



United Nations
Environment
Programme



UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/3
15 July 1993

Original: ENGLISH

MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting
Parties to the Convention for the Protection
of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution,
and its related Protocols

Antalya, Turkey, 12-15 October 1993

**PROGRESS REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN
IN 1992 - 1993**

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INTRODUCTION

Since the 1991 progress report of the Executive Director of UNEP on the activities of the Mediterranean Action Plan, positive developments have occurred in relation to the protection of the environment in the Mediterranean region. The most notable was the convening of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) which was a landmark and a turning point in the history of our planet. The regional approach for tackling environment and development was given a separate chapter in the conclusion of the Conference. The Mediterranean regional experience was in the forefront as a pilot exercise for sustainable development through regional cooperation.

Moreover, the Mediterranean Action Plan was geared towards reorientation of its activities on priority issues crucial to environmentally sound integrated planning and management of the Mediterranean Basin. The targets defined by the 1985 Genoa Declaration were fully integrated into the strategy and programme adopted by the Contracting Parties and the Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP) was further developed, enlarged and upgraded for nine selected areas in the Mediterranean Basin. Due to the realization by the Contracting Parties of the importance of this action-oriented exercise, four more requests were received from Coastal States for new CAMP projects.

Cooperation and coordination were strengthened with the World Bank, other financial institutions and with non-governmental organizations in the Mediterranean, with a view to attracting financial resources and technical support.

However, the continued delays in the timely payment of contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF) have interrupted the smooth implementation of the MAP programme, a matter which should be seriously considered by the Contracting Parties.

The present report illustrates in detail the main developments in relation to the various components of MAP during the last two years.

A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION

1. PROGRAMME APPROVAL THROUGH DECISION-MAKING MEETINGS

1. During 1992, the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Meeting of MED UNIT and the Regional Activity Centres (RAC) on the MAP Programme were convened, in January, September and November 1992 (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.40/2, WG.56/5 and WG.61/2). Two of the meetings were devoted entirely to the review of the CAMP Projects, during which a modus operandi for the future work on the Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP) was agreed upon.

2. The Seventh Meeting of the MED UNIT and Regional Activity Centres (RAC), took place in Malta on 15-16 February 1993 (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.62/2). The meeting reviewed the preparation for the Joint Meeting and the Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties and exchanged views on the programme and the budget for the 1994-1995 biennium.
3. Three meetings of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties were held in Cairo in February and November 1992 and March 1993 (UNEP/BUR/40/5, 41/3 and 42/3). The Bureau reviewed progress achieved in the implementation of the MAP Programme and discussed and advised the Secretariat on various pending issues, including the admission of new states to MAP, CAMP Projects, sustainable development in the Mediterranean, legal, financial and administrative matters.
4. The Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee was held in Athens from 3 to 7 May 1993 (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/8). The Meeting reviewed the progress achieved during 1992-1993 on the implementation of MAP, and considered and prepared recommendations to be presented at the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Antalya, Turkey, 12-15 October 1993), concerning the programme and budget for the next biennium 1994-1995.
5. The calendar of meetings organized within the framework of MAP during 1992-1993, is contained in Annex I to this report.

2. PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION

6. In conformity with a decision of the Bureau, H.E. Dr. A. Ebeid, President of the Bureau, and Professor S. Busuttil, MAP Co-ordinator, represented the Mediterranean Action Plan at the Rio Conference on Environment and Development (June 1992). They effected various contacts with Mediterranean heads of delegations, as well as with other heads of delegations and representatives of international financial institutions, in support of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP). Due to logistics, as well as the heavy agenda of the Conference, it was not possible for the UNCED Secretariat to devote a special session of the Conference to Mediterranean affairs.
7. As a follow-up to the UNCED Conference, ASPEN Italia organized a conference entitled "After Rio: Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean". The conference was held in Genoa from 3 to 5 July 1992. It brought together more than 120 persons from all over the Mediterranean including several ministers of the environment, directors of environmental agencies, heads of major international firms and leading environmental journalists.

8. The MAP Co-ordinator was one of the main speakers in the plenary, and "initial commentator" in two workshops. The meeting examined the impact of the UNCED decisions on the Mediterranean, and deliberated whether new structures were necessary to do justice to the Rio mandate. The conclusions of the meeting, mainly related to the need to draw up an Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean as well as to the upgraded role of MAP were presented at the Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/8).
9. Cooperation with Governmental and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) was intensified, in particular with the International Juridical Organization (IJO), in relation to the Offshore Protocol, the Foundation for International Studies (FIS), in relation to an Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean, and la Facoltà dell'Arte e della Scienza, in relation to the Protocol on hazardous wastes.
10. Financial and technical assistance was rendered to some NGOs in the Mediterranean to enable them to prepare reports or to convene various meetings relevant to the protection of the Mediterranean environment (the Mediterranean Women's Association, the Moroccan Association for the Sea, MEDMARAVIS, MEDASSET, UN University, Collegio Officiale de Arquitecto of Balears of Spain). Moreover, MAP officials attended some NGO meetings and contributed to their programmes (MAREVIVO Seminar, Ente Colombo meeting, ASPEN Conference on "After Rio", the Maison de l'Environnement colloque on the Environment Week, held in Montpellier, HELMEPA, MEDSERV, ICAMAS, the European Young Executive Forum, Rome, le Comité pour les Etudes méditerranéennes, the Mediterranean Institute, the Euro-Mediterranean Centre for Marine Contamination Hazards, the Council of Europe Centre for Seismic Risks - Athens).
11. During 1992, the Bureau was informed that the Italian government was proposing the Centro di Telerilevamento Mediterraneo (CTM) in Scanzano, equipped, staffed and financed by the Italian government, to be accepted as a new Regional Activity Centre of MAP.
12. In conformity with the decision of the Bureau, the Secretariat furnished the Contracting Parties with detailed information about the Centre, and requested their views on the Italian proposal. As at 30 September 1992, only six Contracting Parties expressed their views on this concrete proposal (EEC, Egypt, France, Libya, Morocco, Syria and Turkey).

13. In conformity with the decision of the November meeting of the Bureau, the Secretariat undertook the necessary consultation with the Italian authorities and the CTM Centre on the organization of training programmes for Mediterranean experts, entirely financed by CTM, on the application of remote sensing techniques and their use. The first two experts to benefit from this programme were from Egypt, within the framework of the Fuka-Matrouh CAMP Project. The course started on 8 March 1993, and lasted for three months.
14. The Joint Meeting of the two standing committees (Athens, 3-7 May 1993) reviewed this issue and decided to recommend to the Eighth Ordinary Meeting to approve the Italian proposal, with the understanding that the Centre would be financed by Italy and that further documents on this matter would be submitted in advance of this meeting by the Italian authorities.
15. During his visit to Turkey (April 1993), the MAP Co-ordinator discussed with the Turkish authorities, as the Host Country for the Black Sea Secretariat, ways and means of cooperation between the two Secretariats.
16. The Co-ordinator represented UNEP/MAP at the "Public Hearing on Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean", organized in Malta on 24-25 March 1993 by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

3. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(a) Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean

17. In conformity with the decision of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties to set into motion for the Mediterranean region, a process for the adoption of those principles elaborated at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro (June 1992) and specified in Agenda 21, an informal consultation meeting on the preparation of an "Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean" was convened in Malta from 11 to 13 February 1993 (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.63/4). The meeting was hosted and partially financed by the Foundation of International Studies of Malta (FIS). More than 50 participants from governmental and non-governmental organizations, the media and representatives of the industrial sector attended the meeting. Two messages of support were received from the Prime Minister of Malta and from the Executive Director of UNEP.

18. Discussion at this important meeting centered on three main axes:
- The scientific assessment of the state of the Mediterranean environment;
 - Sustainable development in the Mediterranean;
 - Institutional aspects.
19. In reviewing the report and the recommendations of the informal consultation meeting, the Bureau, at the meeting held in Cairo on 1-2 March 1993, decided that:
- (i) the Mediterranean Action Plan should reorient its activities towards sustainable development principally through the Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP) and the follow-up mechanism of the EC programme within the framework of the Nicosia Charter;
 - (ii) the Joint Meeting would technically review the set of proposals contained in the report of the informal consultation meeting on Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean, held in Malta on 11-13 February 1993 and contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.63/4, with a view to submitting concrete proposals in conformity with the resolutions of UNCED, for the forthcoming Contracting Parties' meeting;
 - (iii) a new budget line for Sustainable Development within the framework of the MAP programme should be created. A specific amount would be proposed by the Secretariat for the Joint Meeting to cover this budget line for the next biennium 1994-1995.
- A Professional staff member (P.4 level) would eventually be recruited in the Athens office of MAP within the budget line, and he/she would have special responsibility for Sustainable Development projects, including CAMP.
20. The Joint Meeting of the two standing committees reviewed this issue and prepared specific recommendations relevant to sustainable development and an Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean, for approval by the present meeting.
21. Another important development was the Second Ministerial Conference within the framework of the Nicosia Charter, convened in Cairo, 28-30 April 1992. The conference approved a Declaration on Euro-Mediterranean Co-operation on the Environment in the Mediterranean Region, and a programme of specific actions.

22. The President of the Bureau and the MAP Co-ordinator undertook intensive consultations related to the role of MAP in this exercise, which culminated in the decision by the Conference to set up a follow-up mechanism consisting of the Commission of the European Communities, the Mediterranean Action Plan, multilateral financing institutions and other donor agencies.
23. As a follow-up to the decisions of the Cairo conference, the first meeting of the Co-ordinating Mechanism was held in Brussels on 14 July 1992. The MAP Co-ordinator represented MAP in this meeting in which it was agreed to operate on two parallel lines:
 - (i) identification, by MAP, of major regional problems affecting sustainable development and requiring regional solutions;
 - (ii) country-specific sustainable development two-year programmes. Tunisia and Egypt were chosen as areas for concentration, with Albania as a "special case" and Malta as a "pilot project".
24. The MAP Co-ordinator was entrusted to obtain the agreement, in principle, of the four countries concerned. The four countries accepted, in principle, this offer within the first phase of the joint programme. A paper was prepared and sent by the Secretariat to the EEC, identifying regional problems of sustainable development (point vii of the programme of specific actions, adopted in Cairo). A modus operandi for dealing with the four countries is being negotiated, with possibly (as noted in the Brussels meeting) a "joint" mission to identify, with the relevant authorities concerned, their development/environment priorities in accordance with the principles of the Nicosia Charter.
25. The second meeting of the Co-ordinating Mechanism was held in Brussels on 7-8 December 1992, during which, at the presence of the representatives of the four countries, a review of the on-going programmes related to sustainable development was made (in particular the Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP) of MAP). In addition, in order to achieve a proper coordination of the actions, the four countries were asked to prepare country-strategic plans which would indicate: 1) the political priorities in economic development, 2) environmental policy, 3) environmental and institutional problems, 4) existing coordinating mechanisms, and 5) proposed measures and actions to achieve sustainable development. Those country-strategic plans were presented at the MAP-organized "Informal Meeting on the Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean", held in Malta from 11-13 February 1993.

(b) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

26. The Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Cairo, October 1991) decided that work should continue on the four on-going CAMP projects (Bay of Kastela, Bay of Izmir, Island of Rhodes and the Coast of Syria). Moreover, the meeting approved two more CAMP projects (Fuka-Egypt and Sfax-Tunisia), and the start of preparation for the three new projects (Albania, Algeria and Morocco).
27. Detailed information on the individual activities carried out in each CAMP are given under the various sections in this report as well as in the 1992 progress report to the Fifth Meeting of RAC Directors, held in Malta, 14-20 September 1992 (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.56/2). The paragraphs here below represent a summary of the major developments occurred during the period 1992-1993.

Bay of Kastela, Bay of Izmir and the Coast of Syria

28. The Kastela Bay and the Izmir Bay projects are expected to be completed by the end of 1993, and the Syrian Coast project by the end of 1994. A follow-up programme is to be agreed upon with the respective countries.

Rhodes CAMP project (Greece)

29. A Conference was convened in Rhodes on 14-15 December 1992, with the objective of presenting the activities of the project to the Greek Government and local experts (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.60/3).
30. A contract was signed between MAP and the European Investment Bank (EIB) by which the Bank will finance some activities within the Rhodes CAMP project. The total amount of assistance would be 360,000 ECU.

Fuka-Matrouh CAMP project (Egypt)

31. The CAMP project for this area was signed during the meeting of the Bureau (Cairo, 9-10 November 1992). The first MAP policy/technical mission to the area took place in the beginning of April 1993.

Sfax CAMP project (Tunisia)

32. The MAP policy/technical mission to Tunisia took place from 6 to 10 February 1993. Various high level meetings as well as technical meetings were held in Tunis and in Sfax. The list of activities to be included in the Agreement to be signed by MAP and Tunisia was agreed upon. The Agreement will be ready for signature before or during the present meeting of the Contracting Parties.

Albania CAMP project

33. A meeting of all the project's experts, as well as the representative of Albania, was convened in Malta on 13 February 1993, subsequent to the meeting of experts on Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean. The draft project document was reviewed and various suggestions were included in the new draft Agreement which will be signed by MAP and Albania in September 1993.

Morocco

34. A mission to Morocco by a MAP official was undertaken from 18 to 22 February 1993. Preliminary discussions on the preparation and the launching of the CAMP project in Morocco were held during the visit. The first policy/technical mission related to the project is expected to take place before the end of 1993.

35. Three requests to initiate new CAMP projects were received from Israel, Malta and Lebanon. As regards the CAMP project for the Venice Lagoon in Italy, about which the Bureau had requested additional information before taking a final decision, the Secretariat received a reply from Italy on 28 January 1993, in the following terms:

- Delimitation of the area:
The project will concern the whole lagoon and the western basin.
- Objectives:
To include a heavily developed area within the CAMP projects of MAP. In this way other countries, above all developing countries, may receive information, concrete experience and operational contacts, administrative procedures, monitoring, data interpretation and decisional processes concerning the salvage of the Venetian lagoon.
- Financing:
It is intended to obtain support from EEC (LIFE programme), on condition that this initiative is approved by MAP.

36. The Italian Ministry of Environment had expressed its interest in the creation of an "Observatory on the lagoon", and of an information centre with the Regione Veneta, the Province of Venice and the Municipality of Venice. Contacts were very promising and it is expected that the CAMP project will be hosted in a prestigious location, on the island of San Servolo and San Clemente.

37. The Joint Meeting of the standing committees (Athens, 3-7 May 1993) reviewed these requests and decided to recommend to the present meeting the approval of the new projects for Israel, Malta and Lebanon, and to consider favourably the Italian proposal which would be funded by Italy.
38. During the recent RACs' meeting on CAMP projects (Malta, November 1992), a proposal was made to create a consultative steering group of three Mediterranean experts whose main responsibility would be reviewing individual CAMP projects and advising MAP on their implementation. The group which would convene twice a year, would work closely with and under the supervision of the MAP Liaison Officer for CAMP exercise and sustainable development. The group would be composed of a Regional Planner, an Economist and a Marine Scientist. This proposal was subsequently approved by the Bureau (Cairo, 1-2 March, 1993).

4. LEGAL COMPONENT

Admission of new states and the status of PAP/RAC

39. In conformity with the decision of the Bureau, during its November 1992 meeting concerning the admission of Croatia to the Barcelona Convention, the Secretariat had informed the Croatian authorities that the issue was deferred to the Eighth Ordinary Meeting (October 1993) and that Croatia should apply for membership to the Barcelona Convention under the usual procedure as stipulated in Article 26 of the Convention.
40. Confirmation was received from the Croatian Government on 22 February 1993, to the effect that the Croatian Government viewed this matter with great interest, expressing the hope that it would be resolved as soon as possible, and reconfirmed that it would continue fulfilling all its obligations towards MAP when admitted as a full member. Moreover, the message underlined that Croatia was fulfilling its obligations towards the Split Centre (PAP/RAC) and that it would continue to do so. Finally, the Croatian authorities expressed their gratitude for allowing PAP/RAC to continue working efficiently according to the "business as usual" formula in the interim period until the admission of Croatia to MAP, as well as for allowing Croatia to participate in MAP's activities as an observer.
41. With regard to the status of the PAP/RAC Centre in Split, and in conformity with the decision of the Bureau, the MAP Co-ordinator paid a visit to Split on 11-12 January 1993, to assess the situation of PAP/RAC, and had reported to the Bureau the outcome of the mission.

