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Sixth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention for the Protection of the  
Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its  
related protocols

Athens, 3-6 October 1989

**REPORT OF THE SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE CONTRACTING  
PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE  
MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION AND ITS RELATED PROTOCOLS**

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## Introduction

1. The Sixth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its related protocols was held at the Zappeion Conference Centre, Athens, Greece, from 3 to 6 October 1989.

## Attendance

2. The following Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its related protocols were represented at the Meeting:

Algeria, Cyprus, European Economic Community, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

3. Albania attended the Meeting as an observer.

4. The following United Nations bodies were represented by observers: Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC).

5. The following specialised agencies were represented by observers: Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), World Health Organisation (WHO), World Bank, International Maritime Organisation (IMO), and United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

6. Twelve intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations were represented by observers.

7. A complete list of participants is attached as Annex I to this report. The list of documents is attached as Annex II to this report.

## Agenda item 1: Opening of the Meeting

8. The Meeting was preceded by informal consultations among heads of delegations on Tuesday 3 October 1989.

9. Opening the Sixth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, H.E. Mr. Sotiris Kouvelas, Minister for the Environment, Planning and Public Works of Greece, welcomed the participants on behalf of the Government of Greece, the host country of the Co-ordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan.

10. He conveyed to the Meeting the text of a message from H.E. Mr. Tzannis Tzannetakis, the Prime Minister of Greece, who to his regret was unable to address the Meeting in person. The text of the message is reproduced in Annex III to this report.

11. The Chairman made an opening statement in the course of which he described briefly the activities carried out in the past biennium under the auspices of the Co-ordinating Unit to implement the Mediterranean Action Plan. He reiterated the commitment of his country to the ideals and principles of MAP and urged all Contracting Parties to co-operate in the same spirit in order to preserve their common heritage and to maintain and enhance the environment of the Mediterranean. He also referred to the promotion of Mediterranean priorities in the EEC during the Greek Presidency in the Communities, policy which was continued by the French Presidency as well.

12. Mr. William H. Mansfield III, Deputy Executive Director of UNEP, addressed the Meeting on behalf of Dr. Mostafa K. Tolba, the Executive Director, who was at the General Assembly session in New York and therefore unable to attend the Meeting in person. The text of the address is reproduced in Annex IV to this report.

Agenda item 2: Rules of procedure

13. The Meeting noted that the Rules of procedure contained in document UNEP/IG.43/6, Annex XI, would apply to its deliberations.

Agenda item 3: Election of officers

14. As it had proved impossible at an informal meeting of heads of delegations to reach agreement on a generally acceptable slate of candidates for election to the offices of President, Vice Presidents and Rapporteur for the term beginning at the Sixth Ordinary Meeting and expiring at the next Ordinary Meeting, elections were held at the first sitting on 3 October 1989 by secret ballot. As a result of the ballot the following Bureau was elected:

President:	H.E. Mr. Atef M. Ebeid (Egypt)
Vice-President:	H.E. Mr. Ivo Butini (Italy)
Vice-President:	Mr. Vladimiro Mandl (EEC)
Rapporteur:	Mr. Andreas Demetropoulos (Cyprus)

15. The elected President made a statement thanking the delegations for his election.

16. The representative of France, speaking on behalf of the Contracting Parties members of the European Economic Community, made the following statement after the vote: The Contracting Parties which are members of the European Economic Community renew their commitment to the principle of universality and of rotation of members of the Bureau. This principle is reflected in the vote which had just taken place and will continue to guide the voting of the Contracting Parties members of EEC in the future.

17. The Turkish delegation stated that, for well-known reasons related to the representation by the Greek Cypriot Administration of the whole Cyprus, it formulated its reservation on the election of the Greek Cypriot delegation to the Bureau as Rapporteur.

18. The representative of Cyprus stated that the Republic of Cyprus is a Member of the United Nations and is recognized by the entire international community except Turkey. Accordingly, he stated that Turkey's reservation to the election of Cyprus as Rapporteur should be considered as being out of order.

19. The Deputy Executive Director expressed satisfaction that two delegations which had not previously served in the Bureau were on the newly elected Bureau. He emphasized that the principle of universality of participation was vital to the operation of United Nations programmes and essential to the success of UNEP's activities.

He said that UNEP's Executive Director and the Secretariat attached high priority to the universality principle. The Deputy Executive Director said that UNEP looked forward to the future participation in the Bureau of the remaining two countries which had not previously served on the Bureau.

#### Agenda item 4: Adoption of the agenda and organisation of work

20. The Meeting adopted, without change, the provisional agenda for the Meeting: (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/1) prepared by the Executive Director in agreement with the Bureau.

21. In accordance with rule 24 of the Rules of procedure, the Meeting decided to establish a Committee of the Whole to consider on its behalf agenda item 9(c) concerning the issues raised by the Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee. The remaining agenda items were to be considered in Plenary, as indicated in Annex I to the Provisional Annotated Agenda (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/2).

22. In keeping with past practice, the Bureau designated one of its Vice-Presidents, Mr. V. Mandl (EEC), as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

23. At its first session, the Committee of the Whole elected Mr. Hassan Hilmi Kharouf (Syrian Arab Republic) as its Vice-Chairman and Ms Amparo Rambla Gil (Spain) as its Rapporteur.

24. The Meeting decided, in accordance with rule 9 of the Rules of procedure, to hold plenary meetings in public and committee meetings in private, with the participation of observers.

#### Agenda item 5: Credentials of representatives

25. In accordance with rule 19 of the Rules of procedure, the Bureau examined on 4 October 1989 the credentials of the representatives of Algeria, Cyprus, EEC, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia to the Sixth Ordinary Meeting and found the credentials in order and so reported to the Meeting, which approved the oral report of the Bureau on 5 October 1989.

Agenda item 6: Report of the Executive Director on the implementation  
of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1988-1989

26. Introducing the general debate on the broad subject of the protection of the Mediterranean environment in the framework of the Barcelona Convention and related protocols, Mr. A. Manos, Co-ordinator of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), referred to the principal documents submitted to the Meeting, namely the report of the Executive Director of UNEP on the implementation of MAP in the past biennium (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/Inf.3), a report on co-operation with the World Bank (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/Inf.3/Add.1) and the final document on the refocusing of MAP (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/Inf.4). He described the salient developments in the implementation of MAP which had occurred since the 1987 Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

27. The Bureau had provided guidance to the secretariat on refocusing and on the use of resources. The co-ordination of programmes had been strengthened through meetings with the Directors of the Regional Centres and with the specialised Agencies concerned as well as through direct contacts. A close working relationship had been established with the World Bank under a formal agreement and also with the European Investment Bank, both of which expected to make a tangible contribution to projects of benefit to the Mediterranean environment.

28. So far as financial resources were concerned he said that a cause of serious embarrassment to the secretariat had been, and continued to be, the lag in the remittance of contributions by many of the Contracting Parties.

29. He reported on the progress made in the preparation of a draft protocol on the exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf, the sea-bed and its sub-soil, for submission to a meeting of Government experts scheduled for 1990. As regards the protocol on land-based sources of pollution he expressed concern at the fact that six Mediterranean countries had not as yet ratified the protocol. He added in this connexion that progress had been made in the preparation of guidelines concerning certain pollutants covered by that instrument. Some specific substances (used lubricating oils, cadmium, organotin and organohalogen compounds) were the subject of measures recommended by the 1989 Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee whose report was submitted to the Contracting Parties.

30. He gave particulars of the financial support provided by the Co-ordinating Unit for a large number of research projects, though the sum involved in any one of the projects was, regrettably, quite modest. The projects in question covered such diverse topics as the establishment of databases, the study of climatic change, the study of plankton blooms, the quality of data, and other relevant matters. Referring to the Tunis Regional Centre on Specially Protected Areas, he stated that the status of the international experts attached to that Centre had still not been regularized and that the supporting

organisation - The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) - was not prepared to continue its co-operation under these conditions and a new agreement between Tunisia and UNEP was urgently required.

31. He drew attention to the Action Plan for the conservation of the Mediterranean marine turtles approved by an expert meeting, convened by SPA/RAC and hosted by the Government of Cyprus in July 1989 at Nicosia, for which he invited special contributions.

32. He expressed his thanks to the French Government and to the city of Marseille for offering the services of the "Atelier du Patrimoine" of that city to act as the central point for a network of co-operation concerning the historic sites of the Mediterranean.

33. In connection with the subject of the dissemination of information - of greatly increased importance in consequence of the public's growing awareness of threats to the environment - he referred to the publication of a large number of technical studies in the MAP Technical Series and to the improved format of Medwaves. In this context he appealed to the Contracting Parties to improve the flow of information needed by the secretariat.

34. In the course of the ensuing general debate, speakers made comments on numerous points raised in the documents before the Meeting and also made a variety of suggestions for action to be taken at the national, regional, subregional or multilateral level for protecting the Mediterranean environment. Many of the speakers expressed appreciation for the work accomplished by the secretariat in the past biennium. All participants agreed in recognizing the hazards to which the Mediterranean environment was vulnerable and in calling for continued efforts by all concerned - national and local authorities, scientific bodies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations - in favour of the preservation and enhancement of the quality of life in the region.

35. Several speakers emphasized the need for intensifying educational and public information programmes designed to arouse the population's vigilance with regard to ecological dangers. They considered that well-designed publicity campaigns could produce remarkably generous responses, even in the form of voluntary contributions of funds in support of certain activities. In some countries opinion polls had found that environmental concerns ranked ahead of all others in the population groups consulted.

36. A number of the speakers pointed out that some of the hazards besetting the Mediterranean originated outside the region and expressed the hope that action taken or envisaged by institutions such as the EEC would limit the incidence of the hazards in question. In this connexion some delegations drew attention to the pollution attributable to illegal discharges of toxic substances by ships passing through the Mediterranean.

37. Many delegations reported on the legislative and regulatory measures in force in their countries to give effect to the provisions of international instruments for preventing the pollution of the marine and terrestrial environment.

38. A number of speakers considered that, with a view to forestalling possible harmful effects of the installation of industrial plants in the region, national authorities should not permit the installation of such plants unless they were satisfied that the industrial activities in question would not harm the environment.

39. Several delegations suggested that a voluntary regional fund should be established that would contribute to the financing of activities for the protection of the environment in the Mediterranean. In their view the resources of such a fund might be derived for example from the charging of a modest fee on airline tickets purchased by tourists visiting the region. One representative stated that such a fee was already being levied in his country.

40. Many representatives expressed the view that, as part of inter-State co-operation in efforts to protect the region's environment, it was essential that the authorities concerned (port or other maritime agencies) should exchange information at their disposal about the movements of ships carrying toxic or potentially hazardous materials and about the illegal discharge at sea of such substances by those ships.

41. In this connexion they welcomed the recent adoption of the Basel Convention on the subject to which a number of Mediterranean countries had already become signatories, and expressed the hope that the Convention would soon enter into force.

42. The representative of Italy informed that the Italian authorities had initiated a process of bilateral and multilateral co-operation with other coastal States known as the "Adriatic initiative" to protect the environment of the Adriatic Sea. The results of this co-operative effort would be reported to UNEP and co-ordinated with MAP activities. He added that, while at the moment priority was being given to the situation in the Adriatic, Italy would of course continue to be a staunch supporter of MAP and as a member of the EEC would act in concert with other members of the EEC and with its associated States to promote activities for the protection of the Mediterranean environment.

43. The representatives of Yugoslavia and Greece expressed support for the Adriatic initiative and the willingness of their countries to participate actively in it.

44. The representative of Greece stressed the need for strengthening integrated planning in the Country pilot projects, and for co-operation to face common problems, such as the Adriatic plankton blooms. The representative of Greece suggested the launching of a few pilot projects for the effective protection of historic sites included in the list, combining nature conservation and monuments preservation. She informed the meeting that Greece had recently submitted to the Co-ordinating Unit

a report on its national monitoring programme for the years 1985 to 1987 covering the Saronicos Gulf, the Ionian Sea and the Aegean Sea. She expressed the view that further development of the country's responsibility through their balanced benefit of MAP's activities and their effective involvement in MAP functions at equal terms, could result to overcoming the late payments problem.

45. Several delegations were of the opinion that the regional protocols for the protection of the environment were not in certain cases (e.g. toxic wastes, Mediterranean Trust Fund) the most appropriate legal instruments, especially on account of both the delays and the cost involved in the conclusion of such protocols.

46. The representative of France stressed the importance of public awareness campaigns through modern audiovisual techniques. An examination of the matter was desirable both on possible ways to secure the necessary resources and on the themes to be covered by such action (genetic diversity, ozone layer depletion etc).

47. The Italian delegation expressed its opinion of the need to extend co-ordination of MAP activities to adjoining maritime basins, and especially to the Black Sea.

48. The representatives of countries members of the EEC and the representative of the EEC referred to the practical and material support accorded by that institution to activities concerned with the Mediterranean environment. They asserted that the Community and its member states were taking measures to prevent or remedy damage caused to the environment. They recalled in this connexion the directives adopted by the Community concerning e.g. the control of water quality, and to the establishment in the near future of the European Environment Agency in which third countries could also participate, as stipulated in the Protocol.

49. Reference was made by a number of speakers to activities relevant to pilot projects with the support of international and regional institutions in some specific locations (Izmir Bay, Kastela Bay, Syrian coast, Rhodes). They considered that these projects were both valuable in themselves and illustrative of the benefits of international co-operation, examples that might with advantage be emulated elsewhere. With specific reference to the Izmir Bay project the representative of Turkey acknowledged the assistance received from various international organisations other than UNEP. The representative of Yugoslavia likewise expressed his Government's appreciation of such assistance in connexion with the Kastela Bay project.

50. A number of speakers, pointing out that the Mediterranean countries differed considerably as regards level of economic development, stated that some were obviously developed and others manifestly developing countries, while yet others were variously considered developing or developed depending on the definitions applied in different forums. It was clear, they said, that the level of development, the resource endowment, geographical situation,

demographic structure and other factors determined the extent to which a country could afford to apply strict rules for the maintenance of its environment. The developing countries in particular sometimes had to make an agonizing choice of priorities between ecological considerations and the pressing demand for economic development. In view of the slender resources at their disposal these countries often had great difficulty in reconciling these conflicting demands. These speakers stressed that the countries in question hoped that they could count on the support of the international community for their efforts to protect the environment. It was suggested that the support might take the form, *inter alia*, of the increased provision of technology, know-how, expert advice, and training facilities.

51. The representative of IMO stated that the operations of the Regional Oil Combating Centre (ROCC) were very much an integral part of IMO's strategy for the protection of the marine environment. He added that the memorandum of understanding signed between IMO and UNEP on 9 November 1976 was the basis of extremely fruitful co-operation in the development and implementation of the Regional Seas Programme. For some 13 years IMO had administered ROCC, providing technical and administrative support. It had always been recognized by the Contracting Parties that this activity was undertaken by IMO under the aegis of the Mediterranean Action Plan and in co-ordination with UNEP. Since the establishment of the ROCC in 1976, IMO had devoted considerable staff time in ensuring that the Centre's personnel were given the necessary technical and administrative support to achieve the objectives and perform the functions of ROCC agreed by the Contracting Parties. In conclusion, he stated that IMO would continue to discharge its responsibilities efficiently in accordance with the wishes of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.

52. Observers from four non-governmental organisations - European Environment Bureau (EEB), Greenpeace International, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the International Juridical Organisation (IJO) - addressed the Meeting. After describing the objectives and activities of their respective organisations, these observers explained how the organisations could contribute or were already contributing to national regional and international efforts in favour of the preservation and protection of the Mediterranean environment. They presented their views on the documentation and urged the Contracting Parties to take more action.

53. At the end of the general debate on agenda item 6, the Meeting took note of the relevant documents (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/Inf.3 and Add.1 and UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/Inf.4).

Agenda item 7: Common measures proposed for adoption in the  
implementation of the LBS protocol

54. The Meeting having considered this item, approved the recommendations concerning used lubricating oils, cadmium and cadmium compounds, and organohalogen compounds that appear in Annex V to this report. An amended version of the recommendations concerning organotin compounds was also approved and appears in the same Annex.

55. As regards the recommendation concerning organotin compounds the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya stated that he would be prepared to agree to the recommendation provided that he could be satisfied that the alternative paints referred to in the text were in fact environmentally safe.

56. The representative of Turkey, also referring to the common measures to be adopted concerning organotin compounds, expressed his view that the proposed date of implementation would be too early since Contracting Parties were still lacking information on commercially available alternative compounds. He also stated that measures to be adopted should exclude naval and state owned ships in accordance with the Barcelona Convention and its related protocols.

57. The representative of the EEC stated that he accepted the recommendations ad referendum, subject to the usual administrative procedures of the Community.

58. The representative of the EEC referred to action taken or envisaged at the Community level to strengthen protective and preventive measures relating to the quality of the atmosphere, to wastes and to the quality of water. The Commission of the EEC had approved a new initiative regarding future policy for protecting and improving the quality of water. In addition, a directive was under consideration to combat pollution by nitrates from various sources, the object being to protect the quality of groundwater and to counteract the risk of eutrophication. A further directive was being drafted concerning the reduction of the discharge of urban sewage in towns of more than several thousands inhabitants. Other measures included the preparation of a list of highly toxic substances, a proposal concerning civil liability for damage caused by waste disposal, and the controls of emissions of exhaust gases by motor vehicles.

Agenda item 8: Proposed decisions for the implementation of:

A. The Barcelona Convention and the Protocol on Dumping

1. Programme approval through decision-making meetings

59. The Meeting considered document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/3 relating to this item.

60. After an exchange of views on the relative merits of arranging joint or separate meetings of the two technical committees and after hearing the statement by the Co-ordinator on the financial implications of separate but concurrent meetings of the committees, the Meeting approved an amended version of the recommendations. The text appears in Annex V to this report.

2. Programme co-ordination

61. The Meeting approved the text of the recommendations proposed in document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/3. The text as approved appears in Annex V to this report.

3. Legal component

62. After an exchange of views on the first recommendation under this heading, the Meeting approved an amended version, taking into account the various views expressed. The second recommendation was approved as it stood, and the third paragraph was revised in clearer terms. The text as approved appears in Annex V to this report.

63. The Co-ordinator introduced the draft decision concerning the disposal of garbage from ships in the Mediterranean.

64. The observer for HELMEPA, a non-governmental organisation grouping both shipowners and seafarers of Greece, explained the reasons for which the shipping industry and those working in it considered it important that provision should be made for the safe disposal of garbage from ships. The damage caused by the unregulated disposal of such garbage was only too visible on the beaches of the Mediterranean, and the ecological damage that was not visible was even more serious. Accordingly, he urged the Contracting Parties to approve the paragraph proposed for addition to the section dealing with legal matters in the report of the current Meeting.

