Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Related Protocols

Geneva, 29 March - 1 April 1982
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REPORT
OF THE EXTRAORDINARY 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. In accordance with recommendation 4.2 (annex VII to document UNEP/IG.23/11) the Second Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Related Protocols Intergovernmental Review Meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States on the Action Plan (Cannes, 2-7 March 1981), as well as the provisions of the rules of procedure and conferences of the Contracting Parties to the aforementioned Convention and its related protocols, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) convened an Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution. The meeting was held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 29 March to 1 April 1982.

Participation

2. Delegations from fifteen Mediterranean coastal states and from the European Community, contracting-parties to the Convention, took part in the meeting.

3. Representatives of eight United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and four intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations took part in the meeting as observers.

4. A complete list of participants is attached as annex I to this Report.

Agenda item 1: Opening of the Meeting

5. The meeting was opened by H.E. Ambassador C. Falchi, President of the Bureau of the meetings of the Contracting Parties. After welcoming the participants, I thanked UNEP and the members of the Bureau for their efforts for the satisfactory implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

Agenda item 2: Adoption of the agenda

6. At the suggestion of the President, the Meeting unanimously adopted the agenda reproduced in annex II to this Report.

Agenda item 3: Organization of work

7. The Meeting decided to establish a Committee to prepare the document for discussion by the Meeting under agenda item 7 with a view to finalizing the text of the draft Protocol on Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas. The Committee elected Mr. Joaquín Ros (Spain) as Chairman and Mr. Khelife El Hefchi (Tunisia) as Vice-Chairman.

8. The meeting decided that all other agenda items, as well as the final report of the Committee would be discussed in plenary.
Agenda item 4: Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the the 1962-1963-period

Item 4 (c): Report on activities in 1961

9. The Deputy Executive Director, Mr. P. S. Thecher, welcomed participants and expressed his thanks to the President and the other members of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties for the work they had accomplished during the previous year. He introduced and summarized the report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1961 (documents UNEP/IC.36/3, UNEP/IC.36/3/Corr.1, UNEP/IC.36/3/Add. 1 and Add.2). The list of documents appears in annex III. The text of the opening statement of the Deputy Executive Director is reproduced in annex IV to this report. The main points made in the Executive Director's report and in that opening statement are summarized below.

10. All Mediterranean Coastal States (with the exception of Albania) and the European Economic Community are now Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.

11. The Government of Tunisia has notified the Protocol on Pollution from Land-based Sources and several others had initiated the ratification procedure.

12. The meeting was before it the Draft Protocol on Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas with a view to the submission of a final text to the Conference of Parties in April 1962, at the same venue as the Extraordinary Meeting, in accordance with the decision of the Ordinary Meeting held at Cemmes.

13. The texts of sub-regional agreements relating to the protection of the Adriatic Sea and the Ligurian Sea had been communicated by the signatory States and distributed to the other Contracting Parties.

14. The Long-term Monitoring and Research Programme (LEC P(L-Phase II) is now being put into operation. Several Contracting Parties have already submitted their national monitoring programmes to the Co-ordinating Unit and more than 150 research proposals have been submitted by national research institutions through their national LEC P(L-co-ordinators.

15. The Regional Oil Combating Centre (FOCC) provided assistance to the Governments of several Contracting Parties at their request and organized, with the autonomous port of Marseille, the ECOIPOL E1 training exercise, in which 11 experts came from Mediterranean coastal States participated, along with instructors from five coastal States and the EEC.

16. Blue Plan activities were carried out in the form of seminars linked to the twelve parallel studies of Phase I which are well advanced now and co-ordination meetings. Several of those meetings and seminars were held outside the Centre d'Activités Development Environment en Méditerranée (ICEAS) at the invitation of several Mediterranean coastal States. France continued to provide valuable administrative and logistic support to the Blue Plan.

17. The efforts of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to release funds, from its regional programmes for the projects on aquaculture and renewable sources of energy have not yet been successful. The Priority Actions Programme - Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC) at Split was forced to reduce its activities severely, owing to the lack of financial resources (UNEP/IC.36/Inf.5). Mention should, however, be made of the financial support provided by the Government of Yugoslavia to keep the Centre active, especially in the areas of human settlements and tourism.
16. The process of establishing in Tunisia an Activity Centre for Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas has continued. A IUCN expert has submitted his report on the establishment of a national centre having a regional role. Unfortunately, lack of resources has delayed the launching of this new activity.

15. The lack of resources has also prevented the completion of the training and information exchange programme, despite the very good intentions of the Italian Government in respect of the Centre at Urbino.

21. The Deputy Executive Director completed his statement by, on the one hand, drawing attention to the difficulties encountered by UNEP in carrying out the Mediterranean Action Plan, owing in particular to the irregular payment of contributions and the diversity of the activities envisaged, and by, on the other hand, stressing the task before the present Extraordinary Meeting of Contracting Parties in the areas of the budget, funds, financial management, establishing bases for contributions, and completing the draft protocol on specially protected areas. He also pointed out that numerous questions required appropriate solutions in the future:

- An adequate and regular level of contributions;
- Legal and administrative aspects arising from the development of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP);
- The preparation of legal instruments relating to exploration and exploitation of the sea bed and the establishment of a guarantee fund;
- Development of the Action Plan, in particular in the areas of training, exchange of information, public information and the technical and economic aspects of protecting the sea.

21. The general discussion of the report, during which many delegations expressed their gratitude to UNEP and the Bureau for their efforts in 1961, drew attention to the following points.

22. Several delegations informed the Bureau of the meeting of the payment or impending payment of contributions for 1961 and 1962 by their countries, which would make it possible to foresee a more comfortable financial situation than that of 1961.

23. Two delegations announced the impending accession by their countries to the Protocol on land-based pollution.

24. Some delegations requested the revision of programmes and budgets in order to avoid duplication and to focus more on priority subjects.

25. Other delegations insisted that no point of the Programme could be sacrificed and that co-operation and training should receive greater attention and funds.

26. The lack of funds in 1961 for FAP was also referred to by several delegations, as well as the delay in getting the Tunis Centre going.

27. One delegation insisted on the need to cut back on certain projects that were to be financed by UNEP in order to facilitate their implementation, so that all developing Mediterranean countries could benefit, thereby making use of the infrastructure and equipment that some of these countries had already established.
26. The delegations insisted that the functions of the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Co-operation should not depart from the decisions taken in Cannes (UNEP/IG/2 3/11), and that its work should be submitted to meetings of Contracting Parties in order to facilitate their work and decisions, such as those to be discussed under item 4 (b) of the agenda.

27. The Co-ordinator, during this discussion, provided explanations and assurances as requested.

28. Several delegations noted the need for closer co-ordination between the various elements of the Action Plan, particularly FAP, the Blue Plan and MED PCL.

