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Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the  
Coastal States of the Mediterranean  
Region on the Protection of the  
Mediterranean Sea (convened by UNEP)  
Barcelona, 2-16 February 1976

Progress Report of the Executive Director  
on the implementation of the  
Mediterranean Action Plan

The following is a list of acronyms used in this report:

- ECE - Economic Commission for Europe
- FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- GFMC (FAO) - General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean
- IAEA - International Atomic Energy Agency
- IMCO - Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
- IOC (UNESCO) - Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
- UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
- UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme
- UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- UNIDO - United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- WHO - World Health Organization
- WMO - World Meteorological Organization

## INTRODUCTION

1. The Intergovernmental Meeting on the Protection of the Mediterranean, convened by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in Barcelona from 28 January to 4 February 1975, reached agreement on a Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/WG.2/5, annex). The Plan is divided into four main chapters:

- I. Integrated planning of the development and management of the resources of the Mediterranean Basin;
- II. Co-ordinated programme for research, monitoring, and exchange of information and assessment of the state of pollution and of protection measures;
- III. Framework convention and related protocols, with their technical annexes, for the protection of the Mediterranean environment;
- IV. Institutional and financial implications of the Action Plan.

2. The purpose of this report is to inform the Governments of the States of the Mediterranean region of the progress which UNEP has made in implementing the recommended actions outlined in the Action Plan. The report does not contain detailed information on the four substantive issues before the Barcelona Conference of Plenipotentiaries (agenda items nine through twelve), concerning which relevant information is to be found in the official documentation for the Conference (UNEP/CONF.1/1-10).

3. Section I of this report contains information on the legal aspects of the Action Plan. Since this component of the Plan provides the basis for the Conference of Plenipotentiaries, the Executive Director felt that it was appropriate to provide information first on this particular chapter of the Action Plan. The report will then follow the sequence of the components of the Action Plan as adopted at the Intergovernmental Meeting: Section II, Integrated Planning; Section III, Co-ordinated programme for research and monitoring; and Section IV, Institutional and financial implications of the Action Plan.

4. This report of the Executive Director is submitted for the purpose of information only. The Secretariat of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries does not expect this report to be formally discussed nor does it expect action to be taken on it by the Conference. However, the Secretariat will be at the disposal of delegations to provide any further information which they may desire. The Executive Director proposes to bring this report up to date in his opening statement to the Conference.

I. FRAMEWORK CONVENTION AND RELATED PROTOCOLS WITH THEIR TECHNICAL ANNEXES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ENVIRONMENT

5. The Intergovernmental Meeting considered three draft legal instruments:

- (i) Draft Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment against Pollution in the Mediterranean (UNEP/CONF.1/3 and Corr.1)
- (ii) Draft Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (UNEP/CONF.1/4)
- (iii) Draft Protocol on Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency (UNEP/CONF.1/5).

After the Intergovernmental Meeting, the three draft instruments were revised in the light of the comments made at the Meeting. Subsequently, they were submitted to a Working Group of Experts on Draft Legal Instruments for the Protection of the Mediterranean which met in Geneva, under UNEP auspices, from 7 to 11 April 1975. The report of the Group of Experts is before the Conference (UNEP/CONF.1/2).

6. The final clauses of the three drafts were, in accordance with the recommendations of the Working Group, reviewed and harmonized by the secretariat of the Group. In addition the drafts before the Conference were revised to include alternative draft provisions proposed by the Working Group. The three draft instruments have been submitted for adoption to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean Region as was requested in recommendation III.A.4 of the Action Plan.

7. After the three draft texts had been circulated to Governments, the Executive Director convened in Geneva from 7 to 9 January 1976, a meeting of experts to advise him on the organization and the outstanding issues of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries. At the meeting, the experts discussed the provisions of the draft instruments that were either asterisked, because they were drafted by the Secretariat at the request of the working group in April, or in brackets, because they are alternative draft provisions which the working group proposed. <sup>1/</sup> Possible alternative texts for a number of these provisions were suggested during the meeting. These possible alternatives are attached to the Note of the Executive Director, UNEP/CONF.1/INF.4, for the information of the delegates attending the Conference of Plenipotentiaries. Although not formally before delegates at the Conference as a substitute basis for consideration, delegates may wish to take these alternative texts into consideration when examining the three draft legal instruments set forth in the relevant Conference documentation, UNEP/CONF.1/3, UNEP/CONF.1/4, and UNEP/CONF.1/5.