42. The Bureau decided to reconfirm its previous decision to defer the question of the admission of Croatia to the Barcelona Convention to the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Antalya, Turkey, 12-15 October 1993) and decided that the present supervisory arrangements established at its November 1992 meeting regarding PAP/RAC should remain in force until the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (UNEP/BUR/42/3).

Offshore Protocol

43. As requested by the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Cairo, October 1991), the Secretariat had prepared a revised version of the draft Protocol on the basis of comments received from the Contracting Parties. As a result, the Bureau of the Contracting Parties authorized the Secretariat to convene a Conference of Plenipotentiaries for the Offshore Protocol during 1993, without any further meeting of experts. Furthermore, the Bureau requested the Secretariat to send the modified version of the draft protocol to the Contracting Parties seeking their views.
44. Conscious of the fact that the financial situation of the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF) was not satisfactory, the Bureau further requested the Secretariat, during its March 1993 meeting, to continue its efforts with the Italian authorities with a view to hosting and partially financing the Conference of Plenipotentiaries during the last quarter of 1993.

Hazardous Wastes

45. In conformity with the decision of the last meeting of the Contracting Parties (Cairo, October 1991) to convene a meeting of experts on the preparation of a draft Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Hazardous Wastes Protocol) and to authorize the Secretariat to seek outside financial support for such a meeting, the Bureau accepted the offer of the Italian NGO (la Facoltà dell'Arte e della Scienza), which was cleared by the Italian authorities, to host and partially finance the first meeting of experts on the Hazardous Wastes Protocol, in Cervia, Italy, on 23 to 25 April 1993 (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/8). Meanwhile, the Bureau instructed the Secretariat to ensure coordination with existing Conventions, especially the Basel Convention, when formulating the Hazardous Wastes Protocol.
46. The Cervia Meeting reviewed the Secretariat's draft Protocol on hazardous wastes in detail, leaving only few parts to the Secretariat for further elaboration. After reviewing this subject, the Joint Meeting (Athens, 3-7 May 1993) decided to recommend to the present meeting the convening of a second meeting of experts on this issue during 1994.

Compilation of environmental legislation relevant to MAP

47. To date, compilation of environmental legislation has been undertaken in Greece, Egypt, Israel, Malta and Tunisia. Two more compilations are intended to be undertaken during 1994. This activity, intended to develop the legal and policy components of the Mediterranean Action Plan, aims at promoting the management of all legal issues at national and international levels and helping to raise the quality of performance of the Barcelona Convention.
48. Only Syria and Lebanon have not ratified the LBS and the SPA Protocols. They were urged to do so. During his recent visit to Lebanon, the MAP Co-ordinator discussed this issue with the relevant Lebanese authorities, who stated that ratification was imminent.
49. The Status of signature and ratification of the Convention and its related protocols as of 31 May 1993 is contained in Annex II to this report.

5. INFORMATION AND TRAINING

50. During the Co-ordinator and MAP officials' visits to some Mediterranean capitals, the issue of improving MAP public relations and enhancing more public awareness of its objectives and endeavours was strongly emphasized. Taking into consideration this suggestion, the Co-ordinating Unit is envisaging an information programme directed towards strengthening MAP's image and upgrading its public awareness objective.
51. The 1992 Mediterranean Environment Week was celebrated by Mediterranean Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention during the period from 5 to 11 June 1992. This coincided with two other main occasions:
 - the World Environment Day (5 June)
 - the Earth Conference - UNCED (1-12 June 1992).
52. The MED Unit library houses a collection of monographs and serials, serves as a depository for UNEP and other UN scientific and technical publications and reports and maintains a series of bibliographic, document and Mediterranean directory databases. It has, as always, played a vital role in the exchange and dissemination of information and has provided educational assistance and reference services to the Mediterranean community. During 1992-1993, one hundred and fifty visitors were received and were assisted in the library. Those included students, academics, public servants, consultants, NGO-members and others. Two hundred and ninety three mail

requests for MAP Technical Reports, copies of MED Unit documents and other relevant publications were filled, for a total of two thousand and fifty two items.

53. Twenty seven MAP Technical Reports (Nos. 49-75) were issued and distributed during the 1992-1993 to a total of one thousand six hundred and sixteen institutions and individuals.
54. The MAP information bulletin (MEDWAVES) Nos.24, 25, 26 and 27 were published and distributed in Arabic, English and French.
55. The Mediterranean Action Plan has participated in three exhibitions since the new MAP exhibit was completed in August 1992. Fourteen panels depicting the structure and function of MAP within the framework of environmental protection of the Mediterranean basin were presented at the HELEXPO exhibition, Thessaloniki International Fair 12 -21 September 1992, at the MUSIC VISION MEDIA exhibition, Athens 28 October-1 November 1992 and at the HELECO First International Exhibition and Conference on Environmental Technology, Athens 1-4 April 1993, organized by the Technical Chamber of Greece.
56. Training courses on MAP activities were organized at MED Unit for one Libyan national (2-6 November 1992), one Albanian national (30 November - 3 December, 1992), two Maltese nationals (8-12 March 1993), one Greek national (23-26 March, 1993), one Tunisian national (24-27 May, 1993) and one French national (24 May, 1993).
57. A training course was organized at MED Unit on MAP activities (19-22 March 1993) for 22 junior diplomats from Mediterranean countries, through the Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies of the University of Malta.

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAND-BASED SOURCES PROTOCOL (LBS) AND DUMPING PROTOCOL

6. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL AND THE DUMPING PROTOCOL

(a) Progress report on the implementation of the LBS Protocol and Dumping Protocol

58. By March 1993, only Syria and Lebanon had not yet ratified the LBS protocol. The two countries were urged by the Secretariat to speed-up the process of ratification.

59. Assistance continues to be offered by the Secretariat to Contracting Parties who may need it, towards the application of the Environmental Quality Criteria or Emission Standards adopted.
60. At the request of the Governing Council of UNEP (1991), a document (UNEP(OCA)/WG.12/3) outlining the possible strategies and options for a programme of action to reduce the degradation of the marine environment from land-based activities was prepared for the Meeting of Government Designated Experts, Nairobi, 9-13 December 1991. The document includes a preliminary estimate of the costs associated with the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from land-based sources and activities in coastal areas. The draft of this document was reviewed by an Informal Consultation of Technical and Legal Experts (Nairobi, 30 September-3 October 1991), who recommended the preparation of specific detailed case studies on the costs and benefits from the reduction of the degradation of the marine environment, as a supplement to the preliminary estimate of the costs associated with the protection of the Mediterranean Sea. In consultation between OCA/PAC, the Co-ordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan (MEDU) and the relevant national authorities, and taking into account the ongoing integrated coastal zone management pilot projects carried out in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan, the Bay of Izmir and the Island of Rhodes were selected by the secretariat as the sites for the case studies.
61. The preliminary versions of the case studies were presented as documents UNEP(OCA)/WG.14/Inf.8 and WG.14/Inf.9 to the Meeting of Government Designated Experts (Nairobi, 9-13 December 1991). Taking into account the comments and suggestions received from the Meeting of Experts, the two preliminary case studies have been completed and presented, as documents UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.45/2 and WG.45/3, together with methodologies used for their preparation (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.45/4 and WG.45/5) to the Consultation on Costs and Benefits of Reduction of the Degradation of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Sources of Pollution, organized by MEDU (Athens, 6-8 April 1992). The Consultation reviewed and revised, as appropriate, these documents and the two case studies were published as MAP Technical Report Series No 72.
62. Progress in the implementation of the Dumping Protocol, contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.35/Inf.4, was presented to the Meeting of MED POL National Co-ordinators (Athens, 6-9 May 1992). Nine countries reported that either no dumping took place or that no dumping permits were issued (Albania, Croatia, Greece, Libya, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, Syria and Turkey), and three countries submitted national reports on dumping (France for 1990; Israel for 1991 and 1992; and Italy for 1988, 1989 and 1990).

63. With reference to the proposal to amend the Dumping Protocol in order to ban incineration at sea and dumping of industrial waste, a letter was sent to the Contracting Parties seeking their views on the proposal. So far a response has been received from two Contracting Parties. One Contracting Party (Israel) is of the view that industrial waste could be dumped in the sea under strict procedure.
64. At the request of the Bureau (Cairo, 9-10 November 1992), Contracting Parties were asked to send information on the sources of dumping in the Mediterranean. By 5 March 1993, three countries had replied that dredged materials are sources of dumping, one country replied that industrial waste is a source of dumping and seven countries replied that dumping is not permitted.
65. At the Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee a request was made to the Secretariat to create an ad hoc group to review Annex I, section B, of the Dumping Protocol, in order to draw up guidelines for the handling of sewage sludge and dredging spills. In addition, the meeting suggested to hold a government-designated expert meeting in 1994, to discuss the matter and suggest practical actions.
66. The Secretariat agreed that every effort would be made to collect all available information from the Contracting Parties on the subject as a background for the aforementioned meeting.
67. The meeting also recommended that the Secretariat seek funds for a preliminary consultation meeting which could be held in 1993.

Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMPs)

68. As part of the implementation of the activities of the CAMP agreements, work on the survey of land-based sources of pollution commenced in all CAMPs. Preliminary contacts were made, in the course of MAP missions, with national authorities in charge of the inventory of sources of pollution, in order to collect data and information needed for the preparation of marine pollution monitoring programmes.
69. Arrangements were made in order to assist the national and local authorities involved in CAMPs in the proper implementation of the LBS and Dumping Protocols as well as control measures adopted by Contracting Parties (quality criteria and emission standards) in the selected zones.

Implementation of LBS workplan activities

70. The pilot monitoring projects on anionic detergents, in which institutions from Greece, Italy, Malta, Slovenia and Spain participated, were completed on 31 December 1992. Results are currently being utilized, along with other data, in the preparation of the relative assessment document.
71. The preliminary assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Zinc and Copper was presented to the Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee and is transmitted to the present meeting as document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/Inf.3. The assessment documents on arsenic, lead, chromium and nickel are under preparation.
72. The guidelines for treatment and discharge of effluents containing substances listed in Annexes I and II to the LBS protocol were reviewed by four Mediterranean experts in Athens from 9 to 11 April 1992. Arrangements have been finalized for a specialist to finalize the draft version. The guidelines are scheduled for issue during the second half of 1993.
73. A specialist has been assigned work on the preparation of the final draft version of the guidelines for submarine outfall in the Mediterranean. The scheduled date of completion is 31 July 1993.
74. The Survey on Pollutants from Land-based Sources in the Mediterranean organized by WHO, continued. Replies so far have been received from Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece (Rhodes), Slovenia, Spain and Syria. Work in Egypt is ongoing, and preparations for work to commence in Albania, Morocco and Tunisia were in various stages of advancement by July 1993.
75. The assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by carcinogenic, teratogenic and mutagenic substances, prepared by WHO, was submitted to the meeting of National MED POL Co-ordinators (Athens, 6-9 May 1992). The meeting approved the document, on an interim basis, subject to further up-dating. Following the receipt of various comments and suggestions, the revised version of the document, was submitted to, and approved by, the Joint Meeting of the MAP Committees (Athens, 3-7 May 1993), which also approved the proposed measures for submission to the Contracting Parties (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/Inf.4).
76. Work on the preparation of the assessment document on the problem of Eutrophication and Plankton Blooms in the Mediterranean is progressing. The first draft will be submitted by the consultants' team by the end of September and the final document, which will also include proposed measures, will be ready by the end of the year.

77. Work was commenced by WHO on: (a) a revised assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by pathogenic micro-organisms, and (b) a comprehensive assessment of the health risks from marine pollution in the Mediterranean. Both activities, scheduled for completion in late 1993, are being financed from WHO's regular budget as part of the Organization's contribution to MAP.
78. A consultation on the microbiological quality of coastal recreational waters was jointly convened by WHO and UNEP, in Athens from 9 to 12 June 1993, and was attended by 24 participants from seven Mediterranean countries (France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia), four non-Mediterranean countries (Portugal, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.) and a representative of the CEC. The meeting updated and expanded the guidelines for epidemiological/microbiological studies correlating recreational water quality with health effects on exposed population groups, and comprehensively reviewed the epidemiological evidence for the development of quality criteria and standards.
79. A consultation on health risks from contaminants in Mediterranean seafood was jointly convened by WHO and UNEP in Athens from 10 to 14 December 1991, and was attended by 12 participants from seven Mediterranean countries (France, Greece, Italy, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia, Yugoslavia). The meeting concentrated on viruses and algal biotoxines in shellfish and identified priority actions in both cases.
- (b) **Preliminary assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by copper, zinc and their compounds and proposed measures**
80. On this subject, a separate document containing the scientific data available as well as some draft control measures prepared by the secretariat for discussion is presented to the Meeting as UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/Inf.3.
- (c) **Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by carcinogenic, mutagenic and teratogenic substances and proposed measures**
81. Under this subject, a separate document containing the scientific data available is presented by the secretariat as UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/Inf.4. Relevant proposed measures are included in document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/4.

(d) **Research projects relevant to the LBS Protocol**

82. On the basis of the research projects which had been submitted to the Unit by the end of 1992, by June 1993 there were 190 ongoing projects covering the five research areas of the MED POL research component. The research component of the MED POL programme was under strain during 1992 as only 55 percent of the approved budget was made available. As a consequence, many new research proposals had to be turned down and others were not extended. The financial problems are expected to continue in 1993.
83. Under the following paragraphs only activities directly linked to the implementation of the LBS Protocol will be reviewed. Those directly linked to monitoring are dealt with under chapter 7(c).
84. Research Area III (Effects of selected contaminants on marine organisms, communities and ecosystems or man and human populations) (It also includes activities previously called C, D, G, H, I and J)

Projects completed in 1992:	19
Projects ongoing on 31 December 1992:	47
Total 1992 contribution:	US\$ 66,500

Health-related projects dealt with (a) correlations between recreational water quality and health effects on bathers, (b) biological monitoring of population groups exposed to heavy metals in seafood, and (c) carcinogenicity and mutagenicity of marine pollutants.

The FAO/IOC/UNEP Workshop on the biological effects of pollutants on marine organisms was organized in Malta from 10-14 September 1991. The workshop discussed the applicability of biological effects techniques in field studies on a routine basis and their significance and interpretation vis-à-vis marine pollution risk assessment. It was attended by 50 participants, 21 of which presented papers. The proceedings of the Workshop are published in MAP Technical Reports no. 69.

85. Research Area V (Determination of factors affecting the efficiency of waste treatment and disposal methods and development of environmental quality criteria) (It also includes activities previously called B and E)

Project completed in 1992:	1
Projects ongoing on 31 December 1992:	nil
Total 1992 contribution:	nil

One project was completed in 1992 which covered the study of coastal pollution due to solid wastes and its control by proper disposal, re-cycling and re-use.

C. MONITORING OF MARINE POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

7. PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MED POL PROGRAMME

(a) Monitoring Programmes and supporting activities

86. Agreements on national pollution monitoring programmes for 1992 were signed with Albania, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia. Between January 1992 and March 1993, data were received from Albania, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Malta, Syria, Tunisia as well as the 1991 country report for Yugoslavia. Although negotiations started in several countries in relation to the 1993 Monitoring Programme, by June no agreements were finalized due to lack of funds.
87. As in the past, during 1992 the Secretariat, directly or indirectly through the Cooperating Agencies, provided assistance either in cash or in equipment and material to the countries who had finalized the monitoring agreements. However, since only very limited funds were available in 1992 due to the lack of receipt of contributions by the Contracting Parties to MTF, the direct assistance to individual countries had to be substantially decreased below each country's requirements. The assistance was distributed as follows: Albania: US\$ 15,000, Cyprus: US\$ 15,000, Egypt: US\$ 40,000, Israel: US\$ 45,000, Lebanon: US\$ 15,000, Morocco: US\$ 40,000, Syria: US\$ 25,000, Tunisia: US\$ 25,000. However, the above figures represent only funds committed, which may mean minor changes when final invoices are paid. No financial assistance was provided, as of June 1993, for monitoring.
88. As to the activities related to the monitoring of transport of pollutants through the atmosphere, two countries (Cyprus and Israel) continued during 1992 this type of monitoring as part of the national monitoring agreements. In the same framework, a training course on the monitoring and assessment of airborne pollution of the Mediterranean Sea was jointly organized by WMO, UNEP and the Euro-Mediterranean Centre on Marine Contamination Hazards (Council of Europe) and took place in Malta from 9 to 18 February 1993. The course was attended by sixteen participants from fourteen countries and consisted of both lectures and practical exercises.

