



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



The Protection of the  
Underwater Cultural Heritage

**3 MSP**

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**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC  
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

**CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE**

**MEETING OF STATES PARTIES**

**Third session**  
**Paris, UNESCO Headquarters, Room IV**  
**13 – 14 April 2011**

**Resolutions of the Meeting**

### **RESOLUTION 1 / MSP 3**

The Meeting of States Parties, in its third session,

1. Elects Mr Tullio Scovazzi (Italy) Chairperson of the third session of the Meeting of States Parties;
2. Elects Cambodia, Grenada, Lebanon and Slovenia Vice-Chairs of the third session of the Meeting of States Parties;
3. Elects Mr Kizani Manda Kizabi (The Democratic Republic of Congo) Rapporteur of the third session of the Meeting of States Parties.

### **RESOLUTION 2 / MSP 3**

The Meeting of States Parties, in its third session,

1. Recalling Rules 2.1 and 11.3 of its Rules of Procedure;
2. Admits all observers mentioned in the list of participants contained in document UCH/11/3.MSP/220/INF.3 to the third session of the Meeting of State Parties.

### **RESOLUTION 3 / MSP 3**

The Meeting of States Parties, in its third session,

1. Having examined document UCH/11/3.MSP/220/3;
2. Adopts the Agenda included in the above-mentioned document, as amended.

### **RESOLUTION 4 / MSP 3**

The Meeting of States Parties, at its third session,

1. Having examined the draft summary record of the second session of the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage set out in the Annex of document UCH/11/3.MSP/220/4;
2. Adopts the record as contained therein, as amended.

### **RESOLUTION 5/MSP 3**

The Meeting of States Parties, at its third session;

1. Having examined document UCH /11/ 3.MSP/220/INF.7 REV;
2. Congratulates the Secretariat for the activities undertaken;
3. Welcomes the elaboration of the Manual on t he Annex of the Convention and requests the Advisory Body to review it before its final publication at the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Convention;
4. Acknowledging that the implementation of the Convention is still in its initial stages;
5. Considers it premature to elaborate a World Report on the Underwater Archaeological Sites at this stage;

6. Requests the Secretariat to focus its action in the coming biennium, according to Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention, on enhancing capacity-building and awareness raising in all regions and at all governmental levels and to promote ratifications;
7. Further requests the Secretariat to report to it on its activities at the next session of the Meeting of States Parties.

### **RESOLUTION 6 / MSP 3**

The Meeting of States Parties, in its third session,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Government of Spain for hosting the first meeting of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Body that took place at the Spanish National Museum of Maritime Archaeology (ARQUA) in Cartagena, Spain on 14 and 15 June 2010;
2. Having examined documents *UCH/10/1.MAB/220/6* and *UCH/11/3.MSP/220/INF.1 REV*, takes note of the Report of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Body contained in document *UCH/11/3.MSP/220/INF.1 REV* and thanks the Advisory Body for its work;
3. Encourages the States Parties to the Convention, and in particular Small Island States, to review their national legislation protecting underwater cultural heritage. Such legislation should consider, among others:
  - a. The adoption of clear national rules for the authorization of interventions on underwater cultural Heritage sites, which include also rules concerning activities only incidentally affecting these sites and areas where such sites could only possibly be located and which require the approval of national competent authorities (Art. 22.1 of the Convention) for interventions;
  - b. The obligation of national authorities, ministries and departments undertaking activities on the seabed or riverbed, as for instance coast guards, the navy, dredging services, research services, fisheries monitoring, etc, to confidentially communicate information on underwater cultural heritage found or on activities concerning or affecting such heritage to the competent national authorities (Article 22.1 of the Convention);
  - c. The application of Article 16 of the Convention so that States Parties take all practicable measures to ensure that their nationals and vessels flying their flag do not engage in any activity directed at underwater cultural heritage in a manner not in conformity with the Convention;
4. Requests UNESCO's Secretariat to:
  - a. Collect and disseminate accounts of experience with public access and awareness projects, in particular virtual diving, marine parks and dive-trails; and to cooperate to make virtual *in situ* access available for a global audience via the UNESCO website;
  - b. In application of Article 21 of the Convention, provide assistance to States Parties for capacity-building in the area of underwater cultural heritage protection;