8. In addition to the Convention, which is to provide a general basis for regional co-operation to protect the Mediterranean Sea, separate Protocols are to be prepared which will define more specific obligations to control pollution from particular types of sources.

<sup>1/</sup> See Conference document UNEP/CONF.1/1.

Recommendation III.A.6 of the Action Plan calls upon:

"the Executive Director UNEP, in co-operation with the Governments and United Nations agencies concerned, [to] convene as soon as practicable working groups of governmental experts to prepare additional protocols, taking into account the work of the present meeting."

As specified in the Convention, these types of pollution include that caused by dumping of wastes (Article 4), pollution from ships (Article 5), pollution resulting from seabed exploration and exploitation (Article 6), pollution from land-based sources (Article 7) and pollution emergencies (Article 8).

9. A draft Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft is before the Conference for adoption (UNEP/CONF.1/4).

10. With regard to pollution from ships, it continues to be the Executive Director's understanding that the Mediterranean Coastal States prefer to undertake concerted efforts to increase participation in the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, concluded in London in 1973 under the auspices of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), rather than to prepare a separate regional Protocol.

11. The Executive Director intends to review the possibilities of formulating a protocol on pollution resulting from seabed exploration and exploitation in the light of the results of the fourth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea scheduled to be held in New York in March 1976.

12. The World Health Organization (WHO) as the technically competent specialized agency in the field of waste water disposal and the effects of coastal pollution on human health, has agreed to play the leading role in the preparation of a Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean against pollution from land-based sources.

13. As a first basis for the drafting of this Protocol, WHO has undertaken to prepare and, to a large extent, has already completed in draft form, the following documents:

(a) Compendium of principal international instruments relevant to the draft Protocol

This document of approximately 60 pages reproduces the texts of, or extracts from, the main legal instruments which may be useful in drafting the proposed new protocol, such as, the Paris Convention on Pollution from Land-based Sources 1974, the Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Baltic Sea 1974, the negotiating text of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, and the Council of Europe draft convention for the protection of international water courses.

(b) Comparative survey of national legislation

This survey of approximately 30 pages gives a systematic and up-to-date summary of relevant legislation of the States of the Mediterranean Basin. It is based on a series of monographs for the twenty States primarily concerned (the eighteen Mediterranean States, Switzerland and Sudan).

The monographs vary in length according to the volume of legislative texts covered, but together they amount to an approximate total of 300 pages. Earlier surveys of national legislation in the Mediterranean States on the prevention and control of pollution affecting coastal waters, notably that published in 1972 under the auspices of the FAO General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM), had proved to be out of date in many respects. WHO's new survey is based on material obtained directly from the countries concerned or from other international, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. Many of the monographs include very recent texts as well as draft legislation currently under consideration. The completed monographs were sent in November and December to experts in the countries concerned for review. Comments and suggestions for changes are now awaited.

(c) Technical background study

This document, which is being prepared by the Environmental Health Division of WHO with the assistance of a high-level expert, will analyse the present state of coastal pollution, its effects, and the technical possibilities for remedial action. Pending the completion of this study, attention may be drawn to the study on health aspects of Mediterranean pollution prepared by Professor Brisou and recently published by WHO in Public Health Paper No. 62.

(d) Principles suggested for inclusion in the draft Protocol

This working paper of approximately 20 pages has been prepared to serve as a starting point for the drafting process in the same way as the Principles prepared in 1974 by the FAO Secretariat served in the preparation of the Guidelines adopted at the Rome Consultations. The Rome Guidelines then provided the basis for the drafting of the Convention which is now before the Conference for adoption.

The draft Principles recently submitted by WHO to UNEP will have to be revised in the light of the adopted final texts of the Convention and of the Protocols, which in many ways will establish precedents for the drafting of the further proposed Protocol.

At the present stage of the drafting, the proposed Principles cover the following subject matters:

- (i) General obligation;
- (ii) Scope and geographical coverage;
- (iii) Protection of unpolluted areas (through marine parks, zoning provisions, etc. which Contracting States would report to each other through the Organization to be designated);
- (iv) Harmful substances (the introduction of which will be prohibited as from a certain date);
- (v) Substances requiring special care (subject to strict control in accordance with licencing criteria established in a technical annex);