89. At the request of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Cairo, 9-10 November 1992), an overall evaluation of the MED POL programme was prepared by five consultants (Mr M. Bernhard, team leader, Mr. Y. Halim, Mr. A. Jernelov, Mr M. Ruivo, Mr. G. Topping). At their first Consultation meeting (Athens, 7-8 January 1993) the terms of reference, outline and timetable of the evaluation were agreed upon. The experts met again at the second Consultation meeting (Athens, 17-19 May 1993) in order to review the draft evaluation, which was finalized in July 1993. The final document was discussed at the third Consultation meeting which was held in Athens, 3-5 July 1993. The evaluation report is presented to the present meeting as document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/Inf.6.
90. Work in the frame of the MED POL/METAP project continued through the purchase of instruments for Albania, Egypt, Morocco and Slovenia and through the implementation of a comprehensive data quality assurance programme for individual countries and training courses in co-operation with the IAEA/MEL laboratory in Monaco. A draft country profile on the status and trends of pollution of the marine environment in Egypt was prepared and similar draft profiles are also being prepared for Croatia, Cyprus, Morocco, Slovenia and Tunisia.
91. The meeting of MED POL National Co-ordinators was held in Athens from 6 to 9 May 1992. The meeting examined the progress made since the last meeting of the Contracting Parties, and advised the secretariat on the activities to be performed during the biennium 1992-1993 (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 35/4).
92. The XXXIII Congress and Plenary Assembly of ICSEM was held from 12 to 17 October 1992 in Trieste, Italy. The Co-ordinator was one of the speakers at the inauguration. In this context, the XI ICSEM/IOC/UNEP Workshop on pollution of the Mediterranean Sea, organized by the Mediterranean Action Plan, was held on 16 October and covered two subjects: eutrophication and plankton blooms and Data Quality Assurance. The subjects were introduced by two MAP-supported key-note speakers and followed by a general discussion. Twenty-four Scientists from twelve Mediterranean Countries received MAP travel grants which enabled them to attend the Meeting.
93. The XXVI Meeting of the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) for MED POL was held in Athens, 8-11 December 1992 (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 58/1). The Meeting reviewed MED POL activities in 1992-1993 and adopted a programme proposal, including budget, for 1994-1995. Of particular interest were the discussions and the proposals concerning the evaluation of MED POL-Phase II and the preparation of the proposals for MED POL-Phase III (1996-2005).

94. A UNEP/FAO Consultation meeting on the evaluation of the Israeli monitoring programme was organized in Haifa (21-22 December 1992) in the framework of the activities relative to the review and evaluation of MED POL Phase II and the preparation of Phase III. The results of the meeting will help national authorities in Israel to re-design their monitoring programme and the Secretariat to make proposals for MED POL Phase III (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.59/2).

Pilot monitoring surveys

95. The pilot survey for the determination of herbicides in environmental samples from selected Mediterranean areas is completed. Four institutions participated in the survey; these are: IFREMER, Nantes, covering the Rhône estuary; ISRA, Milano, covering the Pô river; the Institute for Research and Development in Barcelona covering the Ebro river; and the University of Ioannina (Greece) covering the estuaries of three rivers in Thermaikos Gulf and two rivers in Amvrakikos Gulf. In addition, samples were collected from the Nile delta by the Institute of Graduate Studies of the University of Alexandria, which were analyzed in Barcelona. At the end of the survey, a small FAO/UNEP/IAEA meeting of the principal investigators took place in Athens from 7-9 April 1992 to review the results and prepare a consolidated report (FIR/MED POL/HERB/2) which contains all the data generated.
96. The pilot monitoring exercise for titanium, beryllium, cobalt, thallium, silver, antimony, molybdenum, uranium and vanadium was not implemented as expected, because the meeting of the Contracting Parties in Cairo (1991) decided that this survey should take place only if unused MED POL funds could be made available. Only one project was initiated using 1991 unused funds.
97. A consultation meeting was convened in Ioannina, Greece from 27-29 May 1993 to prepare the programme for the pilot survey on fungicides to be initiated as soon as funds are made available. The meeting also reviewed the analytical protocol and the results of the intercalibration exercise on herbicides.

MED POL Data Processing

98. With regard to data processing all existing monitoring agreements, data on microbial pollution (in sea water), heavy metals and halogenated hydrocarbons (in biota, plankton, sediment and suspended matter) were computerized. With the transfer of Phase I data into the established database, some pollution data archives span over fifteen years.

99. Two manuals ("CODES" and "DATA TRANSFER FORMATS") were prepared and sent to the countries as guidelines on the computerization and transfer of marine pollution data to MEDU on magnetic media. These manuals are being regularly updated as necessary.
100. Analysis and presentation of MED POL pollution data continued with the assistance of consultants. On this line, computerized heavy metals and halogenated hydrocarbons in biota data were analyzed. The report of the consultant on the statistical analysis of the MED POL data on Heavy metals and halogenated hydrocarbons in biota with special reference to temporal trends (1974-1991) was distributed to National Co-ordinators for comments. Similarly, through a consultant-developed computer programme and GIS facilities acquired by MEDU, quality of the bathing waters (utilizing microbial data in sea water) are being presented on maps.

Maintenance

101. During 1992-1993 several new instruments were installed in MED POL monitoring laboratories through the METAP programme. Atomic Absorption Spectrometers (Spectraa 10, Varian) were installed in Albania, Slovenia and Egypt. Gas chromatographs (HP 5890 Ser.II) were installed in Croatia, Slovenia and Albania. These installations supplemented the normal instrument maintenance missions of the IAEA-MEL/UNEP maintenance engineer. The remaining instruments supplied through METAP (1 AASs and 2 GCs) will be installed during 1993. A stock of spare parts is currently being purchased for the new instruments.

Training and fellowships

102. As in the past, during 1992 assistance was provided to MED POL participants in the form of individual group training, visits of experts to less experienced laboratories, support for participation at MED POL meetings (workshops, intercalibration exercises and quality assurance meetings), and travel grants for attendance at meetings related to the MED POL programme.

A total of 145 scientists from 19 countries benefitted from this support programme.

103. A group training course was organized (23 November - 4 December 1992) in MESL/MEL/IAEA in the frame of MED POL/METAP project on total and methyl mercury determination in marine biological and environmental samples (five trainees).

104. A group training course was organized (26 October - 13 November 1992) in MESL/MEL/IAEA in the frame of MED POL/METAP project on the determination of heavy metals and usage of the Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometers (AAS) (six trainees).
105. The fourth training course and intercalibration exercise in microbiological methods for marine pollution monitoring was convened by WHO and UNEP in Rabat, Morocco from 21 to 26 October 1991, in collaboration with the Institut National d'Hygiène. The course was conducted in French and was attended by 19 participants from Algeria, Egypt, Italy, Monaco, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia.
106. The fifth training course and intercalibration exercise in microbiological methods for marine pollution monitoring was held in Athens, Greece, from 2 to 7 November 1992, in collaboration with the Athens School of Hygiene. It was conducted in English and was attended by 16 participants from Albania, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Israel, Lebanon and Malta. This particular course was designed for experienced participants, to enable them to organize courses in their own countries. Apart from bacterial indicator organisms, pathogenic bacteria were also covered.
107. Preparations for the sixth training course and intercalibration exercise on microbiological methods for marine pollution monitoring, which will be in French, and scheduled to be held at the Institut Pasteur de Tunis from 21 to 26 September 1993, were commenced.
108. The WHO/UNEP Consultation on determination of pathogenic micro-organisms in coastal marine waters was held in Chioggia, Italy, from 7-10 October 1992, in collaboration with the Institute of Hygiene, University of Padua. It was attended by 21 participants from 11 Mediterranean countries. The meeting reviewed and finalized six recommended methods for pathogen determination, reviewed the general situation concerning pathogen occurrence in coastal recreational and shellfish waters, and also reviewed the capabilities of Mediterranean laboratories to deal with pathogen monitoring on a routine basis.
109. The FAO/IOC/UNEP training workshop on the statistical treatment and interpretation of marine community data was organized twice during the reporting period. Firstly, a regional basis workshop so that more scientists from the South could benefit. It took place in Alexandria from 9 to 19 December 1991 and 16 out of 21 participants came from the South (FIR/MED POL/ALE/4). Secondly, it was organized at a national level, in Israel. The course was, however, reduced to five and a half days to include

- only multivariate statistics and only two lecturers participated. It took place at the Bar-Ilan University from 14-19 June and was attended by 15 participants from all over the country (FIR/MED POL/ISR/4). An evaluation of this series of training workshops appears in MAP Technical Report Series No 68.
110. At the request of Italy, a similar workshop was repeated at national level on 6-11 September 1993, at the Laboratory of Marine Biology in Trieste.
 111. A small FAO/UNEP/IAEA meeting of principal investigators of the herbicide pilot survey took place in Athens from 7-9 April 1992 to review the results of the survey and prepare a consolidated report (FIR/MEDPOL/HERB/2). The report contains data from the Rhône river, the Pô river and the Adriatic sea, the Ebro delta, rivers in Thermaïkos and Amvrakikos Gulfs (Greece) and the Nile delta.
 112. The FAO/IOC/UNEP training workshop on the techniques for monitoring biological effects of pollutants in marine organisms was organized at the University of Nice-Sophia Antipolis from 14-25 September 1992. It was attended by 27 participants from Algeria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Romania, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey (FIR/MED POL/NICE/3).
 113. A FAO/UNEP/EUROMED working group on biomonitoring in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea was convened in collaboration with the Euro-Mediterranean Centre on Marine Contamination Hazards (Council of Europe). This Group, which met in Malta on 10 and 11 November 1992, concluded that biomonitoring could be initiated on a pilot scale and prepared a relevant programme for its implementation. It recommended two general stress and two specific stress indices to be included in the programme (report of meeting available).
 114. The FAO/UNEP/IAEA training workshop on the design of monitoring programmes and management of data concerning chemical contaminants in marine organisms took place in Athens from 22 to 26 June 1993. It was attended by 24 participants from 15 Mediterranean countries.
 115. The third intensive training course on the application of ecotoxicology in the monitoring, regulation and control of marine pollution was organized by the Euro-Mediterranean Centre on Marine Contamination Hazards (Council of Europe) at the University of Sunderland, U.K., from 19-30 July 1993, in cooperation with UNEP, FAO and the Ecology Centre of the University.

(b) Intercalibration and Data Quality Assurance

116. The Marine Environmental Studies Laboratory (MESL) of IAEA-MEL, Monaco, continued to assist MED POL with the implementation of intercalibration exercises and a comprehensive data quality assurance programme. The work has focused on the continuing development of an integrated approach towards quality assurance which includes training, analytical intercomparisons, joint monitoring exercises, the preparation and distribution of reference materials and standards and the provision of support for instrument installation and servicing.
117. To this effect, during 1992 three courses were organized at the Monaco Laboratory to provide training in the analyses of trace metals (8 trainees), trace organic contaminants (6 trainees) and, for the first time, methyl mercury and total mercury (6 trainees).
118. Data analysis assurance training was also conducted by MESL staff at MED POL laboratories in Alexandria, Egypt. Another three QA missions were also organized (Tunisia, Albania and Egypt) to provide training and to enable IAEA experts to evaluate problems affecting participation in the MED POL Monitoring Programme. As in previous years, laboratories were provided with advice and support, including the provision of essential consumables.
119. More than 20 MED POL laboratories reported results for the trace metal intercomparison exercise using "polluted" sediment sample IAEA-356. The results are currently being evaluated and a report will be issued by the middle of this year. Results from the "World-wide and Regional Intercomparison for the Determination of Organochlorine Compounds and Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Sediment IAEA-357" have been evaluated and are detailed in IAEA Report No. 51. Twelve MED POL laboratories participated in this exercise.
120. Intercomparison exercises on methyl mercury and herbicides also commenced during 1992. Results from participating laboratories are currently being received.
121. Through GESREM (the IOC/IAEA/UNEP Group of Experts on Standards and Reference Materials) a new bivalve reference material has been produced (GESREM I) and new materials are currently in preparation (GESREM II and III). These reference materials will be made available to the MED POL monitoring laboratories of developing countries. An extensive world-wide catalogue of reference materials for marine environmental applications was produced.

122. During 1992 several Reference Methods were revised. Work at IAEA-MEL continued on the development of methodologies for organophosphorous pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and sewage pollution indicators and new Reference Methods will soon be proposed. During 1992 a new series of "Technical Bulletins for Marine Pollution Studies" started being published.

Coastal Areas Management Programmes (CAMPs)

123. As part of the implementation of the activities of the CAMP Agreements, marine pollution monitoring programmes were proposed in all the areas selected as CAMPs. While in some cases the CAMP areas were already included in the national MED POL Monitoring Programme, in other cases arrangements were made in order to launch a monitoring programme in the CAMP area in order to obtain data and information on pollution needed for a proper management of the zone.

(c) Research Projects relevant to monitoring

124. On the basis of the project proposals which had been submitted to the Unit by the end of 1992, by June 1993 there were 190 ongoing projects covering the five research areas of the MED POL research component. In addition, in pursuing the decision of the Contracting Parties to use half of the research funds for projects on one specific subject (called for easy reference Research Area VI), which, for the biennium 1992-1993 was decided to be eutrophication and plankton blooms, a number of case studies were initiated.
125. The research component of the MED POL programme was under strain during 1992 as only 55% of the approved budget was made available. As a consequence, many new research proposals had to be turned down and others were not extended. The financial problems are expected to continue in 1993.
126. Under the following paragraphs only activities directly linked to monitoring are reviewed. (Those directly relevant to the implementation of the LBS are dealt with under chapter 6 (d))
127. Research Area I (Development and testing of methodologies for the characterization and measurements of specific contaminants) (It also includes activity previously called A)

Projects completed in 1992:	7
Projects ongoing on 31 December 1992:	18
Total 1992 contribution:	US\$ 36,000

A number of ongoing projects covered study of the electrochemical methodology for the direct measurement of dissolved and dispersed organic matter in marine waters and on the use and applicability of remote sensing for the monitoring of coastal water pollution.

In the microbiological field, projects continued to be linked with the revision of existing recommended methods and the development of new ones, or dealt with the relationships between pathogens and bacterial indicators in seawater and shellfish.

128. Research Area II (Study of the physical, chemical and biological mechanisms of the pollutants' transport from the source to the repository) (It also includes activities previously called F and L)

Projects completed in 1992:	6
Projects ongoing on 31 December 1992:	26
Total 1992 contribution:	US\$ 20,000

Ongoing projects covered the study and the modelling of atmospheric transport, dispersion and deposition of nutrients and heavy metals in the Mediterranean as well as the study of the current system in coastal waters and the sedimentation and benthic fluxes of heavy metals in shallow coastal waters.

129. Research Area IV (Study of the fate of contaminants, including micro-organisms, in the marine environment, i.e. survival, degradation, transformation, bioaccumulation, etc.) (It also includes activity previously called K)

Projects completed in 1992:	2
Projects ongoing on 31 December 1992:	24
Total 1992 contribution:	US\$ 32,500

A number of ongoing projects covered the study of the fate of hydrocarbons in coastal waters, geochemical cycles of heavy metals in estuarine sediments, the importance of micro-organisms on chromium accumulation and the transfer of trace metals from water to sediment through green algae.

The microbiological part of this activity continued to deal with the comparative survival of indicator organisms and pathogens in seawater and shellfish under Mediterranean conditions, including both exogenic and endogenic factors influencing survival and adaptation.

130. Research Area VI (Eutrophication and plankton blooms case studies)

Projects completed in 1992:	nil
Projects ongoing on 31 December 1992:	6
Total 1992 contribution:	US\$ 27,500

In order to initiate the work on the subject, a small consultation meeting was held in Athens from 19 to 20 March 1992 to decide on the appropriate approach to follow and to define a detailed scientific programme (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.44/1). The Meeting therefore finalized a scientific programme including the basic objectives and the specific studies to be covered. The Meeting also decided to implement the programme through case studies which should be carried out in a comparable way. Negotiations were made for the starting of the work in some of the suggested areas (Emilia-Romagna coast, Alexandria Bay, Thermaïkos Gulf and Etang de Prevost) and some projects in the Emilia-Romagna Coast and Thermaïkos Gulf commenced at the end of 1992.