5. Also requests the Advisory Body to present to it for consideration, at its fourth session Draft Guidelines for the Establishment of National Inventories in order to ensure the interchangeability of national databases on the long term;
6. Adopts the ethical standards for divers that have been proposed by the Advisory Body and which are contained in the Annex of document UCH/11/3.MSP/220/5 and requests the Secretariat to promote these standards with concerned entities;
7. Encourages States Parties to request information and cooperation from the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and national hydro- and oceanographic services;
8. Invites the Director-General to make provisions in the Programme and Budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (36 C/5) including sufficient human and financial resources for activities in the field of underwater cultural heritage that allow the Secretariat of the Convention to fulfill its work.

### RESOLUTION 7/MSP 3

The Meeting of States Parties, in its third session,

1. Having examined document UCH/11/3.MSP/220/6;
2. Decides that, for the purpose of the elections of the Members to the Scientific and Technical Advisory Body to the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, the 12 seats will be distributed among the electoral groups as follows:
  - Group I: Ms Annalisa Zarattini (Italy), Ms Carmen García Rivera (Spain),
  - Group II: H. E. Mr Jasen Mesic (Croatia), Mr Vladas Zulkus (Lithuania), Mr Constantin Chera (Romania), Mr Andrej Gaspari (Slovenia),
  - Group III: Ms Dolores Elkin (Argentina), Mr Ovidio Juan Ortega Pereyra (Cuba), Ms Pilar Luna Erreguerena (Mexico), Mr Hugo Eliecer Bonilla Mendoza (Panama),
  - Group V (a): Mr Augustus Babajide Ajibola (Nigeria),
  - Group V (b): Ms Ouafa Ben Slimane (Tunisia);
3. Decides that in conformity with the drawing of lots according to geographical distribution the following members shall sit for a **2-year term**:
  - Ms Carmen García Rivera (Spain),
  - Mr Constantin Chera (Romania),
  - Mr Andrej Gaspari (Slovenia)
  - Ms Dolores Elkin (Argentina),
  - Ms Pilar Luna Erreguerena (Mexico),
  - Ms Ouafa Ben Slimane (Tunisia);
4. Decides that in the conformity with the drawing of the lots according to geographical distribution the following members shall sit for a **4-year term**:

- Ms Annalisa Zarattini (Italy),
  - H. E. Mr Jasen Mesic (Croatia),
  - Mr Vladas Zulkus (Lithuania),
  - Mr Ovidio Juan Ortega Pereyra (Cuba),
  - Mr Hugo Eliecer Bonilla Mendoza (Panama),
  - Mr Augustus Babajide Ajibola (Nigeria);
5. Decides that the term of office of the members of the newly elected Scientific and Technical Advisory Body shall start from the date of election;
6. Requests the Secretariat to take the necessary measures enabling the Meeting of States Parties to fill the vacant seats after 2 and 4 years in a way that the temporal limitation of Rule 23 of the Rules of Procedure is ensured.

### **RESOLUTION 8 / MSP 3**

The Meeting of States Parties, in its third session,

1. Having examined document UCH/11/3.MSP/220/7;
2. Having adopted Chapters 1 and 3 of the draft Operational Guidelines, as annexed to the present resolution;
3. Decides to reappoint the Working Group on the Operational Guidelines in the same composition with two additional members, namely Italy and Tunisia;
4. Decides that the Working Group shall work on the remaining chapters of the Operational Guidelines;
5. Requests the Working Group to first proceed in its work by means of electronic exchange and then to meet at least in one session in 2011 or 2012 at UNESCO headquarters;
6. Requests the Working Group to submit the results of its work for consultation to the States Parties through the Secretariat five months before the Meeting of States Parties and to submit a consolidated draft three months before the fourth Meeting of States Parties.

