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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

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

Cairo, 8-11 October 1991

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

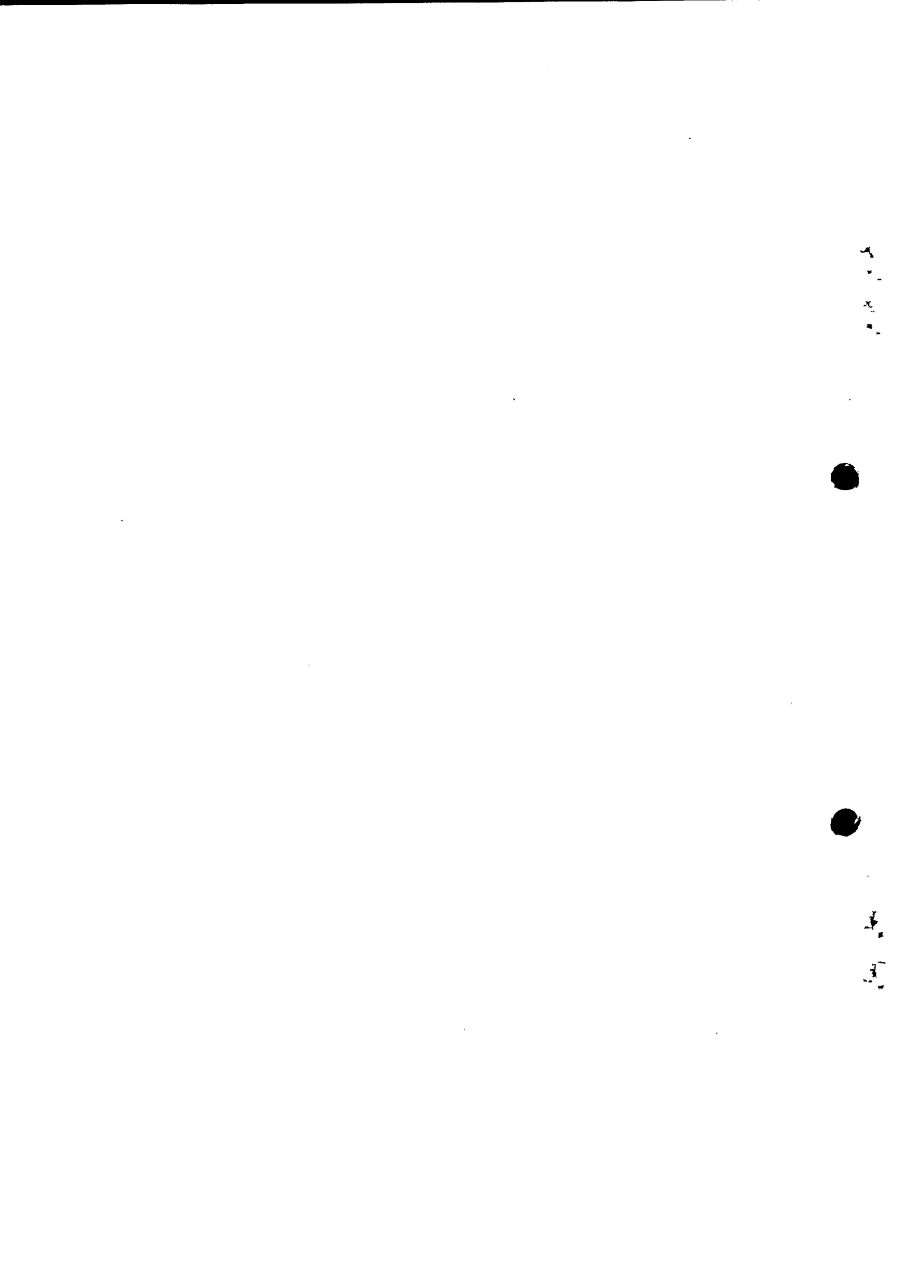


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## Introduction

1. The Sixth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Athens, 3-6 October 1989) accepted the invitation of the Arab Republic of Egypt to convene the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Cairo, Egypt. Consequently, the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (the Barcelona Convention) and its Related Protocols was held at the Marriott Hotel, Cairo, from 8 to 11 October 1991.

## Attendance

2. The following Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention were represented at the Meeting:

Albania, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, European Economic Community, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

3. The following Black Sea countries were represented at the meeting by observers:

Bulgaria and Romania.

4. The following United Nations bodies and Specialized Agencies were represented by observers:

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), International Maritime Organization (IMO), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC), and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

5. The following non-governmental organizations were represented by observers:

International Juridical Organization for Environment and Development (IJO), The Oil Industry International Exploration and Production Forum (E & P FORUM), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Greenpeace International, Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association (HELMPEPA), European Environmental Bureau (EEB), International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP), Friends of the Earth International (CEAT), and World Foundation for Environmental Conflict Management (WFED/IECR).

6. The Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean (REMPEC), the Regional Activity Centre for the Blue Plan (BP/RAC), the Regional Activity Centre for the Priority Actions Programme (PAP/RAC), the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC), and the Atelier du Patrimoine de la Ville de Marseille were also represented.

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

8. At an informal meeting on 7 October 1991, the Bureau considered the provisional agenda (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.2/1) for the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties. At this informal meeting the Bureau, taking into account suggestions made by France, agreed to recommend that the plenary meeting should adopt a revised version of the agenda.

9. An informal meeting of the heads of delegations was held before the opening of the Seventh Ordinary Meeting. This informal meeting considered the suggestion of the Bureau. In addition it considered the question of the future Bureau. As a result of these consultations, it was agreed to recommend to the plenary a revision of the provisional agenda and a slate of candidates for the Bureau.

**Agenda item 1 : Opening of the Meeting**

10. H.E. Dr Atef Ebeid, Minister of Cabinet Affairs, Minister of State for Administrative Development and Minister in charge of Environment of Egypt, welcomed the participants on behalf of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt. He wished the Meeting full success and stated that the Seventh Ordinary Meeting was taking place some months before the convening of the 1992 Conference in Brazil (UNCED), where the international community would be trying to find solutions to the problems of the relationship between environment and development. He said that Egypt was aware of its responsibility in conserving the marine environment in the Mediterranean, and was exerting every effort possible to strike a balance between development and environment. He added that Egypt was carrying out a survey to update the information on its natural resources. He mentioned that projects were being formulated to protect the environment, taking into account the socio-economic factors. A national strategy would be presented to an international conference to be held in Cairo with the cooperation of the World Bank at the end of 1991.

11. He added that the Egyptian Parliament was discussing a Bill to protect the environment. He emphasized the support of Egypt to all the efforts to protect the Mediterranean environment, in spite of the high costs. He also expressed his Government's support for the 1990 Nicosia Charter which calls for protecting the environment at the national, regional and global levels, as well as promoting sustainable development. He welcomed the European Economic Community's initiative to convene a ministerial meeting of the Mediterranean States in April 1992 to formulate a long-term strategy for the protection of the Mediterranean basin. He hoped that the Meeting which his country offered to host would reach a consensus to protect the common sea for the benefit of future generations.

12. Dr Mostafa K. Tolba, the Executive Director of UNEP, addressed the Meeting. The text of his address is reproduced in Annex III.

**Agenda item 2 : Rules of Procedure**

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

**Agenda item 3 : Election of Officers**

14. In accordance with rule 20 of the Rules of Procedure and in conformity with the recommendations of the heads of delegations, the Meeting unanimously elected the following Bureau:

President:	H.E. Dr Atef Ebeid	(Egypt)
Vice-President:	Mr Etienne Franzi	(Monaco)
Vice-President:	Mr Mohamed Adel Hentati	(Tunisia)
Rapporteur:	Mr Uri Marinov	(Israel)

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

**Agenda item 4** : **Adoption of the agenda and organization of work**

16. In consequence of the suggestions made in the informal meeting concerning *inter alia* the necessary separation of budgetary issues from legal issues, a revised version of the provisional agenda was circulated (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.2/1/ Rev.1). After discussion in plenary, the revised provisional agenda was further revised. This second revised version was circulated as document UNEP(OCA)/ MED IG.2/1/Rev.2

17. The Meeting approved the organization of work suggested by the Secretariat as it appears in document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.2/2.

**Agenda item 5** : **Credentials of Representatives**

18. In accordance with rule 19 of the Rules of Procedure, the Bureau of the Contracting Parties met on Wednesday, 9 October 1991, under its President, H.E. M. Atef Ebeid (Egypt) and examined the credentials of the representatives of Albania, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, European Economic Community, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia, found the credentials in order, and so reported to the Meeting, which approved the oral report of the Bureau on 9 October 1991.

**Agenda item 6** : **Progress Report of the Executive Director of UNEP on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1990-1991**

19. Introducing the general debate on the broad issue of the protection of the Mediterranean environment in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan, Mr L. Jetic, Officer-in-charge of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), referred to the main document submitted to the Meeting, namely the progress report of the Executive Director of UNEP on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in the 1990-1991 biennium (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.2/Inf.3).

20. He described the salient developments in the implementation of MAP which had occurred since the 1989 Meeting of the Contracting Parties. He mentioned in particular the contribution of the World Bank towards the implementation of certain environmental projects, the initiative of the Black Sea countries in forming a machinery of regional cooperation for safeguarding the environment, cooperation with non-governmental organizations in order to provide an input to UNCED. Regarding the Offshore Protocol, he hoped that the Meeting would authorize the Executive Director to convene a Conference of Plenipotentiaries in 1992 with a view to its adoption. It was gratifying to note that the Barcelona Convention, with the accession of Albania, now covered all the Mediterranean countries.

21. He was happy to be able to report that in April 1991 an agreement had been concluded between the Government of Tunisia and UNEP concerning the status, operation and management of the Regional Activity Centre in Tunis concerned with Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC). He was glad to note that cooperation with the specialized agencies continued on a regular and useful basis.

22. As regards the reporting obligations stipulated in the various protocols, he said that not all Contracting Parties were as assiduous as would be desirable in reporting on their application of the Protocols. The importance of the data contained in such reports could not be overemphasized : the information from Contracting Parties formed the basis for an assessment of the environmental situation and ensured that MAP activities in the Mediterranean were appropriate and effective.

23. Turning to financial matters, Mr Jetic recalled that the receipt of funds for the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan was not as regular as could be desired. It was, however, gratifying to note that since the preparation of the table on the status of contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund (Annex III of the progress report), several Contracting Parties had fulfilled their pledges for 1991, namely Albania, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, European Economic Community, Israel, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey. He also that the study by financial experts of the implications of inflation rates for MAP's activities had concluded that a budget increase of some 22 per cent would be justified in the light of past inflation. However, the proposed budget called for an increase of under 20 per cent.

24. He also informed the Meeting that discussions were taking place with the Government of Greece, which was endeavouring to find new premises in Athens for the Coordinating Unit.

25. All the representatives who took the floor during the course of the debate paid a tribute to the generous hospitality extended to the Meeting by the Government of Egypt, and expressed their thanks to the Government for the excellent facilities placed at their disposal for their deliberations.

26. Many speakers noted with satisfaction the accession of Albania to the Barcelona Convention and its related protocols.

27. A number of representatives referred to the steps taken by the Black Sea countries towards establishing a framework of cooperation with each other with a view to preserving the quality of the environment in their region. This was further and welcome evidence of the growing awareness of governments of the value of the quality of the environment.

28. Many speakers gave particulars of action being taken in their countries in order to ensure the maintenance or improvement of the environment. They referred to legislation enacted for this purpose and to educational activities undertaken in order to enhance public awareness of the vital role of the environment in economic development.

29. The President and many representatives paid a tribute to the achievements of Mr Aldo Manos during his long term of office as Coordinator, which had ended in May 1991. He had left his mark on MAP and set a high standard of service for the benefit of the Mediterranean region.

30. The representative of Yugoslavia, reporting on her country's performance of commitments under the Barcelona Convention, stated that it had ratified the LES protocol. Action on the draft Protocol concerning Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes would have to remain in abeyance pending ratification of the Basel Convention. Yugoslavia was a party to the Adriatic Initiative but, on account of the difficult situation which the country was experiencing, no resources for carrying out all measures relating to the coastal environment could be spared.

31. The representative of Turkey said that, despite all the efforts that had been made, it was not possible to speak of noteworthy improvements in the environment of the Mediterranean Sea since the last Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties. Environmental conditions had taken on new dimensions that could well offset the economic development of all countries, particularly the developing ones.

32. It was generally admitted that more effective multilateral cooperation was needed to attain sustained and balanced development. Hence it was gratifying that efforts to enhance such cooperation had further intensified over the last two years. Those efforts would culminate in the UNCED to be held in Brazil in 1992. In that connection, he said, regional programmes such as MAP had a key role to play. Referring to the Progress Report, he was pleased to note that international financial institutions had, in recent years, begun to contribute to a number of



cooperative programmes and projects designed to help the developing countries in the region to improve their environmental protection work and their resource and environment management. He mentioned various projects of the kind that were being implemented in his country. In that connection, he emphasized the importance of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) (UNEP/BUR/39/Inf.4) which had been inaugurated at the beginning of 1991. It should be possible to channel GEF resources to environmental issues having regional priority.

33. He said that the Progress Report contained a brief description of the environmental activities of the countries having coastlines on the Black Sea. That Sea had an ecological, physical and chemical structure totally different from that of the Mediterranean Sea. Some situations existed there which required urgent attention and close cooperation by the coastal countries. To that end, the four countries concerned had been preparing a legal foundation for such activities and a draft convention with three technical protocols had been prepared. It had been hoped that the instrument could be signed at a conference in Bucharest in May 1990 but, for unavoidable reasons, the conference had to be postponed.

34. As for the legal component of MAP, he referred to the draft protocol for the prevention of pollution caused by transboundary movements of hazardous wastes in the Mediterranean. His Delegation welcomed that development, and hoped that the necessary adjustments would be made to the programme and budget for the 1992-1993 biennium so that the draft protocol could be finalized within that period. His Delegation supported the draft action plan for the conservation of Mediterranean cetaceans and hoped that it would be adopted by the Meeting. He wished to reiterate its offer to act as host for the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 1993.

35. The representative of Israel, after thanking the Meeting for unanimously electing his country to the Bureau, stated that his country was ready to cooperate with others in strengthening measures for the conservation and protection of the environment of the Mediterranean, and had indeed established such cooperation with a number of countries in the region. He stressed that efforts at the global and regional level were needed to avert environmental disasters, such as that which had occurred in the Gulf area, where oil wells were still burning after having been set alight during the recent conflict in that area.

36. The Head of the Delegation of Israel said that in his country the stringent legislation for the preservation of the environment and the prevention of pollution was rigorously enforced, and was being tightened further. The "polluter pays" principle was applied, and offenders were liable to prosecution and fines. As part of efforts to combat pollution of the sea and beaches by oil, experiments had been carried out, with some success, of treating oil spills by microbial organisms. The experience acquired by his country's scientists and technical specialists had been placed at the disposal of MAP in a number of cases (PAP, Blue Plan). He added that, under conditions of permanent peace, and with the promised financial support of the World Bank and European Economic Community, a great deal could be achieved through cooperation among interested Contracting Parties in activities to preserve the Mediterranean and its flora, fauna and historic and archaeological sites.

37. The representative of Spain said that her Government attached great importance to the Mediterranean environment. She mentioned some of the important events that had occurred since the Sixth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, particularly the Nicosia Charter and the meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held at Palma de Majorca, in 1990, which had stressed the importance of environmental concerns. Various meetings of experts on environmental questions had been held in Spain within the MAP framework; in addition, the Spanish Government had arranged for the translation and publication in Spanish of the main Blue Plan report.

38. The representative of France recalled the work done in 1990 and 1991 in the Mediterranean : that work had strengthened cooperation in the region. As for legal instruments for the protection of the environment, he noted the progress made both within and outside the framework of MAP (for example, the Basel and Bamako Conventions on the transboundary movement of wastes, signed by the riparian States).

39. As for refocusing, the representative of France emphasized that a start had been made by concentrating on priorities, but great efforts were needed and MAP activities were, in his opinion, still too diversified. Despite the fact that it had been decided four years ago to give priority to coastal zones, only 10 to 15 per cent of MAP resources were today devoted to that priority.

40. He emphasized the work done by regional centres and the support they received from host countries and from others. For example, he welcomed the reactivation of the Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre in Tunis and suggested that the riparian countries should support it, for example, through bilateral aid over and above MAP. As further examples, he also welcomed the translations into Serbo-Croatian, Spanish and Turkish of the main Blue Plan outputs. The Arabic version was published and would be disseminated soon. He also wished to highlight the participation of many actors other than States : the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, cities, Chambers of Commerce, etc. For instance, non-governmental organizations would be welcomed by the President of the French Republic in Paris in 1991 as part of the preparation for the Rio Conference, and would meet for the Mediterranean (with the support of France) in Montpellier and in Athens this year. MAP could provide better support to these actors if it reduced administrative expenditure and focused on field work in developing countries.

41. The representative of Greece said that, as the crossroad between Europe, Africa and the Middle East, the Mediterranean was one of the few places in which North and South meet, and its importance was constantly growing. In general terms, his Delegation approved the Progress Report which provided some useful guidelines. Although some further strengthening of integrated planning was needed, MAP would prove a useful model for UNCED.

42. He pinpointed the major activities undertaken by Greece during the last biennium, notably the issue of relevant legislative acts, construction of sewage treatment plants, planning for additional port reception facilities, MED POL monitoring activities and reports, as well as Blue Flag/EEC awards.

43. As to the premises of the Coordinating Unit in Athens, he declared that, in searching for alternative accommodation - since the Action Plan's offices were expected to cover different needs sooner or later - the competent Greek Authorities would thoroughly honour their commitments originating from the Agreement concluded between Greece and the United Nations in Nairobi in 1982.

