



# United Nations Environment Programme

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28. September 1987

Original: ENGLISH

## MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

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

Athens, 7-11 September 1987

Report of the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its related protocols

UNEP  
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1. The first sentence of paragraph 21 should read as follows:  
"21. After informal consultations, during which it was found that consensus could not be reached on the election of the Bureau, a secret ballot was carried out in accordance with rule 20 of the Rules of Procedure. Following the vote, (France 14 votes, Greece 14, Turkey 12, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 9, Israel 7), the Meeting elected the following officers from among the representatives of the Contracting Parties:"
2. On page 44, line 3, insert Gerba between Sicily and Malta.
3. Annex VII - Section II, Chapter 1, Blue Plan. The approved budget should read as follows:

SECTION II  
CHAPTER 1 - BLUE PLAN

	Proposed 1988	Proposed 1989
<b>1. PERSONNEL</b>		
(a) Scientific Advisor	180,000	
(b) Consultants	40,000	
(c) Administrative Support		
- Mathematician (part time)	20,000	
- Secretary	20,000	
Component total	180,000	
<b>2. TRAVEL</b>	50,000	
<b>3. SUB-CONTRACTS</b>		
- Collection and Processing of socioeconomical and environmental data	30,000	
<b>4. TRAINING and MEETINGS</b>		
- National Missions to BP/RAC	60,000	
- Meeting of Senior Scientists for the analysis of BP results		
- Steering Committee Meetings		
Component total	60,000	
<b>5. EQUIPMENT</b>	-	
<b>6. RENTAL AND MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES</b>	-	
<b>7. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT</b>		
- Computer renting/maintenance	20,000	
<b>8. REPORTING COSTS</b>		
- Miscellaneous	10,000	
- Publication and distribution of the Blue Plan (Arabic, English and French)	60,000	
<b>9. SUNDRY</b>	10,000	
<b>TOTAL CHAPTER 1</b>	<b>420,000</b>	



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SECTION I

Introduction

1. The Fifth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its related protocols was held at the Zappeion Conference Centre, Athens, Greece, from 7 to 11 September 1987.

Participation

2. 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:

Algeria, Cyprus, European Economic Community, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

3. Albania attended the Meeting as an observer.

4. The following United Nations bodies and specialized agencies 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), World Health Organization (WHO), World Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), International Maritime Organization (IMO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

5. The following other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were represented by observers: Oslo and Paris Commission, International Juridical Organization (IJO), Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association (HELMEPA), The Oil Industry International Exploration and Production Forum (E & P Forum), Greenpeace International and Friends of the Earth.

6. A complete list of participants is attached as Annex I to this report.

Agenda item 1: Opening of the Meeting

7. The opening of the Meeting was preceded by informal consultations among heads of delegations on Monday, 7 September 1987.

8. The Meeting was opened by H.E. Mr. Javier L. Saenz Cosculluela, Minister of Housing and Public Works of Spain, President of the Fourth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties. He referred to the recent publication of the comprehensive report of the World Commission on Environment and Development which recommended closer co-operation among countries in helping to protect the environment, so as to ensure a balanced use of resources consistent with the greater social well-being of the peoples concerned.

Sustained development could only be achieved through international agreements for co-operation in matters of common interest. The report of the World Commission on Environment and Development stressed that in regional seas where resources were shared it was essential to adopt measures at the regional level for ensuring that resources were used in a manner consistent with the protection of the environment.

9. The Fifth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties was starting its work at a decisive stage. There were already a number of scientific studies providing valuable information to enable a start to be made on implementing many of the proposals and conclusions in these studies. Many countries had initiated monitoring plans to be carried out on a permanent basis, and the tasks of planning to protect the coasts and sea of the Mediterranean could now be approached in a more informed manner.

10. He expressed his gratitude for the constant co-operation of the members of the Bureau, H.E. Mr. A. Munajid, representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, H.E. Mr. A. Boufettas, representative of Morocco, and Mrs. N. Talu, representative of Turkey. Their participation had been of the utmost value in enabling the Bureau to carry out its task.

11. He added that to save the Mediterranean and safeguard its health and environment was not the responsibility of governments alone. The participation of regional and local authorities was also essential. Citizens could also very appropriately offer their co-operation to the institutions, and non-governmental organizations could likewise play an important role in this respect. A constructive attitude should be adopted by all concerned, and there should be no hesitation in condemning any critical situations that might arise in the Mediterranean Sea.

12. H.E. Mr. Evangelos Kouloumbis, Minister for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works of Greece, made a statement welcoming the participants in the Meeting and read out the text of a message from H.E. Mr. Andreas Papandreou, Prime Minister of Greece. By decision of the Meeting the text of the message is reproduced in Annex II to this report.

13. Minister Kouloumbis expressed the hope that this Fifth Ordinary Meeting would become a milestone in the collective efforts to save and conserve the Mediterranean environment, and he promised that Greece would work with all its strength for a successful outcome of the Mediterranean Action Plan in general. Whatever differences existed among the Mediterranean countries must not stand in the way of the achievement of the objectives of the Barcelona Convention, for the protection of the Mediterranean was essential for the survival of its peoples.

14. In an introductory statement, Mr. William Mansfield, Deputy Executive Director of UNEP, welcomed the participants on behalf of Dr. Mostafa K. Tolba, Executive Director of UNEP.

15. Speaking on behalf of the Executive Director he referred to the important role in protecting the Mediterranean played by Greek citizens Ms. L. Venizelos, Mr. G. Livanos and Mr. M. Yeroulanos and Istanbul Mayor P. Dallon for which UNEP had honoured them, under "The Global 500" programme in June 1987.
16. He described progress made by the Contracting Parties and the secretariat in implementing the Convention and protocols, the Genoa Declaration, MED POL, Specially Protected Areas, Priority Actions Programme and the Blue Plan.
17. He noted that the Blue Plan pointed to potential future problem areas and he drew attention to activities in which the implementation of the Action Plan was insufficient. He stated that a number of Parties were not supplying essential information on sources of pollution and pollutants affecting the Mediterranean. He indicated that financial contributions were running very late, that in the first seven months of 1987 only \$800,000 had been paid of the \$3.8 million pledged, and that arrears for 1985 and 1986 now amounted to \$1.1 million. He said that unless payments were received very soon, UNEP would be forced reluctantly to begin closing down projects and regional centres.
18. Referring specifically to the 1988-89 proposed work plan, which called for a \$10.3 million budget, he said that Parties must decide whether they wanted growth, stagnation or reduction. He invited a decision on the proposed reorientation of the Action Plan with a view to concentrating more particularly on environmentally sound planning and management in coastal areas. He recommended closer co-operation with the World Bank in its new Mediterranean initiative, with the European Economic Community in its MED SPA Plan and with other United Nations bodies, as well as with non-governmental organizations.
19. The text of the Deputy Executive Director's statement appears as Annex III to the present report.

#### Agenda item 2: Rules of procedure

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

#### Agenda item 3: Election of officers

21. After informal consultations, and in accordance with rule 20 of the Rules of procedure, as a result of a vote, the Meeting elected the following officers from among the representatives of the Contracting Parties:



President: H.E. Mr. Evangelos Kouloumbis, Minister for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works of Greece

Vice-Presidents: Mr. Yves Rodrigue, Minister Plenipotentiary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France

Mr. Mustafa Asula<sup>1</sup>/, Ambassador, Deputy Under-Secretary for Economic Affairs of Turkey

Rapporteur: Mr. Abdalla Abumahara, Secretary of the People's Committee, the People's Bureau of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Athens

22. The Deputy Executive Director made a statement in which he stressed the importance of the principle of universality to which the United Nations and its institutions, including UNEP, and the Regional Seas Programme, were committed. He stated that this principle, which must be observed in all proceedings of the United Nations, was no less vital at the regional level. In this connection he drew attention to all the Regional Seas programmes, for which the Mediterranean was an important model. He referred more specifically to activities relating to the Mediterranean, which would suffer seriously from the non-participation of any of the coastal States in the common efforts of the Contracting Parties to protect the environment and the maritime and other resources of the Mediterranean region against further deterioration. He felt it was important that the Contracting Parties should keep universality clearly in mind and hoped that they would return to this issue in the course of the Meeting. The delegations were unanimous in upholding that principle.

23. The President of the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties made a statement thanking the Meeting for his election.

#### Agenda item 4: Adoption of the agenda

24. The Meeting adopted, without change, the provisional agenda for the Meeting (UNEP/IG.74/1), prepared by the Executive Director in agreement with the Bureau.

#### Agenda item 5: Organization of work

25. In accordance with rule 24 of the Rules of procedure, the Meeting decided to establish a Committee of the Whole to consider agenda items 9 and 10. The remaining agenda items were to be considered in Plenary.

26. In keeping with past practice, the Meeting designated one of its Vice-Presidents, Mr. M. Asula (Turkey), as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

27. At its first meeting, the Committee of the Whole elected Mr. A. Demetropoulos (Cyprus) as its Vice-Chairman and Ms A. Mourmouris (Greece) as its Rapporteur.

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<sup>1</sup>/ During the Meeting the Delegation of Turkey announced that Mr. T. Balkas would replace Mr. M. Asula as member of the Bureau.

28. The Meeting decided, in accordance with rule 9 of the Rules of procedure, to hold plenary meetings in public and committee meetings in private.

Agenda item 6: Credentials of representatives

29. In accordance with rule 19 of the Rules of procedure, the Bureau examined on 8 September 1987 the credentials of the representatives of Algeria, Cyprus, EEC, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia to the Fifth Ordinary Meeting and found the credentials in order and so reported to the Meeting, which approved the oral report of the Bureau on the same date.

Agenda item 7: Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Action Plan and the Genoa Declaration in 1986-1987, and recommendations for activities to be undertaken in the 1988-1989 biennium, with related budget proposals

30. The Coordinator of the Mediterranean Action Plan, Mr. A. Manos, introduced the documentation under this item and invited the participants in the Meeting to deal in their comments with four main topics:

- (a) The reorientation of the programme proposed by the Executive Director in document UNEP/IG.74/3/Add 2;
- (b) The level of contributions;
- (c) The list of 100 historic sites of common Mediterranean interest proposed in document UNEP/IG.74/4;
- (d) The Programme Calendar 1986-1995 proposed in document UNEP/IG.74/INF 7.

31. Nearly all representatives who spoke in the general debate described measures taken in their countries to combat the pollution of the Mediterranean. The measures mentioned included those intended to reduce or eliminate the discharge of raw sewage into the sea, the installation of equipment for the disposal of harmful or unsightly products of the petroleum, petrochemical and other industries, measures for the protection of cultural sites, the creation or maintenance of nature reserves (e.g. wetlands), and other legislative or administrative measures for protecting the environment.

32. Most of the representatives stressed the inter-dependence of the ecologies of the Mediterranean basin. Precisely because of the delicate balance of the natural and man-made environments in a closed sea like the Mediterranean they considered that co-operation among the coastal States for the safeguard of the quality of life in the region was more than ever indispensable. Some of the speakers expressed their government's readiness to co-operate with other governments in action to achieve that purpose.

33. Some representatives referred to the existence of military bases of non-Mediterranean Powers in the region and to the presence of foreign fleets. Others stated that it was regrettable that parts of the Mediterranean region were suffering from disturbed political conditions and conflicts that threatened prospects for peaceful co-operation and hampered national and international efforts to give full effect to the provisions of the Barcelona Convention and its related protocols.

34. Many of the delegations pointed out that the Mediterranean served as a transit area for large numbers of ships that in many cases were responsible for causing pollution of the sea through the discharge of waste products at sea. They stressed that the ships concerned were engaged for the most part in transporting goods to or from industrialized countries not Parties to the Barcelona Convention. Accordingly, they considered that the coastal States were in effect being expected to deal, in such cases, with a situation created by external factors.

35. The representative of Malta informed the Meeting that the Malta based International Ocean Institute was proposing the establishment of a Mediterranean Centre for Research and Development in Marine Industrial Technology which will also benefit the Mediterranean countries by making its facilities available to them.

36. Two representatives stated that their countries were still suffering from some of the consequences of the Second World War, in that mines which had been planted in their territories during the war constituted a continuing hazard to life and to the environment.

37. The representative of Italy referred to the forthcoming establishment of a Mediterranean remote sensing centre in Sicily which would monitor pollution and record the relevant data received from various sources such as satellites, aircraft and in situ measuring instruments. Particulars of the centre and its functions had been communicated to the secretariat, and he expressed surprise at the statement contained in paragraph 218 of the Executive Director's report (UNEP/IG.74/3). Italy intended to make the facilities of and information gathered by the centre available to the entire Mediterranean community as a contribution to the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan. He suggested that appropriate arrangements might be made by the Contracting Parties for ensuring co-operation with the centre at the regional level. Italy proposed the establishment of an Advisory Committee of members delegated by each country, coordinated by the MAP's Secretariat. The terms of reference of the proposed Advisory Committee should be defined under the responsibility of the MAP's Secretariat in agreement with the Italian authorities. The Co-ordinating Unit will communicate a detailed presentation of the Centre to the first meeting of the Advisory Committee.

38. The representative of the World Bank stated that he had been impressed by the quality and extent of what had been achieved by co-operative efforts in the Mediterranean region. The Bank had financed or contributed to the financing of a number of investments for the improvement of the environment in certain countries of the region (e.g. water management, sewage disposal) and would consider favourably requests for financial support for further projects of that nature in the Mediterranean region. It would be necessary to carry out feasibility studies before the Bank could undertake financing of large-scale projects, and the Bank would be prepared to assist in the carrying out of such studies and of research to determine the cost effectiveness of proposed projects. He added that the Bank would consult with other financial institutions, in particular the European Investment Bank, concerning possibilities of contributing to the financing of environmental projects in the Mediterranean region.

39. Although a large number of delegations stated that the document "Policy Recommendations of the Executive Director" (UNEP/IG.74/3/Add.2) had been distributed only at the Meeting and was not reviewed by national authorities, there was extensive discussion of the Executive Director's proposals. With regard to the committee structure proposed in paragraph 21 of that document, the proposals concerning the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee and their functions as described in paras. 22 and 23 of the document were accepted after some discussion. It was noted that these two committees would replace the meetings of national focal points and as a consequence the number of meetings would be reduced and some economies would be achieved. The functions of the suggested Financial and Management Committee should, in the opinion of speakers, be exercised more appropriately by the Bureau which meet regularly in periods between the Meetings of the Contracting Parties. So far as the suggested Legal Committee was concerned, they considered that in any case such a committee would be convened only at a time when a legal instrument was being prepared.

40. Some speakers expressed the view that if it should be considered necessary or desirable to establish machinery that would function in addition to the Bureau in the intervals between ordinary meetings of the Contracting Parties it might suffice to appoint one single committee for dealing with specific matters referred to it by the Bureau or by the Ordinary Meetings of the Contracting Parties.

41. Some representatives commented on the Executive Director's proposal concerning the procedure to be followed for the election of the members of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (UNEP/IG/74/3/Add.2, para 20 and Annex). In the opinion of these representatives the proposed procedure was unlikely to be acceptable. In addition they questioned the basis on which the distribution of the membership into subgroups had been made.

42. Many representatives expressed the view that the Bureau should be invited to conduct an analytical study and review of the Executive Director's suggestions concerning re-orientation of the Mediterranean Action Plan as set out in Document UNEP/IG.74/3/Add.2.

43. A number of representatives referred to the diversity of the economic and social conditions prevailing in the Mediterranean region. They pointed out that the countries bordering the Northern shores of the Mediterranean Sea were by and large industrialized and relatively highly developed, whereas those bordering the Southern shores were at an earlier stage of economic development. In their opinion, this difference in economic status should be reflected in the level of the contributions of the Contracting Parties to the Mediterranean Trust Fund. Accordingly they considered that the financial contributions of the developing Mediterranean countries should not be increased. In support of this view they cited in particular the present precarious situation of the world economy as a whole.

44. A number of representatives referring to the Executive Director's report and in particular to an addendum thereto (UNEP/IG.74/3 and Add.2), expressed reservations with respect to the suggestions concerning the apportionment of contributions by Contracting States to the Mediterranean Trust Fund. The representative of a major contributor, while appreciating that the suggested share of the budget to be borne by its country was a compromise, nevertheless considered that even the compromise figure was still on the high side.

45. So far as financial questions were concerned the opinion widely expressed by representatives was that the increase in the budget proposed by the Executive Director was excessive. Many speakers considered that savings of expenditure could be achieved by more rational planning of activities and meetings and by greater administrative efficiency. In their opinion, at a time of financial stringency the available resources should be used with utmost prudence. Accordingly, they suggested that the 15 per cent increase in the total budget proposed by the Executive Director should be scaled down to at most 5 per cent. Several delegations also requested that UNEP contribution should be increased.

46. Most of the representatives who spoke on the subject of the Programme Calendar 1986-1995 (UNEP/IG.74/3, paras 38-40) expressed agreement with the proposal concerning the Calendar.

47. Several speakers referred to the Document proposing a list of 100 historic coastal sites of common Mediterranean interest (UNEP/IG.74/4). While realizing that the round figure of 100 was not to be taken as definitive, they pointed to a number of omissions from the list and suggested the addition of certain sites in their countries that in their opinion are of outstanding historic interest. They suggested that it should be left to the national authorities to propose amendments or additions to the suggested list. Some speakers considered that it was unclear what precisely were the criteria on which the preliminary selection had been based; they pointed out, for example, that some of the suggested sites were at some distance from the coast.

