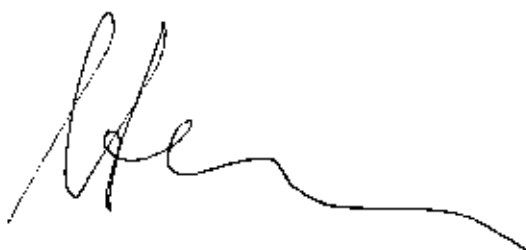
În continuare, membrii Comisiei au avut o audiere pe tema crizei alimentelor indusă de biocombustibili, la care au participat specialiști din cadrul Comisiei Europene și Organizației Națiunilor Unite pentru Alimentație și Agricultură.

De asemenea, au avut loc schimburi de vedere pe marginea raportului parlamentarului german Herman Scheer, referitor la mediu și

sursele alternative de energie și asupra Declarației Comisiei pentru susținerea Zilei Mondiale a Combaterii Deșertificării, etc.

În încheierea lucrărilor, membrii Comisiei au discutat proiectul programului conferinței pe tema mediului și sănătății, aflată în organizarea Comisiei și care urmează să aibă loc în decembrie 2008, la Strasbourg.

Laurențiu Mironescu, deputat PD

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'LM', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Red. Nadia Ionescu, director, secretara Delegației Parlamentului României la A.P.C.E.

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The fight against harm to the environment in the Black Sea

Draft recommendation
Rapporteur: Mr Laurentiu MIRONESCU, Romania, EPP/CD

1. The Black Sea is an area of crucial importance for Europe, considering its geographical location and its socio-economic, cultural and environmental attributes. In fact, it is located at the frontiers of both geographical Europe (Council of Europe) and the European Union and represents a bridge between different cultures and religions.
2. The Black Sea was once one of Europe's most bountiful fisheries. Industrialisation and the regional population explosion have caused overfishing, eutrophication (the introduction of excessive nutrients into a body of water, encouraging algal growth and further decreasing the concentration of dissolved oxygen in the water) and the flow of chemical and radioactive poisons into the sea. Now this body of water, once an important source of food and recreation, is in danger of becoming an unprecedented ecological disaster.
3. This is why co-operation can and must be increased among the riparian States at the national, regional and local levels to combat harm to the environment and improve the well-being of the inhabitants of these countries.
4. The Assembly recalls that there are already a number of co-operation structures in the Black Sea region, some of them dealing with fields extending far beyond that of the environment. At the governmental level we might mention the Black Sea Economic Co-operation (BSEC) (which also has a parliamentary dimension, the PABSEC), the Energy Community of South-East Europe, the Black Sea Regional Energy Centre (BSREC), the Commission on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution (Black Sea Commission), etc, and at the regional level the Balkan and Black Sea Regional Commission, whose objective is to encourage dialogue and co-operation between sub-State spheres of government.
5. The Assembly regrets however that the Bucharest Declaration, signed in 1985 by the countries through which the Danube flows, is geared to measuring and controlling the level of pollution in this waterway and has had no practical impact, despite its reinforcement in 1994.
6. The Assembly recalls that the six States bordering the Black Sea (Russia, Ukraine, Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey and Georgia) have signed and ratified the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution (Bucharest, 1992), thus providing the framework for more effective monitoring of pollution, and the restoration and conservation of the marine resources.
7. The Assembly recalls also that the European Union is currently developing an initiative known as the "Black Sea Synergy" as part of its European Neighbourhood Policy. This initiative concerns namely the environment, maritime policy and fisheries and mainly relies on transfrontier co-operation.
8. The Assembly notes that the sources of the Black Sea's problems are multiple. The rivers that drain into the Black Sea bring with them heavy metals, synthetic organic compounds, oil,

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nutrients, untreated sewage, and radionuclides from Chernobyl. The dams on these rivers, as well as the need for freshwater for agriculture and domestic purposes, have drastically reduced the amount of freshwater flowing into the sea, which compounds the existing problems and alters the sea's salinity. Seaside cities are an additional source of untreated sewage, while their ports are a large source of both oil contamination and the importation of non-native species. Overexploitation of the Black Sea's fisheries have led to the commercial extinction of 21 of the Sea's 26 species of fish.