44. The representative of Tunisia expressed his thanks to the President of the Bureau for the confidence his country was entrusted with in being selected to the membership of the Bureau. While he welcomed the realistic contents of the Executive Director's report which included most of the aspects and areas of interest to the Mediterranean environment, there were certain aspects of concern which he wanted to emphasize on behalf of his country. They were related to the state of Mediterranean environment and the basis on which the objectives of the Barcelona Convention could be achieved in the field of environmental safety and security of the Mediterranean and its inhabitants. Tunisia together with other brotherly and friendly countries has worked in that direction. He pointed out that his delegation would like to stress the importance of identifying the working methods of the MAP programme which should be more effective, and therefore his delegation supported the French proposal in this regard.

45. The representative of the European Economic Community said that his Delegation appreciated the Progress Report of the Executive Director, and agreed with him that the work of refocusing the Mediterranean Action Plan should continue.

46. He stated that the European Economic Community was preparing a "common platform" for UNCED, while, at the level of the Community itself, a new Five-year Environmental Programme and a State of the Environment Report would be submitted by the Commission. Specific environmental legislation had been promulgated for urban wastewater treatment, on nitrogen inputs from agricultural activities and on the marketing of phytopharmaceutical products. All those developments would, of course, have beneficial repercussions for the Mediterranean environment.

47. In the region itself, MEDSPA had become fully operational and was integrated with METAP. As a follow-up to the Nicosia Charter, the Commission had appointed a Task Force of independent experts to prepare a draft long-term strategy for the Mediterranean. That strategy would be submitted for discussion at a meeting to be held in Cairo in April 1992.

48. The representative of Italy said that his Government had contributed to the development of the Mediterranean Action Plan by the Adriatic initiative, by encouraging the accession of Albania to the Barcelona Convention and by promoting cooperative relations with the Black Sea countries.

49. His Government remained committed to the implementation of the Convention and its related protocols as well as to the European Economic Community directives and its own, strict, environmental legislation, which included a ban on the dumping of industrial waste. Among its new initiatives, it had established a Remote-Sensing Centre at Palermo, which was ready to cooperate with other such centres within the framework of MAP activities. In 1992, Italy would host an international conference on freshwater management.

50. The Italian Parliament was currently in the process of approving the payment of Italy's contribution to MAP, and he was able to assure the Meeting that Italy would keep its commitments for 1992-1993 at the previous level. Nevertheless, he added that the programme for the 1992-1993 biennium should be more cost-effective.

51. The representative of Morocco said that the Progress Report described what was, by and large, a well-defined and balanced programme. There were, however, some deficiencies. It did not include, for instance, any study of the impact on the Mediterranean and its sub-regions by source of pollution. Pilot studies were not enough to assess the problem. In the absence of such a study, it would not even be possible to assess the effect of the remedial action undertaken. He asked that his country be included among the beneficiaries of the Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP). On the southern side of the Mediterranean, the countries were more polluted than polluting. Indeed, they were unaware even to what extent they were being polluted. The responsibility must be allocated, as well as resources mobilized to respond to threats to the environment.

52. The representative of Albania said that his country, participating for the first time as a Party to the Barcelona Convention, was committed to fulfilling its task in implementing the terms of the Convention and in playing a role in contributing to the objectives of the MAP. After a long period of isolation, Albania was becoming active in all areas, but suffered from a lack of funding for equipment and the training of specialists. Recently, Albania had cooperated on a bilateral basis with Italy and Greece in undertaking important environmental activities, and had held an international symposium dealing with the ecology of the Adriatic Coast. Albania had submitted a request, in the context of the Coastal Area Management Programme, for support during 1992-1993 for a project for protecting a coastal zone of great historical interest. Such support would be of benefit to the whole Adriatic Sea.

53. The observer for the European Environmental Bureau (EEB) recognized the progress reported by the Executive Director, despite financial difficulties and slow implementation of decisions at national level. The work and initiatives of non-governmental organizations had been recognized, facilitated and supported in several cases by many more Mediterranean countries than in the past. The newly established Mediterranean Information Office of the EEB would try to facilitate the flow of information among non-governmental and international organizations, and would join in their efforts to deal with the questions concerning the environment and development in the Mediterranean. A meeting of Mediterranean non-governmental organizations would be organized by the EEB in Athens, in November 1991, with a view to providing a Mediterranean contribution to the Paris conference of non-governmental organizations in December 1991 and to UNCED. There was concern and disappointment among environmental non-governmental organizations that, despite good intentions and action plans, the Mediterranean environment was still seriously deteriorating. The EEB and all the environmental non-governmental organizations were ready and willing to cooperate in all efforts to save the Mediterranean.

54. At the end of the general debate, the Meeting took note of the progress report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in the 1990-1991 biennium.

**Agenda item 7 : Budgetary matters**

**7.1 : Budget for 1990-1991**

55. Mr Jeftic, Officer-in-charge, introduced the discussion on this sub-item. He drew attention to the working paper (CRP.1) of the approved budget and expenditures of the Mediterranean Action Plan during 1990 and 1991 (the expenditure figures for 1991 being, of course, estimates). He pointed out that there was a considerable shortfall of resources at the MAP's disposal.

56. The representative of France noted that duly audited and certified accounts, signed by a responsible Officer, had not been produced and thus could not be approved by the Meeting. He considered that the statement in CRP.1 was an information table. Generally speaking, it was essential to have an accounts document which would ensure genuine transparency with regard to expenditure and the allocation of resources.

**7.2 : Proposed budget for 1992-1993**

57. The Officer-in-charge introduced the discussion on this sub-item, drawing attention to document IG.2/3, which had been prepared in conformity with what had been agreed at the Joint Meeting of the Standing Committees in May 1991.

58. It was agreed that the budget document would be considered subject by subject.

59. In the opinion of the representative of France, the Joint Meeting of May 1991 had had no mandate to agree to the budget and, moreover, it had reserved its position with regard to expenditures pending, *inter alia*, completion of the study on prices, inflation and exchange rates. With respect to the budget estimates for 1993, he suggested that the Bureau be allowed a certain latitude.

60. He requested that the Contracting Parties be specifically consulted in good time on the matter of the relocation of the Coordinating Unit within Athens and of the rental of the new premises to be occupied.

61. Some representatives expressed the view that the proposed administrative expenses were too high and should be reduced. The savings might be reallocated to field activities.

62. Several delegations considered that the budget estimates for the 1992-1993 biennium, as prepared by the Secretariat in conformity with the recommendations of the Joint Meeting of the Standing Committees in May 1991, were fully acceptable.

63. The representative of Morocco said that, in order to assess each Contracting Party's benefits from the implementation of MAP, the budget for the 1992-1993 biennium and those which follow should be supplemented by an addendum illustrating the quantified benefits derived by each Contracting Party during the previous biennium. Such benefits should be presented in the form of a table for each of the Contracting Parties by the various components of MAP.

64. The representative of Morocco said that, in view of the importance of the integrated management of coastal areas and their hinterland and of adopting practical measures for the benefit of the Contracting Parties, it was essential that consultants should be selected and appointed after consultation with the beneficiary countries. Preference should be given to resident nationals of those countries.

65. The representatives of France and Greece, referring to the budget estimates of the costs of staff outposted to Athens by the Cooperating Agencies, considered that the Agencies should be invited by the Bureau and UNEP to pay the costs of such staff at least as from 1993. They both acknowledged the need to ensure continuation of their cooperation in any case.

66. The observer for WHO confirmed the continued support by the World Health Organization to the Mediterranean Action Plan in relation to human health and its environmental dimensions. Nobody was in any doubt as to the necessity of maintaining a marine environment free of risk to public health, not only from the point of view of indigenous populations, but also in view of the rapid development of tourism as a major industry. The principle of intersectorality was accepted as essential for environmental management at local, national and international levels. The bold step of creating a secretariat in Athens which included, *inter alia*, health, agricultural and fisheries expertise, had been a courageous one and the subsequent inter-agency collaboration had perhaps not been fully recognized as a success story. Exceptionally, WHO had waived its entitlement to standard overhead costs in relation to its participation in the Mediterranean Action Plan; it also absorbed the extra staff and programme costs which arose from its participation in the work of the Athens Unit, involving many other parts of the Organization. Its equivalent contribution to MAP in 1992-1993 would be approximately \$250,000. The extent of potential added collaboration would increase in consequence of the establishment of an operational division of the WHO Centre for Environment and Health in Rome. It was difficult to separate the efforts of the collaborating agencies in the Mediterranean Action Plan: it was certain that the joint contributions of the Organizations involved in the Athens Unit were, as a whole, greater than the sum of individual parts. The World Health Organization trusts that the present collaboration can endure, with the necessary continued assurance of coverage of staff costs.

67. The observer for FAO referred to the long-standing cooperation of his Organization with UNEP on the basis of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 27th Session in 1972. He described the various aspects of FAO's participation in the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan and especially of the MED POL programme, stressing that, on an exceptional basis, FAO had agreed not to charge project-operating expenses to the Mediterranean Trust Fund. The expenses in question were estimated to amount to about \$100,000 per annum. He explained that decisions of the FAO Governing Bodies did not permit the use of regular funds which consisted, in fact, of the contributions of its member states throughout the world in the execution of regional field projects. Consequently, the cost of staff working fulltime for MAP would have to be borne by the project. However, the Mediterranean countries, which

were also members of FAO, could initiate the procedure at the FAO Conference to modify those decisions.

68. The representative of Turkey, referring to the budget item concerning the convening of a conference of plenipotentiaries in 1992 to approve the text of the Offshore Protocol, considered that it was premature to envisage the convening of the Conference in 1992, and suggested that another meeting of experts should precede such a conference to settle outstanding issues.

69. Several delegations were of the opinion that the draft protocol as it stood was satisfactory and that any pending issues were of a political nature which could be dealt with only by a plenipotentiary conference.

70. After further discussions it was agreed, on the suggestion of the President, to maintain the budget item and to authorize the Bureau to determine whether a further meeting of experts would be needed or whether to recommend the convening of the conference at the appropriate time, in full consultation with the Contracting Parties.

71. In response to a number of comments on the amounts estimated for maintenance and travel costs of the Coordinating Unit and the Regional Centres, the President undertook to see to it that great care would be taken by the Bureau to ensure that such costs, as well as costs of meetings and consultants, would be kept within reasonable limits.

72. The representative of Italy stated that, as far as the foreseeable inflation rate was concerned, this should be taken into account in the budget for 1992-1993. He suggested that a small *Ad Hoc* Group might be asked to consider the matter during the current meeting on the basis of the report prepared by the financial experts (UNEP/BUR/39/4).

73. After consulting the Meeting, the President announced that the members of the *Ad Hoc* Group would be the delegations of Algeria, Egypt, France, Italy and Spain. The *Ad Hoc* Group reported its conclusions to the plenary on 10 October 1991 stating that it took note with satisfaction of the work of the financial experts who had based their conclusions on the past rate of inflation and had not attempted to forecast future rates of inflation. The *Ad Hoc* Group considered that, since it was impossible to predict future rates of inflation, it was unable to endorse a 20 per cent upward adjustment of budget estimates.

74. A long discussion ensued concerning possible ways of making allowance in the budget estimates for future rates of inflation in the Mediterranean region, insofar as they would affect the activities of MAP. At the end of this discussion the President, responding also to a suggestion by the Rapporteur and to variants prepared by a number of delegations, invited the Meeting to reach a consensus on the following formula:

"The 1992 Programme budget would be increased by 10 per cent above the 1991 figures; the 1993 budget would be increased by a further 10 per cent above the 1992 figures, subject to the condition that the Secretariat would be authorized to spend only up to 90 per cent of this amount. Authorization to spend the remaining 10 per cent would be subject to a comprehensive review by the Bureau which took into account the impact of inflation and exchange rate movements in 1992, implementation of activities, and restructuring of the programme including examination of new priorities. The Bureau would authorize spending over the 90 per cent ceiling, firstly by drawing upon reserves. If the latter gave such an authorization, 10 per cent would be taken from the reserves, unless the delays in the payment of contributions made that impossible. Should the reserves prove insufficient, the Bureau would request the Contracting Parties to pay in the remaining requirements up to the agreed 1993 budget maximum."

75. This formula was accepted by the Meeting.

76. Regarding the contributions by the Contracting Parties to the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF), several delegations stated that they were ready to increase contributions by 10 per cent in 1992 and another 10 per cent in 1993. The French and Italian delegations indicated, however, that their contributions in 1993 would be kept at the 1992 level. After the discussion which followed, it was agreed that contributions would be increased for 1992 by 10 per cent over 1991 and that they would remain at the same level for 1993.

77. At the end of the debate on agenda item 7.2, the Meeting approved the proposed budget for the 1992-1993 biennium as revised (see Annex IV), on the understanding that the Bureau is authorized to allow for shifting of some budgetary allocations between 1992 and 1993 without influencing the totals for 1992 and 1993 for each of the components.

**Agenda item 8 : Implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its related protocols**

- 8.1 - Implementation of the Barcelona Convention
- 8.2 - Implementation of the Land-based Sources Protocol (LBS)
- 8.3 - Implementation of the Dumping Protocol
- 8.4 - Implementation of the Emergency Protocol and Port Reception Facilities
- 8.5 - Implementation of the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas (SPA) and Preservation of Historic Sites

78. The Officer-in-charge of the Mediterranean Action Plan introduced the relevant sections of document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.2/3 concerning "Recommendations".

79. The representative of the European Economic Community stated that the Commission of the European Communities, according to the Nicosia Charter, had established a Task Force of independent experts from Mediterranean coastal states. This task force, coordinated by the European Institute for Water, was preparing a proposal for a strategy for the Mediterranean Basin. This strategy would be discussed by the Ministers responsible for the Environment of the coastal countries in a meeting to be held in Cairo from 26 to 28 April 1992.

80. As regards the LBS Protocol, he stated that the Community and its Member states welcomed the action plan for the collection, treatment and disposal of sewage, and recalled that a directive on Urban Waste Water treatment (Directive 91/271/EEC) had been recently adopted by the Council. This directive was legally binding for all the Member States of the Community.

81. The representative of Egypt stated that the pollution of the Mediterranean waters, especially by pathogenic micro-organisms or sewage in general, had serious effects on the development of tourist resources. Accordingly the MAP should carry out an evaluation or follow up of the measures taken in Mediterranean countries to protect their waters in this respect. He considered that the bodies concerned in the Mediterranean countries should urgently consider this matter for the benefit of the region.

82. The representative of Morocco said that, in view of the importance of wastewater collection and treatment as a practical means of combating pollution and of the lack of resources of the most needy countries to the south of the Mediterranean, priority should be given to equipping those countries with the necessary installations. Moreover, in accordance with the Declaration of Genoa and the Nicosia Charter, recourse to practical projects of that kind should be encouraged so as to help reduce the pollution of the Mediterranean Sea.

83. The observer for IMO stated that a study on management and disposal of sewage sludge had been proposed by the 14th Meeting of the Scientific Group on Dumping of the London Dumping Convention in April 1991. The Scientific Group felt that any attempt to evaluate the future use of the sea for the disposal of sewage sludges would require an analysis on a global basis of sewage generation and of methods of treatment and disposal. Such an analysis would require the compilation of a comprehensive body of information and the full participation of developing countries. The Scientific Group's proposal would be considered by the 14th Consultative Meeting of the London Dumping Convention in November 1991. Parties to the London Dumping Convention would welcome the cooperation of Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention on this effort.

84. As regards Specially Protected Areas, he stated that the 31st Session of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) of the IMO (July 1991) had approved draft guidelines for the designation of special areas and the identification of particularly sensitive sea areas, subject to adoption by the Assembly of the IMO (October-November 1991). The guidelines were primarily intended to assist IMO and governments in identifying, managing and protecting sensitive sea areas.

85. On the subject of the Emergency Protocol, he provided information on the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation, 1990 (OPRC Convention). The Convention had been adopted by the Diplomatic Conference held in London in 1990, attended by representatives of over 90 countries and 17 international bodies and organizations including oil and shipping industry organizations. The primary objectives of the Convention were to facilitate international cooperation and mutual assistance in preparing for and responding to serious oil pollution incidents, and to encourage states to develop and maintain an adequate capability for dealing with such emergencies. As of 17 September 1991, 22 States had signed the Convention, subject to ratification, including Egypt, France, Greece, Lebanon, Malta and Morocco. He urged Parties to the Barcelona Convention to become Parties to the OPRC Convention.

86. The observer for HELMEPA the sole NGO representing the Greek Shipping industry, stated that its objective was to encourage the effective participation of the human factor for preventing marine pollution. Through the continuous cooperation of IMO, UNEP, and the European Economic Community, HELMEPA concentrated on the training of seafarers in pollution prevention and on public awareness campaigns concerning waste disposal and management. In spite of strict legislation and intensive maritime training, disasters at sea continued to happen. In addition, the Mediterranean was threatened by a large volume of waste. As long as the coastal states did not provide the requisite shore reception facilities, IMO would not declare the Mediterranean Sea an "effective Special Area". All efforts to this direction, including the importance attached by all national and international organizations concerned to the human factor in the prevention of pollution, might be seriously jeopardized if present conditions were allowed to persist. Accordingly, she reiterated HELMEPA's earlier proposals for Mediterranean cooperation through a network of similar NGOs, including HELMEPA, within the context of MEDSPA, the MARPOL 73/78 Convention, and MAP.

87. The Director of REMPEC informed the Meeting that a meeting of national experts on port reception facilities in the Mediterranean was to be held in Cairo from 16 to 19 December 1991, the main purpose of which would be to discuss and approve an action plan on port reception facilities for the Mediterranean, leading to compliance by the Mediterranean coastal States with the MARPOL 73/78 Convention, Annexes I, II and V.