48. The Delegate of France informed the Meeting that a meeting of responsible officials on historic sites will be convened in France during 1988 and invitations will be sent to Mediterranean countries.

49. Commenting on the suggested list of historic sites in the Mediterranean region, the representative of UNESCO stated that his organization had not been involved in the process of selecting the sites. However, by reason of its experience and access to expert knowledge, UNESCO was ready within the limits of its resources to assist any country that considered planning projects for the conservation of historic sites. UNESCO was in a position to offer advisory services in connection with such projects, particularly within the scope of the World Heritage Convention.

50. The Meeting approved the recommendations relevant to item 7 which are contained in section II (A, B, C) of this report.

Agenda item 8: Framework Convention and related protocols with their technical annexes for the protection of the Mediterranean environment

Agenda item 8(a): Implementation of the Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution

51. The Co-ordinator introduced this item and referred to section II of the Executive Director's report (UNEP/IG.74/3), and to two relevant documents before the Meeting, namely, the Guide to exploration for and exploitation of oil and gas resources of the Mediterranean sea-bed, with a glossary of terms in common use, illustrations and bibliography prepared by a consultant (UNEP/IG.74/Inf.5), and the draft protocol on the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution from offshore exploration and exploitation, prepared by the International Juridical Organization (UNEP/IG.74/Inf.9). He explained that the Meeting was not expected to take action on the draft protocol at the present time; rather, it was invited to take note of the draft and to consider the proposal of the Executive Director for convening a Conference of plenipotentiaries in 1989.

52. In connection with this agenda item, the Co-ordinator suggested that the Meeting might wish to recommend that Contracting Parties that had not yet done so should designate authorities responsible for pollution monitoring within their national territories, and to reaffirm the need for each Contracting Party to submit a consolidated annual report on measures adopted during the previous 12-month period.

53. During the discussion on this item, two delegations expressed the view that the proposed protocol on offshore exploration and exploitation needed to be prepared very carefully, for the subject matter was very complex. One delegation felt that the draft protocol before the Meeting was deficient in certain technical respects and that it would require substantive examination by experts to be designated by Contracting Parties. Other representatives were of the opinion that the proposed protocol would be a useful basis for measures to combat pollution resulting from offshore exploration and exploitation.

54. As to the proposed conference of plenipotentiaries, some representatives considered that it was premature to envisage the convening of a Conference of Plenipotentiaries in 1989.

55. The representative of the International Juridical Organization described the stages of the preparation of the draft Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution resulting from the exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed and its subsoil. He stressed that the draft text took fully into account the concern of the coastal States for the preservation of the environment and the protection of the maritime and other resources and for the safeguarding of their economic interests, as well as differences in legal and political systems and differences in levels of development. He drew attention to the structure of the draft text, which was intended to be as rational as possible. The Meeting approved the recommendations relevant to the offshore protocol which are contained in Section II (D) of this report.

56. Several representatives reported steps taken in their countries to establish or improve port facilities for the disposal of waste petroleum products or residues. They expressed the hope that increasing numbers of such facilities would be created in the Mediterranean region.

Agenda item 8(b): Implementation of the protocol on the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean sea by dumping from ships and aircraft

57. The Meeting took note of section II(b) of the Executive Director's report concerning this sub-item.

Agenda item 8(c): Implementation of the protocol concerning co-operation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean sea by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency

58. The Co-ordinator informed the Meeting that the Fifth Meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation for MED POL recommended that, in future, technical matters related to oil pollution abatement within the framework of the Emergency protocol would be considered by the ROCC National Focal points. This recommendation had been reaffirmed by the ROCC Review Meeting (Malta, February 1987).

59. The Meeting took note of section II(c) of the Executive Director's report and recommended that, in future, technical matters related to oil pollution abatement within the framework of the emergency protocol would be considered and discussed by the Scientific and Technical Committee.

Agenda item 8(d): Implementation of the protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution from land-based sources

60. During the discussion, the Yugoslav delegation announced that the process of ratification of the LBS protocol by the Yugoslav authorities was in its final stages. The Delegate of Morocco announced that his country had ratified the Protocol on 2 September 1987.

61. The Meeting took note of section II(d) of the Executive Director's Report concerning this sub-item. The Meeting recommended that all parties to the Barcelona Convention should ratify the LBS protocol by the end of 1987.

Agenda item 8(e): Implementation of the protocol concerning Mediterranean specially protected areas

62. The delegate of Israel announced that his country had recently ratified the SPA protocol, and that the Secretariat of MAP would be so informed shortly.

63. The Meeting took note of Section II(e) of the Executive Director's report concerning this sub-item. The Meeting recommended that all Contracting Parties should ratify the SPA protocol by the end of 1987.

Agenda item 8(f): Other legal matters

64. The Co-ordinator informed the Meeting that, in order to develop further the legal and policy component of the Action Plan and to raise the quality of performance of the Barcelona Convention, the Secretariat, with the help of a Consultant, had chosen Greece as a starting point for a compilation of all legal instruments governing the environmental issues covered by the Barcelona Convention. He suggested that the Meeting might wish to approve the compilation of such legal instruments in other interested countries.

65. The representative of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) reported on the status of ratifications of MARPOL 73/78 by Mediterranean States. Noting that nine Mediterranean States had ratified MARPOL 73/78, he emphasized the importance for all Mediterranean States to ratify and implement this important Convention which inter alia gives effect to Article 6 of the Barcelona Convention. He also drew attention to the entry into force of Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 dealing with the control of pollution by noxious liquid substances in bulk and also emphasized the importance for all Mediterranean States to accept the optional annexes III, IV and V to MARPOL 73/78 dealing with pollution by harmful substances in packaged form, freight containers, etc., sewage from ships and garbage from ships respectively.

66. The Meeting recommended that co-operation between UNEP and the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) be strengthened with a view to involving parliaments in playing a role in enhancing public awareness of the environment, and in responding to public concerns about various environmental issues.

67. The Meeting approved the recommendations relevant to item 8 which are contained in section II (D) of this report.



Agenda item 9: Integrated planning of the development and management of the resources of the Mediterranean Basin

Agenda item 9(a): Blue Plan (BP)

68. The Scientific Director of Blue Plan briefly recalled the conditions for the formulation of Mediterranean scenarios and presented some preliminary results. By the years 2000-2025 - the Blue Plan horizons - the relationships between the various types of development and the Mediterranean environment would be largely dominated by demographic developments (population levels, age structures, employment, migration, etc.). Developments in the main economic sectors considered in the Blue Plan (agro-food, industry, energy, tourism and transport) would exert considerable pressure on the main environmental components (soil, water and forests) especially in the southern and eastern countries of the Mediterranean Basin, and more particularly on the coast and on coastal waters. Those results confirmed the importance of considering an integrated planning for the Mediterranean regions and the role that could be played by predictive scenarios for such planning. The Blue Plan scenario exercise has benefited from a growing interest on the part of the national scenario teams.

69. The President of BP/RAC presented the provisional documents resulting from the Blue Plan which had been submitted to delegates: the "Preliminary report on Blue Plan scenarios" (UNEP/WG.171/3), the "Main findings of the Blue Plan and suggestions for action" (UNEP/IG.74/Inf.10), the "Summary of basic economic data on the Mediterranean Basin and the environmental data (natural environment and resources)".

70. After finalization, those documents, together with the specialized volumes in course of preparation and relating to the various economic sectors and various geographical settings, would form the written results of the Blue Plan. It was essential for that purpose for the comments of governments to be transmitted to Sophia Antipolis before the established time limit. According to BP/RAC four main activities were to be carried out in 1988-1989:

- (a) the finalization, translation and publication of the aforementioned documents in appropriate form;
- (b) the updating and communication of basic economic and environmental data;
- (c) consultation with the countries concerned for the establishment of national or regional scenarios;
- (d) the provision of information to national specialists at Sophia Antipolis through collective and individual training courses.

71. The President of BP/RAC reaffirmed that the French supporting structure was at the disposal of the Contracting Parties to provide the necessary scientific and administrative support to the Blue Plan follow-up in 1988 and 1989 since he considered that such prospective work formed a basis of consideration essential to the activities of the Mediterranean countries and to the development of the MAP, particularly for the management, development and protection of coastal areas.

72. During the discussions, a number of delegations expressed their appreciation for the work carried out, and their desire to continue the dialogue established between the national teams and the central team in completing their scenarios or putting them into effect.

73. It was also hoped that the Blue Plan team would give a full explanation of the methodology for the application of the scenarios at the level of the national Mediterranean regions.

74. It was requested that the time-limit for consideration of the reports and transmission of comments by countries should be extended by one month, and that the final version of the report on the scenarios should include not only national contributions but also contributions by other MAP components.

75. After discussion, the meeting decided that the new Steering Committee would perform its activities until the Meeting of the Socio-Economic Committee in 1988, to follow-up the completion of the work of the Blue Plan.

76. The meeting approved the recommendations relevant to the 1988-1989 Blue Plan activities, as they appear in Section II (E) to this report, and the relevant budget (Annex VII, Section II, Chapter 1).

Agenda item 9(b): Priority Actions Programme (PAP)

77. The Director of PAP/RAC introduced the results of the implementation of PAP in 1986-1987 and the basic elements of the strategy proposed for the 1988-1989 biennium. Within the workplan for that period, 30 demonstration studies and a number of documents had been prepared and 19 expert meetings, one working meeting, 10 seminars and 20 country missions had been organized.

78. Fruitful co-operation had been established with various United Nations agencies and other international organisations. The network of PAP experts and institutions had been consolidated and expanded to nearly 300. Contacts of almost all countries with the National Focal Points for PAP had been extensive and fruitful. During the most recent period, the network of PAP National Focal Points had contributed considerably, and in a highly active and competent way, to the results of the Programme.

79. The organisation of some PAP activities outside Yugoslavia including seminars in Athens, Palma de Mallorca, Malta, Marseille, Almeria and Lyon had proved very useful, and strong support had been provided by the meeting of National Focal Points for PAP, held in Split in June 1987.

80. Extensive co-operation with the Blue Plan and other MAP components and with the Co-ordinating Unit in Athens as well as co-operation with the authorities of the host country for PAP/RAC, had been extremely useful for PAP.

81. The action undertaken had provided an insight into the situation, the problems in various fields, the useful experience gained and the advanced techniques and technologies applied, thus creating conditions for the exchange of experience at regional level.

82. The Director of PAP/RAC presented the following basic strategy of the proposed programme for the period 1988-1989:

- completion (end of 1987 and beginning of 1988) of preparation of documents for use in the process of integrated management of coastal zones;
- continuation of individual priority activities according to the recommendations of the relevant seminars and workshops, taking account of the need to establish a professional and particularly a methodological basis for the implementation of integrated management of coastal zones;
- continuation of the activities related to co-operative projects in the fields of soil protection, aquaculture and seismic risks;
- within the priority action of integrated planning, establishment of direct co-operation of Mediterranean experts and institutions through PAP with national and local authorities and institutions in selected pilot sites (country pilot projects), in order to initiate the process of integrated planning and management and to formulate adequate programmes, with the application of experience obtained in other priority actions in those pilot zones;
- inclusion of PAP in the preparation of a joint programme at the MAP level aimed at the implementation of the process of integrated planning and management in the entire Mediterranean Region.

83. During the general debate that followed, strong support was given by all delegations to the work carried out by the PAP/RAC and to the future proposed activities.

84. Some delegations stated that the Focal Points of PAP had an essential role and they should not be abolished in the frame of the new organizational structure of MAP.

85. The French delegation had offered its assistance to facilitate the work of PAP on the study of coastal areas and had proposed to act as host in 1988 to a working session, under the auspices of PAP and the Blue Plan, on the use of remote sensing for the study and permanent monitoring of coastal areas; that work on what was known as "ecozones", which had already been carried out for Portugal, could be done in liaison with the European Communities as part of the CORINE programme. Such action was not intended to create any obstacle to any other activity carried out by any country in the field concerned.

86. The representative of Italy informed the meeting of the considerable increase of the amount to be secured by the government of Italy as the host country for the co-operative programme on mitigation of seismic risk in the Mediterranean region (US \$ 1,100,000 plus contributions in kind). In addition, because of the expansion of the programme to cover also historical sites, the representative of Italy informed the meeting of the decision to offer posts to foreign associated experts.

87. The Spanish delegation offered to host the programme related to soil protection.

88. The meeting approved the recommendations relevant to the 1988-1989 PAP activities as they appear in Section II (F) to this report, and the relevant budget (Annex VII, Section II, Chapter 2).

Agenda item 9(c): Specially Protected Areas (SPA)

89. The Director of SPA/RAC informed the meeting that the Regional Activities Centre established in September 1985, and inaugurated in February 1987, was now in operation. The activities undertaken concerned:

- (a) provisional version of a list of specially protected areas of the Mediterranean;
- (b) establishment of guidelines for the selection, creation and management of protected areas;
- (c) case studies utilizing the draft guidelines.

The first of those documents was to be published in 1988, while the second, which had been the subject of numerous discussions, would serve as a basis for the Centre's future activities. At the request of many delegations, those activities would cover, inter alia, threatened species in the Mediterranean (Monk seals and sea turtles), legislative problems and cultural and archaeological aspects. Working groups would meet in order to implement one of the recommendations of the Genoa Declaration concerning the establishment of 50 new protected areas by 1995.

90. The delegations expressed support for the activities implemented under the Centre's co-ordination. One delegation stressed the importance of the protection of endangered species as an important field of the Centre's work. The meeting stressed the need for stronger co-operation between the SPA and the other components of MAP as well as with other international bodies. A general debate followed the presentation by the Director of the SPA/RAC during which he gave explanations on the questions raised.

91. The representative of Friends of the Earth stated that the protection of marine and coastal areas was one of the fields of MAP most closely approaching Association's activities in the region. Friends of the Earth would therefore like to offer its co-operation by communicating the reports which were being completed in seven of the member countries. Those reports, drawn up in collaboration with several scientific institutions, were an independent supplement to other useful material. The Association also proposed to establish permanent co-ordination with the Tunis Centre in order to obtain the best possible results based on all the available information.

92. The Meeting supported the development of the guidelines appearing in the Appendix, took note of the proposed text and asked SPA/RAC to continue with the necessary preparation.

93. The Meeting approved the recommendations concerning the 1988-1989 SPA activities appearing in Section II (G) to this report and the relevant budget (Annex VII, Section II, Chapter 3).

Agenda item 10: Co-ordinated pollution monitoring and research programme for the Mediterranean (MED POL)

Agenda item 10(a): Monitoring

94. The secretariat introduced section IV (a), paras 138 to 158, of document UNEP/IG.74/3 which reported on the progress achieved in the implementation of the monitoring activities, during the period 1986-1987, and the relevant recommendations for the 1988-1989 activities.

95. Some delegations provided the meeting with further information on their national monitoring programme. In particular, the representative of France informed that a very complete network for the observation of jellyfish had been included in the monitoring programme. The representative of Greece reiterated the will of the Greek Government to finalize and sign the monitoring programme before the end of 1987 and the Turkish representative reported that Turkey would soon join the pilot project relevant to the monitoring of air borne pollution and that a complete national monitoring programme would be finalized and signed soon. The Algerian representative informed the meeting that the National Monitoring Programme for 1986 had been carried out and some of the data relating thereto has been transmitted to the Co-ordinating Unit. He also mentioned that the programme for 1987 would be signed in October 1987.

96. In response to a request by some delegations for clarification on the utilization by the Unit of data collected through voluntary submission of data from monitoring programmes, the secretariat assured that these data would be utilized for regional reports in close consultation with the relevant national co-ordinators.

97. The Meeting approved the recommendations relevant to the 1988-1989 monitoring activities, as they appear in Section II (H) to this report and the relevant budget (Annex VII, Section I, Chapter 3) .

Agenda item 10(b): Research

98. The secretariat introduced section IV (b), paras 159 to 179, of document UNEP/IG.74/3 which reported on the progress achieved in the implementation of the research activities, during the period 1986-1987, and the relevant recommendations for the 1988-1989 activities. The meeting approved the recommendations relevant to the research activities for the biennium 1988-1989, as they appear in Section II (I) to this report, and the relevant budget (Annex VII, Section I, Chapter 4).

Agenda item 10(c): Scientific/Technical implementation of the Land-based Sources and Dumping Protocols

99. The secretariat introduced section IV (c), paras 180 to 196, of document UNEP/IG.74/3 which reported on the progress achieved in the scientific and technical implementation of the Land-based Sources and Dumping Protocols, during the period 1986-1987, and the relevant recommendations for the 1988-1989 activities, including the status of organosilicon compounds in the above protocols.

100. The meeting approved the recommendations relevant to the scientific and technical implementation of the Land-based and Dumping Protocols, as they appear in Section II (J) to this report, and the relevant budget (Annex VII, Section I, Chapter 3).

101. In addition, the meeting approved the recommendations relevant to the status of the organosilicon compounds in the Dumping and the Land-based Sources Protocols appearing in Section II (J).

102. The representative of the EEC stated that in the Community's opinion, there was no reason at present to delete organosilicon compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment from annex II (item 3) of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources. To the Community's knowledge however, the majority of organosilicon compounds used industrially (e.g. the Polydimethylsiloxane- PDMS) were not simultaneously persistent and toxic, and therefore, these compounds would not call for priority action with regard to the establishment of measures. On the basis of existing studies, the Community would inform the Contracting Parties of any subsequent decisions it might take on the matter.