29. Lastly, another delegation suggested that all Contracting Parties should make any studies and research undertaken in the field of pollution available to FAP. In this respect, the Chairman also suggested that selected bibliographical material should be forwarded to the Co-ordinating Unit to consolidate its library.

30. The representative of UNIDO emphasized that, despite budgetary constraints, RICC had been able to carry out its work satisfactorily, particularly in the training field. The 1982 programme was being fully implemented. UNIDO had made a genuine and important contribution in kind to the Centre which was not apparent from the budget. With regard to marine pollution by ships, world estimates indicated a substantial reduction of discharges of oil from tankers at sea—an indication of the positive results of UNIDO's efforts in that field. He pointed out that UNIDO had received 17 ratifications covering 41 per cent of world tonnage; 15 ratifications covering 50 per cent of world tonnage were needed for the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) to enter into force. He noted that, among the Mediterranean States, France, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia had ratified the Convention and that Italy and Greece had stated that its ratification was under way. He stressed that high priority should be given to initiation of the ratification procedure for MARPOL.

31. The representative of UNIDO, noting the documents and discussions, said that he was in a position to assure the meeting of his Organization's firm intention of contributing, within the framework of its mandate, to the success of the Action Plan for the Mediterranean, taking into account its budgetary situation and the functions which would be available for the projects. Although the technical aspects of the Programme were not on the agenda of the current Meeting, he wished to draw attention to the areas in which UNIDO could give UNEP and the Contracting Parties the benefit of its wide experience in the following fields: transfer of technology, training and exchange of information, renewable resources of energy, industries connected with the marine environment, impact of industrial development on the environment, industrial pollutants and their treatment, industrial exploitation of marine resources, etc.

32. The Secretary-General of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) Mr. Pio-Carlo Terenzio stressed that ever since Stockholm IPU was active in trying to obtain for UNEP the support of Parliaments from all regions of the world. IPU had concentrated its first efforts on the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution, which was in the forefront with the Barcelona Convention. Since 1974 in Rome, up to the most recent meeting of the Mediterranean Sub-Committee at Palma de Majorca, IPU has contributed to the protection of the Mediterranean by encouraging Parliaments to ratify speedily the Convention and protocols, and develop a policy of co-operation in the protection of the Mediterranean environment. Such a policy is illustrated by the Mediterranean Action Plan which is being implemented since its adoption by the coastal states in Barcelona. The recommendations of the Mediterranean Sub-committee were distributed to delegations. The speaker wished to assure the meeting and UNEP of the continuing and growing activities of IPU in support of their joint efforts for the protection of the Mediterranean.
35. Concluding its consideration of agenda item 4 (a), the meeting took no the report of the Executive Director (UNEP/IG.36/3, Add.1 and Add.2).

Agenda item 4 (b): Recommendations for activities to be undertaken in (revised) and in 1983 with related budget proposals.

36. The Executive Director's recommendations on matters covered by this item dealt with in document UNEP/IG.36/4/Rev.1 which had served as the basic discussions in meetings.

37. The following points were raised during the general discussion of aforementioned documents which were introduced by the Co-ordinator in a ge statement.

General comments

38. One delegation requested that reports be submitted on budget performance 1981 and estimates for 1982 and 1983 in the form used at the regular Cannes Fees. The secretariat met that request in document UNEP/IG.36/4/Rev.2.

39. Delegations requested that the budget be submitted in a clear standardized form or a more condensed form, for example chapters 2, 3, 4, 5 and section II of the budget could be combined in a single chapter on PAF allocation. One delegation pointed out that the division into chapters could be condensed, that the budget should be submitted with sufficiently detailed justifies documents to guide the secretariat and facilitate supervision of performance.

40. Various delegations requested clarification on various chapters and their comments were the following.

Section I - Chapter 1 - Co-ordination

41. Delegations emphasized the high proportion of staff expenditure in the budget compared to operational expenditure; they also considered the expenditure co-ordination high.

42. One delegation noted that the annual increase in staff salaries was too high and wondered about the impact of transferring the secretariat to Athens. Delegation was surprised by the increase in estimates for co-ordination costs 1982 compared to the estimates submitted in Cannes for the same year. Delegation requested that, for the sake of clarity, the remuneration of Co-ordinator of the Blue Plan should be transferred to the budget for that activity.

43. In reply to the above comments, the Co-ordinator stated that the composition of the Co-ordinating Unit and the budget for the Unit conformed to the decisions of the Contracting Parties at Cannes, that the annual increase in salaries envisaged took into account the rules in force in the United Nations as well as the cost living in Athens. He added that if the proportion of expenditure on staff appeared high compared to that of operational costs, it was largely because allocations for the latter were insufficient.

44. The Co-ordinator also drew attention to the fact that the increase in estimates under this chapter compared with those submitted in Cannes for 1982 was largely the result of carrying forward the costs of transferring the headquarters of Athens, for which provision was made in the 1981 budget, but which must be...
by the 1962 budget, the year in which the transfer was to take place. In addition, the need to provide the secretariat with the computerized machinery required to run it properly had given rise to an unforeseen expense; because the telephonic link with Geneva would cost as much over two years as the equipment it was intended to purchase. However, that additional expense could be spread over 1962 and 1963 for a more accurate reflection of the conditions of execution.

Section I - Chapter 2 - Meetings

45. This chapter gave rise to no comments, since it was explained that the recouperation of allocations compared with estimates for 1962 and 1963 submitted in Cannes resulted from a transfer of the allocations for meetings of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation to Section I, chapter 3, and the estimates for the meeting of the Focal Points of PAP to Section II, chapter 2.

Section I - Chapter 3 - IEC PCL - Monitoring

46. Relying on requests for information on the destination of the various allocations in this chapter, the secretariat indicated that the heading "support to co-operating institutions" covered the operational costs of the specialized agencies of the United Nations assisting the Co-ordinating Unit in implementing the IEC PCL programme; that the heading "Assistance to institutions through national co-ordinators" covered the assistance to be given to national institutions which were to provide monitoring services; that the heading "Development of sampling and analysis techniques" covered the assistance to be given to national institutions for testing and developing monitoring procedures and techniques to be uniformly accepted in the Mediterranean basin.

Section I - Chapter 4 - IEC PCL - Research

47. Several delegations considered that the appropriations allocated to some items of the chapter were inadequate.

48. Some delegations expressed various opinions on changes in the distribution of appropriations and on the interdependence between some items in the chapter and similar items in the previous chapter.

49. One delegation pointed out that the research could not be expected to have immediate tangible results for action against pollution, and that it would be best to focus on the development of monitoring which would at the same time help to underpin the research.

50. One delegation recalled that it had been agreed at the first meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation that most of the cost of research activities included in the programme should be provided by the institutions carrying out the research and that funds included in this chapter would serve as catalyst.

