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Second Meeting of the Contracting Parties
to the Convention for the Protection of the
Mediterranean Sea against pollution
and its related protocols and
Intergovernmental Review Meeting of
Mediterranean Coastal States on the
Action Plan

Cannes, 2 - 7 March 1981

REPORT OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION
FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION
AND ITS RELATED PROTOCOLS
AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW MEETING OF MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL STATES
ON THE ACTION PLAN



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AGAINST POLLUTION AND ITS RELATED PROTOCOLS AND
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW MEETING OF MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL
STATES ON THE ACTION PLAN

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Introduction

1. In accordance with articles 13 and 14 of the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and with the rules of procedure for meetings and conferences of the Contracting Parties to the aforementioned Convention and its related protocols, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) convened the second ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties which was combined with an Intergovernmental Review Meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States on the Action Plan. At the kind invitation of the Government of France, the Meeting was held at Cannes from 2 to 7 March 1981.

Participation

2. Delegations from 16 Mediterranean coastal States and from the European Economic Community took part in the Meeting.

3. Representatives of three United Nations bodies, five specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and eight intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations took part in the Meeting as observers.

4. A complete list of participants is attached as annex II to this report.

Agenda item I: Opening of the Meeting

5. The Meeting was opened by H.E. Mr. R. Bach Baouab, President of the Bureau of the meetings of the Contracting Parties. After welcoming the participants and thanking the Government of France for its hospitality, he thanked UNEP for the assistance it was giving the Mediterranean States in their joint efforts to protect the Mediterranean. He considered that the past two years had produced positive results, since the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources had been signed during that time and the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas was nearly ready for adoption. A long-term programme for pollution monitoring and research had also been developed (MED POL). Satisfactory progress was being made on the Priority Actions Programme (PAP) and the Blue Plan had become operational. In view of the progress being made and the results being achieved, the Mediterranean Action Plan was a source of inspiration for other regional seas programmes.

6. H.E. Mr. M. d'Ornano, Minister of the Environment and Quality of Life in the Government of France, welcomed the participants and stressed the importance of the Mediterranean for the coastal States and hence the need to protect it. Joint action at the international level to deal with problems of common interest was the only way of ensuring such protection. He suggested that the Meeting should give priority to specific measures, expand regional and subregional activities, and take joint measures to train manpower and strengthen scientific and technical co-operation. Safeguarding the Mediterranean signified not only protection but also a specific contribution to development efforts.

7. The Executive Director of UNEP, Mr. M.K. Tolba, also welcomed the participants. He went on to express his gratitude to the President for the work he had done in the past two years. He also thanked H.E. Mr. d'Ornano for his statement and for the support which France had been giving to the Mediterranean Action Plan since its adoption in 1975.

Agenda item 2: Rules of procedure

8. As the First Meeting of the Contracting Parties had adopted the rules of procedure for meetings and conferences of the Contracting Parties (rule 1), those rules were applicable to the Second Meeting, which was also an intergovernmental meeting of the coastal States.

Agenda item 3: Election of officers

9. The Meeting unanimously elected the following officers:

President: H.E. Mr. François DELMAS (France)
Secretary of State, Ministry of the Environment
and Quality of Life

Vice-Presidents: H.E. Mr. Giovanni FALCHI (Italy)
Ambassador
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. M'hand LADJOUZI (Algeria)
Secretary for Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Rapporteur: Professor Joseph NAGGEAR (Lebanon)
Chairman of the National Scientific Research Council
Lebanon

Agenda item 4: Adoption of the agenda

10. The Meeting adopted the agenda reproduced in annex III to this report.

Agenda item 5: Organization of work

11. The Meeting decided to establish two committees, one to consider items 6.1 (Environmental legislation); 6.3 (a) (Blue Plan) and 6.3 (b) (Priority Actions Programme); 6.4 (b) (Budget for the Mediterranean Action Plan for the period 1981-1983) and 6.4 (c) (Arrangements for the management of the Trust Fund beyond July 1981); and the other committee to deal with items 6.2 (Environmental assessment) and 6.3 (c) (Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas). On the suggestion of the Bureau, the chairmanship of Committee I was entrusted to Mr. M'hand LADJOUZI and that of Committee II to H.E. Mr. Giovanni FALCHI.

12. The Meeting decided that items 6.4 (a) (Enlarged Bureau and review of the rules of procedure) and 6.4 (d) (Location of the Co-ordinating Unit of the Mediterranean Action Plan) would be taken up in plenary.

13. At their first meetings, Committees I and II unanimously elected the following officers:

Committee I

Chairman: Mr. H. Ladjouzi (Algeria)
Secretary for Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Vice-Chairman: Mr. F. Gasparovic (Yugoslavia)
Counsellor
Committee of Building, Housing and
Environment of Croatia

Rapporteur: Mr. A. Vatrican (Monaco)
Secretary-General
Monaco Scientific Centre

Committee II

Chairman: H.E. Mr. C. Filoni (Italy)
Ambassador
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Vice-Chairman: Mr. L. Jeftic (Yugoslavia)
Centre for Marine Research
"Kudjer Baskovic" Institute, Zagreb

Rapporteur: Mr. H. Dupré (France)
Chargé de Mission at the Pollution
Prevention Directorate
Ministry of the Environment and Quality of Life

Agenda item 6: Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1980 and recommendations for activities to be undertaken during the 1981-1983 period

14. The Executive Director introduced his report on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/IG.25/4) and described the progress made in the implementation of the Action Plan since the Intergovernmental Meeting held at Barcelona from 11 to 13 February 1980. The text of the statement by the Executive Director is reproduced in annex IV to this report.

15. The Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and at least one of its protocols had been ratified by 16 Contracting Parties. The Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources had been signed at Athens on 17 May 1980. The protocol concerning Mediterranean specially protected areas was sufficiently far advanced for the convening of a meeting of plenipotentiaries for its adoption and signature to be contemplated.

16. The Executive Director briefly described the main aspects of the work carried out by the Mediterranean States in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system. With regard to environmental assessment, 83 institutions or research centres in 16 Mediterranean States were continuing to co-operate with UNEP in the implementation of the MED POL programme. Two hundred scientists and technicians and eight specialized agencies in the United Nations system were taking part in the programme, which was the most complex and had the most specific goals of any programme ever undertaken in the Mediterranean Basin.

17. The Regional Oil Combating Centre, established in 1976, should have at its disposal the resources to enable it to serve the Mediterranean States very effectively.
18. The Blue Plan Group of Co-ordination and Synthesis had organized seminars for the launching of 11 studies, and work had already begun on 10 of them. As for the Priority Actions Programme, several projects were ready to be taken into consideration for the purposes of bilateral or multilateral financing.
19. UNEP had acted in the most exemplary fashion as the catalyst and co-ordinator of the Mediterranean Action Plan. It had spent more than \$US 8 million, */ which accounted for more than 4 per cent of the total contributions to the Fund of UNEP in the past eight years. Ever-increasing demands were now being made on UNEP's limited resources by other regional seas, where countries with few means to draw on wanted to protect their marine environment and coastal resources. UNEP must therefore continue its financial withdrawal from the Mediterranean, while continuing to provide technical support. The Mediterranean Governments were in duty bound to take on an ever larger share of the financing of the Programme and to keep it at a level of activity at which it would be truly effective.
20. Lastly, the Executive Director referred to the alternatives for the management of the Mediterranean Trust Fund and to the question of the headquarters of the Co-ordinating Unit. He concluded by reaffirming UNEP's commitment to the common goals which the coastal countries were trying to achieve with a view to the protection of the Mediterranean region.

Agenda item 6.1: Environmental legislation

21. The Meeting decided to give a Working Group on Legal Questions the task of considering certain questions under this agenda item.
- 6.1(a) Matters arising from the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution
22. The Meeting noted with satisfaction the completion of national ratification procedures by the States parties which had signed the Barcelona Convention and at least one of its protocols. Very soon, therefore, 17 coastal States would be Contracting Parties to the Convention.
- 6.1(b) Matters arising from the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft
23. The Meeting approved the report of the Meeting of Experts on the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (Geneva, 2-6 July 1979), contained in document UNEP/IG.23/INF.4.

*/ In this report, all sums are given in US dollars.

21. The Meeting made the following recommendations, which it would like to be implemented as soon as possible, for the purposes of reports by Contracting Parties, through the intermediary of the Secretariat, to the proposed 1982 meeting of experts/working group (see annex XII):

No radioactive wastes and other radioactive matter, not only those referred to in article 4 and annex I of the Protocol but also those referred to in article 5 and annex II of the Protocol, shall be dumped in the Mediterranean Sea area, until the IAEA definition of the de minimis level of radioactivity for wastes and other matter of low-level radioactivity has been accepted by all the parties to the Protocol;

No incineration operations shall take place at sea in the area covered by the Convention;

The information referred to in the above-mentioned Protocol shall be submitted as soon as possible, in accordance with the procedure and using the reporting forms adopted by the Geneva meeting (UNEP/IG.23/INF.4).

6.1(c) Matters arising from the Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency, including the Regional Oil Combating Centre

25. The Meeting took note of the information communicated by the secretariat on this matter (UNEP/IG.23/INF.14 and INF.15).

26. Decisions relating to the budget for the Malta Centre were taken in connection with the consideration of financial matters.

27. The Meeting suggested that, in order to take advantage of the offer made by the Government of Italy and by EEC, the project referred to by delegations for unballasting installations should receive support which the Co-ordinating Unit might provide within the framework of consultancy fees.

6.1(d) Matters arising from the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources

28. The Meeting took note with satisfaction of the success of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries and requested the Contracting Parties to accede to the Protocol as soon as possible. A recommendation to that effect was adopted and is included in annex VIII. The Meeting approved the proposal for the convening in 1982 of a first meeting of experts on the Protocol, stressing the need to prepare documents for the implementation of articles 5 and 6 of the Protocol. (See annex XII.)

6.1(e) Draft protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas and recommendation of the Intergovernmental Meeting on Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (Athens, 13-17 October 1980)

29. A preliminary draft protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (see UNEP/IG.23/INF.6) was prepared at the Intergovernmental Meeting on Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas, held at Athens from 13 to 17 October 1980.

This still contains a number of points on which agreement has not been reached. In addition, an important legal problem remained pending, namely, the geographical coverage of the draft protocol. This matter is discussed in a study by a group of legal experts nominated by UNEP (UNEP/IG.23/10).

30. On the recommendation of the Working Group on Legal Questions, the Meeting chose the third solution envisaged by the group of legal experts, i.e. maintaining the draft as a protocol to the framework convention, on the understanding that wetlands and coastal areas should form the subject of a special optional provision.

31. Finally, the Meeting noted that, although some provisions of the draft protocol did not meet with a consensus at the Athens Meeting in October 1980, the draft protocol should be submitted to an intergovernmental meeting which might be able to overcome the relatively minor differences that remained and adopt the protocol. That meeting, planned for March 1982, would be immediately followed by a diplomatic conference for the signature of the protocol. (See annex XII.)

6.1(f) Other legal matters

(i) Legal aspects of pollution resulting from exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf, the seabed and its subsoil in the Mediterranean

32. The Meeting heard a communication from the representative of the International Juridical Organization (IJO) on the studies already carried out (UNEP/IG.23/INF.8 and UNEP/IG.23/INF.9) and on the studies that should be undertaken in order to prepare the directives and guidelines for a possible protocol on protection against pollution from exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf, the seabed and its subsoil in the Mediterranean. On the recommendation of the Working Group on Legal Questions, the Meeting requested that the secretariat should circulate the studies already completed as soon as possible. In addition, once the principle had been accepted that a meeting of experts should be held on the matter in 1983, IJO should, in preparation for such a meeting, draw conclusions from the work already done, so that the governmental experts would be in a position to consider at the meeting the guidelines for any draft protocol.

(ii) Mediterranean Inter-State Guarantee Fund and liability and compensation for damage resulting from the pollution of the marine environment

33. The Meeting took note of document UNEP/IG.23/INF.3. In accordance with the report of the Working Group on Legal Questions, it took the view that the study concerning the Mediterranean Inter-State Guarantee Fund and the question of liability and compensation for damage resulting from the pollution of the marine environment should be supplemented so that the meeting of governmental experts on the question might be convened in 1982; the principle of holding such a meeting had already been agreed upon at the previous meeting of the Contracting Parties. (See annex XII.)

(iii) Various legal matters

34. The Co-ordinator provided the Meeting with information that he had received under article 3, paragraph 1, of the Convention in connection with bilateral or multilateral agreements, including regional or subregional agreements, for the protection of the marine environment of the Mediterranean Sea area. The information in question related to the Agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia on the Adriatic.

35. The delegation of Monaco notified the Meeting of the ratification of the Agreement signed at Monaco between France, Italy and Monaco in connection with a part of the western North Mediterranean (Ligurian Sea), which would enter into force almost immediately. The Depositary Government would, as soon as possible, communicate to the secretariat information regarding that Agreement, pursuant to article 3, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

36. The delegation of Greece also stated that the Agreement between Italy and Greece on the Ionian Sea was being ratified. Pursuant to article 3, paragraph 1, of the Convention, information on the Agreement would be communicated to the secretariat as soon as possible.

Agenda item 6.2: Environmental assessment

6.2(a) Co-ordinated pollution monitoring and research programme in the Mediterranean (MED POL)

37. The secretariat introduced documents UNEP/IG.23/INF.10 and UNEP/IG.23/6.

38. The Meeting took note of the recommendations made by the Meeting of Experts to Evaluate the Pilot Phase of MED POL and to Develop a Long-term Monitoring and Research Programme for the Mediterranean Action Plan, which had been held at Geneva from 12 to 16 January 1991. It also endorsed the conclusions reached by the Experts as regards the positive results achieved in the first phase of the programme.

39. Many delegations stressed the importance of the general long-term objective of MED POL, Phase II, which was to promote the achievement of the goals of the Barcelona Convention and its related protocols. Other delegations were of the opinion that the paragraph relating to the socio-economic development of the Mediterranean region came more within the scope of the Blue Plan than within that of MED POL.

