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Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical
Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee

Athens, 3-7 May 1993

REPORT

**OF THE JOINT MEETING OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL
COMMITTEE AND THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC COMMITTEE**

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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 and its related protocols (Cairo, 8-11 October 1991) decided to convene concurrently, the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee to review both separately and together the progress of the Action Plan and to propose recommendations to be considered at the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Antalya, Turkey, 12-15 October 1993). In view of the fact that this year's meeting would have to discuss the programme and budget for the next biennium 1994-1995, the two committees met jointly in a plenary session to consider matters of common interest, separately to review their respective programme components, and together again in order to approve the report of the meeting

2. The Plenary and the Socio-economic Committee were convened in the premises of the Coordinating Unit of the Mediterranean Action Plan, while the Scientific and Technical Committee was convened in the ILISSIA Hotel.

Participants

3. The following Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its related protocols were represented at the meeting: Albania, Algeria, Cyprus, the European Economic Community, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Turkey.

4. Croatia attended as an observer

5. The following United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations were represented by observers: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO, World Health Organization (WHO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Greenpeace International, International Juridical Organization for Environment and Development (IJO), Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association (HELMEPA), Mediterranean Association to save the Sea Turtles (MEDASSET), La Facoltà dell'Arte e della Scienza, the International Centre for Coastal and Ocean Policy Studies (ICCOPS), Amigos del Mediterraneo, and Euro Chlor

6. The UNEP/IMO 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/SPA) and the Centre for "100 Mediterranean Historic Sites" were also represented.

7. The list of participants is attached as Annex I to this report.

Agenda Item 1 - Opening of the meeting

8. Mr. S. Busuttil, Coordinator of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) welcomed the participants on behalf of Mrs. Elizabeth Dowdeswell, the Executive Director of UNEP. He emphasized that the repercussions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) had been clearly felt in the Mediterranean region, where implementation of a sustainable development process for the area had been extensively discussed. At its meeting held in Cairo on 1-2 March 1993, the Bureau had decided that the Mediterranean Action Plan should focus and strengthen its activities towards sustainable development, mainly through the Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP) and the follow-up mechanism of the EC programme within the framework of the Nicosia Charter. MAP played an important role in the coordinating mechanism established by the Second Ministerial Conference on

Euro-Mediterranean Cooperation on the Environment in the Mediterranean Basin, together with the European Community, the World Bank, the European Investment Bank and the United Nations Development Programme. Full implementation of the Nicosia Charter constituted a practical approach towards meeting the goals of "Agenda 21" and consequently sustainable development. In that connection, the Recommendations and Programme Budget for the 1994-1995 biennium (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/4) included a recommendation inviting the Secretariat to prepare a draft "Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean" to be reviewed by a meeting of Mediterranean experts in 1994. It was also recommended that a new budget line for sustainable development should be opened within the MAP programme and that a new staff member at the professional level should be responsible for sustainable development projects, including CAMPs.

9. The Coordinator reported that the Kastela Bay, Izmir Bay and Syrian Coast projects were nearing completion and that the Rhodes project would be terminated by the end of 1994. Work was expected to continue on the five ongoing projects in Albania, Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia, while three new requests for coastal area management projects (CAMP) had been received from Israel, Malta and Lebanon. In addition, a new project for the Venice lagoon in Italy was being studied.

10. Despite financial constraints, MED POL was progressing well and there had been important new developments in processing, analysis and presentation of results. At the request of the Bureau, a comprehensive evaluation of the MED POL programme since its initiation in 1975 had begun and it should be finalized by September 1993.

11. A first meeting of experts on the preparation of a protocol on the prevention of pollution resulting from the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal had been held in Cervia, Italy, and the revised draft protocol would be submitted to a second meeting to be held in 1994.

12. Regarding the Offshore Protocol, a new draft had been prepared pursuant to a request by the Bureau and it would be sent to all Contracting Parties soon for their views. It was hoped that a Conference of Plenipotentiaries, to be held in late 1993, would adopt a final text. Consultations were being conducted with the Italian authorities for the purpose of hosting the Conference in Italy.

13. The Coordinator reviewed some of the important decisions taken by the 12 North-East Atlantic countries and the European Community with respect to the protection of the marine environment, these decisions had important implications for the Mediterranean region.

14. Turning to administrative matters, he drew attention to the proposal to upgrade a number of General Service posts in view of the new responsibilities given to the Secretariat by the Contracting Parties and the challenges posed by the refocusing towards sustainable development.

15. As far as financial matters were concerned, he regretted having to report that the amount of unpaid pledges was US \$ 6,181,131. The non-payment of pledges had serious repercussions for the Unit's work, and it had only been possible to give its hard-working staff contracts until 30 June 1993. The situation was unacceptable and it was his intention to report the matter to the Executive Director of UNEP.

16. In accordance with a decision taken by the Bureau, a report on the effect of inflation in the Mediterranean region on the Unit's finances would be prepared by an outside consultant and would be distributed in due course. The proposed increase in the budget was reasonable and did not fully reflect the increase in activities nor the rate of inflation.

Agenda item 2 - Rules of procedure

17. The Secretariat stated that the rules of procedure adopted for the meetings and conferences of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related protocols (UNEP/IG.43/6 Annex XI) would apply mutatis mutandis to the joint meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee, as a subsidiary body of the Conferences of the Contracting Parties

Agenda Item 3 - Election of officers

18. In accordance with Rule 20 of the rules of procedure and after informal consultations, the meeting unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman	:	Mr. Hratch Kouyoumjian	(Lebanon)
Vice Chairmen	:	Mr. Mohamed Fawzi	(Egypt)
	:	Mr. Jean-Marie Massin	(France)
Rapporteur	:	Mr. Andreas Demetropoulos	(Cyprus)

19. In keeping with past practice, the Bureau designated one of its Vice-Chairmen, Mr. J.M. Massin (France), as Chairman of the Scientific and Technical Committee, and the other Vice-Chairman, Mr. M. Fawzi (Egypt) as Chairman of the Socio-Economic Committee.

20. At its first session, the Scientific and Technical Committee elected Mr. Abdul Fattah Boargob (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) as its Vice-Chairman and Mr. Philip Grech (Malta) as its Rapporteur.

21. At its first session, the Socio-Economic Committee elected Mr G Fierro (Italy) as its Vice-chairman and Mr. D. Tsotsos (Greece) as its Rapporteur.

Agenda Item 4 - Adoption of the agenda and Organization of work

22. The meeting considered the provisional agenda (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/1) and the timetable suggested in the Annex to the annotated agenda (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/2). The list of documents appears as Annex III to this report.

23. After some discussion, the meeting approved with minor changes in the provisional agenda and the organization of work suggested by the Secretariat

Agenda item 5 - Progress report on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan during 1992/1993 and recommendations and programme budget for 1994/1995

Agenda item 5.1- Implementation of the Barcelona Convention

24. The Coordinator introduced the progress report on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan during 1992/1993, contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG 66/3.

25. The representative of France criticized the progress report for leaving a great deal unsaid. For example, it failed to take account of the wishes expressed at the Cairo meeting of the Contracting Parties (1991) for a clear statement concerning the Coordinating Unit's management in the period covered by the report; it failed to indicate what steps had been taken to alert governments to the consequences of the shortfalls in contributions and of the shortage of financial resources, at a time when the state of the Mediterranean environment was worsening; it did not distinguish adequately the activities of MAP stricto sensu from some other activities marginal to MAP; it failed to give particulars of ratifications of international instruments (other than the Barcelona Convention or its protocols) which had implications for the Mediterranean region, and it failed to distinguish between activities that were properly within the scope of the Coordinating Unit's responsibility and those which were not. He stressed moreover that recommendations made by the Bureau that would involve commitments required the approval of the Contracting Parties.

26. The representative of the European Community said that the Community's contribution (both regular and voluntary) had been set at US \$ 670,047. Any increase in the EEC's regular contribution would be balanced by a corresponding decrease in its voluntary contribution. 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.

27. Some other delegations also drew attention to corrections which should be made to the text of the progress report. The Secretariat took note of these comments.

28. In reply to questions asked by several delegations concerning the possibility of expressing the accounts relating to the activities of MAP in a particular currency, e.g. ECU, the Coordinator explained that the accounts of UNEP and of the Trust Fund were kept in dollars and that the financial regulations applicable to the Coordinating Unit were those of the United Nations. He pointed out furthermore that if for example the ECU were used, it would not be easy to determine at what rate of exchange it should be converted into dollars or other currencies. After a number of delegations had expressed their views, including favourable comments, on the progress report, the Coordinator stated the object of the report was to present a balanced account of the activities carried out during the period covered, and that it had followed exactly the pattern previously established. He answered in detail the comment made by the representative of France, pointing out that de facto the Unit had carried out faithfully all the tasks incumbent on it and the instructions given to it by the Bureau and the Contracting Parties. There had been, for example, numerous direct and indirect approaches to states which were in arrears in their contributions, that details of the ratifications had been given in time, and that France in particular had received very detailed information on financial affairs which the Coordinator himself had directly explained to the officials in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He also pointed out that it was UNEP headquarters in Nairobi which was finally responsible for accounting and auditing dimension of MAP's affairs. He pointed out that detailed data on the financial and administrative management of the Coordinating Unit had been submitted to the Bureau at its last meeting. He added that the serious delay in the payment of contributions by some Contracting Parties greatly handicapped the Unit's operations and in particular hampered forward planning.

29. Several representatives expressed their deep concern regarding the financial situation of MAP, mostly due to delays in payment which directly affect important approved activities. At the same time, they referred to national internal procedures which prevent most Contracting Parties from transferring funds to MTF before May of each year at the earliest. This calls for specific action at both Secretarial and Contracting Parties' levels, which might also include modification of schedules of activities and possibly re-examination of the idea of establishing a revolving fund.

30. At the end of a brief discussion on this agenda item, the meeting took note of the progress report.

31. The Coordinator, introducing the recommendations and proposed programme budget for the 1994/1995 biennium (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/4), explained the considerations underlying the Secretariat's proposals. The intention was to give prominence to sustainable development activities, in conformity with the declaration approved by the Rio Conference. Secondly, the proposals were drafted in terms which, it was hoped, would be acceptable to the governments of the Contracting Parties. Thirdly, the Secretariat, was bound by the structural framework within which MAP operated, namely the Contracting Parties, the Bureau and focal points.

32. He stressed that the Secretariat's function was to coordinate. The decisions governing its work were made by the Contracting Parties, which also fixed priorities with a view to ensuring the concentration of resources on specific activities and avoiding the dispersal of resources. He added that even though the Barcelona Convention spoke expressly of the Mediterranean Sea, the scope of the activities carried out under the Convention had been expanded, by decision of the Contracting Parties, to cover also the protection of coastal areas, populations, specific sites and other subjects. This showed that as situations changed priorities might have to be reviewed.

33. The representative of France, commenting on UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/4, stressed that the present meeting was not a budgetary meeting. However, in view of the financial stringency prescribed by the governments he urged that a very tight budget should be proposed to the Contracting Parties; the proposed monetary increases should be kept to the strict minimum.

34. With regard to the draft recommendation according to which the Centro Mediterraneo di Telerilevamento at Scanzano (Italy) would become a regional activity centre for remote sensing in the Mediterranean several delegations asked for further information about the status, financing and terms of reference of the proposed centre. They requested that this information should be submitted to the Contracting Parties.

35. As regards the draft recommendation concerning sustainable development, a number of delegations felt that the text should be redrafted in order to reflect more accurately the meaning intended. After some discussion the Chairman suggested, and the meeting agreed, that a drafting group should be established to produce a generally acceptable revised version of the draft recommendation in question. The text suggested by the drafting group as approved by the meeting appears in the present document.