65. The representative of IMO expressed his agreement with the proposed text and added that the general question of garbage dumped at sea would be considered by the IMO in 1990. He mentioned, as a parallel case, that of the Baltic which is also an enclosed body of water. He also informed that Finland was designated by all member states of the Helsinki Commission (HELCOM) for collection and submission to IMO of all information on reception facilities for garbage in the Baltic Sea area. He suggested the same course of action for the Mediterranean coastal states.

66. The representative of Greece expressed support for the proposal.

67. The draft decision was approved. The text appears in Annex V to this report.

68. The Co-ordinator introduced the draft decision concerning the NGO's attendance at committee meetings. He added that UNEP was in favour of the proposed amendment to the Rules of procedure. The draft decision was approved unanimously and would be reflected in the appropriately amended version of the Rules of procedure. The text of the decision appears in Annex V to this report.

69. The Italian representative introduced a draft decision on precautionary approach.

70. The representative of Malta suggested adding a reference to resolution 15/27 of the Governing Council of UNEP.

71. With this amendment, the draft decision was approved. The text appears in Annex V to this report.

72. The representative of Italy introduced a draft decision concerning the protection of marine plants and in particular Posidonia oceanica. After informal consultations, a revised draft was approved as it appears in Annex V to this report.

73. The Italian representative introduced a draft decision concerning incineration at sea which was approved. The final text appears in Annex V to this report.

74. The representatives of Italy and of Yugoslavia introduced a draft decision concerning special action for the Adriatic Sea. The Greek representative supported the proposal.

75. After some discussion and informal consultations, a redraft of paragraph 4 was submitted. With this amendment the entire draft decision was approved. The final text appears in Annex V to this report.

#### 4. Monitoring of marine pollution in the Mediterranean

76. The secretariat gave some explanations on existing and proposed activities to strengthen monitoring, thanked the governments that had communicated data and looked forward to a further improvement in the flow of information.

77. Several representatives drew attention to the need for regular exchanges of information among countries, possibly through the secretariat. The representative of Malta recommended that this information should include the reporting of phenomena that could be indicative of significant ecological events happening in the Mediterranean sea. He quoted as an example the mortality of sea-urchins around the Maltese islands reported in the 5th Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

78. The representative of Libya suggested that a passage should be added to the text concerning the exchange of data and technology relating to monitoring on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

79. With this amendment the Meeting approved the section on monitoring. The text appears in Annex V to this report.

#### 5. Information

80. In reply to a question raised by one representative, the Co-ordinator stated that the publication of the Arabic version of the Bulletin would involve additional expense chargeable exclusively to

the resources available. The Bulletin would continue to be edited at the Co-ordinating Unit Office in Athens. The Co-ordinator will report on this subject to the next meeting of the Bureau.

81. The Meeting approved the proposed recommendations. The text appears in Annex V to this report.

B. The Protocol on Emergencies (ROCC) and Port reception facilities

82. The Director of ROCC presented the recommendations arising out of the work of the Seminar on the Combating of Accidental Pollution of the Mediterranean sea by Harmful Substances, held in Malta from 22-26 May 1989 (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.9) in accordance with the request of the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties. He drew attention to draft amendments to the Annex to Resolution 7 (adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries in Barcelona in 1976) which established the functions of the Centre, and the workplan for its future activities (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.9, Annex VII).

83. In presenting the proposed recommendations, the Director of ROCC invited the Contracting Parties to offer their support to the Centre for the establishment, on a voluntary basis, of a regional network for the collection of data on the maritime transport of harmful substances. He also emphasized the importance of bilateral or multilateral operational agreements among neighbouring coastal states, and in that connexion he invited the Contracting Parties to enter into negotiations for such agreements, and pointed out that the Centre would endeavour to provide Mediterranean coastal states which so requested with the necessary technical assistance for their preparation.

84. The recommendations, as adopted by the Meeting, appear as Annex V to this report. The revised Annex to Resolution 7, approved by the Meeting, appears as Appendix 1 to Annex V to this report.

C. The Protocol on Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC, Tunis), the proposed Action Plan for the conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles and the 100 historic sites

85. In the course of the Meeting's consideration of this section of the proposed recommendations, the representative of Tunisia made a statement relating to the Regional Activities Centre based in Tunis. He said that the Tunisian authorities were faithfully discharging their responsibilities for supporting the Centre. They were taking steps to improve the working conditions in the Centre and increase the participation of the Tunisian personnel. Additional premises would be placed at its disposal by the end of 1989. With a view to clarifying the reciprocal commitments of Tunisia and UNEP with respect to the Centre, he stated that his Government agreed with the recommendation that an agreement should be concluded between the two parties before the end of 1989 spelling out their respective obligations.

86. The representative of Israel strongly opposed the proposal to open a line in the budget to cover one half of the salary of the Director of the Centre. He considered that the Centre had not achieved its goals and had not proved itself as a viable active Centre. Since the Centre was not open and accessible to all Contracting Parties, he strongly objected to any change in the status of the Centre, either legally or financially.

87. The representatives of Libya and Syria expressed the view that the Centre should be supported and strengthened and be treated in the same way as the other Regional Centres.

88. The Meeting approved the proposed recommendations concerning the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas. The text appears in Annex V to this report.

89. The plan of action for the conservation of the marine turtle was submitted by a representative of SPA/RAC. He described the results of the meeting of experts held in Nicosia (Cyprus) which had led to the formulation of the Plan of Action - the result of cooperation among experts from Contracting Parties and non-governmental international organisations. The Plan included some general objectives, defined priorities and proposed practical implementation measures related to the priorities, protection and management, research and co-ordination structure.

90. After discussion, the Meeting approved the Action Plan for the conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles as it appears in Appendix 2 to Annex V to this report.

91. The Meeting also approved the proposed recommendations concerning the 100 historic sites. The text appears in Annex V to this report.

#### D. Coastal planning and management

92. The Director of the Regional Activity Centre for Priority Actions Programme (PAP/RAC) commented on the activities of the Centre in Split. He mentioned that the Yugoslav legislative authority had approved a law concerning the status of the Centre and that an agreement was being negotiated between Yugoslavia and UNEP. He also stressed the need to intensify communication between the Centre and those focal points with whom direct and continuing co-operation had not yet been fully developed.

93. The Meeting approved the proposed recommendations. The text appears in Annex V to this report.

94. At the end of the debate on agenda Item 8, the representatives of the World Bank and the European Investment Bank made statements. They described the steps taken by these two financial institutions to contribute to the protection of the Mediterranean environment, through their joint Environmental Programme for the Mediterranean (EPM). In the last ten years the two banks had

provided environment-related loans totalling about \$5.5 billion for projects in the Mediterranean. They would continue to provide such financial support in the future, in the form of loans or - in appropriate cases - grants. In addition, they would be prepared to offer advisory services and assistance in the preparation of national policy measures. They would maintain close co-operation with the Mediterranean countries, the EEC, UNEP and the Co-ordinating Unit.

95. They explained that the resources to be contributed by the two Banks for these purposes would be additional to those at the disposal of MAP. They informed the Meeting that the two Banks would organize in Paris in December 1989 a workshop to consult with the Mediterranean countries on the next steps to be taken in the light of the conclusions of the joint programme they had set up - the Environmental Programme for the Mediterranean (EPM). They stressed that initiatives in favour of the preservation of the environment had received a powerful backing at the recent meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Agenda item 9: Programme-budget for the 1990-1991 biennium proposed  
for adoption

A. Programme budget for 1990-1991

96. The Co-ordinator introduced the documents relating to this item (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/4 and UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/Inf.7) and commented on some specific points. He explained that he expected that out of the funds budgeted for the current year, \$ 350,000 Dollars would remain unspent. He proposed that this sum should be used for additional activities requested by the Meeting (see Annex VI, Section V).

97. Many of the representatives expressed their appreciation for the greatly improved presentation of the programme budget. They stated that they were prepared to agree to the secretariat's proposal for applying a 5 per cent inflation rate to the budget estimates. The Meeting agreed to apply the inflation rate of 5 per cent.

98. The approval by the French delegation was accompanied by a request that in the future any justification concerning the rate of inflation should take into consideration the weighted average of the rates of inflation in the countries in which MAP expenditures are carried out.

99. The French delegation expressed reservation on the payment of the salaries of officials seconded from international organisations such as WHO and FAO and asked UNEP to re-examine the modalities of relation with such organisations. The Agencies could be asked to support the programmes of research in co-operation with MAP on subjects of common interest.

100. In reply the Co-ordinator stated that the services of the staff members of FAO and WHO posted in the Athens office were at the full time disposal of the office, which explained why their remuneration was charged to the budget. In reply to another question, he confirmed that the grade shown for the Director of ROCC in Malta should be P.5.

101. The delegate of Monaco proposed, in conformity with the evaluation carried out by UNEP, that the results of the Tunis Centre's activities be reassessed when the administrative structure by the Centre is aligned to that of the other Regional Centres.

102. The representative of Israel proposed that no change in the allocation of funds from the Trust Fund to the SPA/RAC Centre should be made unless the Tunisian Government makes a commitment to stand by its obligation to the Barcelona Convention and that if a decision is made to allocate such funds to the Centre it should on condition that no transfer of such funds be made before the Agreement is signed. He proposed that the Agreement should include a provision that the Government of Tunisia should within a fixed period of time show that it is practicing what is in the Agreement.

103. The representative of Libya stated that during the Meeting certain decisions had already been taken regarding Specially Protected Areas and the SPA/RAC Centre and that it had already been mentioned that steps were being taken to improve the situation. As regards the budget, he mentioned that allocations were being made sometimes without knowing much more than the framework within which projects will work. He proposed that since in the case of the salary of the Director of the SPA/RAC and the translations into Arabic there were concrete and detailed proposals with exact figures these should be given priority in the allocation of funds.

104. In replying, the Co-ordinator confirmed that the payment of funds towards the salary of the Director of SPA/RAC in Tunis depended upon the conclusion of the agreement between UNEP and Tunisia before the end of the year.

105. In reply to a question, the Co-ordinator informed the Meeting that the United Nations had increased the level of local salaries for Greece.

106. At the end of the debate, the Meeting approved the programme budget for 1990-1991 as it appears in Annex VI to this report.

B. Contributions of the Contracting Parties to the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF) for 1990-1991

107. The Co-ordinator made a statement concerning Section II of document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/4 and the projected scale of contributions set out in Table I of that document.

108. The representative of Italy announced that his country would raise the share of its contribution from 27.20 to 30.10 percent.

109. The representative of France announced that his country's share would be maintained at 38.00 percent.

110. The representative of Spain announced that his country accepted 15.00 percent as its share. He pointed out however, that in the future such situation as that which occurred during the present Meeting be avoided, i.e. the information submitted by the secretariat concerning very important decisions that require the approval of various ministerial departments is modified substantially at the Meeting of the Contracting Parties. Any decision of such importance should be discussed solely on the basis of the information previously submitted by the secretariat.

111. The representative of the EEC indicated that he could agree with the amount of his Organisation's contribution, provided that the budgetary authorities (Council of Ministers and the European Parliament) endorse the total budget under the appropriate budget line. He added that, in addition to its regular contribution, the EEC would make a voluntary contribution to the 1990-1991 budget in the amount shown in Section II of document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/4.

112. At the end of the debate, the Meeting approved the contributions to the MTF for 1990 and 1991 as they appear in Annex VI, Section III.

C. Issues raised by the Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee

1. Prospective analysis of environment and development (post Blue Plan activities)

113. The Director of BP/RAC transmitted to the heads of delegations a publication entitled "The Blue Plan - Futures of the Mediterranean Basin", which had just been published in French by the Economica publishing house. He pointed out that the English version, to be published by the Oxford University Press, would be available towards the end of the year, and recalled that the Government of Spain had offered to publish the book in Spanish in consultation with BP/RAC. He expressed the hope that adequate resources would be found to provide for its translation and publication in Arabic. As for the thematic volumes, those concerning forests conservation, fishing and the conservation of ecosystems, had become recently available as documents. Two other thematic volumes, concerning water and islands, were to be completed by the end of 1989. The publication of the remaining ten or so thematic volumes was to be spread out over 1990 and completed in 1991.

114. Referring to the follow up and refocusing of work carried out under the Blue Plan, Mr. Batisse stressed that, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Contracting Parties, notably at the technical workshop held at Sophia-Antipolis in May 1989, emphasis should now be placed on the integrated planning of coastal zones, in order to meet the practical and specific needs of the various countries. The overall Mediterranean approach followed so far in Blue Plan scenarios must therefore give way to more local approaches, calling for the

formulation of prospective methods suited to that geographic scale, which were already being worked out. The aim was to serve countries directly, inter alia, by organizing field missions and training courses or workshops geared to their specific projects for the development of coastal zones. To that end, BP/RAC would have to work in very close co-operation with PAP/RAC, SPA/RAC and MED POL. It would have to plan its activities as the centre of a Mediterranean network comprising other institutions with an interest in such co-operation. The contacts already established with the University of Genoa and "Genoa Ricerche", concerning the Blue Plan databases, and with the Centre for Mediterranean Studies at Barcelona were paving the way to the establishment of that network.

115. The Scientific Director of the Blue Plan reported that contacts had been established with the officials in charge of the Iskenderun coastal development project (Turkey) and with PAP/RAC in connexion with the Kastela Bay and Rhodes island projects. He indicated that the methodological approach worked out for the Blue Plan scenarios was being adapted to the coastal level, thereby confirming the usefulness of combining scenario "dimensions", economic sectors and environmental components suited to the characteristics of the coastal zones in question and the objectives pursued. An initial document setting out methodological guidelines would be available by the beginning of 1990.

116. The participants congratulated Mr. Batisse and Mr. Grenon on the work carried out under the Blue Plan and in particular on the finalization of the report on the Mediterranean scenarios. Several participants stressed the importance of its publication in Arabic and suggested that the necessary funds for the translation and preparation of the Arabic manuscript - estimated at \$ 20,000 - should be allocated by the Action Plan and that a suitable publisher should be responsible for publication. The representative of Syria offered to seek such a publisher in his country. The representative of Italy expressed the hope that an Italian edition would shortly be prepared under his government's auspices. The importance of a very broad dissemination of the report on the Blue Plan in all Mediterranean countries was stressed with a view to informing public opinion and decision-makers of the measures to be taken in favour of the environment in the region. In this connexion, it was suggested that bookshops carrying Blue Plan publications, and those of MAP in general, should be designated in each country by the respective Contracting Parties.

117. A number of participants requested details concerning the preparation of thematic volumes, the production of which should be completed during the forthcoming biennium. It was recommended that the conclusions of the thematic volumes should, as far as possible, offer practical suggestions. The setting-up of a European Agency for the Environment, which would gather information on the environment, was mentioned and it was recommended that the Bureau take all appropriate actions in order that the MAP and especially the Blue Plan, MED POL and SPA/RAC, establish links of co-operation with the network of the above mentioned Agency.

118. The participants confirmed their desire for the work under the Blue Plan to be directed towards the integrated development of coastal areas and thus to contribute directly to a solution of the specific problems encountered by their countries. The representative of Turkey stressed the importance attached by his country to the use of the Blue Plan methodology for the Iskenderun region. The representative of Italy made a similar comment concerning the strategy to be adopted at the sub-regional level for the Adriatic, in cooperation with Yugoslavia.

119. A number of participants emphasized that the new approach of the Blue Plan to specific coastal problems should go hand in hand with the establishment of a genuine network of cooperation among the Mediterranean institutions concerned. In this connexion, the contacts already established with Genoa and Barcelona should be considered as an initial example of the establishment of such a network. It was also observed that the development of a decentralized network should take place in a progressive way, and that it was desirable from the outset for any useful information to be circulated among the various partners by bulletin or letter.

120. Attention was drawn to the problem of the prospective methodology, and one participant observed that certain methodological questions relating to the analysis and use of data should be considered in greater depth.

121. The representative of France stressed the interest attached by his country to the work of the Blue Plan and indicated that the French contribution in cash and in kind to the operation of BP/RAC would be guaranteed to a level of 1,500,000 francs per annum during the biennium 1990-1991.

122. After discussion the Meeting adopted the recommendations concerning the prospective analysis of environment and development (post Blue Plan activities) as they appear in Annex V to this report.

## 2. Coastal zones pilot projects

123. In introducing this agenda item, the secretariat reminded the participants of the philosophy behind the launching of the Coastal Zone Pilot Projects and the agreed procedures for their implementation. Major steps in the procedure for acceptance of MAP coastal zones pilot projects were:

- a) proposal from a Contracting Party; evaluation by the secretariat to ensure that the proposed area is representative of Mediterranean coastal situations, does not duplicate another pilot project already underway, has the support of the central and local authorities, and will be open to other countries (experimental, pilot nature, as opposed to national technical assistance projects);
- b) presentation of project outline to Bureau of Contracting Parties for adoption; project to contain time-frame and budget for approval by the Fund of UNEP and signature by the government;

- c) identification of counterpart team; setting up of data base; on-site missions; graphic presentation;
- d) recommendations to the government for action required; after government clearance, distribution of the recommendations to all Contracting Parties and potential sources of financing.

Once a MAP pilot project was identified, the check list appearing in UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.8 would be followed. It was expected that funds provided by MTF would be matched in local currency by the country concerned.

124. The Director of PAP/RAC emphasized the importance of the involvement of local authorities and institutions in the implementation of the projects. He explained the need to distinguish three essential phases in this process; namely, a preliminary phase (fact finding, on-site reports, mission reports, collection of essential data, training and building of local and national capacities, formulation and adoption of programmes); an executive phase (activities related to understanding the ecosystem, specific activities related to pollution prevention and/or control as to resource management, introduction of integrated planning, preparation of feasibility studies and project proposals); and the practical follow-up.

125. He also mentioned that the projects were based on a common methodological framework as adopted by the workshop held in Izmir in 1988. This methodological framework as well as the general strategy of the programmes were very similar, if not identical, to those underlying a number of on-going programmes related to coastal areas management in several american and asian areas.

126. Information was asked by the participants on a number of topics such as state of implementation and preparation of projects, criteria for site selection, formulation of programme proposals, possibility of external support, etc.

127. The Director of PAP/RAC gave a detailed account of the progress achieved in the four on-going projects and the two in preparation, and on the proposed programme for the next biennium.

128. He also informed the Meeting that PAP/RAC had started, jointly with the interested national and local authorities, the preparation of detailed workplans for the four programmes, which would also contain the input of each participating party. The workplans would be submitted to all Contracting parties concerned for evaluation, amendment and final approval as required for the implementation of the executive phase.

129. He also supported the proposal to modify the title of the projects, suggesting "Mediterranean coastal areas management programmes".

130. The representative of the World Bank informed the Meeting of the interest of the Bank to support the preparatory and executive phase of the programmes. He also commented on the criteria for site selection of the programmes emphasizing the exchange of experience obtained within individual programmes not only within the Mediterranean region but with other regions as well.