Agenda item 10(d): Environmental quality criteria

103. The secretariat introduced section IV (d), paras 197-208, of document UNEP/IG.74/3, which reported on the progress achieved in the preparation of environmental quality criteria during the period 1986-1987, and the recommendations regarding measures to prevent mercury pollution as well as environmental quality criteria for shellfish waters.

104. The meeting approved the recommendations concerning measures to prevent mercury pollution as well as environmental quality criteria for shellfish waters, as they appear in Section II (K) to this report.

105. The representative of EEC declared that, as far as the recommendations on mercury were concerned, they were without prejudice to the obligations of States Members of the Community to respect directives 82/176/EEC and 84/156/EEC concerning respectively the maximum concentrations and quality objectives for mercury discharges in the sector of electrolysis of alkaline chlorides and in sectors other than that of electrolysis of alkaline chlorides. As to the environmental quality criteria for shellfish waters, those recommendations were without prejudice to the obligations of States Members of the Community concerning directive 79/923/EEC relative to the quality of shellfish waters.

MED POL: Other matters

106. Two points relating to MED POL activities were raised by the French delegation: (a) the work of comparing the EEC standards and the WHO/UNEP provisional criteria concerning bathing waters was carried out on the basis of the 1986 data as previously agreed. A report was submitted to the secretariat and it was suggested that the Secretariat should make an evaluation for consideration at the next meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee; (b) in the context of the European Year of the Environment, a "Blue Flag"

operation for ports, vessels and beaches was put in hand with EEC assistance. The flag is awarded to those fulfilling certain conditions with respect to pollution control activities, standards of behaviour and quality objectives. The French delegation considered that such action could strengthen relations among the partners and make an effective contribution to the protection of the marine environment. It proposed that the Contracting Parties should therefore refer the idea to the Executive Director of UNEP for approval and for consideration of the methods of implementation.

107. The Maltese delegation informed the meeting of a mass mortality of sea urchins that was occurring along Maltese coasts. The delegation urged all the Contracting Parties who may be facing the same problem to exchange information, possibly through the Co-ordinating Unit, with the aim to understand the phenomenon and propose appropriate measures.

Agenda item 11: Institutional and financial implications of the Action Plan

Agenda item 11(a): Co-ordination

108. The Co-ordinator introduced this item. He informed the Meeting of a document adopted by a meeting of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries from the Mediterranean held on the Brioni island, Yugoslavia, from 3 to 4 June 1987 which expressed specific support for the Mediterranean Action Plan.

109. The Meeting adopted the recommendations which appear in Section II (L) of this report.

Agenda item 11(b): Meetings

110. After detailed discussion of the recommendations of the Executive Director concerning meetings and related budgetary matters (Section V of UNEP/IG.74/3 and Add.2), the Meeting asked the secretariat to prepare in tabulated form the schedule of meetings proposed for 1988-1989 and the related financial estimates, in the light of the deliberations on the Executive Director's report and relevant addendum. The table was made available to the Meeting.

111. The Meeting approved the list of meetings which appears in Annex VII, Section I, Chapter 2 to this report.

Agenda item 11(c): Regional Oil Combating Centre (ROCC)

112. The representative of IMO introduced the Report of the Review Meeting on the structure and function of the ROCC. He drew attention to the recommendation that the activities and mandate of ROCC should cover also harmful substances, so that the function of ROCC would be in line with the emergency protocol which concerns cooperation in combating pollution by harmful substances as well as by oil. He drew attention also to an IMO study on the risk of marine casualties involving hazardous substances in the Mediterranean sea, prepared with financial support of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

113. Referring to the "Guidelines for cooperation in combating marine pollution" he noted that they would facilitate the implementation of the emergency protocol and were also relevant to the draft protocol on pollution from offshore exploration and exploitation.

114. In this respect he noted that the emergency protocol relates to cooperation in combating pollution by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency, regardless of whether the source of such emergency was e.g. a vessel casualty or an offshore oil well discharge.

115. The Director of ROCC referred to the Review Meeting on the structure and functions of ROCC (Malta, 23-27 February 1987) which recommended in particular the extension of ROCC activities to harmful substances other than oil.

116. The delegate of Malta informed the Meeting that his government expects to sign, in the near future, the relevant formal agreement with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) regarding the Regional Oil Combating Centre (ROCC).

117. At the end of the debate, the Meeting approved the recommendations relevant to ROCC as they appear in Section II (M) of this report, and the relevant budget (Annex VII, Section I, Chapter 5).

Agenda item 11(d): Training and exchange of information

118. The Meeting had before it the Executive Director's report on 1985-1987 activities, as well as the document on the Survey of Training programmes (UNEP/IG.74/Inf.8) and the report of the training course for Government officials on Mediterranean Action Plan activities (UNEP/WG.162/1).

119. After a brief discussion, the Meeting took note of the two later reports mentioned above, and approved the relevant budget (Annex VII, Section I, Chapter 6).

Agenda item 11(e): Status of the Mediterranean Trust Fund

120. Introducing the discussion on this sub-item the Co-ordinator drew attention to the relevant passages in the Executive Director's report (UNEP/IG.74/3, paras 282-290 and Annex VI), as well as in the report of the meeting on alternative methods of calculating contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund (UNEP/WG.178/1).

121. In the ensuing discussion on the scale of assessment of contributions different points of view were expressed by different delegations. Some representatives stated that in view of the economic conditions in their countries, their authorities were unable to agree to any increase in the percentage share of their contribution to the Trust Fund. Some representatives stated that, in a spirit of co-operation and compromise and with a view to ensuring the continuity of the efforts for maintaining and improving the quality of the environment in the region, their national authorities were prepared to cover up part of contribution that would remain uncovered.



122. Several representatives pointed out that if, as was proposed by the Executive Director, the total budget were to be increased the percentage share of the contributions ipso facto, even if unchanged, would be reflected in a higher contribution in monetary terms. It was further pointed out that the budget was expressed in terms of US dollars and that any fluctuations in the exchange rate of the dollar - which was not the national currency of any of the participating countries - would have repercussions on the size of their contributions.

123. After some further discussion concerning the scale of contributions, agreement was reached on the apportionment that appears in Annex V of this report.

124. The Meeting approved the recommendations relevant to Mediterranean Trust Fund as they appear in Section II(N) of this report.

Agenda item 11(f): Adoption of the budget and pledges for the 1988-89 biennium

125. The Coordinator introduced the discussion of this sub-item and referred to the proposed budget as contained in annex IV to the Executive Director's report.

126. The representatives who spoke on this item noted that, as stated in paragraph 291 of his report, the budget total proposed by the Executive Director would represent a 15 percent per year increase above the budget for the 1987. They considered that an increase of that magnitude was unacceptable and urged that, in so far as any increase at all was needed, it should not exceed 5 percent per year. In the opinion of some representatives, even a 5 per cent increase would be excessive, for it would imply the payment of a contribution that was out of proportion to the economic situation in their countries. In the opinion of a few representatives, a 4 per cent budget increase might be considered a reasonable compromise.

127. After considerable discussion and informal consultations the Chairman announced that a 5 per cent per year increase of the budget was accepted by consensus. However, the delegations accepted that the 5 percent increase over the 1987 budget be exceeded for 1988 by an amount of \$ 134,000 to be covered from 1987 savings.

128. The representative of Morocco stated that her delegation could agree to the 5 percent increase for the 1988-1989 biennium on which consensus had been achieved, as well as to the scale of apportionment as established and revised, on condition that the said scale of apportionment was reconsidered in the course of the biennium, in conformity with the proposal in that respect made by Morocco during the last meetings of the Bureau.

129. The Co-ordinator explained that a 5 percent increase in contributions would involve a shortfall of financial resources of \$ 1,030,000 for carrying out the activities planned for the coming biennium. As a consequence it would be necessary to reduce the activities or some of them, and he asked for the guidance and instructions of the Contracting Parties for the purpose of determining which activities should be reduced, maintained at the existing level or eliminated.

130. In the formal presentation of future MAP budgets, the accounting balance due to forecasts or cash movements will be shown in a single account at the beginning of the year, separately from the various budget chapters. This exercise shall be completed as soon as possible at the beginning of each year and the results shall be communicated to all the Contracting Parties.

131. In the light of the deliberations of the working group, established during the Meeting, the budget for 1988 as amended, which appears in Annex VII of this report was adopted by consensus. The Meeting also adopted the total amount for 1989 budget and instructed the expanded Bureau to decide on its apportionment. The recommendations appear in Section II (N) of this report.

132. It was agreed that the presentation of the 1988 and 1989 budget should show as an annex, in addition to the financial contributions of the Contracting Parties decided by the Meeting, the contributions for specific programmes and those relating to Programme Activity Centres by the host countries.

133. The Meeting authorized the expanded Bureau while considering the Budget proposal for 1989, to take into account all available funds, as the basis for financing the programmes. The Meeting recommended that the Bureau give priority in the apportionment to programme activities and to those having a catalytic function in attracting additional funds.

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

134. In accordance with Rule 4 of the Rules of Procedure, the Meeting endorsed the Secretariat's proposal to convene the Sixth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Athens, from 3 to 6 October 1989.

Agenda item 13: Other business

135. The representative of the EEC drew attention to the fact that, since the time of the previous Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, the death had occurred of Mr. Alain Vatrican, representative of Monaco. He considered that the meeting might wish to pay a fitting tribute to the memory of an esteemed colleague. The Co-ordinator stated that, in memory of the late Mr. Vatrican, a scholarship in his name had been approved by the Bureau.

136. The representative of the Advisory Committee on Pollution of the Sea, announced that a meeting to consider several aspects of the pollution of the Mediterranean was scheduled to be held in the near future in Venice; particulars of the meeting would be communicated to the Contracting Parties.

Agenda item 14: Adoption of the Report

137. The Meeting adopted its report on Friday, 11 September 1987.

Agenda item 15: Closure of the Meeting

138. In his closing remarks, the Chairman expressed his satisfaction for the fruitful work accomplished during the last few days. He noted that the deliberation and exchange of views were marked by high quality, clarity, constructive criticism, and sincere efforts to reach the most effective way to carry out the Mediterranean Action Plan, with the best results possible. He expressed the hope that the resolutions approved by the Meeting will improve substantially the smooth functioning and performance of the organization. Finally, the Chairman expressed his thanks to all delegations and the secretariat and other personnel for their work and co-operation.

139. The Deputy Executive Director reminded the Meeting that the Contracting Parties firmly agreed at Barcelona that past activities and directions being taken are eroding beyond repair the essential ecological and resource foundations in the Mediterranean Basin. They decided that, to protect this precious natural resource, they would mobilise all the countries and their people in a common effort to protect the Mediterranean. They asked UNEP to assist in this undertaking. Progress has been made in that work over the years. He noted that significant progress was achieved during this Meeting:

- continuing the increasing national efforts of Contracting Parties;
- enjoying the support of 18 members - with Albania once again joining as an observer;
- adopting common criteria for mercury discharges;
- adopting common criteria for shellfish waters;
- approving a specific calendar for the adoption of the new offshore protocol;
- adopting the programme calendar for 1986-1995;
- approving the criteria and initial list of 100 historic sites, adding a new dimension to the Mediterranean co-operation;
- streamlining the decision-making structure with the establishment of two committees, replacing five separate meetings of Focal Points;
- starting the process of re-orientating the programme to address the principal problem areas in protecting the sea, namely, the integrated planning and management of the Basin and its coastal areas.

140. He informed the Meeting that the UNEP Secretariat was less satisfied with the meeting's decision to approve a programme increase of 5 per cent per year, as opposed to the 15 per cent recommended by the Executive Director. The five per cent did not represent an acceleration of the programme as recommended in Genoa in response to the true needs of the Mediterranean, but rather was a levelling-off at the present levels.

141. The Deputy Executive Director noted that the Meeting stumbled upon some old problems in its work. These problems arose with greater intensity than had been customary in its earlier work. Most of these problems lie outside the competence of the Organization, and are irrelevant to its work, however strongly one felt about them. The introduction of such matters weakens rather than strengthens co-operation. Thus they detract seriously from the mission undertaken in Barcelona.

142. He reminded the Meeting that the fixed objectives of this body are the protection and enhancement of the Mediterranean Sea with all working together. He assured the Contracting Parties that, if these goals are maintained, the firm support of UNEP and its Executive Director will remain assured and the people of the Mediterranean will truly benefit from the programme.

143. After the customary exchange of courtesies, the Chairman declared the Meeting closed on Friday, 11 September 1987, at 18.30 hours.

SECTION II

RECOMMENDATIONS APPROVED BY THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

A. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE PROGRAMME REORIENTATION

The Contracting Parties:

1. Approve the establishment of a Scientific and Technical Committee and a Socio-Economic Committee and their functions, and decide to discontinue the meetings of national focal points for MEDPOL, ROCC, Blue Plan, PAP and SPA;
2. Invite the Bureau to carry out an analytical study of the Executive Director's proposals concerning the reorientation of the Mediterranean Action Plan contained in document UNEP/IG.74/3/Add.2.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE PROGRAMME CALENDAR 1986-1995

The Contracting Parties:

1. Approve the Programme Calendar 1986-1995 presented below.

PROGRAMME CALENDAR  
1986 - 1995

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
<u>Convention Art. 3</u>	Full implementation of existing sub-regional agreements:		
	001. Italian-Yugoslav agreement on the protection of the Adriatic Sea against pollution (signed 1975)	1990	MAP Italy Yugoslavia
	002. RAMOGE agreement on the Ligurian Sea (France, Italy, Monaco, signed 1976)	1990	France Italy Monaco
	003. Greece-Italy agreement on the Ionian Sea (signed 1979)	1990	MAP Greece Italy
	New sub-regional agreements:		
	004. Sicilian/Tunisian channel	1988	MAP Italy Malta Tunisia
<u>Convention Art. 4</u>	See under LBS Protocol and SPA Protocol, below		
<u>Convention Art. 5</u>	See under Dumping Protocol, below		
<u>Convention Art. 6</u>	005. All MED coastal states to ratify the MARPOL 73-78 Convention	1987	MAP IMO
	006. Voluntary programmes (HELMEPA type) in major maritime nations	1988	Contracting Parties

	007. Port reception facilities in 56 ports (UNEP/WG.104/4/Add. 1)	1995	MAP IMO Contracting Parties
	008. Creation of floating reception facilities in the Mediterranean sea UNEP/IG.56/5, (Recommendation G)	1990	MAP IMO Contracting Parties
	009. Facilities for ship wastes in all ports	1990	MAP IMO Contracting Parties
<u>Convention Art. 7</u>	010. To develop the technical papers on marine pollution caused by offshore exploration and exploitation	1986	MAP UNIDO, IMO, IJO
	To draft off-shore Protocol	1987	MAP
	Conference of Plenipotentiaries to consider the draft Protocol	1989	MAP Contracting Parties
	Implementation of Protocol	1990	Contracting Parties
<u>Convention Art. 8</u>	See under LBS Protocol, below		
<u>Convention Art. 9</u>	See under Emergency Protocol, below		
<u>MEDPOL</u>	Long-term programme for pollution monitoring and research in the Mediterranean, MED POL-Phase II (Convention, Art. 9)		
<u>Convention Art. 10</u>	011. National monitoring programmes with regular reporting in all States	1987	MAP, FAO, WHO WMO, IAEA, Contracting Parties
	012. Designation of national authorities responsible for pollution monitoring;	1987	Contracting Parties
	013. International arrangements for pollution monitoring in international waters (joint cruises, remote sensing)	1990	Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
014.	Development of sampling and analytical techniques for monitoring of sources and levels of pollutants. Testing and harmonization of these methods at the Mediterranean scale and their formulation as reference methods for substances listed in Dumping and Land-Based Sources Protocols	1990	MAP FAO WHO IAEA WMO IOC Contracting Parties
015.	Development of reporting formats required according to the Dumping, Emergency and Land-Based Sources Protocols	1990	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
016.	Formulation of the scientific rationale for the environmental quality criteria to be used in the development of emission standards, standards of use or guidelines for substances listed in annexes I and II of the Land-Based Sources Protocol in accordance with Articles 5, 6 and 7 of that Protocol	1990	MAP FAO WHO UNIDO IAEA WMO IOC Contracting Parties
017.	Development of proposals for guidelines and criteria governing the application of the Land-Based Sources protocol, as requested in Article 7 of that Protocol	1990	MAP FAO WHO Contracting Parties
018.	Epidemiological studies related to the confirmation (or eventual revision) of the proposed environmental quality criteria (standards of use) for bathing waters, shellfish-growing waters and edible marine organisms. Research on eutrophication, toxicity, carcinogenicity and mutagenicity	1990	MAP FAO WHO Contracting Parties



Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
	019. Research on oceanographic processes, with particular emphasis on surface circulation and vertical transport, needed for the understanding of the distribution of pollutants through the Mediterranean and for the development of contingency plans for cases of emergency	1990	MAP IOC Contracting Parties
	020. Study of ecosystem modification in areas influenced by pollutants, and in areas which ecosystem modification are caused by large-scale coastal or inland engineering activity	1990	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
	021. Biogeochemical cycle of specific pollutants, particularly those relevant to human health (mercury, lead, survival of pathogens in the Mediterranean Sea, etc.)	1990	MAP FAO WHO IAEA Contracting Parties
	022. Study of pollutant-transfer processes (i) at river/sea and air/sea interface, (ii) by sedimentation and (iii) through the straits linking the Mediterranean with other seas	1990	MAP UNESCO WHO IAEA WMO IOC Contracting Parties
	023. Development of new technologies for monitoring	1995	MAP FAO, WHO, WMO, IAEA, IOC Contracting Parties
<u>Convention Art. 11</u>	024. Setting up a regional co-operative programmes on remote sensing	1988	MAP FAO, WHO, WMO, IAEA, IOC Contracting Parties
	025. Co-operation for the co-ordination of all major monitoring and research programmes in the MED	1990	MAP FAO, WHO, UNESCO, WMO UNIDO, IAEA, IOC Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
	026. Joint projects in the field of marine research technology	1990	MAP FAO,WHO,UNESCO, UNIDO, IAEA, IOC Contracting Parties
	027. Provision of technical assistance related to marine pollution	1988	MAP FAO,WHO, UNIDO, IMO Contracting Parties
	028. Expansion of the training component in MAP through appropriate support institutions	1987	MAP Contracting Parties
<u>Blue Plan</u>	029. Phase two completed (Trend and self-reliance scenarios)	1987	BP/RAC Contracting Parties
	030. Phase three completed (Disclosure of results)	1987	BP/RAC Contracting Parties
	031. In-depth review by the Contracting Parties of the results of the Blue Plan, and examination of its relevance for national development strategies	1988 and 1989	MAP Contracting Parties
	032. Assistance to countries in relation to development planning without environment degradation	1988 to 1990	BP/RAC Contracting Parties
	033. Updating of MED socio-economic data base	1988 to 1990	MAP BP/RAC Contracting Parties
<u>Priority Actions Programme (PAP)</u>	034. Directories of institutions and experts	1986	PAP/RAC
	035. Water resources development of mediterranean islands and isolated coastal zones	1987	PAP/RAC Contracting Parties
	036. Integrated planning and management of coastal zones	1987	PAP/RAC Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
	037. Rehabilitation and re-construction of historic settlements	1987	PAP/RAC Contracting Partie UNCHS
	038. Land use planning in earthquake zones	1988	PAP/RAC Contracting Partie UNDP, UNCHS, UNDR0
	039. Solid and liquid waste management, collection and disposal	1988	PAP/RAC Contracting Partie WEO
	040. Promotion of soil protection	1989	PAP/RAC Contracting Partie FAO, ACSAD
	041. Development of Mediterranean tourism harmonized with the environment	1989	PAP/RAC Contracting Partie WTO
	042. Mediterranean aquaculture	1988	PAP/RAC Contracting Partie
	043. Renewable sources of energy	1988	PAP/RAC Contracting Partie
	044. Assessment of environment impact on coastal zones	1989	PAP/RAC Contracting Partie
	045. Coastal hinterland relations	1990	PAP/RAC Contracting Partie
<u>Convention Art. 12</u>	046. Adoption of appropriate procedures to determine liability in cases of non observance of obligations arising out of the convention and related protocols	1988	MAP Contracting Par
	047. Adoption of appropriate procedures to determine compensation	1989	MAP Contracting Partie
	048. Setting up of a mutual compensation fund	1990	MAP Contracting Partie

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
<u>Convention Art. 18</u>	049. Examination and adoption of alternative assessment methods of apportionment to MED Trust Fund	1987	MAP Contracting Parties
	050. MTF changed to a capital trust fund	1990	MAP Contracting Parties
	051. Direct appeal for funds to the public to be approved by the Contracting Parties for selected projects of regional significance	1995	MAP Contracting Parties
<u>Convention Art. 20</u>	052. Annual reporting by Contracting Parties on national programmes	1987	Contracting Parties
	053. In depth study of MAP impact in five countries (Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece)	1987	MAP Contracting Parties concerned
	054. Report on progress in RAMOGE area	1987	MAP RAMOGE Contracting Parties
	055. Report on progress in Adriatic Sea area	1987	MAP Italy Yugoslavia
	056. Report on progress in Ionian Sea area	1987	MAP Greece Italy
<u>Convention Art. 21</u>	057. Development and adoption of procedures for compliance control	1990	MAP Contracting Parties
<u>Convention Art. 22</u>	058. Declarations by Contracting Parties that they recognize the arbitration procedure in conformity with the provision of Annex A to the Convention	1995	Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
<u>Convention Art. 26</u>	059. Accession by Albania	1987	MAP Albania
<u>Protocol on Dumping</u>	060. All states to designate responsible authorities	1987	MAP Contracting Parties
	Format for dumping permits adopted	1987	Contracting Parties
	Regular reporting on dumping	1987	Contracting Parties
	Full implementation of dumping protocol	1990	MAP Contracting Parties
<u>Protocol on Emergencies</u>	061. Arrangements covering substances other than oil	1988	MAP Contracting Parties
	062. Establishment of National Contingency Plans for all Contracting Parties	1989	MAP/ROCC IMO Contracting Parties
	063. Revised guidelines on oil pollution combating in the Mediterranean	1986	MAP/ROCC IMO
	064. Sub-regional co-operation arrangements in case of emergencies involving oil pollution	1989	MAP/ROCC IMO Contracting Parties
	065. Preparation of policy guidelines to facilitate direct co-operation between States in Combating oil pollution within the context of the protocol and establishment of a work programme	1986	MAP/ROCC IMO
<u>Protocol on LBS</u>	Progressive implementation of the LBS Protocol, elaboration and implementation of suitable programmes and measures with the Contracting Parties with a view to the full implementation in the target year	1995	MAP Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
	066. Establishment of a mechanism for regular consultation with industry	1990	MAP UNIDO Contracting Parties
	067. Ratification of LBS protocol by all Contracting Parties	1988	MAP Contracting Parties
LBS; Protocol and Annexes	068. Completion and Revision of the Glossary of terms of LBS protocol	1986	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
LBS; Annex I	069. Compilation of the list of substances falling within each of the Groups in Annex I to the Protocol	1986	MAP IRPTC Contracting Parties
LBS; Annex II	070. Compilation of the list of substances falling within each of the Groups in Annex II to the Protocol	1986	MAP IRPTC Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 5; Annex I	071. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by used lubricating oils and proposed measures	1986	MAP UNIDO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 5 and 6; Annex I and II	072. Survey of land-based sources and amounts of pollutants reaching the Mediterranean Sea	1986	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	073. Assessment of the state of microbial pollution in the Mediterranean Sea and proposed measures for shell-fish and shell-fish growing waters	1986	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 7, para. 1(a)	074. An evaluation of the benefits and limitations of submarine pipelines, whether or not associated with treatment plants, for discharge of liquid effluents	1986	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 13	075. Formulation of the procedure for the collection and submission of information from the Parties on measures taken, results achieved and difficulties encountered in the application of the Protocol	1986	MAP WHO Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
LBS; Article 6	076. Draft guidelines for the issue of authorizations for the discharge of liquid wastes into the Mediterranean	1987	MAP WHO Contracting Parti
LBS; Article 5; Annex I	077. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by cadmium and cadmium compounds and proposed measures	1987	MAP FAO Contracting Parti
LBS; Article 5; Annex I	078. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organohalogen compounds and proposed measures	1987	MAP FAO Contracting Parti
LBS; Article 5; Annex I	079. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by mercury and mercury compounds and proposed measures	1987	MAP FAO Contracting Parti
LBS; Article 7, para. 1 (a)	080. A comparative review of the various types of treatment existing in the Mediterranean area for wastewaters, with a view to their re-use or their discharge into the sea	1987	MAP WHO Contracting Parti
LBS; Article 7, para. 1 (a)	081. Compilation of detailed information on existing legislative measures regarding the discharge of wastes through submarine outfalls in Mediterranean countries together with similar information from selected countries outside the region, to enable comparison and evaluation of applicability	1987	MAP WHO Contracting Parti
LBS; Article 7, para. 1(b)	082. Identification and categorization of effluents requiring special and/or separate treatment and listing of such treatment and/or other requirements normally associated with or advisable for such effluents	1987	MAP WHO UNIDO Contracting Parti
LBS; Article 5; Annex I	083. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by persistent synthetic materials which may float, sink or remain in suspension, and proposed measures	1988	MAP UNIDO Contracting Parti

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
LBS; Article 5; Annex I	084. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organophosphorus compounds and proposed measures	1988	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 5; Annex I	085. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organotin compounds and proposed measures	1988	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
LBS; Annexes I, II	086. Completion and revision of the list of substances included in the groups contained in annexes I and II to the Protocol	1988	MAP IRPTC FAO Contracting parties
LBS; Article 7, para. 1(a)	087. Evaluation of <u>in situ</u> investigations on selected submarine outfalls to determine their technical efficiency and cost-effectiveness	1988	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 7, para. 1(d)	088. Survey of the situation currently existing with regard to products, installations and other processes within the region actually or potentially causing significant pollution of the marine environment	1988	MAP WHO UNIDO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 4	089. Preparation of draft Annex IV to the Protocol concerning pollution from land-based sources transported by the atmosphere	1989	MAP WMO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 5; Annex I	090. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by radioactive substances and proposed measures	1989	MAP IAEA Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 5; Annex I	091. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by substances proven carcinogenic, teratogenic or mutagenic and proposed measures	1989	MAP WHO Contracting Parties



Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	092. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by pathogenic microorganisms and proposed measures	1989	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 7, para. 1(d)	093. Compilation and evaluation of already existing international experience of use of alternative products and processes. In this regard, experiences on recycling and re-use of solid and liquid wastes will be taken into account	1989	MAP WHO UNIDO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	094. Assessment of the state of pollution by crude oils and hydrocarbons of any origin and proposed measures	1990	MAP IOC IMO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	095. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by zinc, copper and lead with proposed measures	1990	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	096. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by nickel, chromium, selenium and arsenic with proposed measures	1990	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 7; para 1(d)	097. Identification and categorization of alternative products, installations and other processes capable of reducing pollution of the Mediterranean marine environment	1990	MAP WHO UNIDO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	098. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by inorganic compounds of phosphorus and elemental phosphorus and proposed measures	1991	MAP IOC Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	099. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by non-biodegradable detergents and other surface-active substances and proposed measures	1991	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	100. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by thermal discharges and proposed measures	1991	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 7; para. 1(a)	101. Common guidelines for the determination of the length, depth and position of pipelines for coastal outfalls, taking into account, in particular, the methods used for pre-treatment of effluents	1991	MAP WHO UNIDO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 7, para 1(b)	102. Compilation of a Mediterranean inventory of effluents requiring special and/or separate treatment including type, category, amount, locality and existing treatment, if any, together with, wherever possible, those local characteristics influencing the effects of such effluents on the marine environment and the feasibility of separate and/or special treatment	1991	MAP WHO UNIDO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 7, para 1(b)	103. Formulation of draft common guidelines, standards and criteria for special requirements for effluents necessitating separate treatment	1991	MAP WHO UNIDO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 7, para 1(d)	104. Survey on the yield and the cost/benefit of the application of alternative products and processes	1991	MAP WHO UNIDO Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	105. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by acid or alkaline compounds of such composition and in such quantity that they may impair the quality of seawater and proposed measures	1992	MAP IOC Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	106. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by substances which have, directly or indirectly, an adverse effect on the oxygen content of the marine environment, especially those which may cause eutrophication and proposed measures	1992	MAP IOC Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	107. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by barium, uranium and cobalt with proposed measures	1992	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	108. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by cyanides and fluorides and proposed measures	1993	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	109. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by substances which, though of a non-toxic nature, may become harmful to the marine environment or may interfere with any legitimate use of the sea owing to the quantities in which they are discharged and proposed measures	1993	MAP IOC Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	110. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organosilicon compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment, excluding those which are biologically harmless or are rapidly converted into biologically harmless substances and proposed measures	1993	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	111. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by antimony, tin and vanadium with proposed measures	1994	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	112. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by substances which have a deleterious effect on the taste and/or smell of products for human consumption derived from the aquatic environment, and compounds liable to give rise to such substances in the marine environment and proposed measures	1994	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	113. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by biocides and their derivatives not covered in Annex I and proposed measures	1994	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	114. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by titanium, boron and silver and proposed measures	1995	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	115. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by molybdenum, beryllium, thallium and tellurium with proposed measures	1995	MAP FAO Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
<u>Protocol on SPA</u>	116. Identification and protection of at least 50 new marine and coastal sites or reserves of MED interest	1990	MAP IUCN Contracting Parties
	117. Formulation of Common Guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of SPA	1986	SPA/RAC IUCN
	118. Data base for Specially Protected Areas	1987	SPA/RAC IUCN
	119. Popular booklet on Mediterranean protected areas	1987	Contracting Parties
	120. Ratification of SPA Protocol by all Contracting Parties	1988	MAP Contracting Parties

Genoa Declaration

Declaration 10

Increased efforts through all appropriate information channels, to make the aims and achievements of the Mediterranean Action Plan more widely known

121. Establishment of T.V. programmes on Mediterranean co-operation	1990	MAP Contracting Parties
122. Brochure on the Mediterranean Action Plan in 11 languages (Albanian, Arabic, English, French, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Maltese, Serbo-Croatian, Spanish, Turkish)	1986	MAP
123. Information Bulletin MEDWAVES, four times per year in English and French	1986	MAP

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
	124. Mediterranean tourist map with the text on MAP in four languages	1986	MAP
	125. Mediterranean poster	1986	MAP
<u>Declaration 14</u>	126. Appeal to the 350 million inhabitants of the Mediterranean coastal states and to the 100 million tourists visiting the region, to become more aware of the exceptional national, economic and cultural values of the Mediterranean and to commit themselves individually and collectively to its protection	1987	MAP Contracting Parties
	127. Establishment of a forum of non-governmental organizations on the Mediterranean	1988	MAP European Environmental Bureau Contracting Parties
<u>Declaration 15</u>	128. Regular celebration of a Mediterranean Environment Week as the rallying point for local, national and regional initiatives for its protection	1988	MAP Contracting Parties
<u>Declaration 17 b</u>	129. Establishment of sewage treatment plants in all cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Progressive implementation with full compliance in target year	1995	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
	130. Establishment of appropriate outfalls and/or appropriate equipment for all towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants	1995	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
<u>Declaration 17 c</u>	131. Application of environmental impact assessment. (Development of methodology, case studies and training programmes)	1990	MAP Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
<u>Declaration 17 d</u>	132. Improved safety of maritime navigation through regional and sub-regional control centres - UNEP/IG.56/5 Recommendation H	1990	MAP IMO Contracting Parties
<u>Declaration 17 e</u>	133. Protection of the endangered marine species (e.g. Monk Seal and Mediterranean Sea turtles)	1990	MAP IUCN Contracting Parties
<u>Declaration 17 f</u>	134. Concrete measures to achieve substantial reduction in industrial pollution and disposal of solid waste through implementation of the LBS Protocol	1995	MAP UNIDO Contracting Parties
<u>Declaration 17 g</u>	135. Identification and protection of at least 100 coastal historic sites of common interest	1990	MAP UNESCO Contracting Parties
<u>Declaration 17 h</u>	see target 116, under SPA Protocol		
<u>Declaration 17 i</u>	Intensified effective measures to prevent and combat forest fires, soil loss and desertification		
	136. (i) Forest fires	1990	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
	137. (ii) Soil loss in coastal areas	1995	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
<u>Declaration 17 j</u>	138. Substantial reduction in air pollution which adversely affects coastal areas and the marine environment with the potential danger of acid rains		MAP FAO, WHO, UNIDO, WMO Contracting Parties

C. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE LIST OF 100 COASTAL HISTORIC SITES OF COMMON MEDITERRANEAN INTEREST

The Contracting Parties:

Approve the selection criteria and take note of the initial list of 100 coastal historic sites of common Mediterranean interest, reproduced below, with the reservation that the list is open to Contracting Parties to add appropriate sites.

I. GENERAL SELECTION CRITERIA

1. The importance of geography

Their configuration should benefit the island nations which, like Malta and Cyprus, are totally encompassed within the Mediterranean World. However, it is evident that the same countries are in a disadvantageous position because of their small territorial area, regardless of the advantages due both to their exceptional geographical position and the important historical role they have played.

On the other hand, countries like Italy and Greece are favoured by the combination of their peninsular or insular profile and their total area; this is of course independent of the fact that historical circumstances have made them par excellence the cradle of civilisations, empires and peoples that for centuries occupied, dominated and shaped the Mediterranean area.

In order to reduce the impact of these discrepancies, exclusion is made from the first list of the Italian and Greek sites belonging to the Alpine and Balkan regions, even if historically they are associated with the Mediterranean culture.

Similar restrictions must be adopted for those continental European, Asian or African states which may even have an extensive coastal front and even more so for those with a short Mediterranean coast.

To sum up, it is well understood that the island and coastal states will be favoured in the selection process and that no proposal can be made for an equal number of sites from each Contracting Party. The operation decided upon by MAP postulates choices which transcend the national cultural strategies and the crucial political balances.

2. The coastal and island sites of the Mediterranean will be favoured

The rationale of the programme would lead us to include first and foremost those coastal sites which cannot be dissociated from the history of the great Mediterranean cultures: Phoenician trade-stations, Greek colonies, Roman emporium, merchant cities of the Middle Ages etc. But we risk making a mistake if we interpret this geographical criterion in too restrictive a way: the Mediterranean list cannot give the full economic history of either Rome, Athens, Istanbul or even Seville, Cordova, Granada on the pretext that these very historical cities are located on the Tiber, the Ilissos, the Marmara Sea, the Guadalquivir or the Genil.



On the contrary, the insular character will made the case of belonging to the Mediterranean even stronger; thus the important sites of the Balearic Islands, of Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, Crete, Cyprus, of the Greek Archipelago and of the Dalmatian Archipelago will naturally be favoured because of the role that the islands have continuously played in the political, trade and cultural relations among the various areas of the Mediterranean basin. On the other hand, the very strong rooting of certain Mediterranean cultures in the islands - especially from the Neolithic period to the Early Historic period - will lead to the selection of those island sites that are representative of these cultures, without special concern about whether they are located on the coast or at some distance from it.