51. With regard to the footnote to the table for chapter 4, several delegations expressed views on the role of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation. The Group's role was to assist the Contracting Parties in the study of scientific and technical questions and to advise UNEP, and not to take decisions with budgetary implications which were the prerogative of the Contracting Parties.

52. The secretariat stated that account would be taken, as far as possible, of the above views, while adhering to the 75 per cent "monitoring" versus 25 per cent "research" breakown decided on at Cannes.
Section I - Chapter 5 - Regional Oil Contingent Centre

55. This chapter of the budget did not give rise to major comment. Some delegations expressed the wish that larger sums should be envisaged in future order to allow the Centre to provide more services to coastal States.

Section I - Chapter 6 - Training and Exchange of Information

54. Several delegations stressed that the appropriations for these activities in 1962 were inadequate and should be increased, particularly because the Urbino Centre as well as others could contribute to training.

55. The representative of Greece pointed out that his country's special contribution consisted of the equivalent of $400,000 for the expenses of the secretariat in Greece and the equivalent of $50,000 for training.

56. In reply to a question from the President, the representative of Greece stated that the training appropriation could be used in Greece and abroad to the extent possible.

57. The representative of Italy declared that his government was ready to contribute two-thirds of the cost of training activities held at the Urbino Centre.

58. The secretariat stated that account would be taken of the above observation and statements.

Section II - Chapter I - Blue Plan

59. This chapter gave rise to requests for explanations on the part of several delegations.

60. The representative of the Blue Plan provided the desired explanations while presenting the budget items in a more functional manner.

61. There was a consensus that the presentation of items should consequently be altered without increasing the total appropriation and that the salary of the project co-ordinator should be included in the chapter, which would thus amount to $40,000 in 1962 and $50,000 in 1963. Approval of the 1963 budget will be given by the contracting Parties on the advice of the Blue Plan Focal Points.

Section II - Chapters 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 - Priority Actions Programme

62. Several delegations urged that larger budget appropriations should be allocated to these chapters.

63. Several delegations were of the opinion that, in view of the limited funds available to the Action Plan, the PAP budget should be used as a catalyst in important projects of an international, multilateral, bilateral or national character financed from other sources. Such a catalytic effect could attract additional funds from sources outside the Action Plan. In this context it was suggested to carry out a wide survey of such projects in areas of interest to the Action Plan in order to identify those most likely to have an impact on the Action Plan objectives. One delegation offered to carry out such a survey in the field of soils.

64. It was unanimously decided to regroup the five chapters in a single chapter, while retaining the breakdown by activity within that chapter.
65. The meeting unanimously agreed to express its appreciation for the financial contribution by Yugoslavia to the operating expenses of the Split Centre, which enabled it to overcome the shortage of funds resulting from financial difficulties in 1961.

66. The secretariat states that it would study, together with the person in charge of the Centre, the possibility of increasing the appropriations under former chapter 2.

Section II - Chapter 7 - Specially Protected Areas

67. Several delegations raised the question of the inadequacy of the appropriations envisaged for the Centre in 1962, on the basis of the estimates of the expert who had drawn up the project for the creation of the Centre, a report which had not yet been made official.

68. The secretariat said that it considered the allocations for 1962 to be insufficient to launch the Centre in the same conditions as those which had justified the allocation merely adhered to the decision taken at Cannes but deferred by one year.

69. In conformity with the unanimous wish of the meeting, the Co-ordinator presented the new budget for 1962 and 1963 with its annexes under the symbol UNEP/IC.36/4/Rev.2.

70. The main features of the new budget were as follows:

- Salary of blue-ribbon Co-ordinator transferred from chapter I, section I, to chapter I, section II;

- Distribution of the cost of data equipment over the budget for 1962 and 1963;

- Correction of the footnote to chapter 6, section I, concerning the role of the working group for scientific and technical co-operation in the distribution of the $63,000 for the chapter in the 1963 budget;

- Increase of $64,000 in chapter 6, section I, relating to training, with the result that the allocation amounted to $80,000 instead of $16,000 in 1962;

- Increase of $30,000 in 1962 and 1963 in the allocation to former chapter 2 of section II.

71. The total for the 1962 and 1963 budget for co-ordination and programmes is therefore:

1962 = $3,412,500
1963 = $3,722,800


73. Annex II of UNEP/IC.36/4 Rev. 2, with its two variants, indicates the apportionment of contributions between the Contracting Parties according to two hypotheses.
74. The discussion on the new craft covered the following points:

- Deletion of any reference to Albania from the receipts forecast;
- Rationalization of the presentation of the Elne Plan budget;
- An increased credit requested under chapter 3, section II;
- Discussion of the apportionment of contributions for 1962 and 1963.

75. The decisions taken unanimously on these points were as follows:

- Reference to Albania was deleted from the forecast receipts;
- The presentation of the Elne Plan budget was amended, to make it more comprehensible.

76. The grant of $US 125,000 to the Tunis Centre for 1962 was confirmed, on the consideration that the Centre would not be able to enter into activity before the end of the summer and the available budget resources did not allow for an increase under this heading, which was in conformity with the Cannes decisions, delayed by one year.

77. The apportionment set out in annex II (a) (current scale) was adopted, subject to a remark by the French delegation concerning its country's contribution in 1963, which could exceed $US 1 million in view of the recent considerable appreciation of the United States dollar.

78. Following these decisions, a balanced budget for 1962 and 1963 was adopted unanimously and is reproduced in annex V to this report.

79. In view of the limited margin left by the adoption of the budgets for 1962 and 1963 the secretariat stressed that it was essential that contributions be paid on time. Several delegations have supported this declaration. The meeting therefore, recommended to all Contracting Parties to pay their contributions for 1962 not later than 1 July and not later than 30 April for 1963 and subsequent years.

Increased contribution to co-operation in the Mediterranean

80. Following the adoption of the budget for 1962 and 1963, it appeared that expansion of some MAP activities was hampered by the lack of elasticity in current sources of financing. The Bureau had considered various possible sources which might relieve the present budget load or offer an increase in resources. A preliminary study had been the basis of a document submitted to the Meeting under symbol UNEP/IC.36/INF.4.

81. The Chairman invited the Co-ordinator to introduce this document and afterwards asked delegations to let him know their reactions to the proposals therein so that the Bureau could, without any commitment, pursue its exploration of the various possibilities.

82. The representatives who spoke expressed their approval of the Bureau's initiative and the report which had emerged. Regarding part 1, all the opinions expressed were in favour of the proposals. On annex II to document UNEP/IC.36/Inf.4, in which it was proposed to approach the general public through non-profit-making non-governmental organizations, some doubts were expressed on the possible reaction of Governments to such activities within their countries.
87. It was agreed that a study of these questions might tentatively be pursued, recognizing uncertainties being entered into without specific authority from a meeting of the Contracting Parties.

