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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

REPORT

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



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Introduction

1. The Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Cairo, 8-11 October 1991) accepted the invitation of the Republic of Turkey to convene the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Antalya, Turkey. Consequently, the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (the Barcelona Convention) and its Related Protocols was held at the Falez Hotel, Antalya, Turkey, from 12 to 15 October 1993.

Attendance

2. The following Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention were represented at the Meeting: Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, European Economic Community, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey.

3. The following countries were represented by observers: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia.

4. The following United Nations bodies and specialized agencies were also represented by observers: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

5. The following non-governmental organizations were represented by observers: Amigos del Mediterraneo, Environment Foundation of Turkey, European Environment Bureau (EEB), Euro-Mediterranean Centre of Marine Contamination Hazards, Greenpeace International, International Centre for Coastal and Ocean Policy Studies (ICCOPS), International Juridical Organization for Environment and Development (IJO), La Facoltà dell'Arte e della Scienza, Mediterranean Association to Save the Sea Turtles (MEDASSET), Oil Industry International Exploration and Production Forum (E & P Forum), Society for the Protection of Nature (DHKD), and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

6. The Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean (REMPEC), the Regional Activity Centre for the Blue Plan (BP/RAC), the Regional Activity Centre for the Priority Actions Programme (PAP/RAC), the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC) and the Atelier du Patrimoine de la Ville de Marseille (100 Coastal Historic Sites) were also represented.

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

8. At an informal meeting on 11 October 1993, the Bureau considered the provisional agenda (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/1) for the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties and recommended its adoption by the Meeting.

9. An informal meeting of Heads of Delegations was held prior to the opening of the Eighth Ordinary Meeting. At their request, simultaneous interpretation in English and French was provided and it was decided that this would constitute a precedent for the future. Three main topics were considered:

- (i) Bureau: it was agreed by consensus to recommend to the plenary that the Bureau should be enlarged from four to six members and to present a slate of candidates;
- (ii) Admission of new States: it was agreed to accept the requests of Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to attend the Meeting as observers according to Rule 6 of the Rules of procedure for meetings and conferences of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention. It was also agreed by consensus to recommend to the plenary to admit unanimously the three States of Croatia, Slovenia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Barcelona Convention on the basis of article 26 of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution. The Heads of Delegation also reconfirmed their wish that any Mediterranean coastal States recognized by the United Nations which expressed their wish be admitted to the Barcelona Convention.
- (iii) Proposed programme and budget for 1994-1995: after a brief exchange of views, the informal meeting decided to continue the discussion in plenary.

Agenda item 1 : Opening of the meeting

10. As required by rule 21 of the Rules of Procedure for Meetings and Conferences of the Contracting Parties, Dr. Mohammed Fawzi, Director of the Coastal Areas Programme of the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency, on behalf of the President elected by the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties H.E. Minister Atef Ebeid, opened the Meeting.

11. The representative of Egypt read out a statement on behalf of the President, who conveyed his regrets at being unable to participate in the meeting due to important unforeseen commitments. The President stated that the Meeting was particularly important because it was the first Meeting of the Contracting Parties after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). It had become clear that environmental protection did not mean limiting or reducing development programmes, especially those in developing countries. Sustainable development was the only way to conserve nature, achieve progress and the well-being not only of the present generation but also of future generations.

12. The President expressed the hope that, as a follow-up to UNCED, the Meeting would reconsider MAP's tasks and objectives within the framework of sustainable development and Agenda 21, develop a financial mechanism to guarantee the availability of funds to MAP so as to enable it to fulfil its mandate and avoid the problems which had arisen as a result of late payment of contributions, review the duties and functions of the Bureau, and, finally, develop an institutional framework for effective Euro-Mediterranean cooperation. Egypt, as a member of the Mediterranean family, committed itself to making every effort, together with its partners, to safeguard the Mediterranean.

13. In conclusion, he expressed his gratitude to the outgoing members of the Bureau for their support, and wished the new members all success in their work. He also thanked the Coordinator of MAP and his staff for their efforts towards the implementation of MAP's objectives.

14. H.E. Mr Riza Akçali, Minister of Environment of the Republic of Turkey, after welcoming all participants on behalf of the Turkish Government, said that the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related Protocols provided an opportunity to evaluate the results of the Rio Conference as they affected the Mediterranean region. In the light of the political will to achieve sustainable development on a global basis, demonstrated at Rio, Turkey deemed it necessary to reconsider both policy and strategy with regard to the Mediterranean Action Plan.

15. Cooperation between the Contracting Parties should focus on the key areas of financing, transfer of technology and the improvement of technical, institutional and scientific capabilities. In that context, his Government was in favour of organizing a meeting of experts to contribute to the preparation of an Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean, which Turkey offered to host in 1994. He also expressed his satisfaction at the progress made towards establishing a legal basis for the draft Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, which should be ready for signature at the diplomatic conference to be held in 1995. Arrangements for obtaining the necessary financial resources should be approved at the present Meeting.

16. After outlining Turkey's many successful national programmes, he drew attention to the progress made in his country over the last two years in implementing the institutional, economic and legal arrangements essential to environmental management. Particular attention had been given to enhancing public awareness and participation.

17. Forming a natural bridge between Asia and Europe, Turkey was rich in ecological, biological and historical resources, but also highly vulnerable to cross-border environmental problems. As the sole passage between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles were subject to particular pressure from maritime transportation. Accordingly, his country was absolutely opposed to transforming the Straits into an oil route for more and more tankers, and called upon all environmentalists to unite against new initiatives to that end. As a result of Turkey's efforts, various programmes were currently being implemented in the Black Sea. The

Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution and three related Protocols had been signed by six States in 1992, with a Secretariat to be set up in Istanbul. Furthermore, a project entitled "Environmental Protection and Management in the Black Sea" had been launched, also with a centre in Istanbul. Turkey firmly intended to maintain its support for such regional activities.

18. Harmony between mankind and nature called for a new code of ethics recognizing responsibilities towards all living beings as well as future generations. In that context, international cooperation should be based on the principle of "common but different levels of responsibility" with the main polluters in the world bearing the major burden. Progress towards that goal would help to establish a new world order based on international reconciliation, sharing and peace. In conclusion, he hoped that the present Meeting would go down in history as a milestone on the way towards sustainable development in the Mediterranean.

19. Mr. Peter Schröder, Director of Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme Activity Centre (OCA/PAC), UNEP, addressed the meeting on behalf of Ms. Elizabeth Dowdeswell, Executive Director of UNEP. The text of his address is reproduced in Annex III to this report.

20. The Secretary said that the Meeting had been privileged to receive the following messages:

from H.E. Mr. Süleyman Demirel, President of the Republic of Turkey:

" Turkey, having rich natural and historical beauties, is striving to protect the environment while taking an effective part in international attempts for the preservation of the environment. As a matter of fact, international cooperation is vital because of the global effects environmental problems create. Within this framework, the Mediterranean is a significant and exemplary Convention designed to protect against pollution in the Mediterranean which has been the seat of many civilizations throughout history. I send my best regards to all participants and hope that the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Related Protocols will be a successful one";

from H.E. Prof. Dr. Tansu Çiller, Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey:

"Due to my heavy working schedule, I regret that I cannot attend the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Related Protocols. Thanking you again for your kind invitation, I sincerely hope that the Convention will be a successful one and send my heartfelt best wishes to you and to your guests";

from H.E. Mr. Ismet Atilla, Minister of Finance of the Republic of Turkey:

"I thank you for your kind invitation and sincerely hope that the Meeting on the Mediterranean Action Plan will be a successful one and send my regards to all your guests".

Agenda item 2 : Rules of procedure

21. The Deputy Coordinator informed the Meeting that at the informal meeting of Heads of Delegations it had been decided to submit an amendment to rule 23 of the Rules of Procedure, in conformity with rule 50. The Bureau of the Meeting or of the Conference should consist of the President, four Vice-Presidents, instead of two, and the Rapporteur, and the first sentence of rule 23 should be amended accordingly.

22. The Meeting unanimously adopted the amendment to rule 23 of the Rules of Procedure, which would read as follows:

"The Bureau of the meetings or of the conferences shall consist of the President, the four Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur. The President, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents designated by him, shall serve as Chairman of the Bureau".

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

Agenda item 3 : Election of officers

24. In accordance with rule 20 of the amended Rules of Procedure and in conformity with the recommendations of the informal meeting of the Heads of Delegations, the Meeting unanimously elected the following Bureau:

President:	H.E. Mr. Riza Akçali	(Turkey)
Vice-President:	H.E. Mr. Chaouki Serghini	(Morocco)
Vice-President:	Mr. Joaquin Ros Vincent	(Spain)
Vice President:	Mr. Serge Antoine	(France)
Vice-President:	Mr. Abderrahmen Gannoun	(Tunisia)
Rapporteur:	Mr. Hratch Kouyoumjian	(Lebanon)

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

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

26. At the informal consultation held on 12 October 1993, the Heads of Delegations decided to recommend to the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties that Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the basis of their requests, be invited to send representatives to attend the Meeting as observers, in accordance with Rule 6 of the Rules of procedure for meetings and conferences of the Contracting Parties.

The recommendation of the Heads of Delegation was unanimously approved by the Meeting.

27. The Meeting adopted the agenda prepared by the Executive Director in agreement with the Bureau of the Contracting Parties as provided in rule 10 of the Rules of Procedure (document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/1).

28. The Meeting also approved the organization of work suggested by the Secretariat as it appears in document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/2.

29. As recommended by the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, it was agreed that the Eighth Ordinary Meeting would be conducted in plenary session, without establishing a committee of the whole.

Agenda item 5 : Admission of new Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention

30. At an informal consultation held on 12 October 1993, the Heads of Delegations decided to recommend to the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties the following consensus concerning the admission of the new States to the Barcelona Convention:

"At their informal Consultation held on 12 October 1993, the Heads of Delegations have recommended to the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention to admit unanimously the three States of Croatia, Slovenia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols on the basis of article 26 of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution.

They also reconfirm their wish that any new Mediterranean Coastal States recognized by the United Nations which express their wish be admitted to the Barcelona Convention."

31. The Meeting unanimously adopted this recommendation.

32. The representatives of Croatia, Slovenia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina made statements thanking the meeting for having admitted them as parties.

Agenda item 6 : Credentials of representatives

33. In accordance with rule 19 of the Rules of Procedure, the Bureau of the Contracting Parties met on Wednesday, 13 October 1993, under its President, H.E. Mr. Riza Akçalı (Turkey), and examined the credentials of the representatives of Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, European Economic Community,

France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey attending the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related Protocols, and found the credentials in order, and so reported to the Meeting, which approved the Bureau's oral report on 13 October 1993.

Agenda item 7 : Progress Report of the Executive Director of UNEP on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1992-1993

34. Introducing the general debate on the broad issue of the protection of the Mediterranean environment in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan, Mr L. Jetic, Deputy Coordinator of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), referred to the main document submitted to the Meeting, namely the progress report of the Executive Director of UNEP on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in the 1992-1993 biennium (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/3), and to the report on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan and other related activities (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/Inf.3), which had been requested by the Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee held from 3--7 May 1993.

35. He drew attention to the many reasons for satisfaction, which included the reorientation of MAP activities on priority issues, the further development of the Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP), the initiation of a process leading to an Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean, and the assignment to MAP of an important role in the mechanism foreseen in the Cairo Declaration on Euro-Mediterranean cooperation on the environment in the Mediterranean region. He also referred to a variety of other activities involving, *inter alia*, the preparation of protocols and environmental legislation, studies and research projects, training courses, technical assistance and publications.

36. The reasons for dissatisfaction included unpaid pledges exceeding US \$ 4.5 million, disturbing delays in payment, especially by the major contributors, the non-ratification of Protocols by two countries, the failure to submit the consolidated annual reports required under article 20 of the Convention, the few answers to a letter requesting information on the implementation of anti-pollution legislation, the poor response to questionnaires, the failure of seven countries to adopt national contingency plans relating to accidental spills and the absence of national monitoring programmes in several countries.

37. All representatives who took the floor during the general debate thanked the Government of Turkey for its generous hospitality and for the excellent arrangements made for the Meeting.

38. Many speakers welcomed the accession of Croatia, Slovenia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols.

39. The representative of Israel said that the Middle East was on the threshold of a peaceful era. Peoples who had fought each other and competed for the same resources could now live together in harmony and cooperate in developing and protecting those resources for their mutual benefit. A time of peace was a time for the environment. Now, when the Earth was no longer soaked in blood, the peoples could cultivate it, together, for future generations who would live on it, and from it. Accordingly, he called upon his colleagues from Syria and Lebanon to join the continuing subregional programme to develop a system for combating major marine pollution accidents affecting the territorial waters, coasts and related interests of countries in the eastern Mediterranean basin. That programme was at present shared by Egypt, Cyprus and Israel. It was only logical that Syria and Lebanon should join in that endeavour, thus creating a comprehensive contingency plan for the subregion.

40. The Government of Israel had presented a request to MAP to advance a specific programme of activities in the context of CAMP. Such projects had proved to be an excellent tool to foster and enhance the concept of sustainable development in the region and his country would like to benefit from them, and promote them, by a programme of activities in Israel which would combine MAP and local expertise.

41. The success of MAP had been primarily due to the cooperation of the Contracting Parties and their willingness to contribute professional expertise and financial assistance. However, as a result of the expansion of activities in recent years, there had been a deterioration in MAP's financial situation. The Mediterranean Trust Fund suffered from an everlasting deficit which might cause serious harm to MAP's important activities. He felt sure that no one wished to see that happen. Measures must be taken to economize on administrative costs and to find additional sources of income.

42. The year beginning September 1993 had been officially declared the Year of the Environment by the Government of Israel. Many events, campaigns and programmes were planned, the main goal of which was to raise public awareness of environmental issues. All government ministries would participate in advancing environmental programmes, within their own particular spheres of operation. Non-governmental organizations planned to intensify their activities in coordination with the Ministry of the Environment. Major events planned for the Year of the Environment included mass pop and classical music concerts, which were expected to receive extensive coverage by the media, country-wide clean-up campaigns and special education programmes. The logo of the Year of the Environment "To the Environment with Love" had been circulated to all delegations.

43. The representative of Morocco said that the Mediterranean basin was affected by various pressures resulting from the development of industry, agriculture and tourism as well as population and urban growth and their impact on natural resources. The Mediterranean community had become aware of the threat to the environment and had launched MAP in 1975, thereby initiating a series of beneficial scientific, technological and socio-economic action programmes.

44. Despite the efforts that had been made and setting aside the complexity of environmental problems, attention should be drawn in all objectivity to a number of obstacles that might stand in the way of the ongoing process. They included: inadequate coordination between the programmes being undertaken in the Mediterranean (METAP, Nicosia Charter, Cairo Action Plan), which did not contribute to efforts to preserve and improve the Mediterranean environment and thus meet the expectations of the Contracting Parties; the lack of a monitoring device to measure and assess the appropriateness of the curative and preventive actions being taken; the absence of inter- and intra-State networks for communication and exchange of experience, which were one of the means of binding countries more closely together; and the shortage of financial resources, which could be remedied by mobilizing existing regional and international funds for priority programmes jointly agreed upon within MAP and taking into account the new global situation (Rio Earth Summit, Climate Convention, Biodiversity).

45. The representative of Morocco repeated his Government's unconditional support for the efforts being made by the Contracting Parties to strengthen MAP, which was and continued to be the proper framework for closer cooperation between States and the ushering in of a new era for the rebirth of the environment in the Mediterranean.

46. The representative of France, after welcoming the strengthening of peace in the Middle East, said that his country had taken special note of the following points raised at the Rio Summit: the feeling that the Mediterranean should focus on its own specificities (biodiversity, coastal management) and the need to integrate sustainable development more closely into the activities of MAP, which did not imply legal and institutional development or the drafting of new texts, but instead involved a change in working methods and the introduction by 1995 - the twentieth anniversary of the Convention - of MAP Phase II. For that purpose the representative of France proposed the following principles: first, a goal- and priority-based reorganization of the programme; secondly, a closer linkage of the programme with the work of the national and local technical and financial authorities of States - by way of example, the French administration would be more accessible to interested foreign technicians and experts; and thirdly, better mobilization of partners other than States.

47. Decentralized cooperation and the development of networks (of universities, chambers of commerce) should be encouraged. Furthermore, during the second phase of MAP, the Coordinating Unit would assist States in setting up sustainable development projects funded by the international financing institutions (World Bank, UNDP, GEF).

48. In conclusion, France stood not only for solidarity in the Mediterranean, but for effectiveness.

49. The representative of Slovenia said that his country was fully aware of its responsibilities and duties as an active member of the family of Mediterranean States. The Slovenian coastline along the Adriatic Sea was only 46 kilometres long, therefore Slovenia realized that the only possible way to promote sustainable development was

close collaboration with other Mediterranean States. It made a firm commitment to implement the Convention and Protocols so as to achieve the objectives of Agenda 21.

50. The representative of Tunisia expressed the hope that the Meeting would help to strengthen cooperation among the coastal States of the Mediterranean so as to safeguard and promote the region's socio-economic development. During the past biennium, Tunisia had given high priority to the Mediterranean in its environmental protection policy. Several important projects for the ecological rehabilitation of the Gulf of Gabes had been implemented and measures had been adopted to prevent and diminish pollution. The "Blue Hand" sanitation programme covered all sectors of environmental protection and affected major cities and towns on the coast. A coastal charter was also being drawn up for the management of the coastal zone. There was a national programme on solid wastes involving the installation of adequate treatment facilities. The Ministry of the Environment and Land Management had elaborated the "Green Hand" programme, which provided a coherent framework and a practical instrument for the protection of rare and endangered species and the conservation of nature.

51. In conformity with the recommendations adopted by UNCED, Tunisia had set up a National Commission on Sustainable Development. In view of the important role to be played by non-governmental organizations in environmental protection, Tunisia promoted their participation in environmental, economic and social activities and it had proclaimed a National Day of NGOs. The UNCED preparatory process had highlighted the new challenges which lay ahead and the close interdependence between environmental protection and development. The Mediterranean region should learn from the lessons of UNCED so as to improve cooperation in the field of environment and sustainable development at the Mediterranean level. In that connection, Tunisia welcomed the initiatives taken by the EEC, especially the Nicosia Charter and the Cairo Plan of Action. However, the cooperation frameworks should be integrated to a greater degree and be mutually supportive for the benefit of sustainable development in the region. In line with that objective, Tunisia offered to organize a Mediterranean conference to consider the issues and discuss further the ways and means to improve inter-Mediterranean cooperation. In order to take into account the new approaches in environmental management and development identified at UNCED, Tunisia believed that it would probably be necessary to revise the Barcelona Convention.

52. Finally, he underlined Tunisia's determination to make an effective contribution to the protection of the Mediterranean within the framework of cooperation and partnership between North and South and stated that it offered to host the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Tunisia in 1995.

53. The representative of Spain said that, as depositary of the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols, the Government of Spain had notified all parties to the Land-based Sources Protocol that it had received no objections within the specified time-limit to the adoption of Annex IV and the Annex had therefore entered into force.

54. The Spanish Government welcomed the signature of the peace agreement between Israel and the PLO, and would make every effort to achieve, consolidate and

strengthen peace. War was by definition the enemy of sustainable development and Spain hoped that the sad events in former Yugoslavia would soon be brought to an end.

55. The present Meeting provided the opportunity to review together the functioning of MAP. It would also permit an evaluation of the past 20 years in order to retain what deserved to be kept and to change what needed changing.

56. The Spanish Government offered to host the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Barcelona in 1995, to be followed possibly by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries to adopt a revised Plan of Action. Among the factors which should be taken into account when revising the Action Plan were the need to increase participation by Contracting Parties in MAP's activities and to adopt a realistic plan so as not to be over-optimistic. MAP was not and could not be a sustainable development organization. The relations between MAP and METAP should be strengthened and institutionalized. Likewise, the relations between MAP and other global conventions, as well as between the Mediterranean Trust Fund and the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), should be defined. The MED POL Programme should be strengthened and should embark upon a new phase. Another task should be to consider amendments to the framework convention and the protocols. The Offshore Protocol should be adopted without delay and a text for a protocol on the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes should be formulated. Finally, the objectives and functioning of the Coordinating Unit and the Regional Centres should be revised and consolidated.

57. In view of the important work to be carried out, the Spanish Government offered financial and other assistance for the holding in Spain in 1994 of a meeting of experts to prepare amendments to the Convention and Protocols, to be followed by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries, if appropriate, so that the Offshore Protocol could be adopted as soon as possible.