(d) Climatic changes

131. Extensive work was carried out on the implications of climatic changes in the Mediterranean. The first, second and third meetings of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on Cres/Losinj islands were held, respectively, on 2-3 March, 4 May and 16-19 July 1992 in Rijeka (documents UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 43/2, UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 52/1 and UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 53/2). The second and third meetings of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on Kastela Bay were held, respectively, on 24 January and 16-19 July 1992 in Split and Rijeka (documents UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 42/1 and UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 53/2). The fourth meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on the Island of Rhodes was held in Athens from 30 to 31 March 1992 (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 46/8). The first, the second, the third and the fourth meetings of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on the Syrian coast were held, respectively, on 23-24 November 1991, 14-15 December, 11-14 April and 3-7 July 1992 in Damascus (documents UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 33/2, 47/1, 48/1 and 51/1). The first, second, third and fourth meetings of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on the Island of Malta were held, respectively, on 11-12 November 1991, 14 February, 18-20 May and 14 September 1992 (documents UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 31/2, 50/1, 49/10 and 54/1). A joint meeting of the Task Teams on implications of climatic changes on the Cres/Losinj Islands, the Island of Rhodes, the Syrian coast, the Island of Malta and Kastela Bay was held in Malta from 15 to 19 September 1992 (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 55/7).

132. The book "Climate Change and the Mediterranean" (673 pages), edited by Messrs. L. Jeftic, J.D. Milliman and G. Sestini was published by Edward Arnold publishers. It contains 16 chapters of which six are the first generation site-specific case studies (deltas of rivers Nile, Pô, Rhône and Ebro, Ichkeul/Bizerte lakes and Thermaikos Gulf). The book covers the work which was co-ordinated by the Mediterranean Co-ordinating Unit from 1987 to 1990.

D. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EMERGENCY PROTOCOL

8. PREVENTION AND COMBATING POLLUTION FROM SHIPS

- (a) **The Protocol concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency**
- (b) **The Regional Marine pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC)**

133. The Sixth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties held in Athens in October 1989, approved for the period 1990-1993 a medium-term programme related to preparedness, response and co-operation to accidental marine pollution by oil and other harmful substances. As a result, in the years following the adoption of the medium-term programme, the Centre focused its activities mainly on two topics considered essential:

- (i) development of the Centre's capacities through the development and upgrading of a partially computerized Regional Information System;
- (ii) the preparation of Recommendations, Principles and Guidelines concerning accidental marine pollution preparedness, response and mutual assistance.

The Centre also assisted the countries who so requested in the development of their own national systems for preparedness and response to accidental marine pollution and in the training of personnel.

134. After having, as a first step, endeavoured to improve the regional system for co-operation in case of emergency, REMPEC, as a second step, is now giving priority to developing national and sub-regional capacities particularly through the preparation of sub-regional contingency plans.

Development of a regional information system

135. At present the REGIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (RIS) comprises mainly printed documents and some electronically stored data banks. Certain parts of RIS are likely to remain in the form of printed documents. However, the majority of data are gradually being computerized and it will soon be possible to disseminate them to the coastal States in the form of ready-to-use floppy disks. In the future it might be possible to access these data directly through EDI (Electronic Data Interchange).
136. This system is made up of four parts;
- A. Basic documents;
 - B. Lists and inventories;
 - C. Databanks, simulation models and decision support system;
 - D. Operational guides and technical documents.

PART A: Basic documents

137. Part A, including all relevant documents adopted up to date, was prepared and disseminated to the Mediterranean coastal states in January 1992.

PART B: Lists and Inventories

138. Since the information included in various Sections of Part B necessitates permanent updating and modifying, a systematic computerization of data necessary for the production of documents forming this part of RIS was initiated in 1991-1992 and this activity has now lead to the development of a relational data base.
139. A preliminary version of the Directory of competent national authorities in charge of accidental marine pollution was published and circulated in January 1991, and an updated version was published and circulated in May 1992 and March 1993.
140. This inventory of experts, equipment and products is currently under preparation. A questionnaire for the collection of data on equipment and products was distributed to the Coastal States in January 1993. The questionnaire took into account the comments made on this subject by the Focal Points Meeting (REMPEC/WG.5/12).
141. An updated and improved version of the Directory of companies offering services in the Mediterranean in case of emergency was published and circulated in January 1992.

PART C: Databanks, Forecasting Models and Decision Support Systems

142. As a first phase, the Centre has directed its efforts to the development of its capabilities in order to be in a position to provide rapidly, to the national authorities, in case of an accident, the necessary information concerning the behaviour, risk and different possibilities for action.
143. A partially computerized databank on chemical substances has been established by the Centre with the support and assistance of various organizations. A document, RIS/C/1, describing the current status of the Centre's databank on hazardous substances and information services provided by the Centre, was distributed to the Contracting Parties in December 1991 and an updated version in November 1992.
144. The Centre has also developed a maritime transport-oriented database (TROCS), available on diskette, incorporating information on the physical and chemical properties of about 400 chemicals, method of transport, marine hazards and behaviour of the spilled chemical.
145. Modifications to the database are currently being made to increase its versatility as a tool for decision making in preparedness and response. In order to assist the coastal States build their own national capabilities and have a minimum of information sources available at the national level, the Centre has distributed a preliminary version of the computerized database in December 1991, a second version of the TROCS in December 1992 and has completed a third version in June 1993, which will be soon distributed.
146. As part of the second phase, action has been initiated to acquire simulation models and in this regard, the Centre has been able to obtain a number of models.
147. The third phase, earmarked for the near future, is the acquisition and operation of a decision support system and its operation for the needs of the region. The Centre hired a consultant, Mr. Henrik Olesen from UNEP/GRID, to assist REMPEC in establishing a decision-support system for hazardous substances. The visit of the Consultant took place in January 1993. The report of the Consultant containing proposals concerning the actions to be taken by the Centre to progressively establish a decision support system was issued in January 1993.
148. In order to act as a catalyst, with a view to initiating the establishment of a regional network of correspondents for the collection of data on maritime transport of harmful substances in the Mediterranean, the Centre has prepared a preliminary version of a "Directory of Mediterranean Ports" which was distributed to the national authorities in November 1992.

149. By using existing information, in particular those available through the World Meteorological Organization, the Centre has prepared a Directory of Mediterranean Meteorological Centres which describes the services offered by national centres for meteorological support in the Mediterranean region in the case of a marine pollution emergency. The preliminary version of this directory was distributed in November 1992.
150. With reference to cartographic information, the Centre has started to collect existing maps of the region, and of particular relevance are the International Bathymetric Charts of the Mediterranean prepared within the framework of the IOC Consultative Group on Ocean Mapping.
151. REMPEC has begun to collect existing maps and data relevant for the preparation of the Atlas of the Mediterranean Region for Preparedness and Response. Various international, governmental and non-governmental agencies have already expressed the wish to co-operate with REMPEC in this activity which will be completed in the period 1994-1997, as agreed by the Focal Points Meeting held in September 1992.
152. For statistical purposes and risk assessment the Centre published and circulated, in January 1992 and March 1993, the document entitled "List of alerts and accidents in the Mediterranean".

PART D: Operational Guides and Technical Documents

153. The document "Guide for combating accidental marine pollution in the Mediterranean", which has had four revised editions since it was first published in May 1986, contains necessary information for planning and conducting marine pollution response operations. A new, completely revised version of the document is currently under preparation.
154. The document "Theory and practice of foams in chemical spill response", aimed at providing those involved in response operations with background information on the various technicalities associated with the use of foam as a response method, was published and circulated in May 1992.
155. The document "The TROCS database and its use in response to lost packages washed ashore", published in December 1992 and circulated to Contracting Parties in January 1993, introduced the new version of the TROCS database and demonstrated its use as a tool for assisting personnel in the selection of response methods and emergency measures to be taken when lost packages are washed ashore. This document also provides information to facilitate the hazard assessment process of packages which are lost at sea as well as of those which are finally washed ashore.

156. The competent national authorities now have at their disposal, with the Regional Information System, a full range of documents containing the necessary information for marine pollution preparedness, response and mutual assistance.

Studies and Surveys

157. For the September 1992 Focal Points Meeting the Centre prepared two brief surveys: the first one listed the major accidents occurred in the Mediterranean during the period January 1990-June 1992 (REMPEC/WG.5/Inf.21), the second presented a review of the implementation of the regional system regarding international assistance in cases of emergency (REMPEC/WG.5/Inf.22). In addition, between November 1992 and June 1993, a study on contingency planning for particular sensitive areas, and in particular on the Isonzo river mouth in the Gulf of Trieste, was carried out at REMPEC by an Italian student who had received a fellowship from the University of Rome.

Assistance to countries in the development of national systems for preparedness and response and on the development of bilateral or multilateral operational agreements (sub-regional contingency plans)

158. The Centre is presently giving priority to the development of national systems for preparedness and response and to the adoption of sub-regional contingency plans. These areas constitute the main impetus of the present and future actions of REMPEC.

Assistance in developing national systems for preparedness and response

159. The Centre started actions leading to the development of the national system for preparedness and response of the following requesting countries:
160. Albania: At the invitation of the Albanian Focal Point of REMPEC, the Director visited Albania in November 1992 with the view to discussing the development of a programme for preparedness and response to accidental marine pollution, to examine the possible assistance REMPEC could provide and to consider a possible workplan and time table of actions, which were incorporated into the Agreement for the Coastal Area Management Programme for Albania.

With the view to developing the Albanian system for Preparedness and Response to marine pollution accidents, two Albanian officials were trained at REMPEC from the 10 to the 13 March 1993 on the preparation of a draft national contingency plan.

In April 1993, REMPEC prepared and sent to the competent Albanian authorities a draft "Decree concerning the organization of the public authorities for the preparedness and response to accidental marine pollution", together with a detailed description of the potential roles of different ministries/governmental departments and the outline of the national contingency plan.

161. Libya: REMPEC has been requested by the Libyan Focal Point to assist the recently established "technical committee" in preparing a draft national contingency plan. Based on information available and on discussions during a visit to REMPEC by the Libyan Focal Point, a proposal for the development of the national system for preparedness and response to accidental marine pollution in Libya, including the preparation of the national contingency plan, was prepared and sent to Libya in November 1992.

During the same period the Centre was visited by representatives from the Libyan oil industry sector regarding the same subject. The progress of activities concerning the setting up of the national system was further discussed with the Libyan Focal Point during his visit to the Centre in April 1993.

162. Syria: Following the request of the Syrian Focal Point of REMPEC, the Centre sent comments on the preliminary draft of the national contingency plan for combating marine pollution in the territorial waters of Syria, together with advice and guidance regarding the process for the development of a national system for preparedness and response.
163. Lebanon: Following the request of the REMPEC Focal Point for Lebanon, the Director of REMPEC is planning to visit Lebanon in 1993 to discuss possible co-operation for the development of a national system for preparedness and response.
164. Morocco: Following a request by the Moroccan authorities, a draft decree concerning the organization of public authorities for accidental marine pollution preparedness and response was thoroughly revised by REMPEC.

Assistance in the development of sub-regional systems for combating major marine pollution accidents

165. The Centre finalized, in close cooperation with the Commission of European Community, two projects for the development of sub-regional systems for combating major marine pollution accidents; one for the eastern part of the Mediterranean which concerned Cyprus, Egypt and Israel; the other one for the western part of the Mediterranean which concerned Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. These two projects are financially supported by the EC through its financial mechanism LIFE.

166. Contracts between IMO for REMPEC and EC were signed in December 1992. One contract (Eastern Mediterranean) covers the three phases of the project for a total budget of 562,650 ECUs; the second contract (Western Mediterranean) covers, for the time being only, a preliminary phase for a total budget of 91,500 ECUs.
167. The first phase of the project concerning Cyprus, Egypt and Israel started with the consultants team mission to the three countries concerned between May and June 1993. Draft contingency reports and a first draft of the sub-regional contingency plan as well as a draft training programme were prepared in June 1993 by the consultants and with the support of REMPEC staff.
168. In connection with the development of a sub-regional system for combating major marine pollution accidents for Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, the Director of REMPEC visited these three countries in December 1992, with the view to discussing the implementation of the EC/IMO-REMPEC project.
169. For the management and the follow-up of the implementation of these projects, a Steering Committee has been created for each project. The first meeting of these Steering Committees concerning both projects took place in Brussels in January 1993.

Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

170. The Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points held in Malta 22-26 September 1992 (REMPEC/WG.5/12), reviewed the participation of REMPEC in the coastal area management projects as well as the priorities of REMPEC with regard to the orientation of its policies and priority needs. It considered that the present Meeting of the Contracting Parties should examine the redistribution of funds, in particular to provide REMPEC with the financial means sufficient for assisting the development of national systems for preparedness and response.
171. As for the REMPEC participation in the CAMP for the Sfax area (Tunisia) an outline of a workplan was formulated and agreed upon with the competent national authorities, during the MAP mission in February 1993.

Training of personnel

172. It is probably in the area of training that the Regional Centre has obtained the most significant results. If, at the time of its establishment, in 1976, there existed no real possibility for training in the Mediterranean, progressively the Centre has successfully developed a training programme. Since 1976, approximately 750 persons have participated in either the training courses organized and financed by the Centre, or in training courses to which the

Centre has provided technical assistance. In 15 years, from 1977 to 1992 inclusive, the budget spent by the Centre for training has reached approximately US\$ 860,000.

173. An "Inventory of Participants from the Mediterranean Countries to Marine Pollution Combating Training Courses", which provides more in-depth information on the training activities of the Centre since its inception, was prepared in September 1992 and distributed in February 1993.
174. A national training course on marine pollution prevention, control and response was held in Alexandria between 24 February and 4 March 1992 with the technical support of REMPEC.
175. Following the request put forward by the Maltese national authority in charge of accidental marine pollution preparedness and response, REMPEC assisted Malta in preparing, organizing and conducting the Seminar on Accidental Marine Pollution Preparedness and Response, which was held on Manoel Island, 2-3 March 1993.
176. Preliminary discussions were held with UNEP/IEO (Paris) concerning the organization in 1993, of a joint Workshop on Preparedness and Response to Hazardous Substances in Port Areas.
177. The medium-term programme (1990-1993) of the training activities of the Centre, adopted by the Sixth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, was not totally completed in spite of the great efforts of REMPEC, due to the serious financial difficulties arising from the budget for the courses considered by REMPEC unrealistic, and from the delays occurred in the distribution of funds to REMPEC.
178. In this respect the Meeting of the Focal Points held in Malta on the 22-26 September 1992 (REMPEC/WG.5/12) insisted on the importance of training, expressed the wish that the budget allocated to REMPEC for this activity increases accordingly, and reiterated the hope that the oil industry will co-operate in this activity.

Cooperation and mutual assistance in case of emergency

179. In order to ensure rapid transmission of complete and accurate information in cases of emergency, procedures and formats have been established by REMPEC and communication networks have been developed and are tested periodically. In connection to this, the Centre organized, during the last two weeks of June 1992, the communication exercise ALERTEX 92 to test the region's communication system and the adopted alert procedures.

180. The Seventh Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention decided that the REMPEC should upgrade its communication facilities by acquiring a standard A INMARSAT Satellite communication system and approved the necessary budget for that purpose.
181. As a result, enquiries were made with the assistance of IMO to identify a suitable company. A company (Marconi) and a local agent (Malta Drydocks) were selected and a contract including purchasing, transport, installation and commissioning of the equipment was signed in September 1992. After the necessary repairs to the building were made, in February 1993 instructions were given to the company (Marconi) to make the necessary shipping arrangements for delivering the equipment which was installed in May 1993 and will be commissioned in the near future.
182. Assistance in the form of exchange/transmission of information, including technical advice, was given to authorities of various Mediterranean coastal states during several accidents which occurred in the Region during the period 1992-1993.
183. Although not within the functions of the Centre, on several occasions during 1992 the Centre was asked by a national authority, official focal point of REMPEC or by the Co-ordinating Unit of MAP, to collect and disseminate information on certain vessels carrying dangerous wastes on ships likely to present a risk to navigation and to the environment. As requested, the Centre collected the relevant information and disseminated it.
184. The Meeting of REMPEC National Focal Points was held in Malta, 22-26 September 1992. The Meeting discussed and amended a draft Code of Practice for the Use of Dispersants for Combating Oil Pollution at Sea in the Mediterranean Region prepared by REMPEC. The amended Code of practice is therefore submitted for final adoption to the present Meeting of the Contracting Parties. It will serve as a guideline to the Mediterranean coastal States in developing and harmonizing national laws and regulations regarding the use of dispersants in response to oil spills at sea.
185. As for the proposal for the establishment of a Mediterranean Task Force for assistance in combating accidental marine pollution, the final text is also submitted to the present meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, for final adoption.
186. The Focal Points Meeting also agreed that REMPEC should, in the future, concentrate its actions principally on the development of national systems for preparedness and response and on the adoption of sub-regional contingency plans. Reference was made in this respect to the progress achieved regarding the development of two sub-regional agreements.