36. Referring to the proposed recommendation, concerning CAMP projects, the representative of Italy considered that no new CAMP projects should be undertaken which offered no prospect of financial and scientific support, because an excessive proliferation would lower scientific standards. In order that countries for which no CAMP existed might benefit, consideration might be given to the possibility of employing their experts in existing CAMP projects.

37. The representative of Cyprus expressed his country's keen interest in CAMP projects and announced that it would submit a proposal for the initiation of such projects. The representative of Libya expressed similar views and stressed that additional countries should not be discouraged from applying for the initiation of CAMP projects.

38. The observer for the Republic of Croatia expressed the highest interest of his country in cooperating within the Mediterranean Action Plan and in becoming a Contracting Party to the Barcelona Convention. He stated that the Republic of Croatia had taken all the necessary steps to become a Contracting Party to the Barcelona Convention, including the submission of a request on the basis of Article 26 of the Convention. He expressed the hope that this procedure would be completed at the next Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Antalya, in October 1993.

39. In connection with the draft recommendation concerning the legal component, the Secretariat was requested to prepare a background paper on the terms of reference of the proposed ad hoc legal committee and on the budgetary implications of the establishment of such a committee.

40. Regarding the convening of a second meeting of experts on the preparation of a Protocol on the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea resulting from the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal, the meeting took note of the report of the First Meeting of Mediterranean Experts (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.64/3) and agreed to transmit it to the Contracting Parties.

41. The observer for the non-governmental International Juridical Organization for Environment and Development briefed the meeting on the establishment of the "International Court for Environmental Protection of the Mediterranean Sea", a non-governmental institution composed of jurists, scientists, and economists from all Mediterranean countries, whose purpose, inter alia, was the creation of an arbitration tribunal in the spirit of Article 22, para 2. of the Barcelona Convention. According to its statute the role and function of the Court could be to interpret the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols as well as relevant international treaties. The pertinent documentation had been transmitted to the Secretariat and would be distributed to the Contracting Parties. The meeting took note of this statement.

42. The representative of France stated that, as had been explained in a communication addressed to the Coordinator, the reason why France had not participated in the Cervia meeting of experts on hazardous wastes was that the French authorities did not consider that a meeting attended by a mixture of representatives of governments and private bodies was an appropriate forum for the consideration of a draft protocol of the type in question. He expressed the hope that the next meeting of experts would be appropriately organized. He further stressed that the matter was extremely complex, in particular because of the difficult inter-linking of the regional agreements and the Basel Convention, and would require careful consideration before any hasty negotiation of a text.

43. The representative of the Secretariat pointed out that the Cervia meeting which was attended by 15 Contracting Parties had been appropriately organized in accordance with decisions of the Contracting Parties and in conformity with the rules of procedure applicable to meetings convened under the auspices of UNEP. Only representatives of governments and observers from Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have been duly invited participated in the meeting.

44. In connection with the draft recommendation concerning information, the representative of Greece emphasized that information material disseminated by MAP should closely identify its source so as to enhance the image of MAP.

45. Referring to the draft recommendation concerning information, the representative of Algeria requested the Secretariat to promote information and educational programmes to enlighten young persons about the environment and sustainable development.

46. The representative of Israel and the representative of Lebanon, expressed great appreciation for the information effort displayed by MAP, and for the quality and scientific standard of its publications.

47. The representative of France recalled the request made to the Secretariat at the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Cairo, October 1991) to prepare a report on how administrative costs might be reduced and savings effected. He regretted that such a report had not been provided and requested the Secretariat to ensure that it was prepared and distributed to Contracting Parties by 15 July 1993.

48. The observer for IAEA, referring to the proposed budget for MED POL cooperating agencies, expressed concern about the reductions proposed in the figures for the IAEA, in particular concerning two staff members and travel on official business. This will definitely affect full implementation of the IAEA's responsibilities for the Quality Assurance Programme, which is of vital importance for the MED POL monitoring programme.

49. The observer for the Friends of the Mediterranean stated that the idea of treating the Mediterranean as a pilot model for the application of "Agenda 21" and for measures relating to biological diversity might be translated into more practical form if specific actions were proposed. In that connection he suggested that at the end of the relevant paragraph of the draft recommendation concerning biodiversity, a passage should be added which would read: "in particular through the location of the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in one of the countries of the Mediterranean basin and through the development of a strategy for the conservation of biological diversity for the region".

50. The observer for the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO stated that IOC was one of the main co-operating UN Agencies in the development and implementation of MED POL Phase I. Under MED POL Phase II, IOC had coordinated about 80 research projects, organized training and intercalibration workshops and was developing methods and guidelines on monitoring of marine contaminants. IOC develops and coordinates regional programmes and activities in the Mediterranean and the resulting data and information constitutes a sound scientific basis for enhancing knowledge on the marine and coastal environment of the region. For example, the Global Ocean Observing System could make important contributions to the CAMP projects through the monitoring of coastal and near-shore phenomena related to climate change.

51. IOC would consider very favourably ways of strengthening its cooperation with UNEP/MAP and of improving its participation in MAP activities. One area of mutual interest in the context of the follow up to UNCED would be the coordination of coastal zone programmes and activities in the MAP region. The present budgetary and staff situation would, however, hamper some of the desirable activities.

52. Taking into consideration the total cost to IOC, including overheads for the coordination of MAP activities, of about US \$ 50,000 he considered that a modest proposal would be that half of this cost i.e. US \$ 25,000 for each year of the biennium 1994-1995 should be allocated to IOC from the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF) as a contribution to the hiring of a consultant. This was a minimum to enable IOC to strengthen and expand its cooperation with MAP.

53. In reply to a number of questions concerning the level of staff costs, the representative of the Secretariat explained that the remuneration of Athens-based personnel was governed by decisions of the United Nations in New York in the light of salary and cost-of-living surveys covering all United Nations staff. These surveys were carried out on a regular basis and updated every two years. The level of General Service salaries was determined by the cost-of-living at the duty station and also by the level of salaries for equivalent posts in the private and public sectors. He added that a study of the effects of inflation was under way in conformity with a decision made by the Bureau at its last meeting. The study would follow the same guidelines as those which had applied to the earlier study of the effects of inflation that had been submitted to the Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 1991.

54. The Chairman suggested that the meeting might wish to approve a unanimous position along the following lines:

- the meeting, having considered the budgetary proposals as presented by the Secretariat in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/4 under "Personnel and operational cost covering activities", was unable to reach a decision as regards the budget in toto, and expressed its reservation primarily due to the lack of explanatory notes and justifying documents;
- with a view to facilitating the task of the Contracting Parties in this respect, the meeting brings the following to the attention of the Contracting Parties:
 - the meeting in principle accepts the budget lines for existing personnel and the concomitant adjustments as determined by the financial rules and regulations of the United Nations and as presented in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/4.

- as regards the new budget lines concerning any additional personnel, services, travel etc costs, the meeting asked the Secretariat to prepare an explanatory and justifying document;
- furthermore, the meeting asked the Secretariat to include in the above-mentioned document guidelines and proposals on how administrative costs including travel could be reduced and savings effected.

55. The Chairman's suggestion was approved

56. The representative of Monaco said that in his opinion the present level of classification of the officials of MAP, based on competence, efficiency and seniority, could not serve as a basis for job description in the organigramme of the Coordinating Unit and of the RACs.

57. The meeting requested the Secretariat to present the proposed programme and budget to the Contracting Parties accompanied by an introductory text explaining its philosophy and the reasons for changes in comparison to the last biennium. This document should be sent to the Contracting Parties by the end of July.

Agenda item 5.2 Implementation of the Land-Based Sources Protocol (LBS) and Dumping Protocol

58. In examining this agenda item, and in particular the recommendations proposed by the Secretariat for the biennium 1994-1995, the Committee reiterated the primary importance of proper implementation of the Land-based Sources Protocol.

59. In this connection, some delegations pointed out that due to the complexity of integrating the criteria adopted into national programmes and legislation, as well as the technical and administrative implications, it was necessary for the Secretariat to consider assisting some countries towards the full implementation of the measures.

60. The Secretariat informed the Committee that Spain, as the depositary of the Convention and the Protocols, had been already contacted in relation to the addition to the LBS protocol of Annex IV, adopted in Cairo in 1991.

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

61. The representative of FAO introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG 66/Inf. 3 on the preliminary assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by zinc, copper and their compounds and proposed measures. He explained that it was only a preliminary document and that the recommendations contained therein were not presented to the Group for adoption. He hoped that countries would study it and provide comments for its improvement. He particularly hoped to receive information on sources and on existing legal provisions relevant to pollution control in the countries. On the basis of the information and comments received, the document would be revised and presented to the next meeting of the MED POL National Coordinators

62. After the presentation, many delegations expressed satisfaction at the quality of the document, as well as at the amount of information it contained. Since the document had only been distributed at the meeting, the participants agreed that all those delegations which wished to do so should send their comments to the Secretariat by the end of September 1993 in order to allow for the preparation of an updated version for the MED POL National Coordinators' meeting in 1994.

63. After congratulating the representative of FAO on the quality of the document, the representative of the EEC informed the meeting that he would provide the Secretariat with additional information relevant to chapter 6.4 of the document. He added that it would be necessary to know the industrial wastes containing these substances.

b) Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by carcinogenic, mutagenic and teratogenic substances and proposed measures

64. Under this agenda item, the representative of WHO introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 66/Inf. 4. on pollution by carcinogenic, teratogenic and mutagenic substances. The relevant assessment document had been submitted to the meeting of national MED POL Coordinators in 1992 as an interim document and the present version had been prepared on the basis of comments received subsequently. The measures proposed did not involve any joint legal action, but the presence of high concentrations of specific substances in certain areas necessitated action on the part of individual countries to assess their own situation and take any appropriate measures if so required.

65. In reviewing the proposed measures for control of pollution by carcinogenic, teratogenic and mutagenic substances, the general view was expressed that the input of certain organohalogen compounds which ultimately reached the marine environment constituted a major point of concern for reasons of overall risk. In view of developments both in data acquisition and in international legislation since measures for the control of such substances had been adopted by Contracting Parties in 1989, the meeting agreed that a comprehensively updated version of the relative assessment document, together with new proposals for measures to be taken, were urgently required and that these should be prepared for consideration and adoption by the Contracting Parties in 1995.

66. The Committee briefly discussed the implementation of the Dumping Protocol and was informed by the Secretariat that, shortly before the meeting, Greece had transmitted nil dumping reports and Israel had submitted an annual dumping report for 1992.

67. Responding to the request of one representative for information on progress in procedures for the amendment of the Dumping Protocol in relation to the banning of incineration at sea and dumping of industrial waste, the Secretariat informed the Committee that it was planned to take advantage of the convening of the Plenipotentiary Meeting on the Offshore Protocol to be held in 1993 to hold a Plenipotentiary Meeting for the amendment of the Dumping Protocol at the same time.

68. In connection with the planned amendment of the Dumping Protocol, the Secretariat informed the Committee that the Bureau had requested that a survey on the procedures used by the Contracting Parties for dumping of industrial wastes should be carried out. A letter/questionnaire had therefore been sent to all Contracting Parties, but a very limited number of answers had been received.

69. The representative of Algeria proposed the creation of an ad hoc Group to review Annex I, section B, of the Dumping Protocol in order to draw up guidelines for sewage sludge and dredging spoils, including recommendations on:

- methods for treating sewage sludge and dredging spoils when the materials and substances defined in paragraphs 1 to 5 were no longer trace contaminants;
- the definition of "trace contaminant" values for each material or substance mentioned in paragraphs 1 to 5 of Annex I;
- maximum volumes to be authorized for dumping when there were concentrations higher than those of the "trace contaminants"

70. From the discussion which followed, it appeared obvious that the problem of the handling of contaminated dredging spoils was common in many countries and the Committee therefore accepted the Algerian proposal.