58. With regard to projects carried out in Spain during the past two years, one of the most important had been the initiation of a traffic separation mechanism in the Straits of Gibraltar, which had been made possible through collaboration between Morocco and Spain. The scheme helped to diminish the risk of accidents in that important seaway.

59. Finally, he declared his conviction that collaboration among all Mediterranean coastal States would enable a solution to be found to the difficult problems facing those countries and the Spanish Government would continue to make every effort to that end.

60. The representative of the EEC conveyed the regrets of Mr. J. Paleokrassas, the Commissioner responsible for the Environment and Fisheries within the Community, who was unable to attend the Meeting in person.

61. In his statement, the representative referred to the Single European Act, the 5th programme for sustainable and environmentally sound development and the commitment to implement Agenda 21 rapidly. He said that the Community had signed the Conventions on the protection of the Baltic Sea, the North-East Atlantic and transfrontier waterways, and drew attention to the initiatives taken by the Commission of the EC, such as the adoption of the Nicosia Charter and the Cairo Ministerial Conference as well as the projects financed under the LIFE programme for a total of 1,400,000 ECUs.

62. He mentioned the directives on the treatment of urban waste waters and nitrates, the new proposed directive on the prevention and integrated reduction of pollution of industrial origin (IPC), the drafting of a proposal on the ecological quality of water and the Council's resolution on a common maritime safety policy. On all the points cited he provided complementary information.

63. The representative of Malta emphasized that the Barcelona Convention offered the legal and institutional framework in which Mediterranean cooperation could be strengthened and if necessary expanded to meet the challenge of sustainable development. The time was ripe for new steps to be taken by the Contracting Parties to develop the Convention further into a more effective instrument for sustainable development.

64. In that spirit, the Government of Malta offered to establish a central secretariat nucleus in Malta to facilitate cooperation on such an important issue. This nucleus might also be used by the Contracting Parties as the focal point for the drafting of a protocol on sustainable development.

65. The representative of Greece referred to recent events at the international level, which had implications for MAP, for example UNCED 1992. He suggested that the Mediterranean could become a successful case-study for the implementation of Agenda 21. To that end, social partners such as NGOs should also be mobilized, cooperation between MAP and other organizations involved in the field should be further strengthened, and a review of the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols should be given consideration. With regard to financial constraints, he expressed the hope that inflation would not delay MAP activities, which needed to be further adjusted to the challenges of the 21st century.

66. Commenting on a few critical issues raised within the structure of MAP, he informed the Meeting that the host country's voluntary contribution and all pledges had been paid. He suggested the creation of a small reserve fund to be used for emergencies due to the late payment of contributions. His country intended to resolve formally all outstanding matters related to MAP Headquarters premises. He stressed the need for a balance between financial and scientific considerations when modifying administrative schemes within MAP, and expressed Greece's interest in participating in and contributing actively to the procedure launched for the selection of the new MAP Co-ordinator.

67. He then referred to the major Greek activities of the last biennium, carried out within the MAP framework, including the Genoa Declaration and the Nicosia Charter. Special mention was made of new legislative instruments, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), marine water quality monitoring networks, the construction of more than 80 new sewage treatment plants, the construction and operation of new port reception facilities, the operation of eight stations for combating oil spills, the establishment of five more Specially Protected Areas including the Marine Park of the Northern Sporades and three Ramsar Wetlands, and the organization of a Mediterranean workshop in the Sporades for the protection of monk seals.

68. He concluded by assuring the Contracting Parties that Greece would further promote MAP objectives and activities within the EEC during the Greek presidency, starting on 1 January 1994.

69. The representative of Croatia said that although Croatia had only just acceded to the Barcelona Convention, it had nevertheless prepared a national report on the Convention's implementation for the period mid 1991-mid 1993, which had been distributed to all delegations. Croatia would continue to fulfil its financial and other commitments to PAP/RAC in Split, and was prepared to sign the host country agreement. It was ready not only to benefit from MAP activities, but also to share its own experience in pollution control and environmental protection, as well as coastal area management.

70. The representative of Italy stressed that cooperation in the Mediterranean must be based on the idea that the basin was a common resource which belonged to all coastal States and that the more affluent and developed countries must take proportionally greater responsibilities for joint action in the environmental sphere. Protection of environmental resources had become an integral part not only of environmental policies but of economic and social policies worldwide.

71. The Mediterranean Action Plan was almost 20 years old and its results were commendable, but the time was ripe to review MAP and redefine its objectives. The Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 1995 would provide a suitable opportunity to do so, following a preparatory session in 1994 which the Tunisian Government had offered to host.

72. At the second CSCE seminar on the Mediterranean held in Malta in May 1993, the less-favoured countries had addressed urgent demands to the wealthier countries, but at the same time there had been a profound desire on their part to establish a network of relations of mutual benefit. It was a special feature of the Mediterranean region that none of its problems could be tackled independently; they had to be solved through common commitment.

73. The Italian Government intended to increase its contribution to the work of MAP in conformity with its commitments and responsibilities, including greater scientific commitment and increased financial resources. In that connection, Italy reiterated its offer to use the Remote Sensing Centre at Scanzano as the new MAP regional centre to provide Mediterranean coastal States with data and scientific forecasts.

74. In conclusion, she stressed that MAP must become a locomotive force for all Mediterranean initiatives, channelling and mobilizing all the available financial and technological resources to attain its objectives.

75. A second speaker from Italy announced that in 1994 a new budgetary procedure mechanism would guarantee timely payment of Italy's biennial contributions to MAP. It was hoped that the new procedure would end the delays which had occurred in the past and had been stigmatized by the MAP Secretariat.

76. Italy supported a new approach to revitalize MAP and reaffirm its catalytic role by redefining priorities and objectives for five, ten and twenty years so as to implement Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean. An ad hoc group of experts should be established for a period of one year to report to the Contracting Parties on specific work proposals.

77. Italy stressed the urgent need for a protocol on the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes in the Mediterranean with provisions more stringent than those of the Basel Convention; for example, a total ban on the export or import of hazardous waste.

78. The representative of Turkey noted that paragraphs 43 and 44 of the progress report referred to the possibility of holding a Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Offshore Protocol, but since the Protocol was not yet ready it was obvious that the Conference would have to be postponed.

79. Regarding the Land-based Sources Protocol, it should be mentioned in section B.6 of the report that Annex IV had come into effect. Such a reference was necessary in order to allow national ratification to proceed.

80. With regard to the proposal to amend the Dumping Protocol to ban incineration at sea and the dumping of industrial waste, as mentioned in paragraph 63, he proposed that immediate preparations be made so that the amendments could be ratified at a diplomatic conference.

81. Concerning paragraph 88 on the monitoring of the transport of pollutants through the atmosphere, he said that although Turkey had not signed an agreement on monitoring it had transmitted to the Secretariat the results of its national programme.

82. Paragraph 183 stated that REMPEC had occasionally been requested to collect and disseminate information on the carriage of hazardous wastes on ships likely to present a risk to navigation and the environment. Turkey considered that such a task should be among REMPEC's functions and would fully support any proposal in that respect.

83. Regarding the training activities referred to in paragraph 259, Turkey offered to host the marine turtles training course in 1994.

84. Referring to paragraph 268, he said that Turkey supported the action plan for the conservation of small cetaceans, but he stressed that Turkey opposed any approach which considered the Mediterranean and the Black Sea to be a geographical entity. He emphasized that, within the framework of the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution, it had been decided to set up a coordinating unit in Istanbul. The Secretariats of that unit and the MAP Coordinating Unit could cooperate along the lines decided by the Contracting Parties to both Conventions. However, such cooperation could not cover the Marmara Sea or the Çanakkale and Bosphorus Straits. Those waters were under the authority of the Turkish Government and Turkey had stated that under no circumstances could they be included within the scope of activities carried out under the Barcelona, Bern and Bonn Conventions for the conservation of small cetaceans.

85. Turkey had participated in the informal working group which had met to discuss "MAP Working Rules", as mentioned in paragraph 298, and it considered that it was important to pursue the work in 1994 and 1995, under the Bureau's supervision, so that a final version could be presented to the Ninth Ordinary Meeting in 1995. It therefore proposed that the Bureau be authorized to undertake the necessary work.

86. The representative of Lebanon informed the Meeting that the Council of Ministers had recently recommended the ratification of the two remaining Protocols, which had been delayed for obvious reasons. Since 1991, Lebanon had recommenced activities within MAP: research, monitoring, and contacts with REMPEC for contingency planning. It had also requested a CAMP programme.

87. Throughout history, Lebanon had been perceived as a bridge between East and West, North and South. It was a founder member of the Arab League and the United Nations and was known for its openness and spirit of dialogue and positive compromise. The Mediterranean Action Plan was also a unique forum of dialogue and balanced action for the protection and sustainable development of the common heritage, the Mediterranean Sea.

88. The representative of Egypt said that his country was committed to the protection of the environment and the sound management of its natural resources in conformity with the concept of sustainable development.

89. Action in Egypt over the past two years had focused on a number of areas: firstly, finalization of the national plan for environmental protection, including the identification of problems and solutions and the definition of priorities. Secondly, draft legislation on environmental protection was being finalized for submission to Parliament. The proposed bill contained *inter alia* provisions on closing gaps in existing environmental protection legislation prohibiting the import of dangerous chemicals and hazardous wastes, the implementation of the Basel Convention, protection against air pollution, protection of the marine environment against pollution in conformity with MARPOL 1973/78, and combating pollution from land-based sources.

90. The establishment of an institutional framework to implement and follow up the national plan was also a priority. The proposed legislation would include environmental impact assessment for new projects and the expansion of existing projects. It was expected that Parliament would consider the proposed legislation in November 1993.

91. The celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Barcelona Convention, would provide an opportunity to revise and update MAP in accordance with the concept of sustainable development and Agenda 21. Egypt therefore supported the opinions expressed by the representatives of Spain, Tunisia and France concerning the priorities and needs of the countries in the region. It also emphasized the importance of coordination among all multilateral cooperation mechanisms dealing with environment and development in the Mediterranean. Consequently, Egypt proposed that the Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE), in Cairo, be used for the benefit of MAP's activities.

92. The representative of Algeria said that MAP represented a unique regional cooperation mechanism which linked environmental and development concerns. However, to date, no large-scale tangible and concrete action had been directed towards Algeria. He therefore considered it necessary to reorient MAP's activities and projects. Moreover, it was Algeria's view that representation in the Bureau should be more equitable.

93. With a view to the effective functioning of MAP, Algeria called for a stringent management system. Regarding the budget proposed for the 1994-1995 biennium, Algeria's position was that before considering any increase in the budget, arrears should be paid up. It also believed that the programme should be revised, focusing on priorities and concrete projects by activity centres and giving further thought to the creation of new centres. Algeria supported the view that priority should be given to concrete projects already being implemented and to support for new concrete projects, so that sufficient resources could be mobilized while at the same time reinforcing assistance for new projects and reaffirming North-South solidarity. An appeal had already been made for the strengthening of infrastructures (laboratories, training) in order to develop scientific expertise. Algeria supported the principle of implementing Agenda 21 in the Mediterranean and called for the strengthening of MAP with the assistance of the Global Environment Facility.

94. The Director of REMPEC, on behalf of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), expressed the regrets of the Organization for not being represented at the Meeting due to severe financial constraints. He stressed the importance that IMO attaches to the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan, the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, as well as the administration of REMPEC. The REMPEC Director encouraged also on behalf of IMO, those Mediterranean States that have not yet done so to ratify the OPRC 1990 Convention.

95. Mr. Schröder, Director of Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme Activity Centre (OCA/PAC) of UNEP, said that he had noted with interest the general desire for a second phase in the Mediterranean Action Plan and the comments made concerning sustainable development, but the two had not been linked. He emphasized the need

to establish strong links between the environment and sustainable development in the second phase. It was also important to show how the environment contributed towards a country's GNP because that could help in obtaining funds from national financing authorities.

96. At the end of the general debate, the Meeting took note of the progress report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in the 1992/1993 biennium.

Agenda item 8 : Recommendations with respective budgetary allocations for the 1994-1995 biennium, and contributions of the Contracting Parties to the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF) for the 1994-1995 biennium

97. Mr. Nay Htun, Deputy Executive Director of UNEP, briefly reviewed the history and importance of the Barcelona Convention, and said that MAP had acquired even greater significance since the Rio Summit, at which the concept of sustainable development had been consecrated at the highest level. Both the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 called for the provision of increased resources for that purpose.

98. MAP represented an important component in regional and global efforts to promote sustainable development, since it underscored the political will for cooperation and constituted a model for other regions. The resources that were required were of two types: resources in kind, such as expert knowledge, information, data and equipment, which were plentiful in the Mediterranean, and financial resources, both national and multilateral. In the case of national funding, an effort could be made to secure a broader base by calling upon States that were parties to conventions to make contributions. With regard to multilateral funding, the possibilities offered by GEF should be more vigorously explored. GEF was at present in the process of replenishment and restructuring and he could assure all Contracting Parties that UNEP would continue to support MAP in its search for new resources. Excellent opportunities were available for collaboration.

99. It was vitally important to develop partnership as MAP moved towards its twentieth anniversary. On the threshold of the third millennium he felt certain that the Mediterranean could look forward to a golden age of peace, cooperation, sustainable development and prosperity for all its peoples. In conclusion, he reiterated UNEP's commitment to support MAP to the fullest possible extent.

100. The Deputy Coordinator, briefly introducing the recommendations and proposed budget for 1994-1995 (UNEP(OCA)MED/IG.3/4), invited representatives to indicate what they regarded as an acceptable budget level, whether the 1992-1993 budget or the proposed 1994-1995 budget should be taken as a basis, and what ratio of resources should be allocated to the different budget components.

101. In the course of the debate some representatives expressed their view that the increased contributions asked of them were too high and favoured a return to the 1992-1993 level. Many speakers felt that zero growth could not be justified in view of the deteriorating environmental situation and supported a modest increase of the order of between 5 and 10 per cent over the 1992-1993 level, provided a serious effort was made to reduce administrative expenditure and to focus on agreed priorities. One representative did not think that the scale of contributions should be based wholly on the United Nations scale, but should also take into account more traditional criteria in the Mediterranean, inter alia, the length of coastline, the number of ships registered, the tonnage transported.

102. At the suggestion of a large number of representatives, the Meeting decided to set up a working group composed of Heads of Delegations to consider MAP principles, programme priorities and elements for the budget. The Bureau would meet subsequently to prepare a recommendation for the plenary.

103. On the recommendation of the Bureau, the Secretariat submitted a revised scale of contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund for the 1994-1995 biennium based on an increase of 5 per cent over the 1992-1993 level of contributions.

104. The representative of the European Community recalled that the Community's contribution, both regular and voluntary, totalling US \$ 670,047, was subject to internal procedures, namely that the authority responsible for the budget (the Council and the European Parliament) accepted the total budget in the relevant budget line.

105. The representative of Italy said that his Government was willing to accept the additional increase of 1.29 percentage points in its contribution in order to cover the difference between the combined contribution of Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (1.94%) and former Yugoslavia (3.23%). On behalf of the Contracting Parties the President congratulated the Government of Italy on its gesture.

106. The Meeting approved the proposed scale of contributions. The text appears in Annex V to this report.

107. The representative of Spain informed the Meeting that his Government pledged voluntary contributions of US \$ 200,000 for 1994 and a further US \$ 200,000 for 1995 to be used for Meetings of the Contracting Parties, as well as meetings concerning the Offshore and Hazardous Wastes Protocols. He said that although he understood that the United Nations had its own system of post classification, he could not agree that UNEP and other cooperating organizations should be able to reclassify posts which were paid for by the Contracting Parties without consulting them in any way and his remarks were supported by several other representatives.

108. The Bureau established a small drafting group to prepare a resolution on principles and priorities for the reorientation of MAP's activities in the light of the imperative of sustainable development. The Meeting adopted the following resolution submitted by the drafting group, which took into account developments following, inter alia, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in particular the

relevant provisions of Agenda 21. A series of measures was proposed with a view to implementing in the Mediterranean Basin the decisions taken at the Rio Summit, making the Mediterranean a model for the Regional Seas Programmes, strengthening North-South solidarity, restructuring MAP by objectives, mobilizing external resources, improving coordination and implementing more stringent management policies:

**RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF
THE CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE BARCELONA CONVENTION
CONCERNING PRINCIPLES AND PRIORITIES FOR REORIENTATION OF
THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN**

The Contracting Parties:

Having considered the progress report of the Executive Director of UNEP on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) and the report on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan and other related activities,

Taking into account the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held at Rio de Janeiro (1992), the Genoa Charter (1985), the Nicosia Charter (1990), the Cairo Declaration on Euro-Mediterranean Cooperation on the Environment in the Mediterranean Basin (1992) and the recommendations of the Casablanca Conference (1993),

Aware of the need for MAP to take into account the imperative of sustainable development and to give it new impetus,

Determined to implement the relevant provisions of Agenda 21 and the conventions adopted at Rio de Janeiro in the Mediterranean Basin, especially in the field of biodiversity, and to make the Mediterranean a model for the Regional Seas Programmes,

Desirous of:

- *Strengthening North-South solidarity and assistance to developing countries to implement their commitments in respect of the Barcelona Convention, its Protocols and the relevant provisions of Agenda 21,*
- *Restructuring MAP by objectives, focusing on concrete and immediately operational activities,*
- *Strengthening the process of sustainable development in the coastal States by ensuring better interaction between MAP and national policies.*

Decide the following:

- *To evaluate, revise and refocus MAP's activities in a spirit of transparency with the intention of addressing more effectively the challenge of sustainable development and the irreversible nature of impacts on the environment and resources;*
- *To strengthen the institutional capacities of the Contracting Parties which are most in need of this;*
- *To promote the transfer of clean technologies;*
- *To strengthen participation by the Contracting Parties, using to the full their experience, expertise and means of action;*
- *To refocus MAP's activities on the management and protection of the environment in accordance with the recommendations of Agenda 21, giving priority to the management of coastal regions, the marine environment and its biological resources;*
- *To give greater emphasis in MAP to concrete and operational activities, leading to early tangible results;*
- *To identify and mobilize financial resources external to MAP and to assist in the formulation of relevant projects eligible for such financing;*
- *To strengthen coordination between MAP and other institutions and programmes operating in the Mediterranean, including METAP, the Global Environment Fund (GEF) and the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development;*
- *To ensure greater interfacing of the networking activities of decentralized entities, with the private sector and NGOs;*
- *To be more closely associated with the implementation of all international agreements concerning the Mediterranean;*
- *To implement a stringent management system and a rational personnel policy with a view to avoiding the proliferation of expert groups and consultants.*

109. Many speakers supported the creation of a Revolving Fund into which the delayed uncommitted contributions would be paid. Several representatives pointed out that such a fund would ensure stability and continuity, enabling MAP to function normally despite delays in the payment of contributions. It was suggested that the Fund could also be used for emergency purposes. Several speakers considered that

strict criteria and principles for the use of the Fund should be laid down. One representative, while supporting the creation of the Fund, expressed the hope that its existence would not lead to further negligence in the payment of contributions. Following the discussion, a working group composed of Algeria, Greece, Spain and Turkey was set up to prepare a recommendation for the plenary.

110. On the basis of the text proposed by the working group, the Meeting adopted terms of reference for the Revolving Fund as follows:

"The progress report of the Executive Director on MAP activities in 1992-1993 showed a budgetary deficit of US \$ 2,423,731 due to delays in the payment of the contributions of some countries.

In order to ensure a normal and regular implementation of MAP activities, the Contracting Parties have decided to create a Revolving Fund. The initial capital of this Fund would be US \$ 1,788,699 and it will be managed by the MAP Coordinating Unit.

The Revolving Fund will be used for activities already approved by the Contracting Parties for the next biennium, which cannot be covered by the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF) for reasons of delays in the payment of contributions. Priority will be given to activities involving those countries that do not have the necessary national capabilities. It is understood that when contributions are paid the amounts used will be re-deposited in the Fund.

The accounting of the Revolving Fund will be presented to the Contracting Parties following the same procedures as those used for MTF.

The Revolving Fund will be used on an experimental basis for the 1994-1995 biennium. On the basis of this experience the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties will decide on future uses or the eventual restructuring of the Fund.

The Revolving Fund will be used in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Contracting Parties, as concerns the principles and priorities."

111. In view of the delays in the payment of contributions for 1993, the Meeting decided to establish an informal working group composed of the Directors of the Regional Activity Centres and representatives of the United Nations cooperating agencies with the task of revising the figures for 1993, including only commitments which had been firmly entered into and giving priority to those States most in need of assistance. The Rapporteur was requested to participate in the working group. The group was also requested to revise the figures for 1994 and 1995 in the light of the resolution which had just been adopted by the Meeting on principles and priorities as well as on the basis of the 5 per cent increase over the 1992-1993 contributions of the Contracting Parties approved earlier by the Meeting.