187. These views were reflected in the Medium-Term Programme of the activities of REMPEC for the period 1994-1997, which was approved by the Focal Points' Meeting and which is submitted to the present Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention for final approval. In approving the workplan the Focal Points insisted on the importance of training. The Meeting expressed the wish that co-operation between the oil and shipping industry and REMPEC be developed.

Administration of the Centre

188. In the last years, the Centre has made efforts to improve and develop its capacities for word processing, reproduction of documents and data management as well as its means of communication. At present, the facilities of the Centre for word processing and reproduction of documents can be considered satisfactory. The Centre acquired in 1992 a new PC with large memory capacity which will allow the Centre to operate databases and simulation models. The Centre envisages acquiring in the future a CD-ROM reader which will allow the use of the CC-INFO database which is available on CD-ROM.
189. After the signature of the Headquarters' Agreement, the Centre approached the Maltese authorities regarding the implementation of the Agreement, in particular concerning the maintenance and repair to the building as well as the conditions of the surrounding environment. Works related to the rehabilitation of the building of the Centre are currently under way.
190. Mr. Jean Nicolas Hutin, an engineer seconded by the French Government, replaced in November 1992 Mr. Laurent Daverio who ended his assignment at the Centre in October 1992.
191. The extension of the mandate of the Centre to harmful substances other than oil, decided by the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, and the decision to abolish the post of Deputy Director (Administration) and create a new post of Chemist, has consequently increased the workload of the Centre. In addition, the possible further extension of the Centre's functions in the prevention of pollution of the marine environment from ships, leads to reconsider the staffing of the Centre.

(c) **Implementation of the action plan on port reception facilities for the Mediterranean region**

192. Pursuant to the decision of the September 1990 Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (UNEP/BUR/37/6), a Meeting of National Experts on Port Reception Facilities in the Mediterranean was held in Cairo, 16-19 December 1991 (REMPEC/WG.4/4). This Meeting, organized by the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC), adopted an Action Plan concerning the Provision of Adequate Port Reception Facilities within the Mediterranean Region (REMPEC/WG.4/4 - Appendix IV). This Action Plan proposes a comprehensive, integrated and co-ordinated approach leading to compliance by Mediterranean Coastal States with the requirements of Annexes I, II and V of the MARPOL Convention 73/78 and to the achievement of the main objective of this Action Plan which is the complete elimination of intentional pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by ship-generated wastes.
193. The above mentioned Cairo Meeting agreed that REMPEC, established under the Emergency Protocol to the Barcelona Convention, operated by the International Maritime Organization, would be the appropriate co-ordinating structure for the co-ordination and the follow-up of the implementation of the Action Plan.
194. The Meeting, aware that REMPEC, without additional staff and budget, lacks the capacity to carry out this task and also considering that the financial implications of this new task could not be presently supported by the Mediterranean Trust Fund, asked the Secretary-General of IMO, in co-operation with the METAP participating organizations, to take the necessary steps to conclude an arrangement for an intermediate period of 2 years for the financial support of the co-ordinating mechanisms.
195. In February 1992, REMPEC submitted to IMO a proposal on the administrative and financial arrangements for the co-ordination of the implementation of the Action Plan concerning the provision of adequate Port Reception Facilities within the Mediterranean Region. After being finalized by IMO, the project was sent in March 1992 for approval and signature to UNDP, the World Bank, the Commission of European Communities and the European Investment Bank.
196. On the occasion of the "Second Ministerial Conference on Euro-Mediterranean Co-operation on the Environment in the Mediterranean Basin", organized by the EC and held in Cairo from the 28 to 30 April 1992, the Director of REMPEC gave a brief presentation of the Action Plan concerning

the provision of adequate port reception facilities within the Mediterranean region. The Ministerial Conference, within the framework of actions for supporting sustainable development under regional co-operation, called for "an addition to the programme of the appropriate port reception facilities in the Mediterranean region; REMPEC (Malta) will prepare a programme for monitoring and prevention of accidental or operational marine pollution based, in particular, on the strict application of existing legislation and co-ordination of national surveillance systems, to be presented to the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention (Objective 1994)". (See REMPEC/WG.5/Inf.30 - Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Environment, Cairo, Egypt, 28-30 April, 1992).

197. The Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points of 22-26 September 1992 (REMPEC/WG.5/12), underlining the particular importance port reception facilities have in preventing pollution, expressed the hope that the present Meeting of the Contracting Parties would provide REMPEC with the necessary means to allow it to carry out its new task.

E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONE

9. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONE

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

The Blue Plan/Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC)

Systemic and prospective Studies

198. During the period under review, scenarios were updated at the Mediterranean basin level on tourism, demography and economy. An overall study and prospective approach on industry, islands, water and energy were done and the respective fascicules were prepared.
199. Regarding the preparation of national scenarios, the following activities were carried out:
- Lebanon: Preliminary contacts were made with Lebanese decision-makers and scientists but the follow-up for the preparation of a systemic scenario and a prospective approach was retarded by the present situation of the country.

- Israel: The volume "Environmental Quality in Israel, 2000-2025", edited by the Ministry of Environment, was prepared. It represents an updated and actualized version of the national scenarios.
- Libya: A summary of the main report "The Blue Plan National Scenarios - Libya: 2000-2025" together with two sectorial reports (water, urbanization) were finalized by the Libyan authorities and sent to the BP/RAC for follow-up in March 1992.

Coastal Areas Management Programme and development of prospective methods at the local/coastal level

200. The following actions were carried out by BP/RAC as part of the implementation of the ongoing CAMPs:

- Kastela Bay: A report on "Management of Natural resources of the Kastela Bay: development/environment scenarios" was prepared in February 1992.
- Island of Rhodes: Arrangements were made to carry out the study in three phases (July 1991, March 1992 and May 1993).
- Syrian Coastal Region: Contacts were initiated in early 1992 and cooperation with the Syrian authorities is being strengthened with additional support from the EC.
- Albania: BP/RAC participated in the preparatory mission and contributed to the preparation of the systemic and prospective approach for development/environment scenarios.
- Fuka-Matrouh: BP/RAC participated in the MAP policy/technical mission and contributed to the launching of this programme.
- Sfax: BP/RAC participated in the MAP policy/technical mission and contributed to the launching of this programme.

201. The Iskenderun area, selected as a concrete geographical project, was studied in great detail, in close cooperation with a team from the University of Ankara and upon request from the Ministry of Environment. Geographical Information System (GIS) was applied, systemic methodology was extensively used (mapping, matrices, actors' games) and scenario prospective approach applied.

Data Base - "Observatory"

202. In conformance with a recommendation of the Contracting Parties, BP/RAC has prepared a project document (several versions of a feasibility study) for the promotion of a "Mediterranean Environment Observatory". Submitted to and discussed with the Commission of the European Communities, DG-XI, this project was selected in July 1992, approved in October 1992 and signed in February 1993. This "Observatory" will strengthen the BP/RAC socio-economic database and in particular the development of a relevant Mediterranean environment database and indicators. Contacts with OECD and IFEN (French Institute for Environment) are being initiated with perspectives of cooperation. The "Observatory" will be implemented in close cooperation with the European Agency for Environment and Mediterranean National Environment Agencies.
203. BP/RAC participated, in December 1992, in the expert meeting on the follow-up to the Nicosia Charter and Cairo Declaration, which considered four sustainable development country programmes. BP/RAC was involved in these activities in relation with the development of the "Mediterranean Environment Observatory".
204. The classification of the available documentation was reviewed and the typology will be finally adopted with the development of the "Observatory". A documentalist will start working as of April 1993.
205. A study on the methodological approach and environmental indicators for the Mediterranean countries was prepared.
206. "Littoralization" and "environmentalization" of BP/RAC database is progressing. New equipment to increase analysis capacity and improve the quality of the output was acquired.
207. A seminar (26-28 April 1993, Sophia Antipolis) was organized in cooperation with EC/DG-XI/EAE on "Natural Resources Information Systems and Statistics". Experts from ten Mediterranean countries participated in addition to CEDARE, PAP/RAC and SPA/RAC.

Communication - training

208. A regional seminar on Mediterranean Prospective for development and environment decision-makers from Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries was organized in October 1992 in Sophia Antipolis.

209. A Summer School at the University of Nice, to be held from 30 August to 17 September 1993, on "Biogeochemical processes and Mediterranean Environment", is being organized with the assistance of the EC, UNESCO, ICSEM. Participation is expected from most Mediterranean and European countries.
210. A practical manual on the use of prospective tools for Mediterranean decision-makers and experts is being prepared. Several experts meetings have already taken place on the subject.
211. A new BP/RAC brochure was prepared, widely distributed at the Rio Conference and dispatched to Mediterranean institutions and experts. Its reprinting is at the moment being considered.
212. The fourth, fifth and sixth volumes of the Blue Plan "Fascicles" on "Industries", "Islands" and "Water" were published. The seventh issue on "Energy" will be published in June 1993. Issues on "Tourism" and "Major Risks" are being prepared.

Cooperation with IGOs and NGOs

213. In order to strengthen and improve the quality of the work and the related studies, the BP/RAC has developed cooperation with, and gained support from the EC ("Mediterranean Environment Observatory" tourism, demography, desertification, Syrian CAMP, training) and the World Bank (METAP, management of Coastal Environment).
214. Cooperation was also developed with NGOs, such as CCFD, for sensibilization and local NGOs in Turkey for systemic and prospective approach.

General comments

215. Most of the activities to be implemented during the period under review by BP/RAC were implemented rather satisfactorily. However, the preparation and editing of the various reports very seriously suffered from shortness in support staff.
216. BP/RAC activities are progressively better known and requests for presentations, training and assistance are more and more numerous. However, the implementation of the various activities could have been much easier if the travel budget had been appropriately revised and running costs substantially increased from both sources, MAP and the French Government. In addition, the BP/RAC offices have exceeded their capacity to allow reasonable conditions of work (especially with the new staff recruited for the "Observatory"), while the quality of the offices has degraded in some parts.

(b) Coastal planning and management

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

217. According to the workplan approved by the Seventh Meeting of the Contracting Parties, the activities of PAP/RAC during the biennium 1992-1993 were focused on:

- (i) PAP-related activities in MAP CAMPs;
- (ii) identification, evaluation and development of tools and techniques of integrated coastal area management;
- (iii) implementation of on-going cooperative projects;
- (iv) implementation of individual priority actions.

Implementation of PAP related activities in MAP CAMPs

218. CAMP "The Syrian Coast". The main PAP activity within this CAMP, the coastal resource management plan, was finalized early in 1992. The Plan was presented to the national authorities in the course of a meeting in Damascus (20 participants), and to local authorities (more than 100 participants) in Lattakia. The Plan was well received, some amendments were proposed and a new chapter on implementation added. The final version was prepared in English and Arabic, and distributed. The recommendations contained in this Plan regarding some institutional and legal aspects of the integrated coastal management and the protection of individual resources of the Syrian coast have already been applied in practice. Training on and application of GIS was completed by the end of 1992, and the final report disseminated. The EIA of a tourist complex was prepared. Upon the request by Syrian authorities, one mission to assist national authorities in the implementation of EIA, and one on preparation of data base for Banyas were undertaken. With the above, PAP activities within this CAMP have been completed.

219. CAMP "Rhodes". Sectorial reports for the integrated management study, a study on the carrying capacity for tourist activities, EIA of the sewage treatment plant, and data base were completed. Training on and practical application of GIS were also completed. The activities related to the energy planning started in the beginning of 1992, while the activities on liquid waste management and water resources management started only in 1993 due to the late signature of the contract with the European Investment Bank. Several missions and expert meetings were organized. In December 1992, a joint MAP presentation of hitherto achieved results was organized with the participation of approximately 50 representatives of various national and local authorities and institutions. According to the deliberations of this meeting, the final version of the Integrated Management Study will be prepared and presented in the second half of 1993. Since the signature of the Agreement

between MAP and the European Investment Bank, PAP has completed the programmes for the Water Resources Master Plan, liquid waste management, application of EIA, environmentally sound energy planning, and GIS, which will be implemented with the financial support of the EIB in 1993-1994.

220. CAMP "The Bay of Izmir". Six sectorial reports and a progress report on the Integrated Management Study were completed in 1992, as well as training on and application of GIS, which is now used on a permanent basis in the Urban Planning Division of the Metropolitan Municipality of Izmir. In November 1992, the Interactive Workshop on Environment -Development Interrelations in the Area of Metropolitan Municipality of Izmir was organized with the participation of more than 50 representatives of national and local authorities and institutions. The deliberations of this workshop were used for the formulation of the Integrated Management Study. In June 1993, a PAP mission finalized this study. The final presentation of all PAP and MAP activities within this CAMP was held on 29-30 September 1993.
221. CAMP "The Bay of Kastela". Within this CAMP, two documents related to water resources management of the area were completed and presented to the local authorities in 1992. GIS training and application on urban rent, assessment of quality of soils for agriculture, and rehabilitation of the historic centre (co-funded by the World Bank) were completed. The study on the selection of an optimum waste water treatment plant has been completed and its results used for the design of the plant. Finally, the study "Assessment and Protection of the Pantan Area" was completed and reviewed by SPA/RAC. The World Bank supported the PAP related activities within this CAMP with considerable funds. The results of PAP studies in this CAMP were used for the design of the sewerage, treatment and disposal system of the area, as well as for water resources management plans and practice. With the above, the PAP activities within this project have been completed. A final synthesis report will be completed and presented to national and local authorities in the second half of 1993.
222. CAMP "Albania". One mission related to water resources management was organized (Tirana, December 1992), as well as one mission to CIHEAM - Bari to establish the harmonization of activities within this CAMP. The draft proposal of PAP related activities to be included in the Agreement was prepared. Finally, a mission of five experts was organized in April 1993, in order to prepare the programme of PAP related activities within this MAP CAMP. Furthermore, a detailed workplan for the implementation of the integrated coastal area management programme was prepared and sent to the Albanian authorities for comments and it is now inserted in the CAMP Agreement.

223. CAMP "Sfax". An updated report on the natural characteristics and problems of the area has been prepared. PAP participated in a MAP mission (February 1993) organized in order to discuss the contents of this CAMP with national and local authorities and institutions, and prepare the relevant Agreement.
224. CAMP "Fuka". Within the preparations for a full PAP involvement, a preparatory mission of three PAP experts for GIS was organized in February 1993. PAP activities in this CAMP will be implemented in the second half of 1993.

Planning and management tools and techniques

225. Training courses on the application of EIA were organized in April 1992 in Damascus (45 participants) and in January 1993 in Mersin - Turkey (30 participants). A one-expert mission was sent to Syria in order to assist the Ministry of Environment in introducing the EIA into the national system of approving development projects. EIA for a tourist complex in Turkey (Patara), a sewage treatment plant in Rhodes, a submarine outfall in Kastela Bay, and a tourist complex in Syria (Amrit) have been completed by national experts with the assistance of PAP consultants. Finally, a set of training documents on EIA has been prepared and disseminated. In the second half of 1993, a training course will be organized on computer support for the monitoring of the environmental impact of the wastewater treatment plant in Rhodes, and another one on EIA in Cyprus.
226. The activities related to training and application of GIS are reported under CAMP. Furthermore, two PAP consultants, sponsored by GRID - Nairobi, participated in an advanced training course in Prague. Final reports on all activities and a summary report have been completed and disseminated. Preparations have started to organize a workshop on the application of GIS (Alexandria, November 1993), in cooperation with UNITAR and the national authorities.
227. On the subject of the identification and application of economic instruments for integrated coastal area management, several documents were prepared, an expert meeting was organized (Trieste, May 1992), and the relevant report and documents disseminated. Presently, preparations are under way to organize a workshop on the subject, to be held in the second half of 1993, as well as to collect data on various aspects of the application of those instruments through a questionnaire.
228. Based on two PAP expert missions and the contribution of a group of local and national experts, the project "Assessment of Carrying Capacity for Tourist Activities in Rhodes" was completed and presented to the local and

national authorities. The results of the study indicate that the carrying capacity for future tourism development of the island is considerably lower than previously estimated by classical methods. Preparatory activities for the implementation of the same tool in CAMPs "Fuka", "Albania" and "Sfax" during 1993 are in process. Guidelines for the application of CCA are also in preparation.