40. As regards the principles, some delegations drew attention to the overriding need both to optimize the co-ordination components proposed by the secretariat for the implementation of the MED POL programme and to reduce the number of meetings of experts and related costs as much as possible. As in MED POL, Phase I, participation in MED POL, Phase II would be open to all nationally designated laboratories.

41. The different types of monitoring proposed under that heading properly reflected the objectives and principles of MED POL. Some delegations stated that monitoring of pollutants transported to the Mediterranean through the atmosphere was very difficult to carry out and proposed that the process should be studied in connection with the Phase II research programmes.

42. The Meeting took the view that the determination of sampling frequency for monitoring purposes came within the competence of the Co-ordinating Unit and the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation.

43. After a lengthy discussion, the Meeting also expressed the view that the research and study programme formed a consistent whole and adopted it without establishing an order of priority, as some delegations would have liked.

44. For the purpose of permitting participation by laboratories in the monitoring and research programme, the Meeting recognized the importance of the assistance provided as regards both equipment and the training of scientists and requested the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to accord priority to including such assistance in its assistance programme for the Mediterranean region.

45. The Meeting recommended that each country taking part in the MED POL programme should appoint a national co-ordinator, but care should be taken to avoid any proliferation of co-ordination structures that would run counter to the optimum effectiveness required for the management of MED POL.

46. The Meeting recommended that each Contracting Party should abide by the provisions of the recommendation referred to in paragraph 114.

47. The Meeting took note of document UNEP/IG.23/8, concerning data processing in MED POL, Phase II, which the secretariat had introduced, and recommended that the analysis and dissemination of data should be consistent with paragraph 36 of annex V to this report.

6.2(b) Development of environmental quality criteria

48. For information purposes and for any comments, the secretariat introduced document UNEP/IG.23/INF.13, which had been circulated at the Meeting of Experts to Evaluate the Pilot Phase of MED POL and to Develop a Long-term Monitoring and Research Programme for the Mediterranean Action Plan (Geneva, 12-16 January 1981). After an exchange of views, the Meeting recommended that all Contracting Parties should notify the secretariat in writing of any changes they wished to be made to the document, for the purposes of preparing the final document, which would be submitted to them for adoption.

6.2(c) Reference methods for pollution studies in the Mediterranean

49. The secretariat informed the Meeting that a provisional document had been distributed in June 1980 to all MED POL, Phase I, principal research officers and to all focal points. The final document would be distributed shortly.

50. The Meeting recognized the excellence of the proposals concerning environmental assessment (UNEP/IG.23/INF.10, annex IV) but, in view of the budgetary restrictions which the programme might suffer, it adopted an amended version which is to be found in annex V to this report. As a result, the breakdown of budgetary proposals suggested by the scientific experts at Geneva as between monitoring, research and criteria, was revised. On the assumption that \$US 3 million would be available for three years, the following breakdown was adopted:

Long-term monitoring, supporting activities (annex V, paragraphs 11-39, 42 (a), (b), (d), (e), 46 and 47 and criteria (paragraph 42 (c)) ... 75 per cent;

Research (annex V, paragraph 42 (f) to 42 (1)) ... 25 per cent.

51. In conclusion, the Meeting adopted the Long-term Monitoring and Research Programme for the Mediterranean (MED POL, Phase II) (see annex V to this report).

Agenda item 6.3: Environmental management

6.3 (a) Blue Plan

52. The Blue Plan was introduced by the Co-ordinator and by the Chairman of the Group of Co-ordination and Synthesis: they drew attention both to the historical, administrative and operational context of the first phase of the Blue Plan and to the steps already taken to implement it. Details were also given in connection with the carry-over to 1981 of allocations and commitments from the previous two-year period which are included (in accordance with the practice of the organizations in the United Nations system), to the amount of some \$US 600,000 to \$US 650,000, in the proposals amounting to \$US 900,000 contained in document UNEP/IG.23/6.

53. The Meeting suggested that the allocations required to complete the first phase in 1981 should be set at approximately \$US 700,000, which would cover a meeting of the focal points in April 1981 and a meeting on the completion of the first phase, pursuant to the decision taken at Cannes in October 1979. The Meeting was informed that the constraints thus imposed might, for example, mean that some seminars would no longer be bilingual.

54. As it was premature to assess the scope of the second phase, the Meeting proposed that, pending the outcome of the first phase, amounts of \$US 500,000 a year should be envisaged for 1982 and 1983.

6.3 (b) Priority Actions Programme

55. The Priority Actions Programme (PAP) was introduced by the Co-ordinator of the Action Plan (UNEP/IG.23/4, UNEP/IG.23/INF.21 to 24).

56. The Co-ordinator of the Joint UNDP/UNEP Unit for the Priority Actions Programme outlined the programme situation in the six priority sectors. He stressed that two large projects in aquaculture (costed at \$US 2.5 million), and in renewable sources of energy (\$US 6.7 million) were ready for financing and implementation. As regards human settlements and water resources management, a number of proposals were in a fairly advanced state of readiness, costed at \$US 1.06 million and \$US 1.29 million respectively. A preparatory project proposal in the tourism sector had been received recently from the World Tourism Organization (WTO), costing \$US 50,000. It would be necessary to draw on financing from the Mediterranean Trust Fund and from bilateral sources for the last three sectors. The Co-ordinator confirmed the views expressed by the Executive Director and by UNDP that soil protection did not represent a viable sector for regional programmes and was more suitable for national and local programmes, although that view was later questioned by several delegations. In summary, the projects either fully prepared or in an advanced state of readiness amounted to \$US 11.8 million. The Co-ordinator acknowledged that financing of that volume of project work would be difficult, but said that the task of the Unit had been to work up valid proposals for consideration by Governments and by multilateral aid institutions. UNDP itself had already committed \$US 709,000 in project preparatory assistance as well as in staffing and travel costs.

57. The representative of PAP/RAC in Split drew attention to the proposals contained in document UNEP/IG.23/INF.22, which comprised the recommendations of the Split Centre over the next three years. He said that the Centre proposed to work in four main sectors of the original six, and that it also envisaged new activities in disaster protection work, in impact studies and in the compilation of a directory of Mediterranean centres. He felt that the financing put forward in the Executive Director's proposals for 1981/83 was somewhat inadequate. The representative of the Split Centre stressed that the Yugoslav authorities would cover all personnel and office running costs, as well as up to 50 per cent of the total costs of the preparatory phase of each individual activity.

58. The representative of UNDP confirmed the interest of his organization in the proposed projects for aquaculture development and renewable sources of energy, although it was unlikely that UNDP could cover the full amounts requested (\$US 6.73 million for renewable sources of energy and \$US 2.66 million for aquaculture). Given its financial constraints, UNDP was disinclined to support other areas of PAP or MED POL, since it would then have to spread its available resources even more thinly. Moreover, as the PAP Co-ordinator had explained, UNDP had reservations of a substantive nature about UNDP financing for the other proposals.

59. On the point of the timing of UNDP financing decisions, the representative of UNDP referred to the review mechanism for regional programme priorities mentioned in paragraph 5 of its information paper (UNEP/IG.23/INF.21). Intergovernmental consultation meetings on regional programme priorities for the Arab countries and for Europe would take place later on in the year. Cost-sharing was being sought for the renewable sources of energy and aquaculture projects and to that end the assistance of the Governments and organizations represented at the Meeting would be appreciated.

60. The Administrator of UNDP would take a final decision on further co-financing of the joint programming Unit at Geneva soon after the Cannes Meeting. The representative of UNDP made the following points on that issue:

- (i) Discontinuation of UNDP participation in the Unit, if such should be the decision, should not be taken to mean a discontinuation of its co-operation with the Governments and UNEP on aquaculture and renewable sources of energy;
- (ii) It should be realized that UNDP normally supported the development of regional projects through its established contacts with Governments and with agencies of the United Nations system. The creation of the Co-ordinating Unit had been an unusual measure, justified by the special circumstances existing at the time. It was felt that the Unit had completed its task of assisting in the elaboration of projects in those PAP areas for which at least partial UNDP financing was likely to be available.

61. As to renewable sources of energy, one delegation formally drew the attention of the Meeting to the fact that the recommendations in that sector adopted by the First Meeting of the Contracting Parties did not appear to have been followed in the

project proposals submitted to Governments by UNDP. That delegation also expressed the view that, although some flexibility was obviously required, the draft project description was not consistent with the original recommendations of the Contracting Parties and should therefore be re-examined. In answer to that specific question, the representative of UNDP stated that the project currently foresaw a coverage which went beyond the coastal States. Furthermore, the Co-ordinator of the Joint Unit stated that stringent technical and managerial criteria, which had been applied in the project formulation, had resulted in significant changes in the project profile. However, he stated that, since the first draft of the energy project was still under review by Governments and by UNDP, it would of course be necessary to look at the document again.

62. The representative of WTO made a statement describing the various steps taken by his organization since 1979 in the tourism sector of the PAF.

63. Delegations made statements in support of various priority projects presented under the heading and placed particular emphasis on the efforts expected, more especially from UNDP.

64. One delegation none the less emphasized the disparity between the proposed budget for the PAF on human settlements, tourism and soil protection, and the budget which, in 1979-1980, had enabled the studies on aquaculture, new sources of energy and water resources management to be completed with the assistance of UNDP. The proposed budget seemed particularly high, as the chances of receiving UNDP financing for those new programmes were very slim.

65. The Meeting also took note of document UNEP/IG.25/INF.28 on the establishment of a Mediterranean network of ecological information systems. It once again stressed the need to intensify exchanges of ecological data and to strengthen national facilities in that area, as the indispensable basis for any integrated regional planning and development in the Mediterranean region. Attention was drawn to the activities already carried out in various countries and, in particular, to those of the Ecothèque méditerranéenne at Montpellier. The Meeting emphasized the links between the establishment of such a network and the MAP activities being carried out in connection with environmental management and the training of regional development specialists. It therefore recommended that, with the assistance of UNESCO, the establishment of the network should be speeded up and that it should receive the necessary support, particularly from UNDP.

66. In conclusion, the proposed programmes were not modified.

6.5 (c) Specially Protected Areas

67. Following the secretariat's introduction of the Report of the Intergovernmental Meeting on Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (UNEP/IG.25/INF.6), the Meeting adopted recommendations I(a), (b), II(a), (c), (d), III (a), (b) and IV, contained in annex VI of that report.

68. Delegations took note of recommendation II (b) of that document, on the establishment of a Centre for Specially Protected Areas, and thanked the delegation of Tunisia for its Government's offer to host the centre. The delegation of Israel reminded the Meeting of the reservation it had formulated at the Athens meeting. Delegations requested additional information, which was provided by the secretariat.

69. As the Committees had not dealt with the matter in depth, the Meeting took the view that the Centre would be established and would operate as a national institution with a regional role to play, like the Regional Activity Centres already in operation as part of MAP (the Blue Plan RAC at Sophia Antipolis, France, and the RAC/PAP at Split, Yugoslavia). The delegation of Tunisia indicated that it was understood in its proposal that all the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention would participate in the activities of the Centre in keeping with the spirit and the rules and practices of the United Nations. Declarations on the subject are reproduced in annex VI to this report.

70. The President of the Contracting Parties made the following statement:

"In my capacity as President and on my own behalf, I wish to affirm - and this statement is the formal condition of my vote - that every Member State of our organization has the same rights and the same duties as any other and that each one enjoys the same guarantees in exercising them without any limitation whatsoever. I am therefore convinced that the Centre will co-operate with and allow the participation of all the Contracting Parties in all its activities. I am therefore persuaded that every effort will be made to ensure that the functioning of the Centre cannot be challenged by anybody. Moreover, we shall have the opportunity, every year, to follow the development and the smooth functioning of the Centre. Convinced that this affirmation is shared by all the Contracting Parties, I propose that Tunis be chosen as the competent Centre for the protected areas. I request that this statement form an integral part of the decision of this Meeting. It has been so decided."

Agenda item 6.4: Institutional and financial arrangements

6.4 (a) Enlarged Bureau and review of the rules of procedure

71. This question was considered by the Working Group on Legal Questions. The Meeting adopted the following interim procedure for the replacement of the President if it became necessary. It will be applicable until the next ordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties.

72. (1) In cases where the President of the Bureau states that he will be unable at any time to assume his duties, the Meeting agreed that he should be replaced by a Vice-President, and it appointed Mr. G. Falchi (Italy) to act as President in the above circumstances.

(2) If such replacement should take effect, a representative of the country to which the replaced President belongs would be entitled to take part in the meetings of the Bureau.

(3) The foregoing provisions shall not affect any further amendment of the Rules of Procedure, consideration of which shall be entrusted to a committee of governmental experts, which shall be open to all the Contracting Parties and convened by the secretariat. The report of that committee shall be submitted to the next Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

73. The Meeting adopted some amendments to the rules of procedure proposed by the Working Group on Legal Questions. The text of the revised rules of procedure is contained in annex VII;

6.4 (b) Budget for the Mediterranean Action Plan for the period 1981-1983

74. Mr. A. Manos, Co-ordinator, introduced the recommendations of the Executive Director of UNEP for the budget for the Mediterranean Action Plan covering the period 1981-1983. The documents prepared by the UNEP secretariat contained a synthesis of the relevant information obtained as a result of the various consultations of experts. The principal documents concerned were UNEP/IG.23/6, 23/9, 23/INF.26, and 23/INF.27. He pointed out that the proposed total budget programme cost for three years amounted to \$US 12,528,900, a reduction of about 30 per cent on the initial estimate submitted in January 1981. That meant total contributions from the coastal States of \$US 11,220,000, spread over the three years 1981, 1982 and 1983, with the following proportionate annual increases:

1981/1980	75 per cent
1982/1981	40 per cent
1983/1982	15 per cent (cf. UNEP/IG.23/6, annex I, p.3).

75. In the initial phase of the discussion, delegations took the view that that package, and the corresponding percentage increases for the coastal States, seemed too high. Several delegations, without denying the important policy option of a more significant commitment by countries, explained that, for national budgetary reasons, it would be difficult for them to agree to increases that were in excess of the rate of inflation and that an over-all reduction in the budget should be envisaged.