131. As a result of the discussion, the Meeting adopted the recommendations concerning coastal zone pilot projects as they appear in the Annex V to this report.

3. List of commitments by the Contracting Parties and proposed outline of National Reports

132. The secretariat introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/Inf.5, which had been prepared in response to a request made by the Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee.

133. The Meeting unanimously agreed on the importance of the preparation of annual national reports by the Contracting Parties, which would make a proper review of the implementation of the Convention and Protocols and allow the secretariat to prepare consolidated annual reports on the Mediterranean Action Plan as a whole.

134. After discussing the modalities for reporting and the outline proposed by the secretariat, it was agreed that the reporting system would be developed progressively and that the Co-ordinating Unit would publish a consolidated report as soon as appropriate information would be available.

135. In particular, the Meeting agreed that:

- the secretariat would send an annotated questionnaire (based on the proposed outline) to the Contracting Parties before the end of 1989;
- the Contracting Parties would make every effort to complete the questionnaire and send it back to the secretariat by the end of June 1990;
- the secretariat would send a reminder to all Contracting Parties by May 1990, drawing attention to the deadline of June 1990 for the submission of the reports;
- the 1990 Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee would have on its agenda a discussion on any problems encountered by Contracting Parties in completing the questionnaire.

4. Criteria for MED POL Research

136. The secretariat introduced the relevant part of document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/3 (Section II, 5.3), presented to the Joint Meeting of Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee, which listed and explained new proposed criteria for the implementation of the MED POL research component.

137. In discussing the five new research areas to be taken into consideration for implementation in 1991, the secretariat stressed that the research component of MED POL had not been conceived by the Contracting Parties as training but only as an essential support to the monitoring activities and to the LBS implementation. Training activities were in fact dealt with through other components of MED POL (monitoring, training and fellowships) which had a separate budget.

138. Some delegations suggested a closer link with the International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea (ICSEM), in the implementation of the MED POL research component and asked the secretariat to explore with ICSEM possible ways of cooperation.

139. The Meeting agreed to replace the existing research activities (A to L) adopted in Cannes in 1981 with the new five research areas specified in the recommendations appearing in Annex V to this report, under the assumption that on-going projects would be continued until completion according to the old criteria.

#### 5. Implications of climatic changes for the Mediterranean

140. In introducing this subject, the secretariat referred to the document "Implications of climatic changes in the Mediterranean region" (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/Inf.9) and to the work done so far with the support of the Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme Activity Centre (OCA/PAC) of UNEP. The Mediterranean task team on the implications of climatic changes in the Mediterranean, established by OCA/PAC and the Mediterranean Co-ordinating Unit, prepared 16 reports covering various relevant subjects and six case studies (deltas of rivers Ebro, Rhone, Po and Nile, Thermaikos Gulf and lakes Ichkeul and Bizerte).

141. Several delegations, recognizing the importance of the problem, expressed the appreciation to the work done so far, supported the continuation of work and requested the secretariat to put the subject on the agenda of the next meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee. For that purpose, a document should be prepared presenting the importance of the problem for the Mediterranean and reviewing the studies and actions of the Mediterranean countries concerning climatic changes.

142. The Yugoslav delegation expressed the necessity for a study of climatic changes on Yugoslav islands and the Turkish delegation for the Iskenderun Bay and the Sea of Marmara. The Egyptian delegation informed the Meeting that a Conference on climatic changes would be held in Cairo, 17-21 December 1989.

143. The representative of the EEC stressed the importance the European Community attached to the analysis of global climatic change and to the prevention of and adaptation to its foreseeable effects. He expressed his support to the continuation of the works carried out in the framework of the MAP and backed the proposal made by the French delegation to examine the initiatives which could be taken by Mediterranean countries with the aim of preventing or mitigating climatic change.

144. The Maltese representative emphasizing the importance needed to be given by the MAP to this subject, recalled the adoption by the General Assembly of a resolution (23 November 1988), to recognize climatic change as a "common concern of mankind", the subsequent The Hague Declaration (11/3/89) and UNEP's Governing Council (May 1989) adoption of a draft decision, also co-sponsored by Malta, on global climate change.

145. The Scientific Director of the Blue Plan observed that the situations envisaged in the climatic changes studies, of an uncertain nature, are well suited to the scenario approach, and that the Blue Plan was contributing in that area and would continue to do so. He then emphasized the importance of the development of energy consumption and production - which the Blue Plan was closely following - on the world production of greenhouse gases. The Blue Plan scenarios made it possible, for example, to define the alternatives and the margins for manoeuvre for the production of electricity in the Mediterranean Basin (comparisons of coal, gas, nuclear power etc.). The Blue Plan was ready to offer its assistance in going deeper into these studies.

146. As a result of the discussion, the Meeting adopted the recommendations concerning climatic changes which appear in Annex V to this report.

#### 6. Non-budgetary contributions for the protection of the Mediterranean

147. In presenting this Agenda item, the secretariat introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/Inf.6 which had been prepared as a response to a request made by the Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and Socio-Economic Committee.

148. In discussing the existing possibilities for raising additional funds for the implementation of activities in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan, the following areas were identified as possible suitable targets:

- a) international and United Nations organisations through the submission of sound programmes which may be of interest to the organisations;
- b) offers by the Contracting Parties to provide personnel free of charge in specific projects or programmes;
- c) sales in commercial bookshops of selected publications prepared in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan;
- d) fund-raising campaigns for very specific objectives or projects to be implemented particularly in the south of the Mediterranean.

149. The participants, while recognizing that, whenever possible, Contracting Parties should consider the possibility to offer extra contributions either to the Med Trust Fund or outside the Fund for the implementation of specific projects within the framework of MAP, agreed to provide the secretariat with comments and information related to the various fund-raising alternatives which could be then discussed by the Bureau of the Contracting Parties for analysis and decisions.

150. The Maltese delegate observed that one possible alternative was to encourage Contracting Parties to seek assistance from UNEP's Clearing House in order to identify funding possibilities from appropriate financial institutions.

Agenda item 10: Mediterranean priorities for the 1992 United Nations  
Conference on Environment and Development

151. The Co-ordinator drew attention to document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/Inf.8, which was submitted for information only.

152. During the ensuing debate, various delegations expressed reservations or doubt about the desirability of convening a meeting of experts and about the need for a special session of the Expanded Bureau envisaged in Annex IV to the document. They considered that it was for governments themselves to determine in what way they should communicate their ideas about the specificities of the Mediterranean to the Conference.

153. It was stressed that the secretariat's work in preparation for the 1992 Conference should be subject to the supervision of the Bureau.

The suggestion was made that the secretariat, including its Regional Activity Centres, might prepare a synthetic report based on data and policy reports supplied by governments for the Conference.

154. The representative of Yugoslavia recalled that at the Conference of Non-aligned countries held in Belgrade from 4-7 September 1989, on a high level, the question of environment occupied a very important place. The Conference adopted two documents specially relating to the environment. These documents could be important sources for the 1992 UN Conference.

155. The delegate for Malta recalled that at the 15th Session of the Governing Council of UNEP in Nairobi the Mediterranean experience embodied in the MAP was looked upon as a model within the framework of the Regional Seas Programme.

156. Concluding the debate, the Co-ordinator said that the Mediterranean region had perhaps greater experience than any other region in the study of environmental concerns, and the relationship between environment and development. Accordingly he felt that Mediterranean countries were in a position to make a valuable contribution to the preparatory process of the 1992 Conference.

157. The Meeting took note of document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/Inf.8.

Agenda item 11: Date and place of the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the  
Contracting Parties

158. The secretariat suggested that the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties be held from 8 to 11 October 1991. The suggestion was approved unanimously.

159. The representative of Egypt stated that he was authorized to invite the Contracting Parties to hold their Seventh Ordinary Meeting in Cairo.

160. After the Co-ordinator had referred to the United Nations regulations and practice governing meetings held outside the seat of the body concerned, the Meeting accepted the Egyptian Government's invitation with appreciation.

Agenda item 12: Other business

161. The representative of Egypt informed the Meeting that the Committee of Seas of the African Ministerial Conference (AMCEN) had sent a communication to his delegation inviting two Mediterranean African countries to participate in the work of that Committee. He suggested that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and his own country - Egypt - should be the two countries in question. This was accepted by the Meeting.

162. In reply to an appeal by the representative of Cyprus for specific measures and for more funds in support of the action plan for the conservation of the Mediterranean Monk Seal, the Co-ordinator suggested that perhaps potential donors - both governmental and non-governmental - should be approached and asked to contribute in tangible form to efforts to save the most endangered seal species in the world.

163. The representative of Turkey reported on contacts made by his country's authorities with those of coastal States of the Black Sea with a view to initiating co-operative action to protect the environment of that body of water. The objectives of such co-operation in the Black Sea region would be as far as possible consistent with those of the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols.

164. On the occasion of the Sixth Meeting of the Contracting Parties, two exhibitions were inaugurated, one on wetlands in Greece organized by Greek authorities, the other on 100 historic sites of common Mediterranean interest, organized by the "Atelier du Patrimoine" of Marseille.

Agenda item 13: Adoption of the Report

165. The Meeting adopted its report on Friday, 6 October 1989.

166. In adopting the report there was no agreement on the wording of paragraphs 102 and 103 reflecting the statements of two delegations on agenda item 9 - Programme Budget for 1990-1991. The Co-ordinator suggested to request the Rapporteur to draft the two paragraphs for inclusion in the final report, based on a transcript of the two statements from the tape recording of the proceedings. This suggestion was accepted.

Agenda item 14: Closure of the Meeting

167. In his concluding remarks Mr. A. Manos congratulated the Meeting on its many achievements, including the adoption of an unprecedented four new measures for the protection of the Mediterranean against pollution, the approval of a clear mandate for post Blue Plan activities and for the coastal

management programme, as well as the adoption of the largest budget so far. He welcomed the Adriatic Initiative on which the secretariat would soon write to the Countries concerned in order to clarify the role and contribution expected of the secretariat. The attention paid by the media had also exceeded all expectation with over 100 media representatives requesting press accreditation.

168. Mr. Manos appealed to participants not to forget the urgent financial problems of secretariat since the continuation of activities beyond 1 January 1990 depended on substantial payments of arrears well before the end of 1989.

169. After the customary exchange of courtesies, the Chairman declared the Meeting closed on Friday 6 October 1989, at 20:45 hours.

ANNEX I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS  
LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

*6th Meeting  
Athens 3-6 Oct. '89.*

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## ANNEX II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS**Working Documents** (in Arabic, English, French, Spanish)

UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/1	Provisional Agenda
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/2	Annotated Provisional Agenda
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/3	Recommendations submitted for adoption
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/3/Add.1	Draft Action Plan for the conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles: Timetable of activities and budget proposal for implementation
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/3/Corr.1	Recommendations submitted for adoption (applies to French version only)
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/4	Proposed programme budget for 1990-1991 submitted for adoption
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/5	Report of the Meeting

**Information Documents** (in English and French)

UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/Inf.1	List of Documents
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/Inf.2	List of Participants
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/Inf.3	Report of the Executive Director on the Implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1988/1989
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/Inf.3/Add.1	Co-operation with the World Bank and the European Investment Bank
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/Inf.4	Refocusing of the Mediterranean Action Plan on environmentally sound integrated planning and management of the Mediterranean Basin
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/Inf.5	List of commitments by the Contracting Parties and proposed Outline of National Reports
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/Inf.6	Non-budgetary contributions for the protection of the Mediterranean - Note by the Secretariat

UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/Inf.7	The effects of inflation on the MAP budget - Note by the Secretariat
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/Inf.8	Contribution of the Mediterranean Coastal States to the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development - Note by the Secretariat
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/Inf.9	Implications of Climatic Changes in the Mediterranean region
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/Inf.10	Report on the contribution of Mediterranean bilateral and multilateral programmes to the objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan

### **Reference Documents**

#### **MED UNIT (Athens)**

UNEP/IG.74/5 and Corr.1	Report of the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Athens, 7-11 September 1987)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.1/12	Report of the First Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee (Athens, 23-27 May 1988)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.2/7	Report of the First Meeting of the Socio-Economic Committee (Athens, 27-29 September 1988)
UNEP/BUR/31	Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Athens, 18 February 1988)
UNEP/BUR/32/4	Report of the Meeting of the Bureau (Athens, 31 October 1988)
UNEP/BUR/33/5	Composition of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Athens, 1-2 November 1988)
UNEP/BUR/33/6	Report of the Meeting of the Expanded Bureau (Athens, 1-2 November 1988)
UNEP/BUR/34/7	Report of the Meeting of the Bureau (Athens, 14-15 March 1989)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/4	Report of the Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee (Athens, 26-30 June 1989)

MED POL

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.6/1	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Meeting for the Preparation of the Annex IV of Land-Based Sources Protocol to the Barcelona Convention (Athens, 19-21 December 1988)
FIR/MEDPOL/OP/5	Report of the FAO/UNEP/IAEA/WHO Review Meeting on the Organotin Pilot Survey (Erdemli, Turkey, 7-9 November 1988)
FIR/MEDPOL/OP/5	Report of the FAO/UNEP/IAEA/WHO Review Meeting on the Organophosphorus Pilot Survey (Barcelona, Spain, 24-26 January 1989)
-	Report of the IOC/FAO/UNEP Review Meeting on the Persistent Synthetic Materials Pilot Survey (Haifa, Israel, 12-14 June 1989)
EUR/ICP/CEH 060(S)	Consultation on Carcinogenic and Mutagenic Marine Pollutants in the Mediterranean (WHO/FAO/UNEP Joint Project. MED POL Phase II) (Athens, 23-25 June 1988)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.4	Assessment of the situation regarding used lubricating oils in the Mediterranean Basin and suggested progressive measures for their elimination as marine pollutants
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.5	Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by cadmium and cadmium compounds
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.6	Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organohalogen compounds
FIR/MEDPOL/TOX/8	Report of the FAO/UNEP Consultation Meeting on the Toxicity of Selected Substances to Marine Organisms (Villefranche-sur-mer, France, 10-14 October 1988) (Organized within the framework of the MED POL - Phase II programme)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.5/3	Report of the Meeting of Responsible Investigators of Monitoring Programmes (Athens, 20-23 March 1989)

EUR/ICP/CEH 061(S)	Training Course and Intercalibration Exercise on Microbiological Methodology (WHO/UNEP Joint Project, MED POL Phase II) (Athens, 9-14 May 1988)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.4/2	Report of the UNEP/FAO/IOC/WHO Meeting on the Implications and Control of Undesirable Plankton Blooms (Athens, 4-6 April 1989)
FAO Fisheries Report No. 352	Report of the FAO/UNEP Meeting on the Effects of Pollution on Marine Ecosystems (Blanes, Spain, 7-11 October 1985)
FIR/MEDPOL/TW/3	Report on the Training Workshop on the Statistical Treatment and Interpretation of Marine Community Data (Piran, Yugoslavia, 14-24 June 1988), Organised in the framework of the Long-term Programme for Pollution Monitoring and Research in the Mediterranean (MED POL - Phase II)
CIESM, 1989	Rapports et Procès-verbaux des Réunions. Volume 31. XXXI Congrès-Assemblée Plénière (Athènes, 17-22 octobre 1988)
UNEP/IAAC-XXI/2	Report of the XXIst Meeting of the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) for MED POL (Athens, 13-15 January 1988)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.7/3	Report of XXII IAAC Meeting of the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) for MED POL (Athens, 9-12 January 1989)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.5/Inf.3	Evaluation of MED POL - Phase I Monitoring Data Part I - Sources of Pollution
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.5/Inf.4	Evaluation of MED POL - Phase II Monitoring Data Part II - Micro-organisms in coastal areas
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.5/Inf.5	Evaluation of MED POL - Phase II Monitoring Data Part III - Heavy metals in coastal and reference areas

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.5/Inf.6	Evaluation of MED POL - Phase II Monitoring Data Part IV - Petroleum and chlorinated hydrocarbons in coastal and reference areas
UNEP(OCA)/WG.2/25	Report of the Joint Meeting of the Task Team on Implications of Climatic Changes in the Mediterranean and the Co-ordinators of Task Teams for the Caribbean, South-East Pacific, South Pacific, East Asian Seas and South Asian Seas Regions (Split, 3-8 October 1988)
UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 103	Implications of expected climate changes in the Mediterranean region: an overview
UNEP, 1989	Report on the Seminar on Implications of Climatic Changes in the Nile Delta (Cairo, 27-28 December 1988)
MAP Technical Report Series No. 19	Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by petroleum hydrocarbons
MAP Technical Report Series No. 20	Epidemiological studies related to Environmental Quality Criteria for bathing waters, shellfish-growing waters and edible marine organisms (Activity D). Final report on project on relationship between microbial quality of coastal seawater and health effects (1983-86)
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- Report of the general training course in marine pollution combating (MEDIPOL 88), Malta, 8-18 March 1988
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- Report of the practical training course on containment and recovery techniques at sea (MEDEXPOL 88), Ercolano, Italy, 28 Sept.-4 Oct. 1988
- Directory of the Mediterranean region of participants to marine pollution combating training course (April 1988)
- Concise Dictionary of marine anti-pollution terms (June 1988)
- Inventory of "Experts in Marine Pollution Combating" (September 1988)
- ROCC INFO Nos. 21 (June 1988) and 22 (May 1989)
- Catalogue of Spill Response Equipment and Products (March 1989)
- Report of the Alert Exercise 1989 (ALERTEX 89), Malta, 6-10 March 1989
- List of alerts and accidents in the Mediterranean (January 1989)
- Guide for Combating Accidental Marine Pollution in the Mediterranean Sea (May 1989)
- ROCC/WG.1/5 Report of the Workshop on combating Accidental pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by harmful substances, Malta, 22-26 May 1989

Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC) (Sophia Antipolis)

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.2/Inf.4	Meeting of the Steering Committee of the Blue Plan (Sophia Antipolis, 21-22 June 1988)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.2/Inf.5	Futures of the Mediterranean Basin (Environment and Development 2000-2025)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.2/Inf.6	Futures of the Mediterranean Basin "Executive Summary and Suggestions for Action"
-	Report of the Workshop on scenarios Experience and methodology (Sophia Antipolis, 22-26 May 1989) (French only)

Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC) (Split)

PAP-4/EM.5/1	Report of the Expert Meeting on the Common Methodological Framework for Integrated Planning and Management Process in Mediterranean Coastal Areas (Izmir, 29 June-1 July 1988)
PAP-4/MD.1	A Common Methodological Framework for Integrated Planning and Management in Mediterranean Coastal Areas (Draft)
PAP-5/W.2/1	Report of the Workshop on the Methodology of Studying and Presenting the Spatial Development of Historic Buildings and Towns (Genoa, 25-27 May 1988)
PAP-7/TC.1	Report of the Training Course on Sewage Treatment Plants Management and Maintenance in the Mediterranean Conditions (Sophia Antipolis 5-12 December 1988)
PAP-7/EM.6/1	Notes sur la réunion conjointe PAP/CAR-CEFIGRE sur la coopération en matière de formation dans les domaines de l'assainissement et de la réutilisation des eaux usées (Split, 6-7 mars 1989)

- PAP-8/W.1/1 Report of the Workshop on the State of Rainfall Erosion in the Mediterranean Region (Murcia, 23-25 November 1988)
- PAP-8/WG.1/1 Report of the Meeting of the Working Group on Erosion Mapping (Madrid, 13-14 March 1989)
- PAP-8/WG.2/1 Report of the Meeting of the Working Group on Erosion Measuring (Madrid, 16-17 March 1989)
- PAP-11/TC.1/1 Report of the Training Course on Practical Application of Renewable Sources of Energy in the Mediterranean Region (Almeria, 21 November-1 December 1988)
- PAP-12/EM.4/1 Report of the Review Meeting on Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (Nicosia, 24-27 October 1988)
- PAP-9/W.1/1 Report of the Workshop for the Preparation of Guidelines for an Environmental Approach to the Planning and Management of Tourism Development in the Mediterranean Coastal Zones (Split, 29-31 May 1989)

Specially Protected Areas/Regional Activity Centre  
(SPA/RAC) (Tunis)

- Guidelines for the selection, creation and management of marine and coastal Mediterranean areas. Second edition, September 1988.
- Directory of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas in the Mediterranean Region: Areas of Ecological and Biological Value. Publication prepared in the English version by UNEP, Athens (April 1989); MAP Technical Report Series No. 26.
- SPA News No. 2 (July 1988), No. 3 (December 1988) and No. 4 (July 1989).