229. In cooperation with OCA/PAC, MEDU and FAO, and funded by OCA/PAC, PAP/RAC has prepared a draft "Guidelines for the integrated coastal and marine areas management with special reference to the Mediterranean region". These guidelines will be reviewed in the second half of 1993, by an inter-regional workshop to be organized by PAP/RAC and funded by OCA/PAC.

Implementation of cooperative projects

230. In the framework of the pilot project on mapping and measurement of erosion processes, implemented by PAP and ICONA - Spain, with the assistance of FAO and the participation of Spain, Tunisia and Turkey, the sub-project related to erosion mapping was completed in 1992 (field work of national teams, missions of PAP, ICONA and FAO experts, completed set of maps, national reports of Spain, Tunisia and Turkey). In December 1992, a seminar was organized to present the project results and the complementary methodology developed within it. The seminar prepared the results of the sub-project, adopted the developed methodology and recommended it for urgent implementation through organization of training activities at both regional and national levels. Jointly with FAO and ICONA, PAP started the preparation of guidelines for the application of the developed consolidated methodology. The second part of the project - measurement of erosion processes - started in September 1992 with the selection of monitoring areas, installation of measurement equipment and monitoring of the erosion phenomena. This sub-project will be completed in 1994.
231. In the field of aquaculture, early in 1992 the management of MEDRAP II and FAO proposed to PAP to discuss the possibilities of implementing a joint action in 1993 and 1994/95 using as the basis the PAP/FAO project proposal "Definition of Ecological Criteria for the Rational Development of Aquaculture in Mediterranean Coastal Areas", prepared in the period 1987-89. A meeting was held in Rome (FAO) in July 1992; it was agreed to update the project and start the activity if external funding was secured. The updated project proposal was presented to the meeting of the MEDRAP II Steering Committee (Tirana, December 1992). After the meetings between PAP and MEDRAP, and PAP and FAO, a draft programme was prepared for the Network on Environment and Aquaculture in the Mediterranean region. This draft was supported by the Joint Meeting of the two MAP Committees held in May 1993 in Athens. The Network will be launched in the beginning

of 1994, pending the approval of the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties. Should it be approved, the signature of separate Memorandums of Understanding between PAP and FAO, and PAP and MEDRAP II, has been envisaged in order to regulate mutual liabilities in the preparation and implementation of the Network programme.

232. The Cooperative Project for Seismic Risk Reduction in the Mediterranean Region (SEISMED), initiated by PAP and implemented as a UNDP project funded mainly by the donation of the Italian Government, was completed in 1992. The results of the project were presented to the meeting of NFPs for PAP in October 1992. The meeting expressed satisfaction with its results and suggested that PAP/MAP should support the initiative for the follow-up to this project.
233. The Co-ordinator of MAP was nominated by the Greek government as one of seven members of the Administrative Council of the newly established European Centre for the Prevention and Forecasting of Earthquakes (ECPFE), in Athens. The Centre is a non-profit organization, established under Greek law, within the framework of the Open Partial Agreement of the Council of Europe, on the prevention of, the protection against, and the organization of relief for major natural and technological disasters. Its main objectives are to undertake research on the forecasting of earthquakes, minimize casualties and damage, and provide civilian emergency training.

Implementation of individual priority actions

234. The Project "Water Resources Management of the Island of Malta", funded by the EC and implemented by BRGM - Orleans, was completed in mid-1992. The final report of the project was presented to the national authorities, and its results are now used in practice. A synthesis report of the project was presented in the Meeting of NFPs for PAP in October 1992. During 1992 PAP developed and presented to the Maltese authorities a second project proposal on "Water Resources Conservation for the Maltese Islands". The results of the above activities were used within the training programme in this priority action. As a result, regional training courses were organized in Valletta on the use of aquifer models (January 1992) and on a data base for water resources management (November 1992).
235. In consultation with Maltese authorities and institutions, PAP/RAC presented to the Meeting of NFPs for PAP the proposal for the establishment in Malta of a permanent training programme on water resources management. The proposal was discussed at the meeting, at which some delegates recommended that other possible alternatives be considered before taking a 'final' decision.

236. In May 1993, a one-expert mission completed the PAP related part of the Water Resources Conservation Project proposal, and set up, jointly with Maltese institutions, the programme and documents for a training course to be organized in November 1993 dealing with integrated water resources management.
237. An expert meeting on conservation of Arab historic settlements, scheduled and prepared for mid-1992, had to be cancelled due to force majeure. However, the subject and documents of the meeting were included in the Conclusive Workshop on the Methodology of Conservation of Mediterranean Historic Settlements, held in December 1992 in Genoa. The workshop discussed, amended and adopted the methodology of conservation of Mediterranean historic settlements developed by a number of Mediterranean experts within the PAP programme in 1987-91. Furthermore, the workshop recommended urgent implementation of the methodology through the preparation and dissemination of relevant guidelines (in 1993) and regional and national training courses to be organized in 1994-95. In 1993, PAP started the preparation of the guidelines, with the involvement of renowned experts from five Mediterranean countries. However, following a recommendation of the Meeting of NFPs for PAP held in November 1992 in Athens, and following the conclusions of the recent Joint Meeting of the two MAP Committees, this action, starting from 1994, will be implemented exclusively by the Marseille Centre.
238. On the subject of management of urban solid and liquid wastes, jointly with OIE-CEFIGRE (France), training documents were prepared and a training course on liquid waste management was organized in Rabat (September 1992). The documents were translated into English and disseminated in January 1993. In January 1993, PAP started the preparation of the training course on solid waste management in Mediterranean developing countries. In mid-1993, training course documents on solid waste management and on reuse of urban wastewater for irrigation were completed and disseminated. Training courses on reuse of wastewater for irrigation and on solid waste management are in preparation for the second half of 1993.
239. Activities related to the development of Mediterranean tourism harmonized with the environment are implemented through CAMPs and through tools and techniques for integrated coastal area management. Presently, they are focused on the implementation of the Carrying Capacity Assessment (CCA) for tourist activities. Hitherto the results achieved and the experience indicate that CCA could develop into an easily applicable and effective tool of sustainable and environmentally sound development for the Mediterranean tourism. Following a recommendation of the Meeting of the NFPs for PAP (November 1993) and conclusions of the recent Joint Meeting of the two MAP Committees, this action will be implemented within the action on integrated coastal management starting from 1994.

Other activities

240. The cooperation of the Centre with NFPs for PAP was intensive and continuous. The active involvement of the NFPs for PAP in the formulation and implementation of various activities was of great importance, and the Centre expresses its gratitude and appreciation.
241. A very intensive and fruitful cooperation continued with FAO (on soil erosion, water resources management, aquaculture and Coastal Area Management Programme), OECD (on Coastal Management), ICONA - Madrid (on soil erosion), Mediterranean Water Institute, the European Water Institute, Office International de l'Eau - CEFIGRE, and Water Service Corporation - Malta (on water resources management), UNEP-OCA/PAC (Coastal Area Management Programme), DHA-UNDRO (on seismic risk), and GRID-Nairobi, UNITAR-Geneva and Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI-Redlands, USA) (on GIS and ARC/INFO).
242. During 1991 and 1992 a new legal situation for the host-country was established. The Republic of Croatia, formerly one of the republics of Yugoslavia, was recognized internationally as an independent state and member of the United Nations. Since Croatia was the host-republic, responsible for the Centre and contributing the main part of the support also in the former legal status, the Government and local authorities of the independent Republic of Croatia continued providing support and the host-country contribution to the Centre. Good working and other conditions were thus secured for the implementation of the programme. Furthermore, the Centre established cooperation with a number of local and national universities and institutions, securing the participation of reputed experts on a non-commercial basis and thus reducing the costs of their engagement. The Government of Croatia applied in 1992 for membership to MAP, the procedure being in course (as at March 1993). The support given by the Government and local authorities and institutions has been essential for the smooth and efficient implementation of the programme. Consequently, during the period under review, the Centre worked normally. The Centre therefore expresses its appreciation and gratitude to the host-country Government and to the local authorities and institutions for the support and assistance provided.
243. Among the problems encountered in the implementation of the programme, the following can be highlighted: late approval of funds in 1992 and the beginning of 1993 caused delays in the preparation and implementation of the Programme. Some activities had to be postponed for 1993, while a few could not be implemented at all.

244. An evaluation of the training component of PAP indicated that, although personal histories were requested for the nominated trainees, in some cases trainees had insufficient knowledge of the working language, or were not in the position to disseminate and/or use the gained knowledge. Furthermore, national training courses were much more effective than the regional ones.
245. In some cases the need was felt for a better co-ordination between national and local authorities, and harmonization of various MAP activities within CAMP. The lack of harmonized, efficient and well organized data collection was the weakest point of the first phase of the implementation of CAMPs.

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

10. PROTECTION OF THE COMMON MEDITERRANEAN HERITAGE

- (a) The Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas
- (b) The Specially Protected Areas/Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC)

Assistance to countries in the selection, establishment and management of Specially Protected Areas with ecological and biological ecological interests

246. The second expanded edition (covering 128 sites) of the "Directory of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas in the Mediterranean Region, Part I: Sites of Biological and Ecological Value" is being prepared. A provisional version of the second edition of this Directory, now available also in Arabic, was presented to the meeting of the NFPs for Specially Protected Areas. This revision includes the addition of new sheets, as well as an updating (where necessary) of the existing ones. The NFPs were requested to send comments and amendments which are now being processed and the final version of the Directory is expected by September 1993. In addition, a revised version of the "Directory of Areas of Ecological and Biological Interest Proposed for Protection" was prepared.
247. SPA/RAC conducted a mission of experts (SPA/RAC expert and a consultant) to Albania in December 1992 with the purpose of advising Albanian authorities, scientists and technicians on the implementation of SPA Protocol, collecting information and documentation about marine and coastal protected areas and threatened species in Albania and defining interests and priorities of the country in the SPA/RAC field of competence in order to evaluate the possibilities of cooperation and assistance.

248. In April 1992, SPA/RAC organized in collaboration with MEDPAN, a training visit for a group of Southern Mediterranean countries to French Parks: Port Cros, Camargue and Cévennes.
249. As a follow up to a request made by the Tunisian focal point for Specially Protected Areas, the Centre has realized a study on the feasibility of establishing natural reserves in eight Tunisian sites.
250. Progress has been made by several countries to create new protected areas or to improve the management of existing ones, i.e. the National Park of Zembra-Zembretta in Tunisia, the National Park of El Kala in Algeria, nine new sites in Turkey, four new sites in Italy and a new site in Morocco, Cyprus, Malta and Lebanon.

Assistance to countries in the selection, establishment and management of Specially Protected Areas with scientific, aesthetic, historical, archaeological, cultural or educational interests

251. The respective responsibilities of the SPA/RAC, the PAP/RAC and the Atelier of Marseille (100 historical sites) were discussed and agreed upon for a more efficient implementation of the activities.
252. As to the preparation of the "Directory on Marine and Coastal Protected Areas, Part II: Sites with Scientific, Aesthetic, Historical, Archaeological, Cultural or Educational interests", work started in cooperation with IUCN on the definitions of sites and descriptive data sheets that could be included in the Directory. These definitions were presented and distributed at the meeting of the National Focal Points for comments.
253. A case-study on the historical site of Carthage in Tunisia was completed by SPA/RAC.
254. In the framework of the development of a network for site managers, the SPA/RAC participated and partly supported a meeting of authorities responsible for historical sites in the Maghreb countries, in collaboration with the "Atelier de Marseille". The meeting was held at Djerba (Tunisia), 4-6 June 1993.

Assistance to countries to set up their legislation related to the implementation of the SPA Protocol

255. The Centre initiated an action on the above subject in 1987, in collaboration with IUCN (Environmental Law Centre) and, as a result, the following documents/reports were prepared:
- A Mediterranean Directory on the environmental legislation relevant to the implementation of the SPA Protocol. SPA/RAC presented and distributed extracts concerning each country for discussion and revision at the NFPs' meeting (Athens, 28-30 October, 1992) for comments.
 - A review of the existing environmental legislation in Mediterranean countries relevant to the implementation of the SPA Protocol. The English and French versions of the document "Protected Areas in the Mediterranean: Analytical Study of the Relevant Legislation", based on the available information up to December 1991, were presented and distributed at the meeting of the National Focal Points for comments and amendments. The document is now also available in Arabic.
 - A draft synthesis of the legislation in force in Mediterranean countries concerning threatened species, in particular marine turtles, monk seals, marine vegetation and aquatic birds, was prepared in April 1993 and distributed to Focal Points for comments and additions.
 - SPA/RAC is preparing the Arabic version of the document "Protected Areas in the Mediterranean: analytical study of the interesting legislation".
256. The revised versions of the above mentioned documents will be presented as working documents at the Expert Meeting on Environmental Legislation concerning Specially Protected areas and Endangered Species, organized by SPA/RAC in collaboration with the Ustica Marine Reserve. The Meeting is scheduled for September 1993 in Ustica.
257. The document "Marine Archaeology in the Mediterranean - Directory of National Legislation with explanatory commentary", updated as of December 1992, was presented and distributed at the UNEP/MAP Meeting of experts on the Protection of submarine archaeological sites including wrecks (Bodrum, Turkey, 28 April - 1 May 1993).

Assistance to countries in the management and conservation of endangered species

Assistance to countries for the implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Turtles

258. Several research projects and cooperative programmes are underway or are being launched by the Centre:
- Survey of the potential nesting beaches along the Mediterranean Egyptian coasts, in collaboration with MEDASSET and the Egyptian authorities. The survey is scheduled to be carried out in the period June-August 1993.
 - Survey of the potential nesting beaches along the Southern Tunisian coast. The survey is scheduled to be carried out in the period June-September 1993.
 - Impact assessment of coastal fishery on the marine turtle population in the Gulf of Gabes. The project is being carried out with APNES (Tunisian NGO).
 - Launching a large scale coordinated tagging programme in the Mediterranean. Contacts were made with NFPs for participation and cooperation.
259. Two training activities were undertaken by the Centre:
- SPA/RAC supported the participation of three Mediterranean experts at the training course in Cyprus in July and August 1992, organized by the Cyprus Wildlife Society (CWS), concerning the conservation and management of marine turtles,
 - An agreement was reached with CWS for the participation of five trainees at a similar training course scheduled for July/August 1993.
260. Concerning information, the first draft of a Manual on the conservation of marine turtles' nesting beaches for managers was distributed at the NFPs meeting. The final version in English is expected to be ready by July 1993.
261. SPA/RAC is also working on the establishing of a database on endangered species.

Assistance to countries for the implementation of the Action Plan for the management of monk seals in the Mediterranean

262. SPA/RAC conducted two studies related to the Action Plan for the monk seals: study on the feasibility and possible need of captive breeding for monk seals (with the assistance of an IUCN consultant), and an analysis of the legislation applicable to the Mediterranean concerning the protection of the monk seal.
263. As requested by SPA/RAC, the authorities of the National Park of Port Cros prepared two documents on the Mediterranean monk seal, one covering the scientific aspect of the subject and another for the large public. A draft version of the scientific document was completed in May 1993 and the final versions of both documents are expected by August 1993.
264. SPA/RAC organized a visit of managers of the Protected Areas of the Southern Mediterranean to the Rescue Centre for monk seals of the National Park of Port Cros, located in Antibes.
265. SPA/RAC is organizing, in collaboration with the Greek Ministry of Environment and ELLINIKI ETERIA, a training course on the conservation and management of monk seals. The course will be held in Greece and is scheduled for August-September 1993.
266. SPA/RAC followed with interest the activities related to the protection of the monk seal carried out in some countries, especially in Turkey and Greece. Turkey has adopted a national strategy, has created a national committee and developed a pilot project for Foça; Greece has been carrying out several activities to protect the monk seal: protection of sites, information for the public and the fishermen, assessment of threats and development of methods to limit or eliminate those threats.