Agenda item 5: Apportionment of contributions

84. At the Chairman's request, the Co-ordinator introduced document UNEP/IG.36/5, containing all the information requested at Cannes to enable a decision to be taken on the suggestions submitted therein, one by the delegation of Spain and the other by the delegation of Greece, concerning the adjustment of the apportionment of Member States.

85. During the discussion that followed, the secretariat was asked to work out the apportionment of the contributions from the countries in 1962 and 1963 following other hypotheses.

86. Certain delegations expressed the opinion that for a better functioning of the Action Plan and in order to follow the example of other regional seas, it would be appropriate to adopt a minimum fixed contribution equal for all Contracting Parties, the balance to be apportioned according to the current United Nations scale of assessment.

87. Several delegations preferred maintaining the status quo, and this opinion was finally retained.

88. The representative of France said that if the United Nations scale was strictly adhered to, the French contribution should not exceed 25 per cent of the total.

89. The delegation of Spain declared that it had no instructions to accept the increase of its contribution as foreseen for 1963 over 1962, which remains subject to the eventual approval of its Government. The delegation of Italy declared that the amount of its contribution for 1963 could be influenced by exceptional modifications in exchange rates.

90. In closing the debate on this item of the agenda, the consequences of which were to be reflected in the new budget for 1962 and 1963, the President expressed the hope that countries having the smallest contributions in accordance with the present scale would reconsider their position, within the scope of their financial means, and contribute more effectively to an enterprise of vital interest to the community of Mediterranean States; at the same time he appealed to countries making the major contributions to continue supporting the programme with the same generosity as before the change in attitude by the countries making the smallest contributions.

Agenda item 6: Alternative arrangements for the management of resources of the Mediterranean Action Plan

91. At the Chairman's invitation, the Co-ordinator submitted to the meeting all the data available so far on the management of the MAP fund. He drew the attention of the meeting to the comments made by the Deputy Executive Director in his report, to the effect that any scheme of project execution under UNEP or its Co-ordinating Unit which was not in accordance with United Nations practice must be excluded.
92. He also summarized the solution contemplated by the Bureau in its meeting 12 and 13 February 1962, the report or which had been circulated to Contracting Parties but for lack of time not been the subject of in-depth study with UNEP and the banking institutions.

93. After an exchange of views, it was decided to ask UNEP to continue the spec-

trust fund for 1963 since no other immediately-applicable solution had been found.

94. It was also decided that the Bureau would keep the matter under review and

study any useful suggestions or information received in this regard and report thereon to a future Meeting of Contracting Parties.

Agenda item 7: Draft Protocol on Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas

95. The draft protocol concerning Mediterranean specially protected areas (UNEP/IC.36/7) was reviewed by a working group which met from 29 to 31 March 1962. Taking into account the working group’s discussions, a drafting committee met to harmonize the text of the draft protocol in the four official languages.

96. The text of the draft protocol was then reviewed and adopted for transmission to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries with the reservations noted below.

97. The delegation of Italy made a general reservation to the draft protocol since it did not fully support the proposed geographic scope of the protocol as set forth in article 2, as well as specific reservations to articles 2, 3, 4, 5 and 16.

98. The delegation of Turkey also expressed its general reservation to the text of the draft protocol, and its specific reservations to articles 3, 4, 5 and 11.

99. With regard to the criteria and guidelines set forth in the annexes I and 2, which were initially an integral part of the draft protocol presented in document UNEP/IC.36/7, the meeting, taking into account the shortage of time, decided to postpone their elaboration and adoption until the first meeting of the parties to the protocol as is foreseen in article 4 of the present draft protocol. The meeting recommended that the annexes in document UNEP/IC.36/7 be used as a working document in the elaboration and adoption of those criteria and guidelines.

100. With respect to article 6, the representative of INCC stated that it would be advisable, when formulating specific regulations concerning international activities such as shipping, to seek the co-operation of the competent international organizations (in the case of shipping it would be INCC).

101. The delegation of Israel expressed a reservation with regard to the use of the term 'ships' in paragraph (c) of article 6.

102. The delegation of Morocco and Tunisia expressed their reservation to article 6 as it appeared in the draft protocol.

103. The delegation of Algeria presented an amendment to its reservation pending the adoption of the amendment.

104. The meeting concluded its review of the draft protocol on 1 April 1962 on the understanding that a drafting committee would review the text before it was submitted to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries.
Agenda item 1: Adoption of the Report

165. The Meeting accepted its report on 1 April 1982.

Agenda item 5: Closure of meeting

166. On 1 April 1982, at 7 p.m., the President declared the Meeting closed.
ANNEX I

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LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS
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ANNEX II

AGENDA

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Organization of work
4. Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1981 and recommendations for activities to be undertaken during the 1982-1983 period
   a) Report on activities in 1981
   b) Recommendations for activities to be undertaken in 1982 (revised) and 1983 with related budget proposals
5. Apportionment of contributions
6. Alternative arrangements for the management of resources of the Mediterranean Action Plan
7. Draft protocol on Specially Protected Areas in the Mediterranean
8. Adoption of the report
9. Closure of the meeting
ANNEX III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Working documents 1/

- UNEP/IG.36/1: Provisional Agenda
- UNEP/IG.36/2: Provisional annotated agenda
- UNEP/IG.36/3/Add.1: Status of Mediterranean Trust Fund as at 26 February 1982
- UNEP/IG.36/3/Add.2: Status of Contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund as 26 March 1982
- UNEP/IG.36/4: Recommendations of the Executive Director concerning activities of the Mediterranean Action Plan for the bienn 1982-1983 and cost of these activities
- UNEP/IG.36/5: Proposals for new apportionment of contributions
- UNEP/IG.36/6: Proposals for alternative arrangements for the management of the Mediterranean Action Plan
- UNEP/IG.36/7: Draft Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas

1/ Available in Arabic, English, French and Spanish
Information documents

- EP/IC.36/INF.1 Provisional list of documents
- EP/IC.36/INF.1/Add.1 Provisional list of documents, Add.1
- EP/IC.36/INF.2 List of participants (trilingual)
- EP/IC.36/INF.4 Preliminary report on increased contributions to co-operation in the Mediterranean

Reference documents

Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its related Protocols

- UNEP/IG.23/10 Geographical coverage of the Draft Protocol Relating to the Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas
- UNEP/IC.14/7 Executive Director's Report on the establishment of a Mediterranean Regional Trust Fund
- UNEP/IG.14/9 Report of the Intergovernmental Review Meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States and First Meeting of the Contracting Parties, Geneva, 5-16 February 1979

Available in Arabic, English, French and Spanish
ANNEX IV
OPENING STATEMENT
by
P. S. THACKE
DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. President,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and gentlemen:

On behalf of the Executive Director of UNEP, and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in welcoming you all to this Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.