- (vi) Discharges from new installations (which from a date to be determined would have to undergo a treatment, complying at least with certain technical guidelines established in an annex to the Protocol);
  - (vii) Special standards (which could cover, in particular, the position of coastal outfalls, the treatment of hazardous types of sewage, quality standards for bathing waters and products control, and which could be in the form of binding provisions or of recommendations);
  - (viii) Reduction of pollution from existing sources;
  - (ix) Monitoring;
  - (x) More stringent measures (which States, of course, remain free to adopt);
  - (xi) Watercourses shared by several States;
  - (xii) Discharges affecting other parties;
  - (xiii) Meetings of the parties;
  - (xiv) Participation in the Protocol.
- (e) Technical annexes

At the moment five technical Annexes to the Protocol are envisaged setting out respectively:

- prohibited substances,
- strictly controlled substances,
- criteria for licences for the discharge of the latter,
- definition of new installations,
- minimum treatment required for discharges from such installations.

14. In general, the draft principles to be followed in the future Protocol or land-based sources of pollution are based on a gradual approach which would allow all Mediterranean States, industries and, in as far as urban sewage is concerned, municipalities, to make the necessary transition to new forms of waste disposal and treatment, in order to avoid future harmful effects by discharges from land-based sources. The Protocol would in some respects enact provisions capable of direct application and, in other respects, put at the disposal of Contracting States the tools for a progressive system of combating land-based pollutions through various methods of control.

15. On the basis of this material now in preparation, the Executive Director expects to be able to convene an intergovernmental consultation which would prepare guidelines for a draft protocol on land-based sources of pollution early in the summer of 1976. A decision to convene the consultation will depend upon the outcome of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries with regard to the Convention.

16. A draft Protocol on Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency is before the Conference for adoption (UNEP/CONF.1/5).

17. Articles 9 and 10 of the draft Convention deal with monitoring and scientific and technological co-operation. For details of related projects reference should be made to Section III of this report.

18. With regard to the issue of liability and compensation (Article 11 of the draft Convention) the Executive Director expects to convene in 1976 a meeting in order to obtain the views of legal experts on liability and State responsibility for environmental damage. The Executive Director also plans to seek the assistance of the International Law Commission and to submit to that Commission the results of the meeting of experts.



## II INTEGRATED PLANNING

19. In chapter I relating to the integrated planning of the development and management of natural resources of the Mediterranean Action Plan, the Governments of the region declared themselves ready to make a joint and thorough study of any proposal aimed at reconciling the demands of development with the need to protect and improve the quality of the Mediterranean environment, with a view to the optimal utilization of its resources. Furthermore, the Governments considered that it would be appropriate to develop programmes of activities, or to amplify those already being implemented, in fields such as

- (a) treatment, use and safe disposal of organic and industrial waste;
- (b) restoral of degraded natural communities;
- (c) best use and recycling of fresh water;
- (d) improvement and better utilization of the living resources of the sea;
- (e) the study of the costs and of the economic and social advantages of taking the environment factor into consideration in development projects;
- (f) the study of the repercussions of economic development, particularly of tourism and industry, on the environment of the region;
- (g) the study of a system of vocational training at all levels;
- (h) training and technical assistance activities;
- (i) the organization of meetings of national experts in order to guide the development of the various parts of the programme indicated above;
- (j) the provision of assistance for national institutions of the region in programming and implementing the projects adopted, or in obtaining such assistance.

20. As a preliminary step for the development of projects mentioned in paragraph 19 (a) and (d) above, a survey of activities concerning marine resources, organic waste and industrial pollution in the Mediterranean region was undertaken.

21. For the purpose of developing activities falling under paragraph 19 (a), several consultations have taken place. UNEP convened an inter-agency meeting on 20 January 1976 to develop a specific project concerned with Mediterranean land-based sources of pollution. This meeting was attended by ECE, FAO, IAEA, UNESCO, UNDP, UNIDO and WHO. It should be mentioned that this project is closely related to the research and monitoring chapter of the Mediterranean Action Plan (see paragraph 36). It also comes within the scope of the chapter relating to integrated planning inasmuch as its results will contribute in the long run to improving the planning of municipal sewage systems, organic and industrial waste treatment and disposal as well as the planning and choice of sites for different activities.

22. A project dealing with the promotion of the establishment of marine parks and reserves in the Mediterranean region is under consideration. A meeting of experts from Mediterranean countries on this subject will take place this year.