#### **Annex to Resolution 8/MSP 3:**

#### **Operational Guidelines of the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage**

	<b>CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION<sup>1</sup></b>
	<b>A. THE CONVENTION</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Meeting of States Parties agreed in its discussion that the numbering used in the Operational Guidelines should be changed to a continuing numbering of paragraphs, which is not yet reflected here.

	<p><b>1. Context and Content of the Convention</b></p>
	<p>a.) The Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (hereinafter "<b>the Convention</b>") was elaborated by the UNESCO Member States as a response to the growing damage done by human activities endangering submerged archaeological sites, including the damage that might arise from activities under their jurisdiction incidentally affecting underwater cultural heritage. These are for instance dredging, pipeline construction, mineral extraction, trawling and port works. The Convention also responds to the deep concerns by the increasing commercial exploitation of underwater cultural heritage, and in particular by certain activities aimed at the sale, acquisition or barter of underwater cultural heritage.</p> <p>b.) The Convention intends to enable States to better protect underwater cultural heritage, by setting high protection standards and by facilitating State cooperation. The protection standards of the Convention are comparable to that granted by other UNESCO Conventions or national legislation on cultural heritage on land. Nevertheless, they are specifically tailored to the treatment of traces of human existence found under water, having a cultural, historical or archaeological character and respect their peculiarities regarding, among others, their fragility, accessibility and underwater environment.</p> <p>c.) In the long term the Convention is intended to achieve the appropriate legal protection of underwater archaeological sites wherever they are located. It should enable States Parties to collaborate and adopt a common approach to heritage preservation and ethical scientific management of submerged sites. It is its goal to harmonize the protection of submerged heritage with that of heritage on land and provide archaeologists, State authorities and site management institutions with norms on how to treat it.</p> <p>d.) The Convention contains minimum requirements. Each State Party, if it so wishes may choose to develop even higher standards of protection, for example by also protecting on a national level remains submerged less than 100 years. Among others, the Convention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sets out basic principles for protecting underwater cultural heritage;</li> <li>• contains provisions for an international cooperation scheme; and</li> <li>• provides practical Rules on how to intervene on and research underwater cultural heritage sites.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Article 3 of the Convention</i></p>	<p>e.) The Convention does not regulate the ownership of underwater cultural heritage nor does it prejudice the rights, jurisdiction and duties of States Parties under international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (hereinafter "<b>UNCLOS</b>"). When a doubt arises with regard to the interpretation and the application of the Convention, the latter shall be interpreted and applied in the context of and in a manner consistent with international law, including UNCLOS.</p>
	<p><b>2. The Scope of Application of the Convention</b></p>
	<p>a.) The Convention applies, as regulated in its text and with the limitations contained therein, to the entire jurisdiction of its States Parties, unless a reservation is made under its Article 29. This applies to internal waters, archipelagic waters, the territorial seas, the contiguous zones, the exclusive</p>