88. The representative of the Secretariat introduced the draft Action Plan for the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.2/3/Add.2). He reported on the outcome of the meeting of experts held in Italy at the invitation of the Associazione Europea Arte Scienza e Spettacolo with the technical support of Greenpeace.



89. After a brief discussion, the Meeting approved a recommendation on the subject. The text appears in Annex IV to this report.

90. In connection with the recommendations concerning preservation of historic sites, the representative of Turkey stated that his Government offered to act as host to a working group of experts on this subject in 1992.

91. The representative of Morocco stated that, in view of the importance of historic sites as part of the Mediterranean's common heritage, it would make sense to enlarge the choice of sites to be protected beyond the coast and to include the coast plus the hinterland; this would conform with the idea of coastal management in the Mediterranean and would enable the countries concerned to initiate action for safeguarding sites not on the established lists. The list of sites to be chosen should remain open.

92. The Director of the Atelier du Patrimoine of the City of Marseille announced that a meeting of officials responsible for historic sites in the Mediterranean would be held in Thessaloniki, Greece, during November 1991. Two further meetings on historic sites would be held in cooperation with the Blue Plan, PAP, and SPA Centres.

93. The Meeting approved the recommendations relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex IV to this report.

**Agenda item 9** : **Environmentally Sound Management of the Mediterranean Coastal Zones**

9.1 - Prospective analysis of the relationship between Environment and Development (Blue Plan)

9.2 - Coastal planning and management (Priority Actions Programme)

9.3 - Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

94. The Officer-in-charge of MAP introduced the relevant sections contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.2/3.

95. At the request of the delegations concerned, the Meeting agreed to add Morocco and Algeria, in addition to Albania, as countries for which new CAMP projects were to be prepared.

96. The Meeting approved the recommendations relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex IV of this report.

**Agenda-item 10** : **Legal matters**

10.1 - Offshore Protocol

10.2 - Other legal matters

97. The Officer-in-charge of MAP introduced the relevant sections relating to legal matters in document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.2/3.

98. The Meeting's discussions and decisions concerning the draft Offshore Protocol and convening of a conference of plenipotentiaries to consider it are reflected under paragraph Nos. 67, 68 and 69 and in Annex IV to this report.

99. As regards the proposal that the Meeting should approve a new text of Annex IV to the Land-based Sources Protocol, the representative of France stated that her delegation was not in a position at this stage to approve the proposed text of Annex IV. She urged the Secretariat to submit the proposed annex to the Parties in order to obtain their general approval.

100. With respect to the legal procedure to be employed for obtaining the Contracting Parties' approval of the proposed text, after considerable discussion the text was approved by the Meeting with the procedural reservation of one delegation. The depositary State (Spain) would be asked to circulate the text to the Parties to the LBS Protocol and to invite them to notify it of any reservations within a period of three months.

101. Regarding the proposed amendments to the Dumping Protocol concerning the banning of incineration of wastes at Sea and the dumping of industrial wastes in the Mediterranean, it was agreed that the Bureau should be asked to explore the possibility of dealing with this proposal through the conference of plenipotentiaries that would be asked to finalize the Offshore Protocol.

102. The observer for IMO drew attention to the decisions of the Consultation Meetings of the London Dumping Convention that the dumping of industrial wastes must cease by 31 December 1995 and that incineration at sea must stop by the end of 1994. The Contracting Parties to the London Dumping Convention had agreed to conduct an evaluation to determine any technical and social difficulties in the adoption of alternative methods of the management, avoidance, treatment and disposal of waste.

103. In connection with assessments and measures relative to organo-phosphorus compounds, persistent synthetic materials, radioactive substances and pathogenic micro-organisms in the Mediterranean, the Meeting approved, with a few amendments, the proposed recommendations. For the text see Annex IV to this report.

104. The Meeting approved the recommendations relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex IV of this report, with the reservation of one delegation regarding paragraph 3 concerning transboundary movement of hazardous wastes.

105. The representative of the European Economic Community stated that, while not opposing the recommendation, he would make his provisional approval subject to endorsement by the Community.

**Agenda item 11 : Improvement in the further development and implementation of the Barcelona Convention and the Mediterranean Action Plan**

106. The Head of the French Delegation stated that, after 15 years of experience with the functioning of MAP, the Contracting Parties felt that it would be useful, not to say indispensable, to review the rules of procedure and especially to complete them with rules of work which would improve effectiveness, reinforce transparency and ensure the geographic balance of the various MAP components. Several delegations pointed out areas which were not functioning smoothly, especially the procedure for the selection of the Coordinator. In this connection, the President invited delegations who so wished to convene an informal group to carry out such a review and make recommendations to the Plenary. The delegations of Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Morocco and Turkey volunteered to serve as members of such an informal working group.

107. As a result, the Group examined a number of subjects such as the procedures relative to the selection of the Coordinator and the professional staff of the Coordinating Unit, the personnel of the Regional Activity Centres, the functions of the Bureau, the presentation and the procedures for approval of the budget as well as the procedures for the allocation of funds.

108. As a result, an informal paper which summarized the views of the Group on the above-mentioned subjects, was prepared and circulated at the Plenary. After a short discussion the Meeting asked the Secretariat, in cooperation with the Bureau, to take note of the remarks made and to circulate the informal paper to the Contracting Parties for their comments, and to study the feasibility of some of the suggestions made with a view to improving the functioning of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

109. In conclusion, the Meeting agreed that the subject of the improvement in the further development and implementation of the Barcelona Convention and the Mediterranean Action Plan should therefore be developed during the coming biennium and included in the agenda of the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to be held in 1993.

**Agenda item 12 : Date and place of the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties**

110. The Secretariat suggested that the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties be held from 12 to 15 October 1993. The suggestion was approved unanimously.

111. The representative of Turkey stated that he was authorized to invite the Contracting Parties to hold their Eighth Ordinary Meeting in Antalya, Turkey.

112. After the Officer-in-charge of MAP referred to the United Nations regulations and practice governing meetings held outside the seat of the body concerned, the Meeting accepted the invitation of the Government of Turkey with appreciation.

**Agenda item 13 : Other business**

113. The representative of France expressed the opinion that the US dollar was an unsatisfactory currency in which to express the budget and keep the accounts of MAP. The dollar was liable to violent fluctuations and, accordingly, he suggested that the Secretariat should consider the possibility of using an alternative currency and should report to the 1993 Contracting Parties.

114. The Officer-in-charge of MAP said he would refer the suggestion to the competent authorities at UNEP and UN Headquarters.

115. The representative of Italy announced that, on the first Sunday of July 1992, in cooperation with Mare Vivo, a "Day of the Sea" would be organized in Venice with the participation of the mass media and other bodies to publicize common action in defence of the Sea.

116. In addition, he announced that the Italian Cancer Research Institute in Genoa was setting up a regional reference centre for carcinogenic and mutagenic marine pollutants in the Mediterranean. The Centre would act as a liaison among scientific institutions in the Mediterranean region active in this field in the framework of MED POL.

**Agenda item 14** : **Adoption of the report**

117. The Meeting adopted its report on Friday, 11 October 1991.

**Agenda item 15** : **Closure of the meeting**

118. In his concluding remarks, Mr L. Jeftic, Officer-in-charge of MAP congratulated the Meeting on its many achievements, including the approval of the programme of work together with the budget for the 1992-1993 biennium with minor amendments; the adoption of the new text of Annex IV to the LBS Protocol, the authorization of the Bureau to determine whether a further meeting of experts for the Offshore Protocol would be needed or whether to recommend the convening of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries at the appropriate time, as well as to explore the possibility of dealing with the proposed amendment to the Dumping Protocol concerning the banning of incineration of wastes at sea, and the dumping of industrial wastes in the Mediterranean, through the Conference of Plenipotentiaries for the Offshore Protocol; initiation of work on the preparation of the draft Protocol on transboundary movement of hazardous wastes in the Mediterranean: the approval of assessments and common measures relative to organophosphorus compounds, persistent synthetic materials, radioactive substances and pathogenic micro-organisms, and the adoption of the draft Action Plan for the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea. He expressed the thanks of the Secretariat to the Egyptian Government for hosting the meeting, and thanked the President for his excellent leadership.

119. The President expressed his thanks and appreciation to all delegations attending the Meeting in Cairo. He considered that the four days he spent at the Meeting were probably the best days in this year. Everybody worked very hard together, and it was only through participants' cooperation and the spirit to cooperate and to do something constructive for the Mediterranean that had made this meeting a model for other meetings. He stated that he was very proud to be from the Mediterranean, and they were very proud in Egypt to be part of the Mediterranean because the spirit seen in this Meeting, the ideals, the novelties and the sincerities were not seen in meetings in other regions, which gave hope of really great achievements. He promised to work very hard, with the support of his colleagues in the Bureau; with that support he was sure they would implement the Meeting's instructions. They would work only within the framework of the Meeting's directions. On the Meeting's behalf he extended his thanks and appreciation for the effort that had been put up by UNEP and every member of the Secretariat. Mr Jeftic and his associates had worked very hard with sincerity and dedication to make this Meeting a fact, and to absorb everything that came out of the constructive thinking and sincerity.

120. After the customary exchange of courtesies, the President declared the Meeting closed on Friday, 11 October 1991, at 23.45 hours.

**ANNEX I**

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Cairo, 8-11 Oct. '91

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## ANNEX II

### LIST OF DOCUMENTS

#### Working Documents (in Arabic, English, French, Spanish)

UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.2/1	Provisional Agenda
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.2/2	Annotated Provisional Agenda
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.2/3	Recommendations and proposed programme budget for 1992-1993 submitted for adoption
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.2/3/Add.1	Draft Protocol for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.2/3/Add.2	Draft Action Plan for the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.2/4	Report of the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related protocols

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

UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.2/Inf.1/Corr.1	List of Documents
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.2/Inf.2	List of Participants
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.2/Inf.3 (also in Arabic and Spanish)	Progress report of the Executive Director on the Implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1990-1991
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.2/Inf.4	Progress report on Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)
UNEP/BUR/39/4	Report of the financial experts on the impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations on the MAP budget
UNEP/BUR/39/4 Add.1	Report of the meeting of experts on the impact of inflation and exchange rate fluctuations on MAP budget
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.28/5	Report of the meeting of experts on the protection of Mediterranean cetaceans
	Preventing the transboundary movements of hazardous waste in the Mediterranean Region

**Reference Documents**

**MED UNIT** (Athens)

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/5  | Report of the Sixth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Athens, 3-6 October 1989)  |
| UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.12/6 | Report of the Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee (Athens, 29 May - 1 June 1990)   |
| UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.18/4 | Report of the Second Meeting of the Working Group of experts on the draft Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Sub-soil (Athens, 8-11 January 1991) |
| UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.20/2 | Report of the Third Meeting of MED Unit and Regional Activity Centres (RACs) on MAP programme (Athens, 14-15 January 1991)  |
| UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.19/4 | Report of the Meeting of the Working Group on the Mediterranean Report for the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Athens, 16-18 January 1991)   |
| UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/5 | Report of the Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee (Athens, 6-10 May 1991)  |
| UNEP/BUR/36/4         | Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Cairo, 19-20 February 1990)   |
| UNEP/BUR/37/6         | Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Rome, 3-7 September 1990)   |
| UNEP/BUR/38/5         | Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Brussels, 9-10 April 1991)  |
| UNEP/BUR/39/6         | Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Paphos, 16-17 July 1991)  |
| UNEP/BUR/39/Inf.3     | Composition of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties  |
| UNEP/BUR/39/Inf.4     | Global Environment Facility (GEF) - Note by the Secretariat   |

MED POL

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.11/12	Report of the XXIII Meeting of the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) for MED POL (Athens, 8-11 January 1990)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.17/1	Report of the consultation meeting on the preparation of the monitoring programme of Izmir Bay (Athens, 2-3 July 1990)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.22/1	Report of the first task team meeting on the climatic changes on the Island of Rhodes (Athens, 23-24 October 1990)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.24/1	Report of the XXIV Meeting of the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) for MED POL (Athens, 3-7 December 1990)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.4	Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organophosphorus compounds
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.5	Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by persistent synthetic materials which may float, sink or remain in suspension
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.6	Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by radioactive substances
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.7	Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by pathogenic microorganisms
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.8	Progress report on the implementation of the Dumping Protocol
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.9	Progress report on the activities concerning implications of climatic changes in the Mediterranean region
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.10	Guidelines for monitoring marine dumping sites
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.26/2	Report of the first meeting of the task team on the implications of climatic changes on the Kastela Bay coastal area (Split, 25-26 April 1991)
FIR/MEDPOL/ROP/1	Report of the <u>ad-hoc</u> meeting on the review of the assessment document and proposed measures concerning organophosphorus compounds (Athens, 7-8 March 1990)

FIR/MEDPOL/SP/25

Report of the FAO/UNEP/IAEA consultation meeting on the accumulation and transformation of chemical contaminants by biotic and abiotic processes in the marine environment (La Spezia, Italy, 24-28 September 1990)

FIR/MEDPOL/LBS/3

Report of the FAO/UNEP/IAEA consultation meeting on the assessment of pollution by 14 chemical elements listed in item 1 of Annex II of the LBS Protocol (Athens, 13-15 February 1991)

EUR/ICP/CEH 082

Programmes and measures for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from land-based sources, Report on a joint WHO/UNEP meeting, Alexandria, 5-9 November 1989

EUR/ICP/CEH 083

Microbiological pollution of the Mediterranean Sea, Report on a joint WHO/UNEP meeting, Valletta, 13-16 December 1989

UNEP/IMO Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC) (Malta)

IMO/UNEP: Companies offering services in cases of emergency in the Mediterranean, fifth edition, REMPEC, January 1990

IMO/UNEP: Proceedings of the workshop on combating accidental pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by harmful substances, Malta, 22-26 May 1989, REMPEC, June 1990

Report of the seminar on financial questions, Liabilities and compensation for consequences of accidents causing pollution by oil and other harmful substances, Malta, 8-12 October 1990

Report of the meeting of the drafting group on principles and guidelines concerning co-operation and mutual assistance in case of emergency, Malta, 21-22 March 1991

Regional Information System:

Part A - Basic texts, recommendations, principles and guidelines concerning marine pollution preparedness response and mutual assistance (Preliminary version), January 1991



Part B - Lists and inventories - Section 1 - Directory of competent national authorities in charge of accidental marine pollution preparedness, response and mutual assistance and other relevant information (preliminary version, January 1991)

Part C - Databanks, forecasting models and decision support systems - Section 4 - List of alerts and accidents in the Mediterranean, January 1991

Part C - Databanks, forecasting models and decision support systems - Section 6 - Standardized classification systems for chemicals accidentally spilt at sea, May 1991

Part D - Operational guides and technical documents - Section 4 - The significance of a material safety data sheet, March 1991

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

Thematic fascicle No.1 - Pêche et aquaculture en Méditerranée, October 1990, edited in French by ECONOMICA

Thematic fascicle No.2 - Les forêts méditerranéennes, November 1990, edited in French by ECONOMICA

Thematic fascicle No.3 - Conservation des écosystèmes méditerranéens, March 1991, edited in French by ECONOMICA

The Blue Plan/Futures for the Mediterranean basin, edited in English by Oxford University Press/England, 1990

The Blue Plan/Executive Summary, edited in Serbo-Croat in 1991; re-issue in French in 1991

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.27/1

Report of the Meeting of the Working Group of the orientation of the activities of the Blue Plan (Sophia Antipolis, 10-11 April 1991)

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

(CPP/1988-1989/SY/PS)	Preliminary study of the integrated plan for the Syrian Coastal Region
(CPP/1988-1989/TR/Doc.1)	Natural characteristics of the Izmir Bay and the impact of waste water
(CAMP/1990-91/TR/GIS-TC.1)	Report on the first phase of GIS training course, Izmir, 10-21 June, 1991
(CAMP/1990-1991/GR/IPS.1)	Report of the first phase of the preparation of the integrated planning study for the Island of Rhodes, Rhodes, 1-5 July, 1991
UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 122	An approach to Environmental Impact Assessment for projects affecting the coastal and marine environment
(PAP-9/MP.1)	Methodological framework for assessing tourism carrying capacity in Mediterranean coastal zones
(PAP-7/W.2/1)	Report of the workshop on environmental guidelines for municipal wastewater reuse in the Mediterranean region, Split, 11-13 June, 1990
(PAP-3/G.1)	Environmental guidelines for municipal wastewater reuse in the Mediterranean region
(PAP-5/W.4/1)	Report of the workshop on planning, designing and implementation of rehabilitation projects in historic areas, Barcelona, 22-25 October, 1990
(PAP-7/COP.2)	Code of practice for environmentally sound management of liquid waste discharge in the Mediterranean Sea

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

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.23/1	Report of the Workshop of managers of Mediterranean protected areas for the realization of a Mediterranean protected areas managers network (Monaco, 5-6 October 1990)
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**Atelier du Patrimoine de la Ville de Marseille**  
**Réseau des 100 sites historiques**  
**Association Méditerranéenne des Patrimoines Historiques ((A.M.P.H.I.)**

Catalogue of the Centres producing photogrammetric surveys of monuments and sites. Technical document No. II, December 1990

**MAP Technical Report Series**

- No. 29 Bibliography on Effects of Climatic Change and related topics
- No. 30 Meteorological and Climatological Data from Surface and Upper Measurements for the Assessment of Atmospheric Transport and Deposition of Pollutants in the Mediterranean Basin: A review
- No. 31 Airborne Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea. Report and Proceedings of a WMO/UNEP Workshop
- No. 32 Biogeochemical cycles of specific pollutants (Activity K)
- No. 33 Assessment of organotin compounds as marine pollutants in the Mediterranean
- No. 34 Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by cadmium and cadmium compounds
- No. 35 Bibliography on marine pollution by organotin compounds
- No. 36 Directory of marine and coastal protected areas in the Mediterranean region. Part I - Sites of biological and ecological value
- No. 37 Final reports on research projects dealing with eutrophication and plankton blooms (Activity H)
- No. 38 Common Measures adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution
- No. 39 Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by organohalogen compounds
- No. 40 Final reports on research projects (Activities H,I and J)
- No. 41 Wastewater reuse for irrigation in the Mediterranean region
- No. 42 Report on the status of Mediterranean marine turtles
- No. 43 Posidonie: Livre rouge "Gérard Vuignier" marine plants, populations and landscapes threatened in the Mediterranean

- No. 44 Bibliography on Aquatic Pollution by Organophosphorus Compounds
- No. 45 Transport of Pollutants by Sedimentation: Collected papers from the first Mediterranean Workshop
- No. 46 Epidemiological studies related to Environmental Quality Criteria for bathing waters, shellfish-growing waters and edible marine organisms (Activity D). Final report on project on relationship between microbial quality coastal seawater and rotavirus-induced gastroenteritis among bathers (1986-88)
- No. 47 Jellyfish blooms in the Mediterranean Sea (Trieste, 2-5 September 1987)
- No. 48 Final reports on research projects (Activity G)

**ANNEX III**

**STATEMENT BY  
DR. MOSTAFA K. TOLBA  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME  
TO THE 7TH ORDINARY MEETING  
OF THE MEDITERRANEAN CONTRACTING PARTIES**

Cairo, 8 October 1991

Mr. President,

Allow me to start by extending my thanks to the Government of Egypt for hosting this important meeting of the Mediterranean Contracting Parties. This is the first meeting to be held in Cairo, and for me it is a special pleasure to join in welcoming you to my home country. This is also the 15th Anniversary of the Barcelona Convention - a time to take stock of how far we have come and how far we still have to go.