Assistance to countries for the implementation of the Action Plan for Conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean

267. SPA/RAC prepared a review of the technical report on cetaceans which was presented at the NFP meeting.
268. SPA/RAC has organized a joint consultation between the Barcelona, Bern and Bonn Convention Secretariats concerning the conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea (Athens, 26-27 October 1992). The meeting gathered experts from several European and Mediterranean countries in order to discuss the implementation of the action plan and the

draft agreement on the conservation of small cetaceans of the Mediterranean and Black Sea and adjacent waters. The discussion held at the meeting brought up additional points to be annexed to the Action Plan for Cetaceans, which were adopted by the NFP Meeting (Athens, 28-30 1992) and were therefore considered as an integral part of the action plan.

Assistance to countries in the protection of marine vegetation

269. On the subject of protection of marine vegetation, SPA/RAC organized, in Tunis, from 6-11 July 1992, the first training course on marine vegetation in the Mediterranean. After this successful session, and according to the recommendations of NFP, a second session in English is scheduled in Malta in July 1993.
270. A study was initiated on the implications related to the natural or accidental introduction of new species of marine vegetation in the Mediterranean.

Coastal Areas Management Programme(CAMP)

271. Concerning the CAMP activities of competence of SPA/RAC, from January 1992 to May 1993 the Centre achieved the following:
- Albania: Proposals for the activities to be implemented by SPA/RAC within the CAMP agreement were prepared and submitted to the Coordinating Unit.
 - Sfax: SPA/RAC participated in the preparatory MAP mission to Sfax (5-9 February 1993) and prepared a proposal for SPA activities to be implemented in the framework of the CAMP.
 - Fuka-Matrouh: SPA/RAC participated in the MAP mission to Fuka-Matrouh (2-9 April 1993) which proposed the activities to be implemented by SPA/RAC. The Centre engaged two consultants for two preliminary studies.
 - Rhodes: an expert mission to the Valley of Butterflies was planned for June 1992 but was postponed to June 1993.
 - Kastela Bay: as agreed upon with PAP/RAC, a revision of the study on the Pantan area was carried out by a team of national experts selected by PAP/RAC.
 - Izmir Bay: SPA/RAC is organizing a mission of experts to Izmir, scheduled for 20-25 June 1993.

Other activities

272. In conformity with the relevant recommendation made at the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, SPA/RAC has made initial contacts with France, Greece, Spain and Italy, to launch cooperative projects. France, Greece and Italy replied positively and made several offers and proposals which were presented at the Joint Committees' Meeting (Athens, 3-7 May 1993).
273. During the period under review, SPA/RAC has prepared several documents: SPA/RAC brochure, the Action Plan for conservation of cetaceans and other studies/reports.
274. In addition to the restructuring and the updating of its Data Base, SPA/RAC is undertaking the establishment of a new Data Base on endangered species.

Administrative matters

275. During the period under review, all the engagements taken by the host country have been fulfilled by the SPA/RAC Centre. In particular, a full time director was appointed, a foreign exchange account was opened and adequate new premises were made available. In addition, and within the counterpart contribution of the host country, the Centre has now an expert in marine biology, maintenance and guarding personnel and a Financial Officer.

(c) Preservation of the 100 Coastal Historic Sites of common Mediterranean interest

First assessment of the state of Mediterranean sites

276. Technical missions to define the various types of needs for the protection and management of historic sites were carried out by the Marseille Centre during the 92\93 biennium: 11-13 February 1992 Naples, Genoa (Italy), 13-16 February, Ravenna (Italy), 23-30 March, Tipasa (Algeria), 15-19 and 27-28 May, Tetouan (Morocco), 11-19 July, Santorini, Epidaurus, Mauplia, Thasos (Greece) and 24-30 July, Samor, Crete, in particular Heraclion, Arcadi, Chania (Greece), 23-25 October, Algiers (Algeria).
277. On the occasion of institutional meetings, the experts of the Marseille Centre paid additional technical visits: Athens 16-18 January 1992, Athens Centre of the Stone (Greece), 10-15 June, Salonica, Byzantine Church, 12-15 September, Istanbul, Historical Area (Turkey), 19-20 September, Valletta, Hypogeum Hal Saffieni (Malta), 26-27 November, Athens, Centre of the Stone (Greece), 11-17 February 1993, Gigantija-Tarxien, Valletta (Malta).

Technical assistance to those responsible for Mediterranean Historic Sites.

278. During the period under review, the Centre assisted more than 250 persons in the form of technical advice, fund raising, establishing protection plans, revising legislation concerning the Historical Archaeological and Architectural Heritage, bibliographic help, mailing of publications, exchange of information, etc.

Meetings of technical officials responsible for Mediterranean Historic Sites.

279. The Marseille Centre assisted both technically and financially the organization of the following international meetings of experts and technical officials responsible for the sites included in the "100 Historic Sites" list:
- Second international meeting of technical officials responsible for Mediterranean historic sites - Salonica 10-14 June 1992 (Greece). Organizer: Municipality of Salonica. Publication of the proceedings in three languages.
 - Meeting of technical officials responsible for Historic Sites of the Mediterranean Maghreb. Organizer: National and local authorities of Tunisia. Meeting scheduled for 4-6 June 1993.
 - Meeting of Chairmen of the National Committees of ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites), Marseille 21-22 May 1993. Organizer: Marseille Centre, Atelier du patrimoine of the City of Marseille.

Development of a cooperation programme on stone degradation

280. Work of the Marseille Centre continued on the inventory of stone materials used in the historic, archaeological and architectural structures of Mediterranean historic sites.
281. A volume on Mediterranean historic sites is under preparation and its publication is scheduled for June 1993.
282. The Centre is contributing to the organization of the RILEM-UNESCO International Congress on the conservation of stone and other materials (Paris, June 1993), together with ICCROM, ICOM, ICOMOS, EUREKA\EUROCARE, Getty Conservation Institute.

Protection of underwater archaeological sites, including wrecks

283. The Centre has started the preparation of an assessment of the state of underwater historic and archaeological sites in the Mediterranean covering the present knowledge, means\infrastructures and protection\legislation.,
284. A study was prepared on the state of underwater archaeological heritage. The French edition was published in December 1991, the English edition will be ready in Spring 1993.
285. An Expert meeting on the protection of underwater archaeological heritage, Bodrum (Turkey) 28-29 April 1993, was jointly organized by Turkey and the Centre of Marseille.

Training and dissemination of information to technical officials responsible for Mediterranean historic sites

286. During the period under review, the Centre received and assisted scientists and technical officials responsible for historic sites in relation to the implementation of activities oriented to the protection and management of historic sites.
287. A number of representatives of Institutions and Laboratories specialized in the areas of photogrammetry, geographical information systems, computerized mapping of the Heritage, analysis and restoration of stone masonry constructions, protection and treatment of underwater archaeological heritage visited the Centre for exchange of technical information.
288. Training courses for architects from Mediterranean countries on protection and upgrading of historical sites, were organized by the Centre.

Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

289. In the framework of the ongoing CAMPs, technical assistance was provided to national\local authorities in charge of the Rhodes CAMP (Greece). A technical mission to Rhodes is scheduled for 1993.
290. Technical assistance was provided to national authorities in charge of the Albanian CAMP. A technical mission to Albania is scheduled for 1993.
291. Technical assistance was provided to national\local authorities in charge of the Sfax CAMP (Tunisia). A technical mission to Sfax was completed in April 1993.

292. Technical assistance was provided to national authorities in charge of the Fuka CAMP (Egypt) to prepare an assessment of urgent protection measures to be taken for the Historical and Archaeological Heritage. A technical mission to Cairo is scheduled for 1993.

Publications

293. The following reports/documents were prepared during the period under review:

- Brochures on methodology (2 per year) "Diagnostic methods, Data base and Intervention on Historic Sites".
- An illustrated guide on the Ancient Harbour of Marseille.
- Technical Document IV "Photogrammetric data of the Heritage in Seismic Regions".
- Volume "Treatment of facades of buildings" in cooperation with the French section of ICOMOS.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

294. As requested by the last Joint Meeting of the two standing committees (Athens, 3-7 May 1993), a detailed document covering the financial and administrative matters relevant to MAP has been submitted in a separate document.

Status of the Mediterranean Trust Fund:

295. The status of the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF) as at 31 May 1993 is attached as Annex III to this report.
- The unpaid pledges for the MTF for 1992 represent an amount of US \$1,743,790. This situation has resulted in the postponement of some major MAP activities, such as the CAMP and the assistance to countries through the MEDPOL component of the MAP.
 - In line with a decision taken by the Contracting Parties during their last meeting, an official document (Revision VII of the project document CP/FP/NE/CA 5101-89-02 "The Mediterranean Action Plan") with the 1991 certified expenditures, as well as the 1992 budgetary allocations, has been provided to the Bureau of the Contracting Parties.

- The Greek counterpart contributions for 1992 and 1993 (equivalent to US \$400,000/per year in local currency) was received in full.
- Use of alternative currency: The Bureau has re-examined the possibility of the use of the ECU in the MTF and it has decided that as a first step, some outside funding (counterpart contribution) could be reflected in ECU. The decision to change the current currency in use in the Mediterranean Action Plan (the US dollar) to the ECU, will require a change in the status of the Mediterranean Trust Fund (which is defined by the General Assembly of the United Nations), needing the approval of the Contracting Parties.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

296. Concerning personnel matters, a new post of Senior Administrative Assistant funded by programme support cost, has been approved by UNEP Headquarters. This post will enable the Secretariat to better meet the increase in workload due to the multiplication of meetings and workshops in the Mediterranean.
297. UNEP/MEDU premises: following the decision of the National Hellenic Research Centre to terminate the lease agreement with UNEP in 1992, alternative premises proposed by the Greek authorities were visited but were found inappropriate (location, cost, etc.). Pending a final decision and in the absence of any lease agreement, the rent is paid on a monthly basis. It is informally understood, however, that for the time being MED Unit can remain at its present location.
298. During the Contracting Parties' meeting held in Cairo in 1991, at the request of some countries, an informal working group composed of representatives of Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Morocco and Turkey met to discuss and propose a number of "MAP Working Rules" aimed at a better and smoother functioning of the various MAP offices. The minutes of the informal meeting of the working group were prepared and circulated to all Contracting Parties requesting comments and remarks on the content; those of four Contracting Parties were received by the Secretariat.
- Considering that some of the suggestions contained in the informal minutes were concerned with the recruitment of staff of the Co-ordinating Unit, advice and guidance was requested by the secretariat from UNEP Headquarters.

- In this connection, the UNEP Headquarters recalled that, as a rule, the vacancy announcements for all posts, including that of the Co-ordinator, are circulated to all the Parties to the Convention, allowing time for queries and applications in line with standard UN procedures. Under chapter 101 of the UN Charter, due consideration is given to geographic representation, professional competence and integrity in the selection of the Co-ordinator. It should be borne in mind, however, that the appointment of the staff of the Co-ordinating Unit is the prerogative of the Executive Director of UNEP.
- As for the six months' advanced notice requested of an incumbent Co-ordinator by the informal working group meeting held in Cairo, to inform the Contracting Parties of his/her departure, the secretariat feels that the attention of the Parties should be drawn to the fact that, because of lack of funds, the duration of the fixed-term contracts of the staff of the Unit, including that of the Co-ordinator, often covers less than six months, therefore making the request unrealistic, unless proper funds are secured by the Contracting Parties to ensure appropriately long contracts.
- As for the designation of Regional Activity Centre personnel, it should be stressed that, with the exception of REMPEC - run by IMO - these Centres are national Institutions which carry out specific activities on the basis of Contracting Parties' decisions. The staff of Regional Activity Centres is not appointed by UNEP, but by the national Institution performing as a Regional Activity Centre. Therefore, in most cases, Regional Activity Centres are staffed with nationals of the Country where the Regional Activity Centre is located. There are two ways in which Contracting Parties can ensure that there is a geographic balance in the staff composition of Regional Activity Centres: they can make provision in the budgetary allocation covering the work of Regional Activity Centres for the hiring of internationally recruited staff; or they can second staff to Regional Activity Centres.
- As to the use of alternative currency in the MTF, details are given in paragraph 295 above.
- Concerning the presentation and the approval of the budget, the secretariat has endeavoured to present the expenditures incurred, as well as the funds requested for the next biennium, in the most transparent way as may be seen in the recommendations and budget presented to this Meeting (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/4).

- Concerning the role and function of the Bureau, the matter was brought to the attention of the Bureau and a draft proposal will be discussed at the Bureau meeting to be held before the present Meeting of the Contracting Parties.
- The secretariat took note of all the other points raised in the informal meeting held in Cairo in 1991.

Staff of U.N. Agencies outposted to Athens

299. In conformity with the decision of the last meeting of the Bureau, the President of the Bureau has sent two letters to the Directors General of WHO and FAO on 24 February 1992, requesting that they examine the possibility of financing the salaries of the staff of the Agencies outposted in Athens from their budgets as from 1993.
- On 7 May 1992 and 9 April 1992, replies were received from the Director General of WHO and the Director General of FAO, respectively. Copies of these letters were sent at the time, to the members of the Bureau.
 - While enumerating the various forms of assistance given by the two Organizations to MAP and their readiness for continued cooperation, they were unable, however, to accept the Contracting Parties' request due to the financial and administrative regulations of the two Organizations and to the critical financial period they are experiencing.
 - At its meeting in Cairo on November 1992, the Bureau of the Contracting Parties reviewed the situation and decided to close this issue. The Bureau further recommended that the Secretariat should continue its cooperation with the U.N. Agencies, which contributed in an important manner to the work of MAP.

ANNEX I

Calendar of Meetings
organized in the framework of MAP
1992-1993

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
1992				
Training Course on Database for Water Resources Management	6-10 Jan. Malta	PAP/RAC Service Corporation MALTA (UNEP-MEDU)	A. Pavasovic*	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Meeting of RACs' Directors and MEDU	14-16 Jan. Athens	UNEP-MEDU	S. Busuttill I. Dharat	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.40/2
Consultation with representatives of IOC/UNESCO, Council of Europe/EURO-Med. Centre for Marine Contamination Hazards	16-17 Jan. Athens	UNEP-MEDU	S. Busuttill	Note for the file
Second meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on Kastela Bay	24 January Split	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.42/1
Second meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on Malta	14 February Msida	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.50/1

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (BUR 40)	25-26 Feb. Cairo	UNEP-MEDU	S. Busuttill* L. Jeftic* I. Dharat*	UNEP/BUR/ 40/5
Consultation on pilot Monitoring project on anionic detergent	27-29 Feb. Athens	WHO (UNEP-MEDU)	L. Saliba	EUR/ICP/ CEH 104/S
First meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on Cres/Losinj islands	2-3 March Rijeka	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.43/2
Fourth Meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on the island of Rhodes	30-31 March Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.46/8
Consultation on cost and benefits of reduction of the degradation of the marine environment from land-based sources of pollution and activities in coastal areas	6-8 April Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.45/6

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
Third Meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on the Syrian coast	11-14 April Damascus	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.48/1
Training Course on the Environmental Impact Assessment	27-30 April Damascus	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	A. Baric*	PAP-3/MT/TC.2
Second Meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on Cres/Losinj islands	4 May Rijeka	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.52/1
Meeting of MED POL Co-ordinators	6-9 May Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic F.S. Civili	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.35/4
Expert Meeting on economic instruments for environmental planning and management	29-30 May Trieste	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MED)	A. Pavasovic*	Issued by PAP/RAC
Third meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on Malta	18-20 May Valletta	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.49/10

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
Second meeting of experts on 100 Historic Sites	12-14 June Thessaloniki	Marseille Centre for Historic Sites Municipality of Thessaloniki (UNEP-MEDU)	D. Drocourt* I. Dharat*	to be issued by Marseille Centre
Fourth Meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on Syrian Coast	3-7 July Damascus	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.51/1
Training course on Marine Vegetation in the Mediterranean	6-10 July Tunis	SPA/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	M. Saied	to be issued by SPA/RAC
Training course on Marine Turtles conservation	19-30 July Lara (Cyprus)	SPA/RAC CYPRUS (UNEP-MEDU)	M. Saied	Note for the file
Training course on Marine Turtles conservation	1-10 Aug. Lara (Cyprus)	SPA/RAC CYPRUS (UNEP-MEDU)	M. Saied	Note for the file