- Red Book on endangered marine plants in the Mediterranean. First provisional version, Sept. 1988, Second provisional version, May 1989.
- Computerized data bank on national legislation concerning marine and coastal environment of the Mediterranean countries. The first version containing 175 texts published in December 1988.
- List of experts, institutes and Centres active in Mediterranean underwater archaeology. Methodological guides for underwater archaeological field activities. National legislation from the various countries covering such activities.
- Report of the 3rd Meeting of the Task Force on Conservation of Mediterranean Coastal and Marine Ecosystems (Tunis, 19-21 September 1988)

RAC/SPA-UNEP/MEDU WG.1/3 Report on the Status of the Mediterranean Marine Turtles

RAC/SPA-UNEP/MED WG.1/5 Report of the Expert Meeting on the Conservation of the Mediterranean Marine Turtles (Nicosia, 4-6 July 1989)

ANNEX III

MESSAGE OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREECE  
TO THE SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE  
CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE BARCELONA CONVENTION

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to welcome you in our country.

Greece, combining its double role of hosting both the Mediterranean Action Plan Headquarters and this Meeting, will do its best for the success of our common objectives.

The Mediterranean Action Plan, as we all know, is very important mainly because of two reasons.

First, it makes an important contribution to the protection from pollution of our common sea that nourished during centuries our people and inspired our unique civilisations.

Second, it constitutes a model of collaboration for common objectives of countries with different languages, traditions, religions, economic conditions and political options.

So, the Mediterranean Action Plan, uniting North, South, East and West has already offered a very positive experience of fourteen years that is not limited only to the already important objective of the protection of the Mediterranean from pollution.

Our common programme goes beyond this, it becomes a forum for the convergence of different opinions and a step towards the preservation of Peace and Progress in this region,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

These conditions of good collaboration, that we all together have built up, sometimes with much effort, must be safeguarded, well used and expanded.

During this Meeting, the Mediterranean countries will be invited to approve, among others, some measures for the protection of our common sea.

Let's assume, all of us, our responsibilities, let's give a practical proof of our political will and of the interest of our countries, let's prove to the citizens as well as to the numerous visitors of the Mediterranean that we care and act in common for the objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

It is our duty towards the civilisations of our ancestors to ensure for the future generations a peaceful and clean Mediterranean.

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So, let's put apart any differences and let's focus our efforts on the points of common interest.

Let the Mediterranean, our common source of life bring us together once again.

I wish all success to the work of the Meeting.

Tzannis Tzannetakis

Prime Minister of Greece

## ANNEX IV

STATEMENT BY MR. WILLIAM H. MANSFIELD III  
DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF UNEP

Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to address you on behalf of the Executive Director, Dr. Mostafa K. Tolba, as you assemble for your Sixth Ordinary Meeting, fifteen years after the first Barcelona meeting. Dr. Tolba has asked me to express his regrets that the need for him to take part in the United Nations General Assembly in New York City prevents him from joining you in this session. I wish to thank the government of Greece, once again, for serving as our host, and for offering the kind hospitality and the facilities for this meeting.

In a recent speech at Kenyatta University Dr. Tolba said " ... the international community has embarked on a new experiment. It is entering a new dimension. A global society is taking shape. One whose commerce is geared to the contours of the global marketplace. One whose foundation rests upon the gifts of the global environment".

The experiment Dr. Tolba referred to does not overlook the environmental dangers we face. Our relentless quest for more and better living conditions to meet the requirements of an exploding population is colliding with the limitations of the natural environment. It is dramatically depleting the environment and the resource base - the forests, the water, soil, air and the marine environment -- and it is polluting the earth's biosphere on local, regional and global scales, as we see in depletion of stratospheric ozone, acid rain, global warming and hazardous wastes.

The people of the world are now recognizing that these side effects of our economic activities are unsustainable. They know that if the situation is critical today, it is likely to be worse in the years ahead as we move from today's population of 5.2 billion to a possible doubling by the middle of the next century and as the world economy expands an anticipated 5 to 10 times. Indeed, your own Blue Plan for the Mediterranean has highlighted better than in most areas the possible future scenarios.

There are increasing signs the world's public and political leaders are awakening to the mounting environmental needs. In a recent Global Poll of environmental attitudes in 14 industrial and developing countries commissioned by UNEP (conducted by Louis Harris Associates, Inc.) and released in May, between 75 and 100 percent of those polled agreed on the need for strong action to protect the environment. It confirmed that people the world over are alarmed about environmental destruction, and it showed that public policy continues to lag behind public expectation for increased action.

Overwhelming majorities of those polled wanted stricter laws and indicated they would even be willing to pay higher taxes if such taxes were directed to environmental improvement. And when asked to choose between a higher living standard, or a lower living standard with higher environmental quality, between 70 and 90 percent opted for higher environmental quality.

Political leaders too are sensing and needing this ground swell of popular concern. A recent issue of the "Economist" (9/2) observed "Never have so many politicians seized so quickly on one idea". It is an idea whose time has come.

This year alone the entry into force of the Montreal Protocol on ozone, the London and Helsinki meetings on ozone, the Hague meeting of heads of state on climate change, the signing of the Basel hazardous wastes convention, UNEP's Governing Council, the Paris Economic Summit, Japan's sustainable development conference to name only some of the major international gatherings, demonstrate a mushrooming political priority on environmental issues.

But high sounding resolutions are not enough. As Dr. Tolba frequently reiterates! "We need deeds, not words. The world demands action" and we need a sense of urgency and a willingness to work together. Indeed, that is what the Barcelona Convention and the Mediterranean Action Plan are all about.

A good deal of progress has been made in the Mediterranean in recent years. More is known about the Sea than fifteen years ago; your capabilities at the technical and scientific level have improved; public opinion and political leaders are fully aware of the importance of the Mediterranean as a shared resource. Minister for Physical Planning and Public Works Kouvelas has cited progress in his remarks, and the Executive Director's report describes some of the achievements since our last meeting.

Albania has shown an interest to participate actively in the programme. I hope it will sign the Barcelona Convention and take its rightful seat among you as a Contracting Party.

But the ordinary meetings are also an occasion for candid reappraisal, as well as for mutual congratulations, and we should look for ways to improve our performance. Let me outline several.

Seen in the perspective of the past few years and the mounting concern about environmental deterioration, I am sure we all agree that things are not moving as fast and as well as we would like.

Despite the substantial progress achieved, monitoring programmes, which form the basis for pollution assessment and appropriate action, are still lagging behind. Several countries are still without a fully operational monitoring programme.

In the hope of accelerating their development, the Secretariat has stretched the rules - your own rules - and has provided assistance, training and even equipment for programmes that did not have clear legal status. But this has not had the desired effect and the unsatisfactory status quo seems to continue year after year. In future we shall have to apply the rules stringently: no programme - no assistance. So the available funds will go to those countries and institutions that operate by the rules and send data to the central data bank.

Contingency plans are a prerequisite to any form of intervention on an accidental spill. But only eight countries have approved such a plan. The others are not exempt from the risk! Can they afford to be without a plan? The contingency plan is the first step and is normally the basis for any proper training and stockpiling of equipment to be financed from internal or external sources.

The optimists say the Mediterranean has been spared a major oil spill. It does not need one; every year 650,000 tons of crude oil - the equivalent of twelve spills the size of the "Exxon Valdez" are spilled intentionally or unintentionally here. The Mediterranean is witnessing as well a heavy and alarming increase in maritime traffic of harmful substances including chemicals. It is estimated that around 600 ships transit the sea each day; among these ships are gas carriers, chemical carriers and others with hazardous substances. Approximately 1/6 of the world maritime traffic transits the Mediterranean. Mediterranean coastal states cannot wait for a severe accident to occur or watch the continuing process of dumping hazardous wastes in the sea, before taking concrete measures to tackle these serious problems. While it will never be possible to eliminate all accidents and dumping, their frequency and severity can be significantly reduced by careful contingency planning and the application of the Basel convention on hazardous wastes to the Mediterranean situation.

A great deal of effort has been expended in achieving agreement on an Action Plan to save the Mediterranean Monk Seal, and more recently on an Action Plan to protect the Mediterranean marine turtles. However, what specific action has resulted from these efforts? Are we justified in continuing to produce such theoretical paper plans if no resources for implementation are forthcoming?

Several important decisions taken at Genoa in 1985 and here in Athens in 1987 have not been carried out at the country level.

These decisions -- common criteria for bathing beaches; common criteria for shellfish areas; common criteria for mercury discharges, have not led to measurable results along the coasts and seas of the Mediterranean.

Four years since your historical declaration in Genoa on the second decade of the Mediterranean Action Plan, we can ask what progress has been made in the various countries towards the attainment of the declared objectives?

The reporting system is not providing the required answers, and consequently the Mediterranean coastal States as a group are not getting the facts by which to shape their policies and judge their progress.

Every two years we conduct long debates and reach agreement on the budget and respective contributions. Yet payments always lag behind. This is no longer a new programme, precedents have been established and procedures worked out. Today contributions are \$4,000,000 in arrears. This is the programme of Mediterranean States; you get out of the programme what you put in. Delays play havoc with the proper administration of funds, upset the internal consistency of the programme, and penalize the developing countries that rely on these resources. They inevitably result in extra costs. Is this the best the 17 Mediterranean States can do to finance their ONLY COMMON legally binding programme?

I am informed that only after some debate and with a reservation from a major donor, did the Bureau accede to the Secretariat's request for a proposed increase in the Mediterranean budget, in order to cover inflation, and only to the level of 5 per cent per year. This decision is not in keeping with the more forthcoming stand taken by Mediterranean coastal states at the XV session of UNEP's Governing Council held in Nairobi last May. There a target for a substantial increase in UNEP's budget was approved. Is the attitude of Government representatives so different today in Athens than in Nairobi, only five months before?

Our involvement in the Izmir Bay and Kastela Bay projects has revealed the extent of environmental degradation there and the high cost of the remedy, which fortunately the countries concerned appear ready to face.

Our work in Alexandria Bay, the Po delta and Venice lagoon, and the Ebro delta have underscored the fragility of their ecosystems, threatened by the expected sea level rise and climatic changes.

Among the recommendations in front of you, you will not find some of those proposed by UNEP which your Technical Committees failed to agree upon. Let me recall them:

- preparation of a draft protocol, applicable to the Mediterranean, on transboundary movements of hazardous wastes, based on the Basel Convention;
- preparation of draft rules concerning special machinery for compensation for damage in the Mediterranean: the Interstate Guarantee Fund;
- the failure of some Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention to ratify the Land Based Sources and Specially Protected Areas protocols; and

- banning the use of DDT and PCBs.

You are, as Contracting Parties, free to decide on the speed and extend to which you implement the Barcelona Convention and its protocols.

The Secretariat's duty is to express to you its concern that you are doing less than is required, falling behind what is needed.

New challenges lie ahead, and must be addressed.

The transfrontier movement of hazardous wastes is one. It has arisen only recently and UNEP succeeded in obtaining at Basel, a workable international agreement. The Mediterranean is potentially more at risk from this movement than any other enclosed sea. Can we set up an active programme, share information, and assist developing countries or will it be business as usual?

Climatic change is inevitable. Will we take the lead in the Mediterranean to tackle this huge issue or will we sail in the wake of other regions?

The Mediterranean is often sited as a model programme of international co-operation. But the front-runner cannot afford to rest on its laurels. Today more is expected from the Mediterranean states as an example for others.

You could be inspired by the Caribbean Action Plan where the smallest island state contribute much more per year to their respective common fund than a number of Mediterranean states to theirs.

If you decide to go all out for the pilot zone environment management projects, you could increase that budget line by a million dollars and let the Bureau approve a detailed programme to be drawn up by the Secretariat and the National Authorities concerned.

Some will ask: why pay more when the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, and perhaps even Japan are now prepared to invest in the protection of the Mediterranean environment.

Such support will only be forthcoming for well-designed projects based on adequate information such as our programmes are providing. You will want to be in full possession of facts and options open to you, when you deal with the International Organisations and the Bank, and with the non-governmental organisations through which the concern of public opinion is increasingly voiced. In the Genoa Declaration you appealed to them to support the efforts of governments through a much greater acceleration of their action-oriented activities to reverse the trend of deterioration of the sea and of its coastal areas. Today a growing number of NGOs are ready with their expanded membership, technical capabilities and access to media to contribute to the common goal.

UNEP stands ready to remain your partner, committed to the success of your programme. Over the past two years our financial contribution exceeded earlier promises, both from the Environment Fund and the Programme Support Budget. Our concern and our prodding stem from our desire to see the programme achieve its full potential, build on the solid foundation of several years' work, and keep up with the environmental needs and the public and political concerns.

We can draw our lesson from this glorious capital city. Perhaps the birthplace of what we call civic spirit was Athens. It was the obligation of each Athenian when he became 21 to take this oath in the public square before his family and neighbors. "We will strive unceasingly to quicken the public sense of duty so that we will make this city greater, better and more beautiful than it was when we took this oath".

So let the Athenian oath be a guide for our actions in the Mediterranean as we move forward this week and in the years ahead.

## ANNEX V

### RECOMMENDATIONS APPROVED BY THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

#### **A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION AND THE PROTOCOL ON DUMPING**

The Contracting Parties adopt the following recommendations.

##### **1. PROGRAMME APPROVAL THROUGH DECISION-MAKING MEETINGS**

Convene every year, on the same dates, the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee to review both separately and together the progress of the Action Plan and to prepare the decisions of the Contracting Parties.

##### **2. PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION**

Invite the secretariat to strengthen co-operation with financing institutions with a view to their participation in MAP activities, and particularly in coastal zone pilot projects.

##### **3. LEGAL COMPONENT**

- 3.1. Authorize the secretariat to address an appeal to the Contracting Parties urging them to become signatories to and to hasten the process of ratification of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes; invite the secretariat to prepare within six months an assessment of the nature of such movements in the Mediterranean including the carriage of hazardous wastes by ships transiting the Mediterranean sea; request the secretariat to suggest a mechanism to assist Contracting Parties in monitoring the movement of hazardous wastes in and through the Mediterranean and their disposal; in the light of the assessment proceed with the preparation of a draft legal instrument or a protocol on the subject applicable to the Mediterranean region.
- 3.2. Authorize the Secretariat to develop draft procedures for liability and compensation.
- 3.3. Authorize the Executive Director to convene in 1990 a Working Group of experts nominated by the Contracting Parties to discuss the draft Protocol on Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Sea-bed and its Sub-soil and to invite thereafter a Conference of Plenipotentiaries to consider the draft Protocol as amended and adopted by the Working Group of experts.

- 3.4. Urge the Mediterranean coastal states to ensure that adequate reception facilities for ship garbage are provided in accordance with Annex V of MARPOL 73/78 and to notify the IMO accordingly.
- 3.5. Amend Rule 8 of section 1.B of the Rules of Procedure to read as follows:  
"The Executive Director shall, with the tacit consent of the Contracting Parties, invite to send representatives, to observe any public sitting of any meeting or conference, including the meetings of technical committees, any international non-governmental organization which has a direct concern in the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution".
- 3.6. Recalling the decision of the Governing Council of UNEP 15/27 on precautionary approach, agree to fully adopt the principle of precautionary approach regarding the prevention and elimination of contamination in the Mediterranean Sea area and request the secretariat to review the Dumping Protocol in the light of the principle of precautionary approach in order to identify any necessary amendments to the protocol.
- 3.7. Agree to take all necessary measures for the protection of Posidonia oceanica, and other phanerogams meadows which are vital to the Mediterranean Sea ecosystem.  
  
Towards this end they agree to:
  - a. control trawling and other activities having adverse effects on the Posidonia and other phanerogams meadows,
  - b. communicate to the secretariat measures taken in this field.
- 3.8. Agree to amend the Dumping Protocol in order to ban specifically ocean incineration activities in the Convention area and to ask the secretariat to start the necessary procedures.

#### 4. MONITORING OF MARINE POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

##### 4.1. MONITORING PROGRAMME

Take note of the recommendations of the Meeting of Responsible Investigators of Monitoring Programmes (document UNEP(OCA).MED WG.5/3) and endorse the following recommendations:

- (a) Extend the MED POL Phase II monitoring programme, in view of the assessment of the present situation and recent encouraging developments in the collection of data and data quality assurance programmes, for four additional years (until 1995) to enable full participation of all Mediterranean countries and to allow for a proper evaluation of the situation at a regional level;

- (b) design national monitoring programmes in such a way that they ensure assessment of the state of pollution but also simultaneously lead to solution of defined scientific and environmental problems and motivate both young and experienced scientists to participate in the monitoring programme;
- (c) promote a scientific in-depth assessment on monitoring on the basis of past experience in order to prepare the programmes to be implemented in 1995 in the best possible way;
- (d) give particular emphasis to the improvement of the geographical coverage of the monitoring programmes in the South of the Mediterranean;
- (e) encourage the transfer of technology and data related to monitoring on a bilateral and multilateral bases;

#### 4.2. PLANKTON BLOOMS AND EUTROPHICATION

Take note of the recommendations of the Meeting of Experts on Implications and Control of Undesirable Plankton Blooms (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.4/2).