9. The Assembly notes that the Danube River alone discharges up to 280 tons of cadmium, 60 tons of mercury, 900 tons of copper, 4500 tons of lead, 8000 tons of zinc, 1000 tons of chromium and 50,000 tons of oil annually. The other main rivers that flow into the Black Sea, (the Dniepr, Dniestr, Don, Kuban, Yuzhnyy and Belaya), deposit another 87 tons of cadmium, 1500 tons of copper, 825 tons of lead and 2600 tons of zinc annually. These rivers are also the source of huge amounts of nitrates and phosphorus, which cause increased algal and plankton blooms, reduction of dissolved oxygen concentrations and severe reductions in fish stocks, leading to changes in the food chain.

10. The Assembly therefore considers that the Council of Europe must take steps to reinforce co-operation in the Black Sea region at the national, local and regional levels, given that all the riparian countries are Council member States.

11. In this connection, it welcomes the Congress's initiative to set up a new Euroregion in the Black Sea, following the example of the Adriatic Sea Euroregion. Such a body would promote co-operation among the Black Sea countries at the local and regional levels, help foster sustainable development, reinforce local authorities' management capacities and encourage exchanges of experience among local and regional authorities in order to implement joint projects, etc.

12. The Assembly consequently requests the Committee of Ministers to invite the relevant member States of the Council of Europe to:

12.1. encourage, and if possible to help by financial means, the towns on the shores of the Black Sea to modernise their sewage systems;

12.2. encourage Black Sea ports to modernise their harbour installations in order to drastically reduce oil pollution from these installations;

12.3. improve co-operation and integration in the field of maritime surveillance with a view to improving pollution control on the main maritime routes;

12.4. ensure drastic reductions in the level of pollution of the rivers draining into the Black Sea;

12.5. Refrain from activities which endanger the environment of the protected spaces around the Black Sea and cease the ongoing ones, in particular the so-called "Danube-Black Sea Navigation Route Project in the Ukrainian Part of the Danube Delta.

12.6. promote healthy tourism around the Black Sea, with full respect for the natural heritage;

12.7. encourage increased use of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and tidal energies in the Black Sea region;

12.8. support local authorities in their efforts at marine management in accordance with the principle of sustainable development, as well as in their transfrontier co-operation projects;

12.9. improve supervision of the fishing industry and organise concerted action to help rebuild depleted fishing stocks;

12.10. reinforce implementation of environmental agreements in the region and introduce mandatory environmental assessments for all regional projects;

12.11. instigate any necessary legislative reforms to ensure productive co-operation at the regional level and therefore actively promote the creation of a Black Sea Euroregion.

Parliamentary Assembly Assemblée parlementaire

Committee on the Environment, Agriculture and Local and Regional Affairs
Commission de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et des questions territoriales



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The fight against harm to the environment in the Black Sea

Draft explanatory memorandum

Rapporteur: Mr Laurentiu MIRONESCU, Romania, EPP/CD

I. Brief description of the Black Sea region and key issues

1. The Black Sea is an area of crucial importance for Europe, considering its geographical location, its socio-economic, cultural and environmental attributes: it is located at the frontiers of both geographical Europe (Council of Europe) and the European Union and represents a bridge between different cultures and religions. Cooperation can and should be increased both among the countries and among the local and regional authorities around the Black Sea, in order to improve the well-being of the inhabitants of the region, in particular from the environmental point of view, but also to increase stability and contribute to the general economical growth.

I. General information on the region

2. The Black Sea is the world's largest land-locked and anoxic sea. It has a surface area of 461 000 square kilometres and its average depth is of 1240 meters, but about 25% is less than 200 meters deep. It is linked to the Mediterranean by the Dardanelles, which is a very shallow and very narrow strait.

3. The surface water temperature in the Black Sea varies seasonally and geographically between 0 degrees C and 25° C, while the deep water (1000 meters) remains a constant 9° C. The water below 150 meters in depth contains no oxygen and contains high concentrations of hydrogen sulfide (H₂S).