112. The Meeting approved the revised figures for 1993 submitted by the working group and recommended that, in view of the budgetary problems, the Coordinating Unit and those in charge of programmes should concentrate their activities and the contracts relating to them and should avoid dividing them up among too large a number of activities. It also recommended that ongoing activities which had not been completed in 1993, due to the lack of funds should be implemented in the next biennium with the highest priority. The text of the revised 1993 budget covering the period from October to December appears in Annex VI to this report.

113. During the discussion which was held on the 1994-1995 budget a number of issues were raised by the Meeting.

114. The problem of the grade of certain posts in the Coordinating Unit as well as in some Regional Activity Centres was raised, and the view was expressed that UNEP and the other United Nations agencies should consult the Contracting Parties before deciding on the levels of posts or upgrading them. In that connection, some representatives felt that it would be appropriate to review the subject of the level of all posts paid by the MTF once the new phase of the Mediterranean Action Plan was launched on the occasion of the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 1995.

115. One representative raised the matter of the reclassification of the post of research assistant in Athens from G-4 to G-5.

116. The Director of OCA/PAC informed the meeting that United Nations job categories did not normally recognize the functional title of research assistant. He had been advised by the Chief of the Personnel Unit at UNEP that in the case in question the upgrading of the staff member would require submission of a revised job description to United Nations Headquarters in New York with a request for reclassification. Although research assistants in large-scale programmes were indispensable, the case was not unique.

117. On the basis of this information it was proposed that the Secretariat presents such a revised job description to the UN Headquarters in New York.

118. In view of the delays which had occurred in the past in the payment of contributions, thus causing necessary reductions of the budget, the Meeting agreed that, so as to ensure that national contributions were received as soon as possible, the Coordinating Unit and the UNEP administration should immediately call for the contributions relative to 1994 through the appropriate authorities.

119. In view of the budgetary constraints, the Meeting requested the Co-ordinating Unit and those in charge of programmes and Activity Centres to reduce their administrative expenses on an ongoing basis and to set an example of strict discipline by submitting proposals for savings to the Bureau throughout the year.

120 The Contracting Parties are aware that over and above MAP's own resources, many institutions and bodies carried out activities for the protection of the environment and took concrete steps towards sustainable development in the Mediterranean region. It seemed therefore possible to make greater use of those resources. In order to better identify, publicize, recognize and encourage those efforts, the Contracting Parties asked the Secretariat to prepare an ad hoc document, to present at the meeting of the Contracting Parties, of specific voluntary contributions used for general activities from the following:

- United Nations bodies and programmes;
- other international organizations and institutions;
- bilateral or multilateral contributions by States in cash or in kind (the hosting of institutions, research, staff secondments, etc.);
- contributions by other partners, such as the E.I.B., the World Bank etc.

121. The Meeting approved the revised figures for the proposed programme budget for 1994-1995, including an amount of US\$ 1.788.699 for the Revolving Fund, as it appears in Annex IV to this report.

Agenda item 8 A: Implementation of the Barcelona Convention

122. The Deputy Coordinator introduced the relevant sections of document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/4.

8.1 Programme approval through decision-making meetings

123. Several representatives suggested that the title of the item should be amended because the recommendations did not refer to decision-making meetings. The Meeting therefore decided to delete the title and replace it by the word "Strategy".

124. In response to comments made by some representatives that Appendix I had not been discussed and was not acceptable, the Secretary said that the Appendix was for information only and had been requested from the Secretariat by the Joint Meeting of the two standing Committees.

125. The Meeting approved the recommendations and programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex IV to this report.

8.2 Programme coordination

126. Several representatives disagreed with the proposal to abolish the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee because they provided an opportunity for scientific discussion. Other representatives pointed out that meetings of National Focal Points constituted a forum for technical discussion and the present

Meeting of the Contracting Parties had shown that the work done by the Joint Meeting of the standing Committees had not facilitated the task of the Contracting Parties.

127. The Meeting decided that the Coordinating Unit and the Bureau should review the functioning of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee and that pending their conclusions the present structure of meetings should be retained. It also decided that, in future, Meetings of the Contracting Parties should take place in April/May and that the Secretariat should ensure that they did not coincide with other important meetings.

128. The Meeting further decided that paragraph 5 of the recommendations concerning the proposal for establishing of MAP's remote sensing Centre in Italy should be taken up under agenda item 9.

129. The representative of Turkey informed the Meeting that, as a result of the ongoing studies conducted by the coastal States of the Black Sea for the protection of the Black Sea against pollution, a diplomatic conference had been held in Bucharest from 20-22 April 1992. At the conference the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution and its three related Protocols had been signed by Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine. In conformity with the Convention, following the completion of ratification procedures by four States, the Convention and its three related Protocols would come into effect.

130. In order to facilitate the implementation of the Convention, a Final Act and five Resolutions were approved by the Ministers of the coastal States at the Conference, in addition to the Convention and its related Protocols. It was also decided to establish a Secretariat in Istanbul for the coordination of the Convention and its related Protocols.

131. In addition, a Ministerial declaration which included the conditions, needs and priorities of the coastal States for the preparation of an action plan to achieve the objectives set out in the Convention was signed in Odessa on 9 January 1993.

132. In order to determine the conditions of the environment in the Black Sea region, the development of a method already implemented which could be adapted to the region, the consolidation of technical and institutional capacities, transfer of modern technological capabilities and non-regional financial resources to the Black Sea States, and the preparation of an emergency investment package were needed for effective implementation of the Convention. The coastal States suggested to the GEF that it should initiate a regional project to conduct the necessary activities so as to complete the studies as soon as possible.

133. In that context, the parties signed a project document entitled "Environmental Protection and Management in the Black Sea" which had been prepared by the representatives of the coastal States, UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank. Within that framework, the centre for the programme's coordination was established in Istanbul. Six activity centres would be created in the region in order to carry out the activities included in the project.

134. The Meeting approved the recommendations and programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex IV to this report.

8.3 Legal component

135. Several representatives were in favour of the addition of a paragraph in the recommendations' section concerning the convening of a Plenipotentiary Conference on the Offshore Protocol. Others were of the opinion that this Conference should be preceded by an expert meeting to finalize the text of the Protocol.

136. It was agreed to include a recommendation to convene the Plenipotentiary Conference in 1994, to be immediately preceded by a short expert meeting.

137. On the subject of hazardous wastes several representatives proposed a total ban on the export of such wastes to developing countries. Others considered that it was necessary to wait until the relevant legal instrument had been adopted. Following a discussion it was decided to add a new paragraph after paragraph 3 of the recommendations expressing active support for the total prohibition of the export and transfer of hazardous wastes to developing countries.

138. The representative of France reminded the Meeting of its reservation concerning the timeliness for the drafting of a protocol on hazardous wastes and emphasized that in any case it would be difficult to conclude negotiations on such a protocol by 1995.

139. It was agreed that the Secretariat would organize a meeting of national experts to examine amendments to the Dumping Protocol and the possibility of adapting the texts of the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols to the latest developments in international environmental law. The date of that meeting would be set by agreement with the Bureau.

140. The Meeting approved the recommendations and programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex IV to this report.

8.4 Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

141. The representative of France stressed that full information concerning new CAMP projects should be made available to the Contracting Parties. The proposals for the CAMP projects for Malta and Israel were distributed during the meeting.

142. In reply to a question from the representative of Tunisia concerning the Sfax project, the Secretary pointed out that a draft agreement relevant to the project had been prepared by the Coordinating Unit in collaboration with the MAP Regional Activity Centres and the Tunisian authorities and was at present being finalized for signature by UNEP and the Tunisian Government. He further indicated that the project was expected to commence on 1 January 1994.

143. The representative of Italy informed the Meeting that his Government had decided to defer consideration of the CAMP project for the Venice lagoon to the next Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

144. The representative of Turkey pointed out that his country had significantly benefitted from the CAMP project carried out in Izmir. The project was of the utmost importance as it had introduced for the first time in Izmir and consequently in Turkey the concept of coastal management which integrated environmental values with economic, social, commercial and political values so that they could co-exist in harmony.

145. Responsibility for the implementation of the project had been borne for the most part by local institutions and in particular by the Metropolitan Municipality of Izmir and it had been ensured that UNEP and the Ministry of Environment played a catalytic role. That idea was the underlying essence of the project. The complex structure of coastal area management had naturally made it necessary to reidentify the role of Izmir and the central institutions in a rather more realistic and coordinated manner. For that reason, the most marked result of the project was that it had made everyone realize that the complex nature of present institutional mechanisms both at the local and the central level adversely affected the decisions made with respect to implementation.

146. The Meeting approved the recommendations and a programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex IV to this report.

8.5 Information and training

147. The representative of France proposed the addition of a new paragraph in the recommendation section concerning Mediterranean campaigns for information and the promotion of awareness.

148. The Meeting approved the recommendations and programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex IV to this report.

Agenda item 8 B: Implementation of the LBS Protocol and the Dumping Protocol

149. The Deputy Co-ordinator introduced the relevant sections of document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/4.

8.6 Implementation of the LBS Protocol and Dumping Protocol

150. Some representatives suggested that it would be useful to have in the future information on those countries which had not as yet completed the questionnaires on the LBS survey and on those countries which had not reported on the actions taken at national level in relation to the implementation of the LBS protocol.

151. The Meeting approved the recommendations and programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex IV to this report.

Agenda item 8 C: Monitoring of marine pollution in the Mediterranean

152. The Deputy Co-ordinator introduced the relevant sections of document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/4.

8.7 Monitoring of marine pollution in the Mediterranean

153. The representative of Turkey announced that data reports relevant to the monitoring programme had been provided to the Secretariat shortly before the Meeting. He also added that the MED POL national monitoring programme was being completed and that it would be sent to the Secretariat for clearance by mid-November.

154. One representative referred to document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/Inf.6 and expressed his disappointment for not being able to discuss it due to lack of time. However, he asked the Secretariat to take into account the content of the document which contained a number of interesting, although sometimes questionable, remarks and suggestions on the MED POL programme.

155. The representative of Turkey referred to the meeting on the evaluation of the monitoring programmes planned for 1994 and stressed the importance that meeting would have in relation to the definition of MED POL - PHASE III. In that connection, he informed the Meeting that his country was ready to provide an additional amount of US\$ 15,000 which would be used to invite more scientists to attend the meeting which Turkey was ready to host.

156. The representative of Tunisia informed participants that shortly before the Meeting data reports relative to the monitoring activities had been sent to the Secretariat. He also stated that the monitoring programme was being expanded and that he expected the agreement to be finalized and financed during 1993.

157. The Deputy Co-ordinator reminded the Meeting that during 1993 no agreements had been finalized and no financial contributions had been given to any country due to lack of funds. He stated that as soon as funds were available all monitoring agreements would be processed and financial contributions provided.

158. The Meeting agreed that the proposal to establish a Standing Group of Experts on the scientific aspects of MED POL should not be accepted since the functions of such a Group should be the prerogative of the MED POL National Co-ordinators and in view of the decision to avoid the proliferation of outside experts and consultants.

159. The Meeting approved the recommendations and programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex IV to this report.

Agenda item 8 D: Implementation of the Protocol concerning cooperation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency

160. The Director of REMPEC introduced the relevant section of document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/4.

8.8. Prevention and combating pollution from ships

161. Some representatives commented on the choice of vocabulary used in the recommendation on the establishment of a task force. They considered that the words "task force" could lead to a false interpretation of the force's role, especially if related to the budget allocated to REMPEC for that activity. After the Director of REMPEC had provided explanations, the Meeting decided to use the words "Assistance Unit" and a sentence was added concerning the composition of the Assistance Unit.

162. One representative also requested that the words "Code of Practice" in the relevant recommendation should be replaced and the Meeting decided to use the word "Guidelines" for the use of dispersants.

163. The representative of France introduced the French Italian Monegasque Commission RAMOGE dealing with combating marine pollution and informed the Meeting that on 7 October 1993, France, Italy and Monaco had signed the Plan on response to accidental marine pollution in the RAMOGE region. He pointed out that it was the first such agreement to be adopted in the Mediterranean and could serve as a model for other countries.

164. The Director of REMPEC underlined the importance of such operational action to facilitate mutual assistance among neighbouring States and said that with financial assistance from the EC, REMPEC was currently preparing two subregional emergency plans for Cyprus, Egypt and Israel in the Eastern Mediterranean and Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia in the Western Mediterranean.

165. The representative of Turkey stated that his country did not use dispersants to combat marine pollution except in the case of fire. He expressed the hope that REMPEC would assist the Turkish authorities to organize a training workshop on combating accidental oil pollution of the marine environment. The representative of Algeria expressed the same wish. The Director of REMPEC replied that he would approach the national authorities in that connection and would make every possible effort to respond to their request.

166. The representative of Egypt said that his country was encountering problems in obtaining access to the International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund. Nevertheless, Egypt wished to express its deep appreciation to the Governments of France, Greece and Italy, which had generously supported Egypt's position at the recent meeting of the Fund's Assembly held in London from 5 to 8 October 1993. The Government of Egypt would contact other Mediterranean States members of the Fund

to inform them of the difficulties facing Egypt in that connection and to seek their support at the next meeting of the Fund's Assembly to be held in October 1994.

167. Regarding the recommendations on the Action Plan on Port Reception Facilities for the Mediterranean Region and regional cooperation for the implementation and enforcement of IMO conventions for the prevention of pollution of the marine environment by ships, a representative expressed the view that those areas did not come within the competence of REMPEC. The Director of REMPEC pointed out that the Action Plan had been adopted at Cairo in December 1991 and it specified that the Plan's implementation should be followed up by REMPEC. He emphasized that the budgetary constraints had made it necessary to eliminate that activity from the 1994-1995 budget. He also emphasized the importance for Mediterranean countries of embarking as soon as possible upon regional cooperation on Port State on the implementation of the relevant IMO Conventions.

Agenda item 8 E: Environmentally sound management of the Mediterranean coastal zones

8.9 Environmentally sound management of the Mediterranean coastal zones

(a) Prospective analysis of the relationship between environment and development (Blue Plan - BP)

168. Regarding the title "Mediterranean Environment Observatory" the Meeting agreed that it should be renamed as the "Mediterranean Environment and Development Observatory".

169. The representative of Turkey informed the Meeting that the Turkish State Statistical Institute would like to establish a division of the Observatory and requested the support of the Blue Plan Centre for that purpose. He stated that Turkey was willing to share its experience derived from the Iskenderun project as the first prospective analysis study on a local scale, with other Contracting Parties. The report of this project has been prepared in English by the Ministry of the Environment and the BP/RAC, and will be made available soon within the MAP Technical Reports Series. The Blue Plan main report on the "Futures of the Mediterranean Basin" was published in Turkish by the Ministry of Environment and was distributed at the Meeting.

170. The Meeting approved the recommendations and programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex IV to this report.

(b) Coastal planning and management (Priority Actions Programme PAP/RAC)

171. The representative of Algeria requested the inclusion of the problem of beach erosion in paragraph 4 of the recommendations relevant to this item. The Director of PAP/RAC said that the proposal could be considered as a recommendation for a study to be carried out during the following biennium.

172. The Meeting approved the recommendations and programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex IV to this report.

8.10 Protection of the common Mediterranean heritage

(a) Protocol on Specially Protected Areas (SPA)

173. The representative of Tunisia referred to the recommendation of the meeting of experts held recently in Ustica, Italy, relevant to environmental legislation concerning Specially Protected Areas. He suggested amendments to paragraph 10 of the proposed recommendations relevant to this item, which was accepted by the Meeting and was reflected in the relevant section of the recommendations.

174. The representative of Turkey said that her country would be interested in organizing one of the training courses on sea turtles.

175. The Meeting approved the recommendations and programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex IV to this report.

(b) Preservation of coastal historic sites of common Mediterranean interest (100 Coastal Historic Sites)

176. The Secretariat took note of the question by the representative of Algeria concerning his country's request to have the two sites of Medina and Casbah included in the programme.

177. The Meeting approved the recommendations and programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex IV to this report.

Agenda item 9: Establishment of a new Regional Activity Centre (RAC) for remote sensing under the umbrella of MAP

178. The Secretary of the Meeting introduced the item, referring to the specific recommendation concerning the establishment of the centre.

179. All speakers welcomed the Italian initiative and supported the establishment of the Centre. Several speakers stressed the importance of collaboration between the new RAC Centre and national centres for remote sensing.

180. The Meeting approved the recommendation relevant to this agenda item as it appears in Annex IV to this report.

Agenda item 10 : Date and place of the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties

181. The Secretariat informed the Meeting that three States had offered to host the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, namely Malta, Spain and Tunisia. Following the decision taken by the Meeting to shift the date from October to April/May 1995, the Secretariat proposed two alternative dates (24-28 April or 8-12 May 1995).

182. The representative of Malta withdrew his country's offer in favour of the very generous proposal made by Spain.

183. The representative of Tunisia observed that his country had never so far had the opportunity of hosting an important MAP meeting. He reminded participants of his country's intention to organize in Tunis in November 1994 a meeting with the title "Mediterranean 21" to examine in depth the link between environment and sustainable development. This conference "Mediterranean 21" is considered as a necessary step of consultation among the Mediterranean States prior to the Ninth Ordinary Meeting. Concerning the organization of the "Mediterranean 21" Conference, the representative of Tunisia requested the support of Coastal States. He further stressed that Tunisia supports the candidacy of Spain to host the Ninth Ordinary Meeting in 1995. He withdrew his country's candidacy for hosting the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in favour of Spain.

184. All speakers congratulated Malta and Tunisia on their gesture of solidarity. They pledged their full support to Tunisia for the organization of the "Mediterranean 21" Conference. Mr. Schröder, Director of OCA/PAC, promised on behalf of the Executive Director that UNEP would provide to the best of its abilities assistance in kind, technical Services and limited funding. The representative of Malta offered to provide a central point through which experts and institutions could come into contact.

185. The representative of Tunisia thanked all the Contracting Parties and UNEP that expressed their support for holding the "Mediterranean 21" Conference in Tunisia in 1994. He further expressed the hope that Tunisia would host the 10th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

186. The representative of Turkey, withdrawing its offer to host an expert meeting on Agenda 21 in the Mediterranean, expressed the hope that the Tunisian conference would be based on the promotion of sustainable development in the Mediterranean within the MAP framework.

187. The representative of France expressed the view that the conference in Tunisia will be a useful step in the preparation of the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties. He stressed the importance of this link.

188. The Meeting accepted the Spanish offer by acclamation.

189. The representative of Spain thanked all speakers for their kind support of his country's offer to convene their next Meeting in Barcelona and promised that no effort would be spared to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Convention in a way that would serve the cause of cooperation and solidarity in the Mediterranean region.

190. As regards the date of the Meeting, it was decided that it should be held during April-May 1995 and that the Bureau should set a specific date at its first meeting (February 1994).

Agenda item 11 : Any other business

191. On the first day of the Meeting (12 October 1993) a MAP Exhibition was inaugurated at the Falez Hotel by H.E. Mr. Riza Akçali, Minister of the Environment of Turkey, Chairman of the Meeting; Mr. Peter Schröder, Director of OCA/PAC of UNEP and Mr. Ljubomir Jeftic, Deputy Co-ordinator of MAP were also present. The Exhibition was composed of 24 panels, providing a detailed description of the activities of the various components of MAP.

192. Three press releases relevant to the Meeting were prepared and distributed to the various media representatives at the beginning, on the second day and at the end of the Meeting.

193. A press conference was held on 12 October 1993. H.E. Mr. Riza Akçali, Minister of the Environment of Turkey, Chairman of the Meeting, the Director of OCA/PAC of UNEP Mr. Peter Schröder and the Deputy Co-ordinator of MAP Mr. Ljubomir Jeftic briefed the representatives of the mass media on the various issues to be tackled by the Eighth Ordinary Meeting and answered several questions regarding the Mediterranean environment.

Agenda item 12 : Adoption of the report

194. The Meeting adopted its report on Saturday 16 October 1993.

Agenda item 13 : Closure of the meeting

195. After the customary exchange of courtesies, the President declared the Meeting closed on Saturday, 16 October 1993, at 01.30 hours.