#### 4.3. RESEARCH

- (a) Re-orient the research activities within MED POL in order to generate information which will also be useful for the technical implementation of the LBS protocol in addition to supporting monitoring activities;
- (b) replace as from 1990 research activities A-L by the following five new research areas:

##### Research area I - Characterization and measurement

This area will include projects which cover the characterization (identification of chemical or microbiological components) and measurement development and testing of methodologies of specified contaminants;

##### Research area II - Transport and dispersion

This area will include projects which aim at improving the understanding of the physical, chemical and biological mechanisms that transport potential pollutants from their sources to their ultimate repositories. Typical topics will be atmospheric transport and deposition, water movements and mixing, transport of contaminants by sedimentation and their incorporation in biogeochemical cycles. Priority will be given to the provision of quantitative information ultimately useful for modelling the system and contributing to regional assessments;

#### Research area III - Effects

This area will include projects relevant to the effects of selected contaminants, listed in Annexes I and II of the LBS and Dumping protocols, to marine organisms, communities and ecosystems or man and human populations. Priority will be given to effects and techniques providing information useful for establishing environmental quality criteria;

#### Research area IV - Fates/Environmental transformation

This area will include projects studying the fate of contaminants (including microorganisms) in the marine environment such as persistence or survival, degradation, transformation, bioaccumulation etc. but excluding transport and dispersion which is dealt in area II;

#### Research area V - Prevention and control

This area will include projects dealing with the determination of the factors affecting the efficiency of waste treatment and disposal methods under specific local conditions as well as the development of environmental quality criteria and common measures for pollution abatement;

- (c) define target contaminants or other variables at periodic intervals depending on the progress of implementation of the LBS protocol;
- (d) select project proposals on the basis of their intrinsic scientific validity, their Mediterranean specificity, and encourage whenever possible bilateral and multilateral projects among Mediterranean countries from the north and the south of the basin.

#### 4.4. IMPACT OF CLIMATIC CHANGES ON THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONE

- a) Approve the continuation by the secretariat of studies of the impact of climatic change on the Mediterranean coastal zone in the light of the importance of the problem and the basis of the work done so far;
- b) appreciate the support of OCA/PAC - UNEP to the study of the implications of climatic changes in the Mediterranean and to request the continuation of such support;
- c) include the consideration of implication of climatic changes in the existing (Kastela Bay, Izmir Bay, Syrian coast and Rhodes) and future coastal areas management projects;

- d) recommend to all Contracting Parties to prepare and implement energy saving programmes, inter alia interconnection of networks, in order to ease and partially prevent the problem of climatic changes.

## 5. INFORMATION

Combine the existing information bulletins (Medwaves, PAP Bulletin, ROCC News, SPA Bulletin) into one single bulletin, Medwaves, to be issued in Arabic, English and French.

## **B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL**

The Contracting Parties adopt the following recommendations:

### **6. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL**

#### **6.1. POLLUTION BY USED LUBRICATING OILS\***

Adopt the:

- (i) Assessment of the situation regarding used lubricating oils in the Mediterranean Basin

Lubricating oils are essential for many industrial and transportation purposes as well as for a number of other uses. Following their use, they represent a potentially serious pollution threat, as they can reach the marine environment via municipal and industrial wastewaters and urban run-off. For this reason, used lubricating oils have been included in Annex I to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources which contains substances pollution by which Contracting Parties have undertaken to eliminate.

In the absence of direct data from all countries in the region regarding production and consumption of lubricating oils and the eventual fate of the used product, it is not possible at this stage to make an accurate assessment of the actual state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by used lubricating oils in the specific sense. However, extrapolation of data available from other regions on the used lubricating oil or petroleum hydrocarbon content of urban run-off and municipal and industrial wastewaters, together with available information on population numbers, industrial activities involving used lubricating oil generation, and vehicular figures in the coastal zone of the Mediterranean affords a reasonable indication that a significant marine pollution problem could actually or potentially exist in the region.

Apart from the four Mediterranean states members of the Commission of the European Communities, which are expressly bound by the terms of EEC Directive 75/439/EEC of 16 June 1975, as amended by Directive 87/101/EEC of 22 December 1986, specifically dealing with the disposal of waste oils, few of the other countries in the region currently possess specific legislation for dealing with marine pollution by used lubricating oils, although partial coverage through more general legislation exists in a number of cases.

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\* The representative of the EEC stated that he accepted these recommendations ad referendum, subject to the usual administrative procedures of the Community.

(ii) Measures for control of pollution by used lubricating oils

On the basis of the assessment prepared by UNIDO/WHO/UNEP on the situation regarding used lubricating oils in the Mediterranean basin (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.4) the Contracting Parties:

- (a) Adopt, for the purposes of Article 5 and Annex I to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources, the following definition of used lubricating oils:

"Any mineral-based industrial or lubricating oils which have become unfit for the use for which they were originally intended, and, in particular, used oils from combustion engines and transmission systems, and also mineral lubricating oils, oils for turbines and hydraulic oils, whether such oils are contaminated by dangerous chemical substances, such as PCB, or not";

- (b) adopt the principle that wastes containing used lubricating oils should not be discharged directly or indirectly into the protocol area;
- (c) undertake to progressively implement, through appropriate national procedures, programmes and measures to ensure the eventual realisation of this principle as early as possible to the extent dictated by national circumstances and not later than 1 January 1994;
- (d) take into account, as and where appropriate, in the progressive formulation and implementation of national control measures, the various control measures available, i.e. recovery, and either:
- regeneration for re-use as lubricating oils or burning as fuel in an appropriate installation, if one of these two solutions is feasible in the case of used lubricating oils which are not contaminated by dangerous chemical substances; or
  - treatment and disposal in specially designed units in the case of all other used lubricating oils.

## 6.2. POLLUTION BY CADMIUM AND CADMIUM COMPOUNDS

Adopt the:

- (i) Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by cadmium and cadmium compounds

Cadmium is a scarce, naturally occurring and fairly expensive metal of low mechanical strength. Its yearly world production is about 18,000 tons. Mediterranean countries

account for about 10% of this. It is mainly used in batteries, electroplating, pigments, stabilizers and alloys. It reaches the marine environment from contaminated agricultural soils, mining wastes, mine waters, and the industrial use of cadmium. An important source is municipal sewage effluents and sludges, including those of domestic origin. No reliable data on cadmium inputs are available. The currently available technology for the removal of cadmium from industrial waste waters is based on physico-chemical methods such as ion exchange, reverse osmosis, dialysis and electro dialysis, adsorption, evaporation, electrolysis, freezing, ion flotation, liquid-liquid extraction and ultrafiltration. Phosphatic fertilizer manufacturers can also decrease the cadmium concentration in their product by choosing raw phosphate with low cadmium content.

Levels of cadmium reported for the various compartments of the Mediterranean marine environment are not alarming and in general they are comparable to those found in other regions of the world. Data available for air are limited to the western Mediterranean. The lack of proper quality control and the diversity of analytical methods used do not allow a comparison of the seawater data. Levels of up to 2 mg Cd l<sup>-1</sup> have been reported for coastal waters. Only in coastal lagoons and river deltas cadmium concentrations were high in sediments. Research workers use different extraction methods and many of them do not take into consideration the mineralogical composition of the sediment. It is estimated however that the background concentration must be in the range of 0.1 to 2.5 µg g<sup>-1</sup> (DW). Typical cadmium levels in biota are 50-150 µg kg<sup>-1</sup> (FW) for shrimps, 40-1200 µg kg<sup>-1</sup> (FW) for mussels and 20-150 µg kg<sup>-1</sup> (FW) for demersal fish.

The uptake of cadmium in marine organisms depends both on the chemical species of cadmium and on the route of entry into the organism. Cadmium is slowly accumulated at low water concentrations and therefore only low-term chronic exposures can be used to estimate the toxicity of this metal. In fact, the 96-h LC<sub>50</sub> for a wide range of species are usually in excess of 1 mg Cd l<sup>-1</sup> while chronic effects usually become apparent at concentrations greater than 50 µg Cd l<sup>-1</sup>. However, some species have been reported to be affected at concentrations less than 15 µg l<sup>-1</sup>. A concentration of 0.5 µg l<sup>-1</sup> could be an eventual water quality objective.

In general, cadmium in seafood constitutes only a small fraction of the total daily intake. Terrestrial food and smoking are much more important for humans who are non-occupationally exposed. A provisional tolerable weekly intake of 400 to 500 µg of cadmium for an average person was proposed in 1972 by FAO/WHO. At this stage, it is not considered that the adoption of a common regional legal limit on the permissible concentration of cadmium in seafood would be justified.

A limitation on the amount of cadmium discharged into the marine environment is recommended. Some countries in the Mediterranean have already set effluent standards. The EEC countries have to apply directive 83/513/EEC of 26/9/83 which sets limits for effluents from various industrial sectors. No limit is set for the manufacturers of phosphatic fertilizers.

(ii) Measures for control of pollution by cadmium and cadmium compounds

On the basis of the assessment prepared by FAO/WHO/UNEP (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.5), the Contracting Parties as from 1 January 1991:

- (a) Adopt a limit value of 0.2 mg cadmium per litre discharged (monthly flow-weighted average concentration of total cadmium) for effluent discharges from industrial plants into the Mediterranean Sea before dilution in terms of Article 5 and Annex I of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources.

The above limit value does not apply to the phosphate fertilizer industry, but each Mediterranean country should fix its own national value pending a new decision by the Contracting Parties;

- (b) agree to use the following procedure for the implementation of the above value:

A sample representative of the discharge over a period of 24 hours will be taken. The quantity of cadmium discharged over a month must be calculated on the basis of the daily quantities of cadmium discharged. However, a simplified control procedure may be instituted in the case of industrial plants which do not discharge more than 10 kgs of cadmium per year;

- (c) adopt, in principle, an eventual water quality objective of a maximum of 0.5 µg cadmium per litre in marine waters;
- (d) for the purpose of progressively reaching the objective, adjust relevant outfall structures in such a way as to achieve maximum dilution in the mixing zone adjacent to the outfall and monitoring sediments and biota to ensure an increase of not more than 50% above background levels in the case of new plants, and achieve a progressive decrease towards the same objective in areas affected by existing plants;
- (e) consider, if national or local circumstances so dictate, the imposition of limit values for concentrations of cadmium in edible marine organisms;

- (f) include, to the extent possible, the sampling and analysis of appropriate species of edible seafood and of appropriate effluents for cadmium within the framework of their national MED POL monitoring programmes;
- (g) encourage the development of substitutes and alternative technologies leading to the reduction of cadmium pollution;
- (h) provide the Secretariat to the Convention with the fullest information possible on:
  - present legislation and administrative measures on existing national standards and criteria on permissible limits of cadmium concentrations in seafood cadmium emissions into the marine environment, and water quality regarding cadmium;
  - measures taken relevant to (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) above.
  - relevant monitoring data on (f) above.
- (i) continue to support, within the framework of the research component of MED POL those studies on seafood consumption patterns which can be utilised, in conjunction with monitoring data on cadmium concentrations in seafood, to identify possible high risk groups.

### 6.3. POLLUTION BY ORGANOTIN COMPOUNDS\*

Adopt the:

- (i) Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by organotin compounds

The worldwide production of organotin compounds had risen from a very low level in the late 1940's to more than 30,000 tons per year at present. It is estimated that about one third of this amount is used for biocidal purposes which can be divided equally between uses in agriculture and for antifouling treatments. The main uses of antifouling agents are in cooling-water pipes for electric power plants and other industries such as chemical and steel factories, and in paints for boats, ships, and marine structures. The compounds used are mainly tri-organotin compounds and especially tributyltin (TBT) derivatives. Two types of antifouling paints are available: "free association" and copolymer paints. The leaching rate (ie the input rate of these contaminants from painted surface to the marine environment) from copolymer paints is less than that

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\* The representative of the EEC stated that he accepted the recommendations ad referendum, subject to the usual administrative procedures of the Community.

from free association paints. At present, little information is available in the current scientific literature on amounts of organotin compounds released into the environment by way of production and processing operations. Estimation of inputs from painted surfaces are based on leaching rates. Assuming a constant release rate of  $10 \mu\text{g cm}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$ ,  $15 \text{g d}^{-1}$  would be the input into the marine environment from a painted surface of  $150 \text{m}^2$ . Inputs from the use of TBT in protecting pipes against fouling organisms could also be important especially when the water flow is high.

The solubility of TBT compounds is of the order of  $10 \text{mg l}^{-1}$  while that for triphenyl (TPT) derivatives is  $1 \text{mg l}^{-1}$  or less. In locations where surfaces have been treated with TBT based antifoulants, the levels of TBT can exceed  $1 \mu\text{g l}^{-1}$  in water and  $10 \mu\text{g g}^{-1}$  in sediments. The results from the pilot survey in selected Mediterranean areas indicate that the following are typical TBT contaminated sites:

- those receiving industrial discharges, mainly related to the use of TBT as an antifoulant in cooling pipes;
- harbours, where commercial shipping activities occur, often together with ship maintenance operations, and which receive large quantities of industrial and other effluents;
- marinas, occupied by pleasure boats;
- mariculture areas.

Marinas have shown to be one of the most polluted areas but values of TBT did not exceed  $1,000 \text{ng l}^{-1}$  except in one case. The degradation products of TBT, dibutyltin and monobutyltin were also detected but in lower concentrations. The highest TBT levels recorded were in front of a power plant outlet in North Tyrrhenian sea. In general, values were similar to those found in similar situations outside the Mediterranean area. Marine organisms are able to accumulate TBT to levels considerably greater than those found in the surrounding water. With a cessation of inputs, TBT concentrations can be lost in a relatively short time (within one year).

The toxic potential of organotin compounds received considerable attention in the 1950's following the "Stalinon" incident in France. In the late 1970's French scientists found anomalies in the shell calcification of the Pacific oysters growing in Arcachon bay close to a yacht harbour. Since then, work undertaken demonstrated that TBT, together with methyltins and phenyltins, belongs to the most toxic organotin compounds; even low concentrations in aqueous environments may have adverse effects on sensitive stages of invertebrates as well as vertebrates. The most

sensitive effect found for TBT is the development of imposex (change of sex) in certain gasteropod molluscs at concentrations greater than 1 ng l<sup>-1</sup>. Triorganotin compounds can enter the human body directly at the workplace where these chemicals are manufactured or formulated, and where formulations are used or removed after use. These compounds can also enter the human body directly, through residues contained in treated vegetarian food or in contaminated seafood. Some of the symptoms in humans are headaches, memory defects, loss of vigilance, disorientation, etc. An acceptable daily intake (ADI) for man was proposed by FAO/WHO in 1971 for the triphenyltin compounds of chloride, hydroxide and acetate, at 0.5 µg kg<sup>-1</sup> body weight. Recent estimates of research workers for the ADI of TBT oxide vary from 1.6 to 3.2 µg kg<sup>-1</sup> body weight.

The first measures for controlling the use of antifouling paints containing organotin compounds were brought by France in 1982. Since then, other countries have followed suite, the most common measures being the ban on the use of TBT paints on vessels smaller than 25m and on mariculture structures. Recently, measures have also been introduced for sea-going vessels. Measures at regional and international level are promoted through the competent organizations.

(ii) Measures for control of pollution by organotin compounds

On the basis of the assessment document prepared by FAO/WHO/IAEA/UNEP (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.1/7), the results of the Mediterranean pilot survey (document FIR/MED POL/OT/5) and the deliberations of the First Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.1/12), the Contracting Parties agree:

- (a) As from 1 July 1991 not to allow the use in the marine environment of preparations containing organotin compounds intended for the prevention of fouling by micro-organisms, plants or animals:
- on hulls of boats having an overall length (as defined by ISO standards No.8666) of less than 25 m;
  - on all structures, equipment or apparatus used in mariculture.

This measure should not apply to any ships owned or operated by a state party to the LBS protocol and used only on government non-commercial service.

Contracting Parties not having access to substitute products for organotin compounds by 1 July 1991 would be free to make an exception for a period not exceeding two years, after having so informed the Secretariat. After agreement, the Secretariat would inform the other Contracting Parties at the earliest opportunity;

- (b) to report to the Secretariat on measures taken in accordance with this decision;
- (c) that a code of practice be developed to minimise the contamination of the marine environment in the vicinity of boat-yards, dry docks, etc., where ships are cleaned of old anti-fouling paint and subsequently repainted.

#### 6.4. POLLUTION BY ORGANOHALOGEN COMPOUNDS\*

Adopt the:

- (i) Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by organohalogen compounds

Relevant information was assembled on the pesticides, DDT, Drins, Heptachlor, HCH, HCB and the industrial compound PCB. No reliable data on the production and use of these compounds is available and the figures for their inputs are rather rough estimates. World literature indicates that the transport of organohalogens from continental sources to the sea by wet and dry deposition is one of the most important sources of contamination of the marine environment by these compounds. Very few data are available on organohalogens in effluents discharged into the Mediterranean sea.

Organochlorine incorporation into biogenic particles, with subsequent migration via chain transfer, or faecal pellet deposition, provides a rapid and ecologically important transport system in the marine environment. The toxicity of some organohalogen pesticides and PCBs to marine organisms is relatively well documented through toxicological investigations performed both in the Mediterranean and elsewhere in the world. This toxicity in combination with their persistence and bioaccumulation properties makes them one of the most hazardous group of compounds for the marine environment.

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\* The representative of the EEC stated that he accepted the recommendations ad referendum, subject to the usual administrative procedures of the Community. Using the acceptable daily

intake (ADI) recommended by FAO/WHO and the levels of contamination reported, a risk assessment showed association with the consumption of seafood. HCB, HCH and heptachlor is safe for low, and mostly safe for medium consumption, while the intake of DDT and PCB from one fish meal per week elevates life-time risk above  $10^{-5}$ . The drins present intermediate risk but the evidence for their carcinogenicity is very weak.

(ii) Measures for control of pollution by organohalogen compounds

On the basis of the assessment prepared by FAO/WHO/IAEA/UNEP (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.6) the Contracting Parties agree as follows from 1 January 1991:

- (a) To adopt an environmental quality objective in coastal waters of  $25 \mu\text{g l}^{-1}$  for total DDT in terms of Article 5 and Annex I of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources;
- (b) to use the International Code of Conduct on the distribution and use of pesticides as adopted by the FAO Conference in 1985;
- (c) to promote monitoring programmes wherever possible for:
  - the establishment of trends and baseline concentrations for the organohalogen compounds;
  - the detection of "hot-spot" areas.
- (d) to provide the Secretariat with information on the present legal and administrative measures in force in each country for the production, use and disposal of organohalogen compounds and relevant monitoring data on (c) above.