71. In this connection, it was agreed to propose to the plenary that budgetary allocations of the order of US\$ 45,000 should be added for a meeting of government-designated experts in 1994 to discuss the matter and suggest practical action.

72. The representative of France suggested that an ad hoc meeting of experts could take place in Marseilles towards the end of 1993 for an exchange of views and to prepare the meeting in 1994.

73. The Secretariat assured participants that every effort would be made to collect all available information on the studies made and the experience gained in various countries (especially France, Israel and Italy) and that a technical document would be prepared to assist Contracting Parties.

74. Recognizing the importance and urgency of the matter, the participants addressed a request to the Secretariat to organize in 1993 a small preliminary meeting of experts that would prepare follow-up activities related to the development of measures and criteria for dumping of dredged material.

75. After reviewing the proposed recommendations concerning the implementation of the LBS and Dumping Protocols, which appear as amended in Annex IV, the Committee discussed at length the budgetary allocations proposed for the 1994-1995 activities.

76. In this regard, the Committee felt that some of the figures proposed for 1994-1995 were too low to ensure acceptable implementation of the activities, even within the overall context of a reduced budget. It was therefore decided to increase some of the figures proposed as reflected in the proposed budget (Annex IV).

77. In particular, the funds earmarked to prepare documents on assessment of Mediterranean pollution by LBS substances were excessively low if the timetable for the implementation of the LBS, approved in Athens in 1987, was to be followed and met. If the funding proposed was approved, either some activities had to be postponed to the next biennium or there would be a risk that the quality of the documents would be low, both alternatives being highly detrimental to the implementation of the LBS Protocol.

78. The representative of FAO informed the meeting that, apart from the preparation of a new assessment document on organohalogens, which the meeting had requested as priority, there were a number of other assessment documents which were to be initiated: the revised document on copper and zinc, as well as documents on lead, arsenic, chromium and nickel. In view of the above, he did not consider that the budget allocated would be sufficient and requested an increase of the respective budget line.

79. The Committee also considered that the very low funding proposed for research was totally inappropriate considering the large number of projects ongoing and the very valuable results obtained and published to date.

80. As a result, the Committee decided to propose the budget for research at the same level as the biennium 1992-1993, suggesting that, even at that level, the LBS component would still slow down considering the increased costs of laboratory equipment and materials.

81. The Committee agreed that the preparation of the assessment on the state of pollution by substances affecting taste or smell could be postponed to the next biennium

82. The proposed budget, as amended, appears in Annex IV.

Agenda item 5.3 Monitoring of marine pollution in the Mediterranean

- (a) Monitoring programmes and supporting activities
- (b) Data Quality Assurance
- (c) Research projects relevant to monitoring
- (d) Climatic changes

83. In reviewing the recommendations under this agenda item, a number of subjects relevant to the implementation of MED POL-PHASE II and the preparation of MED POL-PHASE III were discussed.

84. The Secretariat reminded the Committee that, as agreed by the Contracting Parties, MED POL-PHASE II had to be continued until 1995, but that the procedures for the preparation of the new phase, which would be proposed in 1995, had already started. PHASE III (1996-2005) of MED POL, on the basis of the experience gained in the Mediterranean as well as the experience of other similar programmes implemented in other regions, had to have clearer objectives and be formulated according to the objectives chosen with the overall purpose of becoming an effective managerial tool for the Contracting Parties.

85. With regard to airborne pollution monitoring, the Committee noted the importance of this type of monitoring for assessing the total inputs of pollutants into the sea and stressed the need to expand the network of monitoring stations and to arrange intercalibration and intercomparison exercises to ensure data quality and comparability. It was considered important for countries which were carrying out airborne pollution monitoring to share their experience with other countries and to submit all the monitoring data regularly to the MED Unit.

86. The representative of IAEA said that a report was being prepared on participation of MED POL laboratories in intercalibration exercises for trace metal and trace organic contaminants analyses organized by the MESL of the IAEA-MEL including the evaluation of the quality of MED POL data. Participation in the intercomparison exercises was a vital part of the quality assurance programme. However, only about 30 per cent of the laboratories to which samples were sent usually responded. Among those, only a few had participated regularly in the course of eleven exercises for trace metals and thirteen for trace organic analyses during the period 1974-1992. The Committee recommended a closer contact between the Secretariat and laboratories in order to facilitate the communication between laboratories and MESL with the aim of achieving full participation in intercalibration exercises.

87. The meeting unanimously welcomed the preparation of country profiles on the status of and trends in the quality of the marine environment, which the Secretariat had started within the framework of the METAP/MED POL Programme, and it suggested that they should be extended to all Mediterranean countries.

88. Unanimous agreement was expressed for closer collaboration and exchange of data with existing regional agreements and programmes, such as RAMOGE, which could be very beneficial for the parties concerned.

89. The Secretariat recommended that all Contracting Parties should urge the World Bank to continue to provide support to the MED POL programme, considering that such assistance represented a very positive contribution to the improvement of the capabilities of national institutions in terms of equipment and training.

90. With regard to research and climatic changes, the meeting agreed to continue to use half of the allocated research budget on projects relevant to eutrophication and plankton blooms and to continue to carry out work on climatic changes according to its budgetary allocations.

91. At the end of the discussion on the recommendations relative to MED POL-Phase II, the meeting examined the list of the proposed objectives of Phase III and agreed to provide the Secretariat with comments on the subject, in particular on the list of key activities a) to j) of chapter C.2 of document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 66/4, by the end of September 1993.
92. After reviewing the proposed recommendations related to the monitoring of marine pollution, which appear, as amended, in Annex IV, the meeting discussed at length the budgetary allocation for the 1994-1995 activities.
93. The meeting unanimously agreed that the budget proposed for some of the activities related to monitoring was excessively low, even within the overall context of a reduced MAP budget.
94. In particular, assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes - a budget line considered vital for the implementation of MED POL in developing countries - had to be increased at least to the level of the preceding biennium. Even so, the Committee considered that this would represent an overall decrease in the assistance taking into account the higher costs of equipment and chemicals.
95. The representative of Tunisia informed the meeting that Tunisia intended to extend pollution monitoring to the whole coastline and requested an increase in the funds allocated for Tunisia.
96. The representative of Morocco confirmed that the budget for the monitoring programme was insufficient and requested that it be increased in view of the number of institutions involved in the programme to be submitted to the Secretariat.
97. In addition, the Committee insisted on keeping the budget for research at the same level as the preceding biennium in order not to jeopardize the ongoing projects which had produced significant results.
98. The participants also suggested an increase in the budget line earmarked for the preparation of country profiles to allow the Secretariat to prepare such documents for all Mediterranean countries.
99. In examining the budget for the Data Quality Assurance Programme, the representative of the EEC informed the Committee that he would contact the authorities of the Community, in particular the Bureau Communautaire de Références (BCR), in order to provide the Secretariat with all the available information on the standards and reference material which could be provided without cost.
100. The representative of Tunisia underlined the importance of the quality assurance programme and requested the further development of the microbiological data quality assurance programme, which was currently inadequate.
101. The Committee reviewed and approved the list of meetings and training courses proposed for 1994-1995.
102. The representative of Monaco stressed that, in reviewing microbial monitoring, every effort should be made to study the applicability of new tested methodologies. In addition she said that a monitoring programme on the biological effects should be drawn up and implemented within the framework of MED POL. She also emphasized that one of the methods in question had already been standardized and that this type of monitoring was being used in international (CIESM) and national (RNO) programmes.
103. The proposed budget, as amended, appears in Annex IV.

Agenda item 5.4 Implementation of the Protocol on Emergency

104. The Director of REMPEC introduced the relevant sections of document UNEP(OCA)/MED/WG 66/3 on the status of implementation of the Protocol concerning emergency situations and the Centre's activities during the period under review. He provided information on the development of the regional information system, in particular the TROCS database, and on the acquisition and exploitation of a computerized system to help decision-making.

105. He also described briefly the action being carried out to assist States to develop their national systems to prevent and combat accidental marine pollution. He referred to the action taking place in Albania, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Syria, and said that similar action was envisaged in Lebanon. He then mentioned the progress made in two projects financed by the EEC for sub-regional agreements concerning Cyprus, Egypt and Israel, in the Eastern Mediterranean, and Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia in the Western Mediterranean.

106. The Director of REMPEC referred to the difficulties encountered in organizing training courses because the funds allocated to REMPEC for training were no longer adequate. He informed the meeting that satellite communication equipment, whose acquisition had been decided upon by the Contracting Parties, had been installed at REMPEC and would shortly become operational.

107. The Director recalled the decisions taken by the REMPEC National Focal Points at their meeting held in Malta from 22 to 26 September 1992 and he submitted the following proposals for approval by the meeting with a view to their transmission to the next meeting of the Contracting Parties:

- (a) the draft Code of Practice for the use of dispersants for Combating Oil Pollution at Sea in the Mediterranean region (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG 66/5);
- (b) the proposal for a Mediterranean Task Force to assist in combating accidental marine pollution (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 66/6);
- (c) the medium-term programme (1994-1997) for REMPEC activities

108. The Director drew attention to the situation regarding personnel at REMPEC, particularly as a result of the changes recently made and he mentioned the changes which could be envisaged in the light of the extension of REMPEC's responsibilities.

109. He explained the situation regarding implementation of the Action Plan on port reception facilities for the Mediterranean region adopted at Cairo on 19 December 1991 (REMPEC/WG. 64/4). He emphasized that the application and effective implementation of IMO's relevant conventions was of the utmost importance in preventing pollution of the marine environment by ships and that this objective could be achieved inter alia through regional cooperation, REMPEC being able to play an important role in that connection.

110. Participants in the meeting duly noted the information provided by the Director of REMPEC and expressed their satisfaction at the work accomplished by the Centre.

111. Concerning the proposed sub-regional agreement in the Western Mediterranean, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya expressed the wish to participate in such activities. The Director of REMPEC gave further details and said that such action would be possible in the future. The Committee took note of this.

112. The representative of Lebanon, referring to the proposed sub-regional agreement for the Eastern Mediterranean, asked whether at the present stage a representative of his country could be invited to take part in activities under the project as an observer. The Director of REMPEC confirmed that the project envisaged that possibility and said that the monitoring Committee set up within the framework of the project would take that into account when future activities were discussed.

113. After reaffirming Tunisia's support for REMPEC's activities, especially the development of a sub-regional agreement for the Western Mediterranean, the representative of Tunisia requested REMPEC to help Tunisia to organize an exercise to combat pollution at sea.

114. The meeting considered and approved the draft Code of Practice for the use of dispersants, as well as the proposed Mediterranean Task Force and the medium-term programme (1994-1997). The meeting first of all amended the introductory part of the Code of Practice and the proposal on the Task Force. The amendments did not affect the substance of the proposals but simply improved their presentation.

115. During discussion of the personnel component of the budget, the meeting decided that the attention of the Contracting Parties should be drawn to the need to give REMPEC the necessary means, in particular, the staff needed to carry out activities aimed at preventing pollution by ships.

116. The meeting approved the recommendations concerning REMPEC's activities for the period 1994-1995, together with the corresponding budget contained in Annex IV to this document.

Agenda item 5.5. Environmentally Sound Management of the Mediterranean Coastal Zone

(a) Prospective analysis of the relationship between environment and development - The Blue Plan/Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC)

117. Mr. M. Batisse, the President of the Blue Plan Centre, introduced the discussion of this agenda item, supplementing the information given in the relevant sections of the progress report on the status of implementation of the Blue Plan programme. He also introduced the relevant sections contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/4, on proposed recommendations and budgetary allocations for the 1994-1995 biennium.