Ever since 1975, when the Mediterranean Action Plan was approved in Earclor, the importance of our common task has been increasingly recognized. As the threats to the Mediterranean environment become better known, the risk of a man-made catastrophe, or of a slow but irreversible build-up of pollution, is perceived intolerable by the region that gravitates around the Mediterranean. This region, one of the principal engines of the world's economy, needs a healthy Mediterranean and can well afford to protect it, indeed it cannot afford not to protect it.

The meeting you are starting today must resolve several important issues in the short span of only four days. I hope I can facilitate your task by bringing you up-to-date on recent programme developments and by reviewing with you the four main issues requiring your decisions.

Developments since December 1981

The secretariat has made a special effort this year to prepare and distribute the working documents well ahead of the meeting. The report of the Executive Director (UNEPI/36/3) is dated 7 December 1981. Since that report was prepared, we were gratified to learn that Tunisia had ratified the London Essed Source Protocol, while France, Israel, Morocco, Greece and the EEC have initiated intergovernmental approval procedures.

MED POL PHASE II has made further progress. The Second Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Canosa, 2-7 March 1981) approved the Long-Term Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme (MED POL PHASE II) and the Parties are committed to take all necessary steps for the implementation and success of this programme. The first step was the designation by 14 Contracting Parties of their National Co-ordinators for MED POL, and the establishment of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation.
Monitoring: The First Meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation (Athens, 26 September - 2 October 1981) endorsed the Basic Criteria for the Implementation of the National Monitoring Programme. Two countries (Spain, France) have already issued preliminary monitoring proposals and a number of others, including Cyprus, Algeria, Malta, Turkey) are in the course of preparing theirs.

Difficulties, however, appear to be encountered by some national coordinators due to the complexity of their task and to the fact that they may not be receiving from their national authorities the resources required for the implementation of their programme, and therefore, they are forced to rely often on only the meagre resources of the participating institutions.

Research: The First Meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation also endorsed the Basic Criteria for the Development of Research Activities. After following the procedure thereby proposed, more than 15 research proposals have been received and are being analysed by the EEC Unit and the Co-operating Agencies. Some of the activities proposed, although very important for the scientific understanding of the Mediterranean Sea processes, are of only marginal relevance to the Action Plan, which I am sure you will agree cannot act as a forcing agency for basic research.

The experience we are gaining in this first year will allow the EEC Unit to propose to the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Co-operation at its next meeting, a sound approach for the follow-up of research activities in order to make them more relevant to the ultimate aim of the scientific component of the Action Plan: to assess the state of pollution, of the sources and trends of this pollution and of the impact of the pollution on human health, marine ecosystems and amenities.

I have no further developments to report on the Regional LiL Combating Centre in Malta. We hope it will be strengthened soon with the addition of the technical expert approved at Cannes.

The Blue Plan has held its Consultation Seminar on Water Resources Management in Tunisia, at the invitation of the authorities of that country, for which I should like to thank them very much. Work on other subject areas is continuing. You will hear a report from Dr. Sebili Attalla, the Co-ordinator of the Blue Plan.

The FAP Regional Centre has initiated its Bulletin, of which two issues have already appeared. This is a welcome tool for closer contacts and co-ordination in an area that deserves stronger support, financial and otherwise.

In one of the Priority areas, Aquaculture, the UNEP has financed the preparatory assistance to a Mediterranean Regional Aquaculture Project (MCRAP) executed by FAL. The total cost of the project is expected to be £2.5 million. Dr. Ferlin of France is the project manager headquartered in Tunis.

UNEP has also financed a project with UNICEF concerning port reception facilities in Libya, Malta, Yugoslavia, Tunisia and Algeria and has invited these countries to facilitate the work of the technical missions as much as possible. A similar project, announced at Cannes, has been launched with support from the EEC and Italy.
The Co-ordinating Unit has intensified its contacts with your Bureau. After the meeting of 28 September 1981, referred to in the Executive Director's Report, three more meetings have been held on 17-18 December 1981, on 12-13 February 1982 and on 28 March 1982, that is yesterday afternoon.

Through such meetings, supplemented by further direct contacts with you, Mr. President, and other members of the Bureau, the Unit is working hand in hand with the representatives of the Contracting Parties. This itself should facilitate your work at this meeting.

The report of the Bureau meeting has been circulated. Document UNEP/BUR/10 contains several important suggestions relevant to your agenda.

With the approval of the Bureau, the Executive Director has lifted his self-imposed embargo on the filling of the post in the Co-ordinating Unit of Programme Officer (Economist) which you approved at Cannes. Countries are being requested to submit candidates, we hope to go to Athens with a more equitable geographical distribution in the Unit's staff. Your Bureau has also endorsed our recommendation that the post of Junior Marine Scientist should be retained.

I have now great pleasure in expressing to the Government of Greece our deep gratitude for having signed the Agreement with the United Nations concerning the establishment in Athens of the Headquarters of the Co-ordinating Unit, for having placed at our disposal the office space offered two years ago, and for having deposited in the name of UNEP the equivalent of $400,000 in drachmas. This was done with exemplary speed and generosity, and augurs well for our future relations with the host country. As soon as some practical matters are attended to (some internal re-arrangements, the purchase of equipment and furniture, telephone and telex connexions) which are needed for the office to operate, the Unit will move to Athens where we hope to mark the opening with a suitable ceremony.

Turning now to financial matters, I have good news to report. The European Community has approved a major increase in its level of contribution from 56 to 460 thousand dollars which we expect to receive any day now. Italy's 1981 and 1982 contributions have cleared the House of Representatives and are now, with an accelerated procedure, before the Senate. France, as you know, provided the main financial support for the Action Plan during the difficult period of 1981. Special thanks are due to France for that support, which we trust will continue now and in the future.

A number of payments have been received since the list of contributions appeared in document UNEP/IG.36/3 Annex III: from Egypt, Israel and Turkey. Italy has made a contribution of $50,660 in addition to its 1981 pledge. I thank its government for this gesture which sets a welcome precedent.

We have also received indications of forthcoming payments by France, Italy, Libya, Spain and Yugoslavia. I hope these indications may be confirmed by delegations here.

There are other developments as well which allow us to look at the financial situation with renewed optimism. The 1981 accounts which were closed a week ago, show bank interest at a higher level than had been prudently anticipated. Projecting them at the same level for 1982 and 1983 therefore increases our estimate of resources available for programming. At the same time, the stop-go operations of last year, and severe financial difficulties, resulted in lower expenditures for 1981.
As a result of these developments we are now submitting revised programme proposals in document UNEP/IG.36/3 Rev.1. The document was prepared over the last few days and is today only available in English and French.

The revised proposals reflect an increase in the installation costs of the unit in Athens, which will now include a fully equipped meeting room on the premises.

The proposal also sets aside a sum of $260,000 of which 30% is payable in drachmas, to cover the first six months' salaries of the staff in 1984 to enable the transfer of staff to Athens for an initial period of two years. This amount will then be deducted from the 1984 budget which you will adopt at your next ordinary meeting in February 1983 in Yugoslavia.