	<p>economic zones (hereinafter ‘EEZ’) and the continental shelves. It also applies to the Area (the seabed and ocean floor and subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction). The Convention protects as well heritage that has been or is only periodically submerged by water, partially or totally for at least 100 years, as for instance, wrecks or remains of human dwellings located on land, but periodically inundated by the tides.</p>
<p><i>Article 33 of the Convention</i></p> <p><i>Article 28 of the Convention</i></p>	<p>b.) The Rules concerning activities directed at underwater cultural heritage, contained in the Annex of the Convention (hereinafter “the Rules”), are an integral part of the Convention. They apply automatically on entry into force of the Convention for a State Party to maritime waters as provided in the Convention. Any State Party or territory may declare at any time that the Rules shall apply to its inland waters not of a maritime character.</p>
<p><i>Article 29 of the Convention</i></p>	<p>c.) At the time of expressing its consent to be bound by the Convention, a State or territory may make a declaration to the Director-General of UNESCO that the Convention shall not be applicable to specific parts of its territory, internal waters, archipelagic waters or territorial sea, and shall identify therein the reasons for such declaration. Such State shall, to the extent practicable and as quickly as possible, promote conditions under which the Convention will apply to the areas specified in its declaration, and to that end shall also withdraw its declaration in whole or in part as soon as that has been achieved.</p>
	<p><b>B. STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION</b></p>
	<p><b>1. General Remarks</b></p>
	<p>a.) States are encouraged to become party to the Convention by ratifying, accepting, approving (legal acts open to Member States of UNESCO) or acceding to (legal act open to States not members of UNESCO and territories as defined by Article 26.2 (b)) of the Convention. A list of States Parties to the Convention as well as of declarations and reservations made is available on the UNESCO website <a href="http://www.unesco.org/en/underwater-cultural-heritage">www.unesco.org/en/underwater-cultural-heritage</a>.</p>
	<p>b.) While fully respecting the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the States or territories where the underwater cultural heritage is situated, States Parties to the Convention recognize the collective interest of the international community to cooperate in the protection of this heritage. States Parties to the Convention, have, among others, the responsibility to:</p>
<p><i>Article 2.4 of the Convention</i></p>	<p>i. individually or jointly, take all appropriate measures in conformity with the Convention and with international law that are necessary to protect underwater cultural heritage, using for this purpose the best practicable means at their disposal, in particular those foreseen in the Rules, and in accordance with their capabilities;</p>
<p><i>Article 2.2 of the Convention</i></p>	<p>ii. cooperate in the protection of underwater cultural heritage;</p>
<p><i>Article 2.7 and 16 of the Convention</i></p>	<p>iii. prevent intrusive activities directed at underwater cultural heritage aiming at commercial exploitation and avoid commercial exploitation of underwater cultural heritage.</p>

	<p>c.) States Parties to the Convention are encouraged to ensure the participation of a wide variety of professionals, site managers, local and regional governments, local communities, underwater archaeologists, conservation specialists, non-governmental organizations ('NGOs') and the public at large in the protection of the underwater cultural heritage and the implementation of the Convention.</p>
<p><i>Article 22.1 of the Convention</i></p>	<p>d.) States Parties are encouraged to bring together their underwater cultural heritage experts at regular intervals to discuss the proper implementation of the Convention.</p>
	<p><b>2. Competent Authorities</b></p>
<p><i>Article 22.1 of the Convention</i></p>	<p>1. States Parties shall establish competent authorities or reinforce the existing ones where appropriate, with the aim of providing for the establishment, maintenance and updating of an inventory of underwater cultural heritage, the effective protection, conservation, presentation and management of underwater cultural heritage, as well as research and education to ensure the proper implementation of the Convention.</p>
<p><i>Article 22.2 of the Convention</i></p>	<p>2. States Parties shall communicate to the Director-General the names and addresses of their competent authorities relating to underwater cultural heritage. They should immediately inform him/her about any change in the details communicated.</p>
	<p>3. The Director-General shall make available to all States Parties an updated list with the name and addresses of the competent authorities of all the States Parties to the Convention, through the website <a href="http://www.unesco.org/en/underwater-cultural-heritage">www.unesco.org/en/underwater-cultural-heritage</a>.</p>
<p><i>Articles 8 – 13 of the Convention</i></p>	<p>4. All reports, notifications or information to be sent to States Parties, as provided in the Convention, shall be addressed to the competent national authorities through diplomatic channels.</p>
	<p><b>C. THE MEETING OF STATES PARTIES</b></p>
<p><i>Article 23 of the Convention</i></p>	<p>a.) The Meeting of States Parties to the Convention is its main organ. It is convened in ordinary session by the Director-General at least once every two years. At the request of a majority of States Parties, the Director-General convenes an extraordinary session. The agenda for an extraordinary session includes only those questions for which the session has been convened.</p> <p>b.) The functions and responsibilities of the Meeting and the management of its session are regulated by the Convention complemented by its Rules of Procedure, which are available in electronic format at the website: <a href="http://www.unesco.org/en/underwater-cultural-heritage">www.unesco.org/en/underwater-cultural-heritage</a>, or in paper version through the Secretariat.</p>
	<p><b>D. SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE MEETING OF STATES PARTIES</b></p>
	<p><b>1. The Scientific and Technical Advisory Body</b></p>