23. The first phase of the so-called "Blue Plan" is well advanced. This project covers almost all the activities within the scope of the chapter relating to integrated planning in the Mediterranean Action Plan. The "Blue Plan for Actions in the Mediterranean Region" envisages studies in such areas as population and socio-cultural questions, food and agriculture, human settlements, industry, trade, transport and tourism. Long-term trends in each of these fields will be identified and their effects on the environment analysed. In the light of this analysis, and where necessary, alternative socio-economic development policies will be elaborated. The final objective of the project is to put at the disposal of national decision-makers and development planners information that would enable them to formulate plans for optimal socio-economic development on a sustainable basis without environmental degradation. UNEP convened, from 22 to 23 January 1976, a meeting of experts from Mediterranean countries to advise the Executive Director on the development of this project. An intergovernmental meeting will be convened in mid-1976 to finalize and eventually initiate the "Blue Plan" project.

24. Numerous proposals have been received by UNEP for projects related to the chapter concerning integrated planning in the Mediterranean Action Plan from Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental institutions and are presently under consideration. Some of the more specific of these proposals concern:

- The creation of a Centre for Environmental Planners;
- Rational management of island ecosystems;
- Eco-development and tourism
- Socio-economic development and environmental conservation for a coastal area in the Mediterranean basin.

Final decisions and actions on these and other project proposals will be taken during the first half of 1976. Meanwhile, full attention is given to projects mentioned in paragraphs 21 - 23.

### III CO-ORDINATED MEDITERRANEAN POLLUTION MONITORING AND RESEARCH PROGRAMME

25. The research and monitoring component of the Action Plan (recommendation II.2) calls for the organization of the following seven pilot projects:

- Baseline studies and monitoring of oil and petroleum hydrocarbon in marine waters;
- Baseline studies and monitoring of metals, particularly mercury, in marine organisms;
- Baseline studies and monitoring of DDT, PCB's and other chlorinated hydrocarbons in marine organisms;
- Effects of pollutants on marine organisms and their populations;
- Effects of pollutants on marine communities and ecosystems;
- Coastal transport of pollution;
- Coastal water quality control.

26. Immediate steps were taken after the 1975 Barcelona Meeting to implement the decisions contained in the Action Plan. An internal UNEP document describing the various components of the co-ordinated Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme (MED PMRP) and the ways and means of its execution was prepared in April 1974. The document was sent to selected agencies (FAO, IOC, WHO), and upon receipt of their comments, the final version of the document was prepared in July 1975. Early contacts were established with selected agencies (FAO, IOC, WHO, IAEA) in order to prepare the expert consultations for the seven pilot projects and the background documentation needed for these consultations.

27. A joint FAO (GFCM)/UNEP Expert Consultation was held in Rome (23 June - 7 July 1975) and was attended by 50 participants from 13 Mediterranean countries. The meeting prepared the operational documents for four pilot projects concerned with the levels of pollutants in marine organisms and the effects of these pollutants on marine organisms, their populations and ecosystems. On 1 September 1975 the Governments of the Mediterranean States were asked to designate their national research centres which will participate in the four FAO(GFCM)/UNEP pilot projects. By the end of 1975, six countries had replied (Algeria, Cyprus, Israel, Malta, Spain and Yugoslavia) designating ten, nine, eight, and nine laboratories for the four pilot projects, respectively (see the annex to the present report).

28. The preparations for the selection of the analytical instruments (8 atomic absorption spectrophotometers and 10 gas chromatographs) have been completed and the chosen instruments will be purchased before the end of February 1976.

29. GFCM has taken steps toward the signature of the first contracts with the laboratories designated as participants in the pilot projects. The contracts will specify the research and monitoring programme to be undertaken by each of the participating research centres, the assistance (fellowships, equipment, etc.) to be provided by UNEP through GFCM to the research centres and the other elements relevant to the co-ordination of the pilot projects. Additional research centres are expected to be designated by their Governments. Although the contracts with the research centres participating in the pilot projects have not yet been signed, the actual work has already started in several laboratories.