4. The Black Sea was once one of the most bountiful fisheries, easily supporting the many civilizations that grew up on its shores. Industrialization and regional population explosion have caused overfishing, eutrophication (the introduction of excessive nutrients into a body of water, encouraging increased algal growth and further decreasing the concentration of dissolved oxygen in the water), and the flow of chemical and radioactive poisons into the sea. Now this body of water, once an important source of food and recreation, is in danger of becoming a toxic and nearly lifeless place, an ecological disaster with few peers.

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ii. Environmental problems

5. The sources of the Black Sea's problems are myriad. The rivers that drain into the Black Sea bring with them heavy metals, synthetic organic compounds, oil, nutrients, untreated sewage, and radionuclides from Chernobyl. The dams on these rivers, as well as the need for freshwater for agriculture and domestic purposes, have drastically reduced the amount of freshwater flowing into the sea, which compounds the existing problems and alters the sea's salinity. Seaside cities are an additional source of untreated sewage, while their ports are a large source of both oil contamination and the importation of non-native species. Overexploitation of the Black Sea's fisheries have led to the commercial extinction of 21 of 26 species of fish.

6. The Danube River alone spews up to 280 tons of cadmium, 60 tons of mercury, 900 tons of copper, 4500 tons of lead, 6000 tons of zinc, 1000 tons of chromium and 50,000 tons of oil annually. The other main rivers that feed into the Black Sea, (the Dniepr, Dniestr, Don, Kuban, Yuzhnyy and Belaya), deposit another 87 tons of cadmium, 1500 tons of copper, 825 tons of lead and 2600 tons of zinc annually. These rivers are also the source of huge amounts of nitrates and phosphorus, which are the cause of increased algal and plankton blooms, reduction on dissolved oxygen concentrations and severe reductions in the fishery populations leading to changes in the food chain.

7. The inextricable link between the tributary rivers and the Black Sea should also be seen from the standpoint of the state of the environment at the mouths of the tributaries. It is of a particular concern the Ukrainian project of building a deep-sea canal between the Danube and the Black Sea on the Kilia and the Bystroe arms of the river, in the heart of the UNESCO protected Danube Delta. The project entails a likely significant transboundary impact, as revealed by 2006 Report of the International Inquiry Commission set under the UNECE Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context. The Ukrainian project is being developed in non-compliance with numerous international norms, despite repeated calls of different international organizations. The Parliamentary Assembly has already expressed its concern over this situation, in the Resolution 1444(2005) on the "Protection of the European Deltas", urging Ukraine, *inter alia*, "to stop immediately the work on the construction of the deep water navigation canal until an international environmental impact assessment has been conducted and to implement its conclusions", and to "observe the recommendations of the relevant international organisations", demands which have not been fulfilled.

8. The coastal cities and ports ringing the sea are also a huge source of pollution with some cities like Odessa pumping raw sewage directly in to the sea. The largest port on the Black Sea, Sevastopol Bay, has oil concentrations 100 times higher than the maximum permissible concentration than the Russian Federation water standards allow.

9. Extreme overfishing has led to the commercial extinction of 21 fish species, including pike, perch, dolphins, bonito and bluefish which were quite abundant as recently as 1970. The remaining species are in danger from not only ecological issues, but also from the persisting inadequate fishing policy.

iii. Actions taken to save the Black Sea

10. While the destruction of the Black Sea has not been at all ignored by those countries bordering it, only limited concerted action had been taken previous to the early 1990's and the ecological disaster was ignored internationally until recently. All is not lost, however, as there are now many projects in action to save the Black Sea.

11. As early as 1959 Bulgaria, Romania and the Soviet Union implemented a Convention on Fishing in the Black Sea, but not all of the Black Sea nations signed it. In 1985 the countries crossed by the Danube signed the Bucharest Declaration in an effort to measure and control the level of pollution in that waterway, but due to economic and political restraints it has obviously not been as successful as hoped, although the document was strengthened in 1994. In 1992, the six Black Sea countries signed a Convention for the protection of the Black Sea from pollution, which provided the framework for more effective monitoring of pollution, and the restoration and conservation of the marine resources.

12. In 1993, the six Black Sea nations signed the Black Sea Environmental Programme (BSEP). Sponsors for this organization include UNDP's Global Environment Facility and the European Commission

as well as the governments of France, Austria, Netherlands, UK and Japan. BSEP used the initial funding to comprehensively study, understand and evaluate the nature and causes of the destruction.