118. He recalled that the Blue Plan consisted in an exploration of the concept of sustainable development at various scales in the Mediterranean region and therefore anticipated the recommendations of "Agenda 21". Through its systemic and prospective approach it provides a frame for sustainable development actions and a global vision necessary for all MAP activities.

119. Concerning the prospective analysis element of the programme and budget, this requires the updating of scenarios, the training of specialists and decision makers and the dissemination of results, including in the form of fascicules. The fascicule on water has provided a basis for the ministerial meeting recently organized in Rome by EEC and the one on tourism will serve the same purpose for the conference to take place in Hyères (France) next September. The Business Council for Sustainable Development wishes to organize a meeting on industry, which would be also based on the work of the Blue Plan.

120. Concerning data collection and processing, this activity must be developed at the level of coastal regions and for environmental parameters. In order to reinforce the work of the Blue Plan, EEC has accepted to provide substantial support for an initial period of three years. Thus, in conformity with earlier wishes of the Contracting Parties, a Mediterranean environment observatory function will be developed. Clearly, this function entirely remains within MAP framework. It could lead to the development of a similar function at national level in a number of Mediterranean countries, with external support, as was already the case for Morocco under a UNDP/UNESCO project.

121. Finally, the Blue Plan will continue to take part in CAMP activities, preferably at the early stage, and concentrating efforts on those areas where actual development projects are likely to take place.

122. The delegation of Cyprus supported by other delegations expressed satisfaction at the development of activities conducted by the Blue Plan. Some delegations however regretted that a number of its publications were not translated in English. It was suggested that selected fascicules might be published through support from the information budget. The President of BP/RAC explained that the Centre had no funds for this purpose, but he would continue looking for a possible publisher.

123. In the course of the discussion on the observatory function, several delegations expressed their satisfaction for the support provided by EEC. Some delegates stressed the complexity of the task ahead and asked that it should be conducted in cooperation with other institutions concerned. In this respect, it was noted that work on indicators would be carried out in cooperation with OECD. It was also indicated that technical details for implementation were still under consideration and that EEC had just organized a meeting to study the utilization by the Blue Plan of the results of the CORINE project on coastal regions land use.

124. In the course of the discussion on the observatory function of the Blue Plan, several delegations said that it would be desirable to know what exactly were the fields covered and the terms of reference applicable to that function which is largely financed by the EEC (programme LIFE 1992). They hoped that this information would be brought to the attention of the Contracting Parties in time for their Eighth Ordinary Meeting, in order to justify MAP contribution to the development of this activity. The MAP contribution should help to strengthen data collection at the national level, particularly in the South. In this respect, the President of the Blue Plan stressed that the agreement with EEC did not modify in any way the autonomy of the Blue Plan within the MAP framework and that it merely reinforced an already existing and continuing function.

125. With reference to the draft recommendation in paragraph 2, concerning the Blue Plan "Study of the futures of the special coastal regions", the representative of France reported on the work of the RAMOGE Commission concerning the protection of the coastal zone between Marseille and La Spezia. Information concerning this cooperation would be regularly provided to MAP.

126. In the course of the discussion on activities designed to ensure the protection of the environment of particular regions of the Mediterranean, the Coordinator reported on the approach made by the Business Centre for Sustainable Development to the Blue Plan Centre with a view to enlisting that Centre's cooperation in initiatives sponsored by the Council. This he considered to be a welcome development, for it reflected the interest of industrial and business circles in the environment. Several delegations supported this initiative and considered that the Secretariat should be encouraged to carry on in this direction.

127. The representative of France, as the host country of the Blue Plan Centre, reiterated the full support of the French authorities for the activities of the Blue Plan Centre. In that connection, he reported that the local authorities will be approached with a view to obtaining more spacious premises for the Centre.

128. Concluding the debate on this agenda item, the meeting recommended that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations contained in the relevant section of Annex IV and invited the Secretariat to submit the related programme and budget to the Contracting Parties.

(b) Coastal planning and management - The Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC)

129. Introducing the discussion on this agenda item, the Coordinator urged the participants to concentrate their remarks on specific concepts and projects rather than on financial questions. So far as the Split Centre was concerned he said that the fact that Croatia was not a Contracting Party had given rise to some legal problems, but after consultations with the Executive Director of UNEP it had been agreed that the Centre should carry on its existing activities on the basis of "business as usual" but should not undertake new activities.

130. The Coordinator reported that in the course of a visit to Split he had been able to satisfy himself that the Centre and its staff were working well. He had been impressed by the spirit of initiative and enthusiasm shown by the Director and his staff.

131. Referring to the work of the MAP Regional Centres, he advocated greater cohesion and concentration of activities. A modus operandi had been agreed at the meeting of Med Unit and RAC's Directors in February 1993. It had further been decided by the Bureau, that the Coordinating Unit would be responsible for the coordination of Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP).

132. Mr. A. Pavasovic, Director of the PAP Centre introduced the discussion of this agenda item, supplementing the information given in the relevant sections of the progress report on the status of implementation of the programme. He introduced the relevant sections contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/4, on proposed recommendations and budgetary allocation for the 1994-1995 biennium. He informed the Committee of some recent PAP achievements. The draft version of guidelines for Integrated Coastal and Marine Areas management were being prepared jointly with OCA/PAC and FAO (funded by OCA/PAC); the application of economic instruments to coastal management had started, as well as, full implementation of the monitoring part of the soil erosion project and preparatory activities in new CAMPs.

133. He informed the meeting of a proposal by FAO to establish jointly with PAP/RAC a Mediterranean network on environmental aspects of aquaculture management and invited the meeting to reconsider some of the proposed budget lines in the light of these new documents. He also presented a reference list of PAP documents prepared in 1992/1993. The proposed programme and budget were based on the recommendations of the meeting of the National Focal Points for PAP held in November 1992, in Athens, and on a careful analysis of "Agenda 21". This analysis indicated that PAP activities were clearly along the lines of "Agenda 21". Furthermore, the proposed programme was strongly oriented towards the presentation and exchange of experiences to date in implementing PAP-related activities within the CAMPs.

134. Finally he expressed the thanks and appreciation of PAP/RAC for the support given by the Governments and institutions of Spain, Tunisia and Turkey for the implementation of the soil erosion projects, as well as to the Government of Malta for the implementation of the activities related to water resources management. He also expressed his appreciation of the efforts made by the countries involved in MAP CAMPs. He thanked FAO, OCA/PAC, GRID/UNEP, International Water Institute and the Mediterranean Water Institute and UNITAR for the contribution and support given to the implementation of various priority actions. He informed the meeting that the Government of Croatia was continuing to provide full support for the Centre's activities including the host country contribution.

135. The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic reported on the progress of the Coastal Area Management Programme being carried out in his country. The experience acquired from that project was being applied elsewhere in Syria. He added that the project would need to be extended to the end of 1994.

136. The delegation of France expressed continued support for the activities of the Split Centre, which had been operating under difficult conditions. According to the delegation's opinion, training activities for nationals of Mediterranean countries should be given prominence. In addition more input would be desirable from international organizations and networks toward the activities of the Centre, and the Centre should draw more on the cooperation of such organizations and networks.

137. Several delegations expressed their appreciation for the work done by the Split Centre despite difficult conditions.

138. The representative of Spain said that MAP served as a model for initiatives concerning other regional seas. After more than seventeen years MAP was still functioning and producing good results. However, time might be ripe, particularly in the light of the Rio Conference, for reviewing the Mediterranean Action Plan. He said that his government had suggested to the Executive Director of UNEP that a conference might be convened to consider such a review.

139. As regard the activities of PAP/RAC, he considered that the twin problem of soil erosion and exhaustion of water resources in the Mediterranean basin were so vast that the existing resources for dealing with them were insufficient.

140. The representatives of Albania and France associated themselves with the Spanish representative's remarks concerning water resources and soil erosion.

141. The representative of Algeria likewise referred to the serious erosion of the coastline and the impairment of the beaches; he considered that action should be taken to protect the coastline and beaches. The representative of France associated himself with the Algerian representative's remarks.

142. Commenting on the question raised by the representative of Spain concerning the possibility of convening a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Mediterranean Action Plan, the Co-ordinator explained that this was a matter to be considered by the Contracting Parties.

143. The representative of Israel emphasized the importance of training aspect of the Split Centre activities. So far as the problem of water resources and soil erosion were concerned, he said that this affected the entire region. He added that his country might be in a position to share its experience with other countries in the recycling of water.

144. The representatives of Malta and Italy said that for their countries as for others the conservation of water resources and the treatment of solid and liquid wastes were critical issues. As regards the activities of PAP/RAC, they noted with regret that these activities would suffer an actual decline in consequence of the proposal for adoption of the principle of zero growth of budgetary resources, which would mean in effect a drop in these resources

145. The representative of Greece stated that the Split Centre should not function merely as a training centre. He added that its activities should be fully integrated within CAMPs. Furthermore, a number of countries might have special interest in individual activities which should receive a response.

146. The representative of the Secretariat informed the meeting about a letter received from FAO concerning that organization support for the joint efforts of PAP/RAC and MEDRAP to establish the aquaculture and environment network. It was stated in the letter that FAO envisaged that, for 1993, MEDRAP would provide all funds required for the initial activities of the aquaculture and environment network. According to the letter, the network activities in 1994 could be supported jointly by MEDRAP and PAP/RAC. In 1995 and the following years, the network would be supported through PAP/RAC and through contributions by participating countries and potential donors.

147. It was further stated in the letter that a letter of agreement between PAP/RAC and FAO would be formulated to determine the organizational relationships and financial commitments for the joint implementation of the initial network activities by PAP/RAC and MEDRAP.

148. At the end of the debate on this agenda item, the Director of PAP/RAC thanked the Committee for the proposals and suggestions given with regard to the follow up of PAP activities. He expressed his opinion that some of the proposals would require thorough consideration, not only at the PAP/RAC level, but also at the level of the MAP socio-economic component. Finally he thanked the participants for the improvements adopted.

149. Concluding the debate, the meeting recommended that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations contained in the relevant section of Annex IV, and invited the Secretariat to submit the related programme and budget to the Contracting Parties.

Agenda item 5.6 Implementation of the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Historic Sites

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

150. The Coordinator opening the discussion on this item stated that the SPA/RAC at Tunis was a relatively new Centre which, as delegates were aware, had to contend with some initial difficulties. He was glad to be able to report that, having visited the Centre, he could satisfy himself that the operation of the Centre had been greatly improved under its new Director. In addition he stated that the Tunisian authorities had provided valuable support for the Centre. In order to stimulate the activities of the Centre he considered that it deserved additional resources

151. Mr. M. Saied, the Director of SPA/RAC, introduced the discussion of this agenda item, supplementing the information given in the relevant sections of the progress report on the status of implementation of the SPA programme. He also introduced the relevant sections contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/4, on proposed recommendations and budgetary allocations for the 1994-1995 biennium.

152. He gave a succinct description of the activities carried out by the SPA/RAC to give effect to the provisions of the SPA Protocol. In pursuance of Article 3.2a of the Protocol additional protected areas of biological and environmental interest had been established and the number of sites had increased from the 74 mentioned in the Directory (MAP Technical Report No. 36) to 128; accordingly one of the objectives of the Genoa Declaration for the second decade of MAP had been achieved. He added, however, that further efforts were necessary, for the distribution of the sites was not homogeneous either from the geographical point of view or from the point of view of the purposes of protection. For this reason the SPA/RAC was developing assistance activities, in particular for countries in the South, in identifying and selecting potential sites and in the management of existing sites.