## C. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON EMERGENCIES

The Contracting Parties adopt the following recommendations:

### 7. PREVENTION AND COMBATING POLLUTION FROM SHIPS

#### 7.1 PROTOCOL ON EMERGENCIES

- (a) The Regional Centre should undertake the steps necessary for the establishment, on a voluntary basis, of a regional network of correspondents within port authorities and within authorities responsible for vessel traffic services who receive reports of the movements of ships and their cargoes, to assist in collecting data on the maritime transport of harmful substances other than oil in the Mediterranean and to facilitate, in case of accident and where possible, rapid access to information on cargo, including the loading plan;
- (b) the Regional Centre should prepare a selective list of data concerning the dangerous substances and establish a partly computerised data base;
- (c) the Regional Centre should assist States in activities at the national level aimed at collecting data necessary for the establishment in the future of a computerised marine pollution emergency decision support system, taking into account all existing databases, systems and experience gained in this field throughout the world and, in particular, make use of existing sources of cartographic and oceanographic data on the Mediterranean, with a view to adapting an aid to decision system and its simulation models to the region;
- (d) the Centre should establish a priority list of substances, based on the highest spillage probability, and prepare, on the basis of existing information, operational technical files for intervention, including accident scenarios, for these substances;
- (e) the Regional Centre should assist Mediterranean coastal States which so request to adapt their national oil spill contingency plans to combating accidents involving other hazardous substances and, in particular, to develop their own data banks compatible with the Centre's data bank, and to prepare bilateral or multilateral operational agreements among neighbouring coastal States;
- (f) the Regional Centre should organize periodic alert exercises in order to test use of the standard alert message and the communications network;

- (g) the Regional Centre should compile and disseminate to the Mediterranean coastal States information on the nature, conditions and procedures by which assistance can be provided by States and organizations by using, in particular, the results of the IMO work on the preparation of a "Guide to International Assistance in Marine Pollution Emergencies";
- (h) the Regional Centre should organize the following training courses included in the 1990-1991 programme budget:
  - a general training course on combating accidental pollution by harmful substances in 1990 and 1991;
  - a regional seminar on financial questions, liability and compensation for consequences of accidents causing pollution by oil and other harmful substances in 1990;
  - a specialised training course on combating pollution by harmful substances in 1991;
- (i) approve the future functions of the Centre as they appear in the amended Annex to Resolution 7 of 1976, Appendix 1 to this Annex;
- (j) approve the long-term workplan of the future activities related to oil and other harmful substances which should be carried out or co-ordinated by the Centre, as set out in Annex VII of the report of the Workshop on Combating Accidental Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Harmful Substances held in Malta from 22-26 May 1989 (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.9);
- (k) decide to change the name of the Mediterranean Regional Centre for Combating Pollution by oil to: "Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea".

## 7.2. PORT RECEPTION FACILITIES

Promote port reception facilities and inform the Secretariat on progress made.

## **D. PROTECTION OF THE COMMON MEDITERRANEAN HERITAGE**

### **8. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND HISTORIC SITES**

#### **8.1. PROTOCOL ON SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS**

- a) Recommend to the Co-ordinating Unit of MAP, in co-operation with the responsible bodies of the country hosting SPA/RAC, the signing of an agreement between the host country and UNEP on their mutual obligations regarding the Centre;
- b) open a line in the budget to cover one half of the salary of the full time Director of the Centre, as is the case for the other MAP Centres and following the recommendations of UNEP evaluation report "The Regional Activity Centre for the Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas: evaluation of its development and achievements" - UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 100. If this budget were approved, SPA/RAC would have a full-time Director appointed to the Centre;
- c) request SPA/RAC to assist countries in their endeavour to promote activities relevant to the identification and protection of at least 50 new marine and coastal sites or reserves of Mediterranean interest in accordance with the protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and the Genoa Declaration;
- d) request SPA/RAC to assist countries to develop activities for the protection of endangered species (Monk Seal and Marine Turtles) through the Action plans developed or being developed by the SPA/RAC and in accordance with the protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and the Genoa Declaration;
- e) support other actions concerning additional endangered species and the ecosystems important for their protection (e.g. marine plants);
- f) request SPA/RAC to develop and support national activities in the field of selection, creation and management of Specially Protected Areas in accordance with the already approved guidelines;
- g) approve the Action Plan for the Conservation of the Mediterranean Marine Turtles (reproduced in Appendix II to this Annex).

## 8.2. 100 HISTORIC SITES

- a) Use the PAP structure and experience for the development of the new activities, in close cooperation with SPA/RAC and the Coordinating Unit;
- b) express appreciation to the authorities in France for the offer of Marseilles to service the network of 100 Mediterranean historic sites.

## **E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES**

The Contracting Parties adopt the following recommendations:

### **9. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES**

#### **9.1 PROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (post Blue Plan)**

- (a) As a follow-up to the report on the Mediterranean scenarios of the Blue Plan published in 1989, to assist the countries of the region at their request in preparing scenarios at the national, coastal or sectoral level in keeping with the result and methodologies of the Blue Plan. For this purpose the Regional Activity Centre of the Blue Plan, acting as the Mediterranean observatory of the relationship between the environment and economic activities in favour of sustainable development, will adjust the forward-looking methods already worked out in respect of the national level to the level of the coastal regions and to the level of the major sectors (town planning, agriculture, industry, energy or tourism). The Scientific Director and the Mediterranean experts associated with the Blue Plan will provide assistance to the countries concerned by means of local visits or technical consultations in the BP/RAC. Special attention will be given to the preparation of the scenarios necessary for the development of PAP pilot projects in the coastal areas;
- (b) promote the regular exchange of information concerning the Blue Plan with countries and institutions and ensure provision for training of national experts in the forward-looking and systemic methods of the relationship between environment, development and land use by means of technical workshops and individual training courses;
- (c) bring up to date regularly the demographic, economic and environmental databases of the Blue Plan, to extend them to the level of the Mediterranean coastal regions and the coastal strip and to keep the information at the disposal of the countries;
- (d) welcome the offer of other institutions, such as the Genoa University and Genoa Ricerche, to develop Mediterranean data bases (including geocoded bases), with a view to establishing gradually a network of co-operation for the prospective studies of the development of the coastal areas;
- (e) welcome the offer of France to continue to host and to provide intellectual and financial support for the BP/RAC for the continuation of the forward-looking analytical activities of the Blue Plan.

- (f) provide the greatest possible publicity for the report on the Blue Plan scenarios, facilitate its publication in the official languages of the United Nations and possibly in other languages and continue the preparation and dissemination of thematic fascicles with the participation of experts from the various Mediterranean countries.

## 9.2. COASTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

- (a) Recommend to the Co-ordinating Unit of MAP to speed up, in co-operation with the responsible bodies of the country hosting PAP/RAC, the signing of the agreement between the host country and UNEP on their mutual obligations regarding the Centre;
- (b) recommend to National Focal Points for PAP, particularly those with which a direct and continuing co-operation has not yet been developed, to intensify the co-operation by including their consultants in various PAP activities and improving communication with PAP/RAC.

## 9.3. MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL AREAS MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

- (a) Continue work on the four on-going coastal zone MAP projects (Bay of Kastela, Bay of Izmir, Island of Rhodes, Coast of Syria);
- (b) assist Mediterranean States to identify and formulate environmental protection and integrated development projects in coastal zones, making use of significant national and international financing; up to ten projects could be studied; attention will be focused on projects that are the most viable from the point of view of the Mediterranean environment and financing organizations;
- (c) envisage three phases for each programme:
  - a preliminary phase including fact finding, definition of options and formulation of a programme proposal;
  - an executive phase;
  - follow-up and implementation;
- (d) deal simultaneously with up to three programmes in the preliminary phase and four in the executive phase, unless appropriate external support would be found for specific programmes;
- (e) prepare detailed proposals for new programmes including obligations of each participating party, signed by competent national authorities. Such proposals would be evaluated by the secretariat and presented to Contracting Parties for adoption;

- (f) present to meetings of the Socio-Economic Committee information on going projects;
- (g) secure participation of UNEP and other UN bodies dealing with industrial, toxic and hazardous wastes;
- (h) assist in drawing up, implementing and disseminating model thematic projects likely to be of interest to Mediterranean countries because of their innovations and degree of integration;
- (i) invite UNEP and the other international organizations (e.g. the World Bank) to provide financial support to cooperative and pilot projects;
- (j) invite the national authorities concerned and the relevant bilateral and multilateral programmes to support the four on-going pilot projects as practical demonstration areas for the protection of the Mediterranean;

#### 9.4. SPECIAL ACTION FOR THE ADRIATIC SEA

- (a) Recognize the specificity of the Adriatic Sea as one of the most sensitive parts of the Mediterranean and welcome the intention declared by the Government of Italy and Yugoslavia to implement a sub-regional joint programme for the environmental protection and development of the Adriatic, as essential part of the "Adriatic Initiative" inspired by the goals of the Barcelona Convention and its protocols, and of the Genoa Declaration;
- (b) recommend the strengthening of mutual co-operation between all MAP components, in particular MED POL, Priority Actions Programme (PAP) and Blue Plan, with the Adriatic countries committed to implement projects, consistent with the MAP objectives, methods and practice;
- (c) invite the Co-ordinating Unit with the Regional Centres to continue to provide scientific and technical support in order to accelerate the implementation of the objectives of the Genoa Declaration in the Adriatic, through active co-operation with the "Adriatic Initiative";
- (d) encourage the participation of Albania, Greece and the EEC, as well as other interested countries in the relevant activities for the protection of the Adriatic and adjacent waters in co-ordination with MAP activities;
- (e) invite the international financial institutions to support the implementation of the environmental goals of the Adriatic initiative.

## APPENDIX 1

### REVISED ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 7\*

#### OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS OF A REGIONAL CENTRE FOR COMBATING POLLUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN BY OIL AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES

##### I. OBJECTIVES

1. To strengthen the capacities of the coastal States in the Mediterranean and to facilitate co-operation among them in order to respond to accidents causing or likely to cause pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances, especially in case of emergency in which there is grave and imminent danger to the marine environment or when it can affect human lives.
2. To assist coastal States of the Mediterranean region, which so request in the development of their own national capabilities for response to accidents causing or likely to cause pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances, and to facilitate information exchange, technological co-operation and training.
3. A later objective, namely the possibility of initiating operations to combat pollution by oil and eventually by other harmful substances at the regional level, can be considered. This possibility should be submitted for approval by governments after evaluating the results achieved in the fulfilment of the previous two objectives and in the light of financial resources which could be made available for this purpose.
4. To provide a framework for exchange of information on operational, technical, scientific, legal and financial matters.

##### II. FUNCTIONS

- A. To collect and disseminate information on:
  - i) competent national authorities responsible for receiving reports of pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances and for dealing with matters concerning measures of assistance between Parties;
  - ii) inventories of experts, equipment and installations in each coastal State for response to accidents causing or likely to cause pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances, and which might be, under certain conditions, put at the disposal of the state which so requests in case of emergency;

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\* Resolution 7 with its Annex was adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries in Barcelona in 1976

- iii) general information, plans, methods and techniques for combating pollution by oil and other harmful substances in order to assist as far as necessary countries of the region in the preparation of their national contingency plans;
  - iv) Mediterranean coastal zones, with a particular attention to the zones which are especially sensitive to pollution by oil and other harmful substances. This information could be used by risk predicting models and for the preparation of environmental sensitivity maps.
- B. To establish, keep up to date and operate a partially computerized data base on chemicals and their properties, risks for human life and the marine environment, response techniques and combating methods.
- C. To progressively develop and operate a marine pollution emergency decision support system with a view to providing rapidly to the Mediterranean coastal States information concerning behaviour, risks and different possibilities for action in cases of accidents involving oil and other harmful substances.
- D. To prepare, disseminate and keep up to date operational guides and technical documents.
- E. To develop and maintain a regional Communications/Information system appropriate to the needs of States being served by the Centre.
- F. To develop technological co-operation and training programmes for combating pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances and to organize training courses.
- G. To assist coastal States of the Mediterranean region, which so request, in the preparation and development of bilateral or multilateral operational agreements between coastal States covering sea areas of common interest.
- H. To prepare and keep up to date operational arrangements and guidelines, aimed at facilitating co-operation between Mediterranean coastal States in cases of emergency.
- I. To provide, upon request, to coastal States assistance in cases of emergency, either by using its own capacities or through secondment of experts.
- J. To assist coastal States of the Mediterranean region, which in cases of emergency so request, in obtaining assistance of the other Parties to the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency, or when the possibilities for assistance do not exist within the region, in obtaining international assistance from outside the region.

- K. To develop and maintain close working relationships with other Mediterranean regional activity centres and with the "specialized regional organisms" which play a co-ordinating role as set forth in the Mediterranean Action Plan, particularly with the scientific institutions within the region.
  
- L. To co-operate as appropriate in activities of the Mediterranean Action Plan related to marine pollution.

APPENDIX 2  
ACTION PLAN  
FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN MARINE TURTLES

INTRODUCTION

1. The Parties to the Barcelona Convention included among their priority targets for the period 1985-1995 the protection of Mediterranean marine turtles (Genoa, 9-13 September 1985).
2. The populations of Mediterranean marine turtles are decreasing from year to year owing to the interaction of human activities (fisheries as regards the marine environment, occupation or deterioration of the sandy shores as regards the terrestrial environment). There are signs of general decline of populations of turtles nesting on monitored beaches.
3. Many important aspects of the biology and behaviour of marine turtles are too poorly known to plan a complete management strategy for the conservation of these species, but the actual degradation of the populations is so serious that action can no longer be postponed. Using the available information, it is possible to prepare an Action Plan for the conservation of Mediterranean marine turtles. This Plan will be adjusted if necessary as more information becomes available.
4. Information from various sources is taken into account in this Action Plan. Coordinated programmes for scientific research (population dynamics, tagging, biology and physiology), public awareness campaigns, proposals for the management of nesting beaches, etc., can ensure the survival and help the reconstitution of populations of marine turtles.
5. An effective and durable protection of the Mediterranean Marine Turtles implies management of the Mediterranean as a whole, in co-operation with existing programmes and plans, in particular:
  - at the international level: the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) and the Fisheries Management Plans (FAO/GFCM),
  - at the national level: the plans established by the various countries.
6. The most serious threats to the turtles are those occurring:
  - on land, during the nesting period,
  - at sea, catches by fishermen.

Both threats have to be counted in any plan for the conservation of marine turtles and appropriate protection measures proposed.

7. This Action Plan for the conservation of Mediterranean marine turtles outlines objectives, priorities, actions, coordinating structures, a time-table and financial provisions. The different components of the Action Plan are mutually reinforcing and must be taken together to have the best chance of success.
8. The objectives of this Action Plan are:
  - a. Protection, conservation and where possible enhancing of the population of marine turtles in the Mediterranean. Special priority should be accorded to *Chelonia mydas* wherever appropriate.
  - b. Protection and conservation of the marine turtles habitats including nesting, feeding, and wintering areas.

## PRIORITIES

9. The following general priorities are recommended:

- protection and management of nesting and wintering areas,
- banning of exploitation and minimization of accidental catches,
- investigation of new nesting areas,
- more knowledge on behaviour of the species

1. The following priority actions are specified:

- a. for the protection and management of the species and their habitats:

**S** development and implementation of legislation,

- protection and enhancement of nesting areas,
- protection of wintering areas,
- minimization of the impact of fishing on marine turtles;

- b. for research:

- survey, concerning nesting beaches that are as yet unknown;
- study of population dynamics and migration patterns in particular through co-ordinated tagging programmes and monitoring of beaches;
- reduction of impacts on marine turtles through accidental capture by fishermen and in particular by long-lining, as well as drift-nets and trawling;

- c. for public awareness:

the general public has to be addressed and in particular - depending on specific conditions - the following target groups:

- the local population and tourists in nesting areas
- fishermen.

In order to satisfy the set of priorities:

- emphasis should be given to information media and in particular TV;
- production of Mediterranean information material is considered useful;
- emphasis should be given to national information campaigns.

## IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

### A. PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

11. With regard to management the following measures are recommended:

#### A.1. Legislation

12. The Contracting Parties that have not yet extended legal protection to the marine turtles should do so as soon as possible specially having regard to the relevant international conventions.
13. Each country should be encouraged to develop and implement the necessary legislation for the establishment and management of protected areas for marine turtles.

#### A.2. Protection and management of nesting areas

14. Public access, use of vehicles, use of artificial lights, noise, nautical activities, fisheries activities should be prohibited or at least restricted on and in front of nesting beaches during the nesting season.
15. In the nesting areas of marine turtles, an information campaign for local authorities, local residents and tourists is urgent, in order to enlist their participation in the efforts for the conservation of marine turtles.

#### A.3. Banning of exploitation and/or minimizing accidental catches

16. So far as the trade in carapace is concerned, instructions should be issued prohibiting the purchase and sale of carapace and giving effect to the relevant ratified international conventions.
17. Campaigns among fishermen should be carried out in order to urge them to release marine turtles caught accidentally, and to participate in the information network on turtles (report sightings of turtles, of tags, participation in the tagging campaign, etc.)
18. Campaign should be carried out for local population in order to ban the consumption and sale of all products derived from marine turtles.

19. Improved fishing trawl nets (TED System) allowing turtles to escape should be tried and used in the areas where the largest catches occur. For this purpose, in appropriate cases and at the request of the government of the country concerned, donor Agencies should consider the possibility of making grants to communities that depend on fishing for their livelihood in order to encourage them to try out fishing methods that would minimize accidental catches of marine turtles.
20. Effective measures need to be identified and applied urgently, in order to minimize the accidental catches by longlines fisheries.

#### A.4 Establishment of a Mediterranean Network of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas for Marine Turtles

21. All the countries that have nesting areas for marine turtles should make immediate efforts for the stringent protection of these sites.
22. An inventory of all the nesting areas all around the Mediterranean should be prepared urgently, for their inclusion in a network of protected areas for marine turtles. Such an inventory should include the known sites (protected or monitored) and the potential sites and should be regularly reviewed in the light of increased knowledge.
23. A network of marine and coastal protected areas throughout the Mediterranean should be created covering existing areas for reproduction, feeding, migration and wintering of marine turtles, in order to ensure the survival of the species.

#### A.5. Information and Training

24. A public awareness programme for fishermen, local population and tourists should be developed to help reduce the mortality rates of marine turtles and to promote the reporting of any useful information concerning them.
25. Special documentary information material and activities should be developed for tourists and tourist industries near nesting areas for marine turtles.
26. A widespread campaign for the protection of Mediterranean marine turtles should be carried out in order to sensitize the public and encourage it to support conservation measures.
27. Training programmes should be developed for countries that have no experts with specialized knowledge of turtles, or for managers of specially protected areas including nesting beaches for turtles.