The revised budget estimates leave a projected balance of $416,000 in 1982. You may decide either to retain it or use it in part to strengthen some of the programme components without having to make corresponding cuts in other areas.

The Mediterranean Action Plan continues to benefit, as in the past, from the support of the Specialized Agencies and programmes of the United Nations System. Their presence here, and in the planning, co-ordination and support of the MED POL Programme, is a guarantee of the highest professional standards and of benefits from their world-wide experience. In keeping with past practice, the programme provides financial support for experts appointed by WHO, FAO and IAEA. We consider that this remains the most economical source of specialized and varied expertise required for the proper co-ordination of MED POL, until such time as the Governing Bodies of these organizations include the protection of the Mediterranean among their responsibilities and provide for this in their respective budgets. This can only be achieved by the Mediterranean countries working in concert in those Governing Bodies.

Non-governmental organizations outside the UN system also continue to play a key role in the programme:

The Intersparliamentary Union, whose meeting in 1974 in the Italian Parliament provided a strong incentive to the Action Plan, has continued to endorse it through its sub-committee for the study of the means to combat pollution of the Mediterranean Sea. The recommendations adopted by the Sub-Committee at Palma de Majorca on 1-3 March 1982 have been made available to this meeting.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) continues to provide its invaluable expertise and will again assist you when you discuss the draft Protocol on Specially Protected Areas. The International Juridical Association, the International Committee of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Rotary Club International, and the Association of Mediterranean Towns, have all offered to assist the Programme within their spheres of competence. As many of you are aware, the Council of Europe also has an active programme for Mediterranean coastal regions.

The authorities responsible for the three major rivers of the Mediterranean - the Po, the Rhône and the Nile - have started, under UNESCO sponsorship and support from Italy, an interesting programme of co-operation aimed at controlling river-borne pollution. This fits well with the requirements of the Land-Based Sources Protocol and we hope such useful co-operation can be strengthened and extended to other rivers.
The sub-regional agreement for the Ligurian Sea (RAMOGE) entered into force on 1 January 1982 between France, Monaco and Italy. We understand that another such programme may be negotiated in the near future covering the central Mediterranean.

We welcome such developments because they signify the active interest and willingness of Parties to deal with specific problems of various parts of the Mediterranean as foreseen by Article 3 of the Barcelona Convention, and because they reinforce and do not compete for scarce resources nor with the Action Plan your Governments have approved.

In the same spirit, we welcome the intention of ALECSO to intensify a programme for its member states bordering on the Mediterranean. If invited, we are prepared to participate in the meeting later this year and to provide information on on-going programmes and suggestions for strengthening the participation of such states in the protection of the Mediterranean Sea in the framework of the Barcelona Convention.

I have thus completed the programme review and brought you up to date on recent developments.

Issues before the Extraordinary Meeting

I now wish to turn to the main issues before this meeting.

(i) 1982-1983 budget

Item 4(a) of the Agenda deals with the proposed work-programme and budget for 1982-1983. You will recall that at your meeting in Cannes, there remained a US$185,000 deficit in the 1982 budget, and that consensus could not be reached on the 1983 budget.

The proposals before you, in document UNEP/IG.36/4 Rev.1, do not depart in the main from the previous proposals. They reflect, however, the changed circumstances, in particular the delayed transfer of the Unit to Athens, your decision not to pursue for the time being the proposals of a loan, the actual level of UNEP's contribution, and our uncertainty about the year to which the Greek special contribution applies. I am sure the Greek representative will be in a position to clarify this last point.

The cost of the 1982 programme has been reduced from $3,822,000, approved in principle at Cannes, to $3,319,000. The cost of the 1983 programme is proposed at $3,594,000. Both are balanced budgets, based on a realistic estimation of the financial resources expected to be available to us. There are other means to channel additional resources and support to the programme; they were suggested by your Bureau and are described in a document before you (UNEP/IG.36/INF.4).

While presenting a balanced and conservative budget, with some cash to spare, I am bound to call your attention to the effects of inflation on the purchasing power of these resources. A simple survey shows that since 1979, when you adopted the first Mediterranean Budget, inflation has moved at between 15 and 25 per cent per annum in most countries. As a result, between 1979 and 1982 prices have doubled. If you want an effective programme, if you want to expand it, you should seriously consider this point. Your comments during the debate will be welcome.
(ii) Apportionment of contributions

The second point for discussion is contained in item 5 of your Agenda, on apportionment of contributions.

At the meeting in Cannes, two Governments made separate proposals, different in their form, but identical in their purpose, which was to ensure a minimum contribution from each country, before the UN scale of assessment is applied.

The secretariat takes no stand on this issue, but wishes to remind you that in every other regional seas programme the apportionment adopted by common consent departs from a straight application of the UN scale. I urge you to consider an apportionment based on some minimum level of contribution which would reduce the dependency of your programme on only three governments for close to 90% of resources.

(iii) Alternative arrangements for the management of MAP resources

The possibility of administering the resources of the Action Plans in a manner different from UNEP's was first raised at your meeting in Cannes. It was subsequently discussed within your Bureau and it was reviewed by the Executive Director of UNEP.

As a result of that review, I have to state very clearly that UNEP, and its staff, must operate exclusively within the legal framework as defined by its financial rules and regulations, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations. They constitute a complete, reliable and well-tested system, providing for necessary controls and internal checks and balances.

It has been claimed that this system is cumbersome and slow. We believe that, when millions of dollars of public funds are involved, millions contributed by your Governments, speed in spending is not a virtue, nor is deliberation a capital sin. Your own Bureau has recognized and praised our prudent approach to management.

It has been further claimed that administration by UNEP is costly. We believe that this is simply not true. The administrative charges of 13 per cent do not cover the full cost of the administration services provided, which include project management, personnel administration, accounting, reporting, internal and external auditing. Major international research organizations apply, as a rule, overhead charges of up to 100 per cent.

Furthermore, I can state that not one dollar of your contributions, from 1979 to this day, has been used for UNEP administrative expenses. Not one dollar. Administrative expenses have all been covered by bank interest earned.

We are convinced that any other management style which might accelerate expenditures would considerably reduce interest income, and leave less, not more, available for programme expenses.

Needless to say, the Contracting Parties are at liberty to set up any alternative or parallel system for the investment and commitment of their funds. However, neither UNEP, nor for that matter the Secretary-General of the United Nations has authority to allow its officials, in this case the Co-ordinator of the Mediterranean Action Plan and his colleagues, to become involved in the management of resources, signing of contracts or agreements, control of their execution and accounts, except in the manner provided by the relevant United Nations rules.
Such responsibility for a separate fund can only be undertaken outside the Mediterranean Unit, by an ad hoc unit placed under the control of the Bureau, or by one Party on behalf of all the others.