3. The cultures common to the whole Mediterranean area will be preferred over the autochthonous cultures

The Mediterranean, in the course of its multi-millennial history, has been at the same time the common horizon of innumerable indigenous cultures, the meeting place for the civilizations of East and West, of Europe and Africa, the internal sea of great empires, the battling ground for the confrontation of political ambitions and religious beliefs, the inaccessible goal of continental expansionisms.

The list of 100 Mediterranean sites to be protected as a priority cannot but favour the cultures that have contributed to the unity of the Mediterranean world (Phoenician, Greek, Roman, Byzantine etc.).

If however, a certain number of sites, which illustrate a precisely localized civilization (Phrygian, Etruscan) can be chosen, it is because of the role that these civilizations have played in the development of the Mediterranean world. This criterion illustrates clearly which part of the national heritage of the coastal sites can be included in the list which obviously cannot include Tassili n'Ajjer, the Tadrart Acacus, Abu Simbel, Bogazkale (Hattusa), Masadah, Marrakesh, Florence or Lyon.

4. Themes common to the whole Mediterranean area must be defined

The Mediterranean, an internal space common to three continents which, until the 16th century were considered the three parts of the world, never ceased to unite or bring closer together the most distant coastal civilizations.

Listed here as examples are some themes illustrating this point:

The great voyagers. Like the mythical heroes of the Odyssey and the Aeneid, Herodotus of Halicarnassus, Ibn Khaldun, Benjamin of Tudela, Cyriacus of Ancona and many others explored the Mediterranean world and its common boundaries and restored, on the basis of the diverse ethnic and cultural entities they observed, a global image of humanity which transcends the particular characteristics and attains universal value.

The great Mediterranean products. They are omnipresent and create the conditions for a common material culture: Greek pottery was exported both to Gaul and to Asia, to Illyricum and to Africa; the cedar of Lebanon which was brought already by the Pharaohs of the Ancient Empire, furnished in the 12th century the material from which the door panels of the churches in the Puy region were made; the marbles of Paros and Proconnesus were exported through the Mediterranean basin during the Greco-roman and Byzantine periods; the Carrara marble is present everywhere between the 12th and 20th centuries; the Syrian textiles, the arms from Damascus (which in several languages lend their name to a particular type of technique or style of decoration) were known and appreciated from Ifriqiya to Anatolia, from Egypt to France. One could mention other examples such as the Hispano-Mauritanian pottery of Valencia, the leather-working of Cordova etc).

The great sea routes. They made essential exchanges possible. The wine roads of Antiquity, revealed by the excavation of the shipwreck loaded with amphoras, illustrate not only the geography of consumption, but the great axes of currency circulation as well. Similarly, the shipwrecks loaded with marble (Marzamini) or bronze works of art (Histiaea, Jerba, Riace) give us information on the course of artistic influences in the Mediterranean areas. Obviously, the trade and cultural networks can be revealed in other ways more traditional than underwater archeology: thus, the architecture, sculpture and manuscript illumination of the Latin kingdoms of the East in the era of the Crusades have been the object of numerous studies, whereas the movement of icons in the Venitian sphere of influence between the end of the Middle Ages and the 17th century has drawn recently the attention of specialists. A series of themes which takes into consideration the great unifying networks of culture (the Panhellenic sanctuaries, the Jewish Christian and Moslem roads of pilgrimage) but also of trade from antiquity until today would allow one to write a history of Mediterranean art which would be free of the rather limiting national frameworks.

## II. SPECIFIC SELECTION CRITERIA

For inclusion in the "Mediterranean list" of MAP, the authenticity criterion will be required in accordance with the principles of the International Charter on the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites and of those of the International Charter for the Safeguarding of Historic Cities. If the materials, the decoration of a monument, of a group of monuments or of a site, just like the urban configuration, the relationships of the various spaces in a city, the latter's relationship with the physical environment and its vocation acquired in the course of history have suffered serious and irreversible changes, the particular good, no matter what historical value and its cultural dimension, cannot be proposed for inclusion in the list.

Five essential selection criteria were used:

The particular cultural good must:

1. either illustrate one of the great civilizations (Phoenician, Greek, Roman etc.)
2. or it must have had, during a determined period, a considerable influence on the development of architecture or the arts in a specific region of the Mediterranean world;
3. or it must have played a major role in the history of trans-Mediterranean relations (between East and West, between Europe and Africa etc.)
4. or illustrate an autochthonous culture which however is specific to the Mediterranean area (Phrygian civilization, Etruscan civilization etc.)
5. or be directly and materially associated with a major event of Mediterranean history (this criterion is used only in conjunction with at least one of the other 4 criteria).

III. INITIAL LIST OF SELECTED COASTAL HISTORIC SITES OF COMMON MEDITERRANEAN INTEREST

COUNTRY	CRITERIA
Albania (1)	
- (Apollonia)	1
- (Dyrrachion)	1
Algeria	
- Algiers	1,2,3,4
- Cherchell	1,4
- Hippone	1,2,5
- Tipasa*	1,2
Cyprus	
- Famagusta	2,3,5
- Khiriotikia	4
- Kourion	1,2,3
- Limassol	2,3,5
- Paphos *	1,5
- Salamis	1,2
Egypt	
- Abou Mîna *	3,5
- Cairo, Gîza, Memphis, Saqqara	1,3,5
- Necropolis of Alexandria	2
France	
- Aigues Mortes	3,5
- Arles *	1,2,3,5
- Cucuruzzu and Filitosa (Corsica)	4
- Fréjus	1
- Marseille : Old Port	1,3
Greece	
- Athens	1,2,3,4,5
- Corfu	2,3
- Crete	1,2,3,4,5
- Delos	1,2,3
- Delphi	1,2,3,5
- Epidaurus and Nauplion	1,2,3
- Mount Athos (natural/cultural site)	1,2,4
- Mycenae - Tiryns	1,2,4,5
- Mystras	2,3
- Olympia	1,2,3,5
- Paros and its quarries	2,3
- Rhodes	2,3
- Salonica	2,3,4
- Samos	1,3
- Thera (natural/cultural site)	1,4,5
- Thassos and its quarries	3

(1) Albania has not ratified the MAP agreements  
\* Sites on the World Heritage List

Israel

- Acre 3,5
- Caesarea on the Sea 1

Italy

- Agrigento 1,3
- Amalfi 1,2,3,5
- Aquileia 2,3
- Bari 2,3,5
- Quarries of Carrara 3
- Nuraghic complex of Su Nuraxi,  
Barumini (Sardinia) 4
- Genoa 2,3,5
- Lecce 2,3,5
- Naples, Pompei, Herculaneum and the Phlegrean  
fields 1,2,3,4,5
- Paestum/Poseidonia 1
- Palermo and Monreale 1,2,3
- Pisa 2,3,5
- Ravenna 1,2,3,5
- Rome and Ostia \* 1,2,3,4,5
- Segesta 1,3
- Selinus 1,3
- Syracuse 1,2,3,5
- Tarquinia and the main Etruscan necropolises 4
- Trieste 2,3
- Venice and its lagoon 1,2,3,5

Lebanon

- Byblos\* 1,2,3,5
- Sidon 1,2,3,5
- Tyre \* 1,2,3,5

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

- Cyrene \* 1,2,3,5
- Leptis Magna \* 1,2,3,5
- Sabratah \* 1,2,3

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\* Sites on the World Heritage List

Malta

- Ggantija \* 4
- Hal Saflieni \* 4
- Valletta \* 2,3

Morocco

- Tetuan 1

Monaco

- Museum of Oceanography (cultural and natural site)

Spain

- Ampurias 1
- Barcelona 1,2,3,4
- Cordova \* 1,2,3,5
- Granada \* 1,2,3,5
- Ibiza : fortifications of Alt Vila 2,4
- Mallorca : Cathedral and Palacio de Palma 4
- Malaga 1,2
- Minorca : Toulas, talayots and navetas 4
- Murcia 1,2,3
- Seville 1,2,3
- Tarragona 1,2
- Valencia and Albufera 1,3

Syrian Arab Republic

- Ugarit /Ras Shamra 1,2,3

Tunisia

- Carthage and Sidi Bou Said \* 1,2,3,4,5
- Jerba (cultural /natural site) 1
- El Jem \* 1,2
- Kerkouan \* 1,4
- Susa 1
- Tunis \* 1,2,3,4,5

Turkey

- Antalya 1,4
- Aspendus 1,4,5
- Bursa 1,4
- Didyma 1,4,5

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\* Sites on the World Heritage List

- Ephesus	1,2,5
- Fethiye-Olüdeniz (natural-historical)	1,4
- Halicarnassus	1,5
- Istanbul *	1,2, 3,5
- Kaunos	1,4,5
- Kekova (natural-historical)	1,4
- Knidos	1,4,5
- Milet	1,4,5
- Pergamum	1,2,5
- Phaselis	1,4,5
- Priene	1,4,5
- Troy	1,4
- Xanthus	1,4

#### Yougoslavia

- Dubrovnik *	1,2,3,5
- Hvar and Korcula	4
- Split *	1,2,5
- Trogir (natural/cultural site)	1,2
- Zadar (natural/cultural site)	2
- Kotor	1,2,3,5

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\* Sites on the World Heritage List

D. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE BARCELONA CONVENTION AND ITS RELATED PROTOCOLS

The Contracting Parties:

1. Decide that the draft protocol on exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and the seabed and its subsoil, prepared by the secretariat (UNEP/IG.74/Inf.9), should be reviewed by the national authorities, whose comments should reach the secretariat by the end of September 1988, with a view to the convening of a working group in early 1989 and, if preparations are sufficiently advanced, to the convening of a plenipotentiary conference to consider the text later in 1989;
2. Invite Contracting Parties that have not yet done so to designate the authorities responsible for pollution monitoring within the areas under their national jurisdiction;
3. Reaffirm the need for the Contracting Parties to submit a consolidated annual report by 30 June of each year on measures adopted to implement the Convention and its related protocols;
4. Invite all Contracting Parties, that have not yet done so to ratify the Land Based Sources Protocol (LBS) by the end of 1987;
5. Invite all Contracting Parties, that have not yet done so to ratify the Specially Protected Areas protocol (SPA) by the end of 1987;
6. Invite the Contracting Parties, that have not yet done so to ratify the International Convention for the prevention of pollution from ships, 1973, and the related protocol, 1978 (MARPOL 73/78);
7. Recommend that co-operation between UNEP and Interparliamentary Union (IPU) be strengthened with a view to involving parliaments in playing a particular role in enhancing public awareness of the environment and in responding to public concerns on various environmental issues;
8. Approve the compilation of Greek legislation related to the Barcelona Convention as a model for similar compilation of legislative provisions of other countries;



9. Endorse the following recommendations of the Meeting on the contribution of the bilateral and multilateral programmes to the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan held in Madrid, 26-27 May, 1987 (UNEP/IG.74/3, para. 262):
  - a. take note of the intentions of the World Bank concerning the Mediterranean environment and request the Co-ordinating Unit to approach the World Bank in order that its new programme take into account the work already done or being done within the Mediterranean Action Plan in order to support it;
  - b. request the secretariat to compile a list of donor countries and organizations;
  - c. recommend that the specific objectives of the Genoa Declaration and the needs that derive from them be costed as a joint initiative of the secretariat and the EEC;
  - d. invite the Contracting Parties to brief their Ambassadors in Mediterranean coastal States on the objectives of MAP and the countries' individual participation in the Mediterranean Action Plan;
  - e. request the secretariat to prepare an annual list of regional and multi-national projects in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan which require support and circulate it, through the UNEP Clearing House, to multilateral and bilateral donor agencies;
  - f. invite the interested MAP National Focal Points to transmit through their official channels to the UNEP Clearing House those projects for which they require assistance in project identification or negotiation with aid sources.

E. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE BLUE PLAN (BP)The Contracting Parties:

## 1. Approve the workplan for 1988 presented below:

Workplan for 1988:

- a. Publication and dissemination of the following reports:
  - Main report on the Blue Plan scenarios (about 600 pages), prepared by BP/RAC in French, English and Arabic on the basis of the present preliminary report (UNEP/WG.171/3) and taking into account the comments which will be received in writing from the BP Focal Points by 15 November 1987, published by the MAP Co-ordinating Unit in MAP Technical Reports Series (March-April 1988: French version; June-July 1988: English and Arabic versions);
  - Executive summary on the perspectives of the Mediterranean Basin, prepared in Arabic, English and French by BP/RAC (not more than 50 pages) on the basis of the main report on the Blue Plan, published by the MAP Co-ordinating Unit in MAP Technical Reports Series (March-April 1988: French version; June-July 1988: English and Arabic versions). The secretariat should consider the possibility to publish the executive summary in other Mediterranean languages;
  - Eighteen thematic reports (for the list see page 6 of UNEP/WG.171/6), each of about 10-100 pages, prepared by BP/RAC in English and French and published by the MAP Co-ordinating Unit in MAP Technical Reports Series;
  - Blue Plan annotated data bases prepared by BP/RAC in English and French, and if possible, version with Arabic annotations, on the basis of the present preliminary text and taking into account the comments which will be received in writing from the Blue Plan Focal Points by 15 November 1987, published by the MAP Co-ordinating Unit in MAP Technical Reports Series (2 volumes of about 250 pages each) in French and English (December 1988). The possibility to publish the reports mentioned above by a commercial publisher should be explored by BP/RAC and MAP Co-ordinating Unit.
- b. Assistance to countries, at their request, in the preparation of national (country and sectorial) scenarios by visit of Scientific Director and ad hoc consultants (during 1988);
- c. Assistance to countries, at their request, in the preparation of national scenarios through training of national staff at BP/RAC (during 1988) and through a workshop for the exchange of information and experiences between experts involved with national scenarios, should funds be available;
- d. Assistance to countries through transfer of information and data available at BP/RAC (during 1988);
- e. Assistance to countries by developing methodologies for the implementation of the national and Mediterranean scenarios (during 1988);

- f. Gradual transfer of the Blue Plan data bases to the MAP Co-ordinating Unit in Athens (by July 1988) which will disseminate them to the interested Contracting Parties;
- g. Updating of the Blue Plan data bases (by BP/RAC until December 1988, by MAP Co-ordinating Unit afterwards);
- h. Meeting of Socio-Economic Committee to examine the views of the Mediterranean States on the results of the BP and their experience in its application. The recommendations of the meeting will be used for the decision of the Mediterranean Bureau on the eventual further activities related to the follow-up of the results of Blue Plan during 1989.

2. Request:

- a. The Socio-Economic Committee at its meeting in 1988, to consider a progress report on activities in 1988 and on that basis to recommend the workplan and budget breakdown for 1989;
- b. The Bureau to review and approve the recommendations of the Socio-Economic Committee mentioned in (a) above.

F. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME (PAP)The Contracting Parties:

## 1. Approve the Workplan for 1988-1989 presented below:

Workplan for 1988-1989:Integrated planning and management of Mediterranean coastal zones

## a. At the level of MAP - integrated planning for the entire Mediterranean Region:

- a global programme will be prepared and relevant activities undertaken with the participation of all MAP components. PAP will participate with the network of institutions and experts in the chosen fields. PAP will contribute to the formulation of the projects and will co-operate with national and local experts in various segments of the project related to the PAP priority actions, as well as give support to national experts with staff training;

## b. Integrated planning and management through PAP country pilot projects:

- this part of PAP programme will consist of practical application of the results and experience hitherto obtained in all activities on the selected pilot sites in direct co-operation with national, regional and local authorities, institutions and experts;
- the sites selected by the national authorities will be typical for the problems pertaining to the impact of development on the environment. For each selected site a programme will be formulated, directed towards the process of integrated management of coastal zones. According to the specific features of the selected site the co-operation will include various priority actions (for example, water resources management, historic settlements, solid and liquid waste management, aquaculture, tourism and soil protection). An evaluation of the state and problems of pilot sites, terms of reference for the preparation of plans, and at least one study on the environment impact assessment (EIA) regarding a particular project will also be prepared;
- the experience and results of the Blue Plan and other MAP components as well as of relevant UN agencies, will be made available;

- the PAP contribution to the realisation of this direct co-operation will consist of the following:
  - sending missions for the assessment of state, analyses of the available data, and formulation of project programmes (4 missions per year);
  - co-operation on the preparation of documents, of preliminary project studies, and in the elaboration of plans or their segments (experts/consultants will be engaged to assist/co-operate with the local and national institutions involved);
  - at least one Environmental Impact Assessment to be made;
  - sending national experts and representatives to other countries for consultations and brief training (2 m/m per year);
  - help establish relations with the relevant UN agencies for assistance in resolving the problems regarding the pilot-site;
  - co-operation in the formulation of proposals of national projects for international financing (3 m/m in 1989);
  - preparation of a workshop to present and evaluate the achieved results;
  - in the 1988-1989 biennium, up to six country pilot projects will be initiated, and their first phase completed. In the following biennium the co-operation on these projects will be continued and the projects in other Mediterranean countries initiated;
  - a guidebook will be prepared on the elements of common Mediterranean methodology of integrated planning, and a workshop organised;
- c. Water resources management in Mediterranean islands and coastal areas:
- the Guidebook for Water Resources Management in Small Mediterranean Islands and Coastal Areas will be prepared;
  - the preparation will be initiated of the project of mathematical modelling of aquifer management in a medium size Mediterranean island, in co-operation with WHO, UNESCO and ACSAD;
  - expert missions will be sent to interested countries to co-operate with local experts and institutions on resolving of the problems of water resources management (1-2 missions per year);
  - a training course will be prepared on water resources management, reuse and sanitation problems;

d. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of Mediterranean historic settlements:

- one workshop will be organised in 1988, on the methodology of analysis of the historic development, and one in 1989, on the methodology of evaluation of historic settlements;
- methodological guidelines for the integrated process of rehabilitation and reconstruction of historic settlements will be prepared and disseminated (1988-1989);
- expert missions will be sent to the interested countries (2 per year);
- PAP will participate in the action "100 coastal historic sites of common Mediterranean interest" according to the programme to be prepared on the MAP level, in co-operation with UNESCO and ICOMOS;

e. Development of Mediterranean tourism in harmony with the environment:

- one seminar will be prepared in 1988 on selected subjects (impact of different types of tourist activities on the environment, tourism on islands, environmentally sound management of tourism, nautical tourism, etc.), and one workshop in 1989 on the application of carrying capacity assessment and EIA in planning of tourist activities;
- expert missions will be sent to the interested countries for projects evaluation and help with the preparation of pilot EIAs for tourist facilities or zones (2 per year);

f. Renewable energies (with participation of UNESCO and FAO):

- two training courses on the application of photovoltaic conversion and wind energy will be organised, one in 1988 and another in 1989;
- the preparation of a proposal for the Mediterranean centre for renewable energy will be initiated;

g. Environmental impact assessment (EIA) (with support by and in co-operation with OCA/PAC-UNEP and MEDU):

- in co-operation with OCA/PAC, an inter-regional meeting will be organised in 1988 for the evaluation of EIAs prepared according to the PAP simplified procedure;
- sub-regional training courses will be organised, 2 each year;
- expert missions will be sent to the interested countries, 2 each year;

h. Solid and liquid waste management and disposal (in co-operation with WHO):

- 2 training courses on the maintenance of the urban wastewater treatment plans will be organised;
- guidelines will be prepared for the system design of urban wastewater collection and treatment, for towns of 10,000 - 100,000 inhabitants, and for cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants;
- expert missions will be sent to interested countries, 2 per year.