76. Delegations, reverting to views stated at length during the consultation held at Geneva in late January 1981, expressed surprise at the Executive Director's proposal to limit UNEP's contribution for 1981 to \$US 300,000, when resolution 7/8 of the UNEP Governing Council requested him to maintain it for 1981 at its previous level.

77. A few delegations referred to chapters of the proposed budget which might be reduced and to items within those chapters on which the savings should be made; other delegations suggested that some activities should be postponed.

78. The Executive Director, explaining the reasons underlying his proposals, said that, if countries limited the increase for 1981 to 10 per cent, he could not make any substantial increase in his proposal of \$US 300,000. In fact, the development of new action plans of the Mediterranean type for other regional seas (Caribbean, West Africa, etc.) compelled him to allow for financial allocations within the package established by the UNEP Governing Council for the regional seas and also for uncertainties regarding the level of contributions to the UNEP Trust Fund as well as, as in 1980, for delayed payments from major contributors in convertible currencies.

79. If, at the next session of the Governing Council, he was to be able to defend UNEP's participation in the Mediterranean Action Plan at a higher level than that envisaged in the documents submitted to the Meeting, a substantial increase would have to be made in the contributions from countries. He added that the maintenance of contributions at the 1980 level would oblige him to contemplate a more rapid withdrawal of UNEP from the Mediterranean.

80. After a further exchange of views, a few increases in contributions were pledged and the limits announced in other cases were confirmed. The Meeting decided to consider the budget chapter by chapter in order to examine what specific reductions might be proposed. The Meeting submitted a recommendation to the UNEP Governing Council, to be found in annex VIII, that the contribution initially requested from the UNEP Fund (\$US 820,000) for 1981 should be made available to MAP in the budgetary period examined by the Meeting and that consideration should be given to a more gradual withdrawal of UNEP.

(i) Programme costs in Section I

81. The discussion of chapter 1, "Co-ordination" (UNEP/IG.23/6, pages 3 to 5), focused on the proposed posts for the Co-ordinating Unit. The inclusion of a permanent legal officer was not approved: legal tasks could be carried out by consultants. The appointment of a programme officer (economist) did not command unanimous support.

82. The Meeting expressed the view that the part of chapter 1 relating to the transfer of the Co-ordinating Unit should be included in the budget only to the extent that it would be met by a contribution from the host country. The remaining budget allocations in chapter 1 could be reduced by about \$US 30,000 in 1981 and by \$US 60,000 per year in 1982 and 1983.

83. With regard to chapter 2, "Meeting Costs" (UNEP/IG.23/6, pages 6 and 7), the Meeting agreed that, since it was not essential to hold the meeting of governmental experts to prepare the final draft protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas, a diplomatic conference could be held in 1982. In addition, the work of the current Meeting should make it possible to avoid holding the meeting of the Expert Committee to study alternative arrangements for the administration of the Trust Fund.

84. The Meeting decided to reduce by \$US 60,000 the \$US 200,000 proposed for 1981 and to convene the diplomatic conference planned for 1982 at the same time as an extraordinary meeting to review the progress being made on all aspects, including financial aspects, of the Action Plan. The list of meetings planned under chapter 2 is to be found in annex XII.

85. Chapters 3, 4 and 5 "MED POL" (UNEP/IG.23/6, pages 8 to 11), were introduced by Dr. S. Keckes, Director of the Regional Seas Programme Activity Centre, who pointed out that detailed figures had been given only by way of example and that it would be constructive to focus mainly on the package contained in the three chapters, which would amount to one-third of the total budget, or about \$US 3 million. He added that, in the breakdown of the three chapters, chapters 3 and 4 would account for 75 per cent and chapter 5 for 25 per cent.

86. Speaking on behalf of the specialized agencies, the representative of UNESCO drew the attention of delegations to the work which those agencies were carrying out as part of their specific tasks although, in most cases, they had received no precise instructions from their governing bodies (hence the fact that they had made no financial contributions). He also referred to the activities which were irreducible from a financial standpoint, such as essential intercalibration exercises, and to the need to ensure that the "critical mass" was well distributed for each study.

87. During the discussion, some delegations proposed that budget cuts should be made, particularly in chapters 4 and 5, in order to reduce the total IED POL budget for 1981 to \$US 650,000 or \$US 700,000. Other delegations emphasized the need to accept the current budget structure. The secretariat's proposal for the \$US.3 million package met with approval in principle; its breakdown over the three-year period, which would depend both on the outcome of the work and on the impact of the particular limits of the contributions from countries for 1981, was kept at:

- \$US 800,000 for 1981
- \$US 1,100,000 for 1982
- \$US 1,100,000 for 1983.

88. Chapter 6, "Regional Oil Combating Centre" (UNEP/IG.23/6, page 11), was introduced by the Director of the Centre, who said that major efforts had been made to reduce cost estimates to a minimum and that the percentage increase in forecasts was lower than the rate of inflation, despite proposals for further action. He explained that that had been possible as a result of economies which had reduced the Centre's costs in 1980.

89. Delegations agreed to support the proposals made by the secretariat and no budget cuts were suggested. A few delegations only expressed the hope that the Centre might be strengthened, since they were not entirely convinced of its effectiveness in the event of accidents; they emphasized the operational role that should be played by the Centre and requested that the proposed technical expert should be recruited as soon as possible.

90. A new chapter was inserted in section I in connection with matters relating to training and the exchange of information, as a result of statements by various delegations on the importance of the subject for the whole of the Mediterranean Action Plan, and more particularly as a result of the offers made by the delegations of Greece and Italy. A sum of \$US 80,000 was included as chapter 7 of section I. Delegations requested the secretariat to ensure that a balance was maintained in the various training and exchange of information activities of the Action Plan as a whole.

(ii) Programme costs in section II

91. The Meeting accepted the following allocations for chapter 1, "Blue Plan":

- \$US 700,000 for 1981
- \$US 500,000 for 1982
- \$US 500,000 for 1983

(see paragraphs 52 to 54 of this report).

92. The Meeting accepted the allocations proposed by the secretariat for the Priority Actions Programme in chapters 2 to 6 of the Budget (see annex III).

93. As regards chapter 7, "Specially Protected Areas", with a view to reducing the difficulties encountered in balancing the budget proposals, the Meeting accepted with gratitude the proposal of Tunisia to reduce the expenditure estimates by \$US 25,000 for the year 1981.

(iii) Resources of the Action Plan

94. The Meeting's discussions centred on a solution to the problem of financing the programme costs that would avoid a deficit at the end of the financial period.

95. A consensus was reached that Government contributions should be increased in the following proportions: The Meeting retained the apportionment of contributions adopted at Geneva in February 1979, at least for 1981 and 1982:

1981/1980	+ 15 per cent
1982/1981	+ 15 per cent
1983/1982	+ 18 per cent.

96. The delegation of the European Economic Community proposed that, as far as the Community was concerned, account should be taken of the following variations:

1981/1980	+ 25 per cent
1982/1981	+ 900 per cent
1983/1982	0 per cent.

97. The delegation of Greece pledged a supplementary contribution of the drachma equivalent of \$US 450,000, \$US 50,000 of which would be intended for training and technical co-operation in the interest of all the coastal States.

98. Warm appreciation was expressed to those delegations for the considerable efforts they were making.

99. The Meeting assumed that the variations in UNEP's contribution for the period 1981-1983 would be as follows:

1981: average	1979-1980	-38 per cent
	1982-1981	-20 per cent
	1983-1982	-50 per cent.

100. On the assumption that the MTF administration costs (13 per cent of expenditure) would be maintained until the end of 1982 and that the contributions of Contracting Parties would be paid on time, the Meeting finally adopted the tables given in annex IX to this report, which set out the budgetary estimates under program costs, management costs of the Trust Fund, and resources.

101. These tables show, for the end of 1981, a theoretical surplus of \$US 430,000, which corresponds to about half the remainder of the contributions for the biennium 1979-1980 due in 1981;

for the end of 1982, a theoretical deficit of \$US 182,000; and
for the end of 1983, a theoretical deficit of \$US 516,000.

102. The assumption of possible deficits by countries would imply increases in contributions which were not accepted by the Meeting (+25 per cent in 1982/1981 and + to 30 per cent in 1983/1982). Some delegations proposed that there should be basic flat-rate payments by all countries (for example, 1 per cent of programme costs). It was agreed that the matter should be reconsidered at the review meeting of the Contracting Parties. The Meeting requested that there should be a review of the estimates for 1982 and the following years for the purposes of a possible new apportionment.

103. The Meeting finally adopted the budgets for 1981 and 1982 for programme costs as set out in annex XI to this report. It also adopted the recommendations contained in annex VIII.

104. The apportionment of contributions for 1981 and 1982 is set out in annex X.

6.4 (c) Arrangements for the management of the Trust Fund beyond July 1981

105. The Working Group on Legal Questions studied the question of alternatives to the United Nations Mediterranean Trust Fund, which had been submitted in document UNEP/IG.23/5.

106. The Co-ordinator took note of the Meeting's desire that UNEP should continue to play its essential role, both at the level of the Governing Council and at that of the Executive Director. He also stressed that the secretariat would prefer the Mediterranean Trust Fund to be renewed for the entire budget exercise that was to be approved.

107. The Meeting adopted the conclusions of the Working Group, as set out in annex VIII to the report and requested the secretariat to undertake, as soon as possible, the studies requested in those conclusions so that the Mediterranean Trust Fund might be terminated by December 1982 at the latest.

6.4 (d) Location of the Co-ordinating Unit of the Mediterranean Action Plan

108. The Meeting took note of document UNEP/IG.25/7, entitled "Draft Headquarters Agreement for the establishment of the Mediterranean Co-ordinating Unit in a Mediterranean country". In the opinion of the Working Group on Legal Questions, the draft was in the form adopted by similar United Nations bodies and posed no legal problems. The Meeting decided to inform UNEP that it saw no difficulty in signing it with the host country selected.

109. As the representative of the Lebanon had announced the withdrawal of his country's candidature for the location of the headquarters, as a result of circumstances beyond its control, three candidatures remained: those of Spain, Greece and Monaco.

110. The representative of Spain proposed that the city of Athens be chosen for the headquarters of the Unit.

111. The representative of Monaco supported the proposal of the representative of Spain.

112. The Meeting unanimously approved that proposal by acclamation. The President thanked Spain for its gesture, which reflected the profound spirit of co-operation and understanding among the family of Mediterranean coastal States, and he also thanked the authorities of Monaco for displaying the same sentiments.

113. The representative of Greece thanked the representatives of Spain and Monaco for their very kind gesture and the Meeting for the confidence it had placed in his country by adopting the proposal. The Meeting invited the Executive Director

ANNEX I

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Working documents 1/

- UNEP/IG.23/1 Agenda
- UNEP/IG.23/2 Annotated agenda
- UNEP/IG.23/3 Amendments to the Rules of Procedure
- UNEP/IG.23/4 Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of
the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1980
- UNEP/IG.23/5 Study on the Administration of the Trust Fund
- UNEP/IG.23/6 Recommendations of the Executive Director concerning
the activities of the Mediterranean Action Plan for
the 1981-1983 triennium and costs of these activities
- UNEP/IG.23/7 Draft Headquarters Agreement for the establishment of
the Mediterranean Co-ordinating Unit in a Mediterranean
country
- UNEP/IG.23/8 Report on the use of data processing
- UNEP/IG.23/9 Trust Fund: Financial Report
- UNEP/IG.23/10 Geographical coverage of the draft protocol concerning
Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas: Study by a
Group of legal experts nominated by UNEP

Information documents

- UNEP/IG.23/INF.1 List of documents (Arabic, English, French and Spanish)
and Corr.1
- UNEP/IG.23/INF.2 List of participants (trilingual)
- UNEP/IG.23/INF.3 Study concerning the Mediterranean Inter-State Guarantee
Fund and liability and compensation for damage resulting
from the pollution of the marine environment (English and
French)
- and Add.1 - ditto - (Part I, Section II)

1/ Available in Arabic, English, French and Spanish.