	<b>CHAPTER III. OPERATIONAL PROTECTION</b>
	<b>A. THE PROTECTION OF UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE</b>
<i>Article 19.1 of the 2001 Convention</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. States Parties cooperate and assist each other in the protection and management of underwater cultural heritage, including, where practicable, collaborating in the investigation, excavation, documentation, conservation, study and presentation of such heritage. Such protection includes all necessary measures to avoid the commercial exploitation of underwater cultural heritage through trade, speculation or even barter. The underwater cultural heritage cannot be treated as commercial goods.</li> <li>2. States Parties should, in particular, endeavour to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a.) share information about envisaged, ongoing and completed projects;</li> <li>b.) make available expertise and expert advice;</li> <li>c.) facilitate the setting up of, and participation in, capacity-building programmes, the creation of specialized museums, the implementation of educational programmes (at an undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate level) and the exchange of exhibitions; and</li> <li>d.) put in place mechanisms and measures facilitating and enhancing the sharing of expertise and best practices.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
	<b>B. THE RULES</b>
<i>Article 33 of the Convention</i>	The Rules concerning activities directed at underwater cultural heritage are an integral part of the Convention. They set standards for all activities targeting traces of human existence in the sense of Article 1.1 of the Convention.
	<b>C. UNDERTAKING ACTIVITIES</b>
<i>Rule 22 and 23 of the Rules</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Activities directed at underwater cultural heritage must only be undertaken under the direction and control of, and in the regular presence of, a qualified underwater archaeologist with scientific competence appropriate to the project.</li> <li>2. All persons on the project team must be qualified in their respective specialisation and have demonstrated competence appropriate to their role(s) in the project.</li> </ol>
	<b>D. RESEARCH</b>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An appropriate investigation is prerequisite for any decision concerning desired interventions and the establishment of a site protection plan.</li> <li>2. States Parties are encouraged to employ a variety of archaeological sciences for investigation purposes, as for instance archaeology, namely underwater, nautical and maritime archaeology, archaeo-botany, archaeo-zoology, chemistry, cultural anthropology, dendrochronology, geology, history, historical documentation, physical and information sciences and x-raying, as appropriate, for the gathering of archaeological data.</li> <li>3. They should consult appropriately qualified experts in the concerned fields.</li> </ol>

	<p><b>E. IN SITU PRESERVATION AND EXCAVATION</b></p>
<p><i>Article 2.5 of the Convention and Rule 1 of the Rules</i></p> <p><i>Rule 4 of the Rules</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The preservation of underwater cultural heritage <i>in situ</i> shall be considered as the first option before allowing or engaging in any activities directed at it. Activities should be authorized in a manner consistent with protection, and for the purpose of making a significant contribution to protection, knowledge or enhancement.</li> <li>2. Before deciding on preservation measures or activities, an assessment should be made of:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a.) the significance of the concerned site;</li> <li>b.) the significance of the expected result of an intervention;</li> <li>c.) the means available; and</li> <li>d.) the entirety of the heritage known in the region.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Appropriate consideration needs to be given to the importance of inventories of sites.</li> <li>4. Activities directed at underwater cultural heritage must use non-destructive techniques and survey methods in preference over the recovery of objects. If excavation or recovery is necessary for the purpose of scientific studies or for the ultimate protection of the underwater cultural heritage, the methods and techniques used must be as non-destructive as possible and contribute to the preservation of the remains.</li> <li>5. Equally, any activity directed at underwater cultural heritage must balance the environmental impact or damage to be created, if any.</li> </ol>
	<p><b>F. DOCUMENTATION AND PREPARATION OF INVENTORIES</b></p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Archaeological sites are fragile and sensitive to intrusion. It is important that information contained within the site is carefully recorded.</li> <li>2. It is recommended that States prepare inventories of their underwater cultural heritage. They should do so in due consideration of the desirability of common standards for all national inventories of States Parties and their interchangeability to facilitate research.</li> <li>3. To inventory their underwater cultural heritage States Parties are encouraged to require all national authorities, in particular coast guards, the navy, dredging services, research services and fishery monitoring services, to cooperate with and forward acquired information to the national competent authorities in the sense of Article 22.2. States Parties may also request assistance from any international or national specialized body, as appropriate.</li> </ol>
	<p><b>G. PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION</b></p>
<p><i>Article 2.6 of the</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Site supervision and the physical protection of sites are recommended, where needed to dissuade intrusion and avoid the damaging of submerged archaeological sites, including looting. States Parties should establish site management plans in conformity with Rule 25 of the Rules and encourage all national authorities undertaking or supervising activities to take the existence of underwater cultural heritage into account.</li> <li>2. Recovered underwater cultural heritage shall be deposited, conserved and managed in a manner that ensures its long-term preservation. Particular</li> </ol>