13. There is much that needs to be done. Cities and ports need funding to upgrade harbor facilities and sewers. All of the nations that inhabit the Black Sea drainage region must rigorously monitor and control industrial and agricultural waste. This is very expensive for these nations, some of which are struggling economically. Also, the fishing industry needs to be brought under control. Deepening the cooperation among all actors involved, at national and regional level, would contribute both to increase awareness on these issues in the region and possibly improve the environmental situation.

II. Existing cooperation initiatives and tools

14. Cooperation initiatives in the Black Sea region already exist or are currently under development. Among them can be mentioned the following ones:

i. The Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC)

15. In 1992, eleven countries (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine) signed in Istanbul the Summit Declaration and the Bosphorus Statement giving birth to the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC).

16. BSEC came into existence as a unique and promising model of multilateral political and economic initiative aimed at fostering interaction and harmony among the member states, as well as to ensure peace, stability and prosperity encouraging friendly and good-neighbourly relations in the Black Sea region. Its headquarters are in Turkey, in Istanbul.

17. According to its Charter, the BSEC creates a framework for cooperation in the following fields: trade and economic development; banking and finance; communications; energy; transport; agriculture and agro-industry; health care and pharmaceuticals; environmental protection; tourism; science and technology; exchange of statistical data and economic information; collaboration between customs and other border authorities; human contacts; combating organized crime, illicit trafficking of drugs, weapons and radioactive materials, all acts of terrorism and illegal migration etc.

18. With the entry into force of its Charter in 1999, BSEC acquired international legal identity and was transformed into a full-fledged regional economic organization: the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation.

19. As far as environment protection is concerned, BSEC established an Action Plan for Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection, as a general framework to promote cooperation among the BSEC member countries. Among the main objectives of the Plan are to sustain the efforts of each country in achieving a clean and healthy environment and to contribute to the improvement of the quality of life in the region, to promote the integration of the protection of the environment into the economic and social national policies, and to preserve and manage the region's natural resources in line with the principles of sustainable development.

20. The related Bodies and affiliated centers to the BSEC are: the Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (PABSEC), the BSEC Business Council, the Black Sea Trade and Development Bank, the International Center for Black Sea Studies and the BSEC Coordination Center for the Exchange of Statistical Data and Economic Information.

ii. The Commission on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (the Black Sea Commission)

21. Acting on the mandate of the countries bordering the Black Sea (Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine) which signed and ratified in 1992 the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution, the Commission on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (the Black Sea Commission) implements the provisions of the Convention and the Black Sea Strategic Action Plan.

22. Its main challenges are combating pollution from land-based sources and maritime transport, achieving sustainable management of marine living resources and pursuing sustainable human development.

23. The secretariat of the commission is also located in Turkey, in Istanbul.

iii. The Energy Community in South-East Europe

24. In the field of energy, countries in South East Europe, including Black Sea riparian ones, have common goals as, for example, to improve overall energy conservation and efficiency and to reduce an excessively high energy intensity of production compared to international standards. The current fragmentation of energy supply might be overcome through cooperation among the various entities concerned and through physical connection of the networks. A regional approach to energy supply, therefore, would offer significant advantages both in terms of improved utilization of existing supply and production capacities. Major steps have already been taken over the last couple of years towards achieving these objectives in both the electricity and natural gas sectors.

25. The "Energy Community Treaty" was signed in Athens on 25 October 2005. The European Union and nine partners of South East Europe created the legal framework for an integrated energy market, whose development is coordinated by the European Commission and the Energy Community Secretariat (established in Vienna). The Treaty entered into force on 1 July 2006.