- UNEP/IG.23/INF.4 Report of the Meeting of Experts on the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft, Geneva, 2-6 July 1979 (English and French) (UNEP/WG.28/3)
- UNEP/IG.23/INF.5 Tests recommended by the Commission of the Oslo Convention in relation to the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (English and French)
- UNEP/IG.23/INF.6 Report of the Intergovernmental Meeting on Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas, Athens, 13-17 October 1980 (Arabic, English, French and Spanish) UNEP/IG.20/5
- UNEP/IG.23/INF.7 Principles, criteria and guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of Mediterranean marine and coastal protected areas (Arabic, English, French and Spanish)
- UNEP/IG.23/INF.8 Meeting of Experts of the International Juridical Organization (ISC) on the legal aspects of pollution resulting from exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and the seabed and its subsoil in the Mediterranean, Rome, 11-15 December 1976 (English and French)
- UNEP/IG.23/INF.9 Report of the seventh session of the Group of Experts on Environmental Law, Geneva, 21-31 October 1980 (English, French and Spanish)
- UNEP/IG.23/INF.9/Add.1 Report of the eighth session of the Group of Experts, Geneva, 2-13 February 1981 (English and French)
- UNEP/IG.23/INF.10 Report of the Meeting of Experts to Evaluate the Pilot Phase of MED POL and to Develop a Long-term Monitoring and Research Programme for the Mediterranean Action Plan, Geneva, 12-16 January 1981 (English and French)
- UNEP/IG.23/INF.11 Not issued
- UNEP/IG.23/INF.12 Not issued
- UNEP/IG.23/INF.13 Draft environmental quality criteria (English and French)
- UNEP/IG.23/INF.14 Report on the activities and organization of the Regional Oil Combating Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (English and French)
- UNEP/IG.23/INF.15 Report of the Review Meeting on the activities of the Regional Oil Combating Centre for the Mediterranean Sea, Malta, 17-20 November 1980 (Arabic, English, French and Spanish)

UNEP/IG.23/INF.16	Not issued
UNEP/IG.23/INF.17 and Add.1	Not issued.
UNEP/IG.23/INF.18	ICSEM/UNEP Workshop on Pollution of the Mediterranean, Cagliari, 9-13 October 1980 (English and French)
UNEP/IG.23/INF.19	Report on the activities relating to the Blue Plan, 1980 (Arabic, English, French and Spanish)
UNEP/IG.23/INF.20	Report of the Second Meeting of the Blue Plan National Focal Points, Cannes, 1-5 October 1979 (English and French)
UNEP/IG.23/INF.21	Information paper prepared by UNDP on the Priority Actions Programme (Arabic, English, French and Spanish)
UNEP/IG.23/INF.22	The Priority Actions Programme of the Mediterranean Action Plan. Progress report and proposed activities for 1981-1983 (Arabic, English, French and Spanish)
UNEP/IG.23/INF.23	Report of the Government Expert Meeting of Mediterranean States on the Feasibility Study for the Development of a Regional Co-operative Project on Mediterranean Coastal Human Settlements, Split, 22-24 September 1980 (English and French)
UNEP/IG.23/INF.24	UNDP Projects in the Mediterranean Region (English and French)
UNEP/IG.23/INF.25	World Bank Projects in the Mediterranean Region (English only)
UNEP/IG.23/INF.26	Report of the Meeting of Financial and Programming Experts of the Mediterranean Coastal States, Geneva, 26-30 January 1981 (English and French)
UNEP/IG.23/INF.27	Mediterranean Action Plan: Organization chart and list of staff (comparisons of budget levels 1974 to 1983) (English and French)
UNEP/IG.23/INF.28	Establishment of a Mediterranean network of ecological information systems (English and French)

Annexe IILIST OF PARTICIPANTS
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ANNEX III

AGENDA

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Rules of procedure
3. Election of officers
4. Adoption of the agenda
5. Organization of work
6. Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1980 and recommendations for activities to be undertaken during the 1981-1983 period
 - 6.1 Environmental legislation
 - (a) Matters arising from the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution
 - (b) Matters arising from the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft
 - (c) Matters arising from the Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency, including the Regional Oil Combating Centre
 - (d) Matters arising from the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources
 - (e) Draft protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas and recommendation of the Intergovernmental Meeting on Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (Athens, 13-17 October 1980)
 - (f) Other matters
 - 6.2 Environmental assessment
 - (a) Co-ordinated Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme in the Mediterranean (MED POL)
 - (b) Development of environmental quality criteria
 - (c) Reference methods for pollution studies in the Mediterranean

6.3 Environmental management

- (a) Blue Plan
- (b) Priority Actions Programme
- (c) Specially Protected Areas

6.4 Institutional and financial arrangements

- (a) Enlarged Bureau and review of the rules of procedure
- (b) Budget for the Mediterranean Action Plan for the period 1981-1983
- (c) Arrangements for the Management of the Trust Fund beyond July 1981
- (d) Location of the Co-ordinating Unit of the Mediterranean Action Plan

7. Other business

8. Adoption of the report

9. Closure of the meeting

ANNEX IV

OPENING STATEMENT BY DR. MOSTAFA K. TOLBA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME AT THE SECOND MEETING OF
THE CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE BARCELONA CONVENTION

Mr. President, Monsieur le Ministre, Your Excellencies, distinguished delegates ladies and gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure for me to be with you again on the occasion of the Second Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.

I wish to start by extending a word of very deep appreciation to the First President of the Contracting Parties, H.E. Ambassador Ridha Bach Bacuab who carried the responsibility in the most admirable way and got the ship sailing properly over the past two years.

To you, Mr. President, I wish to extend my heartfelt congratulation upon your election to your high, though difficult, office. I am sure, with your experience and wisdom, you will guide the Parties into even more satisfactory co-operation. I would also like to congratulate the members of your Bureau on their selection to their important offices. I am confident that they will be of great help to you in your task of leading the meeting.

On behalf of UNEP, I wish to thank most sincerely His Excellency Mr. d'Ornano, the Minister of Environment and Quality of Life of the Government of France, for addressing this meeting and for the words of support we heard from him. France has always been in the forefront of international action to protect the Mediterranean against pollution, since the Action Plan was adopted in 1975, and through the long and fruitful series of activities that were conducted jointly since then. Your presence, Mr. Minister, reconfirms your Government's belief in ecologically sound and sustained development in general and for the application of this principle in the protection of the Mediterranean in particular.

I wish to extend, through you Mr. Minister, to your Government, a deep sense of gratitude for hosting this meeting and for its continued and most appreciated support to this important pioneering regional co-operative activity and for its support to UNEP as a whole: politically, technically and financially.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen,

The public is keenly aware of the deterioration of the marine environment in this region and the press and other news media in the region and outside the region amply reflect the public's interest. They all expect effective measures from the Mediterranean Governments to reverse the trend.

The progress in the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan since you last met in 1979 is reported in document UNEP/IG.23/4 which presents you with a comprehensive overview of what has been achieved in the different components of the Action Plan. In addition to the main body of my report, I would like to invite your attention to the six other basic documents and the 27 information documents which contain a more detailed presentation of the work implemented and the proposals for future action. Document UNEP/IG.23/6 is of particular significance.

In introducing my progress report, I will briefly highlight the main achievements made in the implementation of the Action Plan.

In the scientific area, which is essentially geared to environmental assessment, the 83 institutions from 15 Mediterranean States and EEC continue to collaborate with UNEP in the implementation of 17 related projects. These involve about 200 Mediterranean scientists and technicians and eight specialized agencies of the United Nations system. I believe you would agree with me that this is the largest and most complex co-operative programme with well-defined objectives ever undertaken in the Mediterranean basin.

Consolidated base-line data on levels of heavy metals and chlorinated hydrocarbons in marine organisms in the Mediterranean have now become available. A total of more than 20,000 data has been reported, some of them from areas where data was not previously available.

A number of polluted areas influenced by big rivers, large cities and adjacent industrial conglomerations were investigated. The results identified environmental stresses and effects on phyto-zooplankton communities as well as on soft and hard bottom communities of selected marine areas. They also indicated that massive and combined loads of river-borne and coastal pollution caused considerable modification of whole ecosystems in certain areas with trends towards a general eutrophication and consequently to ecological disequilibria.

However, three main difficulties still face our full understanding of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean. First: the question remains open whether the zones now labelled as non-polluted, slightly polluted or heavily polluted correspond to reality or are simply a reflection of some fortuitous circumstances such as the proximity of a research laboratory or the consequence of unco-ordinated and inconsistent choice of monitored areas.

Second: the present intercalibration exercises did not yet lead to fully satisfactory quality control of data. This made the assessment of the quality of the results quite difficult, especially in monitoring operations. The third difficulty arises from the fact that many of the research centres party to the various networks did not respect the deadline for reporting of results or the formats in which it was agreed that data would be reported.

In 1979, I told you that the results of all these monitoring activities are serving as a the basis for the preparation of a comprehensive document on the state of pollution in the Mediterranean. I said then that the complete report should be available by the end of 1979 or early 1980. The first draft of the report has been circulated to all Mediterranean Coastal States and the EEC, to all MED POL principal investigators and to selected scientists from outside the Mediterranean region asking for additional data and comments. The second draft of the report incorporating all comments will be sent out to Governments and the EEC in the near future for final comments before releasing it.

In 1979 13 States and the EEC have completed the process of ratification of the Convention and at least one protocol. Today we have two States more bringing the total number of the Contracting Parties to 16. I know that Algeria is actively pursuing the approval of the protocols, having approved the Convention a year ago.

When you met in 1979, work was continuing on the development of a protocol to control pollution from land-based sources. The protocol was adopted at Athens on 16 May 1980. It was signed there by the plenipotentiaries of 11 States and the EEC, thus bringing to a successful conclusion a process of consultation and legal drafting which started in 1977 and establishing another important landmark along your co-operative path. In this field of legal aspects of the Action Plan, I am pleased to report also that an intergovernmental meeting held at Athens in October 1980 approved a revised version of principles, criteria and guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of Mediterranean marine and coastal protected areas, which is available to you in document UNEP/IG.23/INF.7. The meeting found that it was able to go further and to agree on a draft protocol. This represented another very significant achievement. The draft protocol and the recommendations of the meeting thereon are contained in document UNEP/IG.23/INF.6. This document has already been circulated in November 1980 to the Mediterranean States and the EEC requesting their written comments.

At the time you convened your first meeting in 1979, the focal points for the Blue Plan had just concluded their own meeting in which they discussed the content of, and the mechanism for, the implementation of the first phase of the Blue Plan and the relationship of that activity with other components of the Action Plan. In that meeting, the focal points reaffirmed that the Blue Plan was not an academic exercise which aimed to describe the future on the basis of the present. They stressed that its object was to assist the coastal States in making the appropriate decisions for the protection of the environment, while taking fully into account the cultural and economic development objectives adopted sovereignly by each State. The meeting identified 12 areas for expert studies within the Blue Plan. The first members of the Group of Co-ordination and Synthesis of the Blue Plan were appointed in April 1980 from among candidates nominated by your own Governments. In the brief period since its establishment, the Group identified the terms of reference of the 12 studies. The regional activity centre (MEDEAS) prepared, organized and arranged launching seminars for eight of these studies. The eight studies have already started in 1980.

The Priority Actions Programme has been up to a reasonable start. Very specific action-oriented projects are ready for financial support. As envisaged, when you launched it, this component of the Action Plan is the best area for a combination of bilateral and multilateral financial support. We hope this will materialize soon.

The Regional Oil Combating Centre has demonstrated the validity of your 1976 decision to establish it. The risk of accidental oil pollution remains particularly high in the Mediterranean which makes it all the more important for the Centre to be given the facilities that would allow it to move ahead in its preparedness to serve you in the most efficient manner.

In so far as UNEP is concerned in the implementation of this important programme, I honestly believe it has served the Mediterranean countries well. In exercising its catalytic role, it helped launch, develop, support and finance a major interdisciplinary programme involving 17 States and the European Economic Community. So far, more than \$8 million have been spent or committed from the Environment Fund on the preparation and implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan; this is 4 per cent of the total contributions to the Environment Fund over the past 8 years. UNEP's successful work in the Mediterranean, which would not have been achieved without your Governments' most appreciated co-operative effort, aroused interest in countries bordering other regional seas for similar programmes

to be developed there. This is undoubtedly a source of satisfaction to the Mediterranean countries, as the pioneers in this field and, of course, a matter of satisfaction for UNEP. But it also means, as a matter of equity, that UNEP's limited resources will now be directed towards several other regional seas, in addition to the Mediterranean. It will be directed towards groups of countries which, in most cases, have neither the collective economic nor the technological strength of the Mediterranean Coastal States, but that are equally keen to protect their marine environment and manage properly their coastal areas through environmentally-sound development processes.

There is no escape of a readjustment of financial support. UNEP must continue its phased financial disengagement from ongoing activities, which have reached certain levels of maturity, so as to catalyse new ones, the raison d'être of its establishment and continued presence. This will have to be applied to the Mediterranean. But UNEP will certainly maintain its technical and management support for the implementation of the Action Plan and will continue its role of assisting in the development of networks of programmes that produce useful data.

The Mediterranean programme is benefiting from extensive support of the whole United Nations system. The specialized agencies continue to provide their unquestionable technical expertise. But, as you know, they cannot finance activities unless you, the Governments, ensure the Mediterranean-related projects are included in their programmes and budgets decided upon by each agency's governing body.

The United Nations Development Programme has responded positively to your needs by providing programming staff at a senior level, backed by half a million dollars in development costs for projects estimated at \$11.4 million. I am confident that these projects are soundly conceived and in line with your priorities. Notwithstanding known financial constraints, we hope that favourable financing decisions on some of these projects may not be far off.

The World Bank has demonstrated increased interest in your programme and has already granted sizeable loans for environmentally-related projects in the Mediterranean.

Yet, the principal actors in the Action Plan are the Governments which you represent at this meeting. When Governments adopted the Action Plan in 1975, they knew that perseverance over many years was essential if problems created by decades of neglect were to be solved.

After five years of collaboration, we reached a point in 1980 when a considerable programming effort covering the next three years was concluded. Programme proposals prepared by Government experts at five meetings and by two interagency consultations were submitted to your financial experts a month ago at Geneva. The Governments' experts estimated that Government contributions would show zero growth in 1981 and 15 per cent growth in each of 1982 and 1983. They suggested that the entire programme be re-submitted at somewhat less than half its initial cost estimate. I could not responsibly prepare such a drastically reduced programme, but I have taken seriously their concern for economy and reduced the cost by 25 per cent. My recommendations regarding the proposed budget are contained in document UNEP/IG.23/6. The proposed cost of activities is now at a level lower than what UNEP alone was financing in 1978, if we add the rate of inflation over the period 1979 to 1983. Let me make myself clear at this juncture. This is not a programme proposed by UNEP or even by the United Nations system. This is essentially a programme recommended by experts nominated by your own Governments. This is what they feel

should be done. The first major task before you this week will be to decide upon which of these activities you, the Governments, would like to see carried out in the next three years, in which priority and over which time-frame.

For 1979-1980, Government contributions ranged from an annual \$780,000 for the largest contribution down to \$1,345 for the smallest contribution. I know that financial constraints are nowadays the rule in all Governments, but I cannot believe that a doubling or tripling of such contributions is beyond the means or the political will of the Mediterranean Coastal States. You agreed in 1979 on a scale of assessment to share the cost of the common budget. That scale, while defining your minimum obligations, should not prevent those countries that so wish from contributing more. And I cannot overstress the need for payments by Governments to be made on a prompt and predictable basis. I have been authorizing increases in the apportionment from your Trust Fund several times a year, based on what we receive as contributions. More than 25 per cent of the pledges to the Trust Fund did not reach us until after the beginning of 1981. A small amount is not yet received. That is after the two-year period had already elapsed. Nobody can go on implementing the Action Plan on an almost monthly basis, including the extension of the contracts of the very thin staff serving you. I do not believe you would want to see us doing this either.