## B. RESEARCH

### B.1 Scientific Research

28. The development of research and exchange of information should cover all the priority fields for the conservation of marine turtle population and in particular:
- survey for the nesting beaches
  - population dynamics and migration
  - tagging
  - mortality due to fishing or pollution
29. For some countries, there is little or no information on nesting sites and size of population of marine turtles. These countries should be encouraged to undertake research programmes.

### B.2 Data collection and dissemination

30. All Contracting Parties should encourage intensive programmes for gathering data concerning relevant aspects of the biology and ecology of marine turtles.
31. All the information on marine turtles should be studied and evaluated. National authorities are requested to submit an annual report to the Co-ordinating Organization, which will carry out the evaluation at the Mediterranean level. The information should be then disseminated appropriately.

## C. CO-ORDINATION STRUCTURE

32. It is necessary to co-ordinate the Mediterranean activities envisaged in the Action Plan for Marine Turtles. It is considered that the Mediterranean Action Plan/Regional Activity Center for Specially Protected Areas is the most appropriate existing mechanism for this co-ordination - in co-operation with other bodies concerned.
33. The major function of the co-ordinating mechanism with regard to marine turtles would be to:
- collect and evaluate the data at the Mediterranean level,
  - prepare inventories of existing and potential protected areas for marine turtles,
  - contribute to the creation of a Mediterranean network of protected areas for marine turtles,
  - prepare time-table of activities and financing proposals for the Contracting Parties meetings,
  - contribute to the dissemination and exchange of information,
  - assist and/or organize expert meetings on specific topics regarding marine turtles, as well as training courses.

34. Complementary work carried out by other international bodies aiming at the same objectives should be encouraged, ensuring co-ordination and preventing possible overlapping.
35. The status of Mediterranean Marine Turtles and the content of this Action Plan for marine turtles should be reviewed whenever necessary.

ANNEX VI

APPROVED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR 1990 - 1991

SUMMARY

	1990	1991
A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL ON DUMPING	2642	2829
B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL	301	315
C. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON EMERGENCIES	471	482
D. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS	297	297
E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES	1165	1171
F. PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	575	604
GRAND TOTAL	5451	5698

DETAILED SUMMARY

A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION  
 AND THE PROTOCOL ON DUMPING

Activities

		1990	1991
1. Programme approval through decision-making meetings	MIF	79	259
2. Programme co-ordination	MIF	70	70
3. Legal component	MIF	90	65
4. Monitoring of marine pollution in the Mediterranean	MIF	1037	1028
	UNEP	50	50
5. Information	MIF	109	110

Personnel and operational costs\*

- Co-ordinating Unit (MAP)

	MIF	469	495
Greek counterpart contribution		400	400

- MED POL Co-operating Agencies

	MIF	338	352
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\* Covers also the implementation of the LBS protocol.

**B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL**

		1990	1991
6. Implementation of the LBS Protocol	MTF	301	315

**C. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON EMERGENCIES**

**Activities**

7. Prevention and combating pollution from ships:

(a) Protocol on emergencies	MTF	98	98
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(b) Port reception facilities	MTF	30	30
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**Personnel and operational costs**

Regional Oil Combating Centre (ROCC)	MTF	343	354
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**D. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS**

**Activities**

8. Protection of the common Mediterranean heritage:

(a) Specially protected areas	MTF	90	90
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(b) Coastal historic areas	MTF	52	52
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**Personnel and operational costs**

Specially Protected Areas/ Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC)	MTF	155	155
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**E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES**

**Activities**

9. Environmentally sound management of the Mediterranean coastal zones:

(a) Prospective analysis of the relationship between environment and development	MIF	70	70
(b) Coastal planning and management	MIF	347	347
(c) Coastal zones pilot projects	MIF	332	338

**Personnel and operational costs**

Blue Plan/Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC)	MIF	200	200
Priority Actions Programme (PAP/RAC)	MIF	216	216

<b><u>TOTAL (A - E)</u></b>	MIF	4426	4644
Greek counterpart contribution		400	400
	UNEP	50	50
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4876</b>	<b>5094</b>

**F. PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS**  
 (13% of MIF)

MIF	575	604
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**GRAND TOTAL (A - F)**

<b>5451</b>	<b>5698</b>
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I. PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR 1990 - 1991

A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION AND THE PROTOCOL ON DUMPING

1. PROGRAMME APPROVAL THROUGH DECISION-MAKING MEETINGS

Objective

To prepare the work-programme and budget for the Mediterranean Action Plan for review by the meetings of the Bureau and of the subsidiary committee and to be reviewed and approved by the ordinary meetings of the Contracting Parties.

Activities

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Meetings of the Bureau (two per year) to review the progress of the Action Plan, advise the secretariat on matters arisen since the meeting of Contracting Parties, and decide on programme/budget adjustments	24	24
- Joint Meetings of the Scientific and Technical Committee and of the Socio-Economic Committee to consider the progress of the Action Plan and review technical matters and approve the programme and budget for MAP prior to submission to the Contracting Parties	55	55
- Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 1991 to review and approve the programme and the budget for MAP; review the progress of the Action Plan; consider reports on the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea and adopt common measures for its protection	-	180

	1990	1991
TOTAL	79	259

**2. PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION**

Objective

To co-ordinate MAP activities with participating UN Agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations; to co-ordinate activities of the Regional Activity Centres and to manage the Mediterranean Trust Fund.

Activities

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Consultants to facilitate co-operation with:	30	30
(i) intergovernmental organizations and sub-regional agreements;		
(ii) the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, the Islamic Development Bank and other sources of financing;		
(iii) non-governmental organizations and youth organizations		
- Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) meeting to co-ordinate activities on MEDPOL with UN Agencies	(1)	(1)
- Meeting with Regional Activity Centres' Directors for programming and co-ordination of MAP activities	(2)	(2)
- Training of national officials at MED Unit on MAP programmes and procedures	10	10
- Support to training courses relevant to MAP	30	30

		1990	1991
TOTAL	MIF	70*	70*

(1) Travel cost included in MEDPOL Co-operating Agencies  
 (2) Travel cost included under the relevant Regional Activity Centres  
 \* An additional 67 (1990) and 73 (1991) are budgeted for co-ordination and development of coastal pilot projects

COMPONENT

to additional protocols to promote sub-regional  
as, to formulate and get appropriate procedures for  
determination of liability and compensation for damage resulting  
from pollution of the marine environment, and to promote the  
adoption of relevant national legislation.

Activities

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Consultants to develop Annex IV of the Land-based Sources Protocol concerning Marine Pollution	5	5
- Assessment of the implementation in the Mediterranean of the Barcelona Convention on transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and preparation of draft protocol, if necessary (Consultants)	20	20*
- Assistance to four more Contracting Parties to compile their national legislation related to the protection of the marine coastal environment (Consultants)	10	10
- Prepare (UNEP) a draft of appropriate procedure for the determination of liability and compensation for damages from the pollution of the marine environment (Sub-contracts)	-	20
- Conference of Plenipotentiaries, to be convened in Athens during 1990, on the protocol on exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and the sea-bed and its sub-soil, prepared by the International Juridical Organization, subject to the recommendations of the Working Group of experts nominated by the Contracting Parties	45	-
- Assist participation in training courses relevant to national legislation on marine and coastal environment	10	10

	1990	1991
TOTAL	90	65

Subject to approval by the Bureau

4. MONITORING OF MARINE POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Objective

To achieve a comprehensive and co-ordinated marine pollution monitoring programme including all Mediterranean countries, covering pollution sources, coastal and reference areas and airborne pollution and to achieve a high quality of monitoring data.

Activities

1990                      1991  
 (in thousands of US \$)

Monitoring

- Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes, through provision of instruments and supplies (about 80 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	530*	530*
- Assistance to institutions for monitoring of plankton blooms and eutrophication (Sub-contracts)	20	25
- Maintenance of instruments provided to institutions participating in MEDPOL (spare parts) (about 40 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	38	38
- Workshop (WMO/UNEP) on evaluation of results on airborne pollution measurements (about 15 participants)	-	15
- Consultants to prepare documents on analysis and data processing of MED POL data	20	20
- Consultation meeting on MEDPOL data processing programme and guidance for future work (about 8 participants)	8	8
- Consultation meeting on the evaluation of monitoring programmes (about 8 participants)	-	8
- Training workshop (FAO/IOC/UNEP) on statistical treatment and interpretation of marine community data (about 15 participants)	-	20

\* An additional 40 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted for monitoring programmes in coastal zones pilot projects

1990                      1991  
(in thousands of US \$)

- |  |    |    |
|--|----|----|
| - Assistance for on-job training to participants in MEDPOL monitoring programme (about 40 participants)  | 80 | 80 |
| - Assistance for fellowships to participants in MEDPOL research and monitoring programme in order to present at meetings MEDPOL data (about 70 persons in 1990, including participants at ICSEM/UNEP workshop, and 40 in 1991) | 70 | 40 |

Data quality assurance

- |  |    |    |
|--|----|----|
| - Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes in order to assure reliable and high quality data, through country data quality assurance programmes, joint monitoring exercises, intercomparison of results and dissemination of scientific information (about 20 institutions) (Sub-contracts) | 70 | 70 |
| - Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes through purchase and provision of standards and reference materials (about 40 institutions) (Sub-contracts)  | 20 | 23 |
| - Consultation meeting (IAEA/UNEP) on guidelines on data quality assurance (about 15 participants)   | -  | 15 |
| - Intercalibration programme for institutions participating in MEDPOL (about 40 institutions) (Sub-contracts)  | 16 | 16 |
| - Intercalibration and training course (WHO/UNEP) on determination of microbiological pollution (about 15 <u>new</u> trainees each year)   | 20 | 20 |
| - Intercalibration and training workshop (IAEA/FAO/UNEP) on determination of organotin compounds (about 15 participants)   | 15 | -  |
| - Workshop (FAO/IOC/UNEP) on effects of pollutants on marine organisms, communities and ecosystems (about 15 participants)   | -  | 15 |
| - Workshop on guidelines and reference method on sample work-up for organic contaminants analysis (IAEA/UNEP) (about 15 participants)  | -  | 15 |

1990            1991  
 (in thousands of US \$)

Research

- Assistance to institutions participating in research programme, through provision of research grants (about 30 grants to about 25 institutions) (Sub-contracts)      100            100

Assessment of the pollution

- Preparation of an assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean sea, based on the set of assessments already prepared, results of monitoring programmes and other available information (Sub-contracts)      50            -
- Printing of Proceedings of the 10th ICSEM/UNEP/IOC Workshop on Mediterranean marine pollution (Sub-contracts)      10            -
- Study of the impact of climate change on Mediterranean coastal zones (Sub-contracts)      20            20

		1990	1991
TOTAL	MIF	1037	1028
	UNEP	50	50

5. INFORMATION

Objective

To communicate environmental information to governments in order to influence response and follow-up action; to develop greater public awareness and create attitudes that will support policies and action for sustainable development and environmental protection.

Activities

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Preparation and editing of MAP Technical Reports Series (Consultants)	21	21
- Preparation of and translation of MEDWAVES (Arabic, English and French) (Consultants)	12	12
- Support for the celebration of the Mediterranean Environment Week (Consultants or Sub-contracts)	20	20
- Librarian (exchange of information, dissemination of information) (Consultants)	10	10
- Preparation of posters, stickers and press releases; promotion of television programmes; display of the MAP Exhibition in two countries (Sub-contracts)	10	10
- Printing and dissemination of MAP, MEDWAVES and other documents (Sub-contracts)	36	37

	1990	1991
TOTAL	109	110
MTF	109	110

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL

6. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL

Objective

To prepare assessments of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Annex I and II substances, to prepare proposed common measures for such substances and to assist countries in the implementation of such measures. To develop guidelines, and as appropriate, standards or criteria for the progressive implementation of the Protocol, and to assist countries in such implementation.

Activities

1990      1991  
 (in thousands of US \$)

Pilot projects:

- |   |    |    |
|---|----|----|
| - Pilot project on monitoring of herbicides and fungicides (Sub-contracts)  | 10 | 25 |
| - Pilot project on monitoring of non-bio degradable detergents and other surface-active substances (Sub-contracts)                                | 10 | 25 |
| - Pilot project on monitoring of selected chemical elements and their compounds listed in item 1 of Annex II of the LBS Protocol. (Sub-contracts) | 5  | 30 |

Assessment of the pollution:

- |   |    |    |
|---|----|----|
| - To prepare documents on assessments of Mediterranean pollution by LBS substances (Consultants)        | 15 | 15 |
| - Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by pathogenic organisms (Sub-contracts) | 5  | -  |

Common guidelines:

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| - Preparation of common guidelines for the determination of the length, depth and position of pipelines for coastal outfalls (Sub-contracts) | 5 | 5 |
| - Compilation of Mediterranean inventory of effluents requiring special and/or separate treatment (Sub-contracts)                            | 5 | 5 |

1990                      1991  
(in thousands of US \$)

- Formulation of draft common guidelines, standards and criteria for effluents necessitating separate treatment (Sub-contracts)                      5                      5
- Preparation of common guidelines for the inventory of air pollution sources (Sub-contracts)                      5                      -

Research:

- Assistance to institutions participating in research programmes, through provision of research grants (about 70 grants to about 60 institutions) (Sub-contracts)                      190                      190
- Consultation meeting (WHO/UNEP) on health effects of chemical contaminants in Mediterranean seafood (about 15 participants)                      -                      15
- Consultation meeting (FAO/IAEA/UNEP) on environmental transformation of chemical contaminants (about 15 participants)                      15                      -
- Consultation meeting (WHO/UNEP) on updated survey on pollution from Land-Based sources (about 15 participants)                      \*                      -
- Workshop (IOC/UNEP) on transport and dispersion of pollutants in the sea (about 15 participants)                      15                      -
- Consultation meeting (IAEA/FAO/UNEP) on assessment of pollution by herbicides and fungicides (about 10 participants)                      8                      -
- Consultation meeting (FAO/UNEP) on assessment of pollution by chemical elements and their compounds listed in item 1 of Annex II of the LBS Protocol (about 10 participants)                      8                      -

		1990	1991
TOTAL	MTF	301	315

\* Financed by WHO.

Personnel and operational costs covering activities 1 to 6

CO-ORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece

	m/m	1990 (in thousands of U.S. \$)	1991
<b>Professional Staff</b>			
- Co-ordinator - D.2	12	88	92
- Senior Programme Officer/ Marine Scientist - P.5	12	72	76
- Programme Officer/ Economist - P.4	12	63	66
- Programme Officer/ Marine Scientist - P.3	12	48	50
- Computer Operations Officer - P.3	12	42	44
- Fund Management/ Admin. Officer - P.2	12	(1)	(1)
<b>Total Professional Staff</b>		<b>313</b>	<b>328</b>
<b>Administrative Support</b>			
- Administrative Assistant - G.6	12	(1)	(1)
- Senior Secretary - G.4	12	(1)	(1)
- Data Processing Assistant - G.3	12	(1)	(1)
<b>Total Administrative Support</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>	MIF	50	50
<b>Office Costs</b>			
- Equipment			
Expendable equipment	MIF	12	15
Non-expendable equipment	MIF	18	19
- Operation and maintenance of equipment		46	49
- Reporting costs		25	29
- Sundry Miscellaneous		5	5
<b>Total Office costs</b>		<b>106</b>	<b>117</b>

	1990	1991
TOTAL	469	495

(1) Paid under Programme Support costs

Expenditures to be covered by Greek Counterpart contribution  
to the MAP Programme

	m/m	1990 (in thousands of U.S. \$)	1991 (in thousands of U.S. \$)
<b>Administrative support</b>			
- Information Assistant - G.5	12	18	18
- Senior Secretary - G.4	12	17	17
- Senior Secretary - G.4	12	16	16
- Research Assistant - G.4	12	13	13
- Bilingual Typist - G.4	12	15	15
- Bilingual Typist - G.3	12	14	14
- Bilingual Typist - G.3	12	14	14
- Telephone Operator/Receptionist-G.3	12	16	16
- Clerk/Driver - G.2	12	13	13
- Clerk - G.2	12	10	10
- Temporary Assistance		15	15
- Overtime		7	7
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		168	168
<b>Office costs</b>			
- Equipment:			
Expendable equipment		26	23
- Rental and maintenance of premises:			
(a) rent		78	80
(b) cleaning		18	19
- Sundry:			
telephone, telex and postage		110	110
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		232	232
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

MED POL CO-OPERATING AGENCIES
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	m/m	1990 (in thousands of U.S. \$)	1991
<b>Professional Staff</b>			
- WHO Senior Scientist - MAP Co-ordinating Unit (Athens) - P.5	12	73	77
- FAO Senior Fishery Officer - MAP Co-ordinating Unit (Athens) - P.5	12	71	74
- IAEA Maintenance Engineer (ILMR) (Monaco) -P.3	12	66	69
		210	220
<b>Administrative Support</b>			
- WHO Secretary - WHO/EURO (Copenhagen)- G.4	6	11	11
- WHO Secretary - MAP Co-ordinating Unit (Athens) - G.4	12	13	14
- FAO Secretary - MAP Co-ordinating Unit(Athens) - G.4	12	12	13
- IAEA Laboratory Assistant - ILMR (Monaco) - G.5	12	30	32
		66	70
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>			
- WHO (Athens)		12	12
- FAO (Athens)		12	12
- WMO (Geneva)		8	8
- IAEA (Monaco)		24	24
- UNESCO/IOC (Paris)		6	6
		62	62

**Office Costs:**

Office costs incurred by FAO and WHO staff stationed in Co-ordinating Unit in Athens are covered by MED Unit office costs. Office costs incurred by all Agencies at their own Headquarters or Regional Offices are covered by the respective agencies as part of their counterpart contributions.

	1990	1991
TOTAL		
MF	338	352

C. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON EMERGENCIES

7. PREVENTION AND COMBATING POLLUTION FROM SHIPS

a) Protocol on emergencies

Objective

To strengthen the capacities of the coastal states in the Mediterranean and to facilitate co-operation among them in order to respond to accidents causing or likely to cause pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances especially in case of emergency in which there is grave and imminent danger to the marine environment or when it can affect human lives.