Mediterranean co-operative projects on regional level

(Project proposals with the explanations have been prepared for all of the three projects in co-operation with the relevant UN agencies).

a. Co-operative programme of seismic risk reduction in the Mediterranean Region (in co-operation with UNDRO, UNESCO, UNIDO and UNCHS; Italy offered to be the host):

- provisions will be made for obtaining financial means and for creating organisational conditions for launching the project;
- support will be provided in accordance with the project proposal;
- in case the necessary conditions are not created, the first phase of the project will be accomplished (synthesis of the existing knowledge and its presentation on the levels of experts and decision makers) using the funds allocated to the support;
- all regional co-operative projects developed as parts of MAP should include the participation of PAP/RAC in the Co-ordinating Group, as a way of ensuring the flow of information on project progress and results to all relevant MAP components, and as a basis for regular reporting to PAP/NFP and to MAP Contracting Parties;
- countries and agencies participating in the co-operative projects formulated within PAP and MAP are requested to retain the Mediterranean characters of the projects;

b. Definition of ecological criteria for the rational development and protection of aquaculture in Mediterranean coastal zones (in co-operation with FAO and the future UNDP aquaculture project):

- the necessary conditions will be performed and the conditions created for the implementation of the project and, if necessary, the project will be rearranged in accordance with the available funds;
- the necessary support to the project will be provided;

- in case that the necessary financial support is not provided the first phase of the project will be accomplished (synthesis of the existing knowledge and its presentation at the levels of experts and decision makers). One round-table and one workshop will be organised;
  - the Mediterranean Conference on Aquaculture is to be organised in 1988;
- c. Inventory and network of soil erosion measurements in the Mediterranean for an environmentally sound land management:
- the necessary activities will be performed and conditions created for the implementation of the project and, if necessary, the project will be rearranged in accordance to the available funds;
  - provisions will be made for obtaining the necessary financial support;
  - if the necessary conditions can not be created, the first phase of the project will be accomplished: (a) preparation of the synthesis of the existing knowledge; (b) organisation of a workshop on the methodology of and experience in the preparation of thematic erosion maps by use of remote sensing; (c) organisation of a meeting of the institutions performing the erosion monitoring for the exchange of experience and formulation of instructions and recommendations for a uniform approach to monitoring; and (d) sending missions to the interested countries to collaborate with local experts and institutions on the preparation of thematic erosion maps based on appropriate methodologies including remote sensing techniques;

General support to PAP

- a. Provisions will be made for securing a continuous management and co-ordination of the Programme as a whole, preparatory activities, co-ordination with the Co-ordinating Unit and other components of MAP, collaboration with UN agencies, co-operation with the National Focal Points of the Contracting Parties, and reporting on the progress achieved in PAP activities;
- b. Development of proposals for co-operative projects on:
  - training on renewable resources;
  - continuous inventory of coastal areas;
- c. PAP Bulletin, in English, French and Arabic, will be issued quarterly;



- d. For the meetings of the Socio-Economic Committee of the Contracting Parties, to be held in 1989, reports will be prepared on the progress of the Programme implementation;
- e. Two more terminals for the word processor and telefax equipment will be provided;
- f. A data bank will be arranged according to the priority actions, and harmonised with the MED POL and the Blue Plan data bank;
- g. A PAP documentation centre will be set up. It will be available for the interested institutions and experts of the Contracting Parties, and for other users;

2. Recommend:

- a. To convene some of PAP meetings outside PAP/RAC centre;
- b. PAP should concentrate on the existing priority actions, directed towards the integrated development and management, without spreading to new areas;
- c. Since it is not feasible to engage permanent staff for each priority action, in order to improve the situation PAP should engage part-time consultants from interested Mediterranean countries on the basis of a equitable geographical distribution.

G. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS (SPA)

The Contracting Parties:

1. Approve the Workplan for 1988-1989 presented below:

Workplan for 1988-1989:

- a. The 1988-1989 activities will be carried out in close collaboration with the National Focal Points and with the assistance and support of national and international centres and experts. Due to the time given over to the completion of the 1985-1986 activities, the new activities should continue within the framework of the 1988-89 programme;
- b. Within the framework of Objective A: Improvement of the data bank:

The Centre will carry out the following activities:

- completion and publication of the Directory of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas of the Mediterranean Region having an ecological and biological value;
  - improvement and extension of the programme Data Base III;
  - preparation of a document concerning the bibliography of the Mediterranean Protected Areas (ecosystems, species etc.);
  - preparation of an annual report on the projects of each country concerning protected areas;
  - preparation of the second part of the Directory on the Protected Areas of cultural importance as specified in Article 3.2.b of the Protocol;
  - preparation of a document on the proposed areas on the basis of available studies;
  - preparation of a computer programme to store and treat data on inventorying and selection of marine and coastal protected areas in agreement with other international programmes;
  - establishment of a network and preparation of a list of experts on marine and coastal protected areas in connection with National Focal Points, the Research Centres and International Organisations;
- c. Within the framework of Objectives B and C: Co-operation with countries on the application of the Guidelines and Assistance to the countries:

The Centre will carry out the following activities:

- inventorying and selection: Assistance to the countries to inventory and select marine and coastal areas (application of selection methods, identification of consultants, field studies, preparation of reports);

- establishment: To prepare a document reviewing national legislation and international agreements governing the Mediterranean marine and coastal protected areas;
- management: To prepare models of planning and management (Management programmes of protected areas, ecosystems, species and of cultural resources);

d. Within the framework of Objective D: Training, Information, Education.

The Centre will carry out the following activities:

- preparation of technical guides for training and education, especially on the study and management of the marine and coastal protected areas, ecosystems and species, the creation and utilization of data banks, etc.;
- promote training of personnel by and in the Mediterranean countries for the management of marine and coastal protected areas and study of the possibilities to organize training courses (place, subject, availability of fellowships, external financial support);
- strengthening of the means of the Regional Activity Centre/Specially Protected Areas in equipment and personnel;
- participation in conferences and seminars for the presentation of the work carried out and the results obtained by the Centre, for making contacts and collecting data;
- strengthening of activities aiming at protecting marine and coastal areas and species, within the above-mentioned objectives;
- improvement of dissemination of information, especially in collaboration with the Focal Points, the other MAP Centres and International Organizations;
- making available the data on protected areas (experts, bibliographical lists, special topics, etc.);
- acquisition, inventorying and dissemination to the general public of material on marine and coastal protected areas (audiovisual material, brochures etc.);

e. Within the framework of Objective E: UNEP and IUCN will convene a consultative meeting on an Action Plan for the Conservation of the Mediterranean Monk Seal.

f. In meeting its objectives and in fulfilling its workplan the Centre may, in consultation with the Focal Points for Specially Protected Areas, engage specialist consultants and convene advisory and open working groups of Mediterranean experts which will provide assistance and guidance, in particular concerning the application of the guidelines.

2. Approve the following recommendations relevant to the preparation of the Directory of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas of the Mediterranean Region:
  - a. The Directory should reflect information on established protected areas and to the extent possible areas under consideration by relevant governments and the term "proposed areas" should be deleted;
  - b. Countries which have not yet done so, should reply to the questionnaires on SPA and other countries should send their corrections, and any other relevant information to be reflected in the Directory, to the Centre through the Co-ordinating Unit in Athens, by the end of September 1987 at the latest;
  - c. The Contracting Parties take note of the existing draft Directory as an output of the Centre for Specially Protected Areas, and request a new, updated version to be issued by the Centre.

H. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING MONITORINGThe Contracting Parties:

1. Approve the following activities to be carried out during the biennium 1988-1989:
  - a. to continue negotiations with the MED POL National Co-ordinators in order to increase the contributions to MED POL - PHASE II through their MED POL National Monitoring Programmes or other monitoring programmes; specific efforts will be made to improve the presently still incomplete coverage of the Mediterranean and to achieve a more efficient and meaningful regular reporting on the obtained results;
  - b. to continue contacts with national research centres designated as participants in the monitoring activities of MED POL - PHASE II (in consultation with National Co-ordinators) in order to facilitate their participation in the programme;
  - c. to continue support to the participants in MED POL through the common maintenance service, provision of chemicals, training and fellowships to national research centres and scientists, at the request of, and in consultation with, MED POL National Co-ordinators in the States which provide monitoring data to the MED Unit. Equipment will only be provided to States with signed National Monitoring Programmes;
  - d. to facilitate the participation of Mediterranean scientists/experts at meetings organized by other bodies on subjects relevant to monitoring activities of MED POL, notably the IX ICSEM/IOC/UNEP Workshop on Marine Pollution (October 1988);
  - e. to stimulate the creation of long-term relations between more advanced institutes and less advanced institutes through joint projects and exchanges of visiting scientists in order to stimulate collection and analysis of data and launch a long-lasting scientific collaboration;
  - f. to continue the evaluation of the monitoring component of the MED POL programme through:
    - a meeting of responsible investigators in monitoring programmes organized in consultation with National Co-ordinators (1988);
    - an annual ad hoc consultation meeting on monitoring (1988, 1989);
    - Inter-Agency Advisory Committee Meetings (1988, 1989);
    - meetings of the Scientific and Technical Committee (1988, 1989).

2. Adopt the List of the monitoring parameters agreed upon by the Fifth Meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation for MED POL (UNEP/WG.160/13) (Athens, 6-10 April 1987) and consider that the choice of parameters is within the terms of reference of the Scientific and Technical Committee who may review and modify them, as appropriate, during their meetings.
3. Approve that collection of data be continued through:
  - official channels, through MED POL National Monitoring Programmes and other National Monitoring Programmes;
  - open scientific literature of high international standards;
  - regional and sub-regional research and monitoring programmes;
  - other sources of information, as appropriate.
4. Approve the following activities in order to ensure a high quality, reliability and compatibility of data collected:
  - formulation, review and amendment, as appropriate, of Reference Methods;
  - formulation of data reporting formats for all the monitoring parameters;
  - continuation of the regular intercalibration exercises of analytical techniques for agreed parameters;
  - provision of standards and reference materials;
  - visits of experts to laboratories in order to work together with local scientists on sampling, analysis, quality assurance procedures, presentation and evaluation of results;
  - intercomparison of results including sampling and analysis of split samples and expert assistance to laboratories for sampling, analysis, presentation and evaluation of results;
  - assistance to countries for the preparation, design and enhancement of monitoring programmes;
  - joint exercises, where appropriate, on monitoring, including intercomparison of sampling and analysis;

- intercalibration and training course on determination of selected chlorinated hydrocarbons (1988);
- training course on treatment and interpretation of biological effects data (1988);
- intercalibration and training course on determination of organic mercury (1989);
- training course on analysis of physical oceanographic data and time-series (1989);
- training courses on determination of microbiological pollution (1988; 1989) in agreement with the parameters agreed upon for MED POL.

5. Approve the following activities concerning processing, management and utilization of monitoring data:

- to prepare, in consultation with National Co-ordinators, maps (contouring if possible) of MED POL data in the Mediterranean, or its sub-regions;
- to prepare periodically reports on the overall state of marine pollution in the Mediterranean or its sub-regions;
- to prepare standard statistical and correlation analysis of available data;
- to prepare assessments of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea with respect to particular pollutants in agreement with the workplan for the implementation of the Land-based Sources Protocol;
- to help countries to prepare national reports on the state of marine pollution in the areas under their jurisdiction;
- to exchange processed data with other international bodies and organizations.
- to convene two small ad hoc consultation meetings in 1988 and 1989 with scientists/experts to advise the secretariat in the implementation of the activities listed above.

I. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING RESEARCH

The Contracting Parties:

1. Approve the following activities to be carried out during the 1988-1989 biennium:
  - a. The selection and funding of research proposals should follow the procedures endorsed by the Working Group for scientific and technical co-operation and approved by the Contracting Parties;
  - b. The already existing close link between the research and the monitoring components of MED POL should be further strengthened in order to make full use of the results of the research activities in the assessments of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea;
  - c. To ensure maximum cost-effectiveness of utilization of the limited funds allocated for research, the number of research projects should be limited as appropriate by giving priority to topics of specific relevance to the Mediterranean;
  - d. The following meetings shall be convened:
    - review meeting on activities relevant to oceanographic processes responsible for transfer and distribution of pollutants (activity 'F') (1988);
    - consultation meeting to discuss the reference methods on toxicity and review the progress of work (activity 'G') (1988);
    - consultation meeting on epidemiological and related studies regarding environmental quality criteria (activity 'D') (1989);
    - consultation meeting on programmes and measures in connection with Article 7 of the Land-based Sources Protocol (activity 'E') (1989);
    - workshop on monitoring and assessment of the airborne pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (activity 'L') (1989).



J. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING SCIENTIFIC/TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
LAND-BASED SOURCES PROTOCOL

The Contracting Parties:

1. Approve the General Guidelines presented below:

General guidelines for the development of programmes and measures  
for the implementation of the Protocol

- a. the existing level of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea and its effects on the Mediterranean ecosystem, human health and amenities should be used as indications guiding the timetable for the formulation of measures;
- b. the Protocol should be implemented progressively, through a step-by-step process, according to a long-term workplan and timetable agreed by the Contracting Parties;
- c. the best available information on scientific and technical matters should be used in formulating proposals for measures to be taken under the Protocol;
- d. the ecological, geographical and physical characteristics of the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal zone, including the absorptive capacity of the marine environment, should be taken into account in formulating the measures;
- e. the implementation of the Protocol should be linked with and reinforced by the other components of the Action Plan, MED POL in particular;
- f. the programmes and measures for the implementation of the Protocol shall include common guidelines, standards or criteria, wherever appropriate;
- g. the measures adopted individually or jointly under the Protocol should take into account the economic capacity of the Contracting Parties;
- h. assistance should be made available to developing countries in the implementation of the Protocol. Such assistance should include exchange of information in the fields of services and technology, training in pollution control methodologies as well as acquisition of appropriate pollution control technologies on advantageous terms;
- i. annex IV to the Protocol concerning pollution from land-based sources transported by the atmosphere, should be prepared during 1989 in accordance with the provision of Article 4 of the Protocol.

2. Approve the Guidelines presented below:

Guidelines for the elimination of pollution from Land-based Sources, in terms of Article 5, by substances listed in Annex I to the Protocol

In addition to the general guidelines, the following will be applied:

- a. a survey on land-based sources and amounts of pollutants reaching the Mediterranean Sea should be prepared as an updating of the MED POL X exercise;
- b. for each of the group of substances listed in annex I to the Protocol, an assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea should be prepared. Such assessments would include, inter alia:
  - sources, point of entries and amounts of pollution for industrial, municipal and other discharges to the Mediterranean Sea;
  - levels of pollution;
  - effects of pollution;
  - present legal, administrative and technical measures at national and international level;
- c. such assessments should include all available relevant information from the Contracting Parties (Article 8 of the Protocol), from other components of MAP, in particular MED POL, as well as from other sources (e.g. Paris/Oslo Commission, Baltic Convention, etc.);
- d. preparatory work should take already-existing material fully into account. This would avoid (a) overlap and duplication of work, which would be uneconomic and time-consuming, and (b) the production of sets of standards and criteria which could be at a variance with already-existing norms and, as a result, place a number of countries in a difficult position regarding compliance. Eventually, a certain degree of variance with already-existing criteria might very well turn out to be necessary, but this would have to be fully justified;
- e. on the basis of such assessments, measures would be proposed which should take into account the provisions of Article 7 of the Protocol.