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ANNEX II**LIST OF DOCUMENTS****Working Documents** (in Arabic, English, French, Spanish)

UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/1	Provisional Agenda
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/2	Annotated Provisional Agenda
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/3	Progress report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan during 1992-1993
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/4	Recommendations and proposed budget for 1994/1995 - submitted for adoption
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/5	Report of the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related Protocols

Information Documents (in English and French)

UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/Inf.1	List of Documents
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/Inf.2	List of Participants
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/Inf.3	Report on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan and other related activities
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/Inf.4	Financial report on the implementation of activities for the 1992-1993 biennium
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/Inf.5	Up-dated report on the impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations on MAP budget
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/Inf.6	Evaluation report of the MED POL programme

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/Inf.3

Preliminary assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by zinc, copper and their compounds and proposed measures

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/Inf.4

Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by carcinogenic, mutagenic and teratogenic substances

Reference Documents

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/8

Report of the Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee (Athens, 3-7 May 1993)

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.64/3

Report of the first meeting of Mediterranean experts on the preparation of a Protocol for the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea resulting from the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal (Cervia, Italy, 23-25 April 1993)

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.63/4

Report of the Informal Consultation Meeting of Mediterranean Experts on "Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean" (Malta, 11-13 February 1993)

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.56/2

Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP) - Progress Report - 1992

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.40/2

Report of the Fourth Meeting of MED Unit and Regional Activity Centres (RAC) (Athens, 14-16 January 1992)

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Agreement relative to the Coastal Area Management Programme for the Coastal Area of Fuka-Matrouh, Egypt (Cairo, 9 November 1992)

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.56/5

Report of the Fifth Meeting of MED Unit and Regional Activity Centres (RAC) (Malta, 19-20 September 1992)

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.61/2

Report of the Sixth Meeting of MED Unit and Regional Activity Centres (RAC) (Athens, 26 November 1992)

- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.62/2 Report of the Seventh Meeting of MED Unit and Regional Activity Centres (RAC) (Malta, 15-16 February 1993)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.35/4 Report of the Meeting of the MED POL National Co-ordinators (Athens, 6-9 May 1992)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.58/1 Report of the XXVI Meeting of the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) for MED POL (Athens, 8-11 December 1992)
- REMPEC/WG.5/12 Report of the Meeting of Focal Points of the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC) (Malta, 22-26 September 1992)
- REMPEC/WG.4/4 Report of the Meeting of National Experts on Port Reception Facilities in the Mediterranean, Cairo, 16-19 December 1991
- Action Plan concerning the provision of adequate Port Reception Facilities in the Mediterranean Region (Cairo, December 1991)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.39/4 Report of the Ninth Meeting of the National Focal Points for the Blue Plan (BP/RAC) (Sophia Antipolis, 22-23 October 1992)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.36/6 Report of the Joint Consultation concerning the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Mediterranean and the Black Seas (Athens, 26-27 October 1992)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.36/7 Report of the Meeting of the National Focal Points for Specially Protected Areas in the Mediterranean (SPA/RAC) (Athens, 26-30 October 1992)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.38/5 Report of the Meeting of the National Focal Points for Priority Actions Programme (PAP/RAC) (Athens, 23-25 November 1992)

- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.30/4 Report of the Third Meeting of the Working Group of experts on the draft Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Sub-soil (Cairo, 4-5 October 1991)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.2/4 Report of the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related Protocols (Cairo, 8-11 October 1991)
- UNEP/BUR/40/5 Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Cairo, 25-26 February 1992)
- UNEP/BUR/41/3 Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Cairo, 9-10 November 1992)
- UNEP/BUR/42/3 Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Cairo, 1-2 March 1993)
- UNEP/BUR/40/Inf.3 Compilation of Environmental Legislation relative to the Barcelona Convention - Comparative Analysis
- UNEP/BUR/39/Inf.3/Rev.1 Composition of the Bureau of Meetings and Conferences of the Contracting Parties (Cyprus, 16-17 July 1991)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.59/2 Report of the UNEP/FAO Consultation meeting on the evaluation of the Israeli monitoring programme (Haifa, 21-22 December 1992)
- FIR/MEDPOL/NICE/3 Report of the FAO/IOC/UNEP Training Workshop on the techniques for monitoring biological effects of pollutants in marine organisms (Nice, 14-25 September 1992)
- Report of the FAO/UNEP/EUROMED Working Group on biomonitoring in the Mediterranean and the Black sea (Malta, 10-11 November 1992)

- FIR/MEDPOL/HERB/2 Report of the FAO/UNEP/IAEA Review meeting on the herbicides pilot survey (Athens, 7-9 April 1992)
- FIR/MEDPOL/ALE/4 Report of the FAO/IOC/UNEP Training Workshop on the Statistical Treatment and Interpretation of Marine Community Data (Alexandria, 9-19 December 1991)
- FIR/MEDPOL/ISR/4 Report of the FAO/IOC/UNEP Training Workshop on the Statistical Treatment and Interpretation of Marine Community Data (Israel, 14-19 June 1992)
- UNEP(OCA)/WG.12/3 Strategy for the Reduction of the degradation of the marine environment from land-based sources of pollution and activities in coastal areas
- UNEP(OCA)/WG.14/Inf.8 Preliminary study on the costs and benefits of measures for the reduction of degradation of the environment from land-based sources of pollution and activities in coastal areas of the Bay of Izmir (Nairobi, 9-13 December 1991)
- UNEP(OCA)/WG.14/Inf.9 Preliminary study on the costs and benefits of measures for the reduction of degradation of the environment from land-based sources of pollution and activities in coastal areas of the Island of Rhodes (Nairobi, 9-13 December 1991)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.45/2 Preliminary study on the costs and benefits of measures for the reduction of degradation of the environment from land-based sources of pollution and activities in coastal areas of the Bay of Izmir (Athens, 6-8 April 1992)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.45/3 Preliminary study on the costs and benefits of measures for the reduction of degradation of the environment from land-based sources of pollution and activities in coastal areas of the Island of Rhodes (Athens, 6-8 April 1992)

- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.45/4 Methodology for the use of cost-benefit analysis in environmental investment projects a review of the Izmir Bay analysis (Athens, 6-8 April 1992)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.45/5 Methodology for the use of cost-benefit analysis in environmental investment projects a review of the island of Rhodes analysis (Athens, 6-8 April 1992)
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ANNEX III**OPENING STATEMENT OF MR. PETER SCHROEDER DIRECTOR OF
OCA/PAC ON BEHALF OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF UNEP**

MAP work has expanded from an initial concern with the pollution of the Mediterranean Sea to include problems of general environmental degradation caused by the uncontrolled development of the coastal area of the Mediterranean region. Mediterranean States now realize that the environmental problem is development related and thus a management issue.

The Mediterranean Sea is the common wealth and natural link of all the coastal States bordering it. Its ecosystems are fragile and have been put in danger by the uncontrolled human intervention throughout the region and the dramatic changes in the demographic characteristics and trends. It has been noted, for example, in the Blue Plan scenarios that by the year 2025, the Northern Mediterranean States, which accounted for about two-thirds of the region's total population in 1950, may account for only one-third. In contrast, the population of the States from Morocco to Turkey may be double its current size and nearly five times larger than it was in 1950. This situation will be aggravated by the rapid urbanization particularly in the coastal areas in which populations and increased economic activity are concentrated, causing further pollution and degradation of the Mediterranean environment, unless it is controlled in advance through cooperation and coordination of the Mediterranean States.

The inevitable association of levels of pollution and environmental degradation of the environment - marine and terrestrial - with human activities has led to a particularly undesirable situation in the coastal areas, the exploitation of which is now the main cause of the degradation and the source of many pollutants; the other sources - industry, agriculture, urbanization in the hinterland - also have an impact on the coastal zone, since their pollutants reach the coast mainly via rivers, although the atmosphere is a principal pathway for some of them.

Approaching the dual problems of environmental protection and development to achieve sustainable development, by more or less disconnected studies of land-based sources, marine dumping, bathing-water quality, for example, while acceptable initially must now give way to a much more integrated management approach to the use and protection of the coastal zone.

The MAP Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP) was therefore conceived to introduce or develop integrated planning and management of the development of the coastal zone. Based on the principles of integrated coastal zone

development and, in the longer term, of sustainable development, a CAMP is a form of advanced collaboration between local and national authorities and international institutions.

In the MAP context, each CAMP is site-specific, each site being an example of a coastal area threatened or significantly affected by pollution and/or uncontrolled development, having sufficient local and national capacity to carry out the CAMP, and backed by the express interest of the relevant authorities in its execution. Additionally, the results obtained must be made available for application at other potential CAMP sites.

The great interest shown in the MAP Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP) by the Contracting Parties (nine CAMP projects are under implementation or preparation) is a clear manifestation of their desire to integrate environmental considerations into development and to enhance their co-operation under the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP). The EC initiative on Euro-Mediterranean Co-operation (Nicosia Charter) can also be considered an important instrument to achieve sustainable developments in the Mediterranean Region. Following the adoption of the charter in 1990, a ministerial meeting held in Cairo in 1992 adopted a Declaration in which the short-term and long-term objectives of the Charter were translated to practical actions; among those, the establishment of a follow-up mechanism composed of EC, the World Bank, MAP and UNDP in charge of the co-ordination of the activities, and the identification of four Mediterranean countries on which specific projects would be implemented during an initial period of two years. The four countries are Albania, Egypt, Tunisia and Malta.

In response to this interest and in the aftermath of the UNCED Conference, the MAP Co-ordinating Unit has also been laying the foundation for a regional effort in sustainable development through the preparation of an Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean region, by way of follow-up of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). In connection with this, an Informal Consultation of experts on an "Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean" was organized by MAP in Malta in February 1993 at the request of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties. In response to the informal deliberations of this meeting, as well as the decisions of the Joint Meeting of the two standing committees of MAP (Athens, May 1993), the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties will have before it concrete recommendations relevant to the preparation of an Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean region. These include the ways and means to assist and enhance capacity-building in the coastal States in their efforts to prepare a national Agenda 21, in an effort to assist Contracting Parties to adjust, wherever necessary, the efforts of their regional and national institutions so as to reflect the principles and provisions of Agenda 21. This is in conformity with the role and mandate of UNEP, assigned to it by the Governing Council, of assisting countries in the development of the environmental components of Agenda 21 programmes, as well as to ensure strengthened coordination and greater availability of information, the application of environmental assessments and, to the extent possible, transfer of technologies and identification of resources to achieve sustainable development goals. UNEP/MAP, as a catalyst and coordinating organization for the environment, would encourage and stimulate the efforts of a wide range of organizations, governments and UN specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies to take measures to achieve sustainable development goals in the Mediterranean.

This approach has led to another positive development, in the form of the financial and technical support provided by regional and international financial and development institutions to some MAP projects (METAP for MED POL activities, EIB for the Rhodes Island CAMP, and EC(LIFE) for sub-regional systems for combatting major marine pollution accidents).

Through UNEP/MAP assistance and advice, most of the Mediterranean coastal States, notably the developing States, have now created and strengthened institutional structures to meet the various environmental challenges, supporting the new orientation of MAP towards sustainable development.

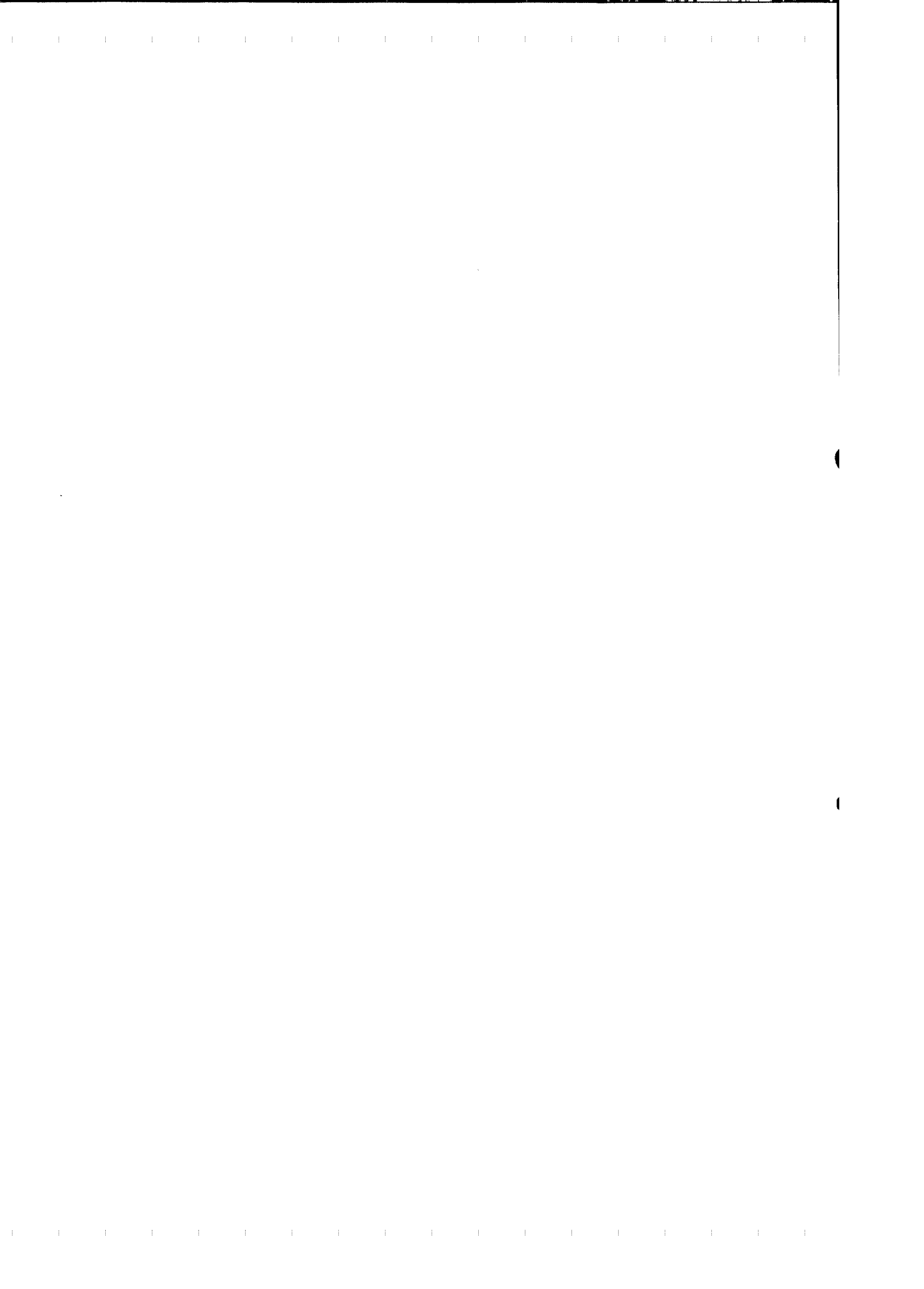
With a view to completing MAP's institutional and legal structure, and to assist the Contracting Parties in their efforts to benefit from the wide range of initiatives concerning the Mediterranean region, intensive consultations with Mediterranean experts during the last three years have been undertaken for the preparation and subsequent approval of two new legal instruments: one on the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Sea Bed and its Sub-soil (**Offshore Protocol**); the other on the Prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (**Hazardous Wastes Protocol**).

Furthermore, preparatory work has started on the drafting of an appropriate procedure for the determination of liability and compensation for damages from pollution of the marine environment in conformity with Article 12 of the Barcelona Convention.

MAP has continued to assist the Contracting Parties in the compilation of their environmental legislation. This assistance aims at promoting the management of all legal issues at national, regional and international levels and at helping to raise the level of implementation of the Barcelona Convention. More particularly, it assists the facilitative function of the Co-ordinating Unit in advancing the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan; it strengthens the role of the Co-ordinating Unit and creates the conditions for further integration and more effective co-operation among the Contracting Parties.

Since the training component is not only an important factor but a prerequisite if the developing Mediterranean States are to be able to benefit fully from the various environmental/development programmes, the MAP Co-ordinating Unit has been developing various general and specialized training programmes for the benefit of nationals from these States.

It is therefore, fair to say that MAP has not just kept pace with the challenges posed by increasing development and the resulting impacts on the environment. MAP has, in fact, played a pro-active role and, under the guidance of the Contracting Parties, has displayed the foresight and action orientation which has made it the example for the whole Regional Seas Programme.



ANNEX IV

I. RECOMMENDATIONS APPROVED BY THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

The Contracting Parties reaffirm the objective of MAP since its establishment to act as an instrument for regional cooperation covering the concerns both of the environment and of development.

The Contracting Parties approve the following recommendations:

A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION

1. STRATEGY

1. To ensure, with due respect for the commitments made at the Rio de Janeiro Summit in 1992, that action undertaken in their respective countries is within the framework of the sustainable development concept, of bilateral relations and of cooperation in the Mediterranean Basin, particularly by reinforcing North-South solidarity.
2. To invite the Coordinating Unit to ensure the implementation of sustainable development strategies by coordinating and promoting the programmes and work carried out by the MAP and its Regional Activity Centres.
3. To request the Coordinating Unit to take all steps in cooperation with the Contracting Parties to identify in Agenda 21 the most appropriate activities for the Mediterranean Basin so that they can be implemented by the Contracting Parties at different levels including:
 - at the level of national sustainable development strategies by ensuring appropriate work at the interministerial level;
 - at the level of regional sustainable development strategies and/or relevant municipal strategies so that they may become pilot activities.
4. To invite the Coordinating Unit to encourage action by qualified non-governmental organizations and public or private partners interested in the field of development and environment.
5. To encourage concrete and effective activities within the framework of MAP at the least possible administrative cost.

6. To propose that the Mediterranean region might be considered by international agencies as a pilot region for the implementation of Agenda 21 and to promote this role in connection with activities concerning biological diversity.

2. PROGRAMME COORDINATION

1. To conduct their future Ordinary Meetings in Plenary Sessions.
2. To invite the Coordinating Unit to strengthen cooperation with or seek support as appropriate of
 - United Nations agencies and programmes;
 - financing institutions.
3. To take into account the cooperation and follow-up procedure mechanism (EEC, MAP, multilateral financing institutions and other donor agencies) within the framework of the Cairo Declaration concerning Euro-Mediterranean cooperation on the environment in the Mediterranean Basin (Cairo, 30 April 1992).
4. To approve the Italian request that the Centro di Telerilevamento Mediterraneo (CTM) in Scanzano, Italy, become a Regional Activity Centre for Remote Sensing in the Mediterranean region under the umbrella of MAP; the centre would be financed by Italy.
5. To invite the Secretariat to continue and strengthen cooperation with NGOs, particularly in the areas of public awareness, environmental information and sustainable development. In this connection, the Secretariat is requested to promote programmes to inform and teach youth about the environment and sustainable development.
6. To recommend that the Secretariat should intensify its contacts with the new Secretariat of the Convention for the protection of the Black Sea against pollution, located in Istanbul, with a view to an appropriate cooperation between the two Secretariats.
7. To invite the Secretariat to cooperate with and to continue to provide technical support to the bodies responsible for sub-regional agreements.

3. LEGAL COMPONENT

1. To urge those Contracting Parties that have not ratified the Land-Based Sources Protocol (LBS) and the Specially Protected Areas Protocol (SPA) to do so.

2. To invite the Contracting Parties that have not yet done so, to ratify the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, and the related protocol 1978 (MARPOL 73/78), the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPRC) of 1990, the 1969 International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage and the 1971 International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage.
 3. To invite the Contracting Parties that have not yet done so, to ratify the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1989).
 4. To actively support the total prohibition of the export and transfer of hazardous wastes to developing Countries.
 5. To re-affirm the decision of the Contracting Parties to submit a consolidated annual report every two years on measures adopted to implement the Convention and its related protocols (Article 20 of the Convention).
 6. To convene a plenipotentiaries Conference on the offshore protocol in 1994, to be immediately preceded by a short meeting of experts.
 7. To convene during 1994 a second meeting of Mediterranean experts on the preparation of a protocol for the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal, with a view of convening a Conference of Plenipotentiaries during 1995 for the adoption of the Protocol.
 8. To review their countries' positions with respect to the international conventions, protocols and agreements and if possible to ensure the early signature of those instruments which may have a positive influence on the Mediterranean Basin - e.g. CFC's, biological diversity, climatic changes or the preparation of appropriate conventions such as the convention concerning desertification.
4. COASTAL AREAS MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (CAMP)
1. To complete the Kastela Bay and the Izmir Bay CAMP projects in their present form by the end of 1993, and the Syrian Coast CAMP project and the Rhodes project by the end of 1994, and to cooperate with the host countries on a follow-up programme.
 2. To continue work on the five ongoing projects (Albania, Algeria, Egypt/Fuka-Matrouh, Tunisia/Sfax and Morocco).