30. A joint IOC/WHO/UNEP Expert Consultation was held in Malta (8 to 13 September 1975) and was attended by 36 participants from 12 Mediterranean countries. The meeting prepared the operational documents for two pilot projects: one dealing with baseline studies and monitoring of oil in marine waters and the other with problems related to physical transport of pollutants. The operational documents were distributed to the Governments of the Mediterranean States on 18 December 1975 with a request that they should designate their national research centres which will participate in these two pilot projects.
31. A joint WHO/UNEP Expert Consultation was held from 15 to 19 December 1975 in Geneva to prepare the operational document on the pilot project dealing with the sanitary quality of coastal waters and beaches. The meeting was attended by 35 participants from 15 countries. The operational document will be ready for distribution in February 1976.
32. A Directory of Mediterranean Research Centres is in its final stage of preparation. The book, containing more than 200 pages, is prepared by UNEP as a follow-up to a feasibility study initiated by UNEP and carried out by IOC. More than 70 scientific institutions in the Mediterranean region were approached and asked to collaborate. The book gives information only about those institutions which provided details of their activities in the required format. The first edition of the Directory will cover over 40 research centres, giving details of their past achievements, present programmes, future plans, scientists and their specializations, available research vessels, capital equipment, library, publications, teaching and fellowship facilities, and many more data. The Directory will be issued in February 1976 in a loose-leaf bound form allowing constant updating and expansion as new information is made available.
33. In connexion with the sampling and analytical procedures to be used in the pilot projects dealing with the level of selected metals and organochlorines, guidelines are under preparation. The guidelines will be ready for distribution in early spring 1976. In the context of the pilot project concerned with coastal water quality control, the preparation of several guidelines has been initiated which will meet the specific needs of this project and serve the Mediterranean Governments in developing their own criteria and water quality standards.
34. An Inter-Agency Advisory Committee to UNEP was established with the task of advising UNEP on the best way to co-ordinate the implementation of the seven pilot projects. The first session of the Committee, attended by the representatives of FAO, IOC, WHO and WHO, was held on 16 and 17 October 1975 in Geneva.
35. On the request of the Expert Consultations which prepared the operational documents for the research and monitoring pilot projects, the organization of the common maintenance services has been initiated. The maintenance services will be responsible for the proper functioning of the analytical instruments to be provided through the pilot projects to the participating national research centres. In this connexion several Mediterranean research centres were approached in order to determine the most suitable location for the centre providing the maintenance services.
36. In view of the past activities of the IAEA International Laboratory for Marine Radioactivity in Monaco and the recommendations of the Expert Consultations, the intercalibration of the analytical procedures was organized through this Laboratory. The work has already started.

37. The expansion of the research and monitoring programme, which originally was envisaged as consisting of seven pilot projects, is considered through the addition of a project for monitoring of open waters of the Mediterranean (in collaboration with IAEA and IOC) and a project dealing with the role of sedimentation in the transfer of pollutants (in collaboration with UNESCO). A joint project concerning the land-based sources of pollutants is under study in conjunction with several agencies (ECE, FAO, IAEA, UNESCO, UNDP, UNIDO, WHO).

38. In consultation with the agencies concerned (FAO, IOC, WHO, WMO) seven national research centres were selected as potential regional activity centres for the seven pilot projects. The selection was based on their technical competence, with due regard for their appropriate geographical distribution and planned development. On 27 November 1975 the Governments of the Mediterranean States were approached by UNEP with a proposal for the designation of these activity centres.

39. Pending the reactions of the Governments consulted, UNEP will proceed with the designations. The training activities envisaged as part of the seven pilot projects have not started because the trainees have not yet been nominated by the national authorities.

40. The experience gained in the organization of the Co-ordinated Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme is used in other UNEP projects not concerned with the Mediterranean. In this connexion the staff members working on the Programme attended meetings dealing with marine problems, reviewed and advised on various marine research and monitoring programmes and developed close relationship with staff working on such projects.

#### IV INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

41. In chapter IV of the Action Plan, the Executive Director is requested to use available funds with a minimum allocation for staffing and other administrative costs, to establish simple co-ordinating mechanisms which would use existing international organizations and co-ordinating bodies, and to keep under review the possible need for the strengthening of appropriate institutions in the region. In implementing the Action Plan, UNEP has continued to play a co-ordinating role while co-operating closely with many of the United Nations specialized agencies, including FAO, UNESCO (IOC), IMCO, UNDP, WHO and WMO (see paragraphs 21, 25 and 36). As the section of this report regarding research and monitoring stresses, most of the activities within the Action Plan are to be actually carried out by existing national institutions, and technical assistance will be provided when it is required. The Executive Director feels that this is the appropriate interpretation of what the Governments wish to see as an institutional structure supporting the activities relating to the Mediterranean.

42. Recommendation IV.A.4 of the Action Plan requests the Executive Director to conduct early consultations with the Governments of the States in the region concerning the possibility of establishing a regional oil-combating centre. Such consultations were convened by UNEP in Malta from 15 to 19 September 1976, and the report of the Executive Director on this question is before the Conference (UNEP/CONF.1/9).