153. He stated that the essential object of the Centre's activities as regards sites presenting a scientific, aesthetic, historical, archaeological, cultural and educational interest was to establish definitions and descriptive data sheets in consultation with the Focal Points, with a view to preparing Part II of the Directory of Protected Marine and Coastal Sites of the Mediterranean, as recommended by the Seventh Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

154. With regard to legislation relating to Specially Protected Areas he stated that in order to assist countries in drafting their legislation the Centre, in cooperation with the Environmental Law Centre at Bonn, had collected and analysed the relevant legislative provisions of the countries, established a data bank and had distributed documents to the Focal Points for comment and updating.

155. As regards the implementation of the Action Plan adopted by the Contracting Parties he provided some data concerning the population of the monk seal and marine turtles present in the Mediterranean and gave particulars of the main activities carried out or envisaged by the Centre. He reported furthermore, on activities undertaken to give effect to the Action Plan for the conservation of cetaceans, including joint consultation with the Secretariats of Bonn and Bern Conventions.

156. He provided some further information concerning activities carried out or envisaged by the Centre in connection with training and with the improvement of national capacities of the Mediterranean countries (conservation of turtles, marine vegetation, management of SPA).

157. The delegation of the Principality of Monaco stated that Monaco had taken all legal actions needed for the protection of cetaceans, in pursuance also of the Action Plan for Cetaceans.

158. The representative of Spain expressed the view that the SPA Protocol did not expressly make provision for the protection of endangered species and biological diversity outside the specially protected areas, and that such protection was not necessarily within the Centre's competence. Accordingly he suggested that the question should be further explored.

159. The representative of Tunisia stated that his country did not share the Spanish representative's view concerning the Centre's mandate, and considered that the Centre's activities covered, at least to some extent, the protection of endangered species and the conservation of biological diversity, as had also been pointed out by some delegates.

160. The Italian and other delegations as well as the representative of the Secretariat pointed out that there were a number of provisions in the SPA Protocol which dealt with issues referred to by the representative of Spain. In addition they cited part of the Genoa Declaration and relevant decisions taken by the Contracting Parties which spelt out the mandate of the SPA Centre.

161. The representative of Greece, referring to the draft recommendation concerning the creation of a monitoring network for marine vegetation and conservation of species, requested further information about the functioning of these networks, their relationship with existing networks of other organizations and the possible financial implications.

162. The representative of Italy stressed the importance of the beds of Posidonia, especially in the southern Mediterranean.

163. The Director of SPA Centre explained that there was no intention to set up new institutions to carry out network activities. The sole purpose was to improve the management of related activities and to assist countries in strengthening their efforts to conserve endangered species.

164. The representative of Greece stated that her country offered to host a training course in methods of managing sites of monk seals in the Mediterranean basin. The course will take place from 28 August to 3 September 1993, and would be able to accommodate six trainees.

165. The representative of Israel expressed the hope that for meetings organized by the SPA Centre, the venue would be chosen in such a way that his country would be able to participate.

166. The observer for MEDASSET expressed the hope that the countries where the breeding sites for endangered species were situated would continue to receive guidance and assistance from the Centre and that the Contracting Parties would make greater efforts to apply the Action Plan for marine turtles. She congratulated SPA/RAC and its Director on their excellent work. MEDASSET was happy to cooperate with the Centre on the conservation of marine turtles.

167. The representative of France, noting that the Centre had made a good start, stated that as a contribution in kind to the work of the Centre, his country would second a young expert to the Centre, make available 600 volumes of documentary material as well as audio-visual material, and provide for permanent assistance for the Centre by the Port Cros National Park and Porquerolles Centre.

168. The representative of Italy, welcoming the Centre's fresh start, offered the support of the Italian National Scientific Research Centre as regards parks and protected areas; a representative of the Italian Centre would soon travel to Tunis to establish contact with SPA/RAC.

169. Concluding the debate on this agenda item, the meeting recommended that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations contained in the relevant section of Annex IV, and invited the Secretariat to submit the related programme and budget to the Contracting Parties.

(c) Preservation of coastal Historic Sites of common Mediterranean interest (100 Historic Sites)

170. Mr. D.Drocourt, the Director of the Atelier du Patrimoine de la Ville de Marseille, introduced the discussion of this agenda item, supplementing the information given in the relevant sections of the progress report on the status of implementation of at least 100 coastal Historic Sites programme. He also introduced the relevant sections contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/4, on proposed recommendations and budgetary allocations for the 1994-1995 biennium.

171. He reported progress towards the achievement of the priority objective referred to in part G of the Genoa Declaration. Work had begun in 1989 after the first meeting of technical officials responsible for Mediterranean historic sites and had been provided for in the budget as from October of that year. The principal aspects were the steady rise in the number of sites and the registration of cultural and natural sites on the list of UNESCO's World Heritage, as well as cooperation among officers responsible for historic sites on a cultural environmental basis. In April 1992, the Meeting of Experts for the protection of the Mediterranean archaeological heritage, including shipwrecks, had been held in Bodrum, Turkey.

172. As had been recommended by the Bureau at its meeting in February 1988, the programme was not mainly concerned with the technical aspects of the protection of monuments and sites but emphasized protection in the context of the planning and management of coastal zones and the need to safeguard the sites against pollution and other harmful influences and hazards. The results achieved with respect to many aspects of the interdependence of historic sites and the environment confirmed the close interrelationship with the other components of MAP.

173. The representative of France stated that the Atelier du Patrimoine de la Ville de Marseille was an initiative of the City of Marseille and would continue to enjoy the City's support. He requested that the status of Mediterranean activities should be more clearly identified and that the Coordinator of the 100 Historic Sites should provide information on this point before the end of 1993. Referring to the parts of the Genoa Declaration dealing with archaeological monuments, he considered that the emphasis of the work should be on restoration, preservation, research and protection against the harmful effects of overcrowding by visitors. He urged that States should facilitate and contribute to the success of the work on historic sites and that it would be desirable to find partners that would add their support and expertise. He added that Thessaloniki (Greece) had made a generous gesture in hosting a meeting of technical officials responsible for historic sites in the Mediterranean and hoped that other cities would follow that example.

174. The representative of Italy stated that the 126 sites chosen so far comprised a great diversity of categories of sites: he suggested that consideration should be given also to the inclusion of Medinas and Casbahs.

175. The representative of Spain stated that as the Executive Director of UNEP had herself stated "UNEP can no longer be all things to all people". In his opinion the question of historic sites was rather within the competence of UNESCO. He considered that one of the objectives of the Genoa Declaration was to select and protect at least 100 coastal historic sites of Mediterranean interest. He considered that thought should be given to the question as to whether it was desirable to continue along these lines, as from the international point of view, the subject was within the competence of UNESCO.

176. Several delegations as well as the representatives of the Secretariat stated in reply that the SPA Protocol contained a number of provisions concerning cultural heritage, sites of historical and archaeological interests. Reference was also made to relevant part of the Genoa Declaration and to decisions by the Contracting Parties. It was pointed out that as long ago as 1979, work had started for the protection of historic sites in the context of coastal zone management projects.

177. At the end of the debate the Director of the Programme for 100 historic sites stated that the regular organization of meetings of technical officials responsible for Mediterranean historic sites - which had no budgetary implications for MAP - though closely related to the 100 sites programme, established an inter-agency relationship that made it possible to strengthen the methodological activities initiated in favour of historic sites under the auspices of MAP and provided valuable support for efforts to achieve the objectives of that programme. He added that the programme of the 100 Historic Sites was developed in cooperation with UNESCO.

178. Concluding the debate on this agenda item, the meeting recommended that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations contained in the relevant section of Annex IV, and invited the Secretariat to submit the related programme and budget to the Contracting Parties.

Agenda item 6- Other Business

179. The representative of France informed the meeting of a programme being launched in the Mediterranean, called "Hercules", which had the overall objective to monitor the global changes of the Mediterranean marine environment through simultaneous observations of the annual cycles of the plankton in different parts of the Mediterranean. He stated that the programme was very promising since it could provide, if properly implemented, a global and reliable picture of the evolution and trends of the Mediterranean as a whole. He therefore considered the eventual results of the programme as very beneficial for the MED POL programme and proposed that, out of the US \$40,000 needed for the implementation of the programme, US \$20,000 could be allocated from 1994 MED POL budget. In this respect, he proposed that the MAP Technical and Scientific Committee, as well as the Bureau of the Contracting Parties, could regularly review the cooperation between MED POL and programme Hercules, with a view to guaranteeing the maximum benefit to MAP of its association to the programme. A round table discussion could also be envisaged. A brief discussion followed, during which some representatives expressed their support for the proposal and another representative voiced some doubt about the involvement of MAP in such a programme. The meeting took note of the proposal and decided to transmit it to the Contracting Parties' Meeting.

180. The representative of France recalled the previous request made to the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to prepare a report on how administrative costs might be reduced and saving effected. He referred to the need for improvements in the presentation of the progress report on the Mediterranean Action Plan - to be prepared by 15 July 1993, and distributed to the Contracting Parties - suggesting that the following points be included:

- activity of MAP stricto sensu;
- provisional accounts for 1992 of the Mediterranean Trust Fund;
- efforts of the Coordinating Unit to improve the management and reduce administrative expenses;
- two page summary of the state of the environment and development in the Mediterranean;
- works undertaken for the environment and sustainable development by other bodies, directly relevant to the Mediterranean region;
- activities undertaken by the Contracting Parties directly relevant to the Mediterranean region.

181. The MAP Co-ordinator pointed out that in addition to the Executive Director's regular progress report, another report would be prepared in line with the French proposal. A letter would be sent by the Coordinating Unit within one week, to all Contracting Parties and MAP Regional Activity Centres, as well as to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, requesting their inputs to the report by a certain date. He emphasized that the Coordinating Unit does not receive regular national reports on activities undertaken by the Contracting Parties, as requested under Article 20 of the Barcelona Convention.

182. The representative of Italy informed the meeting of the recent decision adopted by the 12 North-East Atlantic Countries and the EC on 21-22 September 1992, with respect to toxic pollution of the marine environment: A new convention for the protection of the marine environment of the North-East Atlantic region, referred to as the Paris Convention, was approved. He pointed out that this and other decisions reached would have important implications for the Mediterranean region. One of the most relevant for the Mediterranean, of the new convention as well as the Ministerial Declaration, was the decision related to pollution caused by substances which are toxic, persistent and liable to accumulate.

183. The MAP Coordinator welcomed the proposal and suggested that possible future meetings between the MAP and the Paris Convention Secretariats might be convened with a view to coordinating efforts.

184. At the end of the brief discussion on the Italian proposal, the Chairman suggested that the meeting welcome and take note of the initiative. The Chairman's suggestion was accepted.

185. The MAP Co-ordinator referred to the issue of the structure and work of the Joint Meetings of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-economic Committee, and pointed out that the Coordinating Unit would suggest at a later stage a revised modus operandi for these Joint Meetings, which, to a large extent, duplicate the work of the National Focal Point Meetings and increase the financial burden on the Mediterranean Trust Fund.

186. The meeting took note of the Co-ordinator's comments and requested the Secretariat to prepare a document on this issue to be presented at the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

Agenda item 7 - Adoption of the Report of the Meeting

187. The Meeting adopted its report on Friday 7 May 1993.

Agenda item 8 - Closure of the Meeting

188. After the customary exchanges of courtesies, the Chairman declared the Meeting closed on Friday, 7 May 1993.

ANNEX I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

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ANNEX II**AGENDA**

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Rules of Procedure
3. Election of officers
4. Adoption of the Agenda and Organization of Work
5. Progress report on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan during 1992/1993 and recommendations and programme budget for 1994/1995.