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
Training course on urban liquid waste management	7-19 Sept. Rabat	PAP/RAC CEFIGRE (UNEP-MEDU)	S. Tedeschi*	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Fourth Meeting of the Task Team on implications on climatic changes on Malta	14 Sept. Valletta	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.54/2
Meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on the Island of Rhodes, Kastela Bay, Syrian Coast, Malta, Cres/Losinj islands	15-19 Sept. Valletta	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.57/7
Training workshop on the techniques for monitoring biological effects of pollutants in marine organisms	14-25 Sept. Nice	FAO/IOC (UNEP-MEDU)	G.Gabrielides*	FIR/MEDPOL/ NICE/3
Fifth meeting of MEDUNIT and Regional Activity Centres (RAC) on MAP Programme	19-20 Sept. Malta	UNEP-MEDU	S. Busuttill* L. Jeftic* I. Dharat*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.56/5

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
Meeting of REMPEC National Focal Points	22-26 Sept. Malta	REMPEC (UNEP-MEDU)	S. Busuttil* J.C. Sainlos I. Dharat*	REMPEC/ WG.5/12
Consultation meeting on determination of pathogenic micro-organisms in coastal marine waters	7-10 Oct. Chioggia Italy	WHO (UNEP-MEDU)	L. Saliba	WUR/ICP/ CEH 115
Seminar for Decision Makers on Mediterranean prospective	19-21 Oct. Sophia Antipolis	BP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	M. Batisse B. Glass	Issued by Blue Plan
Ninth Meeting of Blue Plan National Focal Points	22-23 Oct. Sophia Antipolis	BP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	S. Busuttil* M. Batisse B. Glass	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.39/4
Consultation meeting MAP/CMS/Council of Europe on cetaceans on the Mediterranean and Black Sea	26-27 Oct. Athens	SPA (UNEP-MEDU)	S. Busuttil M. Saied* I. Dharat	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.36/6
Meeting of SPA National Focal Points	26-30 Oct. Athens	SPA/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	S. Busuttil M. Saied* I. Dharat	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.36/7

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
Training course at MEDU (a Libyan national)	2-6 Nov. Athens	UNEP-MEDU	I. Dharat	Note for the file
Training and Inter- calibration exercise on determination of microbiological pollution	2-7 Nov. Athens	WHO (UNEP-MEDU)	L. Saliba	to be issued by WHO
Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (BUR 41)	9-10 Nov. Cairo	UNEP-MEDU	S. Busuttil* I. Dharat*	UNEP/BUR/41/3
Regional training course on use of aquifer modelling water resources management	16-20 Nov Malta	PAP/RAC MALTA (UNEP-MEDU)	J. Margeta*	Issued by PAP/RAC
XXVI Meeting of the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) for MEDPOL	8-11 Dec. Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic F.S. Civili	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.58/1

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
1993				
First Consultation Meeting on the evaluation of the MED POL Programme	7-8 Jan. Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.67/1
Training workshop on the monitoring and assessment of airborne pollution	9-18 Feb. Malta	WMO (UNEP-MEDU) EUROMED CENTER	A. Soudine*	to be issued by WMO
Informal Consultation Meeting of Mediterranean Experts on "Agenda 21" for the Mediterranean	11-13 Feb. Malta	UNEP-MEDU	S. Busuttil*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.63/4
Consultation Meeting on Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP) for Albania	13 Feb. Malta	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.68/1
Seventh Meeting of RAC's Directors and MEDU	15-16 Feb. Malta	UNEP-MEDU	S. Busuttil*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.62/2
Meeting of the Bureau (BUR 42)	1-2 March Cairo	UNEP-MEDU	S. Busuttil I. Dharat	UNEP/BUR/42/3

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
Training at MEDU on MAP Programme	8-12 March Athens	UNEP-MEDU	I. Dharat	Note to the file
Training at MEDU on MAP Programme	12-15 March Athens	UNEP-MEDU	I. Dharat	Note to the file
First Meeting of experts on the Draft Protocol on Hazardous Wastes in the Mediterranean	23-25 Apr. Cervia Italy	UNEP-MEDU ITALY	I. Dharat*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.64/3
Seminar on Natural Resources Information Systems and Statistics	26-28 Apr. Sophia Antipolis	CEC (BP/RAC)	A. Hoballah	to be issued by CEC and BP/RAC
Meeting of Mediterranean Experts on Underwater Historic Sites	28-29 Apr. Bodrum Turkey	CENTRE FOR 100 HISTORIC SITES TURKEY (UNEP-MEDU)	D. Drocourt*	to be issued by Marseille Centre
Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio- economic Committee	3-7 May Athens	UNEP-MEDU	S. Busuttil	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/8

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
Second Consutation Meeting on the evaluation of the MED POL Programme	17-19 May Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.70/1
CSCE Conference on the Mediterranean	17-21 May Malta	CSCE (UNEP-MEDU)	S. Busuttill*	to be issued CSCE
Consultation Meeting on the fungicides pilot survey	27-29 May Ioannina (Greece)	FAO/LAEA (UNEP/MEDU)	G. Gabrielides*	to be issued by FAO
Consultation Meeting on the Greek participation in the MED POL Programme	31 May Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.69/1
Consultation on microbiological quality of marine recreational water	9-12 June Athens	WHO (UNEP-MED)	L.J. Saliba	to be issued by WHO
Seminar on Aquaculture and Environment Network (MEDRAP II)	14-15 June Athens	FAO/MEDRAP (UNEP-MEDU)	H. Akrouit* U. Barg* A. Pavasovic*	to be issued by FAO

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report & Status
Training workshop on the design of monitoring programmes and the management of data concerning chemical contaminants in marine organisms	22-26 June Athens	FAO/IAEA (UNEP-MEDU)	G. Gabrielides	to be issued by FAO
Third Consultation Meeting on the evaluation of the MED POL Programme	3-5 July Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.74/1
3rd Intensive training course on the application of ecotoxicology with monitoring, regulation and control of marine pollution	19-31 July Sunderland-UK	EUROMED/FAO (UNEP-MEDU)	G.Gabrielides*	to be issued by EUROMED
Summer School on Biogeochemical processes, environment/development interactions and futures for the Mediterranean Basin	30 August- 17 September Nice	BP/RAC (CEC-MAST UNESCO-IOC CIESM,CNRS)	B. Glass L. Jeftic*	to be issued by BP/RAC

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
Sixth Training Workshop on the statistical treatment and interpretation of marine community data	6-11 Sept. Trieste	FAO/IOC (UNEP-MEDU)	G. Gabrielides*	to be issued by FAO
Sixth Training Course and Intercalibration Exercise on Microbiological Methods for Marine Pollution Monitoring	20-25 Sept. Tunis	WHO (UNEP-MEDU)	L.J. Saliba*	to be issued by WHO
Training workshop on the monitoring of chemical contaminants using marine sediments	September Monaco	IAEA/IOC (UNEP-MEDU)	L. Mee	to be issued by IAEA
Consultation Meeting on the application of chemical tracers of domestic contaminants for marine pollution surveys	September Monaco	IAEA/WHO (UNEP-MEDU)	L. Mee	to be issued by IAEA
Meeting of the Bureau (BUR 43)	11 Oct. Antalya Turkey	UNEP-MEDU	S. Busuttill* I. Dharat*	to be issued by MEDU

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
Eigth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related protocols	12-15 Oct. Antalya Turkey	UNEP/MEDU TURKEY	S. Busuttil*	to be issued by MEDU
Mediterranean Conference on Agriculture and Environment	21-23 Oct. Malta	ICAMAS UNEP-MEDU	S. Busuttil*	to be issued by ICAMAS
Consultation Meeting on guidelines on data quality assurance	October Monaco	IAEA (UNEP-MEDU)	L. Mee M. Horvat	to be issued by IAEA
The Environmental Financial Forum	8 Nov. Malta	EC, COUNCIL OF EUROPE, MALTA (UNEP-MEDU)	S. Busuttil*	to be issued by EC
Clean Seas 93	9-11/ Nov. Valletta Malta	MEDSERV (UNEP-MEDU)	S. Busuttil*	to be issued by MEDSERV
Consultation Meeting on treatment and discharge of toxic wastes	November Istanbul	WHO (UNEP-MEDU)	L.J. Saliba*	to be issued by WHO

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
Consultation Meeting on MEDPOL data processing programme and guidance for future work	November Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic A. Aksel	to be issued by MEDU
Training workshops on systemic and prospective approach to coastal regions	November Turkey	BP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	A. Hoballah*	to be issued by BP/RAC
Training workshop on collecting emission data for assessing airborne pollution	Nov.Dec	WMO (UNEP-MEDU)	A. Soudine	to be issued by WMO
XXVII Meeting of the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) for MEDPOL	December Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic F.S. Civili	to be issued by MEDU

ANNEX II

Status of signatures and ratification of
the Convention and its related protocols
as at 31 May 1993

STATUS OF SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION AND ITS RELATED PROTOCOLS
Status as at 31 May 1993

	Convention (1)		Dumfries (2)		Emergency (3)		Land-Based Sources (4)		Specially Protected Areas (5)	
	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification
Albania	--	30 May 90/AC	--	30 May 90/AC	--	30 May 90/AC	--	30 May 90/AC	--	30 May 90/AC
Algeria	--	16 Feb 81/AC	--	16 Mar 81/AC	--	16 Mar 81/AC	--	2 May 83/AC	--	16 May 85/AC
Austria	16 Feb 76	19 Nov 79	16 Feb 76	19 Nov 79	17 May 80	28 Jun 88/AC	17 May 80	28 Jun 88/AC	--	28 Jun 88/AC
Bulgaria	16 Feb 76	24 Aug 78/AP	16 Feb 76	24 Aug 78/AP	17 May 80	18 May 83/AC	17 May 80	18 May 83/AC	16 Feb 83	8 Jul 83
Canada	16 Feb 76	11 Mar 78/AP-R	16 Feb 76	11 Mar 78/AP-R	17 May 80	13 Jul 82/AP-R	17 May 80	13 Jul 82/AP-R	3 Apr 82	2 Sep 82
Czechoslovakia	16 Feb 76	3 Jan 79	16 Feb 76	3 Jan 79	17 May 80	3 Jan 79	17 May 80	3 Jan 79	3 Apr 82	26 Jan 87
Denmark	16 Feb 76	1 Mar 84	16 Feb 76	1 Mar 84	17 May 80	3 Mar 78	17 May 80	3 Mar 78	3 Apr 82	28 Oct 87
France	16 Feb 76	3 Feb 79	16 Feb 76	3 Feb 79	17 May 80	3 Feb 79	17 May 80	3 Feb 79	3 Apr 82	4 Jul 85
Germany	16 Feb 76	8 Nov 77/AC	16 Feb 76	8 Nov 77/AC	17 May 80	8 Nov 77/AC	17 May 80	8 Nov 77/AC	3 Apr 82	4 Jul 85
Greece	31 Jan 77	31 Jan 79	31 Jan 77	31 Jan 79	17 May 80	31 Jan 79	17 May 80	31 Jan 79	--	6 Jun 89/AP
Ireland	16 Feb 76	30 Dec 77	16 Feb 76	30 Dec 77	17 May 80	30 Dec 77	17 May 80	30 Dec 77	3 Apr 82	11 Jan 88
Italy	16 Feb 76	20 Sep 77	16 Feb 76	20 Sep 77	17 May 80	20 Sep 77	17 May 80	20 Sep 77	3 Apr 82	29 May 89/R
Japan	16 Feb 76	15 Jan 80	16 Feb 76	15 Jan 80	17 May 80	15 Jan 80	17 May 80	15 Jan 80	2 Apr 83	22 Jun 90
Luxembourg	16 Feb 76	17 Dec 76	16 Feb 76	17 Dec 76	17 May 80	17 Dec 76	17 May 80	17 Dec 76	3 Apr 82	22 Dec 87
Netherlands	--	26 Dec 78/AC-R	--	26 Dec 78/AC	17 May 80	26 Dec 78/AC	17 May 80	26 Dec 78/AC	3 Apr 82	6 Jun 89/AP
Norway	25 May 76	30 Jul 77	25 May 76	30 Jul 77	17 May 80	30 Jul 77	17 May 80	30 Jul 77	3 Apr 82	11 Jan 88
Poland	16 Feb 76	6 Apr 81	16 Feb 76	6 Apr 81	17 May 80	6 Apr 81	17 May 80	6 Apr 81	3 Apr 82	29 May 89/R
Portugal	15 Sep 76	13 Jan 78	15 Sep 76	13 Jan 78	17 May 80	13 Jan 78	17 May 80	13 Jan 78	2 Apr 83	22 Jun 90
Romania	13 Sep 76	16 Mar 78/AP	13 Sep 76	16 Mar 78/AP	17 May 80	12 Aug 81/AP	17 May 80	12 Aug 81/AP	3 Apr 82	22 Dec 87
Spain	16 Feb 76	26 Dec 78/AC	16 Feb 76	26 Dec 78/AC	17 May 80	26 Dec 78/AC	17 May 80	26 Dec 78/AC	3 Apr 82	6 Jun 89/AP
Sweden	25 May 76	30 Jul 77	25 May 76	30 Jul 77	17 May 80	30 Jul 77	17 May 80	30 Jul 77	3 Apr 82	11 Jan 88
Switzerland	16 Feb 76	6 Apr 81	16 Feb 76	6 Apr 81	17 May 80	6 Apr 81	17 May 80	6 Apr 81	3 Apr 82	29 May 89/R
Turkey	15 Sep 76	13 Jan 78	15 Sep 76	13 Jan 78	17 May 80	13 Jan 78	17 May 80	13 Jan 78	2 Apr 83	22 Jun 90
Yugoslavia	13 Sep 76	16 Mar 78/AP	13 Sep 76	16 Mar 78/AP	17 May 80	12 Aug 81/AP	17 May 80	12 Aug 81/AP	3 Apr 82	22 Dec 87

Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution Adopted (Barcelona): 16 February 1976 Entry into force: 12 February 1978
The Protocol for the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by dumping from ships and aircraft
Adopted (Barcelona): 16 February 1976
Entry into force: 12 February 1978

The Protocol concerning co-operation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency
Adopted (Barcelona): 16 February 1976
Entry into force: 12 February 1978

The Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from land-based sources
Adopted (Athens): 17 May 1980
Entry into force: 17 June 1983

The Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas
Adopted (Geneva): 3 April 1982 Entry into force: 23 March 1985

Accession - AC Approval - AP Reservation - R

ANNEX III

Status of contributions to the
Mediterranean Trust Fund
as at 31 May 1993

REGIONAL TRUST FUND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION

Status of contributions as at 31 May 1993
(in United States dollars)

COUNTRIES	Unpaid pledges as at 31 Dec. 1992	Adjustments for prior years	Pledges for 1993	Collections during 1992 for 1992 and fut. years	Collections during 1993 for prior years	Collections in 1993 for 1993 and future years	Unpaid pledges for prior years	Unpaid pledges for 1993
ALBANIA	0.00	0.00	2,695	0	0	0	0	2,695
ALGERIA	0.00	0.00	40,425	0	0	0	0	40,425
CYPRUS	0.00	0.00	5,390	0	0	5,390	0	0
EGYPT	0.00	0.00	18,865	18,865	0	0	0	0
FRANCE	0.00	0.00	1,461,845	0	0	1,461,845	0	0
GREECE	7,166.00	0.00	108,185	0	0	0	7,166	108,185
ISRAEL	0.00	0.00	56,595	0	0	0	0	56,595
ITALY	1,133,721.00	0.00	1,158,080	0	0	0	1,133,721	1,158,080
LEBANON	2,695.00	0.00	2,695	0	2,695	0	0	2,695
LIBYA	257,283.00	0.00	75,845	0	0	0	257,283	75,845
MALTA	0.00	0.00	2,695	0	0	0	0	2,695
MONACO	0.00	0.00	2,695	10	0	2,695	0	0
MOROCCO	0.00	0.00	10,780	0	0	0	0	10,780
SPAIN	0.00	0.00	577,115	0	0	0	0	577,115
SYRIA	13,595.31	0.69	10,780	0	13,596	0	0	10,780
TUNISIA	0.00	0.00	8,085	0	0	0	0	8,085
TURKEY	29,713.00	0.00	86,625	0	29,713	69,062	0	17,563
YUGOSLAVIA	345,620.40	(0.40)	124,355	0	0	0	345,620	124,355
EEC	0.00	0.00	96,250	0	0	0	0	96,250
TOTAL	1,789,793.71	0.29	3,850,000	18,875	46,004	1538,982	1,743,790	2,292,143
EEC VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION	0.00	0.00	573,798	0	0	0	0	573,798
GRAND TOTAL	1,789,793.71	0.29	4,423,798	18,875	46,004	1538,982	1,743,790	2,865,941

Total contributions during 1993 as at 31 May 1993: US \$ 1,584,986.00.