<p><i>Convention</i> <i>Rule 25</i></p>	<p>regard should be given to the specific needs of the conservation of artefacts recovered from underwater, as for instance the effects of oxygen influence, the impact of drying and the development of damaging substances.</p>
<p><b>H. ACTIVITIES INCIDENTALLY AFFECTING UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE</b></p>	
<p><i>Article 5 of the Convention</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Each State Party shall use the best practicable means at its disposal to prevent or mitigate any adverse effects that might arise from activities under its jurisdiction incidentally affecting underwater cultural heritage.</li> <li>2. States should endeavour to set national rules for the authorization of interventions on under water cultural heritage sites, which include also rules concerning activities only incidentally affecting them and areas where such sites could only possibly be located. They are encouraged to require the approval of their national competent authorities in the sense of Article 22.1 of the Convention for any such intervention.</li> <li>3. Where and when appropriate, local communities directly linked with the underwater cultural heritage sites should be engaged in any activity directed at this heritage.</li> </ol>
<p><b>I. PUBLICATIONS FOR SCIENCE AND THE PUBLIC</b></p>	
<p><i>Rule 10, 26 and 27 of the Rules</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. States Parties should require that any significant activity directed at underwater cultural heritage is accompanied by a scientific publication and that the public is appropriately informed about ongoing projects and the results of the research. No activity directed at underwater cultural heritage should be authorized without a programmed and affordable plan of publication according to the available financial resources. Such plan must include both information addressed to the scientific community as well as information addressed to the general public.</li> <li>2. Scientific publications should permit the evaluation of the activities undertaken and the knowledge obtained by them. They should be published after the end of the activity by a reasonable deadline according to the type and scale of the activity and of the researched site.</li> </ol>
<p><b>J. CAPACITY-BUILDING</b></p>	
<p><i>Article 21 of the Convention</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. States Parties shall cooperate in the provision of training in underwater archaeology, in techniques for the conservation of underwater cultural heritage and, on agreed terms, in the transfer of technology relating to underwater cultural heritage, including, but not limited to:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a.) organizing and participating in regional and international training programmes;</li> <li>b.) training specialists to work in the research and protection of underwater cultural heritage; and</li> <li>c.) creating specialized national or international institutions for the training in underwater archaeology and research in underwater cultural heritage and material conservation.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. States Parties are encouraged to elaborate and adopt in so far as possible, common standards to promote qualifications and competences in underwater archaeology and to exchange information thereon.</li> </ol>