5.1 Implementation of the Barcelona Convention

Progress report on the implementation of activities during 1992/1993 and recommendations and programme budget for 1994/1995.

- (a) Programme approval through decision-making meetings
- (b) Programme co-ordination
- (c) Sustainable Development:
 - Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean/EC-MAP programme (Nicosia Charter)
 - Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)
- (d) Legal component
- (e) Information

5.2 Implementation of the Land-Based Sources Protocol (LBS) and Dumping Protocol:

Progress report on the implementation of the LBS protocol and the Dumping protocol during 1992/1993 and recommendations and programme budget for 1994/1995

- a) Preliminary assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by copper, zinc and their compounds and proposed measures
- b) Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by carcinogenic, mutagenic and teratogenic substances and proposed measures
- c) Research projects relevant to the LBS

5.3 Monitoring of marine pollution in the Mediterranean:

Progress report on the implementation of the MED POL activities during 1992/1993 and recommendations and programme budget for 1994/1995:

- (a) Monitoring programmes and supporting activities
- (b) Data Quality Assurance
- (c) Research projects
- (d) Climatic changes

5.4 Implementation of the Protocol on Emergency

Progress report on the implementation of activities relevant to the prevention and combating pollution from ships during 1992/1993 and recommendations and programme budget for 1994/1995:

- (a) The protocol concerning co-operation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean sea by oil and other harmful substances in cases of Emergency
- (b) The Regional Marine pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC)
- (c) Implementation of the Action Plan on Port Reception Facilities for the Mediterranean Region

5.5 Environmentally sound management of the Mediterranean coastal zone:

Progress report on the implementation of activities during 1992/1993 and recommendations and programme budget for 1994/1995:

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

The Blue Plan/Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC)
- (b) Coastal planning and management

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

5.6 Implementation of the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Historic Sites

Progress report on the implementation of activities relevant to the protection of the common Mediterranean heritage during 1992/1993 and recommendations and programme budget for 1994/1995:

- (a) The protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas
- (b) The Specially Protected Areas/Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC)
- (c) Preservation of the 100 historic sites of common Mediterranean interest

6. Other business

7. Adoption of the report of the meeting

8. Closure of the meeting

ANNEX III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Working documents

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/1	Provisional Agenda
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/2	Annotated Provisional Agenda
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/3	Progress report on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan during 1992/1993
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/4	Recommendations and programme budget for 1994/1995 - Proposal by the Secretariat
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/5	Draft code of practice for the use of dispersants for combating oil pollution at sea in the Mediterranean Region (Proposal by the Secretariat)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/6	Proposal for a Mediterranean Task Force for assistance in combating accidental marine pollution (Proposal by the Secretariat)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/7	Medium Term programme (1994-1997) of the activities of REMPEC (Proposal by the Secretariat)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/8	Report of the Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee

Information documents

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/Inf.1	List of documents
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/Inf.2	List of participants
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 and proposed measures

Reference documents

- 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.40/2 Report of the Fourth Meeting of MED Unit and Regional Activity Centres (RAC) (Athens, 14-16 January 1992)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.56/2 Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP) - Progress Report - 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.20/2	Report of the Third Meeting of MED Unit and Regional Activity Centres (RACs) on MAP programme (Athens, 14-15 January 1991)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.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 Sea-bed and its Sub-soil (Cairo, 4-5 October 1991)
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/5	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(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)

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.45/6	Report of the consultation meeting on costs and benefits of reduction of the degradation of the marine environment from land-based sources of pollution and activities in coastal areas (Athens, 6-8 April 1992)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.35/Inf.4	Progress report on the implementation of the dumping protocol - Meeting of the MED POL National Coordinators (Athens, 6-9 May 1992)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.67/1	Minutes of the Consultation meeting on the evaluation of the MED POL Programme (Athens, 7-8 January 1993)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.43/2	Report of the First meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on Cres/Losinj Islands (Rijeka, 2-3 March 1992)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.52/1	Report of the Second meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on Cres/Losinj islands (Rijeka, 4 May 1992)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.53/2	Report of the Third meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on Cres/Losinj Islands (Rijeka, 16-19 July 1992)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.42/1	Report of the Second meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on Kastela Bay (Split, 24 January 1992)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.53/2	Report of the Third meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on Kastela Bay (Rijeka, 16-19 July 1992).
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.46/8	Report of the Fourth meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on the Island of Rhodes (Athens, 30 to 31 March 1992)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.33/2	Report of the First meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on the Syrian coast (Damascus, 23-24 November 1991)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.47/1	Report of the Second meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on the Syrian coast (Damascus, 14-15 December 1991)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.48/1	Report of the Third meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on the Syrian coast (Damascus, 11-14 April 1992)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.51/1	Report of the Fourth meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on the Syrian coast (Damascus, 3-7 July 1992)

- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.31/2 Report of the First meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on the Island of Malta (Msida, 11-12 November 1991)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.50/1 Report of the Second meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on the Island of Malta (Valletta, 14 February 1992)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.49/10 Report of the Third meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on the Island of Malta (Valletta, 18-20 May 1992)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.54/1 Report of the Fourth meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on the Island of Malta (Valletta, 14 September 1992)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.55/7 Report of the Joint meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on the Cres/Losinj Islands, the Island of Rhodes, the Syrian coast, the Island of Malta and Kastela Bay (Malta, 15 to 19 September 1992)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.44/1 Report of the consultation meeting on the preparation of a research programme on eutrophication and plankton blooms (Athens, 19-20 March 1992)
- Jeftic, L., J.D. Milliman, and G. Sestini (Editor), Climatic Change and the Mediterranean, Environmental and Societal Impacts of Climatic Change and Sea-level Rise in the Mediterranean Region, E. Arnold, 1992, p.673.
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- EUR/ICP/CEH 110 Summary Report of a joint WHO/UNEP Consultation Meeting on Health Risks from Contaminants in Mediterranean Seafood (MED/POL Phase II) (Athens, 10-14 December 1991)
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- MAP Technical Reports Series No.51 UNEP/FAO: Final reports on research projects dealing with mercury, toxicity and analytical techniques. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 51. UNEP, Athens, 1991 (166 pages) (parts in English or French only).
- MAP Technical Reports Series No.52 UNEP/FAO: Final reports on research projects dealing with bioaccumulation and toxicity of chemical pollutants. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 52. UNEP, Athens, 1991 (86 pages) (parts in English or French only).
- MAP Technical Reports Series No.53 UNEP/WHO: Epidemiological studies related to environmental quality criteria for bathing waters, shellfish-growing waters and edible marine organisms (Activity D). Final report on epidemiological study on bathers from selected beaches in Malaga, Spain (1988-1989). MAP Technical Reports Series No. 53. UNEP, Athens, 1991 (127 pages) (English only).
- MAP Technical Reports Series No.54 UNEP/WHO: Development and testing of sampling and analytical techniques for monitoring of marine pollutants (Activity A): Final reports on selected microbiological projects. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 54. UNEP, Athens, 1991 (83 pages) (English only).
- MAP Technical Reports Series No.55 UNEP/WHO: Biogeochemical cycles of specific pollutants (Activity K): Final report on project on survival of pathogenic organisms in seawater. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 55. UNEP, Athens, 1991 (95 pages) (English only).
- MAP Technical Reports Series No 56 UNEP/IOC/FAO: Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by persistent synthetic materials which may float, sink or remain in suspension. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 56. UNEP, Athens, 1991 (113 pages) (English and French).
- MAP Technical Reports Series No.57 UNEP/WHO: Research on the toxicity, persistence, bioaccumulation, carcinogenicity and mutagenicity of selected substances (Activity G): Final reports on projects dealing with carcinogenicity and mutagenicity. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 57. UNEP, Athens, 1991 (59 pages) (English only).

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- MAP Technical Reports Series No.59 UNEP/FAO/IAEA: Proceedings of the FAO/UNEP/IAEA Consultation Meeting on the Accumulation and Transformation of Chemical contaminants by Biotic and Abiotic Processes in the Marine Environment (La Spezia, Italy, 24-28 September 1990), edited by G.P. Gabrielides. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 59. UNEP, Athens, 1991 (392 pages) (English only).
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- MAP Technical Reports Series No.65 UNEP: Directory of Mediterranean Marine Environmental Centres. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 65, UNEP, Athens, 1992 (351 pages) (English and French).

- MAP Technical Reports Series No.66
UNEP/CRU: Regional Changes in Climate in the Mediterranean Basin Due to Global Greenhouse Gas Warming. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 66, UNEP, Athens, 1992 (172 pages) (English only).
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UNEP/FAO/IOC: Evaluation of the Training Workshops on the Statistical Treatment and Interpretation of Marine Community Data. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 68. UNEP, Athens, 1992 (221 pages) (English only).
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- MAP Technical Reports Series No.71
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- MAP Technical Reports Series No.73
UNEP/FAO: Final reports on research projects dealing with the effects of pollutants on marine communities and organisms. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 73. UNEP, Athens, 1993 (186 pages) (English and French).

ANNEX IV

APPROVED RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR 1994 - 1995

I. APPROVED RECOMMENDATIONS

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 development.

A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION

The following recommendations are submitted to the Contracting Parties for adoption:

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, by reinforcing particularly 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 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.
7. To approve the programme budget for 1994 and 1995 as proposed in part II (page 17) of this annex.

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 (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. Further documents on this matter will be submitted in advance of the forthcoming meeting of the Contracting Parties by the Italian authorities.
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 Black Sea, located in Turkey, 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.
8. To approve the programme budget for 1994 and 1995 as proposed in part II (page 18) of this annex and respective personnel and operational costs (pages 26-28) covering activities 1 to 7.

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 done so yet, to ratify the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, and the related protocol 1978 (MARPOL 73/78) and the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPRC) of 1990.
3. To invite the Contracting Parties, that have not done so yet, to ratify the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1989).
4. 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).

5. 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.
6. 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, climate or the preparation of appropriate conventions such as the convention concerning desertification.
7. To approve the programme budget for 1994 and 1995 as proposed in part II (page 19) of this annex.

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). Relevant documents (justification of programmes, framework of action, etc.) should be submitted in advance to the Contracting Parties.
4. To consider favourably the proposal by the Italian authorities that the CAMP project for the Venice lagoon, which would be financed by Italy, should serve as a demonstration model for coastal zone management.
5. 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.
6. To organize consultation meetings relevant to the coastal areas management programme for areas mentioned in paragraphs 3,4 and 5 above and take all appropriate measures for the implementation of such programme.
7. To approve the programme budget for 1994 and 1995 as proposed in part II (pages 20-21) of this annex.

5. INFORMATION

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 approve the programme of work and budget for 1994 and 1995 as proposed in part II (page 22) of this annex.

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL AND DUMPING PROTOCOL

6. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL AND DUMPING PROTOCOL

1. Implementation of LBS Protocol

- To ask the secretariat to make every effort to follow up the implementation by the Contracting Parties of the 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. 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 urge Contracting Parties to make every effort to send on a regular basis annual reports on dumping to the MED Unit.
4. To approve the programme budget for 1994-1995 as proposed in part II (page 23) of this annex.

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 activities, 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 in the region in the process of achieving sustainable development,

the Meeting is asked to approve 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 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;
- assistance, as appropriate, to Contracting Parties for the implementation of the recommendations adopted with a view to the assessment of their effectiveness;

- (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;
- 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 ensuring 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, 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 their national monitoring programmes.
3. To approve the programme budget for 1994 and 1995 as proposed in part II (pages 24-25) of this annex.