There is a change in the way people perceive environmental problems. In the early seventies - when I first began to work on environmental issues full time - people used to say, "the environment is not a problem - we don't have to do anything." Today people say "the environment is a problem - we must do something." But still they do very little, although, naturally, there are exceptions.

The Mediterranean Action Plan, for instance, is among these exceptions. It is a framework for collective action that has served this important sea well. But even we - who have shown some commitment to working together to save our sea - are victims of the say-yes / do-less-than-you-are-expected-to-do / approach.

Mr. President, Distinguished delegates,

In my remarks today I would like to flag some of the things that have been achieved since the last meeting of the Contracting Parties in October of 1989. After that I would like to mention some of the things that have not been achieved. I believe that you will agree with me, when I have finished, that - although much has been achieved - much more could be achieved if Parties would fully implement their promises.

Let me mention some of the main reasons for satisfaction:

1. - Albania acceded to the Barcelona Convention and to its four related protocols in May 1990. All 18 Mediterranean countries and the European Community are now Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, to the Dumping Protocol and to the Emergency Protocol.

- Two more countries have ratified the Land-Based Sources Protocol bringing the number of Mediterranean countries which are Contracting Parties to this Protocol to 16; and
  - Morocco has ratified the Specially Protected Areas Protocol, bringing the number of Mediterranean countries which are Contracting Parties to this Protocol also to 16.
- 2.
- Annex IV of the Land-Based Sources Protocol concerning airborne pollution in the Mediterranean was approved by the Technical Committees meeting in May of 1991 and is to be considered for adoption by this meeting.
  - Elements for a possible Protocol for the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal is before you for your consideration; and
  - A proposal in response to a request by the Parties in 1989 for amendment of the Dumping Protocol by introducing the banning of incineration of wastes at sea is before you for your consideration at this meeting. The same proposal includes an amendment regarding the banning of dumping of industrial wastes at the request of the Technical Committees.
- 3.
- Common measures for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution by organophosphorus compounds, persistent synthetic materials, radioactive substances and pathogenic micro-organisms were approved by the Technical Committees in May 1991 and are on the agenda of this meeting for adoption.
  - Principles and guidelines concerning co-operation and mutual assistance in case of emergency were approved by the meeting of the Technical Committees in May 1991 and are to be considered for adoption by this meeting; and
  - An Action Plan for the Protection of cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea was reviewed by a meeting of Mediterranean experts in August of 1991 and it is now before you for your consideration and approval.
- 4.
- The Agreement between the Republic of Tunisia and UNEP concerning the operation of the Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre was signed in April of 1991; and
  - The Headquarters Agreement in respect of the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean was signed in April 1990 by the Prime Minister of the Government of Malta and by the Secretary General of the International Maritime Organization.
- 5.
- Co-operation with the World Bank, through its Mediterranean Technical Assistance Programme (METAP), is developing well.
- 6.
- As a first step in developing the co-operation with the Black Sea countries - further to the request of the bureau of the Contracting Parties - Bulgaria, Romania and the USSR were invited to this meeting with the status of observer. The countries around the Black Sea have requested UNEP to develop an action plan for that regional sea; and
  - The "Adriatic Sea Declaration" - as an example of sub-regional co-operation - was signed by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Albania, Greece, Italy and Yugoslavia and the representative of the European Community.

7. - As the Mediterranean Action Plan has been a unique exercise in regional co-operation, a decision was taken by the Contracting Parties to prepare a report for the 1992 UNCED Conference on this experience as a contribution to the preparatory process of the Conference. The document was finalized by the meeting of Mediterranean experts in January 1991 and the Bureau meeting in April of 1991, and transmitted to the UNCED Secretariat.
8. - National Monitoring programmes relative to the year 1990 were implemented and data submitted by 13 countries; and  
- There were 116 on-going research projects during 1990 covering topics essential for understanding the problems of pollution in the Mediterranean.
9. - Six site-specific studies on the impact of climate change were finalized and six new ones are being launched.
10. - Our quarterly bulletin, the "Medwaves", is published in Arabic, English and French.  
- Fourteen issues of the Technical Reports Series, containing results of various activities performed within the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan were published since the last Contracting Parties meeting; and  
- the results of the Blue Plan were published in the basic reference book "Futures for the Mediterranean Basin" (issued in English and French) as well as in the three monographs published so far. The Arabic version of the book will be published soon.
11. - Agreements on Coastal Area Management Programmes (CAMP) for the Island of Rhodes, Bay of Kastela, Bay of Izmir and the Syrian coast were signed by the respective governments and the Co-ordinator of the Mediterranean Action Plan and are being implemented. Two programmes - one for the Fuka region (Egypt) and one for the Sfax region (Tunisia) - are in the preparatory phase and one - for the Albania coast - is to be approved by this meeting; and
12. - All components of the Mediterranean Action Plan (Blue Plan, Priority Actions Programme, MED POL, Specially Protected Areas, Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre and Preservation of Historic Sites) are being implemented, in accordance with the programme adopted by the Contracting Parties.

Distinguished delegates,

These achievements - big and small - give us profound satisfaction, and show us how much can be done when the will is there.

Yet, there are a number of reasons for dissatisfaction and these should also be flagged.

1. - As of today the unpaid pledges for 1991 and prior years exceed U.S.\$ 4.0 million. Delays in payment, especially by the major contributors, are very disturbing. They are persistently crippling the implementation of the programme, causing unnecessary additional burdens on the administration of the programme, and putting the UNEP staff members of the Co-ordinating Unit continuously on short-term contracts. A practice of clearly negative effects. The Contracting Parties should seriously decide whether they want the programme as approved and, if so, they should pay their contribution on time - not later than April of each year.

2. - The Draft Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Against Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Sea-Bed and its Sub-Soil was reviewed for the third time by the Working Group. I feel time is already ripe for the Parties now to ask for a Meeting of Plenipotentiaries to finalize the Protocol and adopt it. I am of course aware that there are a number of reservations to the current text. I am also aware that most of these reservations seem not to be necessarily based on the substance of the required co-operation, but rather on political considerations. I am sure with good will these issues could be resolved by the Plenipotentiaries.
3. - Two countries are still to ratify the Protocols on Land-Based Sources of Pollution and on Specially Protected Areas.
4. - Only two countries (France and Spain) have completed and sent the questionnaires on land-based sources of pollution which were sent to the Contracting Parties in 1989. This is certainly not the way that the action agreed on by the Contracting Parties should be implemented.
5. - No answers were received from the Contracting Parties to a letter sent in July 1990 asking for information on the implementation of existing or new legislation related to the measures against pollution adopted by the Contracting Parties since 1985. It is impossible to assess the efficiency of the common measures without receiving information on their implementation.
6. - Ten countries still do not have national contingency plans which are a prerequisite to any form of intervention on an accidental spill.
7. - Parties are not submitting consolidated annual reports on measures adopted to implement the Barcelona Convention and its related protocols, which is required under Article 20 of the Convention. Only four countries are sending national reports on environmental protection. A fact that strongly suggests that the Contracting Parties should seriously consider the implementation of Article 21 of the Convention on compliance control; and.
8. - Although considerable progress was achieved in the design and implementation of the national monitoring programmes, which form the basis for the assessment of pollution and the preparation of common measures, several countries are still without a fully operational monitoring programme.

Mr President,

In reviewing the points mentioned above - both those which cause satisfaction and those which give grounds for dissatisfaction - I still feel that the Mediterranean Action Plan has indeed made remarkable progress.

I take this opportunity to pay tribute to my colleague Aldo Manos who has led the UNEP team in Athens effectively and efficiently to achieve that progress. I sincerely hope that his successor will be as efficient and as co-operative in his dealings with governments as was Aldo Manos.

The Mediterranean Action Plan remains a leader among UNEP's Regional Seas Programmes in many areas of concern, such as the monitoring of pollution, the study of the implications of climate change, environmental impact assessments, coastal areas management and others.



Before this meeting lie proposals for many important decisions related to the various aspects of MAP..

One of them deals with the proposed budget for 1992-1993. The proposed increase in that budget over that of 1990-1991 is less than 20 per cent. This is lower than the impact of inflation and exchange rates. It is very modest compared to the increase in the budget for environmental protection in most of the countries represented here.

If the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention sincerely want to have a co-ordinated effort to help protect the Mediterranean environment, the sum required - less than 6.7 million U.S. dollars per year - is extremely low. It is the price of three battle tanks. Is that too much to ask for the protection of the Mediterranean environment? I leave this to your judgement.

Finally, Mr. President, as I said at the beginning of this statement, this is the 15th anniversary of the Barcelona Convention, time to take stock. So in addition to the various proposals before you I am seeking your advice as to how we could further develop the Action Plan and ensure its implementation. The whole subject of coastal areas management needs your thorough consideration.

Our common goal is to protect and rehabilitate the Mediterranean as a basis for the sustainable development of all countries around it. Treaties and plans will not do that. Actions will. A very basic question we have to answer is how far has the Mediterranean benefitted from the Barcelona Convention, its various protocols and its Action Plan. We are all saying the Mediterranean would have been much worse without them. We need the proof for this. We need to know exactly where we were and how far did we go. This is essential to identify the next concrete steps. My question is: how far are the Contracting Parties ready to support such an exercise - financially and with human resources? Such an effort will be a huge multi-disciplinary effort involving marine scientists, ecologists, economists, technologists, social scientists and several others.

Another point that needs to be addressed by this meeting is the status of the Mediterranean programmes in view of the greatly increased interest of institutions outside the Mediterranean region in our Sea, the World Bank, the European Investment Bank and the countries around the Black Sea. In addition, financial resources could be made available through the newly established Global Environmental Facility, under the area of international waters.

I am raising this issue to underline the fact that the less than the US\$ 7 m budget is not the solution to the Mediterranean problems. It is simply the cost of developing the co-ordinating programme. The cost of halting marine degradation is one of the subjects on which we are working jointly with the UNCED Secretariat for the next meeting of its Preparatory Committee. We chose the Mediterranean as the case study. The first estimate for dealing with land-based sources of pollution only - apart from other polluting coastal activities - is between US\$ 25-100 billion in the next 20 years, i.e. between US\$ 1-5 billion annually. Total cost of stopping the deterioration would be 2 to 3 times these figures. But these figures are not as shocking as they may sound at first instance. Annual income from tourism alone is around 3 billion US\$ in Yugoslavia and 10 billion in France. All these billions could be easily lost if degradation of the Mediterranean continues. France is applying the principle of Users Fees and applying taxation of tourism and emissions to raise the necessary funds to protect these sources of great wealth. These, Mr. Chairman, are the sorts of costs and benefits and the types of new sources of funding the Contracting Parties should carefully review before you make the appropriate decisions on your future co-operative effort to protect the common source of prosperity for this region.

The Mediterranean has been the cradle of civilization. The growing interest in its health and the health and prosperity of its coastal areas and their inhabitants is reason for gratitude. But the Contracting Parties should seize the opportunity and work out a much bigger effort to safeguard the Mediterranean and to tell us how you see the reform in our work in view of this newly evolving situation and major new opportunities.

Thank you.

## ANNEX IV

### I. RECOMMENDATIONS APPROVED BY THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

The Contracting Parties approve the following recommendations:

#### A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION

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

1. To conduct their Eighth Ordinary Meeting in plenary session, without establishing a Committee of the Whole.

##### 2. PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION

1. To invite the Secretariat to strengthen co-operation with financing institutions with a view to their participation in MAP activities, and particularly in the coastal areas management programme.
2. To invite the Secretariat to continue to provide technical support to the Adriatic member-countries whenever requested by them.
3. To invite the Secretariat to intensify co-ordination with the EEC in relation to the implementation of the actions and measures envisaged in the Nicosia Charter.
4. To call upon the Secretariat to promote and support all measures aimed at utilizing remote sensing technology at the Mediterranean level.
5. To invite the Secretariat to continue and strengthen co-operation with NGOs for farther co-ordination of their actions, particularly in the areas of public awareness and environmental information.

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

1. Monitoring programme and supporting activities
  - To endeavour towards the achievement of complete geographical coverage of the monitoring activities in the Mediterranean through the preparation of national Monitoring Programmes of MED POL and the provision of relevant pollution data;
  - To include the monitoring of airborne pollution whenever possible in the MED POL national monitoring programmes and to initiate the collection of emission inventory data, especially for heavy metals;

- To welcome the contribution to MAP of the Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Programme (METAP) in the field of MED POL data quality assurance activities which will enable the Secretariat to expand the activities limited by the MAP budget;
- To ask the METAP Implementation Committee through the Secretariat to continue in the future to support the MED POL activities for the overall benefit of the Barcelona Convention and the Mediterranean Action Plan;
- To hold a meeting of the National Co-ordinators for MED POL . The meeting should be convened in location and time so as to economize on travel costs.

## 2. Research

- To use fifty per cent of the budget earmarked for research, for one priority area (which would be eutrophication and plankton blooms for 1992-1993). All the research proposals sent through National Co-ordinators on this subject, in addition to those solicited by the Med Unit and approved by the National Co-ordinators, would form the basis for a regional programme, to be defined in detail by the Unit and the Agencies involved and by a number of selected scientists and National Co-ordinators at the consultation meeting and implemented by institutes selected from those who had submitted proposals. This system could allow for a higher financial contribution for participating institutes and could lead to multi-institutional joint projects in the region which would enhance the geographical coverage of the research component of MED POL.

## 4. INFORMATION

The programme of work appears under part II of this annex (Programme Budget).

## B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL AND DUMPING PROTOCOL

### 5. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL AND DUMPING PROTOCOL

#### 1. MITIGATION OF THE PROBLEM OF URBAN SEWAGE

Contracting Parties agree that a concrete action plan for the collection, treatment and disposal of sewage for each Mediterranean coastal city with the population over 10,000 inhabitants be prepared by the end of 1992, and ways to seek funds will be explored.

#### 2. LBS SURVEY

Contracting Parties which did not send responses to the questionnaires for the survey of pollutants from land-based sources are urged to do so as soon as possible.

### 3. NATIONAL REPORTS ON DUMPING

Contracting Parties which do not comply with the obligation to send annual reports to the Secretariat are urged to do so.

### 4. PRECAUTIONARY APPROACH IN LBS AND DUMPING PROTOCOLS

Further to the recommendation by the Contracting Parties (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/5, Annex V, A 3.6) to introduce the precautionary principle in the Dumping Protocol, the following recommendation concerning the LBS and Dumping Protocols was adopted:

Contracting Parties will facilitate access to and transfer of clean production methods, including clean technologies, in particular to promote a transition to clean production in order to reduce and eliminate the amount of wastes generated, and to ensure that the above measures do not result in additional pollution in other parts of the environment.

## C. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON EMERGENCIES

### 6. PREVENTION AND COMBATING POLLUTION FROM SHIPS

#### a) Protocol on emergencies

##### 1. Recommendations:

1. The Contracting Parties should incorporate in their national systems for preparedness and response special institutional and administrative provisions related to aspects of mutual assistance. For this purpose they should take into account the check-list of the principle institutional provisions aimed at facilitating mutual assistance in case of a major marine pollution accident, which appears in Appendix V of the Principles and Guidelines concerning co-operation and mutual assistance.
2. The Centre should endeavour to help the States which so request in the preparation of projects for the acquisition of response equipment which could be presented to possible sources of international financing.
3. The Mediterranean States which are not Party to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage and the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage should take the necessary steps to become Party to these Conventions.
4. Prior to any accident the neighbouring States should endeavour to conclude bilateral agreements, including among others arrangements specifying in advance the financial conditions and administrative modalities related to co-operation in case of emergency. In conformity with its functions, the Centre will endeavour to help the States which so request to prepare such agreements.