3. To approve and start preparation for three more CAMP projects (Israel, Malta and Lebanon) in line with the recommendations of the Sixth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (1989). The relevant documents (justification and follow-up of the programmes, progress reports) will be submitted regularly to the Contracting Parties for these three projects as was done for the previous projects.
4. To invite the national authorities concerned and the relevant bilateral and multilateral programmes to support the above coastal areas management programme as practical demonstration areas for sustainable development and for the protection of the Mediterranean.
5. To encourage participation by other interested Mediterranean Countries at key stages of projects, whenever a progress report, or the results were presented.
6. To organize consultation meetings relevant to the coastal areas management programme for areas mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 above and take all appropriate measures for the implementation of such programme.

5. INFORMATION AND TRAINING

1. To intensify the communication of information regarding environmental issues and MAP activities to governments and to promote greater public awareness of these matters.
2. To encourage Mediterranean Campaigns for information and the promotion of awareness based on simultaneous action at the national level, for example, the Mediterranean week or the Mediterranean year of water resources.

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL AND DUMPING PROTOCOL

6. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL AND DUMPING PROTOCOL

1. Implementation of LBS Protocol

- To request the secretariat to make every effort to follow up the implementation by the Contracting Parties of pollution control measures adopted, and to report to the next Contracting Parties' meeting on actions taken by individual countries.
- To urge Contracting Parties who have not completed the questionnaires for the survey of land-based sources of pollution to do

so as soon as possible.

- To continue to provide assistance to Contracting Parties for the implementation of the control measures adopted, as appropriate.
- To recommend that the Contracting Parties reduce and phase out by the year 2005 inputs to the marine environment of toxic, persistent and bioaccumulative substances listed in the LBS Protocol, in particular organohalogen compounds having those characteristics. In this framework, high priority is to be given to both diffuse sources and industrial sectors which are sources of organohalogen inputs.
- To report to the Secretariat on all measures taken in accordance with the above decision and to assess implementation progress by the year 2000.

2. Pollution by carcinogenic, teratogenic and mutagenic substances

To adopt the following:

i) Assessment of the situation regarding carcinogenic, teratogenic and mutagenic substances in the Mediterranean Sea

- A number of chemical substances known or suspected to have carcinogenic, mutagenic and/or teratogenic properties are discharged into the Mediterranean Sea through a variety of routes. These substances include metals (arsenic, nickel, cadmium and lead), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (mainly benz(a)anthracene and benzo(a)pyrene), and organochlorine compounds (mainly polychlorinated biphenyls).
- Information on the amounts of such compounds discharged into the Mediterranean Sea, as well as on levels in marine organisms, is relatively sparse, except in the case of metals such as cadmium and organochlorine compounds such as DDT and PCBs, which have been monitored in various sub-regions of the Mediterranean over a number of years, mainly on account of their bioaccumulation and toxicity to marine organisms and to man from the overall viewpoint, as distinct from purely genotoxic hazards. A pilot monitoring survey carried out in 1990/1991 provided more detailed information on levels of selected substances in marine organisms. This study, however, had to be restricted to a few coastal areas, and the results cannot be interpreted as providing any indication of the situation prevailing in the Mediterranean as a whole. However, mussels in certain regions showed high levels of PAHs, and this could be a matter for concern in such areas.

- Overall assessment of the situation with regard to the Mediterranean was made on the basis of current knowledge at global level, taking full account of the recent comprehensive review by the Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP) and, in the case of human health risks, the latest information available from the WHO International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
- Assessment of specific risks to marine organisms is difficult in view of the uncertainties and incompleteness of the present tentative identification of carcinogens, mutagens and teratogens in the marine environment as a whole, as well as the changes in the biological properties of substances resulting from physical factors, microbiological transformations, chemical interactions and light-mediated transformations. Other problems include the difficulty of assessing dose-effect relationships and of extrapolating from experimental high doses to the low doses normally encountered in the environment, and the marked variations in susceptibility to harmful substances not only between different species, strains and individuals, but also within the same individual, depending on the particular stage of the life-cycle. In addition, the role of natural components of seawater as a confounding factor in the determination of certain adverse effects of specific pollutants is still largely unidentified.
- Insofar as risks to man through consumption of contaminated seafood is concerned, practically all the substances considered as priority pollutants from the carcinogenic, teratogenic and mutagenic viewpoints are known to occur widely in the environment as a whole, and guidelines regarding maximum allowable intakes have been established by various authoritative bodies. Provided the intake from seafood does not result in the levels prescribed in such guidelines being exceeded, there would appear to be little likelihood of adverse effects such as cancer developing in communities dependent on marine products for their subsistence.
- In a number of Mediterranean countries, a number of substances are subject to legal restriction with respect to their discharge into the marine environment. Such restrictions are generally based on overall toxicity considerations, rather than on carcinogenic, teratogenic or mutagenic hazard implications.
- In spite of the uncertainty of the situation, there could be risks to marine organisms where pollution by specific substances is high, and possibly, in the case of man, to high seafood consumers where excessive levels of substances such as PAHs have been recorded. The principle of precautionary approach could therefore be followed.

ii) Measures for control of pollution by carcinogenic, teratogenic and mutagenic substances

The Contracting Parties, taking into consideration the present state of uncertainty regarding risks to marine organisms and to human health from carcinogenic, teratogenic and mutagenic substances in the Mediterranean Sea as detailed in the relative assessment document, as well as the precautionary principle, agree:

- (a) to promote measures to reduce inputs into the marine environment and to facilitate the progressive elimination by the year 2005 of substances having proven carcinogenic, teratogenic and/or mutagenic properties in or through the marine environment.

Such measures should include, *inter alia*, the acquisition of more data to fill the still unidentified gaps in knowledge regarding both the actual status of specific substances as carcinogens, teratogens or mutagens, and the fate of such substances in the marine environment as detailed in the assessment document;

- (b) considering the complexity of the situation, both in terms of data required and in terms of implementation of measures, to carry out a comprehensive review of the situation regarding implementation of sub-para (a) above by the year 2000 in order to facilitate achievement of the relevant objective;

- (c) to take the following immediate actions:

- i) monitor the presence of appropriate substances in seawater, sediments and seafood in "hot-spot" areas and, if concentration levels so warrant, take the necessary measures to reduce pollution or to minimize human health hazards arising from consumption of contaminated seafood;
- ii) request the Secretariat to continue reviewing the international situation with regard to new developments in the field of carcinogenic, teratogenic and mutagenic marine pollutants, and to strengthen its liaison with the competent international bodies;

- (d) to report to the Secretariat on all measures taken in accordance with this decision.

3. Implementation of the Dumping Protocol

To adopt the following:

- to urge Contracting Parties to make every effort to send on a regular basis annual reports on dumping to the MED Unit;
- to ask the Secretariat to prepare guidelines for dumping of sewage sludge and dredging spoils which would include recommendations on methods for their treatment, the definition of "trace contaminants" and the establishment of maximum volumes to be authorized for dumping in the presence of high concentration of contaminants. The guidelines should be prepared by the Secretariat with the help of experts and should be reviewed by a meeting of an ad hoc group which would also review Annex I, Section B, of the Dumping Protocol. The group, composed of government-designated experts, should meet during 1994. The Secretariat should, in the meantime, collect all the available information from Contracting Parties on the subject of dumping of sewage sludge and dredging spoils and organize an informal consultation meeting at the end of 1993, subject to the availability of funds.

C. MONITORING OF MARINE POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

7. MONITORING OF MARINE POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

1. To approve the following recommendations concerning MED POL-PHASE II (1994-1995)
 - a) Monitoring and supporting activities
 - The monitoring objectives should be reviewed and modified to allow for improved utilisation of monitoring results in the management and decision-making aspects of the sustainable development process.
 - Integrated monitoring and research should include regular preparation of regional environmental assessments.
 - The identification of appropriate Mediterranean sub-regions, grouping several countries around a specific marine entity would be conducive to progress.
 - Country profiles on status and trends of the quality of the marine environment should be prepared and updated every two years.

- The basic importance of monitoring of sources of pollution should be reiterated because of its ability to help in focusing the monitoring activities.
- Data quality assurance activities, including microbial parameters, must remain a priority task, with the aim of encouraging laboratories to consider it as important as the analysis itself.
- A biological effects monitoring programme should be prepared and implemented within the framework of MED POL.
- Training of scientists and technicians from developing countries should continue as one of the main means of achieving the objectives of MED POL.
- Every effort should be made towards the achievement of complete geographical coverage of the monitoring activities in the Mediterranean through the preparation of national Monitoring Programmes of MED POL and the provision of relevant pollution data.
- The monitoring of airborne pollution should be included whenever possible in the MED POL national monitoring programmes, the data from all countries carrying out that monitoring should be submitted to the MED Unit, and the collection of emission inventory data, especially for heavy metals, should be initiated.
- The contribution to MAP of the World Bank in the field of MED POL data quality assurance, which will enable the Secretariat to expand the activities limited by the MAP budget, should be welcomed and encouraged.
- The World Bank should be urged through the Secretariat to continue in the future to support the MED POL activities for the overall benefit of the Barcelona Convention and the Mediterranean Action Plan.

b) Research

- Up to fifty per cent of the budget earmarked for the research should be used for eutrophication and plankton blooms in the 1994-1995 biennium.
- All national and international research efforts leading to an improvement of the general knowledge of the marine environment must be strongly encouraged to allow optimisation of monitoring programme.

c) Climatic changes

- The study of implications of climatic changes on coastal areas should continue in order to assess the environmental problems associated with the potential impact of expected climatic changes on marine environment and on adjacent coastal areas and assist governments in the identification and implementation of suitable policy options and response measures which may mitigate the negative consequences of the expected impacts.

2. Development of MED POL-Phase III (1996-2005)

- Keeping in mind that, in line with UNCED and Agenda 21, further emphasis is to be given to those MAP activities contributing to the implementation of the sustainable development concept, and
- taking into account that MED POL as the scientific and technical component of MAP, provides the scientific basis for decision making related to marine pollution in the region in the process of achieving sustainable development,

the Meeting approves the development of MED POL-Phase III Programme (1996-2005) with the following overall objectives:

- i) organization of a Mediterranean coordinated marine pollution monitoring and research programme, concentrating on contaminants and pollutants affecting the quality of the marine and coastal environment, as well as the health of man and of the living resources in the Mediterranean and interpretation/assessment of the results of the programme as part of the scientific basis for decision making in the region;
- ii) generation of information on the sources, levels, amounts, trends (trend monitoring) and effects of marine pollution, develop capabilities for assessing the present and future state of the marine environment within the Mediterranean region as an additional component of the scientific basis upon which the formulation of proposals for preventive and remedial actions can be based;
- iii) formulation of proposals for technical, administrative and legal programmes and measures for the prevention and/or reduction of pollution;
- iv) strengthening and, when necessary, development of the capabilities of the national institutions, in accordance with the circumstances and the country requesting it, so as to implement monitoring and research on pollution of

the marine environment;

- v) assistance, as appropriate, to Contracting Parties for the implementation of the recommendations adopted with a view to the assessment of their effectiveness; this assistance will allow the competent authorities to verify the recommendations adopted taking into account data of a satisfactory standard.

In particular, the full implementation of the MED POL Programme will, inter alia, assist the Governments to:

- a) further reduce the pollution load reaching the marine environment from land-based sources;
- b) safeguard public health by surveillance of the sanitary quality of bathing and shellfish-growing waters and by development of measures which will ensure maintenance of adequate sanitary quality of these waters;
- c) assess the damage of pollution on marine and coastal ecosystems with a view to their rehabilitation;
- d) assess the effectiveness of measures taken to reduce pollution;
- e) establish a set of scientifically-based environmental quality criteria for the coastal environment of the Mediterranean region;
- f) assess the present levels, trends and effects of eutrophication and plankton blooms and formulate proposals for prediction and reduction of such phenomena in the Mediterranean region;
- g) assess airborne pollution levels and to develop predictive models which can provide basis for remedial actions;
- h) enhance the understanding of processes influencing the distribution and dispersion of pollution, and the biogeochemical cycles of specific pollutants;
- i) prepare periodically an assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea and assist Contracting Parties to prepare such assessments on a national level;
- j) develop and implement national monitoring programmes.

D. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING COOPERATION IN COMBATING POLLUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA BY OIL AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES IN CASES OF EMERGENCY

8. PREVENTION AND COMBATING POLLUTION FROM SHIPS

a) Protocol concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency (Preparedness, response and cooperation to accidental marine pollution)

1. To approve the Guidelines for the use of dispersants for combating oil pollution at sea in the Mediterranean region following the Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points (Malta, 22-26 September 1992) and which appear in Appendix I to this report.
2. To establish a Mediterranean Assistance Unit to combat accidental marine pollution. The Unit could become operational within the limits of the budget allocated by the Contracting Parties. The Unit would be composed of national and/or national experts. The text on the establishment of the Unit appears in Appendix II to this report.
3. To approve the Medium-Term Programme for the period 1994-1997 of the activities of REMPEC concerning preparedness, response and cooperation to accidental marine pollution as proposed by the Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points held in Malta, 22-26 September 1992 (REMPEC/WG.5/12) and which appears in document UNEP(OCA)/MED/WG.66/7.
4. To welcome the signature of a Plan on response to accidental marine pollution in the RAMOGE region by France, Italy and Monaco on 7 October 1993 and to encourage the negotiation of similar operational agreements among neighbouring States.

b) Action Plan on Port Reception Facilities for the Mediterranean Region

1. To extend the mandate and functions of REMPEC to the promotion through regional cooperation of the implementation and the enforcement of the IMO Conventions for the prevention of the pollution of the marine environment by ships.
2. To approve the new functions of REMPEC and activities to be carried out, as defined within the "Action Plan concerning the provision of adequate port reception facilities within the Mediterranean Region" adopted by the Meeting of National Experts on the port reception facilities in the Mediterranean held in Cairo, 16-19 December 1991 - (REMPEC/WG.3/4).

These functions are:

- i) to provide the framework for consultation and cooperation among Mediterranean coastal States and the various organizations with regard to regional cooperation on port reception facilities;
- ii) to serve as a focal point for the coordination of the Action Plan;
- iii) to carry out all the tasks assigned to it by the Action Plan.

E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES

9. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES

a) Prospective analysis of the relationship between environment and development (Blue Plan - BP)

1. In the context of Sustainable Development and in conformity with Agenda 21 of Rio, to pursue, improve and extend the systemic and prospective studies on population/resources/environment/ development interactions. To adapt and develop appropriate tools for the Mediterranean global and local situation and encourage national and local decision-makers to use them.
2. To explore, on the initiative of the Contracting Parties concerned, the future of the special coastal regions, including as appropriate a border area between two countries.
3. To develop the function of a "Mediterranean Environment/ Development Observatory", under the umbrella of the Mediterranean Action Plan and in close cooperation with the Mediterranean countries and with the MAP Centres, as well as with the European Agency for Environment of the EEC, OECD and national and Mediterranean agencies concerned. To encourage and assist national/local institutions to develop their own indigenous observatory functions.
4. To contribute, through the systemic and prospective approach to the study of the MAP CAMPs, and to promote an environment Observatory function at the local level in the regions concerned.
5. Taking into consideration the serious impact of excessive use of sandy areas of the coastal zone, the concept of soil degradation is extended to cover degradation of maritime frontal zones.

6. To study the variables, statistics, and indicators of the status and trend of the environment. To place results and methods at the disposal of decision-makers.
7. To organize local and regional meetings for training in the systemic and prospective methodologies and in the use of environmental data and indicators as tools for decision-making.
8. To make available to decision-makers the documentary material concerning sources of information and the research into the problem of development/environment, and to ensure a broader dissemination of the studies and publications of the Blue Plan.
9. To seek additional funds and to endeavour to attain additional seconded staff, in particular by approaching the host country and the local authorities.
10. To take note with appreciation of the contribution which the French Government has pledged in support of the functioning of BP/RAC and to include the contribution by the French authorities pledged for 1994 and 1995 in the new version of the budget.

b) Coastal planning and management (Priority Actions Programme - PAP)

1. PAP/RAC should focus its ongoing cooperative projects and training component on priority areas most critical for the Mediterranean such as integrated management approaches to water resources, soil erosion, aquaculture and urban solid and liquid waste, and on the implementation of EIA and other tools and techniques for integrated coastal management.
2. To consider the follow-up of various individual priority actions according to the request of interested countries expressed by National Focal Points. The proposals for such activities would have to be accompanied by relevant justifications.
3. PAP/RAC should orient its training component towards the organization of national training courses, while regional ones should be oriented towards the establishment of a network of team leaders for national courses. National Focal Points for PAP are invited to select appropriate national team leaders for such courses.
4. Due to the serious impact of soil erosion phenomena on Mediterranean coastal resources, the results of the ongoing cooperative project on soil erosion should be presented and disseminated, and the follow-up activities focused on the implementation throughout the region of the experiences achieved.

5. Having in mind the importance and interest expressed by a number of Contracting Parties, PAP/RAC should implement jointly with FAO and relevant Mediterranean national institutions a network on environmental aspects of aquaculture management within the context of integrated coastal and marine areas management.
6. PAP/RAC should orient its EIA related activities towards training and assistance and support for those Contracting Parties in whose countries application of this tool is in an initial stage, or in case of need for reassessment of existing practices.
7. PAP/RAC, in cooperation with interested NFPs for PAP, should continue making efforts to enlarge and renew the network of consultants, aiming at a balanced geographical distribution.

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

10. PROTECTION OF THE COMMON MEDITERRANEAN HERITAGE

a) Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (SPA)

1. To invite the Contracting Parties to treat the Mediterranean as a pilot region in the application, at the national level, of the provisions of the relevant chapters of Agenda 21 and of the Convention on Biological Diversity. To request SPA/RAC to take this into account to the extent of its specific mandate and means.
2. To invite the Contracting Parties to provide additional assistance to SPA/RAC on a bilateral bases, particularly to realize joint activities between Northern and Southern Mediterranean countries.
3. To invite SPA/RAC to reinforce the collaboration with other conventions and regional international institutions in the implementation of the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and the existing action plans on marine turtles, monk seals and cetaceans.
4. To invite the Contracting Parties to support activities and programmes of research and training dealing with the protection of endangered species (marine turtles, monk seals, cetaceans, marine vegetation).
5. To evaluate the status of Mediterranean species and to compile them in a directory of threatened species for which protection measures are necessary, and to improve the collaboration in the Mediterranean region, in the field of conservation of different threatened species.

6. To invite SPA/RAC to encourage Mediterranean countries to monitor marine vegetation, and to offer scientific assistance in particular to the Southern countries to the extent possible.
7. To organise a meeting of experts in order to evaluate the implementation of the action plan for the management of the Mediterranean Monk Seal.
8. To invite SPA/RAC to proceed with the preparation of the directory on marine and coastal protected areas in the Mediterranean region, part II: sites of scientific, historical, archaeological, cultural and educational interest.
9. To reinforce the exchange of information and data between SPA/RAC and the Contracting Parties.
10. To take note of the proposals by the meeting of experts on environmental law concerning specially protected areas and endangered species. To invite SPA/RAC to continue assisting countries to formulate legislation on specially protected areas and the conservation of species and to pursue preparatory work on possible amendment of the Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas.

b) Preservation of Coastal Historic Sites of Common Mediterranean Interest (100 Historic Sites)

1. To invite Contracting Parties to provide additional assistance to the 100 Historic Sites programme on a bilateral basis, particularly to realise joint activities between Northern and Southern Mediterranean countries.
2. To assist countries in their endeavours to protect and safeguard historic sites and historic settlements including the preparation of preventive measures.
3. To organize the first meeting of the National Focal Points for the 100 historic sites programme during 1994 (if the budgetary conditions allow).
4. To organize workshops and training courses on the management tools and methods to be applicable to historic sites and settlements, including stone degradation and underwater historic and archaeological sites.
5. To approve that Medinas and Casbahs (Algeria) be considered historic sites of the Mediterranean that ought to be preserved.