Naturally, there are of course other ways of implementing parts of your programme, by joining forces with bilateral sources, non-governmental organizations, and the interested private sector. A study of the feasibility of administration of the Mediterranean Trust Fund by organizations or bodies other than UNEP is contained in document UNEP/IG.23/5. After considering the options open to you, if you still prefer to maintain the intergovernmental approach that gives all States equal share of control, then the Executive Director of UNEP will be ready to continue, if you so request, to administer the Mediterranean Trust Fund beyond July this year. In so doing, however, we must abide by existing United Nations rules and regulations concerning administrative costs of Trust Funds, which are standardized throughout the United Nations system. In any case, you may rest assured that, whatever your decision will be, we will do everything possible to assist you in its smooth and rapid implementation.

The second major item in front of you this week, Mr. President, is the decision to be taken by this meeting on the location of the Co-ordinating Unit of the Mediterranean Action Plan. In 1979, you decided that:

"(a) The permanent Co-ordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan should eventually be located in a Mediterranean State;

(b) At the next ordinary meeting, the Contracting Parties should take a final decision with respect to the city in which the Co-ordinating Unit would be located, and in the event of no consensus being reached, then the location would need to be decided by vote;

(c) As a provisional measure, the Co-ordinating Unit should remain at Geneva."

You also agreed in 1979 "that, until the next meeting of the Contracting Parties, any other State wishing to make an offer to host the Co-ordinating Unit would be welcome to do so. This should by no means defer the final decision to be taken at the next ordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties." The fact that this decision is pending since February 1978 has injected a great deal of uncertainty in the work

of the Unit. While the decision is entirely yours, I must ask you to decide at this meeting on the Co-ordinating Unit. If no satisfactory solution could be reached, then I believe the only other option open to you would be to postpone the decision to your fourth ordinary meeting, four years from now. The work of the Unit needs the stability that such a decision implies, in terms of staff recruitment, organization of work and shared equipment, and staff resources.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen,

For several thousand years, the Mediterranean has fostered great religions, ideas, cultures and creativity. It continues today to be the focus of a large number of the events which can heavily affect our future. You always knew the importance of your region and you have always proved to the world that you are aware of your responsibility as inhabitants of this region. During the next few days you will, once again, provide clear answers to the many questions before you. I am sure you will reach them in a spirit of understanding and constructive compromise, characteristic of this part of the world, and conscious of the powerful tide that favours regional co-operation for the protection of the Mediterranean.

I wish you every success in your deliberations and I pledge you UNEP's total commitment to the goals and purposes which have brought us together today.

ANNEX V

LONG-TERM PROGRAMME FOR POLLUTION MONITORING AND RESEARCH
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN (MED POL - PHASE II) 1/

BACKGROUND

1. The pilot phase of the Co-ordinated Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme (MED POL - PHASE I) was initiated in 1974 and formally approved by the Intergovernmental Meeting on the Protection of the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 28 January - 4 February 1975) as the scientific/technical component of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

2. Initially it consisted of seven pilot projects (MED POL I-VII), which were later expanded by an additional six pilot projects (MED POL VIII-XIII), some of which remain in a conceptual stage only. It was based on the work of 83 national research centres designated by 16 Mediterranean States and the EEC as participants in co-operative networks and on the input of eight United Nations organizations (ECE, UNIDO, FAO, UNESCO, IOC of UNESCO, WHO, WMO, IAEA), IUCN and ICSEM. The over-all co-ordination and guidance for MED POL - PHASE I was provided by UNEP, acting as the secretariat of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

3. The general objectives of the MED POL - PHASE I, evolved through a series of expert and intergovernmental meetings, were

To formulate and carry out a co-ordinated pollution monitoring and research programme taking into account the goals of the Mediterranean Action Plan and the capabilities of the Mediterranean research centres to participate in it;

To assist national research centres in developing their capabilities to participate in the programme;

To analyse the sources, amounts, levels, pathways, trends and effects of pollutants relevant to the Mediterranean Sea;

To provide the scientific/technical information needed by the Governments of the Mediterranean States and the EEC for the negotiation and implementation of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related protocols;

To build up consistent time-series of data on the sources, pathways, levels and effects of pollutants in the Mediterranean Sea and thus to contribute to the scientific knowledge of the Mediterranean Sea.

4. The results of, and experience gained through MED POL - PHASE I are reflected in the documents listed in the appendix to this annex.

5. The Intergovernmental Review Meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States and First Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, and its related protocols (Geneva, 5-10 February 1979), having examined the status of MED POL - PHASE I, recommended that during the 1979/1980 biennium a long-term pollution monitoring and research programme should be formulated and the present document is a response to this request.

1/ Revised version of annex IV to document UNEP/IG.23/INF.10, previously distributed as UNEP/WG.46/9.

6. The legal obligations of the Contracting Parties to the:

Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution; adopted at Barcelona on 16 February 1976; entered into force on 12 February 1978;

Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft; adopted at Barcelona on 16 February 1975; entered into force on 12 February 1978;

Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency; adopted at Barcelona on 16 February 1976; entered into force on 12 February 1978;

Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources; adopted at Athens on 17 May 1980.

7. Based on the recommendations made at various expert and intergovernmental meetings, this draft long-term (10 years) programme for pollution monitoring and research (MED POL - PHASE II) was formulated by the secretariat of the Convention (UNEP) in co-operation with the organizations which supported the MED POL - PHASE I. Subsequently, it was formally approved by the Second Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related protocols and the Intergovernmental Review Meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States on the Action Plan held at Cannes, 2-7 March 1981.

OBJECTIVES

8. The general long-term objective of MED POL - PHASE II is to further the goals of the Barcelona Convention by assisting the Parties to prevent, abate and combat pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area and to protect and enhance the marine environment of the Area. The specific objectives are designed to provide, on a continuous basis, the Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its related protocols with:

Information required for the implementation of the Convention and the protocols;

Indicators and evaluation of the effectiveness of the pollution prevention measures taken under the Convention and the protocols;

Scientific information which may lead to possible revisions and amendments of the relevant provisions of the Convention and the protocols and for the formulation of additional protocols;

Information which could be used in formulating environmentally-sound national, bilateral and multilateral management decisions essential for the continuous socio-economic development of the Mediterranean region on a sustainable basis;

Periodic assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea.

9. These objectives will be achieved through the evaluation of the information on the sources, amounts, levels, trends, pathways and effects of pollutants in the Mediterranean, which will be collected, analysed and reported on a systematic basis using commonly agreed methods and taking into account data available from other sources.

PRINCIPLES

10. The basic principles used in the development of MED POL - PHASE II are listed below:

(a) Mechanisms which will be used for MED POL - PHASE II related to policy making:

Periodic meetings of Contracting Parties to decide on the programme, approve its budget, review its progress and evaluate its results;

Periodic meetings of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation which will consist of national MED POL co-ordinators designate by the relevant national authorities to assist the Contracting Parties in reviewing the progress of the programme and in evaluating the results thereof and to prepare relevant recommendations for submission, through UNEP as the secretariat of the Convention, to the meetings of the Contracting Parties.

(b) The monitoring of, and research on, pollutants affecting the Mediterranean marine environment will reflect primarily the immediate and long-term requirements of the Barcelona Convention and its protocols (including those protocols which are in their formative stage) but will also take into account factors needed for the understanding of the relationship between the socio-economic development of the region and the pollution of the Mediterranean Sea.

(c) The strategy of the programme will be such as to provide information on pollution trends within the Mediterranean, recognizing that the dynamics of the system are such that pollution in one area can cause detrimental effects in other areas.

(d) For this purpose, monitoring will be organized on several levels:

Monitoring of sources of pollution providing information on the type and amount of pollutants released directly into the environment;

Monitoring of nearshore areas, including estuaries, under the direct influence of pollutants from identifiable primary (outfalls, discharge and coastal dumping points) or secondary (rivers) sources;

Monitoring of offshore areas (reference areas) providing information on the general trends in the level of pollution in the Mediterranean;

Monitoring of the transport of pollutants to the Mediterranean through the atmosphere, providing additional information on the pollution load reaching the Mediterranean Sea.

(e) Studies and research undertaken in the framework of the programme will be directly relevant to the achievement of the objectives of the programme.

(f) PHASE II will be based primarily on the experience and results obtained during PHASE I but will also take into account the experience gained through other large-scale national, bilateral or multilateral research and monitoring programmes carried out in the Mediterranean and in other regions of the world.

(g) The work will be carried out by national research centres which will not necessarily have to carry out all the aspects of the programme, in particular those which actively participated in PHASE I, taking into account the need for adequate

geographic coverage. These centres will be designated by the relevant national authorities and will be named "collaborating UNEP MED POL centres" after demonstrating their relevant technical competence. Participation of national institutions in the work will be formalized through contracts based on proposals submitted to the Mediterranean Action Plan Co-ordinating Unit in response to requests.

(h) The results of PHASE II will be collated, processed and disseminated by the unit co-ordinating the Mediterranean Action Plan, in co-operation with the relevant specialized organizations of the United Nations system. The International Computing Centre (ICC) at Geneva will be used for data processing according to agreed standard practices, making full use of existing mechanisms for data exchange.

(i) Data generated in PHASE II will be comparable, to the largest extent feasible, with those obtained during PHASE I and with those generated through UNEP-sponsored regional seas programmes in other regions, thus contributing to the Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS), and furthering the concept of integrated monitoring of the environment. The interregional comparability of data will be assured through UNEP's Regional Seas Programme Activity Centre.

(j) The over-all co-ordination of MED POL - PHASE II will be vested in the Mediterranean Action Plan Co-ordinating Unit, acting on behalf of UNEP (the secretariat of the Barcelona Convention).

(k) The day-to-day co-ordination of the work carried out by national institutions participating in MED POL - PHASE II will be achieved through the relevant international organizations, under the responsibility of the Co-ordinating Unit.

(l) Mechanisms which will be used, as appropriate, for the analysis of data and their initial evaluation are:

The unit co-ordinating the Mediterranean Action Plan in co-operation with the international organizations;

The Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation;

Experts, selected by the Co-ordinating Unit in consultation with the international organizations. These experts will act in their personal capacity;

Periodic meetings of scientists participating in the programme to discuss the progress made in the projects and the future programme.

(m) Financial resources for the implementation of PHASE II are:

(i) Cash from:

Mediterranean Trust Fund;
UNEP's Fund;
Voluntary contributions.

(ii) Contributions in kind, services and activities related to the Mediterranean Action Plan from:

Collaborating national centres;
Governments of the Mediterranean States and the IEC;
Specialized organizations participating in the programme.

Radionuclides in organisms;

Faecal coliforms in sediments;

Pathogens in waters, sediments and bivalves;

Ecological parameters, such as productivity and community structure.

19. Taking into account the specificity of estuaries, the parameters (indicators) to be monitored will initially include:

Total mercury in water and suspended matter;

Cadmium in water and suspended matter;

High-molecular weight halogenated hydrocarbons in water and suspended matter;

Faecal coliforms in water and suspended matter;

Phosphorus in water and suspended matter;

Nitrogen in water and suspended matter;

BOD₅ in water;

COD in water.

20. It is envisaged that, after three years, the following additional parameters (indicators) for monitoring of estuaries will be added to the list:

Total arsenic in water and suspended matter;

Organic mercury in water and suspended matter;

Selenium in water and suspended matter;

Lead in water and suspended matter;

Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons in water and suspended matter;

Radionuclides in water and suspended matter;

Oil residues in water and suspended matter;

Pathogens in water;

Phenols in water.

C. Monitoring of reference areas, as defined by article I of the Convention, which are not under direct influence of pollutants from identifiable primary or secondary sources

21. The purpose of this monitoring is to provide information on the general trends in the level (concentration) of pollutants in the Mediterranean Sea.

22. The monitoring will be based on the work of governmentally-selected national research centres which will monitor areas falling within their jurisdiction. Monitoring of areas outside national jurisdiction will be agreed upon jointly by the Governments concerned.

23. The selection of reference areas will take into account the present knowledge of the prevailing conditions and other relevant regional programmes in the Mediterranean Sea.

24. Parameters (indicators) recommended to be monitored in the reference areas are primarily those listed in paragraph 17, with the exception of micro-organisms.

D. Monitoring of the transport of pollutants to the Mediterranean Sea through the atmosphere

25. The purpose of this monitoring is to establish the input (flux) of pollutants into the Mediterranean Sea through the atmosphere and thus to provide additional information on the pollution load reaching the Mediterranean Sea.

26. The monitoring will be based on the work of national research centres designated by their Governments.

27. The monitoring areas will include (i) areas directly influenced by identifiable sources of air pollution and (ii) reference areas not directly influenced by identifiable sources of air pollution.

28. Monitoring of areas outside national jurisdiction, or under shared jurisdiction by two States, will be agreed upon jointly by the Governments concerned.

29. Parameters (indicators) to be monitored will be selected on the basis of their relevance to annex I and annex II to the Land-Based Sources Protocol and of a feasibility study and research which will be carried out.

E. Sampling and analytical techniques

30. Sampling and analytical techniques used in the monitoring will be based on mandatory reference methods. Other methods could also be used, including remote sensing, subject to a satisfactory intercomparison.

31. Reference methods developed and tested during MED POL - PHASE I include:

(a) Determination of total mercury in edible tissue of fish by flameless atomic absorption spectrophotometry after liquid pressure decomposition of the organic material;

(b) Determination of total mercury in edible tissue of mussels by flameless atomic absorption spectrophotometry after liquid pressure decomposition of the organic material;

(c) Determination of EDTs in edible tissues of shrimps and fish by gas-liquid chromatography;

(d) Determination of DDTs in edible tissue of mussels by gas-liquid chromatography;

(e) Determination of total coliforms in sea-water by the membrane filtration culture method;

(f) Determination of faecal coliforms in sea-water by the membrane filtration culture method;

(g) Determination of faecal streptococci in sea-water by the membrane filtration culture method;

MONITORING

11. Several types of monitoring will be undertaken, all contributing to the fulfilment of the principles contained in paragraph 10.