5. The Contracting Parties involved in actions of mutual assistance should not by their practice concerning the reimbursement of costs of assistance be in contradiction with the "polluter pays" principle, according to which the polluter bears the costs of prevention and pollution response, taken by the public authorities.
6. The principle which should be applied in case of State to State assistance, unless a bilateral agreement exists including financial arrangements covering this question, is that of reimbursement of costs of assistance provided by a State at the request of another State. If measures are taken by a Party on its own initiative, this Party bears the cost of these measures.
7. However, when the whole or a part of the expenses cannot be recovered under existing international legal regimes or under the TOVALOP and CRISTAL Agreements, the Party requesting assistance may ask the Party providing assistance to waive the reimbursement of non-recoverable expenses. It may also request for the postponement of reimbursement. In considering such requests Parties to the Protocol solicited should take into consideration the specific needs of certain States of the Mediterranean region.
8. When experts are made available to a Contracting Party, this Contracting Party should ensure that the role and responsibility of these experts are limited to assisting national authorities to make decisions.

2. To approve the:

**PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES CONCERNING CO-OPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE**

(that should be incorporated in Part A of the Regional Information System)

- Appendix I: Principles and Guidelines concerning role and responsibilities of experts sent on mission by the Centre following the request of a State in case of an emergency, and duties and obligations of States towards them.
- Appendix II: Principles and Guidelines concerning the sending, receiving and returning of equipment in case of international assistance operation.
- Appendix III: Principles and Guidelines concerning arrangements and operational procedures which could be applied in case of a joint operation.
- Appendix IV: Check-list of procedures to be followed and persons to be contacted in case of emergency.
- Appendix V: Check-list of principal institutional provisions aimed at facilitating mutual assistance in case of a major marine pollution accident which should be included in national contingency plans.
- Appendix VI: Aspects to be considered when receiving a request for entry in a safe haven.

APPENDIX I

PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES CONCERNING ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EXPERTS SENT ON MISSION BY THE CENTRE, FOLLOWING THE REQUEST OF A STATE IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, AND DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF STATES TOWARDS THEM

1. The Contracting Parties to the Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency (Protocol to the Barcelona Convention) may, in case of accidents causing or likely to cause marine pollution, request *inter alia* assistance in the form of expert advice from either the Regional Centre or from another Contracting Party.
2. A directory of experts and Centres of expertise able to offer this type of assistance in case of emergency has been established and regularly updated by the Regional Centre.
3. On the request of a State in case of emergency, the Centre can, if the circumstances necessitate it, send an expert with a view to providing national authorities with advice and technical expertise which they may need during the initial period in order to decide which measures to take. This advice and technical expertise may include:
  - assessment of the situation;
  - adapting national response organization to the circumstances of the accident;
  - response methods and techniques;
  - experts, equipment and products which can be requested from other Contracting Parties or from private organizations.
4. Role and responsibility of the expert are to help national authorities in taking decisions and, in this respect, he only has an advisory role. Every operational decision, as well as its consequences, fall under the complete responsibility of the competent authorities of the requesting State.
5. In all his/her activities related to such an advisory mission, the expert should endeavour to protect the interests of the State which requested his/her services in particular concerning protection of the environment and of the resources and taking into account economic and financial implications.
6. The State requesting the assistance of an expert should endeavour to specify as precisely as possible, considering the given circumstances, the field or fields of expertise required.
7. The State requesting the assistance of an expert should make the necessary arrangements concerning immigration procedures and customs clearance for the expert and material (including written or electronically recorded) which the expert may bring him/her in order to help him/her in executing his/her duties.
8. The authorities of the requesting State should also make the necessary arrangements for accommodation of the expert and provide him/her with necessary working space and office facilities. They should also provide for free access of the expert to necessary communication facilities (telephone, telex, telefax, radio) which he/she may need in his/her work.
9. Initial financing (air tickets, daily subsistence allowance, etc.) of the expert's mission will be taken in charge by the Regional Centre.

## APPENDIX II

### PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES CONCERNING THE SENDING, RECEIVING AND RETURNING OF EQUIPMENT IN CASE OF INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE OPERATION

1. International assistance, by one or more States, in case of accidents resulting in serious marine pollution may necessitate transfer of equipment and products from one country to another.
2. Sending, receiving and returning of such material creates a number of logistic, administrative and legal problems which should be resolved quickly, since a delay in the above chain of actions may considerably reduce the efficiency of the assistance. General arrangements in this regard should be adopted prior to any accident and could be usefully included in the national contingency plan. Thus only the details of application remain to be settled at the time of action.
3. Following the detailed evaluation of the situation, the State requesting assistance should specify as precisely as possible the type and quantity of equipment and products needed.
4. The State supplying assistance should, in its reply, attach a detailed list of equipment and products available including necessary technical specifications (dimensions, weights, capacities), precise power requirement (type of fuel, consumption, etc.) and envisaged transport modalities. It should also indicate equipment needed for handling such material in the port or airport of entry, number of people required for off-loading operations and necessary means of transportation of response material to the site of the accident.
5. In order to put such equipment in use as soon as possible the requesting State will take the necessary measures for immediate customs clearance of all arriving material and if needed authorize their use (e.g. authorization to navigate), as well as for immediate clearing of immigration formalities for personnel needed for operating the equipment. The same arrangements should be implemented when personnel and the equipment are provided by the ship insurers.
6. Requesting State undertakes to return the equipment as soon as the operations are terminated if requested so by the supplier.



### APPENDIX III

#### PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES CONCERNING ARRANGEMENTS AND OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES WHICH COULD BE APPLIED IN CASE OF A JOINT OPERATION

##### A. COMMAND STRUCTURE FOR JOINT COMBAT OPERATIONS

The organisational structure in joint operations should contain two main co-ordination and command levels, namely Operational Control ashore and Tactical Command on the scene of operations;

The Operational Control should be exercised by the country that has asked for assistance (lead country) which normally is the country within whose zone the operation takes place;

Change of Operational Control and Tactical Command might, when practical and agreed between the Parties concerned, take place when the main body of a combating operation moves from one zone to another;

Liaison officers from participating countries should be integrated in the staff of the Operational Control to secure necessary knowledge of rendered national resources;

The overall Tactical Command is laid upon a designated Supreme On-Scene Commander/Co-ordinator (SOSC) from the lead country;

Strike teams provided by assisting countries should operate under the command of a National On-Scene Commander/Co-ordinator (NOSC);

The NOSC operates under the command/co-ordination of the SOSC.

##### B. ARRANGEMENTS CONCERNING RADIO COMMUNICATIONS IN JOINT OPERATIONS

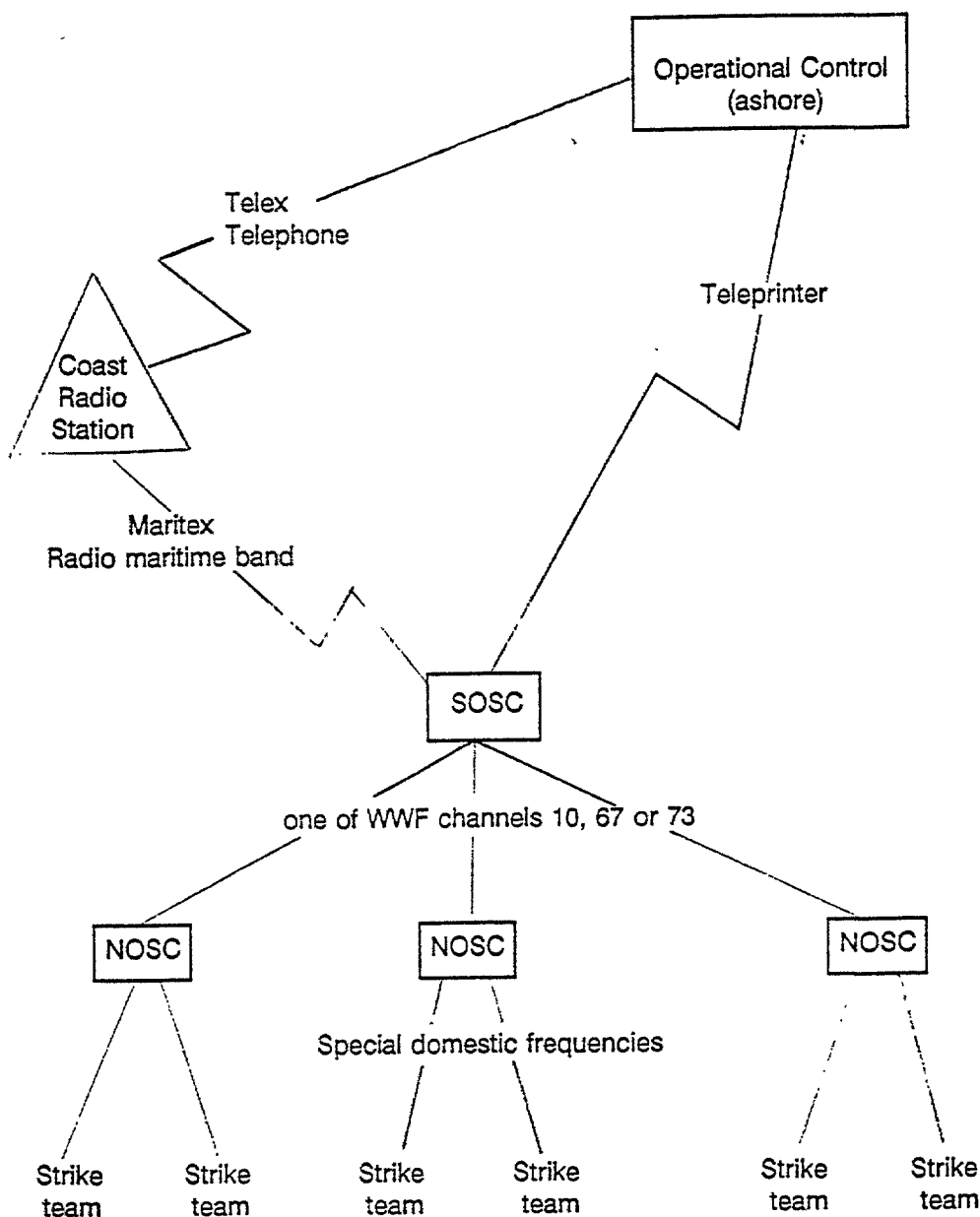
In order to avoid disturbance and jamming in a joint operation, there is a strong need for different radio communication frequencies on the one hand between the Operational Control ashore and the Supreme On-Scene Commander/Co-ordinator (SOSC) and, on the other hand, between the SOSC and participating National On-Scene Commander/Co-ordinators (NOSC) as well as between the different NOSCs and their respective team units.

In accordance with the provisional scheme of radio communications for joint combating operations presented below, the following procedures should be followed:

- concerning the communications between the Operational Control ashore and the SOSC (which is the concern of the lead country of the operation), consideration should be given to the possibility of using wireless teleprinter or telex (Maritex);
- communication between the SOSC and the NOSCs should be performed on one or, if needed, more of the international VHF channels 10, 67 and 73;
- the vessels, from which the SOSC operates should have at least two VHF stations on board with a stand-by function on channel 16;

- communications between a NOSC and the strike team units should be performed on special domestic (internal) frequencies;
- the working language, between OSCs from different countries, should be the most appropriate one;
- the broad aspects of the radio communication problems in joint oil combatting operations at sea should be presented to the telecommunications authority in each country for information and internal consideration.

PROVISIONAL SCHEME OF RADIO COMMUNICATIONS FOR JOINT COMBATING OPERATIONS



## APPENDIX IV

### CHECK-LIST OF PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED AND PERSONS TO BE CONTACTED IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

This appendix deals with the sequence of actions to be carried out by the competent national authorities responsible under the national contingency plan for dealing with matters relating to response to marine pollution incidents, following the receipt of information of a pollution or threat thereof in order to implement provisions of the Protocol to the Barcelona Convention concerning co-operation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency.

Although this check-list, which is by no means exhaustive, has been prepared primarily for incidents involving vessels, it should be used where applicable in case of incidents involving offshore units.\*

#### 1. INITIAL ASSESSMENT

An initial assessment necessitates the gathering of information as listed in "A" below through a number of contacts as described in "B".

##### A. Information required

- place, time, nature, extent and cause of the incident;
- identification of vessel;
- identification of owner/operator and his representatives and insurers;
- condition of the vessel;
- identification of the cargo and its state;
- intentions of the master;
- intentions of the salvor, if any;
- intentions of the owner or his representative.

##### B. Contacts

- master of the vessel;
- salvor/salvage company, if any;
- shipowner or his representative;
- last port(s) of call;
- next port(s) of call.

#### 2. NOTIFICATION

Once the Party has finalized initial assessment and when the severity of the incident so justifies, it should:

- a) inform relevant bodies within the country in accordance with the national contingency plan;

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\* "Offshore unit" is defined in OPRC Convention as "any fixed floating offshore installation or structure engaged in gas or oil exploration, exploitation or production activities, or loading or unloading of oil".

- b) inform all Parties whose interests are affected or likely to be affected by the pollution, as well as REMPEC and provide them with:
- i) details of its assessments and any action it has taken, or intends to take, to deal with the incident, and
  - ii) further information as appropriate,

until the action taken to respond to the incident has been concluded or until joint action has been decided by such Parties.

For transmitting such information use should be made of the pollution reporting system (POLREP) and the list of competent national authorities, as they appear in Section 1 of Part 8 of this Regional Information System;

- c) contact the vessel's insurers and, if the incident involves oil:
- The International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation Ltd. (ITOPF);
  - IOPC Fund when the Party possibly affected by the pollution is a Party to the 1971 Fund Convention.

### 3. RESPONSE MEASURES

- a) Activation of national pollution response arrangements as stipulated by the national contingency plan or otherwise.
- b) Continuous evaluation of the situation by using:
- expertise available within the country;
  - expertise available from/through REMPEC\*
  - expertise available from other sources\*.
- c) Decision on measures and actions appropriate for mitigating the consequences of pollution incident, such as intervention on the vessel itself, combating pollution at sea, protection of sensitive areas, restoration.
- d) Mobilizing the necessary personnel, equipment and products either from national sources or by requesting outside assistance:
- directly from other Contracting Parties;
  - from other Contracting Parties through REMPEC;
  - from other sources, including stockpiles owned by oil and shipping industry.

### 4. FINANCIAL MATTERS

- a) Detailed records of costs incurred by Parties participating in the response during the entire operation should be kept by the Party(ies) directly in charge of response and by the assisting Parties, if any.
- b) These Parties should designate a body to collate the relevant financial documentation, preferably as stipulated in the contingency plan, and request all those taking part in the response to establish the necessary documentation.

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\* Such experts will assist national authorities to take decisions, but in no case should take decisions themselves in lieu of the responsible national authorities

- c) Prepare claims in accordance with recommendations of applicable compensation schemes.
- d) Present the necessary documentation to the insurers, IOPC Fund or other organizations liable for compensation.
- e) The assisted and assisting Party should co-operate in concluding any action in response to a compensation claim. Unless assisted Party(ies) disagree, assisting Parties may present their claims for reimbursement directly to compensating organizations.

Note: For all these steps expertise from other Contracting Parties or from REMPEC may be requested.

#### APPENDIX V

#### CHECK-LIST OF PRINCIPAL INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AIMED AT FACILITATING MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CASE OF A MAJOR POLLUTION ACCIDENT WHICH SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLANS

A quick intervention and facilitation of mutual assistance in the case of major marine pollution accident must be planned and organised. To this end, within the national contingency plan, special institutional arrangements should be adopted and administrative and financial arrangements should be established such as:

- designation of the competent national authority which, once the situation has been assessed, will determine the extent of the required assistance;
- designation of a national authority entitled to act on behalf of the State to request assistance or to decide to provide the requested assistance, as well as to deal with legal and financial aspects of mutual assistance, and arrangements which would enable this authority to be contacted rapidly in case of an urgent request for assistance;
- financial modalities applicable to mutual assistance, based on the recommendations appearing above in point 6.a.1;
- roles and obligations of the Party requesting assistance concerning:
  - a) the receipt of equipment;
  - b) costs of board and lodging, possible medical expenses and repatriation of assisting personnel;
  - c) arrangements, in particular concerning customs and immigration, for facilitating the movement of personnel, vessels, aircraft and equipment, based on the provision of the Guidelines for Co-operation in Combating Marine Oil Pollution in the Mediterranean as adopted by the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, Athens, 7-11 September 1987 (UNEP/IG.74/5).

## APPENDIX VI

### ASPECTS TO BE CONSIDERED WHEN RECEIVING A REQUEST FOR ENTRY IN A SAFE HAVEN

If a State is requested to receive a vessel in distress in its territorial waters or in one of its ports, the decision is often very difficult to take and may in some cases be taken at high level, bearing in mind that there is no legal obligation for the State to accept such vessel.

Prior to giving a possible positive answer, due consideration should be given to the threat the vessel might present to people living in the vicinity of the harbour (e.g. risk of explosion). From an environmental point of view, one should consider what solution is the least detrimental: either keeping the vessel out at sea with the threat of massive pollution or accepting a risk of pollution, although sometimes even slight, to the coastline.

One should also evaluate the risk of the port being blocked if an accident occurs during the operation e.g. sinking of a vessel at the port entrance, with the consequences for the economy of the port area, including ships which might be forced to remain in the port. In any case, access to the port might be allowed only if the shipowner abandons his right to limit his liability with regard to possible damage to the port and property within.

Answering the following questions can help in making decisions:

- What are the risks presented by the cargo?
- Are there any offshore and fishery activities in the approach of the haven which can be endangered by an incoming vessel?
- Is the haven and its approaches located in sensitive areas, such as areas of high ecological or touristic value which might be affected by possible pollution?
- What is the nearest distance to populated and industrial centres?
- Is there, on environmental grounds, a better choice of haven close by?
- Is there anti-pollution equipment present in the area?
- Is there a possibility of containing any pollution within a confined area?
- Are there reception facilities for harmful and dangerous cargoes?
- What are the prevailing winds and currents in the area?
- Is the haven safely guarded against heavy winds and rough seas?
- What is the seabed formation (rocky, sandy, etc.) regarding the possibility to ground the vessel in the haven or its approaches?
- In the case of a non-sheltered haven, can salvage and trans-shipment operation be safely conducted?