II. APPROVED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR 1994 - 1995

SUMMARY

COMPONENT	Approved Budget	
	1994	1995
	(,000 US \$)	
A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION	2010	2068
B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS AND DUMPING PROTOCOLS	165	170
C. MONITORING OF MARINE POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN	1422	1372
D. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING COOPERATION ON COMBATING POLLUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA BY OIL AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES IN CASES OF EMERGENCY	638	676
E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES	975	1020
F. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND HISTORIC SITES	399	404
G. PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	671	684
GRAND TOTAL	6280	6394

DETAILED SUMMARY

COMPONENT	Approved Budget	
	1994	1995
	(.000 US \$)	
A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION		
1. Strategy	38	136
2. Programme co-ordination	35	35
3. Legal component	70	20
4. Sustainable Development		
a) Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean	25	25
b) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)	545	555
5. Information and Training	125	125
B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL AND DUMPING PROTOCOL		
6. Implementation of the LBS and the Dumping Protocols	165	170
C. MONITORING OF MARINE POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN		
7. Monitoring of marine pollution in the Mediterranean	900	850
- UNEP Counterpart	50	50
Personnel and operational costs covering activities 1 to 7.		
- Co-ordinating Unit Athens	772	772
- Expenditures to be covered by Greek counterpart contribution to the MAP programme	400	400
- MED POL co-operating Agencies	472	472
D. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EMERGENCY PROTOCOL		
8. Prevention and combating pollution from ships		
a) Protocol on Emergencies	162	179
Personnel and operational costs: Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean (REMPEC)	476	497

COMPONENT	Approved Budget	
	1994	1995
	(.000 US \$)	
E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES		
9. Environmentally sound management of the Mediterranean Coastal Zones		
a) Prospective analysis of the relationship between environment and development (BP/RAC)	65	105
- Mediterranean environment/development Observatory	40	35
b) Coastal planning and management (PAP/RAC)	270	270
Personnel and operational costs: Blue Plan/Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC)	330	340
Personnel and operational costs: Priority Actions Programme (PAP/RAC)	270	270
F. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND HISTORIC SITES		
10. Protection of the common Mediterranean heritage		
a) Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC)	105	110
b) Preservation of coastal historic sites of common Mediterranean interest (100 Historic Sites)	60	60
Personnel and operational costs: Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC)	234	234
G. PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	671	684
GRAND TOTAL	6280	6394

* Programme support costs of 13% apply to MTF expenditures of 5,159,000 \$ for 1994, and 5,260,000 US \$ for 1995.

APPROVED PROGRAMME BUDGET

A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION

1. STRATEGY

Objective

To prepare the work-programme and budget for the Mediterranean Action Plan for review by the meetings of the Bureau and of the subsidiary committees and for further review and approval by the ordinary meetings of the Contracting Parties.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget	
	1994	1995
	(.000 US \$)	
- Meetings of the Bureau (two per year) to review the progress of the Action Plan, advise the secretariat on matters arisen since the meeting of Contracting Parties, and decide on programme/budget adjustments	38	38
- Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and of the Socio-Economic Committee to consider the progress of the Action Plan and review technical matters and approve the programme and budget for MAP prior to submission to the Contracting Parties	-	98
- Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 1995 to review and approve the programme and the budget for MAP; review the progress of the Action Plan; consider reports on the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea and adopt recommendations concerning common measures for its protection	-	*

	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	38	136

* Fully funded by the Government of Spain.

2. PROGRAMME COORDINATION

Objective

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

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget	
	1994	1995
	(,000 US \$)	
- Specialist Consultants	10	10
- Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) meeting to coordinate activities on MED POL with UN Agencies	(1)	(1)
- Meeting with Regional Activity Centres' Directors for programming and coordination of MAP activities	(2)	(2)
- Training of national officials at MED Unit on MAP programmes and procedures (direct support to countries, 6-8 participants)	10	10
- Support to training courses relevant to MAP, direct support to countries (Sub-Contracts) (20-22 participants)	15	15

	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	35*	35*

(1) Travel cost included in MED POL Cooperating Agencies.

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

* An additional 52 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted annually for coordination and development of the coastal areas management programme.

3. LEGAL COMPONENT

Objective

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

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget	
	1994	1995
	(,000 US \$)	
- Second Meeting of Experts on the preparation of the draft Protocol on transboundary movements of hazardous wastes	50	-
- Legal Advisor, assistance to Contracting Parties to compile their national legislation related to the protection of the marine coastal environment (Consultants)	10	10
- Prepare a draft of appropriate procedure for the determination of liability and compensation for damages from the pollution of the marine environment in conformity with Article 12 of the Barcelona Convention taking account of the work of other bodies on the subject (Sub-contracts)	10	10
- Conference of Plenipotentiaries, to be convened on the Offshore Protocol	*	-
- Conference of Plenipotentiaries, to be convened on the Protocol on Hazardous Wastes	-	**
- Meeting of National Experts to examine amendments to the Dumping Protocol and the possibility of adapting the texts of the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols to the latest developments in the international environmental law (dates to be determined by the Bureau)	*	-

	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	70	20

* To be fully funded by the Government of Spain.

** To be fully funded by the Spanish Government, in conjunction with the 9th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention to be held in Barcelona.

4. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

a) Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean

Objective

In conformity with the resolutions of the United Nations, as well as UNCED, and in line with the decisions of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties to reorient all MAP activities towards Sustainable Development, it is envisaged that the 1994-1995 biennium will witness the launching of a real Mediterranean Sustainable Development Programme.

As this is a new activity proposed by the Bureau and the meeting of the Joint Committees, the amount of funds allocated for it is a token amount and is considered to constitute seed funds which will enable the start for the preparation of an Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean on the national and regional levels.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget	
	1994	1995
	(,000 US \$)	
- Consultants to assist in preparation of an Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean region	10	10
- Meeting of government-designated Experts to review a draft Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean region (18-20 participants)	*	*
- Assistance to countries in their efforts to prepare national Agenda 21 (Sub-Contracts)	15	15
- Conference "Mediterranean 21", Tunis, November 1994	**	-

	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	25	25

* Subject to the availability of funds, a Working Group of Experts could be held in 1994 or 1995 with outside funding.

** Fully funded by the Government of Tunisia.

b) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)Objective

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

This programme includes twelve CAMP projects in different stages of implementation, namely: Island of Rhodes, Bay of Izmir, Kastela Bay, Syrian Coast, Fuka-Matruh Region, Albanian Coast, Sfax Region, Algeria, Morocco, Israel, Lebanon and Malta.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget	
	1994	1995
	1994 1995 (,000 US \$)	
- Experts, consultants to assist in preparation and implementation of documents and activities resulting in the implementation of coastal areas management programme and preparatory activities for follow-up	170	170
- Assistance to institutions participating in coastal areas management programme approved by the Contracting Parties (Sub-contracts)	280	280
- Study of the impact of climate change on Mediterranean coastal zone (Sub-contracts)	25	35
- Consultation meetings relevant to each coastal area (6-7 meetings with approximately 7 UNEP sponsored participants each)	70	70

	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	545	555

Note: The above funds are broken down as follows:

PAP (229 annually); MED POL (for Monitoring 67 annually; for climatic changes 25 for 1994, 35 for 1995); Scenarios-BP/RAC (66 annually); REMPEC (38 annually); SPA (34 annually); Data (34 annually); and the Coordinating Unit (52 annually).

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

The EIB is providing a total of 360,000 ECU for the CAMP project in Rhodes for the 1993 - 1994 biennium.

The EEC is providing, through BP/RAC, a total of 30,000 ECU for the CAMPs project in the 1993 - 1994 biennium.

5. INFORMATION AND TRAINING

Objective

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

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget	
	1994	1995
	(,000 US \$)	
- Preparation and translation of MEDWAVES (Arabic, English and French) (Consultants)	15	15
- Printing and dissemination of MEDWAVES (Sub-Contracts) ⁽¹⁾	25	25
- Information: Promotion of environmental awareness; exchange/dissemination of information; educational assistance/reference services; Librarian (Consultants)	20	20
- Public awareness campaigns on the Mediterranean, the conservation of the coastline, scarce water, etc. (prizes, competitions, support for initiatives, posters, etc..)	20	20
- Preparation, editing and translation of MAP brochures and reports	25	25
- Printing and dissemination of these brochures and reports	20	20

	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	125	125

⁽¹⁾ Lighter weight paper and recycled paper to be used so as to decrease dissemination costs.

- For all these activities, the Coordinating Unit and the Regional Activity Centres will seek assistance and support from public and private sources (States, Mediterranean networks, Erasmus, Comett, NGOs, public bodies, enterprises, sponsors, etc..)

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL AND DUMPING PROTOCOL**6. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS AND THE DUMPING PROTOCOLS**Objective

To prepare assessments of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Annex I and II substances, to prepare proposed common measures for such substances and to assist countries in the implementation of such measures. To develop guidelines, and as appropriate, standards or criteria for the progressive implementation of the Protocol, and to assist countries in such implementation. To provide information which will be used in the management process of the sustainable development.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget	
	1994	1995
	(.000 US \$)	
<u>Assistance</u>		
- Assistance to countries to implement the LBS Protocol	20	20
<u>Assessment of the pollution</u>		
- To prepare documents on assessment of Mediterranean pollution by LBS substances (Consultants)	15	15
- Preparation of guidelines for air pollution monitoring	5	-
<u>Research</u>		
- Assistance to institutions participating in research programmes, through provision of research grants (about 70 grants to about 60 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	100	100
<u>Meetings and Training</u>		
- Evaluation of the LBS Survey (WHO/UNEP) (about 5 participants)	-	10
- Training course (IOC/WHO/FAO/BMTC) on identification and quantification of algal toxins (about 12 participants)*	15	-
- Training and intercalibration exercise (WMO/UNEP) on airborne pollution monitoring (about 15 participants)	-	25
- Meeting of Government designated Experts on the preparation of guidelines for dumping of sewage sludge and dredging spoils (about 30 participants)**	10	-

	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	165	170

* Additional funds of US \$ 20,000 will be provided by BMTC (Bremen Maritime Training Centre).

** Meeting will take place if additional funds are provided from outside sources.

C. MONITORING OF MARINE POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**7. Monitoring of marine pollution in the Mediterranean**Objective

To achieve a comprehensive and coordinated marine pollution monitoring programme including all Mediterranean countries, covering pollution sources, coastal and reference areas and airborne pollution and to achieve a high quality of monitoring data which could be used in the management process of sustainable development.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget	
	1994	1995
	(.000 US \$)	
<u>Monitoring</u>		
- Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes, through provision of instruments and supplies (about 80 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	420*	450*
- Assistance to institutions for biological effects monitoring (pilot phase) (Sub-contracts)	80	80
- Preparation of country profiles on status and trends of the quality of the marine environment	10	15
- Maintenance of instruments provided to institutions participating in MED POL (spare parts) (about 40 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	40	40
- Consultants to analyze and evaluate MED POL data	10	10
<u>Training and fellowships</u>		
- On-job training of participants in MED POL monitoring programme (about 40 participants)	40	40
- Fellowships to participants in MED POL research and monitoring programme in order to present MED POL data at meetings (about 30 participants)	30	30
<u>Data quality assurance</u>		
- Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes in order to assure reliable and high quality data, through country data quality assurance programmes, joint monitoring exercises, intercomparison of results and dissemination of scientific information (about 20 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	60	70
- Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes through purchase and provision of standards and reference materials (about 40 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	20	20
- Intercalibration programme for institutions participating in MED POL (about 40 institutions)(Sub-contracts)	20	20
<u>Meetings and training courses</u>		
- National training workshops (FAO/IAEA/UNEP) on monitoring of chemical contaminants using marine organisms (3 courses with 20-25 participants each)	40	-

* An additional 67 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted annually for monitoring activities of the coastal areas management programme.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget	
	1994	1995
	(<u>,000 US \$</u>)	
- National training course (WHO/UNEP) on determination of microbiological pollution (3 courses with 10-15 participants each)	25	-
- Consultation meeting (WHO/UNEP) on microbiological monitoring of recreational and shellfish growing water (15-20 participants)	-	25
- Workshop (IAEA/IOC/UNEP) on determination of Polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in sediments and organisms (about 10 participants)	15	-
- Meeting of experts (WMO/UNEP) on airborne pollution (about 20 participants)	25	-
- Consultation meeting on the evaluation of monitoring programmes (about 16 participants)	15*	-
<u>Research</u>		
- Assistance to institutions participating in research programme, through provision of research grants (about 30 grants to about 25 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	100	100

	1994	1995
MTF	900	850
UNEP	50	50
TOTAL MTF + UNEP	950	900

* Additional 15,000 U.S. \$ will be provided by Turkey, and Turkey will host the meeting.

Personnel and operational costs covering activities 1 to 7

COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece	m/m	Approved Budget	
		1994	1995
		(.000 US \$)	
Professional Staff			
- Coordinator - D.2	12	110	110
- Principal Officer/Senior Marine Scientist - D.1	12	98	98
- Senior Programme Officer/ Economist - P.5	12	92	92
- First Officer/ Marine Scientist - P.4	12	70	70
- Computer Operations Officer - P.4	12	70	70
- Fund Management/Admin. Officer - P.3	12	(1)	(1)
Total Professional Staff		440	440
Administrative Support			
- Administrative Assistant - G.6/G.7		(1)	(1)
- Senior Secretary - G.4		(1)	(1)
- Data Processing Assistant - G.4/G.5		(1)	(1)
- Senior Administrative Clerk - G.5		(1)	(1)
Total Administrative Support		-	-
Travel on Official Business		80	80
Office Costs (including sundry)		252	252

	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	772	772

(1) Paid under Programme Support Costs.

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

	m/m	Approved Budget	
		1994	1995
		(.000 US \$)	
Administrative Support			
- Information Assistant - G.7	12	28	28
- Senior Secretary - G.5	12	24	24
- Senior Secretary - G.4	12	23	23
- Research Assistant - G.4/G.5	12	24	24
- Senior Secretary - G.4	12	23	23
- Bilingual Typist - G.4	12	23	23
- Bilingual Typist - G.4	12	23	23
- Telecommunication Clerk - G.3	12	22	22
- Clerk/Driver - G.3	12	21	21
- Clerk - G.2	12	18	18
- Bilingual Typist - G.3	12	20	20
- Temporary Assistance		27	27
- Overtime		17	17
Total Administrative support		293	293
Office costs			
- Rental		107*	107*
Total Office costs		107	107

	1994	1995
TOTAL GR.COUNTER	400	400

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

MED POL COOPERATING AGENCIES	m/m	Approved Budget	
		1994	1995
		(.000 US \$)	
Professional Staff			
- WHO Senior Scientist - MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) - P.5	12	94	94
- FAO Senior Fishery Officer - MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) - P.5	12	94	94
- IAEA Maintenance Engineer (MEL) (Monaco)- P.3	12	85	85
Total Professional Staff		273	273
Administrative Support			
- WHO Secretary - MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) - G.5	12	25	25
- FAO Secretary - MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) - G.4	12	25	25
- IAEA Laboratory Assistant - MEL (Monaco) - G.6	12	45	45
- WHO Temporary Assistance - (Athens)	6	13	13
- WMO Temporary Assistance - WMO/HQ (Geneva)		10	10
- IOC Temporary Assistance - IOC/HQ (Paris)		10	10
Total Administrative Support		128	128
Travel on Official Business			
- WHO (Athens)		16	16
- FAO (Athens)		16	16
- WMO (Geneva)		10	10
- IAEA (Monaco)		20	20
- IOC of UNESCO (Paris)		9	9
Total Travel		71	71
Office Costs			
Office costs incurred by FAO and WHO staff stationed in Coordinating Unit in Athens are covered by MED Unit office costs. Office costs incurred by all Agencies at their own Headquarters or Regional Offices are covered by the respective agencies as part of their counterpart contributions.			

	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	472	472

D. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING COOPERATION ON COMBATING POLLUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA BY OIL AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES IN CASES OF EMERGENCY

8. PREVENTION AND COMBATING POLLUTION FROM SHIPS

a) Protocol concerning Cooperation on Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency

Objective

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

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget	
	1994	1995
	(.000 US \$)	
- Assistance to countries in developing their national system for preparedness and response (Consultants)	10	10
- Assistance to REMPEC in adapting predicting models and decision support system to the region (Consultants)	6	6
- Preparation of a regional atlas for accidental marine pollution, preparedness and response (Sub-contracts)	8	15
- Meeting of REMPEC focal points for the evaluation of the implementation of the programme of activities	55	-
- Regional Training course of a general type on oil pollution preparedness and response (22-25 participants)	65	-
- Specialized Regional Training course on oil pollution combating (22-25 participants)	-	65
- Regional Training course for instructors on pollution combating techniques (French and English) (22-25 participants)	-	65
- Technical assistance to States in the organization of national training courses (about 35 participants)	8	8
- Assistance to countries in case of emergency (Mediterranean Assistance Unit)	10	10

	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	162*	179*

* An additional 38 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted annually for the coastal areas management programme.

N.B. The EEC is contributing an amount of 214,000 ECU in 1994 and 213,000 ECU in 1995 for the sub-regional system for combating major marine pollution accidents affecting, or likely to affect the territorial sea, coasts and related interests of Cyprus, Egypt and Israel.

Personnel and operational costs

REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC) Valletta, Malta Cooperating Agency IMO	m/m	Approved Budget	
		1994	1995
		(<small>,000 US \$</small>)	
Professional Staff			
- Director - D.1	12	120	126
- Technical Expert - P.4	12	91	96
- Chemist - P.4	12	91	96
- Engineer - P.2	12	(¹)	(¹)
Total Professional Staff		302	318
Administrative Support			
- Information Assistant - G.6	12	18	19
- Senior Secretary/Admin. Assistant - G.6	12	16	17
- Clerk Secretary - G.4	12	15	16
- Clerk/Secretary - G.4	12	15	16
- Caretaker/Docs Reproducer - G.3	12	15	16
Total Administrative Support		79	84
Travel on Official Business		25	25
Office Costs		70	70

	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	476	497

⁽¹⁾ On secondment from the government of France.

E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES9. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF
THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONESa) Prospective analysis of the relationship between environment and development (Blue Plan)Objective

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

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget	
	1994	1995
	(,000 US \$)	
<u>Systemic and prospective Studies</u> (Consultants)		
Studies at the Mediterranean Basin level:		
- Overall updating of the main study on Futures of the Mediterranean	-	20
- Development of prospective tools for the coastal level	10	10
- Assistance to local experts for the preparation of National Scenarios	10	10
- Assistance to local experts of two countries for a joint systemic and prospective study of a coastal border region	10	10
<u>Training and Communication</u>		
- Workshop on Mediterranean prospective, methodologies, tools and application for development and environment decision-makers (20-25 participants)	-	40
- Regional Workshop and training on systemic and prospective tools and methods applicable to regional and coastal areas (one in French, one in English, 15 participants each)	20	-
- Preparation and publication of 4 fascicules	10	10
- Preparation and editing of reports	5	5
	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	65*	105*

* An additional 66 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted annually for the coastal areas management programme.

Mediterranean environment/development ObservatoryObjective

Collection and processing of socio-economic and environmental data on all Mediterranean countries. Improvement of the databases and statistics and development of environmental indicators within the framework of the "Mediterranean Environment/Development Observatory" implemented with EEC support.

This is a new activity which was approved by the Contracting Parties. Due to the ability of the BP Centre to attract outside funds, it was necessary to allocate a token budget under the MTF in order to prepare the stage to absorb the outside funds.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget	
	1994	1995
	(,000 US \$)	
- Improvement, updating and dissemination of socio-economic and environment data	10	10
- Definition and application of environmental indicators	10	10
- Working group on environment statistics and indicators (7-10 participants)	10	-
- Directory on information and research sources for development and environment decision-makers in the Mediterranean Basin	-	5
- Regional Workshops and training on environmental statistics and indicators (one in French in Western Mediterranean, one in English in Eastern Mediterranean, 15 participants each)	10	10

	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	40	35

N.B. The agreement concluded with the EEC in March 1993 for a yearly amount of ECU 244,000/year for a three year initial phase under the title "Mediterranean Environment/Development Observatory", allows the strengthening of the databases already initiated under the Blue Plan.

b) Coastal planning and management (Priority Actions Programme)Objective

The basic objective of the proposed programme is to contribute to the establishment and enhancement of the Integrated Coastal Areas Management process, oriented towards the achievement of sustainable development of Mediterranean coastal areas, wherein environmental concerns, protection and rational use of coastal and marine resources, and pollution abatement are among the main criteria and targets.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget	
	1994	1995
	(.000 US \$)	
<u>Integrated planning and coastal area management</u>		
- Assistance to national and local institutions in the application of economic instruments (Consultants)	8	8
- One Arab (French speaking) consultant to assist PAP/RAC in the implementation of the programme in Arab Mediterranean countries (Consultant)	6	6
- One regional workshop on Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Management (15 participants) (Training)	35	-
- One national training course on application of the guidelines for Integrated Coastal Management (20 participants) (Training)	-	13
- Two training courses for national experts on GIS to be involved in MAP CAMPs (8 participants each) (Training)	15	15
- National training course on the application of environmentally sound approach to planning and development of tourist activities (15 participants each)	10	10
<u>EIA</u>		
- Assistance to national authorities for the implementation of EIA process (Consultants)	8	8
- Preparation and adaptation of best existing national documents on environmental impact studies to be used as pilot for interested Mediterranean countries (Consultants)	10	10
- Two national training courses on the application of EIA (20 participants each) (one in 1994, one in 1995)	10	10
<u>Water resources management*</u>		
- Preparation of workshop documents on application of integrated approach to the development and management of water resources, including report on experiences gained through MAP CAMPs (Consultants)	10	-

* In cooperation with relevant Mediterranean institutions and with the International Water Institute.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget	
	1994	1995
	(,000 US \$)	
- Preparation of Guidelines for the application of the integrated approach to development and management of water resources in Mediterranean coastal areas (Consultants)	-	8
- Assistance to interested countries in the implementation of sound water conservation practice and integrated management of water resources (Consultants)	8	8
- Workshop on application of integrated approach to the development and management of water resources (15 participants) (Training)	30	-
- Training course on application of the integrated approach to water resources management (15 participants)	-	30
<u>Soil erosion*</u>		
- Preparation of guidelines for monitoring of erosion processes in Mediterranean coastal areas (Consultants)	15	-
- Subcontracts with national institutions to complete the monitoring programme and prepare reports	25	24
- Workshop to present guidelines on monitoring of erosion processes (20 participants) (Training)	-	35
<u>Solid and liquid waste management</u>		
- Consultants to prepare the training courses	5	5
- Regional training course on solid waste management (15 participants) (Training)	30	-
- Regional training course on reuse of urban waste waters (15 participants)	-	30

* Jointly with FAO, ICONA and other reputed Mediterranean national institutions in the field, with contribution of FAO in kind and of ICONA in kind/cash.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget	
	1994	1995
	(,000 US \$)	
<u>Aquaculture**</u>		
- Preparatory activities for the implementation of the network on environmental aspects of Aquaculture management in the Mediterranean (Consultants)	5	-
- Implementation of the network activities	20	30
- Subcontracts with relevant national institutions in Mediterranean developing countries	20	20

	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	270**	270**

* With the participation of FAO and contribution in kind of approximately US \$ 30,000 and expected participation and support of reputed Mediterranean institutions.