A. Monitoring of sources of pollution to provide information on the type and amount of pollutants reaching the marine environment from coastal sources

12. The purpose of this monitoring is to establish the pollution load reaching the Mediterranean Sea and to contribute to the understanding of biogeochemical cycles of pollutants relevant to the Mediterranean Sea. It will cover the:

- (a) Survey of the type and amount of pollutants discharged directly into the coastal waters from land-based (coastal) sources;
- (b) Survey of the type and amount of pollutants dumped directly into the sea;
- (c) Survey of the type and amount of pollutants dumped in emergency or released accidentally into the sea;
- (d) Assessment of the type and amount of selected substances reaching the sea directly through natural (weathering, hydrothermal, etc.) processes from land-based (coastal) or maritime sources.

13. Pollutants to be monitored include:

- (a) Pollutants listed in annexes I and II to the Land-Based Sources Protocol (paragraph 12 (a));
- (b) Pollutants listed in annexes I and II to the Dumping Protocol (paragraph 12 (b));
- (c) Pollutants referred to in article 8 and article 9 of the Dumping Protocol (paragraph 12 (c));
- (d) Pollutants referred to in article 8 of the Emergency Protocol (paragraph 12 (c));
- (e) Substances which may contribute significantly to the over-all level (concentration) of pollutants in the sea (paragraph 12 (d)).

14. The monitoring will be based on:

- (a) Reports to be submitted by the Contracting Parties according to article 7 article 8 and article 9 of the Dumping Protocol;
- (b) Reports to be submitted by the Contracting Parties according to article 8 and article 9 of the Emergency Protocol;
- (c) Reports to be submitted by the Contracting Parties according to article 6 and article 13 of the Land-Based Sources Protocol;
- (d) Reports to be submitted by the Contracting Parties on monitoring of sources for substances which may contribute substantially to the over-all level (concentration) of pollutants in the sea (paragraphs 12 (d) and 13 (c)). Data will be generated by national research centres designated by their Governments to participate in the programme.

B. Monitoring of the coastal waters, including estuaries, within the limits defined by article 1 of the Barcelona Convention and by article 3 of the Land-Based Sources Protocol, under the direct influence of pollutants from identifiable primary (e.g. outfalls, discharge or coastal dumping points) or secondary (rivers and other watercourses) sources

15. The purpose of this monitoring is to establish the effects of measures taken by Contracting Parties under the Land-Based Sources Protocol (article 8 (b)).

16. The monitoring will be carried out by governmentally-selected national research centres to monitor areas within their national jurisdiction for the following parameters (indicators) selected on the basis of:

(a) Scientific and economic feasibility;

(b) Specific needs of the Mediterranean, i.e. relevance to annexes I and II to the Land-Based Sources Protocol;

(c) Identifiable cause-effect relationship.

17. For general monitoring purposes of coastal waters (i.e. not in the heavily polluted areas in the vicinity of point sources), the following priority parameters (indicators) will be taken into account initially:

Total mercury in organisms and sediments;

Cadmium in organisms;

High-molecular weight halogenated hydrocarbons in organisms and sediments;

Petroleum hydrocarbons in water, sediments and oil residues (tar-balls) on sea-shores;

Faecal coliforms in recreational waters and edible bivalves;

Basic oceanographic and meteorological conditions.

In addition, standard physical and chemical parameters (salinity, oxygen, temperature, etc.) which may contribute to the interpretation of the results, will be monitored.

18. It is envisaged that, after three years, the following additional parameters (indicators) for monitoring of coastal waters will be added to the list:

Cadmium in sediments;

Organic mercury in organisms and sediments;

Total arsenic in organisms;

Selenium in organisms;

Lead in organisms;

Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons in organisms;

Additional organics (such as carcinogenic compounds) in organisms;

(h) Determination of faecal coliforms in shellfish (bivalves) by the multiple-test-tube method (MPN).

32. Additional reference methods will be developed and tested during MED POL - PHASE II (see paragraph 42 (a)).

33. Sampling frequency will depend on the purpose of monitoring.

34. All national research centres will participate in the continuing intercalibration of sampling and analytical techniques or in data quality control programmes.

F. Data analysis and dissemination

35. Data will be subjected to a preliminary quality control and analysis by the national research centres or other organizations collecting them.

36. Depending on their nature, the data will be reported through the national MED POL co-ordinators, (or directly, if so decided by the latter) in an agreed format and according to an agreed schedule, to UNEP's Mediterranean Action Plan Co-ordinating Unit, through the Regional Oil Combating Centre or through the relevant international organizations. On this level, using the computer facilities of the International Computing Center at Geneva, the second analysis of data will be carried out, including the control of their quality, (data validation), and the first integration of data will be achieved on a Mediterranean scale.

37. The Co-ordinating Unit, in consultation with the specialized organizations, may convene groups of experts, either periodically or on an ad hoc basis, to assist in the analysis, integration and interpretation of data, after consideration is given to the possibility of convening meetings of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation.

38. Before submitting the data and the reports prepared by UNEP on the basis of these data to the Contracting Parties and other users, they will be reviewed by the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation.

39. The type of regular reports to be submitted to the Contracting Parties in connection with MED POL - PHASE II are:

(a) Type and amount of pollutants directly entering the Mediterranean Sea from land-based sources. The report will be based on the analysis and evaluation of data reported according to the provisions contained in paragraph 14 of this document. It will be submitted to the regular (biennial) meetings of the Contracting Parties.

(b) Quality of the marine environment in the areas monitored under MED POL - PHASE II. The report will consist of:

Collated reports on the quality of the areas monitored according to paragraphs 15-29 of this document, as submitted to the Co-ordinating Unit of the Mediterranean Action Plan from the national MED POL focal points in a commonly agreed format;

Analysis, evaluation and interpretation of the results contained in the reports on the areas monitored according to paragraphs 15-29 of this document.

The report will be submitted to the regular (biennial) meetings of the Contracting Parties.

(c) Results of selected research and study topics as defined in paragraph 42 of this document.

(d) Periodically updated report on the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea, indicating the major environmental problems, general trends in the pollution of the Mediterranean as well as the environmental problems which may face the Mediterranean basin in the future.

RESEARCH AND STUDY TOPICS

40. Only research and studies directly relevant to the achievement of the objectives of MED POL - PHASE II are envisaged.

41. Research and studies will be carried out by Mediterranean research centres and organizations primarily on a direct contractual basis or as a contribution from centres and organizations offered by the Contracting Parties.

42. Research and study topics included initially in the MED POL - PHASE II (sequence does not imply order of priority):

(a) Development of sampling and analytical techniques for monitoring the sources and levels of pollutants. Testing and harmonization of these methods on the Mediterranean scale and their formulation as reference methods. Substances listed in Dumping and Land-Based Sources Protocol priorities.

(b) Development of reporting formats required according to the Dumping, Emergency and Land-Based Sources Protocols.

(c) Formulation of the scientific rationale for the environmental quality criteria to be used in the development of emission standards, standards of use or guidelines for substances listed in annexes I and II of the Land-Based Sources Protocol in accordance with articles 5, 6 and 7 of that Protocol.

(d) Epidemiological studies related to the confirmation (or possible revision) of the proposed environmental quality criteria (standards of use) for bathing waters, shellfish-growing waters and edible marine organisms.

(e) Development of proposals for guidelines and criteria governing the application of the Land-Based Sources Protocol, as requested in article 7 of that Protocol.

(f) Research on oceanographic processes, with particular emphasis on surface circulation and vertical transport. Needed for the understanding of the distribution of pollutants through the Mediterranean and for the development of contingency plans for cases of emergency.

(g) Research on the toxicity, persistence, bioaccumulation, carcinogenicity and mutagenicity of selected substances listed in annexes of the Land-Based Sources Protocol and the Dumping Protocol.

(h) Research on eutrophication and concomittant planlton blooms. Needed to assess the feasibility of alleviating the consequences and damage from such recurring blooms.

(i) Study of ecosystem modifications in areas influenced by pollutants, and in areas where ecosystem modifications are caused by large-scale coastal or inland engineering activity.

(j) Effects of thermal discharges on marine and coastal ecosystems, including the study of associated effects.

(k) Biogeochemical cycle of specific pollutants, particularly those relevant to human health (mercury, lead, survival of pathogens in the Mediterranean Sea, etc.).

(l) Study of pollutant-transfer processes (i) at river/sea and air/sea interfaces, (ii) by sedimentation and (iii) through the straits linking the Mediterranean with other seas.

ASSISTANCE COMPONENT

43. In addition to the assistance envisaged through the activities of the Regional Oil Combating Centre, direct assistance in the fields of science, education and technology related to MED POL - PHASE II will be provided as described in the following paragraphs.

44. Individual and collective training will be provided for scientists and technicians in techniques (methods) required for their effective participation in monitoring and research envisaged in the framework of MED POL - PHASE II. This assistance will be in the form of fellowships, experts, workshops, seminars, study tours, grants for attendance at meetings, etc., and will cover training in analytical and sampling techniques, data processing, interpretation of results and various research topics.

45. Training for technicians and administrators will be organized in order to facilitate the application of the Land-Based Sources and the Dumping Protocols. The forms of training will be similar to those mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

46. A quality control programme will be a part of MED POL - PHASE II to ensure the highest degree of quality and of comparability of data. The national research centres participating in monitoring will receive standards and reference substances enabling them to participate in the continuing Mediterranean and global intercalibration exercise. Weaknesses detected through the quality control programme will be corrected through additional training and technical assistance, whenever necessary.

47. The common maintenance services for the sophisticated analytical equipment (atomic absorption spectrophotometers, gas chromatographs, etc.), developed during MED POL - PHASE I, will remain at the disposal of participants in PHASE II thus enabling the equipment used by national research centres to function properly.

48. As required and to the extent possible, standardized material and some equipment will be put at the disposal of national centres participating in MED POL - PHASE II to make it possible for them to participate fully in the monitoring and/or research programme.

CO-ORDINATION

49. The periodic meetings of the Contracting Parties will decide on the programme, approve its budget, review its progress and evaluate its results.

50. The over-all co-ordination and day-to-day organization of MED POL - PHASE II will be ensured by UNEP through the Co-ordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan, with the assistance of the international organizations. Such co-ordination shall be achieved as economically as possible.

51. A standing Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation will be established by the Contracting Parties to assist them in their review of the progress of the programme and the evaluation of the results. It will advise UNEP on technical and policy matters related to the programme and prepare recommendations for submission through UNEP, as the secretariat of the Convention, to the meetings of Contracting Parties. The Group will consist of national MED POL co-ordinators designated by the relevant national authorities and will meet at least once a year.

52. The data quality control programme (paragraph 46) and maintenance services (paragraph 47) will be organized and carried out by competent international organizations or selected national institutions, including those carrying out these programmes on a global level, under the over-all guidance of the Mediterranean Action Plan Co-ordinating Unit.

53. In addition to the organizations belonging to the United Nations system, the collaboration with other competent international, regional and intergovernmental organizations in the implementation of MED POL - PHASE II will be actively pursued.

BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS

54. The financial resources needed for the work envisaged in the framework of MED POL - PHASE II will come from:

(a) Contracting parties to the Barcelona Convention (cash contributions through the Mediterranean Trust Fund and contributions in kind through participation of their national institutions);

(b) UNEP (cash contributions on a project-funding basis and contributions in kind through certain services);

(c) National institutions participating in the programme (contributions in kind through services, staff time, etc.);

(d) International organizations participating in and supporting the programme (contributions in kind through services, staff time, and activities related to the Mediterranean Action Plan);

(e) Voluntary contributions.

APPENDIX

List of selected documents relevant to the development
and results of the Co-ordinated Mediterranean
Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme
(MED POL - PHASE I)

Report of the IOC/GFCM/ICEM International Workshop on Marine Pollution in the Mediterranean (Monte Carlo, 9-14 September 1974), UNESCO 1974.

Project on Pollution in the Mediterranean (Msida 8-13 September 1975) IOC/MPPP/3, UNESCO 1975.

Report of the FAO(GFCM)/UNEP Expert Consultation on the Joint Co-ordinated Project on Pollution in the Mediterranean (Rome, 23 June - 4 July 1975), FAO 1975.

Report of the WHO/UNEP Expert Consultation on Coastal Water Quality Control Programme in the Mediterranean (Geneva, 15-19 December 1975). EHE/76.1, WHO 1976.

Directory of Mediterranean Marine Research Centres. First Edition UNEP 1976.

Manual of Methods in Aquatic Environment Research. Part 2: Guidelines for the Use of Biological Accumulators in Marine Pollution Monitoring. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 150. FAO 1976.

Manual of Methods in Aquatic Environment Research. Part 3: Sampling and Analysis of Biological Material. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 158. FAO 1976.

Guidelines for Health Related Monitoring of Coastal Water Quality. Report of a meeting of WHO/UNEP Joint Group of Experts (Rovinj, Yugoslavia, 23-25 February 1977). WHO 1977.

Health Criteria and Epidemiological Studies Related to Coastal Water Pollution. Report of a meeting of WHO/UNEP Joint Group of Experts (Athens, 1-4 March 1977). WHO 1977.

Co-ordinated Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme (MED POL). Summary Report of the Mid-term Review Meeting on IOC/WMO/UNEP and IOC/UNEP Pilot Projects, (Barcelona, 23-27 May 1977). IOC-WMO-UNEP/MED-MRM/3. UNESCO 1977.

Guidelines for the Implementation of Pilot Projects MED I and MED VI. Supplements 1 and 3 to IOC-WMO-UNEP/MED-MRM/3. UNESCO 1977.

Manual for Monitoring Oil and Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Marine Waters and on Beaches. Supplement to manuals and guides No. 7. UNESCO 1977.

Mid-term Review of the Joint WHO/UNEP Co-ordinated Pilot Project on Coastal Water Quality Control in the Mediterranean. Report of the meeting of principal investigators of collaborating laboratories (Rome, 30 May - 1 June 1977). WHO 1977.

Coastal Water Pollution Control. Report of a joint WHO/UNEP Workshop (Athens, 27 June - 1 July 1977). WHO 1977.

Manual of Methods in Aquatic Environment Research. Part 4: Bases for Selected Biological Tests to Evaluate Marine Pollution, FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 164. FAO 1977.