Activities

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
Consultants:	13	13
- To assist countries in preparation of national contingency plans and bilateral or multilateral agreements; assist countries in the case of emergencies		
- To develop and maintain a regional information system:		
a) Assist ROCC in establishing a partially computerized database on hazardous substances		
b) Assist ROCC in adapting behavior simulation and Risk Assessment models to the region		
- Catalogue of spill response equipment and products (Sub-contracts)	*	*

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\* at no extra cost

1990      1991  
 (in thousands of US \$)

- General training course on harmful substances (MEDIPOL) (about 20 participants)	40	40
- Specialized training course on harmful substances (MEDEXPOL) (about 20 participants)	-	40
- Regional seminar on financial questions, liability and compensation for consequences of accidents causing pollution by oil or other harmful substances (about 20 participants)	40	-
- Assistance to states in the organization of national training courses (2 per year) (about 35 participants)	5	5
- Alert exercises	*	*

		1990	1991
TOTAL	MTF	98**	98**

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\* at no extra cost

\*\* An additional 15 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted for coastal zones pilot projects

b) Port reception facilities

Objectives

To promote port reception facilities for dirty ballast waters and other oily residues received from tankers and ships in 56 major ports in the Mediterranean.

Activities

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Follow-up on the establishment of port reception facilities in 56 major ports in the Mediterranean region (Consultants)	20	20
- Assist participants in training courses relevant to port reception facilities	10	10

TOTAL

	1990	1991
MIF	30	30

Personnel and operational costs

REGIONAL OIL COMBATING CENTRE (ROCC), Malta

Co-operating Agency IMO

	m/m	1990	1991
(in thousands of U.S. \$)			
<b>Professional Staff</b>			
- Director - P.5	12	71	71
- Technical Expert - P.4	12	62	64
- Chemist - P.3	12	43	45
- Engineer - P.2	12	(1)	(1)
		176	180
<b>Administrative Support</b>			
- Information Assistant - G.4	12	21	22
- Bilingual Secretary - G.4	12	20	21
- Clerk/Secretary - G.3	12	18	19
- Caretaker/Docs. Reproducer - G.2	12	16	17
- Clerk/Telex Operator - G.3	12	18	19
		93	98
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>		16	16
<b>Office Costs</b>		58	60

		1990	1991
TOTAL	MTF	343	354

(1) On secondment from the government of France

D. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

8. PROTECTION OF THE COMMON MEDITERRANEAN HERITAGE

a) Specially Protected Areas

Objective

To strengthen and co-ordinate activities undertaken by the Contracting Parties for the safeguard of the natural resources and natural sites of the Mediterranean Sea Area, as well as for the safeguard of their cultural heritage in the region.

Activities

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
Consultants:	55*	55*
- To promote (SPA-RAC/IUCN) the establishment of at least 50 new protected areas through the approved guidelines (1985-1995)		
- To assist (SPA-RAC/IUCN) countries to develop their legislation related to protected areas		
- To promote (SPA-RAC/IUCN) the application of the Action Plan on the conservation of the Mediterranean Monk Seal approved in 1987		
- To implement (SPA-RAC/IUCN) the action plan on the conservation of the Mediterranean Marine Turtles prepared by an expert meeting held in 1989		
- To promote (SPA-RAC/IUCN) the protection of the Mediterranean marine vegetation in accordance with the recommendations of the expert's meeting held in 1989		

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\* An additional 10 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted for coastal zones pilot projects

1990                      1991  
 (in thousands of US \$)

- Prepare (SPA-RAC/IUCN) the directory on marine and coastal protected areas (part II - sites of particular importance because of their scientific, aesthetic, historical, archeological, cultural or educational interest, 1990) (Sub-contracts)	10	5
- Workshop on selection and creation of protected areas	15	-
- Workshop on protected areas of particular importance because of their scientific, aesthetic, historical, archeological, cultural or educational interest	-	15
- To assist participants in training courses relevant to Specially Protected Areas	10	15

	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	90	90
<b>MIF</b>	90	90

b) 100 Historic Sites

Objective

To protect the coastal historic sites of common Mediterranean interest already identified by the Contracting Parties.

Activities

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Assist (UNESCO/Atelier du patrimoine/ /PAP-RAC) in co-operation with the authorities responsible for the coastal historic sites designated through the MAP procedures and developed co-operative programme in the field of stone degradation and protection of underwater archaeological sites, including shipwrecks (SPA-RAC/IUCN) (Consultants)	10	10
- Promote (MAP/Atelier du patrimoine) co-operation among the authorities responsible for the historic sites, the list of which remains open, and develop a work programme on the above mentioned fields (Sub-contracts)	22	22
- Two meetings to be hosted by Naples and Salonica	-	-
- To assist (PAP/RAC/Atelier du patrimoine) participants in training courses	20	20

	1990	1991
TOTAL	52	52

Personnel and operational costs

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS/REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC),  
 Salamambo, Tunis

In association with IUCN

	m/m	1990	1991
(in thousands of U.S. \$)			
<b>Professional Staff</b>			
- Director	12	(1)	(1)
- Expert	12	(2)	(2)
- IUCN Expert	12	50	50
- IUCN Data Researcher	12	40	40
		90	90
<b>Administrative Support</b>			
- Bilingual Secretary	12	7	7
- Typist	12	3	3
- Driver	12	3	3
- Clerk/Driver	12	(2)	(2)
- Finance Officer	12	(2)	(2)
- Cleaning	12	(2)	(2)
- Caretaker	12	(2)	(2)
		13	13
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>		15	15
<b>Office Costs</b>		37	37

		<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>
TOTAL	MIF	155	155

(1) To be financed from 1989 savings (see section V)  
 (2) Paid by host country

E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES

9. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES

a) Prospective analysis of the relationship between Environment and Development

Objective

To assist in preparing national, coastal or sectoral scenarios in the Mediterranean countries in keeping with the results and methodologies of the Blue Plan; to gather and process socio-economic, and environmental data and data relating to the appropriate technologies for the entire Mediterranean region, its coastal areas and coastal strip; to provide for the authorities concerned the instruments and methods of forward-looking work as applied to the sustainable development of the coastal regions, on the basis of the experience and achievements of the BP/RAC.

Activities

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Responding to request of states for assistance on scenaria (Consultants)	25*	25*
- Develop and update the Mediterranean database established through the Blue Plan exercise giving priority to the environment of coastal areas, technological changes, training programmes, etc. and use it for national and regional scenarios and coastal zone planning pilot project exercises (Sub-contracts)	20**	20**
- Training course on scenaria	25	25

		1990	1991
TOTAL	MIF	70	70

\* An additional 30 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted for scenaria in selected coastal zones pilot projects

\*\* Regular updating of Blue Plan data base will require matching funds from outside sources

b) Coastal Planning and Management

Objectives

To develop methodology on integrated management for sustainable development of the Mediterranean coastal region with the full integration of environmental considerations and to develop and implement specific priority actions relative to integrated planning.

Activities

1990                      1991  
 (in thousands of US \$)

1) Priority action "Integrated planning and management of Mediterranean coastal areas"

- |  |    |    |
|--|----|----|
| - Identify, develop and evaluate mechanisms, tools and techniques for integrated planning and environmentally sound management applicable in Mediterranean coastal areas (Consultants) | 10 | 10 |
| - One training course on application of EIA and Risk assessment in integrated planning (25 participants)   | 30 | -  |
| - One workshop for the presentation and assessment of results hitherto achieved in PAP CPPs (25 participants)  | -  | 30 |

2) Priority action "Application of environmental impact assessment in the development of Mediterranean coastal zones"

- |   |    |    |
|---|----|----|
| - Assist in preparation of pilot EIAs in Morocco (3), Egypt (2), in on-going CPPs (3); prepare training course documents and documents for an inter-regional conference on application of a simplified procedure for EIA (supported by OCA/PAC) (Consultants) | 15 | 15 |
| - Four expert consultations for preparation of EIA in selected countries (3 participants each), 1 inter-regional meeting on EIA (25 participants) (Consultants)   | 10 | 10 |
| - Workshop in French to evaluate the pilot EIAs and amend the relevant draft guidelines on procedure and preparation of EIAs (30 participants)  | 20 | -  |
| - Two training courses on application and preparation of EIAs (1 in English, 1 in French) (20 participants each)  | -  | 20 |

1990                      1991  
(in thousands of US \$)

3) Priority action "Water resources development for Mediterranean islands and isolated coastal areas"

- |   |    |    |
|---|----|----|
| - Prepare documents for training course on modelling of aquifers in Mediterranean; assist national institution in the implementation of the on-going project on water resources management of the island of Malta (Consultants) (supported partially by host country) | 10 | 10 |
| - Two expert consultations for the evaluation of water resources management of the island of Malta (6 participants) (Consultants)   | 4  | 4  |
| - Sub-contract with host institution to assist in preparation of an aquifer model for training purposes   | 16 | -  |
| - Training course on mathematical modelling of aquifers in Mediterranean islands (25 participants - partial funding by PAP/RAC)   | -  | 20 |

4) Priority action "Rehabilitation and reconstruction of historic settlements"

- |  |    |    |
|--|----|----|
| - Prepare methodological documents for a workshop on planning and design and a workshop on implementation of the rehabilitation process of Mediterranean historic sites; prepare training documents on the subjects; participate in missions to selected sites (Consultants) | 12 | 12 |
| - Two expert consultations for the preparation of the workshop documents (6 participants each, 4 supported by PAP) (Consultants)   | 5  | 5  |
| - Workshop on planning and design in the process of rehabilitation of Mediterranean historic settlements (30 participants - 15 participants supported by PAP/RAC)  | 25 | -  |
| - Workshop on implementation of the rehabilitation process of Mediterranean historic settlements (30 participants - 15 participants supported by PAP/RAC)  | -  | 25 |

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
5) <u>Priority action "Land-use planning in earthquake zones"</u>		
- Participate in activities of the Co-operative project on seismic risk mitigation in the region related to urban planning and macro- and micro-zoning; prepare proposal for follow-up activities in 1992-93 biennium (Consultants)	5	5
- Expert consultation for the preparation of documents (6 participants - partial funding by the Co-operative project) Expert consultation for the preparation of follow-up activities (6 participants - partial funding by Co-operative project) (Consultants)	5	5
6) <u>Priority action "Soil erosion mapping and measurements"</u>		
- Assist in: creation of network of institutions and pilot areas for erosion mapping and measurements of rainfall induced erosion, in establishment of data base and common methodology for mapping and measurements applicable in Mediterranean conditions; preparation of demonstration maps and erosion measurements, correlation and interpretation of results (partial funding by host country and host institution) (Consultants)	25	25
- Sub-contract with host institution as support to activities on data base creation, erosion mapping and measurements in participating developing Mediterranean countries (PAP support to the project)	15	15
- Training course of national and local experts on erosion mapping and erosion measurements in 3 countries (10 participants each)	10	10
7) <u>Priority action "Solid and liquid waste management, collection and disposal"</u>		
- Prepare guidelines for planning and design of urban waste treatment plants and submarine outfalls and training course documents on the subject; prepare training course documentation on solid waste management in developing countries of the region (partial funding by host country and host institution) (Consultants)	10	10

1990                      1991  
(in thousands of US \$)

- Two training courses on maintenance and management of urban waste treatment plants (1 in English, 1 in French) (15 participants each - partial funding by host institution)	20	20
- Two training courses on planning and design of urban waste treatment plants and submarine outfalls (15 participants each - partial funding by host institution and MEDU)	19	19
8) <u>Priority action "Development of Mediterranean tourism harmonized with the environment"</u>		
- Preparation of guidelines on application of Carrying Capacity assessment in planning and management of touristic complexes; preparation of 4 pilot assessments; guidelines for planning of tourism activities within the coastal zones planning process; pilot implementations of guidelines in 2 PAP projects (Consultants)	16	15
- Expert consultation for the preparation of guidelines on Carrying Capacity (6 participants), and one expert consultation for the preparation of workshop on guidelines (6 participants) (Consultants)	9	9
9) <u>Priority action "Environmental planning and management of aquaculture in Mediterranean conditions"</u>		
- Prepare guidelines for the inventory and protection of sites suitable for aquaculture; guidelines for environmentally sound planning, management and monitoring of aquaculture activities (Consultants)	10	10
10) <u>Priority action "Mediterranean co-operative network in renewable sources of energy"</u>		
- Prepare guidelines on role and application of renewable sources of energy in planning and management of Mediterranean coastal areas e.g. participation in UNEP project "Development of computerized energy planning systems"; prepare training documents for national course on renewable energy sources (partial funding by host country and host institution) (Consultants)	10	10

1990                      1991  
 (in thousands of US \$)

- Two training courses on practical application of renewable sources of energy in the region (1 in English, 1 in French) (20 participants each)	25	-
- Workshop on application of renewable sources of energy in the planning and management of renewable sources of energy (20 participants)	-	25
- National training courses on application of renewable sources of energy (25 participants each - partial funding by host country)	11	8

	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>
TOTAL	347*	347*

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\* An additional 150 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted for coastal zones pilot projects

c) Coastal Zones Pilot Projects

Objective

To integrate environmental and resource management policies in coastal zones proposed and accepted by Contracting Parties. Such integrated management programmes will include, as appropriate, findings and knowhow of all components of MAP such as development of coastal zones (including development scenaria), particular PAP actions, monitoring, implementation of common measures adopted by Contracting Parties, implementation of Barcelona Convention and related protocols, contingency plans, and specially protected areas. At present the following four pilot country projects are on-going: Kastela Bay (Yugoslavia), Izmir Bay (Turkey), island of Rhodes (Greece) and Syrian coast.

Activities

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Consultants to assist in preparation and implementation of documents and activities resulting in the implementation of coastal zones pilot projects and preparatory activities for follow-up	110	110
- Assistance to institutions participating in coastal zone pilot projects approved by the Contracting Parties (Sub-contracts)	182	188
- Consultation meetings relevant to each pilot coastal zones	40	40

		1990	1991
TOTAL	MIF	332	338

Note: The above programme is broken down as follows:  
PAP 150; Med Pol 40; Scenaria 30; ROCC 15; SPA 10; Data 20;  
Co-ordinating Unit 67 (1990) and 73 (1991)

It is expected that the four host countries of the pilot projects will contribute matching funds for the implementation of the projects.

Personnel and operational costs

BLUE PLAN/REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC),  
 Sophia Antipolis, France

	m/m	1990	1991
		(in thousands of U.S. \$)	
<b>Professional Staff</b>			
- President		-	-
- Scientific Director <sup>(1)</sup>	6	50	50
- Technical Expert - Ecogeographer (under recruitment)	12	70	70
- Statistician - Computer Expert <sup>(2)</sup>	6	20	20
		140	140
<b>Administrative Support</b>			
- Data Processing Assistant	12	30	30
- Senior Secretary	12	(3)	(3)
- Bilingual Secretary	12	(3)	(3)
- Administrative Assistant	12	(3)	(3)
		30	30
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>		15	15
<b>Office Costs</b>		15	15

		1990	1991
TOTAL	MIF	200	200

(1) Part of salary paid by host country  
 (2) Half time paid by host country  
 (3) Paid by host country

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME/REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC),  
Split, Yugoslavia

	m/m	1990	1991
(in thousands of U.S. \$)			
<b>Professional Staff</b>			
- Director	12	30	30
- Co-ordinator of Pilot Projects	12	20	20
		50	50
<b>Administrative Support</b>			
- Bilingual Secretary	12	10	10
- Bilingual Secretary	12	10	10
- Bilingual Secretary	12	10	10
- Bilingual Secretary	12	10	10
- Administrative Assistant	12	10	10
- Finance Assistant	12	10	10
- Temporary Assistance		6	6
		66	66
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>		32	32
<b>Office Costs</b>		68	68

		1990	1991
TOTAL	MTF	216	216

F. PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS

In accordance with United Nations rules concerning the establishment and management of trust funds, administrative and technical costs incurred in the implementation of programmes and projects financed from trust funds are reimbursed to UNEP. The amount of the reimbursement is calculated at the standard percentages rate approved by the General Assembly (13%).

They cover the administrative services provided in the Headquarters or in the Med Unit such as project management, personnel administration, accounting, internal and external auditing.

	1990	1991
TOTAL		
MIF	575	604

II. SOURCES OF FINANCING

A. Resources

1990                      1991  
(in thousands of US\$)

- Approved contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund (see section III)	3,334	3,500
- EEC voluntary contribution (see section III)	587	583
- Greek counterpart contribution (see section III)	400	400
- UNEP Environment Fund (see section III)	50	50
- Bank interest (estimated)	250	250
- Unpaid pledges (4,169 due <sup>(1)</sup> , less 605 required for 1989)	3,564	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8,185	4,783

TOTAL resources for the biennium

12,968

B. Expenditure for the Approved Programme budget

GRAND TOTAL

5,451

5,698

TOTAL expenditure for the biennium

11,149

C. Balance to reserve

(to start 1992 activities)

1,819

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(1) See Report of the Executive Director, UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/Inf.3, Annex II.

**III. APPROVED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN TRUST FUND  
 FOR 1990-1991  
 (in U.S. dollars)**

Contracting Parties	%	1990	1991
Algeria	1.05*	35,116	36,872
Cyprus	0.14	4,683	4,917
EEC	2.50	83,340	87,507
Egypt	0.49	16,389	17,208
France	38.00	1,266,800	1,330,140
Greece	2.81	93,640	98,322
Israel	1.47	49,163	51,621
Italy	30.10	1,003,440	1,053,612
Lebanon	0.07	2,342	2,459
Libya	1.97	65,549	68,826
Malta	0.07	2,342	2,459
Monaco	0.07	2,342	2,459
Morocco	0.28	9,365	9,833
Spain	15.00	500,054	525,057
Syria	0.28	9,365	9,833
Tunisia	0.21	7,025	7,376
Turkey	2.25	74,916	78,662
Yugoslavia	3.23	107,690	113,075
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3,333,560</b>	<b>3,500,238</b>
EEC Voluntary contribution		586,708	582,541
Host Country		400,000	400,000
UNEP Environment Fund		50,000	50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,370,268</b>	<b>4,532,779</b>

\* With reservation

IV. EXPECTED COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTIONS TO MAP PROJECTS  
 (in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	1990	1991
FRANCE (BP/RAC)	1500*	1500*
FRANCE (ROCC)	30	30
YUGOSLAVIA (PAP/RAC)	150	150
MALTA (ROCC)	20	20
TUNISIA (SPA/RAC)	50	50
FAO (MED POL)	96	96
WHO (MED POL)	100	100
WMO (MED POL)	22	22
IAEA (MED POL)	98	98
UNESCO/IOC (MED POL)	50	50

\* In thousands of French Francs

V. APPROVED USE OF PROJECTED BUDGET REDUCTIONS IN 1989

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
Director ROCC	1	5
Director SPA/RAC	30	30
Contribution to action plan on Marine turtles	50	-
Additional funds for Pilot projects	60	-
Preparation of documentation for the 1992 Conference	50	-
Arabic version of Blue Plan Report	19	-
Soil protection project	40	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	250	35
Activities rephased from 1989:		
Working Group on offshore protocol	40	
Plenipotentiaries Conference on offshore Protocol	40	
LBS alternative products	20	
	<hr/>	
	100	
TOTAL	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
	350	35