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 (Preparedness, response and cooperation to accidental marine pollution)

1. To approve the Code of Practice 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 appears in document UNEP (OCA)/MED/WG.66/5.
2. To establish a Mediterranean Task Force for assistance in combating accidental marine pollution. The Task Force could become operational within the limits of the budget allocated by the Contracting Parties. The proposal for a Task Force, approved at the Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points (22-26 September 1992) appears in document UNEP(OCA)/MED/WG.66/6.
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 approve the programme budget for 1994 and 1995 as proposed in part II (pages 29-30) of this annex and respective personnel and operational costs (page 32).

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. The new functions of REMPEC and activities to be carried out have been 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.
3. To approve the programme budget for 1994 and 1995 as proposed in part II (page 31) of this annex and respective personnel and operational costs (page 32).

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)
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. 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 "Mediterranean environment Observatory" function, 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. Encourage national/local decision-makers to develop similar observatory functions in their countries.
 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. 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.
 6. 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.
 7. 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.
 8. To seek additional funds and to endeavour to attain additional staff, in particular by approaching the host country and the local authorities.
 9. To approve the programme budget for 1994 and 1995 as proposed in part II (pages 33-35) of this annex and respective personnel and operational costs (page 39).

b) Coastal planning and management (Priority Actions Programme)

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 these activities 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.
8. To approve the programme budget for 1994 and 1995 as proposed in part II (pages 36-38) of this annex and respective personnel and operational costs (page 40).

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

10. PROTECTION OF THE COMMON MEDITERRANEAN HERITAGE

a) Specially Protected Areas

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 extend of its specific mission 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 seal, cetaceans, marine vegetation).
5. To evaluate the status of species of the Mediterranean and to compile them in a directory of the 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 of its possibilities.
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 invite SPA/RAC to continue its assistance to countries in setting their legislation dealing with SPA and species conservation.
11. To approve the programme budget for 1994 and 1995 as proposed in part II (pages 41-42) of this annex and respective personnel and operational costs (page 44).

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

1. To invite the 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.
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 the programme budget for 1994 and 1995 as proposed in part II (page 43) of this annex.

II. APPROVED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR 1994 - 1995

SUMMARY

COMPONENT	Proposed Budget	
	1994	1995
	(in thousands of US \$)	
A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION	2223	2572
B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS AND DUMPING PROTOCOLS	366	309
C. MONITORING OF MARINE POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN	1735	1750
D. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING COOPERATION ON COMBATING POLLUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA BY OIL AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES IN CASES OF EMERGENCY	897	936
E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES	1150	1230
F. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND HISTORIC SITES	529	439
G. PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	839	882
GRAND TOTAL	7739	8118

DETAILED SUMMARY

COMPONENT	Proposed Budget	
	1994	1995
	(in thousands of US \$)	
A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION		
1. Strategy	30	328
2. Programme coordination	76	76
3. Legal component	85	115
4. Sustainable Development		
a) Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean/EC-MAP programme (Nicosia Charter)	35	40
b) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)	637	642
5. Information	179	185
B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS AND DUMPING PROTOCOLS		
6. Implementation of the LBS and Dumping Protocols	366	309
C. MONITORING OF MARINE POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN		
7. Monitoring of Marine Pollution in the Mediterranean - UNEP Counterpart	1220 50	1235 50
Personnel and operational costs covering activities 1 to 7.		
- Coordinating Unit Athens	781	786
- Expenditures to be covered by Greek counterpart contribution to the MAP programme	400	400
- MED POL cooperating Agencies	465	465
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	252	204
b) Action Plan on Port Reception Facilities for the Mediterranean Region	129	194
Personnel and operational costs:		
- Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean (REMPEC)	516	538

COMPONENT	Proposed Budget	
	1994	1995
(in thousands of 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) - Blue Plan Observatory	150 55	170 60
b) Coastal planning and management (PAP/RAC)	325	370
Personnel and operational costs: - Blue Plan/Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC)	350	360
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)	165	130
b) Preservation of Coastal Historic Sites of Common Mediterranean Interest (100 Historic Sites)	130	75
Personnel and operational costs: - Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC)	234	234
G. PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS*	839	882
GRAND TOTAL	7739	8118

* Programme support costs of 13% apply to MTF expenditures of 6,450,000 \$ for 1994, and 6,786,000 US \$ for 1995.

APPROVED PROGRAMME BUDGET

A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION

1. PROGRAMME APPROVAL THROUGH DECISION-MAKING MEETINGS

Objective

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

<u>Activities</u>	Proposed Budget	
	1994	1995
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Meetings of the Bureau (two per year) to review the progress of the Action Plan, advise the secretariat on matters arisen since the meeting of Contracting Parties, and decide on programme/budget adjustments	30	30
- 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	-	200

	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	26	320	30	328

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>	Proposed Budget	
	1994	1995
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Specialist Consultants	20	20
- 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)	16	16
- Support to training courses relevant to MAP, direct support to countries (Sub-Contracts)	40	40

	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	54	54	76*	76*

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

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

* An additional 60 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>	Proposed Budget	
	1994	1995
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Second Meeting of Experts on the preparation of the draft Protocol on transboundary movements of hazardous wastes	50	-
- Legal Advisor, assistance to more Contracting Parties to compile their national legislation related to the protection of the marine coastal environment (Consultants)	15	15
- 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)	20	20
- Conference of Plenipotentiaries, to be convened during 1995, on the Protocol on Hazardous Wastes.	-	80*

	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	210	30	85	115

* An additional \$100,000 will be required from outside public funding.

4. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

a) Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean/EC-MAP programme (Nicosia Charter)

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 launch a real Mediterranean Sustainable Development Programme.

Activities	Proposed Budget	
	1994	1995
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Consultants to assist in preparation of an Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean region	15	10
- Meeting of government-designated Experts to review a draft Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean region	*	*
- Assistance to countries in their efforts to prepare national Agenda 21 (Sub-Contracts)	20	30

	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF			35	40

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

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 historic sites.

<u>Activities</u>	Proposed Budget	
	1994	1995
	(in thousands of 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	206	206
- Assistance to institutions participating in coastal areas management programme approved by the Contracting Parties (Sub-contracts)	300	300
- Study of the impact of climate change on Mediterranean coastal zone (Sub-contracts)	35	40
- Consultation meetings relevant to each coastal area	96	96

	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	515	535	637	642

Note: The above funds are broken down as follows:

PAP (266 annually); MED POL (for Monitoring 78 annually; for climatic changes 35 for 1994, 40 for 1995); Scenarios-BP/RAC (76 annually); REMPEC 44 annually; SPA (39 annually); Data (39 annually); and the Coordinating Unit (60 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.

5. INFORMATION

Objective

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

<u>Activities</u>	Proposed Budget	
	1994	1995
	(In thousands of US \$)	
- Preparation and translation of MEDWAVES (Arabic, English and French) (Consultants)	19	19
- Printing and dissemination of MEDWAVES (Sub-Contracts)	32	34
- Information. Exchange of information, dissemination of information, public relations, Librarian (Consultants, trainees)	10	10
- Information, promotion of awareness among young people, teaching materials, etc.	31	35
- Public awareness campaigns on the Mediterranean, the conservation of the coastline, scarce water, etc. (prizes, competitions, support for initiatives, posters, etc..)	35	35
- Preparation, editing and translation of MAP brochures and reports	30	30
- Printing and dissemination of these brochures and reports	22	22

	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	151	132	179	185

- (1) 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..)
- (2) Lighter weight paper so as to decrease dissemination costs and recycled paper.

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL AND DUMPING PROTOCOL

6. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL AND DUMPING PROTOCOL

Objective

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

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Proposed Budget</u>	
	1994	1995
	(In thousands of US \$)	
<u>Assistance</u>		
- Assistance to countries to implement the LBS Protocol	40	40
<u>Assessment of the pollution</u>		
- To prepare documents on assessment of Mediterranean pollution by LBS substances (Consultants)	39	39
- Report on the State of the Mediterranean Marine Environment	27	-
- 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)	180	180
<u>Meetings and Training</u>		
- Evaluation of the LBS Survey (WHO/UNEP) (about 15 participants)	-	25
- Training course (IOC/WHO/FAO/BMTC) on identification and quantification of algal toxins (about 12 participants)*	15	-
- Training workshop (IAEA) on advanced techniques for measurements of chemical parameters of eutrophication (about 10 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)	45	-

	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	248	427	366	309

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

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 the sustainable development.

<u>Activities</u>	Proposed Budget	
	1994	1995
	(in thousands of US \$)	
<u>Monitoring</u>		
- Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes, through provision of instruments and supplies (about 80 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	530*	600*
- Assistance to institutions for biological effects monitoring (pilot phase) (Sub-contracts)	80	120
- Preparation of country profiles on status and trends of the quality of the marine environment	20	25
- 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	30	30
<u>Training and fellowships</u>		
- On-job training of participants in MED POL monitoring programme (about 40 participants)	60	60
- Fellowships to participants in MED POL research and monitoring programme in order to present MED POL data at meetings	50	40
<u>Data quality assurance</u>		
- Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes in order to assure reliable and high quality data, through country data quality assurance programmes, joint monitoring exercises, intercomparison of results and dissemination of scientific information (about 20 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	70	80
- Development and updating of microbiological reference methods	5	10
- Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes through purchase and provision of standards and reference materials (about 40 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	25	35

* An additional 78 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted annually for monitoring activities of the coastal areas management programme.

<u>Activities</u>	Proposed Budget	
	1994	1995
	(in thousands of US \$)	
<u>Meetings and training courses</u>		
- Meeting of National Coordinators of MED POL	40	-
- National training workshops (FAO/IAEA/UNEP) on monitoring of chemical contaminants using marine organisms (3 courses with 20-25 participants each)	40	-
- Regional training workshop (FAO/IAEA/UNEP) on monitoring of chemical contaminants using marine organisms (6 lecturers, about 25 participants)	-	40
- Training workshop (WHO/UNEP) on organisation of microbiological courses (10-15 participants)	25	-
- 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	-
- Consultation meeting (IOC/UNEP) on hydrodynamic modelling (about 12 participants)	20	-
- Workshop (IAEA/IOC/UNEP) on determination of Polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in sediments and organisms (about 15 participants)	25	-
- Meeting of experts (WMO/UNEP) on airborne pollution (about 20 participants)	25	-
- Consultation meeting on MED POL data processing programme and guidance for future work (about 8 participants)	-	20
- Consultation meeting on the evaluation of monitoring programmes (about 8 participants)	20	-
<u>Research</u>		
- Assistance to institutions participating in research programme, through provision of research grants (about 30 grants to about 25 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	100	130
- Assistance to institutions participating in the "Hercules" programme for the simultaneous study of the annual evolution of the Mediterranean Plankton (Sub-contracts)	20	-

	1992	1993	1994	1995
MTF	1113	1182	1220	1235
UNEP	50	50	50	50
TOTAL MTF + UNEP	1163	1232	1270	1285

Personnel and operational costs covering activities 1 to 7

COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece	m/m	Proposed Budget	
		1994	1995
		(in thousands of 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		100	100
Office Costs		241	246

	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	549	549	781	786

⁽¹⁾ Paid under Programme Support Costs.