Selected Bibliography on Studies and Research Relevant to Pollution in the Mediterranean. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 165. FAO 1977.

Directory of Mediterranean Marine Research Centres. Second Edition, UNEP 1977.

Preliminary Report on the State of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea. UNEP/IG.11/INF.4. UNEP 1978.

Monitoring of Recreational Coastal Water Quality and Shellfish Culture Areas. Report of a joint WHO/UNEP Seminar (Rome, 4-7 April 1978). WHO 1978.

Coastal Quality Monitoring of Recreational and Shellfish Areas (MED VII). Report of a Workshop convened jointly by WHO and UNEP. (Rome, 17-19 January 1979). WHO 1979.

Pollutants from Land-Based Sources in the Mediterranean. (Report prepared in collaboration with ECE, UNIDO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, IAEA). UNEP/WG.18/INF.4. UNEP 1979.

Manual of Methods in Aquatic Environment Research. Part 5: Statistical Tests. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 182. FAO 1979.

Principles and Guidelines for Discharge of Wastes into the Marine Environment. WHO 1979.

Data Profiles for Chemicals for the Evaluation of their Hazards to the Environment of the Mediterranean Sea. Vols. I and II. IRPIC/UNEP 1979.

Co-ordinated Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme (MED POL). Programme description, UNEP/IG.14/INF.3. UNEP 1979.

Summary Reports on the Scientific Results of MED POL. Parts I, II and III. UNEP/IG.18/INF.3. UNEP 1980.

Selected Bibliography on the Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (prepared in collaboration with FAO, WHO, IOC, WHO, IAEA and UNEP). (In preparation)

Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies in the Mediterranean (prepared in collaboration with FAO, WHO, IOC, IAEA and UNEP). (In preparation)

The State of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea. Pergamon Press/UNEP (in preparation).

ANNEX VI

STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE REGIONAL CENTRE
FOR SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

(Agenda item 6.3(c))

Delegation of Israel

The delegation of Israel indicated that, "it understood paragraph 35 of the draft report of Committee I */ to mean that the Government of Tunisia accepts that all the parties to the Barcelona Convention will be able to attend all meetings and conferences and participate in all the Centre's activities without discrimination on political or other grounds" and that it also interpreted it to mean that "the Government of Tunisia ... will issue all representatives of the Contracting Parties the necessary visas to enable them to attend meetings and conferences in good time and that it will take the necessary steps so that all information concerning the Centre's activities will be circulated without hindrance to all the Parties".

Delegation of Tunisia

"In reply to the interpretation of one delegation concerning the last sentence of paragraph 35 of the report of Committee I, */ the delegation of Tunisia wishes to make clear that that delegation is free to interpret the statement of the Tunisian delegation as it wishes, but its personal interpretation commits only itself and is in no way binding on the delegation of Tunisia.

The Tunisian delegation stands by its initial statement, as reproduced in the last sentence of paragraph 35 of the report of Committee I, */ and thus rejects any unilateral interpretation of the content of the statement."

Statement by the Representative of the Executive Director

In response to a question concerning the application of paragraph 35 of the report of Committee I, */ the representative of the Executive Director replied that: "The text as now proposed would read: 'that all Contracting Parties will take part in the activities of the Centre'. This text is very clear. It has been simplified to the point where it does not require interpretation and therefore it would be easy to establish whether this text is being adhered to or not. In our view, this is satisfactory, but, of course, in the view of the secretariat and in the view specifically of the Executive Director, now that the issue is before them, it is for the Contracting Parties to declare whether they feel satisfied with the text. This is the most important thing".

*/ Appearing as paragraph 69 of the report of this Meeting.

ANNEX VII

RULES OF PROCEDURE

for

Meetings and Conferences of the Contracting Parties to the
Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against
Pollution and its related Protocols

Purposes Rule 1

These rules of procedure shall apply to any meeting and conference of the Contracting Parties as provided in article 18 of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and in any appropriate article of its related Protocols.

Definitions Rule 2

For the purposes of these rules:

1. The word "Convention" shall apply to the 1976 Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution;
2. The term "Executive Director" shall apply to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme or his designated representative;
3. The term "secretariat" shall apply to the United Nations Environment Programme as provided in article 13 of the Convention;
4. The term "Mediterranean Action Plan" shall apply to the regional plan adopted by the Intergovernmental meeting on the Protection of the Mediterranean, Barcelona, 28 January - 4 February 1975, as modified by subsequent intergovernmental meetings that reviewed this Action Plan;
5. The term "co-ordinating unit" shall apply to the unit within the United Nations Environment Programme designated by the Executive Director as responsible for the administration of the Mediterranean Action Plan;
6. The term "meeting" shall apply to any ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties.

Place of meetings Rule 3

Unless they decide otherwise, the Contracting Parties shall normally meet at the seat of the co-ordinating unit.

Dates of the meetings Rule 4

1. As provided in article 14 of the Convention, the Contracting Parties shall hold ordinary meetings once every two years and extraordinary meetings on the conditions provided for in that article.
2. In accordance with article 13 of the Convention, the Executive Director shall convene any meetings and conferences of the Contracting Parties.

3. Any ordinary meeting shall fix the opening date and the duration of the next ordinary meeting.
4. Any extraordinary meeting shall be convened not less than fifteen days or more than ninety days after the date at which the request mentioned in article 14 of the Convention has been received or formulated by the Executive Director.
5. The opening date and the duration of any conference decided upon in accordance with articles 15 and 16 of the Convention shall be fixed by a joint agreement of the Contracting Parties which requested the convening of the conference.

Invitations Rule 5

1. The Executive Director shall invite to send representatives to the meetings and conferences any coastal State of the Mediterranean Sea invited to participate in the 1976 Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean Region for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea, which is not a Contracting Party.
2. The representatives designated by the States invited in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 may participate without vote in the deliberations of the meeting or the conference.

Rule 6

1. The Executive Director shall, with the tacit agreement of two-thirds of the Contracting Parties, invite to send representatives to observe any meeting or conference, any other State Member of the United Nations or member of its specialized agencies which so requests and has a direct concern in the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution.
2. Such observers, upon invitation of the president and with the tacit consent of the meeting or the conference, may participate without vote in the deliberations of the meeting or of the conference in matters of direct concern to the States they represent.

Rule 7

1. The Executive Director shall invite to send representatives to observe any meeting or conference, the United Nations and its competent subsidiary bodies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the specialized agencies if they participate in the activities of the Mediterranean Action Plan.
2. Such observers may, upon invitation of the president and with the tacit consent of the meeting or the conference participate without vote in the deliberations of any meeting or conference in matters related to the activities of the organization or body that they represent.

Rule 8

- 1.A. The Executive Director shall, with the tacit consent of two-thirds of the Contracting Parties, invite to send representatives to observe any meeting or conference, any intergovernmental organization other than the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, which have a direct concern in the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution.

1.B. The Executive Director shall, with the tacit consent of the Contracting Parties, invite to send representatives to observe any public sitting of any meeting or conference, any international non-governmental organization, which has a direct concern in the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution.

2. Such observers may, upon the invitation of the President and with the tacit consent of the meeting or the conference, participate without vote in the deliberations of the meeting or conference dealing with matters of direct concern to the organizations they represent.

Publicity Rule 9

Plenary sittings of the meetings and conferences shall be held in public unless the meeting or the conference decides otherwise. Sittings of subsidiary bodies of the meetings and conferences shall be held in private, unless the meeting or the conference decides otherwise.

Agenda Rule 10

In agreement with the Bureau, the Executive Director shall prepare the provisional agenda of each meeting and conference.

Rule 11

The provisional agenda of each ordinary meeting shall include:

1. All items mentioned in article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention and in any appropriate article of its related protocols;
2. All items the inclusion of which have been requested at a previous meeting;
3. A report by the Executive Director on the work undertaken or achieved as part of the Mediterranean Action Plan since the last ordinary meeting and containing recommendations for activities to be undertaken in the forthcoming biennium;
4. Any item proposed by a Contracting Party;
5. The provisional budget as well as all questions pertaining to the accounts and financial arrangements.

Rule 12

The provisional agenda, together with supporting documents for each ordinary meeting, shall be communicated by the Executive Director to the Contracting Parties at least two months before the opening of the meeting.

Rule 13

The Executive Director shall, in agreement with the Bureau include any question suitable for the agenda which may arise between the despatch of the provisional agenda and the opening of the meeting in a supplementary provisional agenda which the meeting shall examine together with the provisional agenda.

Adoption of the agenda Rule 14

At the opening of an ordinary meeting, the Contracting Parties, when adopting the agenda for the meeting, may add, delete, defer or amend items. Only items which are considered by the meeting to be urgent and important may be added to the agenda.

Rule 15

The provisional agenda for an extraordinary meeting or for any conference, as provided in articles 15 and 16 of the Convention, shall consist only of those items proposed for consideration in the request for the holding of the extraordinary meeting or the conference. It shall be transmitted to the Contracting Parties at the same time as the invitation to the extraordinary meeting or the conference.

Rule 16

The Executive Director shall report to the meeting on the administrative and financial implications of all substantive agenda items submitted to the meeting, before they are considered by it. Unless the meeting decides otherwise, no such item shall be considered until the meeting has received the Executive Director's report on administrative and financial implications at least forty-eight hours before.

Rule 17

Any item of the agenda of an ordinary meeting, consideration of which has not been completed at the meeting, shall be included automatically in the agenda of the next ordinary meeting, unless otherwise decided by the Contracting Parties.

Representation and credentials Rule 18

Each Contracting Party shall be represented by an accredited representative, who may be accompanied by such alternates and advisers as may be required.

Rule 19

The credentials of representatives and the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted by the Contracting Parties to the Executive Director before the opening session of a meeting which the representatives are to attend. The Bureau of any meeting or conference shall examine the credentials and submit its report to the meeting or the conference.

Rule 20

1. At the commencement of the first sitting of each ordinary meeting or conference, a President, two Vice-Presidents and a Rapporteur are to be elected from among the representatives of the Contracting Parties.
2. The President, two Vice-Presidents and Rapporteur elected at an ordinary meeting shall remain in office until their successors are elected at the next ordinary meeting and shall serve in that capacity at any intervening extraordinary meetings. Exceptionally, these officers may be re-elected for one further consecutive term.

3. The President, or a Vice-President acting as a President, shall participate in the meeting or the conference in that capacity and shall not at the same time exercise the rights of a representative of a Contracting Party. In such a case, the Contracting Party concerned may designate another representative who shall be entitled to represent the Contracting Party in the meeting or the conference and to exercise the right to vote.

Rule 21

At the first sitting of each ordinary meeting, the President of the previous ordinary meeting, or in his absence, the representative of his country, shall preside until the meeting has elected a President for the meeting.

Acting President Rule 22

If the President is absent from a sitting or any part thereof, he shall appoint one of the Vice-Presidents to assume his duties.

Bureau Rule 23

The Bureau of the meeting or of the conference shall consist of the President the two Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur. The President, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents designated by him, shall serve as Chairman of the Bureau.

Organization of the meeting Rule 24

1. During the course of a meeting or of a conference, the Contracting Parties shall establish such committees and other working groups as may be required for the transaction of its business.

2. Unless otherwise decided, the meeting or the conference shall elect a Chairman and Vice-Chairman for each such committee and working group. The meeting or the conference shall determine the matters to be considered by each such committee or working group and may authorize the Bureau, upon the request of the Chairman of a committee or working group, to adjust the allocation of work.

Rule 25

The Executive Director shall act as secretary of any meeting or conference. He may delegate his functions to a member of the secretariat.

Rule 26

The secretariat shall arrange for interpretation of speeches made at meetings or conferences; receive, translate and circulate the documents of the meeting or conference and its committees and working groups; publish and circulate the resolutions, reports and relevant documentation of the meeting or the conference. It shall have custody of the documents in the archives of the meeting or conference and generally perform all other work that the meeting or the conference may require.

Languages Rule 27

Arabic, English, French and Spanish are the official languages of the meetings or conferences of the Contracting Parties.

Rule 28

1. Statements made in a language of the meeting or conference shall be interpreted into the three other official languages.
2. A representative may speak in a language other than a language of the meeting or conference, if he provides for interpretation into one such language.

Rule 29

All working documents of the meeting or conference and all reports, resolutions, recommendations and decisions of the meetings or conferences shall be drawn up in one of the official languages and translated into the three other official languages.

Conduct of business Rule 30

Two-thirds of the Contracting Parties shall constitute a quorum.

Rule 31

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the President shall declare the opening and the closing of the meeting or of the conference. He shall direct the discussions, ensure the observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions resulting from the votes.

Points of order Rule 32

Subject to the provisions of rule 46, a representative may at any time raise a point of order which shall be decided immediately by the President in accordance with these rules. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the President. The appeal shall be put to the vote immediately and the ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the Contracting Parties present and voting. A representative may not, in raising a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Rule 33

Proposals and amendments shall normally be introduced in writing by the Contracting Parties and handed to the secretariat, which shall circulate copies to delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be discussed or put to the vote at any sitting unless copies of it have been circulated to delegations not later than the day preceding the sitting. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments or of procedural motions even though these amendments and motions have not been circulated or have been circulated only the same day.

Rule 34

Subject to the provisions of rule 32, the following motions shall have precedence, in the order indicated below, over all other proposals or motions before the meeting:

1. To suspend a sitting;
2. To adjourn a sitting;

3. To adjourn the debate on the question under discussion; and
4. For the closure of the debate on the question under discussion.

Permission to speak on a motion falling within 1 to 4 above shall be granted only to the proposer and in addition, to one speaker in favour of and two against] the motion; after which it shall be put immediately to the vote.

Rule 35

If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the meeting or conference, unless it decides otherwise, shall vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted.

Rule 36

Any representative may request that parts of a proposal or of an amendment be voted on separately. If objection is made to the request for division, the President shall permit two representatives to speak, one in favour of and the other against the motion, after which it shall be put immediately to the vote.