- Is there sufficient space to manoeuvre the vessel, even without propulsion?
- Is pilotage compulsory and are pilots available?
- Are tugs available? If so, how many, what bollard pull, etc?
- What mooring facilities are available in the haven?
- Are there transfer facilities, such as pumps, hoses, barges, pontoons?
- Are there repair facilities, such as dockyards, workshops, cranes, etc?
- Is there a fire brigade?
- Is there a disaster relief plan available in the area?
- Is a bank guarantee imposed on the vessel before admission is granted into the haven?

b) Port reception facilities

1. To promote reception facilities in ports in the Mediterranean and inform the Secretariat on progress made.

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

**7. PROTECTION OF THE COMMON MEDITERRANEAN HERITAGE**

a) Specially Protected Areas

1. To welcome the signature of the agreement between The Republic of Tunisia and UNEP concerning the operation of the SPA Centre.
2. To invite the Contracting Parties to channel additional assistance to the Centre on a bilateral basis.
3. SPA/RAC to assist countries in their endeavour to promote activities relevant to the identification and protection of at least 50 new marine and coastal sites or reserves of Mediterranean interest in accordance with the protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and the Genoa Declaration.
4. SPA/RAC to assist countries to develop activities for the protection of endangered species (Monk Seal and Marine Turtle, small cetaceans) through the Action plans developed or being developed by the SPA Centre and in accordance with the protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and the Genoa Declaration.

5. To support other actions concerning additional endangered species and the ecosystems important for their protection (e.g. marine plants).
6. SPA/RAC to support national activities in the field of selection, creation and management of Specially Protected Areas in accordance with the already approved guidelines.
7. To adopt the Action Plan on the conservation of the cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea, and to mandate the meeting of the National Focal Points for Specially Protected Areas to be held in 1992 to further elaborate the Action Plan for implementation by the Contracting Parties. The Meeting urged the Secretariat to endeavour to obtain funds from external sources for timely enforcement of the Action Plan.
8. SPA/RAC to prepare the second part of the Directory of Mediterranean Specially protected Areas of particular importance because of their scientific, aesthetic, historical, archeological, cultural or educational interest

b) Preservation of Historic Sites

1. To organize a Working Group of Experts on historic sites in 1992. Turkish delegation offered to host this meeting.
2. To identify through the MAP Focal Points appropriate contacts for the Centre for Historic Sites.

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

**8. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES**

a) Prospective analysis of the relationship between Environment and Development

1. To take note of the recommendations of the Working Group of Experts on the future of the Blue Plan (Sophia Antipolis, 10-11 April 1991) (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.27/1).

b) Coastal planning and management

1. To recommend further to the Co-ordinating Unit of MAP to speed up, in co-operation with the responsible bodies of the country hosting PAP/RAC, the signing of the agreement between the host country and UNEP on their mutual obligations regarding the Centre.



c) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

1. Continue work on the four on-going coastal areas management programmes (Bay of Kastela, Bay of Izmir, Island of Rhodes and the Coast of Syria).
2. To approve two more coastal areas management programmes (Fuka-Egypt and Sfax-Tunisia) and start preparation for three new programmes (Albania, Algeria, Morocco).
3. To invite the national authorities concerned and the relevant bilateral and multilateral programmes to support the above coastal areas management programme as practical demonstration areas for the protection of the Mediterranean.
4. To organize consultation meetings relevant to the coastal areas management programme for areas mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 above and take all appropriate measures for the implementation of such programmes.
5. To approve the continuation of studies of the impact of climatic change on the Mediterranean coastal zone and islands, in the light of the importance of the problem and on the basis of the work done so far.

F. LEGAL COMPONENT

9. LEGAL COMPONENT

1. To waive Lebanon from paying its outstanding arrears up to the end of 1990.
2. To consider and study appropriate legal measures on the control of hazardous waste in the Mediterranean, based on existing international conventions on the subject.
3. To authorize the Secretariat to convene, in 1992, a meeting of a working group of technical experts on the preparation of the draft Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.2/3/Add.1). The Secretariat should seek financial support for such a meeting. If external financial support cannot be found, the Bureau should try to accommodate the required expenditure in the budget for 1992. In the event that the draft Protocol is approved by the Working Group, the Bureau should consider authorizing the Executive Director to convene a conference of Plenipotentiaries for the adoption of the Protocol, provided that the financial resources for such a conference can be found.
4. To invite Syria and Lebanon to ratify the Land-Based Sources Protocol (LBS) and the Specially Protected Areas Protocol (SPA).
5. To invite the Contracting Parties, that have not done so yet, to ratify the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, and the related protocol, 1978 (MARPOL 73/78).
6. To reaffirm the decision of the Contracting Parties to submit a consolidated annual report by 30 June of each year on measures adopted to implement the Convention and its related protocols (Article 20 of the Convention).

7. To adopt the following text of the Annex IV to the Land-Based Sources Protocol:

ANNEX IV TO THE LBS PROTOCOL

This annex defines the conditions of application of this Protocol to pollution from land-based sources transported by the atmosphere in terms of Article 4.1(b) of this Protocol.

- (1) This Protocol shall apply to polluting discharges into the atmosphere under the following conditions:
  - (a) the discharged substance is or could be transported to the Protocol Area under prevailing meteorological conditions;
  - (b) The input of the substance into the Protocol Area or its subregions is hazardous for the environment in relation to the quantities of the same substance reaching the Area by other means.
- (2) This Protocol shall also apply to polluting discharges into the atmosphere affecting the Protocol Area from land-based sources within the territories of the parties, from fixed man-made offshore structures, subject to the provision of Article 4.2 of this Protocol.
- (3) In the case of pollution of the Protocol Area from land-based sources through the atmosphere, the provisions of Articles 5 and 6 to this Protocol shall apply progressively to appropriate substances and sources listed in Annexes I and II to this Protocol as will be agreed by the Parties.
- (4) Subject to the conditions specified in paragraph 1 of this annex, the provisions of Article 7.1 of this Protocol shall also apply to:
  - (a) discharges - quantity and rate - of substances emitted to the atmosphere, on the basis of the information available to the Contracting Parties concerning the location and distribution of air pollution sources;
  - (b) the content of hazardous substances in fuel and raw materials;
  - (c) the efficiency of air pollution control technologies and more efficient manufacturing and fuel burning processes;
  - (d) the application of hazardous substances in agriculture and forestry.
- (5) The provisions of Annex III to this Protocol shall apply to pollution through the atmosphere whenever appropriate. Air pollution monitoring and modelling using acceptable common emission factors and methodologies, shall be carried out in the assessment of atmospheric deposition of substances, as well as in the compilation of inventories of quantities and rates of pollutant emissions into the atmosphere from land-based sources.
- (6) All Articles, including parts thereof to this Protocol not mentioned in paragraphs 1 to 5 above shall apply equally to pollution from land-based sources transported by the atmosphere wherever applicable and subject to the conditions specified in paragraph 1 of this Annex.

WORKPLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNEX IV TO THE LBS PROTOCOL  
DURING 1992-1993

<u>Actions</u>	<u>Target date</u>
(1) Establishment of an expert group on airborne pollution of the Mediterranean Sea <sup>1/</sup>	Feb. 1992
(2) Compilation of a Mediterranean emission inventory of heavy metals (starting with Cd and Pb) following the adopted procedures	Dec. 1992
(3) Compilation of a Mediterranean emission inventories for acidifying compounds following the adopted procedures	Dec. 1992
(4) Assessment of airborne pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (primarily by heavy metals and acidifying compounds)	Dec. 1993

PRELIMINARY WORKPLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNEX IV TO THE LBS  
PROTOCOL DURING 1994-1995

<u>Actions</u>	<u>Target date</u>
(1) Compilation of information on existing legislative measures regarding the control of emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere from various groups of sources	Sept. 1994
(2) Initiation of collection and dissemination of information on existing air pollution control technologies (starting with heavy metals and acidifying compounds)	Sept. 1994
(3) Identification and categorization of the most important groups of emission sources (starting with heavy metals) and preparation of general recommendations for control	Dec. 1994
(4) Preparation of guidelines for inventory of emissions of other important pollutants (e.g. organic species)	March 1995
(5) Reconsideration of the most important problems with regard to airborne pollution of the Mediterranean Sea and preparation of a plan for future actions	March 1995

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1/ A meeting of the expert group could take place if hosted and financed by a Contracting Party.

8. BANNING OF (A) INCINERATION OF WASTES AT SEA AND (B) DUMPING OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE

To authorize the Bureau to explore the feasibility to broaden the subject of the Plenipotentiaries meeting on Off-shore Protocol with amendments to the Dumping Protocol in order to include banning of incineration at sea and banning of dumping of industrial waste.

9. POLLUTION BY ORGANOPHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS

(i) Assessment of the situation regarding organophosphorus compounds in the Mediterranean Sea

- (1) The available information on the production and use of both organophosphorus pesticides and non-pesticides is limited, fragmentary and in some cases unreliable. On the basis of the limited information received from Mediterranean countries the organophosphorus pesticides, dimethoate, chlorpyrifos, malathion, methamidophos, phenthoate, dichlorvos, fenitrothion and parathion were the ones mostly used during the recent years. Other important compounds used were methidathion, fenthion and azinphos-methyl.
- (2) Even though in many cases they are looked at and treated as a group, organophosphorus compounds have varying physical and chemical properties. In general, however, they are considered unstable in water. Some of them can have a very high toxicity. The "no-observed effect level" for crustaceans, which appear to be the most sensitive group of marine biota, to organophosphorus compounds is well below  $100 \text{ ng L}^{-1}$ .
- (3) Organophosphorus compounds reach the marine environment through rivers, the atmosphere, agricultural run-off and industrial point sources. Information on their levels in the Mediterranean marine environment is very scarce. A MED POL study indicated that both pesticide and non-pesticide organophosphorus compounds can be detected in Mediterranean river estuaries and coastal areas subjected to pollution from these compounds. Some compounds were also detected in fish. However, in general, these concentrations are lower than those found in freshwater systems.
- (4) In most countries these compounds are controlled through the general legislation on pesticides and certain countries have taken specific measures for the control of water pollution by organophosphorus compounds either in the form of emission standards or water quality criteria.
- (5) As far as the aquatic ecosystems are concerned it is evident that fresh water ecosystems are exposed to a bigger danger than the marine ones. However, in view of the uncertainties conferred by reliance on single species toxicity tests, lack of data on vulnerable biotopes and lack of data on behaviour of organophosphorus compounds in the marine environment, it is probable that potential impacts on marine ecosystems have been underestimated and therefore the principle of precautionary approach could be followed.

(ii) Measures for control of pollution by organophosphorus compounds

The Contracting Parties, taking into consideration the precautionary principle, agree:

- (a) to promote measures to reduce inputs into the marine environment and to facilitate the progressive elimination by the year 2005 of organophosphorus compounds hazardous to human health and the environment.

Such measures should, inter alia, include:

- (i) the promotion of Integrated Pest Management in agriculture;
- (ii) to take account of the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides as well as the UNEP London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade and its Prior Informed Consent procedure;
- (iii) the financial and technical support of extension and educational services to train farmers in Integrated Pest Management, whereby non-chemical methods of controlling pests are to be emphasized;
- (iv) the support of farm-based research and the long-term training in safe and efficient use of pesticides and environmentally sound management of pest control practices in agriculture;
- (b) to take the following immediate actions:
- (i) monitor the presence of organophosphorus compounds in "hot-spot" areas and if concentration levels so warrant, take the necessary measures for the reduction of pollution;
- (ii) ensure that products containing organophosphorus compounds shall not be used in their territory unless they have been authorized and unless it has been proved that there is:
- no direct effect on human and animal health and;
  - no unacceptable impact on the environment.
- (c) to report to the Secretariat on all measures taken in accordance with this decision.

10. POLLUTION BY PERSISTENT SYNTHETIC MATERIALS

(i) Assessment of the situation regarding persistent synthetic materials in the Mediterranean Sea

- (a) Attention has focused recently on the increasing amounts of man made debris littering the world oceans and coastlines and the Mediterranean is no exception. However, the studies made on this problem are very limited and the available information does not allow a quantitative assessment of litter input, level and decay in the Mediterranean Sea and its coasts. The quantities of litter which are based on measurements in the field cover only a small part of the Mediterranean Sea and its coasts and are not enough to provide a quantitative assessment of

the litter problem. However, the MED POL survey provided for the first time some indication of the quantities of litter found on various beaches in some Mediterranean countries (UNEP(OCA)/WG.25/Inf.5).

- (b) There are 3 sources of litter input: i) litter which reaches the beach and the sea as drainage from land; ii) litter which is left on the beach by beach goers who come to the beach for recreation and by construction contractors who at times dump building debris there; iii) litter which is discarded from ships directly into the sea.
- (c) Factors which control the distribution of litter are: proximity to the litter source which may be shipping lanes at sea or population concentration on land, winds and currents which disperse the litter from its source, and waves which drive the litter from the front of the beach to its back and in case of storms even beyond it, landward.
- (d) Close to 3/4 of the coastal litter is composed of plastic materials. The remaining are litter pieces which are made of metal, glass, lumber and wood, Styrofoam and others. Floating litter consists almost entirely of plastics, Styrofoam and wood, whereas seabed litter consists mostly of wood and then plastics, metal and glass in the same abundance.
- (e) Field observations yield the impression that the container fraction of the coastal litter in the Mediterranean consists mostly of those used for beverages, food and cosmetics. This is in contrast to containers of household detergents and cleansers which are the most abundant on the European coastline of the Atlantic. It has been proposed that most of the Mediterranean coastal litter is left by beach goers and therefore should be considered as land-based litter whereas that of the Atlantic beaches of Europe is mostly discarded from ships and therefore marine-based.
- (f) Even though the studies on the damage caused by marine litter in the Mediterranean are limited, it is to be expected that the same ill effects that marine litter has in other parts of the world would also exist in the Mediterranean. These are damage to fish, marine mammals, marine turtles and birds through entanglement and ingestion; damage to free navigation through entanglement in snip propellers and clogging intakes of cooling water systems, and damage to beaches by deterioration of their aesthetics. In the case of the Mediterranean the last one may be the most serious one, economically, in view of the heavy investments which are made to attract tourists to the Mediterranean coastline.

(ii) Measures for control of pollution by persistent synthetic materials in the Mediterranean Sea

The Contracting Parties agree:

- (a) that legislation and law enforcement are the tools which should be employed at all levels (locally, nationally and internationally) to control and mitigate the problem of persistent litter in the Mediterranean Sea and its coast;
- (b) that Mediterranean countries which have not done so ratify Annex V of the MARPOL 73/78 Convention and install the necessary facilities for reception of garbage from vessels at all ports, anchorages and marinas so that the provisions of Annex V for special areas apply to the Mediterranean as soon as possible;

- (c) to carry out reconnaissance surveys, following the guidelines described in the report IOC/FAO/UNEP (1989), on coasts, where necessary, and coastal waters of the Mediterranean, especially those of the South for which no data exist and where industrial development and urbanization are still relatively low, to determine the level and nature of the litter, the litter sources, marine or land-based, in an effort to formulate the proper strategy required to control litter contamination. Monitoring should be repeated every 2-3 years to assess any changes;
- (d) to design and implement educational programmes, mainly for youngsters but also to increase general public awareness and participation, aimed at the prevention of littering the beach and coastal waters, as well as open-seas and river beds;
- (e) to encourage the use of biodegradable synthetic materials and promote research on the development of such materials;
- (f) to promote and to encourage national and local authorities to carry out beach cleaning operations.

## 11. POLLUTION BY RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

### (i) Assessment of the State of Pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by Radioactive Substances

In considering radioactive pollution sources for the Mediterranean Sea, it is necessary to differentiate well-defined point sources of radioactive effluent discharges such as nuclear power plants, fuel reprocessing plants, etc. from wide-spread or combined sources like atmospheric fallout, river run-off, etc. Since many nuclear installations in the Mediterranean Region are located along major rivers, artificial radionuclides discharged from these installations enter into the Mediterranean Sea through rivers. While travelling along the rivers, these discharged radionuclides are subjected to various geochemical processes, so that the concentrations of the radionuclides entering the marine environment tend to be reduced in the rivers as compared with the original levels at which they were released. Thus, in considering the sources for radioactive pollution of the Mediterranean Sea the individual point sources of radioactive effluent discharge become less important than the combined sources like contaminated rivers, which introduce combined amounts of radionuclides from several point sources.

Artificial radionuclides released from various sources are introduced into the Mediterranean Sea through different routes and then distributed in sea water, marine sediments and marine biota after having been subjected to a variety of environmental processes. The major route of radiation exposure of man to artificial radionuclides occurring in the marine environment should be through ingestion of radiologically contaminated marine organisms.