** An additional 229 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted annually for the coastal areas management programme.

Personnel and operational costs

BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC) Sofia Antipolis, France	m/m	Approved Budget	
		1994	1995
		(<small>,000 US \$</small>)	
Professional Staff			
- Chairman		(1)	(1)
- Director		(1)	(1)
- Scientific Expert - Prospective	12	60 ⁽²⁾	62 ⁽²⁾
- Technical Expert - Ecoplanner and Observatory Coordinator	12	80	83
- Computer Officer	12	35 ⁽²⁾	36 ⁽²⁾
- Environmental Statistics Expert		(3)	(3)
- Specialist Document Officer		(3)	(3)
- Specialist in Map Data Processing		(3)	(3)
Total Experts/Professional Staff		175	181
Administrative Support			
- Data Processing Assistant	12	40	41
- Data Collection Assistant	12	35	36
- Secretary (part-time)		(3)	(3)
- Temporary Assistance		20	20
Total Administrative Support		95	97
Travel on Official Business		20	20
Operating Costs		40	42

	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	330	340

(1) Provided by the French Government.

(2) Complement to salary by French Government.

(3) Paid under the EEC contribution for the Observatory function.

N.B. The French Government shall provide a contribution towards ensuring the operations of the Centre. For the 1994-1995 biennium, the annual contribution will be equivalent to U.S. \$ 440,000 (or 371,217 ECU as at October 1993 rate of exchange), namely:

- the payment of the salary of the Director, a part-time Engineer (Observatory function) and larger premises, for a total sum equivalent to U.S. \$ 220,000.
- an operating subsidy of U.S. \$ 220,000 to make up the salaries of the experts and to pay two secretaries, as well as to cover actual operating costs of the Centre.

Personnel and operational costs

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC) Split, Croatia	m/m	Approved Budget	
		1994	1995
		(<i>,000 US \$</i>)	
Professional Staff			
- Director	12	35	35
- Coordinator of Pilot Project	12	25	25
Total Professional Staff		60	60
Administrative Support			
- Senior Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	18	18
- Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	17	17
- Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	17	17
- Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	17	17
- Administrative Assistant	12	17	17
- Financial Assistant	12	17	17
- Temporary Assistance		8	8
Total Administrative Support		111	111
Travel on Official Business		23	23
Office Costs		76	76

	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	270	270

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

10. PROTECTION OF THE COMMON MEDITERRANEAN HERITAGE

a) Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC)

Objective

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

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget	
	1994	1995
	(,000 US \$)	
- Assistance to countries in the selection, establishment and management of Specially Protected Areas of ecological value (Consultants) (conforming with Art. 3-2a of the SPA Protocol and point 17(h) of the Genoa Declaration)	5	5
- Implementation of the Action Plan for the conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea (Sub-contract)	20	20
- Implementation of the Action Plan for the management of the Monk Seal (Sub-contract)	5	-
- Implementation of the Action Plan for the conservation of the Mediterranean Marine Turtles (Sub-contract - Consultant)	10	10
- Conservation of other endangered species and ecosystems (Sub-contract - Consultant) (conforming with Art. 3-2a of the SPA Protocol and point 17(e) of the Genoa Declaration)	10	5
- Assistance to countries in their legislation dealing with Specially Protected Areas and species conservation (Sub-contract)	5	5
<u>Training courses concerning Specially Protected Areas and Species Conservation (14 trainees each year)</u>		
- Training courses on the conservation of Monk Seal, Marine Turtles, Cetaceans and marine vegetation	35	-
- Training courses on the conservation of Monk Seal, Marine Turtles, Cetaceans and on the management of protected areas	-	35

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget	
	1994	1995
	(,000 US \$)	
<u>Meetings/Seminars</u>		
- Meeting of experts for the evaluation of implementation of the Action Plan, the evaluation of Monk Seal populations in the Mediterranean (conforming with the Action Plan for the Management of the Monk Seal) (10-12 participants)	15	-
- Meeting of experts on endangered species in the Mediterranean (conforming with Art. 3-2b of the SPA Protocol and point 17(e) of the Genoa Declaration) (18-20 participants)	-	30

	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	105*	110*

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

b) Preservation of coastal historic sites of common Mediterranean interest (100 Historic Sites)Objective

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

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget	
	1994	1995
	,000 US \$)	
<u>Sites on the list of 100 Mediterranean Historic Sites</u>		
- Identify and evaluate the activities for protection and safeguarding of the listed sites	10	10
- Definition and finalization, of projects related to the protection of historic sites, including permanent and emergency measures, in cooperation with local authorities.	10	10
- Workshop on the establishment of permanent safeguarding plans and restoration of historic sites (15-18 participants)	15	-
- Workshop on the establishment of procedures for safeguarding historic sites (15-18 participants)	-	15
<u>Technical Assistance</u>		
- Evaluation of the state of degradation of historic sites (Consultants)	10	-
- Assistance to countries in the evaluation of major risks of historic sites and in the preparation of preventive measures (Sub-Contracts)	-	10
<u>Training/Communication</u>		
- Regional Workshop on the management tools and methods for historic sites (15-18 participants)	-	15
- Regional Workshop on stone degradation of historic sites (15-18 participants)	15	-
- Preparation and publication of fascicules on stone degradation	*	-
- Preparation and publication of fascicules on the protection of underwater archaeological sites, including shipwrecks	-	*

	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	60	60

- The Atelier du patrimoine de la Ville de Marseille is providing a counterpart contribution in kind and cash of 83,000 ECU per annum to cover the cost of two experts, administrative support and part of the travel and operating costs.

* Funds to be provided by outside sources.

Personnel and operational costs

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC) Tunis, Tunisia	m/m	Approved Budget	
		1994	1995
		(.000 US \$)	
Professional Staff			
- Director	12	30 ⁽¹⁾	30 ⁽¹⁾
- Expert	12	15 ⁽¹⁾	15 ⁽¹⁾
- Expert	12	50	50
- Data Researcher	12	40	40
Total Professional Staff		135	135
Administrative Support			
- Administrative Assistant	12	12	12
- Bilingual Secretary	12	10	10
- Driver	12	5	5
- Finance Officer	12	(2)	(2)
- Cleaner	12	(2)	(2)
- Caretaker	12	(2)	(2)
Total Administrative Support		27	27
Travel on Official Business		20	20
Office Costs		52	52

	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	234	234

⁽¹⁾ Represents funds allocated to complement the salary paid by the host country.

⁽²⁾ Paid by Host Country.

G. PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS

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

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

	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	671	684

III. EXPECTED COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTIONS IN CASH/KIND TO MAP PROJECTS FROM CONTRACTING PARTIES AND U.N. AGENCIES

		1994	1995
Countries		(in thousands of US Dollars)	
Croatia	PAP/RAC	150	150
Italy	Environmental Remote Sensing Regional Activity Centre (ERS/RAC)	545	615
	Enhancement of MAP Data Processing methods	156	156
Malta	REMPEC	20	20
Spain		350 ⁽¹⁾	350 ⁽¹⁾
Tunisia	SPA/RAC	50	50
		400 ⁽²⁾	-
Turkey		15 ⁽³⁾	-
U.N. Agencies			
FAO	MED POL	96	96
WHO	MED POL	100	100
WMO	MED POL	50	50
IAEA	MED POL	98	98
UNESCO/IOC	MED POL	50	50

⁽¹⁾ The Government of Spain will cover the cost of the 9th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, as well as the cost incurred by the Conferences of Plenipotentiaries on Offshore Protocol and Hazardous Wastes Protocol. It will also cover the costs of Meeting of National Experts to examine amendments to the Dumping Protocol and the possibility of adapting the texts of the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols to the latest developments in the international environmental law. The amounts represent an annual voluntary contribution of \$ 200,000 in cash, the remaining \$ 150,000 representing the in kind contribution of the Government of Spain towards the organization of these meetings.

⁽²⁾ The Government of Tunisia will mobilize the necessary funds to cover the costs of the two preliminary meetings of experts for the preparation of the Conference "Mediterranean 21", and for the Conference itself in 1994.

⁽³⁾ The Government of Turkey will contribute an amount of 15,000 US dollars for the Consultation meeting on the evaluation of monitoring programmes, and will host the meeting.

	1994	1995
	(in thousands of ECU)	
France		
REMPEC	37	37
BP/RAC	371	371
City of Marseilles, Atelier du patrimoine	83	83
EEC		
Mediterranean Environment/Development Observatory ⁽¹⁾	244	244
REMPEC ⁽²⁾	214	213
EIB		
Rhodes CAMP ⁽³⁾	180	-

⁽¹⁾ The EEC is contributing a total amount of 734,000 ECU for the Observatory function for the years 1993, 1994, 1995 and part of 1996, and an amount of 30,000 ECU in support of BP/RAC CAMP activities for the Systemic and Prospective approach of development/environment for the Syrian Coastal region.

⁽²⁾ EEC contribution for the sub-regional system for combating major marine pollution accidents affecting, or likely to affect the territorial sea, coasts and related interests. The EEC is providing a total of ECU 635,500 for the years 1993, 1994, and 1995 for the two subregions (Cyprus, Egypt, Israel and Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia).

⁽³⁾ The EIB is providing a total of 360,000 ECU for the 1993 - 1994 biennium.

IV. SOURCES OF FINANCING

The Contracting Parties approve the following scheme of sources of financing for the programme budget:

A. <u>INCOME</u>	1994	1995
MTF Contributions	4,042,500	4,042,500
EEC Voluntary Contribution	568,984	568,984
Greek Counterpart Contribution	400,000	400,000
UNEP Counterpart Contribution	50,000	50,000
Bank Interest (estimate)	340,000	340,000
TOTAL		
Unpaid Pledges for 1993 and prior years		4,609,731
TOTAL EXPECTED INCOME		15,412,699
B. <u>COMMITMENTS</u>		
Commitments for 1993		950,000
Commitments for 1994		6,280,000
Commitments for 1995		6,394,000
TOTAL COMMITMENTS		13,624,000
C. <u>PROVISION FOR REVOLVING FUND</u>		1,788,699

ANNEX V

**APPROVED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN TRUST FUND
FOR THE 1994-1995 BIENNIUM
(in US dollars)**

Contracting Parties	%	1994	1995
Albania	0.07	2,830	2,830
Algeria	1.05	42,446	42,446
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.30	12,128	12,128
Cyprus	0.14	5,660	5,660
Croatia	0.97	39,212	39,212
EEC	2.50	101,063	101,063
Egypt	0.49	19,808	19,808
France	37.97	1,534,937	1,534,937
Greece	2.81	113,594	113,594
Israel	1.47	59,425	59,425
Italy	31.37	1,268,132	1,268,132
Lebanon	0.07	2,830	2,830
Libya	1.97	79,637	79,637
Malta	0.07	2,830	2,830
Monaco	0.07	2,830	2,830
Morocco	0.28	11,319	11,319
Slovenia	0.67	27,085	27,085
Spain	14.99	605,971	605,971
Syria	0.28	11,319	11,319
Tunisia	0.21	8,489	8,489
Turkey	2.25	90,956	90,956
Sub-total	100.00	4,042,500	4,042,500
EEC Voluntary Contribution		568,984	568,984
Host Country		400,000	400,000
UNEP Environment Fund		50,000	50,000
TOTAL		5,061,484	5,061,484

ANNEX VI

**APPROVED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PERIOD
OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1993**

A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION

1. PROGRAMME APPROVAL THROUGH DECISION-MAKING MEETINGS
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<u>Activities</u>	1993 (in US \$)
- Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 1993 to review and approve the programme and the budget for MAP; review the progress of the Action Plan; consider reports on the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea and adopt recommendations concerning common measures for its protection	170,000

	1993
TOTAL	170,000

2. PROGRAMME COORDINATION

<u>Activities</u>	1993 (in US \$)
- Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) meeting to coordinate activities on MED POL with UN Agencies	(1)
- Meeting with Regional Activity Centres' Directors for programming and coordination of MAP activities	(2)
- Training of national officials at MED Unit on MAP programmes and procedures (direct support to countries)	3,000
- Support to training courses relevant to MAP, (direct support to countries)	-

	1993
TOTAL	3,000

(1) Travel cost included in MED POL Cooperating Agencies.

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

3. MONITORING OF MARINE POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN
--

<u>Activities</u>	1993 (in US \$)
<u>Monitoring</u>	
- Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes, through provision of instruments and supplies (about 80 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	275,000
- Assistance to institutions for monitoring of plankton blooms and eutrophication (Sub-contracts)	-
- Maintenance of instruments provided to institutions participating in MED POL (spare parts) (about 40 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	8,000
<u>Training and fellowships</u>	
- On-job training of participants in MED POL monitoring programme (about 40 participants)	10,000
- Fellowships to participants in MED POL research and monitoring programme in order to present MED POL data at meetings	10,000
<u>Data quality assurance</u>	
- Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes in order to assure reliable and high quality data, through country data quality assurance programmes, joint monitoring exercises, intercomparison of results and dissemination of scientific information (about 20 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	20,000
- Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes through purchase and provision of standards and reference materials (about 40 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	5,000
- Intercalibration programme for institutions participating in MED POL (about 40 institutions)(Sub-contracts)	15,000
- Consultation meeting on the evaluation of monitoring programmes (about 8 participants)	-
- Training workshop (WMO/UNEP) on the monitoring and assessment of airborne pollution	-
- Consultation meeting on the determination of pathogenic micro-organisms in coastal marine waters (WHO)	-
- Training workshop (IAEA/IOC) on the monitoring of chemical contaminants using marine sediments (about 15 participants)	-
<u>Research</u>	
- Assistance to institutions participating in research programme, through provision of research grants (about 30 grants to about 25 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	50,000

<u>Activities</u>	1993 (in US \$)
<u>Assessment of pollution</u>	-
- Printing of Proceedings of the 11th ICSEM/UNEP/IOC Workshop on Mediterranean marine pollution (Sub-contracts)	

	1993
TOTAL	393,000

4. INFORMATION

<u>Activities</u>	1993 (in US \$)
- Preparation and translation of MEDWAVES (Arabic, English and French) (Consultants)	3,000
- Support for the celebration of the Mediterranean Environment Week (Consultants or Sub-contracts)	2,000
- Preparation of brochures (Arabic, English and French), posters, stickers and press releases	-
- Printing and dissemination of MAP, MEDWAVES (including special issue for UNCED 1992) and other documents (Sub-contracts)	10,000

	1993
TOTAL	15,000

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL AND DUMPING PROTOCOL

5. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL AND DUMPING PROTOCOL

<u>Activities</u>	1993 (in US \$)
<u>Pilot projects</u>	
- Pilot project on monitoring of cyanides, fluorides and phenols in effluents (Sub-contracts)	-
<u>Assistance</u>	
- Assistance to countries to implement the LBS Protocol	5,000
<u>Assessment of the pollution</u>	
- To prepare documents on assessments of Mediterranean pollution by LBS substances (Consultants)	-
- Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by herbicides and fungicides	-
- Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by cyanides and fluorides	-
<u>Research</u>	
- Assistance to institutions participating in research programmes, through provision of research grants (about 70 grants to about 60 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	60,000
<u>Meetings and Training</u>	
- Consultation meeting on the treatment and discharge of toxic wastes (WHO)	-
	1993
TOTAL	65,000

C. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON EMERGENCY**6. PREVENTION AND COMBATING POLLUTION FROM SHIPS**a) Protocol on emergencies

<u>Activities</u>	1993 (in US \$)
- To assist countries in preparation of national contingency plans and bilateral or multilateral agreements (Consultants)	-
- To assist countries in the preparation of projects for the acquisition of response equipment which would be presented to possible sources of international financing (Consultants)	-
- Publication of a regional atlas for accidental marine pollution, preparedness and response (Sub-contracts)	5,000
- Training course on chemical pollution preparedness and response	45,000
- Training course on response to accidental pollution resulting from offshore oil exploration or production operation (in cooperation with the oil industry)	-
- Technical assistance to States in the organization of national training courses (about 35 participants)	-
- Assisting States which so request in organizing joint response exercises	-
- Assistance to countries in case of emergency	5,000

	1993
TOTAL	55,000

b) Port Reception Facilities

<u>Activities</u>	1993 (in US \$)
- Fellowships for Training course on port reception facilities	-

	1993
TOTAL	-

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

7. PROTECTION OF THE COMMON MEDITERRANEAN HERITAGE

a) Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC)

<u>Activities</u>	1993 (in US \$)
- To assist countries in the establishment of at least 50 new protected areas through the approved guidelines (1985-1995) (SPA-RAC/IUCN) (Consultants)	4,000
- To assist countries to develop their legislation related to protected areas (SPA-RAC/IUCN) (Consultants)	-
- Meeting of experts on environmental legislation concerning Specially Protected Areas and endangered species (SPA-RAC/IUCN)	16,000
- To assist countries to develop specially protected areas of cultural interest (SPA-RAC/IUCN) (Sub-contracts)	-
- To promote the application of the Action Plan on the conservation of the Mediterranean Monk Seal approved in 1987 (SPA-RAC/IUCN) (Consultants)	6,000
- To assist participants in training courses relevant to Specially Protected Areas	2,000

	1993
TOTAL	28,000

b) Preservation of Historic Sites

<u>Activities</u>	1993 (in US \$)
- Assist (UNESCO/Atelier du Patrimoine/PAP-RAC) in co-operation with the authorities responsible for the coastal historic sites, designated through the MAP procedures, to develop a co-operative programme in the field of stone degradation and protection of underwater archaeological sites, including shipwrecks (SPA-RAC/IUCN) (Consultants)	10,000
- Promote (MAP/Atelier du patrimoine) co-operation among the authorities responsible for the historic sites, the list of which remains open, and develop a work programme on the above mentioned fields (Sub-contracts)	5,000

	1993
TOTAL	15,000

E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES

8. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES
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a) Prospective analysis of the relationship between Environment and Development (Blue Plan)

<u>Activities</u>	1993 (in US \$)
<u>Systemic and prospective Studies</u>	
- Improvement and updating of studies at the Basin level	10,000
- Contribution to national scenarios	5,000
- Development of prospective methods to the coastal level	1,000
- Concrete implementation in the context of geographical projects	5,000
- Joint meeting of experts and Focal Points	-
<u>Data and information base</u>	
- Update, improvement and distribution of socio-economic and environmental data	10,000
- Implementation of environmental indicators	5,000
- Meeting of experts involved	10,000
<u>Training in prospective and systemic analysis</u>	
- Training workshops on site (10-15 people, 1 per year)	-
- Regional Seminars (20-30 people) in Sophia Antipolis (1 per year)	10,000
<u>Communications and exchange of information</u>	
- Preparation and publication of six fascicules	8,000
- Preparation and publication of a brochure on the Blue Plan	5,000

