Council of Europe

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EUR-OPA MAJOR HAZARDS AGREEMENT

San Marino, 24 October 1992

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OPEN PARTIAL AGREEMENT ON THE PREVENTION OF PROTECTION AGAINST, AND ORGANISATION OF RELIEF IN MAJOR NATURAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTERS

IVEH MINISTERIAL MEETING

San Marino, 23 - 24 October 1992

CONCLUSIONS

Resolution I

on the follow-up to the Rio de Janeiro Conference on Environment and Development (June 1992)

The Ministers of the EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement:

Considering that during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro (3 - 14 June 1992), the proposal of Action 21 underlined that the marine environment, oceans, seas and coastal zones represents a potential for sustainable development.

Supporting the proposal of His Highness the Prince Rainier of Monaco aiming at the opening of an independent liaison bureau in charge of the coordination and the follow-up of the application of the various conventions which cover either totally or partially the protection of the natural heritage of the Mediterranean Sea. For this action, in order to be efficient, it should operate in total freedom and benefit from the close cooperation of specialised agencies.

Expressing their satisfaction for the proposal made by His Highness the Prince of Monaco to set up in the Principality of Monaco such an independent liaison bureau.

Requested that the European Oceanological Observatory of Monaco of the EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement actively participates in the implementation of this proposal.

Considered that as proposed by Mr. P.N. Mularoni. Minister of the Environment of San Marino and by the Belgian delegation. a conference to be organised beginning 1994 on the comparative analysis of national laws in the field of major disasters would be of great importance in particular for all non community member countries of the "Greater Europe". It should take into account the efforts already undertaken at the Community level and should meet the needs of a number of countries as regards political decision making in the drawing up of their legislation concerning civil defence.

This proposal should facilitate the awareness in national legislations of the application of Principles 18 and 19 of the Rio Declaration. At a later stage we could envisage the publication of a cartography of risk installations situated in the different member States of the Agreement.