Rule 37

Those parts of a proposal which have been approved shall then be put to the vote as a whole; if all the operative parts of a proposal or amendment have been rejected, the proposal or amendment shall be considered to be rejected as a whole.

Rule 38

A motion is considered to be an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from, or revises parts of, that proposal. An amendment shall be voted on before the proposal to which it relates is put to the vote, and if the amendment is adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted on.

Rule 39

If two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the meeting or conference shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on, until all amendments have been put to the vote. The President shall determine the order of voting on the amendments under this rule.

Rule 40

A proposal or motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has begun, provided that the motion has not been amended. A proposal or motion withdrawn may be reintroduced by any other Contracting Party.

Rule 41

When a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered at the same session, unless the meeting or the conference, by a simple majority of the Contracting Parties present and voting, decides in favour of reconsideration. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to the mover and one other supporter, after which it shall be put immediately to the vote.

Voting Rule 42

1. Subject to the provisions of article 19 of the Convention, each Contracting Party shall have one vote.

2.A. A Contracting Party that is more than twenty-four months in arrears with its contribution shall not be entitled to vote. However, the meeting may authorize this Contracting Party to participate in the vote if it finds out that arrears are due to circumstances beyond its control.

2.B. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph A above, article 19 of the Convention shall apply with regard to the European Economic Community and its member States.

Rule 43

1. Unless otherwise provided by the Convention, the protocols or the financial terms of reference, substantive decisions, recommendations and resolutions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the Contracting Parties present and voting.

2. For the purpose of these rules, the phrase "Contracting Parties present and voting" means Contracting Parties present at the sitting at which voting takes place and casting an affirmative or negative vote or abstaining from voting.

Rule 44

1. Procedural decisions are taken by a simple majority.

2. Any difference of opinion as to the question whether the matter is of a procedural or substantive nature is also decided by a simple majority.

3. If a vote is equally divided, a second vote shall be taken. If this vote also is equally divided, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

Rule 45

Voting shall normally be by show of hands. However, any Contracting Party may request a roll-call vote which shall be taken in the alphabetical order of the names of the Contracting Parties in French, beginning with the Contracting Party whose name is drawn by lot by the President. Any Contracting Party may also request a secret ballot.

Rule 46

The vote of each Contracting Party participating in a roll-call vote shall be recorded in the relevant documents of the meeting or of the conference.

Rule 47

After the President has announced the beginning of voting, no representative shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. The President may permit the Contracting Parties to explain their votes, either before or after the voting. The President may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations. The President shall not permit the proposer of a proposal or of an amendment to explain his vote on his own proposal or amendment.

Sound records of the meeting Rule 48

Sound records of the meeting or of the conference, and possibly of its committees and working groups, shall be kept by the secretariat in accordance with the practice of the United Nations.

Ad hoc Meetings Rule 49

1. The Contracting Parties may recommend, taking duly into account financial implications, to the Executive Director the convening of ad hoc meetings, either of representatives of the Contracting Parties and of States referred to in rule 5 of these rules, or of Governmental experts, in order to study problems which, because of their specialized nature, could not fruitfully be discussed during the normal sittings.
2. The terms of reference of these ad hoc meetings and the questions to be discussed shall be determined by the Contracting Parties.
3. Unless otherwise decided, each ad hoc meeting shall elect its own officers.
4. These rules of procedure shall apply mutatis mutandis to the subsidiary bodies and ad hoc meetings.

Amendments of procedure Rule 50

These rules of procedure may be amended by a decision of the meeting or conference taken by a two-thirds majority of the Contracting Parties present and voting.

Overriding authority of the Convention Rule 51

In the event of any conflict between any provision of these rules and any provision of the Convention, the Convention shall prevail.

ANNEX VIII

Recommendations

1. Protocol on Pollution from Land-Based Sources
2. UNEP Contribution and Renewal of the Trust Fund
3. Proposals for alternative arrangements for the management of MAP
4. Budget
5. Co-operation in programmes of interest to the Mediterranean

1. Protocol on Pollution from Land-Based Sources

The Meeting,

Recalling the commitments by the Contracting Parties under article 8 of the Convention to "take all appropriate measures to prevent, abate and combat pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area caused by discharges from rivers, coastal establishments or outfalls, or emanating from any other land-based sources within their territories",

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Final Act of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean Region for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and the Protocol signed at Athens on 17 May 1980;
2. Urges all parties that are entitled to sign the Protocol to do so as soon as practicable and to complete at the earliest opportunity the constitutional procedures needed for the ratification, acceptance or approval of the Protocol under their respective statutory or legislative provisions and to transmit the instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval to the Depositary;
3. Calls upon all parties entitled to accede to the Protocol to do so as soon as possible after the period specified in article 16, paragraph 5, of the Protocol.

Recommendation

2. UNEP Contribution and Renewal of the Trust Fund

The Meeting,

Deeply concerned at the proposal of the Executive Director of UNEP to limit UNEP's contribution to the Mediterranean Action Plan to \$US 500,000 in 1981,

Recalling decision 7/2 adopted by the Governing Council of UNEP at its seventh session requesting the Executive Director to maintain UNEP's commitment to the Mediterranean Action Plan for the two-year period 1980-1981 and to envisage maintaining, within the forthcoming medium-term plan, its participation in the programme costs in terms of available resources;

1. Draws the attention of the Governing Council to the effects of such an unforeseeable reduction in UNEP's contribution on the equilibrium of the budget of the Mediterranean Action Plan;
2. Asks the Governing Council to request the Executive Director to ensure that the contribution from the Fund to the Mediterranean Action Plan be apportioned as follows: \$US 500,000 in 1981, \$US 400,000 in 1982 and \$US 200,000 in 1983;
3. Asks the Governing Council to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to renew the Mediterranean Trust Fund until 31 December 1982, in the amount of \$US 4,505,000, to be paid in the apportionment adopted at the First Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

3. Proposals for alternative arrangements for the management of MAP

The Meeting,

1. Invites the Co-ordinator, assisted by the Bureau, to engage, as soon as possible, in consultations with UNEP, the country where the headquarters will be located and the bank in which the funds will be deposited (after considering various banks). These consultations should lead to the preparation by the Co-ordinator of the following documents:

An agreement with UNEP, more particularly to enable it to assign the requisite staff to the Mediterranean Action Plan, and thus ensure adequate staffing for the secretariat of the Barcelona Convention;

New financial regulations entrusting the Co-ordinator with tasks relating to the supervision of accounts, determining measures for a priori and a posteriori financial audits and defining the functions of the host country and of the bank in which the funds will be deposited;

An exchange of letters with the Government of the country in which the bank where the funds will be deposited is situated;

A study on the costs of administration and control;

2. Requests the Co-ordinator to submit these documents to the extraordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties, to be held in March 1982, with a view to adopting final decisions which should, in the normal course of events, take effect on 1 January 1983.

4. Budget

1. The Meeting:

Adopts the forecast receipts and expenditure as they appear in annex IX to this report;

Adopts the bases set forth in paragraphs 76 to 81 of the report; and

Takes note of an increase in the contributions of the States, as compared with their 1980 contributions, adjusted in accordance with the United Nations scale (annex X) and of the special contributions by the European Economic Community and Greece;

2. In connection with any possible deficits in the estimates for 1982, the Meeting recommended that the Co-ordinator should, during 1981 and until the mid-term review meeting provided for in 1982, engage in any commitments concerning expenditure with due regard for the following guidelines:

The budget expenditure estimates should be regarded as ceilings;

Programme expenditure items should be spaced out in such a way as to prevent any deficit from occurring before the mid-term review meeting in 1982 has approved a balanced budget for 1982; and

Programme expenditure should be committed, giving priority to projects already embarked upon, with a view to their completion, and endeavouring to economize on co-ordination costs and on new activities not supported by detailed programme documents.

The Meeting,

Requested the Executive Director of UNEP to convene an extraordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties in March 1982 and to prepare for that meeting a study indicating how future budgets of the Mediterranean Action Plan could be balanced.

The Contracting Parties will then consider the financial and budgetary situation and adopt any measures that appear necessary.

5. Co-operation in programmes of interest to the Mediterranean

The Meeting

Recommends that the Contracting Parties should contribute to co-operation in the Mediterranean, without thereby increasing the general administration costs, by:

Jointly developing programmes of interest to the Mediterranean;

Increasing the part played by the mobilization of national efforts in the common endeavour, by providing studies, the results of pilot experiments, training, etc.; and

Identifying their own efforts and annually notifying thereof the other Mediterranean coastal States and the international organizations concerned, such identification relating in particular to the institutes, laboratories and research workers taking part in national, regional and subregional programmes, and indicating, as far as possible, the nature and purpose of their work together with any relevant bibliographic data available, with a view to their dissemination and the facilitation of fruitful co-operation.

ANNEX IX

Budgetary estimates

MAP resources (in thousands of US dollars)

	1981		1982		1983	
	UNEP proposals UNEP/IG.23/6	Amounts adopted	UNEP proposals UNEP/IG.23/6	Amounts adopted	UNEP proposals UNEP/IG.23/6	Forecasts
Annual rate of variation in contributions from countries	75%	15%	40%	15%	15%	18%
UNEP	300	500	100	400	100	200
Countries	2 800	1 840	3 920	2 115	4 500	2 500
EEC	40	50	400	500	400	500
Host country contributions	0	450	0	450	0	450
*/Carry-over of available resources or of deficit	860	860	147	430	-125	-182
*/Carry-over of Trust Fund commitments	450	450	0	0	0	0
*/Interest	100	100	100	100	100	100
Subtotal	4 550	4 250	4 667	3 995	4 975	3 568
*/Administration costs (13% Trust Fund expenditure)	-472	-320	-520	-355	-556	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	4 078	3 930	4 147	3 640	4 419	3 568
PROGRAMME COSTS	3 931	3 500	4 272	3 822	4 380	4 084
AVAILABLE SUMS OR DEFICITS	+147	+430	-125	-182	+39	-516

*/ Estimates only.

ANNEX IX (cont'd)

Budget breakdowns (in thousands of US dollars)

I. MAP costs

	<u>1981</u>		<u>1982</u>		<u>1983</u>	
	UNEP proposals UNEP/IG.23/6	Approved	UNEP proposals UNEP/C.23/6	Approved	UNEP proposals UNEP/IG.23/6	Forecasts
<u>Section I</u>						
Ch.1 (Co-ordination	691	660	782	722	819	759
} Transfer costs	190	190	-19	-19	-35	-35
Ch.2 (Meetings	200	140	216	216	233	233
} Transfer costs	0	0	85	85	92	92
Ch.3 (
Ch.4 (IRED FOL	994	800	1 371	1 100	1 235	1 100
Ch.5 (
Ch.6 Malta Centre	345	345	420	418	455	455
Ch.7 Training and information	0	80	0	80	0	80
<u>Section II</u>						
Ch.1 Blue Plan	900	700	620	500	600	500
Ch.2 (
Ch.3 (
Ch.4 (
Ch.5 (PAF	460	460	520	520	600	600
Ch.6 (
Ch.7 (
Ch.8 Specially Protected Areas	150	125	200	200	300	300
TOTAL	3 930	3 500	4 233	3 822	4 369	4 084

ANNEX X

Apportionment of contributions adopted for 1981 and 1982
(in US dollars)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Percentage of total</u>	<u>Amount for 1981</u>	<u>Amount for 1982</u>
Albania	0.08	1 472	1 692
Algeria	0.80	14 720	16 920
Cyprus	0.08	1 472	1 692
Egypt	0.64	11 776	13 536
France	46.48	855 232	983 052
Greece	2.80	51 520	59 220
Israel	1.84	33 856	38 916
Italy	27.04	497 536	571 896
Lebanon	0.24	4 416	5 076
Libya	1.28	23 552	27 072
Malta	0.08	1 472	1 692
Monaco	0.08	1 472	1 692
Morocco	0.40	7 360	8 460
Spain	12.24	225 216	256 876
Syria	0.16	2 944	3 384
Tunisia	0.16	2 944	3 384
Turkey	2.40	44 160	50 760
Yugoslavia	<u>3.20</u>	<u>58 880</u>	<u>67 680</u>
	100.00	1 840 000	2 115 000
EEC		<u>50 000</u>	<u>500 000</u>
		<u>1 890 000</u>	<u>2 615 000</u>

ANNEX XI

Budgets for 1981 and 1982 (in thousands of US dollars)

SECTION I		<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Chapter 1	Co-ordination	660.0	722.0
	Transfer costs	190.0	-19.0
Chapter 2	Meetings	140.0	216.0
	Transfer costs	--	85.0
Chapter 3	MED POL: Monitoring and supporting activities	600.0	845.0
Chapter 4	MED POL: Research	200.0	255.0
Chapter 5	Regional Oil Combating centre	345.0	418.0
Chapter 6	Training and exchange of information	80.0	80.0
SECTION II		<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Chapter 1	Blue Plan	700.0	500.0
Chapter 2	Priority Actions Programme	85.0	100.0
Chapter 3	Water resources management	--	72.0
Chapter 4	Human settlements	175.0	70.0
Chapter 5	Soils	100.0	100.0
Chapter 6	Tourism	100.0	178.0
Chapter 7	Specially Protected Areas: support to the Regional Activity Centre	125.0	200.0
TOTAL		<u>3 500.0</u>	<u>3 822.0</u>

ANNEX XII

List of meetings planned for 1981 and 1982

Meeting of Experts to Evaluate the Pilot Phase of MED POL and to Develop a Long-Term Monitoring and Research Programme for the Mediterranean Action Plan, Geneva, 12-16 January 1981;

Meeting of Financial and Programming Experts, Geneva, 26-30 January 1981;

Second Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related protocols and Intergovernmental Review Meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States on the Action Plan, Cannes, 2-7 March 1981;

Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, immediately followed by the Diplomatic Conference for the signature of the Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas, March 1982;

Experts Committee to study the possibilities of establishing a Mediterranean Inter-State Guarantee Fund, 1982;

Meeting of Experts on the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft and on the format for reporting as provided for in article 9 of the Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil, 1982;

First meeting of experts on the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from land-based sources, 1982.