The assessments made on sources, inputs, biogeochemical behaviour and levels of artificial radionuclides occurring in the Mediterranean marine environment as well as their effects on marine organisms and man have led to the following conclusions:

- (1) Atmosphere fallout of Cs-137 into the Mediterranean Sea estimated as  $10 \pm 2$  PBq in 1985 predominates the riverine and strait-exchange (Gibraltar and Dardanelles) inputs which are estimated to be respectively  $0.4 \pm 0.1$  PBq and 1.6 PBq;

- (2) Base-line levels of Cs-137 in Mediterranean surface sea water and surface coastal sediments are estimated to be respectively  $3-4 \text{ mBq l}^{-1}$  and around  $6 \text{ Bq kg}^{-1}$  dry in 1985. The total Mediterranean inventory of Cs-137 in 1985,  $11 \pm 1 \text{ Pbq}$ , estimated on the basis of data available, agrees well with the total input value up to 1986. Although the agreement may be rather coincidental, it is considered to indicate that the general approach adopted for estimating the input and inventory is not grossly in error;
- (3) On the basis of the amounts of deposition of various radionuclides, especially those of Cs-137, resulting from the Chernobyl fallout at several locations in the Mediterranean region, it was estimated that the Chernobyl fallout increased the Cs-137 deposition approximately 25-40% in addition to the amounts existing in the region up to 1986. The deposition of radionuclides through the Chernobyl fallout was very heterogeneous depending on the trajectories of high radioactivity plumes, although the radioactivity levels were, generally speaking, much higher in the northern Mediterranean region than those in the southern part;
- (4) Significant increases in the Cs-137 levels by a factor of 2 to 4 were observed in surface coastal sediments along the French coast in 1986-87. The high Cs-137 levels found in various marine organisms after the Chernobyl accident are considered to have decreased to levels close to those in the pre-Chernobyl period towards the end of 1989;
- (5) While the effects of the presence of artificial radionuclides in the Mediterranean Sea on living marine organisms are presently considered negligible, the increased radiation risk for man may correspond to one case of severe harm in  $10^6$ , mainly due to artificial radionuclides introduced by fallout from nuclear weapon testing.

(ii) Measures for Control of Radioactive Pollution

The Contracting Parties agree that:

- (1) Pertinent recommendations by competent international organizations concerning emissions of radionuclides will be respected;
- (2) ICRP and human health basic principles for radiation protection of man will be used as the basis for controlling releases of radionuclides from land-based national nuclear installations into the Mediterranean marine environment;
- (3) In view of site-specific influences of radionuclide releases into the marine environment, it is not advisable to adopt common emission standards for releases from individual national nuclear installations in the Mediterranean Coastal States;
- (4) In cases where releases of radionuclides from a land-based national nuclear installation are being discharged into the Mediterranean marine environment (either directly or through a river), the Co-ordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan should be informed about the nationally authorized and actual annual amounts of radionuclides released from the installation and related monitoring data. Reporting should take into account the experience of the Paris Convention;



- (5) In cases where atmospheric and aquatic radionuclide releases from new nuclear installations are expected to influence the Mediterranean marine environment the Co-ordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan should be informed about the results of pre-operational surveys and assessments of such releases;
- (6) Methods and reporting of monitoring operations on releases of radionuclides into the Mediterranean marine environment should be harmonized internationally as much as possible so as to facilitate the assessments on the influence of the radionuclide releases to the marine environment at a regional level.

## 12. POLLUTION BY PATHOGENIC MICRO-ORGANISMS

### (i) Assessment of the situation regarding pathogenic micro-organisms in the Mediterranean Sea

A considerable number of species and strains of pathogenic micro-organisms, including mainly bacteria and viruses, but also fungi and protozoa, are known to be present in varying degrees of population density in Mediterranean coastal waters and/or shellfish. Some of these are endemic in a number of Mediterranean areas. While the majority are released into the immediate coastal zone in sewage effluents, there is also evidence indicating that in certain cases, direct release by affected human subjects while bathing may also be a route of entry.

The diseases and disorders associated with infection by such pathogenic micro-organisms have been recorded, both among local Mediterranean populations and among tourists visiting the region. It is, however, difficult to estimate even approximate morbidity figures specifically linked with marine pollution as practically all such infections can be contracted through causes other than bathing in polluted waters or consumption of contaminated shellfish.

A number of algal species producing biotoxins affecting man through consumption of contaminated shellfish are also present in various parts of the Mediterranean, and can pose a risk particularly where local conditions lead to eutrophication and the development of algal blooms.

In all Mediterranean countries, the rationale for establishing and enforcing water and shellfish quality criteria and standards is, in conformity with accepted global practice, mainly dependent on upper concentration limits of one or more bacterial indicator organisms as an index of acceptability or otherwise. While monitoring records over the last decade show a steady decrease in such bacterial concentrations, probably as a direct result of improved sewage treatment and disposal methods and associated hygienic procedures, recent international data have resulted in serious doubts as to the validity of current indicator bacteria as an accurate index of pathogen presence and density, in view of longer survival in seawater and shellfish, and greater resistance to conventional treatment, of the latter (particularly viruses) as compared to the former. Similarly, recent international findings have cast doubt on the validity of most epidemiological studies correlating recreational water quality with health effects on exposed population groups. Such doubt is accentuated by the different results obtained from such studies, both in the Mediterranean and worldwide.

(ii) Measures for control of pollution by pathogenic micro-organisms

The Contracting Parties agree:

- (a) that every effort should be made to accelerate, to the extent possible, implementation by countries of the necessary measures in line with achievement of the 1985 Genoa objective of ensuring adequate sewage treatment and disposal facilities for coastal cities and towns;
- (b) to inform the Secretariat on the status of treatment plants in coastal cities and towns, and to indicate the type of treatment utilized;
- (c) that more care should be devoted to the maintenance of proper hygienic quality in public beaches, in particular the assurance of public participation in such maintenance, and that serious consideration should be accorded to possible solutions to the problem of beach overcrowding;
- (d) that in view of the current international situation regarding the validity of bacterial indicator organisms, it would be premature, at the present stage, to consider substitution of the interim criteria for bathing waters jointly adopted in 1985 by any firm criteria and, similarly, equally premature to consider modification of the criteria for shellfish waters jointly adopted in 1987;
- (e) that until such time in the medium term when such substitution and/or modification can be achieved in the light of new international scientific evidence, every effort should be made by individual countries, within the limits imposed by their infrastructural and legal frameworks, to expand their monitoring programmes in areas so indicated as justifying such expansion, in line with current recommendations of the competent United Nations bodies and of the European Economic Community;
- (f) that studies should be carried out, both within the framework of MED POL and otherwise, to provide a more comprehensive catalogue of the presence and (wherever feasible) density of pathogenic micro-organisms in sewage effluents and in coastal marine areas known to be affected by such effluents;
- (g) that future epidemiological studies correlating recreational water and sand quality with health carried out within the framework of MED POL should be more intimately linked with large-scale studies conducted elsewhere;
- (h) that other microbiological studies within the framework of MED POL should be further reoriented towards coordinated studies on priority, target topics, including (i) studies on the epidemiology, pathogenicity and survival of viruses and enteropathogenic bacteria in seawater and shellfish and their resistance to sewage treatment and to depuration techniques, (ii) adverse health effects of algal and related blooms, particularly concerning the presence and concentration of algal biotoxins under Mediterranean conditions, and (iii) effects of pathogenic microorganisms on fish and other edible seafood species.

## II. PROGRAMME BUDGET APPROVED BY THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

The Contracting Parties approve the following programme budget:

### SUMMARY

	Approved Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION	2753	3097
B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL AND THE DUMPING PROTOCOL	248	427
C. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON EMERGENCIES	534	554
D. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND HISTORIC SITES	327	400
E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES	1527	1645
F. LEGAL COMPONENT	210	30
G. PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	669	742
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>6268</b>	<b>6895</b>

**DETAILED SUMMARY**

Approved Budget  
 1992      1993  
 (in thousands of US \$)

**A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION**

Activities

1.	Programme approval through decision-making meetings	26	320
2.	Programme co-ordination	54	54
3.	Monitoring of marine pollution in the Mediterranean	1113	1182
	UNEP Counterpart	50	50
4.	Information	151	132

Personnel and operational costs\*

-	Co-ordinating Unit (MAP)	548	549
	Greek counterpart contribution	400	400
-	MED POL Co-operating Agencies	410	410

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\* Costs cover components A, B and F.

Approved Budget  
1992            1993  
(in thousands of US \$)

## B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL AND DUMPING PROTOCOL

### Activities

5. Implementation of the LBS Protocol and Dumping Protocol

248

427

## C. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON EMERGENCIES

### Activities

6. Prevention and combating pollution from ships:

(a) Protocol on emergencies

129

151

(b) Port reception facilities

10

10

### Personnel and operational costs

- Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean (REMPEC)

395

393

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

### Activities

7. Protection of the common Mediterranean heritage:

(a) Specially protected areas

78

111

(b) Preservation of Historic Sites

40

80

### Personnel and operational costs

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

209

209

Approved Budget  
 1992      1993  
 (in thousands of US \$)

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

Activities

8. Environmentally sound management of the Mediterranean coastal zones:

(a) Prospective analysis of the relationship between environment and development

158	138
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(b) Coastal planning and management

319	437
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(c) Coastal areas management programme (CAMP)

515	535
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Personnel and operational costs

- Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC)

265	265
-----	-----

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

270	270
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**F. LEGAL COMPONENT**

Activities

9. Legal Component

210	30
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**TOTAL**

5599	6153
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**G. PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS\***

669	742
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**GRAND TOTAL**

6268	6895
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\* Programme support costs of 13% apply to MTF expenditures of 5,149,000 US \$ for 1992, and 5,703,000 US \$ for 1993.

## PROGRAMME BUDGET

### A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION

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

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

#### Activities

	Approved Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Meetings of the Bureau (two per year) to review the progress of the Action Plan, advise the secretariat on matters arisen since the meeting of Contracting Parties, and decide on programme/budget adjustments	26	27
- Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and of the Socio-Economic Committee to consider the progress of the Action Plan and review technical matters and approve the programme and budget for MAP prior to submission to the Contracting Parties	-	93
- Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 1993 to review and approve the programme and the budget for MAP; review the progress of the Action Plan; consider reports on the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea and adopt recommendations concerning common measures for its protection	-	200

TOTAL

	1991	1992	1993
MTF	259	26	320

2. PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION

Objective

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

Activities

	Approved Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Consultants to facilitate co-operation with:	10	10
(i) intergovernmental organizations and sub-regional agreements;		
(ii) the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, the Islamic Development Bank and other sources of financing;		
(iii) non-governmental organizations and youth organizations		
- Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) meeting to co-ordinate activities on MED POL with UN Agencies	(1)	(1)
- Meeting with Regional Activity Centres' Directors for programming and co-ordination of MAP activities	(2)	(2)
- Training of national officials at MED Unit on MAP programmes and procedures (direct support to countries)	14	14
- Support to training courses relevant to MAP (direct support to countries)	50	30

		1991	1992	1993
TOTAL	MTF	70	54*	54*

(1) Travel cost included in MED POL Co-operating Agencies.

(2) Travel cost included under the relevant Regional Activity Centres.

\* An additional 46 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted annually for co-ordination and development of the coastal areas management programme.



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

#### Objective

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

#### Activities

	Approved Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
<u>Monitoring</u>		
- Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes, through provision of instruments and supplies (about 80 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	530*	600*
- Assistance to institutions for monitoring of plankton blooms and eutrophication (Sub-contracts)	40	60
- Maintenance of instruments provided to institutions participating in MED POL (spare parts) (about 40 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	40	40
- Consultants to prepare documents on analysis and data processing of MED POL data	30	30
<u>Training and fellowships</u>		
- On-job training of participants in MED POL monitoring programme (about 40 participants)	80	80
- Fellowships to participants in MED POL research and monitoring programme in order to present MED POL data at meetings	70	40
<u>Data quality assurance</u>		
- Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes in order to assure reliable and high quality data, through country data quality assurance programmes, joint monitoring exercises, intercomparison of results and dissemination of scientific information (about 20 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	70	80

\* An additional 60 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted annually for monitoring activities of the coastal areas management programme.

	Approved Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes through purchase and provision of standards and reference materials (about 40 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	15	25
<u>Meetings and training courses</u>		
- Meeting of National Co-ordinators of MED POL	40	-
- Intercalibration programme for institutions participating in MED POL (about 40 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	13	17
- Consultation meeting on MED POL data processing programme and guidance for future work (about 8 participants)	15	15
- Training and Intercalibration exercise (WHO/UNEP) on determination of microbiological pollution (about 15 new trainees each year)	25	25
- Consultation meeting on the evaluation of monitoring programmes (about 8 participants)	20	-
- Training workshop (FAO/IOC/UNEP) on the monitoring of biological effects of pollutants on marine organisms (about 15 participants, two weeks)	40	-
- Training workshop (FAO/IAEA) on the monitoring of chemical contaminants using marine organisms (about 25 participants)	-	40
- Training workshop (WMO/UNEP) on the monitoring and assessment of airborne pollution	-	25
- Consultation meeting on the determination of pathogenic micro-organisms in coastal marine waters (WHO)	25	-
- Training workshop (IAEA/IOC) on the monitoring of chemical contaminants using marine sediments (about 15 participants)	-	25
<u>Research</u>		
- Assistance to institutions participating in research programme, through provision of research grants (about 30 grants to about 25 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	100	130



4. INFORMATION

Objective

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

Activities

	Approved Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Preparation and editing of MAP Technical Reports Series (Consultants)	20	20
- Preparation and translation of MEDWAVES (Arabic, English and French) (Consultants)	18	18
- Support for the celebration of the Mediterranean Environment Week (Consultants or Sub-contracts)	10	10
- Librarian (exchange of information, dissemination of information) (Consultants)	10	10
- Preparation of brochures (Arabic, English and French), posters, stickers and press releases	41	14
- Printing and dissemination of MAP, MEDWAVES (including special issue for UNCED 1992) and other documents (Sub-contracts)	52	60

	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL	110	151	132

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL AND DUMPING PROTOCOL

5. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL AND DUMPING PROTOCOL

Objective

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

Activities

Approved Budget  
1992            1993  
(in thousands of US \$)

Pilot projects

- Pilot project on monitoring of cyanides, fluorides and phenols in effluents (Sub-contracts)	-	35
- Pilot project on monitoring of fungicides (Sub-contracts)	-	30
- Pilot project on monitoring of Ti, Be, Co, Tl, Sb, Ag, Mo, V and U (Sub-contracts)	*(1)	-

Assistance

- Assistance to countries to implement the LBS Protocol	30	85**
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Assessment of the pollution

- To prepare documents on assessments of Mediterranean pollution by LBS substances (Consultants)	18	22
- Assessment of airborne pollution in the Mediterranean Sea (Sub-contracts)	15	15
- Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Ti, Be, Co, Tl, Sb, Ag, Mo, V and U	*(2)	*(3)
- Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by herbicides and fungicides	5	5
- Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by non-biodegradable detergents	-	5

Approved Budget  
1992 1993  
(in thousands of US \$)

- Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by cyanides and fluorides - 5
- Assessment of microbial pollution in the Mediterranean Sea - 5

Research

- Assistance to institutions participating in research programmes, through provision of research grants (about 70 grants to about 60 institutions) (Sub-contracts) 180 180

Meetings

- Consultation meeting on the application of chemical tracers of domestic contaminants for marine pollution surveys (IAEA/WHO) (about 15 participants) - 15
- Consultation meeting on the treatment and discharge of toxic wastes (WHO) - 25
- Training workshop (WMO/UNEP) on collecting emission data for assessing airborne pollution (about 15 participants) - \*(4)

	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL	315	248	427

\* This activity will be implemented only if unused MED POL funds are available ( <sup>(1)</sup>30; <sup>(2)</sup>5; <sup>(3)</sup>5; and <sup>(4)</sup>25).

\*\* 55 thousand US \$ subject to the approval by the Bureau following requests by countries.

Personnel and operational costs covering components A, B and F.

CO-ORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece		m/m	Approved Budget		
			1992	1993	
			(in thousands of US \$)		
<b>Professional Staff</b>					
-	Co-ordinator - D.2	12	92	92	
-	Senior Programme Officer/ Marine Scientist - P.5/D.1	12	87	87	
-	Programme Officer/ Economist - P.4/P.5	12	81	81	
-	Programme Officer/ Marine Scientist - P.3/P.4	12	56	56	
-	Computer Operations Officer - P.3/P.4	12	56	56	
-	Fund Management/Admin. Officer - P.2/P.3	12	(1)	(1)	
Total Professional Staff			372	372	
<b>Administrative Support</b>					
-	Administrative Assistant - G.6	12	(1)	(1)	
-	Senior Secretary - G.4	12	(1)	(1)	
-	Data Processing Assistant - G.4/G.5	12	(1)	(1)	
Total Administrative Support			-	-	
Travel on Official Business			55	55	
Office Costs			122	122	
TOTAL		MTF	495	549	549

(1) Paid under Programme Support Costs.

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

	m/m	Approved Budget	
		1992	1993
(in thousands of US \$)			
<b>Administrative support</b>			
- Information Assistant - G.5	12	19	19
- Senior Secretary - G.4	12	19	19
- Senior Secretary - G.4	12	17	17
- Research Assistant - G.4	12	13	13
- Bilingual Typist - G.4	12	15	15
- Bilingual Typist - G.3	12	15	15
- Bilingual Typist - G.3	12	15	15
- Telephone Operator/Receptionist - G.3	12	15	15
- Clerk/Driver - G.2	12	15	15
- Clerk - G.2	12	13	13
- Caretaker - G.2	12	13	13
- Temporary Assistance		20	20
- Overtime		10	10
		199	199
<b>Total Administrative support</b>			
<b>Office costs</b>			
- Equipment:			
Expendable equipment		5	2
- Rental and maintenance of premises:		86	89
- Sundry:			
telephone, telex and postage		110	110
		201	201
<b>Total Office costs</b>			

		1991	1992	1993
TOTAL	Gr.Counter.	400	400	400

\* In the case of a change of the location of premises, the adjustment of the budget, due to the change in cost, to be approved by the Bureau.