26. Among its major commitments are:

- to create a regionally integrated energy market for electricity and natural gas networks and to integrate that market into the wider EU market;
- to establish common rules for generation, transmission and distribution of electricity;
- to similarly establish common rules for the transmission, distribution, supply and storage of natural gas;
- to establish state level national energy authorities, regulators and transmission system operators;
- to establish compatible state and regional electricity and natural gas market action plans;
- embryonic regional level dispute resolution mechanisms;
- to open the markets in line with EU commitments but with a suitable transition period.

iv. The Black Sea Regional Energy Centre (BSREC)

27. Another cooperation structure devoted to energy cooperation in the Black Sea region is the Black Sea Regional Energy Centre (BSREC), which was established in 1994 at the joint initiative of the European Commission under its SYNERGY programme and eleven countries of the BS region. Currently, the BSREC has as members Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine and "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia". Its activities are aimed at the implementation of the European Union acquis and harmonization of the energy policy of the BS region countries with the EU.

28. Among the main objectives of the BSREC are:

- facilitating the implementation of long/medium term integrated strategy of security of supply and sustainable development;
- promoting the market reform, with reference to EU Directives on electricity and gas and to the European Energy Charter;
- encouraging investment and funding opportunities in the energy sector of the Black Sea region;
- providing co-ordination services for international and bilaterally funded projects addressing the individual countries and the region;
- easing the access of foreign and international institutions and companies to the Black Sea region countries' energy sectors.

v. *Universities cooperation*

29. In 1992, a Romanian academic group took the initiative to set up the Black Sea University Foundation, a non-political and non-profit organisation. Since then, its activity focused on training young researchers, economists, managers, teachers or professionals through post-graduate summer courses.

30. The Foundation has set up a network of Black Sea universities, drawing inspiration from its exchanges with the Baltic Sea University (Uppsala) and the University of the Mediterranean Sea (Rome).

31. The Black Sea Universities Network (BSUN) numbers at present more than 100 universities. It seeks, among others, to develop a specialised network of resources, programmes and projects dealing with issues such as environmental protection.

vi. *Inter-regional cooperation: the Balkan and Black Sea Regional Commission*

32. The Balkan and Black Sea Regional Commission currently brings together 25 Regions from Greece, Turkey, Romania, Croatia and Ukraine. It has special partnerships with Serbian, Albanian, Bulgarian and Moldovan regions.

33. The objective of the Balkan and Black Sea Regional Commission is to encourage dialogue and cooperation between sub-state spheres of government. The aim is to constitute a lasting institutional framework to support the integration of these areas and the focus of the Commissions' activity is put on strengthening interregional cooperation and developing joint projects in sectors such as transport, the environment and economic development.

34. The Secretariat of the Commission is located in Kavala (Greece).

III. **A Black Sea Euroregion**

35. All the Black Sea riparian countries are members of the Council of Europe, whereas only two of them (Bulgaria and Romania) are members of the European Union. Therefore, while taking into account the existing cooperation structures, the Council of Europe is in a position to facilitate a strengthened cooperation at both national and regional level.

36. In 2006, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe proposed the creation of a new Euroregion in the Black Sea, following the example of the Adriatic Sea Euroregion which has been working successfully since June 2006. The latter also was an initiative of the Congress, supported by the Assembly in Resolution 1446 (2005) on cooperation and sustainable development in the Adriatic basin.

37. The Congress has organised three important conferences on this issue: in Constanta (Romania) in March 2006, in Samsun (Turkey) in November 2006 and in Odessa (Ukraine) in June 2007. They were also attended by representatives of the Committee on the Environment, Agriculture and Local and Regional Affairs, which supports this new initiative of the congress to create a Black Sea Euroregion.

38. The Conference in Constanta stressed the significant contribution of the European Framework Convention on the trans-border co-operation of the local authorities (Madrid, 1980) to the reinforcement of the regional co-operation in Europe and reaffirmed the link existing between trans-national regional co-operation and the interdemocratic stability and sustainable development of the regions concerned. It also stressed that the natural or conventional borders should not prevent the development of exchanges, bonds and dialogue among the peoples, and civilizations in the Black Sea area, aimed at promoting the peaceful co-existence in multi-ethnic societies and the value of multi-culturalism.