43. In conclusion, the Executive Director is pleased to report that he informed the Governing Council of UNEP at its third session of the recommendations agreed to by the coastal States of the Mediterranean region, and the Council expressed particular support for the Barcelona Intergovernmental Meeting as well as for the Action Plan which the Meeting had adopted. It was felt that the action taken on the Mediterranean should serve as a model for action in other marine eco-regions, such as the Straits of Malacca, the Caribbean, and the Indonesian Archipelago. 1/

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1/ UNEP/GC/55, paragraph 187.

ANNEX

PARTICIPANTS IN THE CO-ORDINATED MEDITERRANEAN POLLUTION MONITORING  
AND RESEARCH PROGRAMME

(Designated by their Governments as of 7 January 1976)

In response to UNEP's letter of 1 September 1975 to the Governments of the Mediterranean States, the following national research centres were designated to participate in:

- (i) the FAO(GFCM)/UNEP Pilot Project on Baseline Studies and Monitoring of Metals, particularly Mercury and Cadmium, in Marine Organisms:

ALGERIA	Centre de Recherche Océanographique et des Pêches Algiers
CYPRUS	Department of Fisheries Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources Nicosia
ISRAEL	Israel Oceanographic and Limnological Research Institute Haifa
MALTA	University of Malta Msida
SPAIN	Instituto de Investigaciones Pesqueras Barcelona  Laboratorio del Mar Menor Instituto Espanol de Oceanografía San Pedro del Pinatar Murcia
YUGOSLAVIA	Centre for Marine Research "Rudjer Boskovic" Institute Rovinj  Institute for Oceanography and Fisheries Split  Marine Biology Station University of Ljubljana Portoroz  Department of Physics University of Rijeka Rijeka

## (ii) the FAO(GFCM)/UNEP Pilot Project on Baseline Studies and Monitoring of DDT, PCBs and other Chlorinated Hydrocarbons in Marine Organisms:

CYPRUS	Department of Fisheries Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources Nicosia
ISRAEL	Israel Oceanographic and Limnological Research Institute Haifa
MALTA	University of Malta Msida
SPAIN	Instituto de Investigaciones Pesqueras Barcelona  Laboratorio del Mar Menor Instituto Español de Oceanografía San Pedro del Pinatar Murcia
YUGOSLAVIA	Biological Institute Jazu Dubrovnik  Centre for Marine Research "Rudjer Boskovic" Institute Rovinj  Institute for Oceanography and Fisheries Split  Marine Biological Station University of Ljubljana Portoroz

## (iii) the FAO(GFCM)/UNEP Pilot Project on Research on the Effects of Pollutants on Marine Organisms and their Populations:

CYPRUS	Department of Fisheries Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources Nicosia
ISRAEL	Israel Oceanographic and Limnological Research Institute Haifa
MALTA	University of Malta Msida
SPAIN	Instituto de Investigaciones Pesqueras Barcelona  Laboratorio del Mar Menor Instituto Español de Oceanografía San Pedro del Pinatar Murcia



YUGOSLAVIA Biological Institute Jazu  
Dubrovnik

Centre for Marine Research  
"Rudjer Boskovic" Institute  
Rovinj

Institute for Oceanography and Fisheries  
Split

(iv) the FAO(GFCM)/UNEP Pilot Project on the Research on the Effects of Pollutants on Marine Communities and Ecosystems:

ALGERIA Centre de Recherche Océanographique et des Pêches  
Algiers

CYPRUS Department of Fisheries  
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources  
Nicosia

ISRAEL Israel Oceanographic and Limnological Research Institute  
Haifa

SPAIN Instituto de Investigaciones Pesqueras  
Barcelona

Laboratorio Oceanográfico de Baleares  
Instituto Español de Oceanografía  
Palma de Mallorca

YUGOSLAVIA Centre for Marine Research  
"Rudjer Boskovic" Institute  
Rovinj

Biological Institute Jazu  
Dubrovnik

Institute for Oceanography and Fisheries  
Split

Marine Biology Station  
University of Ljubljana  
Portoroz

On 18 December 1975 UNEP contacted the Governments of the Mediterranean States asking them to designate their national research centres as participants in the

- IOC/WMO/UNEP Pilot Project on Baseline Studies and Monitoring of Oil and Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Marine Waters

- IOC/UNEP Pilot Project on Problems of Coastal Transport of Pollutants.

Towards the end of January 1976 UNEP will ask these Governments to designate their institutions as participants in the

- WHO/UNEP Pilot Project on Coastal Water Quality Control Programme.