	<p><b>K. PUBLIC ENJOYMENT AND AWARENESS</b></p>
<p><i>Article 20 of the Convention</i></p>	<p>States Parties shall take all practicable measures to raise public awareness regarding the value and significance of underwater cultural heritage and the importance of protecting it under the Convention. They should, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a.) cooperate in regional or international awareness raising campaigns;</li> <li>b.) foster the publication of information on the protection and the value of underwater cultural heritage via the media and the Internet;</li> <li>c.) facilitate community, group or public events focusing on the enhancement or protection of the underwater cultural heritage, including, in particular, programs for divers, fishermen, sailors, coastal developers and marine spatial planners;</li> <li>d.) make available general information on underwater cultural heritage located on their territory, as appropriate;</li> <li>e.) inform the public about activities directed at underwater cultural heritage and the recovery of artefacts from sites, including about their final storage; and</li> <li>f.) take any other appropriate measures.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>L. INFORMATION-SHARING</b></p>
<p><i>Article 19 of the Convention</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Subject to Article 19.3 of the Convention, States Parties are encouraged to share information with other States Parties concerning underwater cultural heritage, including its discovery and location, heritage excavated or recovered contrary to this Convention or otherwise in violation of international law, pertinent scientific methodology and technology, and legal developments relating to such heritage by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a.) sharing information on inventories and databases with authorized bodies;</li> <li>b.) publishing, if appropriate, information on the discovery and research concerning underwater cultural heritage;</li> <li>c.) making available to all other States Parties and UNESCO statistics on actions concerning underwater cultural heritage.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Each State Party should take all practicable measures to disseminate information about underwater cultural heritage excavated or recovered contrary to this Convention or otherwise in violation of international law, including, where feasible, through appropriate international databases, and cooperate to this goal with UNESCO and other intergovernmental and governmental organizations, as for example, Interpol.</li> </ol>
	<p><b>M. PROMOTION OF BEST PRACTICES</b></p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. States Parties are encouraged to propose national, regional or international programmes, projects and activities for safeguarding underwater cultural heritage to the Meeting of States Parties for selection and endorsement by publication and designation as best practices and best reflecting the principles and objectives of the Convention and the annexed Rules.</li> <li>2. In its selection and promotion of safeguarding programmes, projects and activities, the Meeting of States Parties should pay special attention to the</li> </ol>

	<p>needs of developing countries and to the principle of equitable geographic distribution.</p> <p>3. Such programmes, projects and activities may be completed, in progress, or planned at the time they are proposed for selection and promotion.</p>
	<p><b>N. MOBILIZATION OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE CONVENTION</b></p>
	<p>States Parties should endeavour and cooperate to mobilize international support in favour of the Convention and its principles by facilitating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a.) the elaboration of publications on the underwater cultural heritage, including the publication of the results of related research work;</li> <li>b.) the expositions of or on underwater cultural heritage;</li> <li>c.) the making available of information to the media;</li> <li>d.) any other appropriate means.</li> </ul>

### RESOLUTION 9 / MSP 3

The Meeting of States Parties, in its third session,

1. Having examined the recommendation of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Body, as set out in document *UCH/10/1.MAB/220/6*, in particular *Recommendation 4 / 1 MAB*;
2. Considering that the relevant provisions on accreditation criteria in the Operational Guidelines have not yet been adopted;
3. Stressing the interest to rely on the cooperation of competent NGOs with the Scientific and Technical Advisory Body as soon as possible;
4. Decides as a temporary measure until the Operational Guidelines have been adopted:
  - to ask the Secretariat to evaluate nominations by NGOs for temporary accreditation for cooperation with the Scientific and Technical Advisory Body and to make to the Bureau of the Meeting of the Parties recommendations in this regard;
  - to ask the Bureau of the Meeting of the Parties to decide on the temporary accreditations.
5. Decides on the following criteria for temporary accreditation:
  - the NGO shall have objectives, activities, statutes and bylaws that are in conformity with the principles of the Convention and it should not have been involved in any kind of commercial exploitation of the underwater cultural heritage;
  - the NGO shall be engaged in activities and have competence, expertise and experience in safeguarding underwater cultural heritage; and
  - the equitable geographical distribution shall be envisaged.

**RESOLUTION 10 / MSP 3**

The Meeting of States Parties, in its third session

1. Having examined document *UCH/11/3.MSP/220/10*;
2. Decides to convene its ordinary sessions of the Meeting of State Parties in April, if possible;
3. Decides to request the Director-General to convene the fourth session of the Meeting of States Parties in Paris in April 2013.