39. The Conference asked the Congress to contribute to the creation of a Euroregion along the lines of the Adriatic Euroregion, providing the riparian countries of the Black Sea with an instrument establishing an effective dialogue and co-operation among the local and regional authorities, as well as concerted and integrated approaches to the region's problems. It also identified the aims to be considered for the Black Sea Euroregion project:

- promoting the co-operation among the Black Sea countries at local and regional level
- consolidating the democratic stability and promoting good governance,
- contributing to the promotion of sustainable development, including improved social and economic cohesion,
- enhancing the development of mutual relations between residents and institutions in this area, as a precondition for better knowledge, understanding and co-operation;
- making better use of regional resources to strengthen local authorities' management skills;
- fostering an effective exchange of experience in identifying sustainable financial resources for common projects of local and regional authorities, including assistance programmes developed by the EU;
- contributing to the promotion of exercising of the citizen's rights to participate in the public administration at local level.

40. It finally took note of Romania's offer to support the setting up of a permanent Secretariat of the future Black-Sea Euroregion.

41. The next Conference, held in Samsun in November 2006, focused on the protection of the environment, biodiversity and fishing for safeguarding the sustainability of the fragile ecosystem of the sea and of the principal rivers of the Basin and debated, among other issues, the investment for renewable energy production, the protection of the sea and of the rivers of the basin through preventing oil-spills and of the discharge of waste water, the management of maritime transport risks, the integrated management of coastal areas, the promotion of sustainable tourism, the development of inter-cultural and social cohesion co-operation initiatives, the migration management, the establishment of good governance practices for consolidating democratic stability, the efficient use of regional resources for helping local authorities to discharge their management duties and the need for effective exchange of information in order to find financial resources for co-operation projects.

42. The Conference in Samsun underlined that the Black Sea Basin is an area where national and international organisations – namely, the Black Sea Economic Co-operation Organisation (BSEC) and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Co-operation Organisation (PABSEC) - intervene to foster economic co-operation but stressed that, nevertheless, there is still a strong need for implementing at local and regional level the initiatives conceived at such level. Globalisation being a phenomenon that can be tackled by increasing interregional cooperation initiatives, local and regional authorities could contribute not only to economic co-operation, but also to multilateral initiatives in the environmental, social and cultural sectors. It also gave a high appreciation for the ongoing cooperation established with the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe for the success of the initiative.

43. In June 2007 a third conference was held in Odessa (Ukraine). It stressed the usefulness of a close interaction of the Euroregion with the Organisation of the Black Sea Economic Co-operation (BSEC) in view of the shared common goal, which is meeting the practical needs of the populations of the Black Sea Region. The Odessa Conference invited all potential partners of the Euroregion to contribute to the definition of an adequate statutory framework for the future Euroregion's structure, taking into account the different levels of local and regional governments while respecting the institutional and legal framework of the countries concerned. It asked the Congress to co-ordinate the preparation of a draft Statute of the Black Sea Euroregion in co-operation mainly with the technical unit already operational within the Constanta County Council.

44. On the basis of the proposals submitted by the Constanta County Council and the municipality of Odessa, the Congress drew up a preliminary draft Instrument laying down the general principles governing the Euroregion. At the preparatory meeting for the Act of Constitution of the Black Sea Euroregion (Strasbourg, 18 March 2008), the participants discussed and amended the draft instrument in the light of their own views and the opinion of the Council of Europe jurisconsult. Among other aspects, they asked the authorities in Constanta to bring the amended draft instrument in line with Romanian legislation so as to meet the procedural requirements for the Euroregion's legal seat to be in Romania. They also agreed that the Euroregion would have three focal points, i.e. in Constanta, Odessa and Samsun.

45. At the Strasbourg meeting, it was convened that the launching conference of the Euroregion would take place in Varna (Bulgaria). Consequently, the Varna Conference, scheduled for 26 September 2008, will be the last in the series of the events aiming at establishing the Black Sea Euroregion, before its future operationalization. On this occasion, the signature of the Constituent Act of the Euroregion is equally foreseen.

IV. Conclusions

46. Creating a Black Sea Euroregion, similar to the Adriatic Euroregion, could make a significant contribution in stimulating the democratic process and in the promotion of good governance and strengthening security and stability in the area. It would contribute to the promotion of sustainable development, through improved social and economic cohesion, and co-operation.

47. The Assembly should give its full support to the initiative of the Congress to create such a Euroregion and should encourage national parliaments to proceed with all necessary legislative reforms for an efficient cooperation at regional level.