While precedents exist for such type of structures created to service intergovernmental co-operation (such as the secretariats of certain conventions), there is no precedent that we know of for a dual structure (UNEP and its Mediterranean Co-ordinating Unit on one side, a separate fund and administration on the other) set up to implement the same Action Plan, on behalf of the same Contracting Parties.

It is for this meeting to decide the matter further and for you to decide, so that I may inform the forthcoming 10th session of the Governing Council whether the Mediterranean Trust Fund should be terminated or extended at the end of this year.

(iv) Protocol on Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas

This important document is to be reviewed by you under item 6 of the agenda. It is the result of an inter-governmental meeting held in Athens in October 1981. At Cannes it was found sufficiently advanced to be submitted to this meeting and, immediately following, the Conference of Plenipotentiaries that I will have the pleasure to convene in this room on Friday. The protocol was also checked for consistency in the English, French, Spanish and Arabic texts by a legal review group, presided by Mr. Surbiquet.

This document will encourage the setting up of protected areas where such are needed. It provides objective criteria to ensure that only those areas that are needed and can be managed properly receive the necessary protection.

This protocol is also important because it fulfills another commitment written in the Action Plan. By giving our programme a more balanced image, it is sure to attract additional support. I, therefore, hope that your meeting now will be able to provide the Conference of Plenipotentiaries with an agreed text of the protocol.

This brings me to the end of my review of the four main issues awaiting your decision.
CONCLUSIONS

Despite the difficulties presented in some issues before this meeting, I am confident that, in the tradition of Mediterranean meetings, your decisions will be taken by consensus.

As I mentioned earlier, all recent developments are positive, yet major challenges remain:-

- how to provide contributions more regularly and on a timely basis in order to meet financial obligations and allow more efficient advance planning and management of the resources your Governments make available;

- how to respond, directly or indirectly, to their requirements of the legal, scientific, and environmental management components of the Action Plan as they develop;

- how to develop new legal instruments on off-shore exploration and on the Interstate Guarantee Fund;

- how to strengthen other important elements foreseen in the Action Plan, particularly training, exchange of information, public information, as well as the technological and economic aspects of marine and coastal area protection.

We in UNEP are proud of the achievements of the Mediterranean Programme and our Governing Council has repeatedly singled it out as a model operation.

Three weeks ago I convened a meeting of some 20 governments in Rarotonga, capital of the Cook Islands, at the conclusion of which they approved a Regional Seas Action Plan for the South Pacific. This brings the number of Governments who are served by Regional Seas Action Plans - each modeled on our experience here in the Mediterranean - to a total of 57!

UNEP's resources, which are now under very severe constraints, are increasingly shared with those countries where several regional seas programmes are just now getting under way, and two are still being developed. We do stand ready, however, to provide the Mediterranean with continual staff support, to make available relevant experience from other UNEP programmes such as industry, IRPTC, environment and development, while ensuring, through the Regional Seas Programme Activity Centre, the needed coherence among the scientific components of all regional seas programmes, and a continuing exchange of information so that each Regional Seas Action Plan can benefit from the experience of all others.

More than ever before, the protection of the Mediterranean Sea presents an exciting challenge. I am sure you will be able to resolve the four main issues on your agenda and, through your wise counsel, carry the programme an important step forward.

I wish you success in your deliberations so that the leadership demonstrated in this "cradle of civilization" will continue to inspire other states in other regions to follow your example.
## ANNEX V

**WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET**

### SECTION I

**Chapter 1 - Co-ordination**

(Programme support including over-all co-ordination, legal matters, training, data processing and public information)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>1982</th>
<th>1963</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Co-ordinator D-1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Marine Scientist P-5</td>
<td>79,100</td>
<td>82,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate programme officer (Marine Scientist) P-2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Officer (Economist) P-3/4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Processor P-1</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>41,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer chief P-5 (Med. share)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Officer P-2/3</td>
<td>42,500</td>
<td>46,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Service</td>
<td>33,900</td>
<td>35,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>14,200</td>
<td>156,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Sub-total | 420,000 | 430,200 |

1/ Financed from programme support.
2/ Administrative Assistant financed from programme support.
Chapter 1 - Co-ordination (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1982</th>
<th>1983</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consultants</td>
<td>34,700</td>
<td>37,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel of staff</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>34,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-contracts</td>
<td>20,300</td>
<td>21,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- expendable, non-expendable</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>13,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- rental of offices</td>
<td>26,600</td>
<td>30,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Rental and maintenance of equipment</td>
<td>30,300</td>
<td>32,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Reporting costs, sundry, including communications, hospitality, freight</td>
<td>42,500</td>
<td>49,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation in expenses of the United Nations Office at Geneva in 1982</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>190,700</td>
<td>214,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ To be charged to programme support
### Transfer Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1962</th>
<th>1963</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transfer costs of staff</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of office material and files</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alterations to offices</td>
<td>26,200</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of office furniture</td>
<td>65,500</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data processing equipment</td>
<td>55,900</td>
<td>106,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone equipment</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office car</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpretation equipment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
<td><strong>245,600</strong></td>
<td><strong>125,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL**                                        | **664,300** | **769,000** |
Chapter 2 - Meeting costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting Description</th>
<th>1962</th>
<th>1963</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Extraordinary Meeting of Contracting Parties and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference of Plenipotentiaries on Specially</td>
<td>94,6CC</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected Areas Protocol, March 1962, Geneva</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Two meetings of the Bureau</td>
<td>1G,5CC</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Meeting of Government experts on the possibility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of establishing an Inter-State Guarantee Fund, November 1962, Athens</td>
<td>32,0CC</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Meeting of the Working Group of Scientific and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Co-operation, September 1962, Athens</td>
<td>(in chapter 3) Section I)</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Meeting of the National Focal Points for the Priority Actions Programme, October</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962, Split</td>
<td>(in chapter 2) Section II)</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. First meeting of experts on the protocol for the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from land-based sources,</td>
<td></td>
<td>35,0CC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1963</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Third ordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties,</td>
<td></td>
<td>86,0CC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia, 20 Febr. - 4 March 1963</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Meeting of experts on the Protocol for the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by dumping from ships and aircraft,</td>
<td></td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and the format of reporting as provided in art. 9 of the Protocol concerning</td>
<td></td>
<td>35,0CC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Meeting of the Working Group on Scientific and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Co-operation, September 1963</td>
<td>(in chapter 3) Section I)</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL                                                                                     | 136,8CC | 150,0CC |

1/ Does not include the cost borne by the host country.
## Support to co-operating agencies, meetings and travel to assist in the co-ordination of the programme
- **1982**: 168,000
- **1983**: 230,000

## Meetings of Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation
- **1982**: 30,000
- **1983**: 35,000

## Development of methods for monitoring transport of pollutants through the atmosphere
- **1982**: 30,000
- **1983**: 30,000

## Maintenance service for scientific equipment 1/
- **1982**: 86,000
- **1983**: 95,000

## Intercalibration and quality control of data 1/ 2/
- **1982**: 53,000
- **1983**: 60,000

## Assistance to National Institutions through National Co-ordinators
- **1982**: 216,000
- **1983**: 425,000

## VI ICSEH/UNEP/Workshop on pollution of the Mediterranean 1/ 2/
- **1982**: 38,500
- **1983**: 25,000

## Preparation and testing of sampling and analytical techniques to be used in the monitoring activities
- **1982**: 125,500
- **1983**: --

### TOTAL
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>756,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>960,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1/ Activity considered as part of the assistance component.