	1993
TOTAL	69,000

b) Coastal Planning and Management (Priority Actions Programme)

<u>Activities</u>	1993 (in US \$)
<u>Priority action "Integrated planning and management of Mediterranean coastal areas"</u>	
- One Arab (French speaking) consultant to assist in the implementation of coastal zone planning and management tools in Arab countries (Consultant)	-
- Application of GIS for integrated environmental management (Consultants)	7,000
- Assistance to national institutions in the preparation of planning and management tools (Sub-contracts)	8,000
- Expert Meeting on natural resource management (10 participants)	-
- Workshop on development of tools and techniques of integrated coastal zone management (25 participants) (jointly with the Blue Plan)	-
<u>Priority action "Application of environmental impact assessment (EIA) in the development of Mediterranean coastal zones"</u>	
- Preparation of EIA documents and studies in selected countries (Consultants)	6,000
- Regional training course on application of EIA (15 participants) (Training)	-
- Three national training courses on application of EIA (20 participants each) - two in 1992 in English, one in 1993 in French (Training)	3,000
<u>Priority action "Water resources development for Mediterranean islands and isolated coastal areas"</u>	
- Preparation of training course documents on aquifer modelling in the Mediterranean and on water resources conservation (Consultants)	5,000
- Preparation of one training course on aquifer modelling and one on water resources conservation (20 participants each)	30,000
<u>Priority action "Rehabilitation and reconstruction of historic settlements"</u>	
- Assistance to interested countries in the application of the methodology of the rehabilitation process of Mediterranean historic settlements (Consultants)	6,000
- Three workshops on the application of the methodology of the rehabilitation process of Mediterranean historic settlements - one, regional in 1992 (12 participants) and two national (one in French in an Arab country and one in English - 25 participants each) (Training)	-
<u>Priority action "Soil erosion mapping and measurements"</u>	
- Two expert meetings to evaluate the results of the pilot project, one for mapping and one for monitoring (8 participants each) (Consultants)	7,000
- One expert meeting to prepare the final documents on the pilot-project results (10 participants) (Consultants)	6,000

<u>Activities</u>	1993 (in US \$)
- Preparation of the final documents on the pilot-project results and on the follow-up (Consultants)	-
- Workshop to present and evaluate the pilot-project results (20 participants) (Training)	-
<u>Priority action "Solid and liquid waste management, collection and disposal"</u>	
- Preparation of training course documents on solid waste management, and training course documents on liquid waste management for small and medium-size Mediterranean towns (Consultants)	2,000
- Training course on solid waste management for small and medium-size Mediterranean towns in English (15 participants)	15,000
- Two national training courses on reuse of urban wastewater in Mediterranean areas, one in English (1992) and one in French (1993) (20 participants each)	-
<u>Priority action "Development of Mediterranean tourism harmonized with the environment"</u>	
- Preparation of Carrying Capacity Assessment (CCA) for tourist establishments (one in 1992, and one in 1993) (Consultants)	-
- Preparation of guidelines for CCA and workshop documents	-
- One workshop on the application of CCA (20 participants)	-
<u>Priority action "Environmental planning and management of aquaculture in Mediterranean conditions"</u>	
- Assistance to and cooperation with the UNDP (Tunisia) project on Mediterranean aquaculture, using the project results for their applications in CAMPs (Consultants)	-
<u>Priority action "Mediterranean co-operative network in renewable sources of energy"</u>	
- Assistance in the application of renewable sources of energy in CAMPs (Consultants)	-

	1993
TOTAL	95,000

c) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

<u>Activities</u>	1993 (in US \$)
- Consultants to assist in preparation and implementation of documents and activities resulting in the implementation of coastal areas management programme and preparatory activities for follow-up	30,000
- Assistance to institutions participating in coastal areas management programme approved by the Contracting Parties (Sub-contracts)	12,000
- Consultation meetings relevant to each coastal area	-
- Study of the impact of climate change on Mediterranean coastal zone (Sub-contracts)	-

	1993
TOTAL	42,000

F. LEGAL COMPONENT**9. LEGAL COMPONENT**

<u>Activities</u>	1993 (in US \$)
- Conference of Plenipotentiaries, to be convened in Athens during 1992, on the protocol on exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and the sea-bed and its sub-soil	-

	1993
TOTAL	-

ALL ACTIVITIES	1993 (in US \$)
GRAND TOTAL	950,000

Appendix I

**GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF DISPERSANTS
FOR COMBATING OIL POLLUTION AT SEA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION**

With a view to implementing the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency (Barcelona, 16 February 1976)

The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention,

Have approved the following Guidelines in order to guide the Mediterranean coastal States in developing and harmonizing their national laws and regulations regarding the use of dispersants in combating accidental marine oil pollution.

I. Scope

1.1 These Guidelines apply to the conditions and limits of use of dispersants in combating accidental marine oil pollution.

They rely on the state-of-the-art in the field of dispersants' use, as presented in Annex 1 prepared by REMPEC on the basis of currently available technical literature.

1.2 These Guidelines, which are advisory, do not affect in any way existing and future national laws and regulations related to matters covered by them and compatible with their objectives.

II. Definitions

For the purpose of these Guidelines:

"Dispersant" means a mixture of surface active agents in one or more organic solvents, specifically formulated to enhance the dispersion of oil into the sea water column by reducing the interfacial tension between oil and water.

"Regional Information System" (hereinafter referred to as "RIS") means a set of written documents and computerized databanks, models and a decision-support system which REMPEC compiles, prepares, updates, publishes and regularly disseminates to the Mediterranean coastal States, comprising necessary information on various aspects of preparedness and response to accidental marine pollution by oil and other harmful substances.

III. General principles

- 3.1 Each Mediterranean coastal State shall endeavour to take the necessary measures to ensure that when dispersants are used for combating accidental marine oil pollution within its territorial waters or during combating operations conducted under its authority outside its territorial waters according to international law, these are used in an appropriate way with a view to reducing the negative effects of such pollution and, in particular, with a view to minimizing its overall effect on the marine environment.
- 3.2 Each Mediterranean coastal State shall endeavour to take the appropriate steps necessary to define its policy regarding the use of dispersants in combating accidental oil pollution, applying the principle of prior authorization for the use of dispersants.
- 3.3 Each Mediterranean coastal State shall endeavour to take the necessary measures to ensure that national regulations regarding the use of dispersants, including any limitations for their use, are clearly reflected in the national contingency plan for accidental oil pollution combating, as well as in any bilateral or multilateral operational agreement concerning co-operation and mutual assistance in response to accidental oil spills.
- 3.4 With a view to facilitating international co-operation in combating massive oil spills which may threaten the interests of one or more coastal States, each Mediterranean coastal State should make available to the other Mediterranean coastal States, information concerning its policy regarding the use of dispersants. Such information should be made available through RIS.
- 3.5 If the case requires, each State shall make all necessary arrangements, in liaison with other States, in order to eliminate dispersants which have reached their expiry date.

IV. Use of dispersants in combating accidental oil pollution

- 4.1 It is the sovereign right of each Mediterranean coastal State to prohibit within its territorial sea the use of dispersants for combating accidental oil pollution.
- 4.2 Each Mediterranean coastal State which considers the use of dispersants as one of the possible methods for combating accidental oil pollution and which incorporates this method in its oil pollution response strategy shall adopt rules and regulations regarding:
- Requirements for the use of dispersants;
 - Restrictions on the use of dispersants;
 - Conditions for the use of dispersants.

4.3 Requirements for the use of dispersants:

- a) Within the powers given to the On-Scene Commander by the competent national authorities, he shall take the decision to use dispersants taking into account the applicable national rules and specific circumstances of the accident and shall rely on the advice given by specialized organizations.
- b) Only dispersants which have been approved for use in the territorial waters of a respective coastal State shall be eligible for such an authorization taking into account the reservations mentioned in (ii) below.
 - i) Approval for use may be granted by the competent national authorities to products satisfying certain established and defined criteria, concerning at least the product efficiency, toxicity and biodegradability.
 - ii) Coastal States which have no defined testing and approval procedures or do not possess the necessary means to carry out the tests, may approve for use in its territorial waters products approved for use by another State, taking into consideration the compatibility of standards adopted by each State concerned.
 - iii) When granting approvals for use of particular products in its territorial waters, competent national authorities shall take into consideration the changes in original properties of dispersants which may occur with aging and the lack of sufficient scientific knowledge of these processes. Accordingly, they may grant such approvals for only a limited period of time or stipulate periodical checking of original properties of approved products.
 - iv) Competent national authorities shall prohibit the use of products whose properties have changed beyond acceptable standards due to aging. According to circumstances, all such products shall be either recuperated or destroyed, disposed of and/or used for other purposes.

4.4 Restrictions on the use of dispersants:

- a) Each coastal State shall endeavour to designate zones, precisely defining their geographical boundaries, where the use of dispersants is either allowed (subject to prior authorization), limited or prohibited.
- b) Such zones shall be designated with a view to protecting particularly sensitive marine ecosystems and/or preventing negative effects of dispersed oil on industrial or other installations in zones not considered as environmentally sensitive.
- c) In designating such zones, competent national authorities shall take into consideration, at least:

- the environmental sensitivity of the area (specific habitats, fish spawning areas, shellfish breeding areas, seasonal changes in the environment, etc.);
 - the oceanographic features of the area (sea depths, currents, wave energy, etc.);
 - the distance from the shore and the type of adjacent coastal formations.
- d) Once such zones have been designated, the competent national authorities responsible for the preparation of national contingency plans, shall endeavour to prepare maps showing the geographical limits of these zones and to include these maps in their respective contingency plans.
- e) When updating contingency plans and in particular as regards the zones where dispersants can be used, the competent national authorities may take into consideration assessment studies on the impact of the use of dispersants during previous pollution events.

4.5 Conditions for the use of dispersants:

With a view to achieving the maximum effectiveness of dispersants' treatment and to minimizing any possible deleterious effects of such treatment, each Mediterranean coastal State shall include in the operational part of its contingency plan, precise technical conditions for the use of dispersants, regarding *inter alia*:

- . types and characteristic of oil which might be chemically dispersable;
- . recommended application techniques;
- . recommended dosages of dispersants;
- . limits of weather/sea state conditions in which the use of dispersants could be envisaged.

4.6 All such requirements, restrictions and conditions for use of dispersants, established by each Mediterranean coastal State individually, should be reflected in their respective national contingency plans and taken into consideration in any bilateral or multilateral operational agreements concerning response to accidental marine oil pollution which the coastal States may wish to enter into.

V. Regional co-operation

- 5.1 Mediterranean coastal States shall exchange the information concerning their respective national policies regarding the use of dispersants, including *inter alia* information on products approved for use, criteria for approval of products, laboratories authorized to perform testing of products, restrictions and conditions for use of dispersants. Such information will be disseminated through RIS.
- 5.2 Mediterranean coastal States agree to mutually accept, in joint response operations in case of emergency, the policy regarding the use of dispersants of the coastal State in whose territorial waters the response operations are carried out.
- 5.3 In all such cases, the competent national authorities of the affected coastal State, agree to consider authorization for use in their territorial waters of dispersants approved by the assisting coastal State, providing that such approval was granted in conformity with the principles on which these Guidelines are based.
- 5.4 Mediterranean coastal States shall endeavour to co-operate in developing compatible testing procedures for approval for use of products commercially available with a view to eventually harmonizing such testing procedures.
- 5.5 Mediterranean coastal States shall endeavour to facilitate the transfer of technology among themselves with regard to the use of dispersants, in particular through REMPEC.
- 5.6 If a State, affected by pollution, does not possess the pre-established national regulations for the use of dispersants, it shall seek the most qualified advice and endeavour to take into account the regulations of the neighbouring States.

VI. Role of REMPEC

- 6.1 REMPEC shall continue to collect and disseminate, through RIS, information concerning:
 - a) the state-of-the-art in the field of using dispersants in oil pollution response;
 - b) new products and application techniques;
 - c) research on the process of aging of stored dispersants and related developments;
 - d) policy, including rules and regulations regarding the use of dispersants, of the Mediterranean coastal States;
 - e) products approved for use in the Mediterranean coastal States;

- f) delineation of zones for the use of dispersants established by the coastal States;
- g) testing procedures adopted by the Mediterranean coastal States;
- h) laboratories authorized to test dispersants on behalf of the competent national authorities in their respective countries.

6.2 On the request of the competent national authorities of the Mediterranean coastal States, REMPEC shall provide advice and technical assistance concerning all aspects of developing national policies regarding the use of dispersants.

6.3 REMPEC shall organize training activities on the use of dispersants aimed at personnel involved in planning and response, either by including these activities in general training courses or by organizing specialized courses.

6.4 REMPEC shall maintain updated versions of the Annexes to these Guidelines taking into consideration acquired experience and technology developments on the one hand and information provided by the member States on the other hand. It shall submit to the Contracting Parties for approval the modifications to be introduced in these Guidelines themselves.

Appendix II**MEDITERRANEAN ASSISTANCE UNIT
FOR COMBATING ACCIDENTAL MARINE POLLUTION**

With a view to implementing the Protocol concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency (Barcelona, 16 February 1976)

The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention,

1. **Establish** a Mediterranean Assistance Unit for combating accidental marine pollution which the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC) will organize and activate within the limits of the budget allocated to it by the Meeting of Contracting Parties;
2. **Undertake** to make every effort to assist the organization and functioning of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit.

I. General Principles

- 1.1 A Mediterranean Assistance Unit for combating accidental marine pollution shall be formed within the framework of the Protocol on Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency.
- 1.2 The organization and the activation of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit shall be the responsibility of the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC) which shall assume this responsibility in accordance to the Protocol on co-operation in cases of emergency, the various decisions taken by the Meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and in conformity with the provisions of this document.
- 1.3 The primary objective of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit shall be to rapidly provide the services of selected experts to a Contracting Party which, in case of emergency, will request such assistance. By going to the scene of an accident the experts shall provide advice and technical expertise to the authorities with a view to assist them during the initial phases to decide on the combating measures to take and on the assistance that could be necessary to request. Another role of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit shall be to help the requesting

State to implement the provisions for regional co-operation in case of emergency, particularly through the arrangements and procedures adopted by the Meetings of Contracting Parties aimed at facilitating co-operation and mutual assistance.

- 1.4 The Mediterranean Assistance Unit shall be an "expert advice" capability established by the Contracting Parties to the Protocol on co-operation in cases of emergency which could be rapidly mobilized and activated at their request to serve the Mediterranean coastal States.

II. Geographical Coverage and Scope

- 2.1 The geographical coverage of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit shall be that of the Protocol on co-operation in cases of emergency.

- 2.2 The scope rationae materiae of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit shall be combating accidental marine pollution by oil and other harmful substances. The Assistance Unit shall provide expert services in the following areas among others:

a) response to pollution by oil

- Crisis management and organization of intervention:
 - . analysis, assessment and forecasting of oil slick behaviour, fate and movement;
 - . response planning and logistics;
 - . response strategy/tactical choices and options.
- Combating methods and techniques at sea:
 - . containment/recovery;
 - . use of dispersants and other treatment products.
- Shore clean-up techniques and methods.
- Treatment and disposal of wastes
- Financial documentation and claims for compensation

b) Response to pollution by harmful substances

- Crisis management and organization of intervention.
- Analysis, assessment and forecasting of fate and behaviour of:
 - . gas clouds
 - . floaters
 - . dissolvers
 - . sinkers

- Recovery of packages at sea
- Response to spilled chemicals depending on their behaviour:
 - . personnel protection;
 - . aquatic toxicity and rehabilitation;
 - . biogeochemical cycling;
- Decontamination
- Treatment and disposal of wastes
- Financial documentation and claims for compensation

III. Composition

- 3.1 The Mediterranean Assistance Unit shall be composed of a selected limited number of highly qualified experts and centres of expertise, for each area of expertise. An expert or centre of expertise can be selected for more than one area of expertise.
- 3.2 REMPEC shall select the experts and centres of expertise using its own lists of experts and other means of information in its possession as well as in consultation with the competent national authorities and with other organizations which can give useful advice.
- 3.3 The experts and centres of expertise shall be selected for a duration of 2 years, this period being renewable. During this period, the experts and centres of expertise shall respond, in accordance with permanent instructions, to all the requests made in the case that the Mediterranean Assistance Unit is activated. The composition of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit shall be published by REMPEC every two years and updated as necessary depending on the changes that need to be made.

IV Activation

- 4.1 The Mediterranean Assistance Unit shall be activated by REMPEC at the request of the competent national authority in charge of response to accidental marine pollution or at the request of the authority which is in charge of dealing with mutual assistance in the case of an emergency (refer to REMPEC/RIS/B/1) on behalf of the State affected by the accident. The national authorities which request REMPEC to provide them with the assistance of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit, must endeavour to specify as precisely as possible what areas of expertise are required according to the circumstances of the case in order to decide jointly with REMPEC on the composition of the team to be sent to the site.

- 4.2 Depending on the circumstances and in agreement with the requesting State and within the limits of the financial resources available, REMPEC shall determine the duration and decide on the end of the mission of the member(s) of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit. If the situation dictates and if the corresponding financial arrangements have been agreed between the parties concerned, the presence of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit can be prolonged beyond the duration permitted by the financial resources available to REMPEC.

V Organization

- 5.1 In the shortest time possible, REMPEC shall establish permanent arrangements for the provision of prepaid air tickets to all Mediterranean destinations as well as for the issue of a visa when one is required.
- 5.2 The State requiring the assistance of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit, shall take all necessary measures to facilitate the mission of the members of the Assistance Unit. Such necessary measures concern:
- a) the immigration and arrival procedures as well as customs formalities in particular for data processing equipment and the associated documentation or computerized material;
 - b) accommodation and transport;
 - c) the provision of sufficient work space for the expert(s);
 - d) access to communication means.
- 5.3 REMPEC shall cover the initial costs of the mission of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit: air tickets, daily subsistence allowance; and possibly fees on a pre-arranged basis.

REMPEC shall reserve the right, according to the applicable legal regimes, to seek reimbursement for the expenses thus incurred.

- 5.4 In accordance with the request of the competent national authorities of the State and in agreement with them, REMPEC shall determine the terms of reference of the mission of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit and shall give instructions to this effect. In their request the competent national authorities shall specify the name, function and details of the authority the members of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit must contact upon arrival. They shall also specify the authority or authorities to whom the members of the Unit must report.

- 5.5 Member(s) of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit shall maintain contact with REMPEC and shall provide REMPEC with daily reports. REMPEC shall give to the Mediterranean Assistance Unit all the support the it might need.
- 5.6 The Mediterranean Assistance Unit shall work in close co-operation with and be at the service of the public authorities responsible for the organization and the management of response. In order to accomplish their duty, members of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit shall have access to available information, shall carry out the necessary investigations in co-operation and with the support of the responsible national authorities and shall participate in meetings as necessary.
- 5.7 Member(s) of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit shall make a daily report containing an assessment of the situation, their analyses and conclusions and their proposals for actions which they shall submit to the authorities to whom they are reporting. The proposal for actions can be related to the organization of response, the tactical options, the methods and techniques of response and to experts, equipment and products that can be requested from other Contracting Parties or private entities. A copy of this report shall be sent to REMPEC by telefax. Members of the Assistance Unit shall submit a final report at the end of the mission.
- 5.8 In the case where the competent authorities would request international assistance, member(s) of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit, by their good cognizance of the regional system for co-operation, in liaison with REMPEC, shall assist these authorities.

VI Role and Responsibilities of members of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit

- 6.1 The role and responsibilities of members of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit shall be limited to assisting national authorities in the decision making process. In this regard, their role shall be solely advisory. All decisions related to response operations as well as their consequences shall be the entire responsibility of the competent authority of the requesting State.
- 6.2 In their advice, the members of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit shall endeavour to protect the interests of the requesting State, in particular for the protection of the environment and resources, and they shall take into consideration the economic and financial implications.
- 6.3 During their mission, the members of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit have a duty of discretion. Unless otherwise specified, they shall not have direct contact with the general public or the media, this being the responsibility of the national authorities.

VII Duties of the selected experts and centres of expertise

- 7.1 The experts and centres of expertise shall possess a complete and updated version of the Regional Information System. They shall be familiar with this system as well as with the regional arrangements for preparedness and response, specifically the provisions and procedures aimed at facilitating mutual assistance.
- 7.2 The experts and centres of expertise shall endeavour to inform REMPEC of the time they are able to allot so that the Centre can know in advance of their availability to serve as a member(s) of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit. If an expert is no longer available and is not in a position to respond to a request made as a result of the activation of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit, REMPEC should be informed immediately. In this case, REMPEC shall make arrangements to replace the expert.