MED POL CO-OPERATING AGENCIES

	m/m	Approved Budget 1992      1993 (in thousands of US \$)	
<b>Professional Staff</b>			
- WHO Senior Scientist - MAP Co-ordinating Unit (Athens) - P.5	12	86	86*
- FAO Senior Fishery Officer - MAP Co-ordinating Unit (Athens) - P.5	12	86	86*
- IAEA Maintenance Engineer (ILMR) (Monaco) - P.3	12	80	80
<b>Total Professional Staff</b>		<b>252</b>	<b>252</b>
<b>Administrative Support</b>			
- WHO Secretary - WHO/EURO (Copenhagen)- G.4		13	13*
- WHO Secretary - MAP Co-ordinating Unit (Athens) - G.5	12	19	19*
- FAO Secretary - MAP Co-ordinating Unit (Athens) - G.4	12	18	18*
- IAEA Laboratory Assistant - ILMR (Monaco) - G.5	12	38	38
- WMO Temporary Assistance - WMO/HQ (Geneva)		8	8
<b>Total Administrative Support</b>		<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>			
- WHO (Athens)		12	12
- FAO (Athens)		12	12
- WMO (Geneva)		8	8
- IAEA (Monaco)		24	24
- IOC of UNESCO (Paris)		6	6
<b>Total Travel</b>		<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>

**Office Costs**

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

		1991	1992	1993
TOTAL	MTF	352	410	410

\* The Bureau to explore with WHO and FAO the possibility of financing through regular funds of the respective agencies.

C. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON EMERGENCIES

6. PREVENTION AND COMBATING POLLUTION FROM SHIPS

a) Protocol on emergencies

Objective

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

Activities

	Approved Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- To assist countries in preparation of national contingency plans and bilateral or multilateral agreements (Consultants)	8	8
- To assist countries in the preparation of projects for the acquisition of response equipment which would be presented to possible sources of international financing (Consultants)	8	8
- To assist REMPEC in adapting to the region predicting models and decision support system (Consultants)	6	-
- Publication of a regional atlas for accidental marine pollution, preparedness and response (Sub-contracts)	-	10
- Meeting of operational focal points for the evaluation of the implementation of the programme of activities of REMPEC and preparation for a future medium term programme	40	-
- Training course on chemical pollution preparedness and response	45	45
- Training course on oil pollution preparedness and response	-	45

	Approved Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Training course on response to accidental pollution resulting from offshore oil exploration or production operation (in cooperation with the oil industry)	-	13
- Technical assistance to States in the organization of national training courses (about 35 participants)	6	6
- Assisting States which so request in organizing joint response exercises	6	6
- Assistance to countries in case of emergency	10	10

TOTAL

	1991	1992	1993
MTF	98	129*	151*

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\* An additional 34 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted annually for the coastal areas management programme.

b) Port reception facilities

Objectives

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

Activities

Approved Budget  
 1992      1993  
 (in thousands of US \$)

- Fellowships for Training course on port reception facilities                      10              10

		1991	1992	1993
TOTAL	MTF	30	10	10

Personnel and operational costs

REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE  
MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC)  
Co-operating Agency IMO

	m/m	Approved Budget	
		1992	1993
		(in thousands of US \$)	
<b>Professional Staff</b>			
- Director - P.5	12	82	85
- Technical Expert - P.4	12	74	76
- Chemist - P.3	12	62	65
- Engineer - P.2	12	(1)	(1)
<b>Total Professional Staff</b>		<b>218</b>	<b>226</b>
<b>Administrative Support</b>			
- Information Assistant - G.6	12	21	22
- Senior Secretary/Admin. Assistant - G.6	12	19	20
- Clerk/Secretary - G.4	12	15	16
- Clerk/Typist - G.3	12	13	14
- Caretaker/Docs. Reproducer - G.3	12	13	14
<b>Total Administrative Support</b>		<b>81</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Office Costs</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>80</b>

		1991	1992	1993
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>MTF</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>393</b>

(1) On secondment from the government of France.

\* This figure includes US \$ 20,000 for the purchase of INMARSAT equipment and the upgrading of the communication facilities of REMPEC.

D. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND HISTORIC SITES

7. PROTECTION OF THE COMMON MEDITERRANEAN HERITAGE

a) Specialy Protected Areas

Objective

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

Activities

	Approved Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- To assist countries in the establishment of at least 50 new protected areas through the approved guidelines (1985-1995) (SPA-RAC/IUCN) (Consultants)	10	12
- To assist countries to develop their legislation related to protected areas (SPA-RAC/IUCN) (Consultants)	10	10
- Meeting of experts on environmental legislation concerning Specially Protected Areas and endangered species (SPA-RAC/IUCN)	-	38
- Meeting of experts on the definition of 50 new specially protected areas of particular importance because of their scientific, aesthetic, historical, archeological, cultural or educational interest (SPA-RAC/IUCN)	30	-
- To assist countries to develop specially protected areas of cultural interest (SPA-RAC/IUCN) (Sub-contracts)	10	15
- To implement the Action Plan on the conservation of the Mediterranean Marine Turtles approved in 1989 (SPA-RAC/IUCN) (Consultants)	5	7

	Approved Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- To promote the application of the Action Plan on the conservation of the Mediterranean Monk Seal approved in 1987 (SPA-RAC/IUCN) (Consultants)	5	6
- To assist participants in training courses relevant to Specially Protected Areas	8	23

TOTAL

	1991	1992	1993
MTF	90	78*	111*

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\*\* An additional 30 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted annually for the coastal areas management programme.

b) Preservation of Historic Sites

Objective

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

Activities

	Approved Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Assist (UNESCO/Atelier du patrimoine/PAP-RAC) in co-operation with the authorities responsible for the coastal historic sites, designated through the MAP procedures, to develop a co-operative programme in the field of stone degradation and protection of underwater archaeological sites, including shipwrecks (SPA-RAC/IUCN) (Consultants)	10	15
- Promote (MAP/Atelier du patrimoine) co-operation among the authorities responsible for the historic sites, the list of which remains open, and develop a work programme on the above mentioned fields (Sub-contracts)	20	25
- Meeting on vulnerability of historic sites	-	20
- To assist (PAP/RAC/Atelier du patrimoine) participants in training courses	10	20

		1991	1992	1993
TOTAL	MTF	52	40*	80*

\* An additional in cash/kind counterpart contribution of US \$ 50,000 is contributed by the city of Marseilles (Atelier du patrimoine).



Personnel and operational costs

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS/REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC),  
Tunis. In association with IUCN

	m/m	Approved Budget 1992      1993 (in thousands of US \$)			
<b>Professional Staff</b>					
- Director	12	30 <sup>(1)</sup>	30 <sup>(1)</sup>		
- Expert	12	(2)	(2)		
- Expert	12	50	50		
- Data Researcher	12	40	40		
Total Professional Staff		120	120		
<b>Administrative Support</b>					
- Administrative Assistant	12	12	12		
- Bilingual Secretary	12	10	10		
- Driver	12	5	5		
- Clerk/Driver	12	(2)	(2)		
- Finance Officer	12	(2)	(2)		
- Cleaner	12	(2)	(2)		
- Caretaker	12	(2)	(2)		
Total Administrative Support		27	27		
Travel on Official Business		20	20		
Office Costs		42	42		
TOTAL					
		1991	1992	1993	
TOTAL		MTF	155	209	209

<sup>(1)</sup> Partly paid by host country.

<sup>(2)</sup> Paid by host country.

E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES

8. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES

a) Prospective analysis of the relationship between Environment and Development

Objective

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

Activities

Approved Budget  
 1992            1993  
 (in thousands of US \$)

Studies-prospective and systemic

- Improvement and updating of studies at the Basin level	10	10
- Contribution to national scenarios	5	5
- Development of prospective methods to the coastal level	6	6
- Concrete implementation in the context of geographical projects	9	9
- Joint meeting of experts and Focal Points	30	-

Data and information base\*

- Update, improvement and distribution of socio-economic and environmental data	14	14
- Implementation of environmental indicators	5	5
- Meeting of experts involved	-	10

Training in prospective and systemic analysis

- Training workshops on site (10-15 people, 1 per year)	14	14
- Regional Seminars (20-30 people) in Sophia Antipolis (1 per year)	28	28
- Preparation and publication of a practical manual on the use of prospective tools	14	14

Approved Budget  
1992      1993  
(in thousands of US \$)

Communications and exchange of information

- Preparation and publication of six fascicules	9	9
- Preparation and publication of a brochure on the Blue Plan	9	9
- Distribution of the documentation to Focal Points and Experts	5	5

TOTAL

	1991	1992	1993
MTF	70	158**	138**

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

\*\* An additional 58 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted annually for scenarios in the coastal areas management programme.

b) Coastal Planning and Management

Objectives

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

Activities

Approved Budget  
 1992            1993  
 (in thousands of US \$)

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

- Identification, evaluation and development of tools and techniques of integrated coastal zone management (Consultants)	10	10
- One Arab (French speaking) consultant to assist in the implementation of coastal zone planning and management tools in Arab countries (Consultant)	5	20
- Application of GIS for integrated environmental management (Consultants)	-	7
- Assistance to national institutions in the preparation of planning and management tools (Sub-contracts)	8	8
- Expert Meeting on natural resource management (10 participants)	-	20
- Workshop to assess the results of GIS application in Mediterranean countries (12 participants)	20	-
- Workshop on development of tools and techniques of integrated coastal zone management (25 participants) (jointly with the Blue Plan)	-	20
- Two training courses on GIS application (10 participants)	14	14

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

- Preparation of EIA documents and studies in selected countries (Consultants)	10	10
- Regional training course on application of EIA (15 participants) (Training)	-	30

	Approved Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Three national training courses on application of EIA (20 participants each) - two in 1992 in English, one in 1993 in French (Training)	18	10
3) <u>Priority action "Water resources development for Mediterranean islands and isolated coastal areas"</u>		
- Preparation of training course documents on aquifer modelling in the Mediterranean and on water resources conservation (Consultants)	10	10
- Preparation of one training course on aquifer modelling and one on water resources conservation (20 participants each)	28	30
4) <u>Priority action "Rehabilitation and reconstruction of historic settlements"</u>		
- Assistance to interested countries in the application of the methodology of the rehabilitation process of Mediterranean historic settlements (Consultants)	5	15
- Three workshops on the application of the methodology of the rehabilitation process of Mediterranean historic settlements - one, regional in 1992 (12 participants) and two national (one in French in an Arab country and one in English - 25 participants each) (Training)	23	35
5) <u>Priority action "Land-use planning in earthquake zones"</u>		
- Within the implementation of CAMPs, the results will be used of the PAP project "Mitigation of Seismic Risk in the Mediterranean Region" which is implemented as a UNDP project SEISMED, and assistance will be given in the formulation of the follow-up of SEISMED		
6) <u>Priority action "Soil erosion mapping and measurements"</u>		
- Assistance to national experts in the implementation of the pilot project (Consultants)	10	5
- Two expert meetings to evaluate the results of the pilot project, one for mapping and one for monitoring (8 participants each) (Consultants)	7	7

	Approved Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- One expert meeting to prepare the final documents on the pilot-project results (10 participants) (Consultants)	-	10
- Preparation of the final documents on the pilot-project results and on the follow-up (Consultants)	-	10
- Assistance to national institutions in the implementation of the pilot project (Sub-contracts)	28	-
- Workshop to present and evaluate the pilot-project results (20 participants) (Training)	-	30
<b>7) <u>Priority action "Solid and liquid waste management, collection and disposal"</u></b>		
- Preparation of training course documents on solid waste management, and training course documents on liquid waste management for small and medium-size Mediterranean towns (Consultants)	10	10
- Training course on solid waste management for small and medium-size Mediterranean towns in French (15 participants)	28	-
- Training course on solid waste management for small and medium-size Mediterranean towns in English (15 participants)	-	30
- Two national training courses on reuse of urban wastewater in Mediterranean areas one in English (1992) and one in French (1993) (20 participants each)	10	10
<b>8) <u>Priority action "Development of Mediterranean tourism harmonized with the environment"</u></b>		
- Preparation of Carrying Capacity Assessment (CCA) for tourist establishments (one in 1992, and one in 1993) (Consultants)	10	10
- One expert meeting to evaluate the applied methodology of CCA (Consultants)	10	-
- Preparation of guidelines for CCA and workshop documents	-	20

	Approved Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- One workshop on the application of CCA (20 participants)	-	28
9) <u>Priority action "Environmental planning and management of aquaculture in Mediterranean conditions"</u>		
- Assistance to and cooperation with the UNDP (Tunisia) project on Mediterranean aquaculture, using the project results for their applications in CAMPs (Consultants)	5	5
10) <u>Priority action "Mediterranean co-operative network in renewable sources of energy"</u>		
- Assistance in the application of renewable sources of energy in CAMPs (Consultants)	20	23
11) <u>Meeting of National Focal Points</u>	30	-

	1991	1992	1993	
TOTAL	MTF	347	319	437

\* An additional 204 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted annually for the coastal areas management programme.

c) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

Objective

To integrate environmental and resource management policies in coastal zones proposed and accepted by Contracting Parties. Such integrated management programmes will include, as appropriate, findings and knowhow of all components of MAP such as development of coastal zones (including development scenarios), particular PAP actions, monitoring, implementation of common measures adopted by Contracting Parties, implementation of Barcelona Convention and related protocols, contingency plans, and specially protected areas.

Activities

	Approved Budget	
	1992	1993
(in thousands of US \$)		
- Consultants to assist in preparation and implementation of documents and activities resulting in the implementation of coastal areas management programme and preparatory activities for follow-up	170	170
- Assistance to institutions participating in coastal areas management programme approved by the Contracting Parties (Sub-contracts)	245	245
- Consultation meetings relevant to each coastal area	60	60
- Study of the impact of climate change on Mediterranean coastal zone (Sub-contracts)	40	60

		1991	1992	1993
TOTAL	MTF	338	515	535

Note: The above funds are broken down annually as follows:

PAP 204; MED POL (for monitoring 60 annually; for climatic changes 40 in 1992 and 60 in 1993); Scenarios 58; REMPEC 34; SPA 30; Data 30; and the Co-ordinating Unit 46.

It is expected that the host countries of the programme will contribute matching funds for the implementation of the programme.



Personnel and operational costs

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

	m/m	Approved Budget 1992      1993 (in thousands of US \$)	
<b>Professional Staff</b>			
- President		-	-
- Director <sup>(1)</sup>		-	-
- Scientific Adviser <sup>(2)</sup>	6	55	55
- Technical Expert	12	70	70
- Computer Specialist <sup>(2)</sup>	6	30	30
<b>Total Professional Staff</b>		<b>155</b>	<b>155</b>
<b>Administrative Support</b>			
- Data processing Assistant	12	35	35
- Data collection Assistant <sup>(2)</sup>	6	30	30
- Senior Secretary <sup>(1)</sup>	12	-	-
- Bilingual Secretary <sup>(1)</sup>	12	-	-
- Administrative Assistant <sup>(1)</sup>	12	-	-
<b>Total Administrative Support</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Office Costs</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>

TOTAL

	1991	1992	1993
MTF	200	265	265

<sup>(1)</sup> Salary paid by host country.

<sup>(2)</sup> Additional 6 months paid by host country.

Personnel and operational costs

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

	m/m	Approved Budget 1992      1993 (in thousands of US \$)	
<b>Professional Staff</b>			
- Director	12	35	35
- Co-ordinator of Pilot Projects	12	25	25
Total Professional Staff		60	60
<b>Administrative Support</b>			
- Bilingual Secretary	12	18	18
- Bilingual Secretary	12	17	17
- Bilingual Secretary	12	17	17
- Bilingual Secretary	12	17	17
- Administrative Assistant	12	17	17
- Finance Assistant	12	17	17
- Temporary Assistance		8	8
Total Administrative Support		111	111
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>		23	23
<b>Offices Costs</b>		73	73

		1991	1992	1993
TOTAL	MTF	216	270	270

F. LEGAL COMPONENT

9. LEGAL COMPONENT

Objective

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

Activities

	Approved Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Assessment of the implementation in the Mediterranean of the Basel Convention on transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and preparation of a draft protocol, if necessary (Consultants)	20	-
- Assistance to four more Contracting Parties to compile their national legislation related to the protection of the marine coastal environment (Consultants)	10	10
- Prepare (UNEP) a draft of appropriate procedure for the determination of liability and compensation for damages from the pollution of the marine environment in conformity with Article 12 of the Barcelona Convention taking account of the work of other bodies on the subject (Sub-contracts)	20	20
- Conference of Plenipotentiaries, to be convened in Athens during 1992, on the protocol on exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and the sea-bed and its sub-soil	160	-

TOTAL

	1991	1992	1993
MTF	65	210	30

**G. PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS**

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

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

	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL	604	669	742

ANNEX V

APPROVED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN TRUST FUND FOR  
1992 - 1993 (in U.S. dollars)

Contracting Parties	%	1992	1993	Provisional additional 10% for 1993
Albania	0.07	2,695	2,695	270
Algeria	1.05	40,425	40,425	4,043
Cyprus	0.14	5,390	5,390	539
EEC	2.50	96,250	96,250	-
Egypt	0.49	18,865	18,865	1,387
France	37.97	1,461,845	1,461,845	146,185
Greece	2.81	108,185	108,185	10,819
Israel	1.47	56,595	56,595	5,660
Italy	30.08	1,158,080	1,158,080	115,808
Lebanon	0.07	2,695	2,695	270
Libya	1.97	75,845	75,845	7,585
Malta	0.07	2,695	2,695	270
Monaco	0.07	2,695	2,695	270
Morocco	0.28	10,780	10,780	1,078
Spain	14.99	577,115	577,115	57,712
Syria	0.28	10,780	10,780	1,078
Tunisia	0.21	8,085	8,085	809
Turkey	2.25	86,625	86,625	8,663
Yugoslavia	3.23	124,355	124,355	12,436
Sub-total	100.00	3,850,000	3,850,000	375,375
EEC Voluntary Contribution		573,798	573,798	-
Host Country		400,000	400,000	-
UNEP Environment Fund		50,000	50,000	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,873,798</b>	<b>4,873,798</b>	<b>375,375</b>

\* Amounts are not committed. Bureau is authorised to call in the amounts, subject to a comprehensive review of the structure of the programme and the impact of inflation and exchange rates on it, and should the financing of activities from the reserves and other sources prove insufficient.