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

	m/ m	Proposed Budget	
		1994	1995
		(in thousands of US \$)	
Administrative Support			
- Information Assistant - G.7	12	28	28
- Personal Assistant - G.6	12	27	27
- Senior Secretary - G.5	12	24	24
- Research Assistant - G.5	12	24	24
- Bilingual Typist - 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
- Driver/Clerk - G.2	12	19	19
- Temporary Assistance		20	20
- Overtime		10	10
Total Administrative support		282	282
Office costs			
- Expendable Equipment		-	-
- Rental		100	105
- Maintenance of premises		18	13
- Sundry: telephone, telefax, telex and postage		-	-
Total Office costs		118	118

	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL GR.COUNTER	400	400	400	400

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

MED POL COOPERATING AGENCIES	m/m	Proposed Budget	
		1994	1995
		(in thousands of 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	10	80	80
Total Professional Staff		268	268
Administrative Support			
- WHO Secretary - WHO/EURO (Copenhagen)- G.4		16	16
- 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	7.5	40	40
- WMO Temporary Assistance - WMO/HQ (Geneva)		10	10
- IOC Temporary Assistance - IOC/HQ (Paris)		10	10
Total Administrative Support		126	126
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.			

	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	410	410	465	465

D. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON EMERGENCY

8. PREVENTION AND COMBATING POLLUTION FROM SHIPS

a) Protocol on emergencies

Objective

To strengthen the capacities of the coastal states in the Mediterranean and to facilitate 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>	Proposed Budget	
	1994	1995
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Assistance to countries in developing their national system for preparedness and response (Consultants)	8	8
- Assistance to countries in the preparation of projects for the acquisition of response equipment which would be presented to possible sources of international financing (Consultants)	8	8
- Assistance to countries in the preparation and the development of bilateral and multilateral operational agreements amongst neighbouring coastal States	8	8
- 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	65	-
- Specialized Regional Training course on chemical pollution preparedness and response	65	-
- Specialized Regional Training course on oil pollution combating	-	65
- Regional Training course for trainees (French and English)	-	65
- Technical assistance to States in the organization of national training courses (about 35 participants)	8	8
- Assisting States which so request in organizing joint response exercises	6	6

<u>Activities</u>	Proposed Budget	
	1994	1995
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Assistance to countries in case of emergency (Mediterranean Task Force)	15	15

	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	129	151	252	204

* An additional 44 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.

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

Objectives

To promote the implementation of the IMO Convention for the prevention of the pollution of the marine environment by ships and to achieve the complete elimination of the international pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by ship generated wastes.

Activities	Proposed Budget	
	1994	1995
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Consultants to prepare documents and analysis on availability and need for reception facilities as well as technological development	8	8
- Assistance in the preparation of working documents for the development of regional cooperation regarding the enforcement of relevant IMO Conventions	8	8
- Assistance in the preparation of working documents on the financial issue regarding the provision and the operation of port reception facilities	8	8
- Meetings of governmental experts on the development of regional cooperation regarding the enforcement of relevant IMO Conventions as well as on the financial issue regarding the provision and the operation of port reception facilities	60	60
- Regional Training courses on the implementation of MARPOL 73/78	45	45
- Regional Training courses on Port State Control and Flag State Control for the inspectors and surveyors	-	65

	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	10	10	129	194

Personnel and operational costs

REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC) Valletta, Malta	m/m	Proposed Budget	
		1994	1995
Cooperating Agency IMO		(in thousands of US \$)	
Professional Staff			
- Director - D.1	12	120	126
- Technical Expert - P 4	12	91	96
- Chemist - P.4	12	91	96
- Engineer - P.2 ⁽¹⁾	12	-	-
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
- Clerk/Secretary - G.4	12	15	16
- Caretaker/Docs Reproducer - G 3	12	15	16
Total Administrative Support		94	100
Travel on Official Business		30	30
Office Costs		90	90

	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	395	393	516	538

⁽¹⁾ On secondment from the government of France.

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)

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>	<u>Proposed Budget</u>	
	1994	1995
	(in thousands of US \$)	
<u>Systemic and prospective Studies (Consultants)</u>		
Studies at the Mediterranean Basin level:		
- Sectoral study on transport, communication and environment	15	-
- Sectoral study on desertification of the hinterland	-	15
- Study on features, evolution and futures of Mediterranean landscape	10	10
- Overall updating of the main study on Futures of the Mediterranean	-	20
- Development of prospective tools for the coastal level	15	15
- 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	15	15
<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)	20	20
- Preparation and publication of 4 fascicules	10	10
- Preparation and editing of reports	5	5

<u>Activities</u>	Proposed Budget	
	1994	1995
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Preparation of a public information kit, including an audiovisual element, on methods and results of the Blue Plan	10	10
<u>Institutional Meetings</u>		
- National Focal Points	40	-

	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	129	119	150*	170*

* An additional 76 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted annually for the coastal areas management programme.

Data Collection and Processing (Blue Plan Observatory)

Objective

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 Observatory" implemented with EEC support.

<u>Activities</u>	Proposed Budget	
	1994	1995
	(in thousands of 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)	15	-
- Directory on information and research sources for development and environment decision-makers in the Mediterranean Basin	10	10
- 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
- Evaluation Meeting on the implementation of the Observatory function and preparation of the work programme for the period 1996-2000	-	20

	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	29	19	55	60

N.B. The agreement concluded with the EEC in March 1993 for an amount of ECU 244,000/year for a three year initial phase allows the strengthening of the databases already initiated under the Blue Plan and enables it to become a true "Mediterranean Environment Observatory". The Blue Plan will provide a detailed document describing the development of this activity and the working agreements reached with the EEC (terms of reference).

b) Coastal Planning and Management (Priority Actions Programme)

Objectives

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

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Proposed Budget</u>	
	1994	1995
	(in thousands of US \$)	
<u>Integrated Planning and Coastal Area Management</u>		
- Assistance to national and local institutions in the application of economic instruments (Consultants)	10	10
- Preparation of 2 pilot coastal profiles, including data base GIS (one in 1994 in English, one in 1995 in French) (Consultants)	10	10
- One Arab (French speaking) consultant to assist PAP/RAC in the implementation of the programme in Arab Mediterranean countries (Consultant)	10	10
- One regional workshop on Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Management (15 participants) (Training)	35	-
- Two national training courses on application of the guidelines for Integrated Coastal Management (20 participants each) (Training)	-	25
- Two training courses for national experts on GIS to be involved in MAP CAMPs (8 participants each) (Training)	15	15
- National training courses on the application of environmentally sound approach to planning and development of tourist activities (15 participants each)	20	20
<u>EIA</u>		
- Assistance to national authorities for the implementation of EIA process (Consultants)	10	10
- Preparation and adaptation of best existing national documents on environmental impact studies to be used as pilot for interested Mediterranean countries (Consultants)	10	10
- Four national training courses on the application of EIA (20 participants each) (two in 1994, two in 1995)	15	15

<u>Activities</u>	Proposed Budget	
	1994	1995
	(in thousands of US \$)	
<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	-
- Preparation of Guidelines for the application of the integrated approach to development and management of water resources in Mediterranean coastal areas (Consultants)	-	10
- Assistance to interested countries in the implementation of sound water conservation practice and integrated management of water resources (Consultants)	10	10
- 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	20
- 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	10	5
- Regional training course on solid waste management (15 participants) (Meetings)	30	-
- Regional training course on reuse of urban waste waters (15 participants)	-	30

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

** 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>	Proposed Budget	
	1994	1995
	(in thousands of US \$)	
<u>Aquaculture*</u>		
- Preparatory activities for the implementation of the network on environmental aspects of Aquaculture management in the Mediterranean (Consultants)	10	10
- Implementation of the network activities	30	30
- Subcontracts with relevant national institutions in Mediterranean developing countries	20	20
<u>Meeting of NFPs for PAP</u>	-	45

	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	319	437	325**	370**

* 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 266 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	Proposed Budget	
		1994	1995
		(in thousands of US \$)	
Professional Staff			
-	Chairman (1)	-	-
-	Director (1)	-	-
-	Scientific Expert - Prospective (2)	12	60
-	Technical Expert - Ecoplanner and Observatory Coordinator	12	80
-	Computer Officer (2)	12	35
-	Environmental Statistics Expert (3)		-
-	Specialist Document Officer (3)		-
-	Specialist in Map Data Processing		-
Total Experts/Professional Staff			175
Administrative Support			
-	Data Processing Assistant	12	40
-	Data Collection Assistant	12	35
-	Secretary (part-time) (3)		-
-	Temporary Assistance		30
Total Administrative Support			105
Travel on Official Business			20
Operating Costs			50

	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	265	265	350	360

- (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 contribution is absolutely necessary to ensure the Centre's operation. For the 1994-1995 biennium, the annual contribution will be equivalent to U.S. \$ 440,000 including:

- the payment of the Director, a part-time Engineer (Observatory function) and the 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 the actual operating costs of the Centre.

Personnel and operational costs

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC) Split, Croatia	m/m	Proposed Budget	
		1994	1995
		(in thousands of US \$)	
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

	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	270	270	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)

Objectives

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>	<u>Proposed Budget</u>	
	1994	1995
	(in thousands of 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)	10	10
- Assistance to countries in the selection, establishment and management of Specially Protected Areas of cultural interest (Consultants) (conforming with Art. 3-2b of the SPA Protocol and point 17(g) of the Genoa Declaration)	10	5
- Implementation of the Action Plan for the conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea (Sub-contract)	25	25
- Implementation of the Action Plan for the management of the Monk Seal (Sub-contract)	5	5
- Implementation of the Action Plan for the conservation of the Mediterranean Marine Turtles (Sub-contract - Consultant)	15	15
- 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	25	-
- Training courses on the conservation of Monk Seal, Marine Turtles, Cetaceans and on the management of protected areas	-	25
<u>Meetings/Seminars</u>		
- Meeting of National Focal Points	40	-

<u>Activities</u>	Proposed Budget	
	1994	1995
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- 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)	20	-
- 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)	-	35

	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	78	111	165*	130*

* An additional 39 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)

Objectives

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

<u>Activities</u>	Proposed Budget ⁽¹⁾	
	1994	1995
	(in thousands of 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	15	15
- 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	-
- Workshop on the establishment of procedures for safeguarding historic sites	-	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	10
<u>Training/Communication</u>		
- Regional Workshop on the management tools and methods for historic sites	-	15
- Regional Workshop on stone degradation of historic sites	20	-
- Preparation and publication of fascicules on stone degradation	10*	-
- Preparation and publication of fascicules on the protection of underwater archaeological sites, including shipwrecks	-	10*
<u>Institutional Meetings</u>		
- National Focal Points	40	-

	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	40	80	130	75

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

* An additional 10,000 US\$ will be provided by outside funding.

Personnel and operational costs

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC) Tunis, Tunisia	m/m	Proposed Budget	
		1994	1995
		(In thousands of US \$)	
Professional Staff			
- Director - ⁽¹⁾	12	30	30
- Expert - ⁽¹⁾	12	15	15
- 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 ⁽²⁾	12	-	-
- Cleaner ⁽²⁾	12	-	-
- Caretaker ⁽²⁾	12	-	-
Total Administrative Support		27	27
Travel on Official Business		20	20
Office Costs		52	52

	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	209	209	234	234

⁽¹⁾ Partly paid by 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%).

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

	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL MTF	669	742	839	882

III. EXPECTED COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTIONS IN CASH/KIND TO MAP PROJECTS

	1994	1995
	(in thousands of US dollars)	
Croatia (PAP/RAC)	150	150
Malta (REMPEC)	20	20
Tunisia (SPA/RAC)	50	50
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

	1994	1995
	(in thousands of ECU)	
France (BP/RAC)	232	232
France (REMPEC)	37	37
France (city of Marseilles, Atelier du patrimoine)	83	83
EEC (BP/RAC Observatory ⁽¹⁾)	217	217
EEC (REMPEC ⁽²⁾)	214	213
EIB (Rhodes CAMP ⁽³⁾)	180	-

- (1) The EEC is contributing a total amount of 734,000 ECU for the Observatory for the years 1993, 1994, 1995 and part of 1996.
- (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 654,150 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.