2/ Assistance to participants in 1982, printing of Proceedings in 1983
Chapter 4 - MFC POL - PHASE II (Research)

Development of sampling and analytical techniques for monitoring the sources and levels of pollutants

Development of reporting formats for dumping, emergency and land-based sources protocols

Formulation of Environmental Quality Criteria

Epidemiological studies related to proposed environmental quality criteria. 49,000

Proposals for guidelines and criteria for Land-based Sources Protocol.

Research on oceanographic processes. 14,000

Research on toxicity, persistence, bioaccumulation, carcinogenicity and mutagenicity of selected pollutants 39,500

Research on eutrophication. 14,000

Study of ecosystem modifications. 24,000

Study on effects of thermal discharges. 5,000

Study on biogeochemical cycles of selected pollutants. 37,500

Study of pollutant transfer process at river/sea and air/sea interfaces. 50,000

Study of pollutant transfer processes by sedimentation. 5,000

Study of pollutant transfer process through the Straits. 12,000

TOTAL

$250,000

$360,000

1/ Workplan and budget for these activities will be reviewed by the Second Meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation and adopted by the 3rd ordinary meeting of a Contracting Party.
Chapter 5 - Regional Oil Combating Centre

Project Personnel Component

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>1962</th>
<th>1963</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>66,000</td>
<td>66,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Expert</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Officer</td>
<td>9,200</td>
<td>10,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Assistant</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>7,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Director/Administration</td>
<td>41,000</td>
<td>45,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultant (2 m/m including travel)</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>18,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Administrative Support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>1962</th>
<th>1963</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bilingual Secretary</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>9,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Clerks/Typists/Telex Operators</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>15,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caretaker</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>7,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second bilingual secretary</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Personnel Component Total

| Total                                         | 198,600 | 243,000 |

Travel

| Total                                         | 22,000  | 22,000  |

Training - Meetings

| Total                                         | 65,000  | 75,000  |

Equipment

| Total                                         | 12,000  | 12,000  |

Reporting

| Total                                         | 12,000  | 12,000  |

Sundry

| Total                                         | 42,000  | 42,000  |

TOTAL

| Total                                         | 345,600 | 405,000 |

Chapter 6 - Training and exchange of information

| Training (2 trainees per year, 2 m/m each)   | 11,000  | 11,600  |
| Public Information                           | 5,000   | 10,000  |
| Training courses at Ubinga                  | 64,000  | 56,200  |

TOTAL

| Total                                         | 80,000  | 87,200  |
### SECTION II

#### Chapter 1 - Elue Plan (First Phase)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1962</th>
<th>1963</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End-of-study seminars (9 &amp; 5, respectively)</td>
<td>135,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Secretary (salary, charges, travel)</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study experts (5 CEC x 11)</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCS (5 members)</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-ordinator</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>44,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical assistance (2 persons part-time)</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meetings of GCS (6 &amp; 5, respectively)</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 meeting of Focal Points</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation and reports</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>540,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>594,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*) including consultants

1/ In addition, $150,000 per year would be required for computing for system analysis and scenario building, and data processing.

#### Chapter 2 - Priority Actions Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1962</th>
<th>1963</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- including Meeting of PAP Focal Points, 1962</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- water resources management study by PAP/RAC of transport of water by sea</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- human settlements</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- soils</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- tourism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- regional study by WTO and PAP/RAC</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
<td><strong>320,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>380,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Chapter 3 - Specially Protected Areas

- Support to Regional Activity Centre in Tunis | 125,000 | 200,000 |

**GRAND TOTAL** | **3,412,500** | **3,723,800** |
## Budgetary estimates

*(in thousands of U.S. dollars)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cannes</th>
<th>Executed</th>
<th>Cannes</th>
<th>Projected</th>
<th>Cannes</th>
<th>Projected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1981</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNEP</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Pledges</td>
<td>1,840</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>2,115</td>
<td>2,115</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Contributions in arrears</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>856</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Expected contributions</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-49</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Additional payments</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1962</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>EEC</strong></td>
<td>56</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1963</strong></td>
<td>450</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>450</td>
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<td><strong>1981</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Available resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Committed</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,175</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Uncommitted</td>
<td>860 1/</td>
<td>319 2/</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>-182</td>
<td>360.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1962</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Interest</strong></td>
<td>160</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>300</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total resources</strong></td>
<td>4,250</td>
<td>3,416</td>
<td>3,995</td>
<td>5,413</td>
<td>3,560</td>
<td>5,043.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Cost of the programme</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>1,653</td>
<td>3,412.5</td>
<td>4,684</td>
<td>3,723.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>- 13% of programme cost less UNEP and host country</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>412.6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Anticipated commitments</td>
<td>1,075</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>5/</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Special provision (personnel)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total cost</strong></td>
<td>3,820</td>
<td>2,910</td>
<td>4,177</td>
<td>5,044.5</td>
<td>4,684</td>
<td>5,036.4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Carry-over of available resources</strong></td>
<td>430</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>-162</td>
<td>360.5</td>
<td>-516</td>
<td>7.1</td>
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1/ Estimate of resources (Cannes)
2/ Includes $142,000 contributed by France in 1960
3/ Probable delays in contributions
### Apportionment of Contributions for 1982 and 1983

(in US dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>U.N. Rate G.A. 34/6</th>
<th>U.N. Rate at 1CC%</th>
<th>1982 Contribution</th>
<th>1983 Contribution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>C.12</td>
<td>0.90</td>
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<td>0.08</td>
<td>1,692</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<td>13,250</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>46.99</td>
<td>993,838</td>
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<td>2.63</td>
<td>55,625</td>
<td>65,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
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<td>47,000</td>
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<td>25.89</td>
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<td>5,750</td>
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<tr>
<td>Libyan A.J.</td>
<td>C.23</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>36,377</td>
<td>43,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>C.C1</td>
<td>C.C6</td>
<td>1,692</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>C.C1</td>
<td>C.C6</td>
<td>1,692</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>C.C5</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>E.037</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
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<td>12.75</td>
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<td>Syrian A.R.</td>
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<td>5,750</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5,750</td>
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<td>2.25</td>
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<td>Yugoslavia</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>13.32</strong></td>
<td><strong>1CC.CC</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,115,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,325,250</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Adjusted