3. Approve the Guidelines presented below:

Guidelines for limiting pollution from land-based sources, in terms of Article 6, by substances or sources listed in annex II to the Protocol

In addition to the general guidelines, the following will be applied:

- a. a survey on land-based sources and amounts of pollutants reaching the Mediterranean Sea should be prepared as an updating of the MED POL X exercise;
- b. for each of the group of substances listed in annex II to the Protocol, an assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea, should be prepared. Such assessments would include, inter alia:
  - sources, point of entries and amounts of pollution for industrial, municipal and other discharges to the Mediterranean Sea;
  - levels of pollution;
  - effects of pollution;
  - present legal, administrative and technical measures at national and international level;
- c. such assessments should include all available relevant information from the Contracting Parties (Article 8 of the Protocol), from other components of MAP, in particular MED POL, as well as from other sources (e.g. Paris/Oslo Commission, Baltic Convention, etc.);
- d. on the basis of such assessments measures would be proposed which should take into account the provisions of Article 7 of the Protocol;
- e. the proposed measures should also take into account the provisions of annex III to the Protocol;
- f. guidelines for the issue of authorization for discharge should be prepared, based on annex III to the Protocol as well as on the said assessments and proposed measures.

## 4. Approve the Workplan presented below:

Workplan for the Implementation of the LBS Protocol during 1986-1987

Actions	Relevance to the Protocol	Responsible Agencies	Target Date
1. Completion and Revision of the Glossary	Protocol and Annexes	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1986
2. List of substances falling within each of the Groups in Annex I to the Protocol	Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, IRPTC	Dec. 1986
3. List of substances falling within each of the Groups in Annex II to the Protocol	Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, IRPTC	Dec. 1986
4. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by used lubricating oils and proposed measures	Article 5; Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, UNIDO	Dec. 1986
5. Survey of land-based sources and amounts of pollutants reaching the Mediterranean Sea	Articles 5 and 6; Annexes I and II	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1986
6. Assessment of the state of microbial pollution in the Mediterranean Sea and proposed measures for shellfish and shellfish-growing waters	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1986
7. An evaluation of the benefits and limitations of submarine pipelines, whether or not associated with treatment plants, for discharge of liquid effluents	Article 7; para 1 (a)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1986
8. Formulation of the procedure for the collection and submission of information from the Parties on measures taken, results achieved and difficulties encountered in the application of the Protocol	Article 13	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1986

Actions	Relevance to the Protocol	Responsible Agencies	Target Date
9. Draft guidelines for the issue of authorisations for the discharge of liquid wastes into the Mediterranean	Article 6	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1987
10. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by cadmium and cadmium compounds and proposed measures	Article 5; Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1987
11. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organohalogen compounds and proposed measures	Article 5; Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1987
12. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by mercury and mercury compounds and proposed measures	Article 5, Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1987
13. A comparative review of the various types of treatment existing in the Mediterranean area for wastewaters, with the view to their re-use or their discharge into the sea	Article 7, para 1 (a)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1987
14. Compilation of detailed information on existing legislative measures regarding the discharge of wastes through submarine outfalls in Mediterranean countries together with similar information from selected countries outside the region, to enable comparison and evaluation of applicability	Article 7; para 1 (a)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1987
15. Identification and categorization of effluents requiring special and/or separate treatment and listing of such treatment and/or other requirements normally associated with or advisable for such effluents	Article 7, para 1(b)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO, UNIDO	Dec. 1987

5. Approve the indicative Workplan presented below:

Indicative workplan and timetable for the formulation of programmes and measures in terms of Articles 4, 5, 6, 7 and 13 of the LBS Protocol from 1988 to 1995

Actions	Relevance to the Protocol	Responsible Agencies	Target Date
1. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by persistent synthetic materials which may float, sink or remain in suspension, and proposed measures	Article 5; Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, UNIDO	Dec. 1988
2. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organo-phosphorus compounds and proposed measures	Article 5; Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1988
3. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organotin compounds and proposed measures	Article 5; Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1988
4. Completion and revision of the list of substances included in the groups contained in annexes I and II to the Protocol	Annexes I, & II	UNEP/MEDU, IRPTC, FAO, WHO	Dec. 1988
5. Evaluation of <u>in situ</u> investigations on selected submarine outfalls to determine their technical efficiency and cost-effectiveness	Article 7, para 1(a)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1988
6. Survey of the situation currently existing with regard to products, installations and other processes within the region actually or potentially causing significant pollution of the marine environment	Article 7, para 1(d)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO, UNIDO	Dec. 1988
7. Preparation of draft Annex IV to the Protocol concerning pollution from land-based sources transported by the atmosphere	Article 4	UNEP/MEDU, WMO	Dec. 1989
8. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by radioactive substances and proposed measures	Article 5; Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, IAEA	Dec. 1989
9. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by substances proven carcinogenic, teratogenic or mutagenic and proposed measures	Article 5; Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1989

Actions	Relevance to the Protocol	Responsible Agencies	Target Date
10. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by pathogenic microorganisms and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1989
11. Compilation and evaluation of already existing international experience of use of alternative products and processes. In this regard, experiences on recycling and re-use of solid and liquid wastes will be taken into account	Article 7, para 1(d)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO, UNIDO	Dec. 1989
12. Assessment of the state of pollution by crude oils and hydrocarbons of any origin and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU	Dec. 1990
13. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by zinc, copper and lead with proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1990
14. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by nickel, chromium, selenium and arsenic with proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1990
15. Identification and categorisation of alternative products, installations and other processes capable of reducing pollution of the Mediterranean marine environment	Article 7, para 1(d)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO, UNIDO	Dec. 1990
16. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by inorganic compounds of phosphorus and elemental phosphorus and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, IOC	Dec. 1991
17. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by non-biodegradable detergents and other surface-active substances and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1991
18. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by thermal discharges and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1991

Actions	Relevance to the Protocol	Responsible Agencies	Target Date
19. Common guidelines for the determination of the length, depth and position of pipelines for coastal outfalls, taking into account, in particular, the methods used for pre-treatment of effluents	Article 7, para 1(a)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO, UNIDO	Dec. 1991
20. Compilation of a Mediterranean inventory of effluents requiring special and/or separate treatment including type, category, amount, locality and existing treatment, if any, together with, wherever possible, those local characteristics influencing the effects of such effluents on the marine environment, and the feasibility of separate and/or special treatment	Article 7, para 1(b)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO, UNIDO	Dec. 1991
21. Formulation of draft common guidelines, standards and criteria for special requirements for effluents necessitating separate treatment	Article 7, para 1(b)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO, UNIDO	Dec. 1991
22. Survey on the yield and the cost/benefit of the application of alternative products and processes	Article 7, para 1(d)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO, UNIDO	Dec. 1991
23. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by acid or alkaline compounds of such composition and in such quantity that they may impair the quality of seawater and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, IOC	Dec. 1992
24. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by substances which have, directly or indirectly, an adverse effect on the oxygen content of the marine environment, especially those which may cause eutrophication and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, IOC	Dec. 1992
25. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by barium, uranium and cobalt with proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1992
26. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by cyanides and fluorides and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1993



Actions	Relevance to the Protocol	Responsible Agencies	Target Date
27. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by substances which, though of a non-toxic nature, may become harmful to the marine environment or may interfere with any legitimate use of the sea owing to the quantities in which they are discharged and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, IOC	Dec. 1993
28. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organosilicon compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment, excluding those which are biologically harmless or are rapidly converted into biologically harmless substances and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1993
29. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by antimony, tin and vanadium with proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1994
30. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by substances which have a deleterious effect on the taste and/or smell of products for human consumption derived from the aquatic environment, and compounds liable to give rise to such substances in the marine environment and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1994
31. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by biocides and their derivatives not covered in Annex I and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1994
32. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by titanium, boron and silver and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1995
33. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by molybdenum, beryllium, thallium and tellurium with proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1995

6. Approve that:

- a. direct assistance should be provided to countries in order to facilitate their implementation of the terms of the Protocol at national level. Such assistance should be provided mainly in the form of expert visits and local training, as well as in any other form which might be required according to individual circumstances;
- b. in addition to the List of monitoring parameters (recommendation H.2), pilot studies for the determination of the levels in selected areas as well as the analytical method which could be recommended, should be either continued or launched as appropriate, for the following parameters:
  - pollutant transport into the Mediterranean sea through the atmosphere (ongoing since 1986);
  - organotin compounds (item 3 of annex I A to the Land-based Sources Protocol) (1987);
  - organophosphorus compounds (item 2 of annex I A to the Land-based Sources Protocol) (1987);
  - persistent synthetic materials (item 7 of annex I A to the Land-based Sources Protocol) (1987);
  - polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons in organisms (item 8 of annex I A to the Land-based Sources Protocol) (1988);
- c. on the basis of the results of the pilot studies, recommendations be presented to the Scientific and Technical Committee for the possible introduction of the parameters in the National Monitoring Programmes.

7. Decide on the status of the organosilicon compounds in the Dumping protocol as follows:

Status of organosilicon compounds in the Protocol for the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by dumping from ships and aircraft

The Contracting Parties:

- Considering recent scientific evidence regarding the toxicity and persistence of organosilicon compounds, and their status as actual or potential marine pollutants;
- Further considering that any future control measures becoming necessary can be adequately covered by the provisions of annex I, item 5 and annex II, item 1(iv) to the above-mentioned Protocol;
- Agree to amend annex I to the Protocol for the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by dumping from ships and aircraft, by deleting item 2 thereof - "Organosilicon compounds and compounds which may form such substances in the marine environment, excluding those which are non-toxic or which are rapidly converted in the sea into substances which are biologically harmless, provided that they do not make edible marine organisms unpalatable".

8. Decide on the status of the organosilicon compounds in the LBS protocol as follows:

Status of organosilicon compounds in the Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from Land-based Sources

The Contracting Parties: 1/

- Considering recent scientific evidence regarding the toxicity, persistence and bioaccumulation of organosilicon compounds, and their status as actual or potential marine pollutants;
- Further considering that any future control measures becoming necessary can be adequately covered by annex I, item 7; annex II, item 10 and annex II, item 13 to the above-mentioned Protocol;
- Agree to amend annex II to the Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from Land-based Sources by deleting item 3 thereof - "Organosilicon compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment, excluding those which are biologically harmless or are rapidly converted into biologically harmless substances".

1/ With reservation by the EEC

K. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CRITERIA

The Contracting Parties:

1. Recommend that work should continue on the progressive formulation of common guidelines and, as appropriate, standards and criteria for the substances listed for 1988 and 1989 in the indicative workplan for the implementation of the Land-based Sources Protocol in accordance with article 7.1 (c) of the Land-based Sources Protocol.
2. Approve measures to prevent mercury pollution presented below:

Measures to prevent mercury pollution

The Contracting Parties shall:

- a. Ensure a maximum concentration (to be calculated as a monthly average) of 50 ug mercury per litre (expressed as total mercury) for all effluent discharges before dilution into the Mediterranean sea, in terms of Article 5 and annex I of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution from Land-based Sources;
- b. Enforce such measure, for those effluents so demanding, through compulsory monitoring requirements and procedures, including, where appropriate (a) the taking each day of a sample representative of the discharge over 24 hours and the measurement of the mercury concentration of that sample, and (b) the measurement of the total flow of the discharge during this period;
- c. Ensure that outfalls for new discharges of mercury into the sea would be designed and constructed in such a way as to achieve a suitable effluent dilution in the mixing zone so that the increase of mercury concentrations in biota and sediments at a radius of 5 km from the outfall structures will not be more than 50% above background levels. Existing discharges of mercury into the sea would be also adjusted as to progressively achieve, within a period of 10 years, the above mentioned objective. Appropriate monitoring should be implemented, for both existing and new discharges, for the verification of above;
- d. Provide the secretariat to the Convention with the fullest information possible on:
  - legislation and administrative measures on existing national standards and criteria on mercury emissions into the marine environment and water quality regarding mercury;
  - measures taken relevant to (a), (b) and (c) above;
  - relevant monitoring data on (b) and (c) above.

3. Approve environmental quality criteria for shellfish waters presented below:

Environmental quality criteria for shellfish waters

The Contracting Parties shall:

- a. Take into account the provisions of Article 7.1(c) of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources, regarding the quality of seawater used for specific purposes that is necessary for the protection of human health, living resources and ecosystems;
- b. Adopt as a minimum common requirement for the quality of shellfish waters, the proposed WHO/UNEP interim environmental quality criteria, as detailed in (c) and (d) below and in the accompanying table;
- c. For the purposes of such criteria, consider the term "shellfish waters" to mean those coastal and brackish waters in which shellfish (bivalve and gastropod molluscs) live;
- d. Utilise the following in the application of such criteria:
  - for the assessment of the microbiological quality of shellfish waters, the shellfish themselves shall be taken into account;
  - for the determination of microbiological parameters, preference shall be given to analysis of shellfish flesh and intervalvular fluid, rather than flesh alone;
  - the results of analysis of microbiological quality shall be expressed by the number of faecal coliforms recorded in 100 ml (FC/100 ml);
  - the method of analysis utilised shall be incubation at  $37 \pm 0.5$  °C with fermentation on a liquid substrate for a period of 24 to 48 hours, followed by a confirmation test at  $44 \pm 0.2$  °C for 24 hours. Enumeration shall be effected according to the Most Probable Number (MPN) method;
  - the concentration of faecal coliforms should be less than 300 per 100 ml of shellfish flesh and intervalvular fluid or of flesh alone, in at least 75% of the samples, based on a minimum sampling frequency of once every three months;
- e. Take any other complementary measures, such as increasing sampling frequency, including further parameters, and monitoring of the quality of the water itself in shellfish areas, as may be demanded by national or local circumstances for ensuring satisfactory quality of shellfish waters;
- f. Include, to the extent possible, all shellfish waters in their National Monitoring Programmes within the framework of MED POL - PHASE II;

- g. provide the secretariat to the Convention with the fullest information possible on:
- legislation and administrative measures on existing national criteria for shellfish waters;
  - measures taken on (b) and (e) above;
  - relevant monitoring data from (f) above;
- h. continue to provide full support to the research and monitoring component of MED POL - PHASE II relevant to the assessment of the environmental quality of shellfish waters, in particular to studies on the comparability of faecal coliforms and E. coli determinations, as well as on the usefulness of other indicator organisms.

SUMMARY TABLE

Criteria for shellfish waters in the Mediterranean

<u>Matrix</u>	Shellfish.
<u>Parameter</u>	Faecal coliforms.
<u>Concentration</u>	less than 300 per 100 ml flesh + intervalvular fluid or flesh, in at least 75% of the samples.
<u>Minimum sampling frequency</u>	every 3 months (more frequently whenever local circumstances so demand).
<u>Analytical method</u>	Multiple tube fermentation and counting according to MPN (most probable number) method.  Incubation period: 37 ± 0.5°C for 24 h or 48 h, followed by 44 ± 0.2° C for 24 h.
<u>Interpretation method</u>	By individual results, histograms or graphical adjustment of a lognormal-probability distribution.

L. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS

The Contracting Parties:

Take note of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 41/89 of 4 December 1986 on strengthening of the security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region, and invite Contracting Parties to report to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions on their potential contributions to the strengthening of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean region.

M. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING CO-OPERATION IN CASES OF EMERGENCIES

The Contracting Parties:

1. Decide that the activities and mandate of ROCC should, pursuant to the Protocol on Co-operation include harmful substances other than oil;
2. Decide that pending amendment of Resolution 7 that established ROCC and formal adoption of revised terms of reference, ROCC should carry out the following activities within the present budget allocation:
  - a. make all necessary contacts with existing data bases and other sources of information including data on the maritime transport of such substances;
  - b. introduce, in provisional form, data on harmful substances other than oil in the ROCC guide for Oil Pollution Combating in the Mediterranean;
  - c. introduce elements on harmful substances other than oil in the existing training programme;
  - d. organize a workshop on maritime transport of harmful substances in the Mediterranean in order to promote the integration of response to spills of such substances into existing National Contingency Plans;
  - e. explore the possibility for the Centre to obtain expertise in the field of harmful substances;
3. Requests ROCC to prepare for the Sixth Meeting of the Contracting Parties (1989) on the basis of experience in carrying out the above activities, a detailed proposal on the functions of the Centre including detailed workplan for activities related to harmful substances. The proposal should be discussed at the above mentioned workshop on hazardous substances (para.2(d));
4. Invite all Contracting Parties to provide the Centre with all relevant information on existing equipments in their countries for combating massive accidental spillage of oil, on the understanding that not all such equipments could be made available to a requesting Contracting Party.
5. Endorse the "Draft Guidelines for Cooperation in Combating Marine Oil Pollution in the Mediterranean " presented below. At the present time, these Guidelines should be limited to oil pollution:



GUIDELINES FOR CO-OPERATION IN COMBATING  
MARINE OIL POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

The Contracting Parties

- Recalling their commitments under the Protocol concerning co-operation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency, hereafter referred to as "the Protocol",
- Recalling the need to establish National Contingency Plans for combating oil pollution,
- Considering that in the light of experience there is a need for guidelines to facilitate the implementation of the Protocol and in particular mutual co-operation in the Mediterranean,
- Recognizing that such co-operation cannot replace the individual action of each Contracting Party, which is essential in the initial hours following an incident to mitigate the effects of pollution,
- Recalling the role of the Regional Oil Combating Centre for the Mediterranean Sea hereafter referred to as "the Centre",
- Recommend that the following guidelines be used to the extent possible and request that these guidelines, as well as the documentation related to their implementation be inserted by the Centre in the "Guide for Pollution Combating in the Mediterranean" which it disseminates:
  1. The Parties should report to the Centre at least all spillages or discharges of oil in excess of 100 cubic metres as soon as they have knowledge of them. A Standard Alert Format should be used for this purpose. The format can be found in the "Guide for Pollution Combating in the Mediterranean" that has been disseminated and updated by the Centre;
  2. The Parties should acquire individually the necessary facilities to combat oil pollution in their territorial waters, including those means needed to provide initial response in case of major pollution incidents. In determining the minimum level of response capabilities consideration should be given to the National Contingency Plan and in particular to the most vulnerable and high risk areas;
  3. When in case of an incident the requirements for combating pollution exceed the national capabilities and when a Party requests the assistance of other Parties, this assistance may involve equipment, products and specialized personnel. Such assistance could be requested:

- either through the Centre;
  - or, when bilateral or multilateral agreements exist, directly by the authorities of the Party requesting assistance (hereafter referred to as "the Requesting Party") from the authorities of one or several Parties (hereafter referred to as "the Assisting Party"). The Centre should be systematically informed of all requests for assistance and consequent action taken;
4. Whenever assistance is requested, the Requesting Party will be in full charge of response operations. If response teams are put at the disposal of the Requesting Party it should issue instructions to response team leaders who will then be in charge of looking after the details of the operation;
5. The Requesting Party should:
- make its request in a clear and precise manner (quantity, type, etc.) by indicating for which purposes equipment, products and response personnel will be used;
  - appoint an authority to receive the equipment, products and/or personnel and to ensure control of operations from the moment equipment, products and personnel arrive in the country and while these are conveyed to and from the scene of operations;
  - make arrangements for the rapid entry of equipment, products and personnel prior to their arrival and ensure that customs formalities are facilitated to the maximum extent. Equipment should be admitted on a temporary basis and products should be admitted free of excise and duties;
  - supply all that is needed for the correct operation and maintenance of equipment and provide accommodation and food for response teams;
  - ensure that, should ships and aircraft be provided, ships are granted all necessary authorizations and aircraft cleared to fly in the national air space. A flight plan and a flight notification should be filed and accepted as an authorization for aircraft to take off, land ashore or at sea outside regular customs airfields;
  - return, once response operations are over, all unused products and ensure that returned equipment is in the best possible working order;
  - send a report on the effectiveness of equipment, products and personnel provided, to the appropriate Authorities of the Assisting Party. A copy of the report should be sent to the Centre;

6. The Assisting Party should supply:

- a detailed statement and complete list of all equipment, products and personnel within those listed by the Requesting Party it can provide as well instructions for use of equipment and products;
- equipment that is in good working order and suitable for the requirements of the Requesting Party;
- only products approved for current use in its own territory;
- competent specialized personnel, with their own individual response gear if possible. Non specialized personnel should not normally be sent out unless an exceptionally major pollution occurs;

7. In the absence of bilateral or multilateral agreements the financial conditions for the operation should be agreed between the Assisting and the Requesting Parties;

8. For regional co-operation to work effectively and rapidly in case of emergency, each Party should update annually the information provided to the Centre in accordance with Article 6 of the Protocol and any other relevant information including:

- the national organization and the competent national authorities in charge of combating marine pollution;
- specific national regulations aimed at preventing accidents likely to cause marine pollution;
- national regulations regarding the use of products and combating techniques;
- bilateral or multilateral agreements on marine pollution signed with other Mediterranean Parties;
- research programmes, experiments and major exercises on the various aspects of marine pollution response;
- purchase of major items of equipment;

This annual updated report should be sent to the Centre by one of the Focal Points of the Centre designated by each Contracting Party during the first quarter. If there is no new information, a "nil" report should be sent. A "nil" report for oil spillages and discharges should be sent if no report has been made pursuant to paragraph 1. above;

9. In order to strengthen the national capabilities to combat pollution, a national programme of training of personnel should be developed and maintained at a proper level. For this purpose the Centre should continue to provide training:

At regional level:

- a. General training covering all the aspects of marine pollution control.
- b. Practical advanced training designed to deal with one single and important aspects of pollution control.

At national level:

- c. Pollution combating training geared to the specific requirements of a Party, on its request.

N. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING FINANCIAL ASPECTS

The Contracting Parties:

1. Take note of the status of the Mediterranean Trust Fund in 1986-1987;
2. Take note of the UNEP Governing Council resolution approving the extension of the Mediterranean Trust Fund through 1989;
3. Will make efforts to improve the record of payment of pledged contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund;
4. Approve the apportionment of contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund for the 1988-1989 biennium contained in Annex V, and the revised 1986-1989 cash flow contained in Annex VI to this report;
5. Approve the budget for 1988 with its apportionment contained in Annex VII;
6. Approve a budget of \$ 4,614,510 for 1989, to be apportioned by the expanded Bureau in 1988.

## ANNEX I

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ANNEX II

MESSAGE OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREECE MR. ANDREAS PAPANDEOU  
TO THE FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE  
BARCELONA CONVENTION AND ITS RELATED PROTOCOLS

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with a great pleasure that I welcome you to our country.

Your meeting is of great importance to us and of a special value on many aspects. This is because representatives of all Mediterranean countries have gathered here, linking the North to the South and the East to the West. Also, because, despite your different languages, traditions, civilisations, religions, level of economic development and political options, you have been sitting around the same table during twelve years as representatives of your countries, dealing with a subject that unites us all: the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution.

We are expecting that during your meeting you will agree on the adoption of concrete measures for the protection of the sea that we all share, in full proof of your interest for it.

I believe that the very positive experience of co-operation among the Mediterranean countries for the protection of the environment can act as a step towards the safeguarding of peace and progress in this region.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The co-operation that has been established among the Mediterranean countries should be safeguarded, fully used and further expanded. As your meeting is taking place during 1987 - the European Year of the Environment for the EEC countries - it is a unique opportunity for all of us to assume our responsibilities and to commit ourselves to the further success of our common cause.

Let us set aside our differences and focus on points of common interest, on the points that unite us all. This is the only way to convince the peoples of the Mediterranean countries on the sincere interest of their governments and the necessity of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

Greece, host both of the Seat of the Mediterranean Action Plan and the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Related Protocols will spare no effort for the success of the common goals.

Let us not forget that we owe a peaceful and unpolluted Mediterranean to the civilisations of our ancestors and to the coming generations.

I wish to you all success in your deliberations.

ANNEX III

OPENING STATEMENT BY THE DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

On behalf of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, Dr. Mostafa Tolba, I have the honour to welcome the distinguished participants to this meeting. Dr Tolba has asked me to convey to you his greetings and his apologies for not being with you, due to his commitment to a meeting in Canada on the Protection of the Stratospheric Ozone Layer, a problem of truly worldwide significance.

I should like, first of all, to thank the President and members of the Bureau for their sustained, personal involvement in giving guidance to the Secretariat on behalf of the Contracting Parties since their election in Genoa in 1985. UNEP is also grateful to the government of Greece for serving as a model host to the Co-ordinating Unit of the Action Plan ever since its move to Athens in 1982.

As we are in Greece, I should like to mention the recognition that UNEP was pleased to extend earlier this year to three greek citizens for their individual efforts to protect and improve the marine environment of the Mediterranean. In June, UNEP awarded honour certificates under our new Global 500 Programme, to Ms. Lily Venizelos, Mr. George Livanos and Mr. Marinos Yeroulanos, for their environmental achievements. Ms. Venizelos is wellknown for her energetic and well publicised campaign to protect the breeding grounds in greek coastal waters of the Mediteranean marine turtle. As a result of her activity, and the positive response of the greek government, the dangers to this species have been reduced. Mr. Livanos, who is a leader in the shipping industry, is the founder of the Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association which, since 1982, has been working to reduce pollution from shipping discharges. Mr. Yeroulanos was instrumental, as a high level governmental official, in promoting environmental decision-making legislation and policies and the first environment Ministry in Greece. Their work is a good example of the individual and non-governmental and governmental support for the Mediterranean Action Plan that is most welcome and most needed.

Another UNEP award in this region which recognised successful work for the marine environment went to Mr. Bedrettin Dalan, the Mayor of Istanbul. True, that city is on the Sea of Marmara, but its historic links with the Mediterranean, and Turkey's membership in the Barcelona Convention, make it appropriate to mention Dr. Dalan's achievement here. He has been responsible for "The Greening of the Golden Horn", quickly transforming a once polluted and neglected urban waterfront with landscaping, parks and tree planting. There are many cities on or near the Mediterranean whose citizens would appreciate similar local programmes of environmental action.

The Governing Council of UNEP at its 14th Session last June approved the extension of the Mediterranean Trust Fund through 31 December 1989 subject to the formal concurrence of the Secretary-General. The Council also approved several resolutions dealing with matters of interest to the Action Plan on environmental impact assessment, on off-shore exploration and shared natural resources and on the relationship with funding institutions. Their texts will be distributed for your information.

As we look back over the past two years, we feel the Secretariat has carried out well the extensive work entrusted to it in Genoa. Your five subsidiary bodies have examined their work in detail and have declared themselves satisfied with the results. We trust the Plenary and Committee of the Whole during the next few days, will confirm that opinion.

Progress has been achieved at the country level in many areas and it is important that this progress be recognised

In the Mediterranean pollution monitoring and research programme (MED POL), national monitoring agreements have been achieved with Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Syrian Arab Republic, and data have been transmitted by Spain, France, Italy and Turkey. We trust that the remaining two countries, which are important because of their strategic location and extended coastline, will be able to do likewise.

In the implementation of the Genoa Declaration, port reception facilities have been approved for Rijeka (Yugoslavia), Patras (Greece) and Port Said (Egypt). We should like to pay tribute to the European Economic Commission (EEC) for having responded in such a concrete and prompt way to help finance these facilities.

Major sewage treatment plants are being completed in Nice (France) at a cost of \$ 90 million and Marseille at a cost of over \$100 million. We are grateful to the Municipal authorities for inviting UNEP to co-sponsor with the World Bank the opening ceremony and International Seminar next November in Marseille.

Specially Protected Areas have been established by law in Italy at Ustica and Miramare.

The Priority Actions Programme has developed a new regional project on reduction of seismic risk in coast areas. We wish to thank the UNDP for accepting it as a regional project with a \$ 200,000 funding, to which Italy added most generously more than one million dollars as well as accommodations in Genoa. UNEP Mediterranean Action Programme (MAP), UN Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO) and the UN Centre for Human Settlements (UNHCS) will co-operate on the technical side.

The Blue Plan is nearing the completion of its difficult and, in many respects, pioneering work. By collecting for the first time consistent statistics on the 18 coastal states, it has documented the dramatic changes that have taken place in the Mediterranean sea area over the past 30 years. By looking at the year 2025 horizon it is shedding light on the future through alternative scenarios. This is admittedly not an easy task. Yet all scenarios call for increasing efforts, not for slowing down, for more commitment, not for complacency.

In spite of these serious warnings of potential problems lying ahead, and of the partial progress I have mentioned earlier, we must face the fact that the implementation of the Action Plan is not being pursued with the vigour and determination the situation demands. There are delays and failures in complying with convention obligations that it is UNEP's duty to call to your attention. They are so serious that they threaten to destroy the good work of years.



First, essential information on the courses of pollution and pollutants' inputs into the Mediterranean are not being supplied by the Contracting Parties, although these sources (large cities, industrial complexes, rivers) are quite visible and extensive data on them are published in open literature. It is the duty of the Contracting Parties to collect and provide these data to the Secretariat. Without them the Secretariat cannot produce the overall view of the Mediterranean that is required. The media often produce their own views, with incomplete or obsolete data, and often with damaging results.

Second, payments of financial contributions are very, very late. In the first seven months of 1987, of the \$3.8 million pledged, only \$800,000 have been paid. Arrears for 1985 and 1986 amount to \$1.1 million, mostly owed by one country. One country has fallen so far behind in its contributions that, unfortunately, Rule 42 of the Rules of Procedure applies to it. The rule denies that country the right to vote should the need for a vote arise. Through prudent management it has been possible to fund operations up to the end of this year. Cash in hand is sufficient to cover one more month. The EEC contribution, recently announced, will cover two more months. We are awaiting confirmation that additional Government contributions can be expected soon.

Unless payments are most urgently received, UNEP will be forced to start closing down projects and regional centres. Please understand that no alternative is left to us, since the Action Plan must be self-financed.

Third, the proposed workplan for 1988-89 calls for a \$10.3 million budget. It contains an element of growth reflecting the decisions of the Genoa Declaration. A programme of \$9 million would represent a stagnation at the level of activities approved in 1985. A programme of \$8 million would mean reducing our efforts to save the Mediterranean.

It is important that this Meeting expresses very clearly the wishes of the Contracting Parties, not only in words, but in concrete terms.

I further invite you to take a decision on the proposed reorientation of the Action Plan. It is based on the policy paper now in your hands, and is designed to make full use of the Blue Plan and Priority Actions Programme (PAP) results so far. It aims to concentrate programme efforts on the environmentally sound planning and management of coastal areas where the sources of pollution are, and the real danger of that pollution is being felt.

I extend the most cordial invitation to the World Bank to join with us to co-ordinate our efforts in the Mediterranean for the benefit of the countries concerned in such a way as not to waste the significant body of knowledge and infrastructure resulting from UNEP's work.

We also hope to work closely with the EEC as it develops its Mediterranean strategy and plan of action (MEDSPA) plan promises to involve in the Mediterranean protection the considerable resources of its various structural funds.

Last but not least let me extend our thanks to the UN Agencies that have continued their co-operation with us, to the non-governmental organizations that are increasingly offering to co-operate, and to the media that have provided an exceptionally wide coverage to the Action Plan in newspapers, magazines and television. They all reflect the interest of public opinion in the future of the Mediterranean.

The challenge before us this week is to give additional meaning and life to our efforts to protect and preserve one of the world's great natural resources - the Mediterranean sea. The challenge reminds me of the story surrounding the ancient coat of arms of the royal family of Spain. Before that son of the Mediterranean, Christopher Columbus, set sail to cross the Atlantic, it was believed that the world ended somewhere past Gibraltar.

To the Spanish, one of their real glories was that they were the last outpost of the world, and that their country fronted on the great beyond, therefore, the royal coat of arms showed the pillars of Hercules, the great columns guarding the strait of Gibraltar, and the royal motto said NE PLUS ULTRA, meaning generally, "there is nothing beyond here".

But then, when Columbus returned, he had actually discovered a whole new world. The ancient motto might now be seen as inaccurate. In this crisis, wisdom prevailed, and someone at court made a noble and thrifty suggestion, which was immediately accepted by Queen Isabella. It was simply that the first word of the motto, NE, be deleted. Now the motto on the coat of arms reads - and has read ever since then: PLUS ULTRA - "There is more beyond".

As we go about our work this week and in the months and years ahead - on this side of the pillars of Hercules - we must do it together with the clear recognition that there is "more beyond" for your people and their sea.

ANNEX IV

List of Documents

Working Documents 1/

UNEP/IG.74/1	Provisional Agenda
UNEP/IG.74/2	Provisional annotated Agenda
UNEP/IG.74/3	Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1986/1987 and recommendations for activities to be undertaken in the 1988-1989 biennium, with related budget proposals
UNEP/IG.74/3/Add.1	Report of the Executive Director: Revised Blue Plan Workplan and budget for 1988-1989
UNEP/IG.74/3/Add.2	Report of the Executive Director: Policy Recommendations of the Executive Director
UNEP/IG.74/4	Proposed 100 coastal historic sites of common interest
UNEP/IG.74/5	Report of the Meeting

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1/ Issued in English, French, Spanish and Arabic

Information Documents<sup>2/</sup>

UNEP/IG.74/INF.1	List of documents
UNEP/IG.74/INF.2	List of participants
UNEP/IG.74/INF.3	List of alerts and accidents (ROCC)
UNEP/IG.74/INF.4	Draft Guidelines for co-operation in combating marine pollution in the Mediterranean
UNEP/IG.74/INF.5	Guide to exploration for and exploitation of natural oil and gas resources of the Mediterranean sea bed
UNEP/IG.74/INF.7	Draft programme calendar 1986-1995
UNEP/IG.74/INF.8	Survey of training programmes
UNEP/IG.74/INF.9	Progress report on the preparation of a 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 subsoil
UNEP/IG.74/INF.10	Main findings of the Blue Plan and suggestions for action
UNEP/WG.143/8	Report of the Joint Meeting of National Focal Points for the Blue Plan (BP) and the Priority Actions Programme (PAP), Athens, 28-30 April 1986
UNEP/WG.144/13	Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation for MED POL, Athens, 16-20 June 1986
UNEP/WG.150/8	Report of the Review Meeting on the structure and functions of the Regional Oil Combating Centre (ROCC), Malta, 23-27 February 1987
UNEP/WG.155/1	Report of the technical consultation on pollution resulting from offshore exploration and exploitation, Athens, 22-26 September 1986

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<sup>2/</sup> Issued in English and French

- UNEP/WG.160/8                   Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by mercury and mercury compounds and proposed measures
- UNEP/WG.160/10                Assessment of the state of microbial pollution of shellfish waters in the Mediterranean Sea and proposed measures
- UNEP/WG.160/11                Assessment of the state of pollution by petroleum hydrocarbons in the Mediterranean Sea
- UNEP/WG.160/12                Assessment of organosilicons as marine pollutants, with particular reference to their status in the Mediterranean Dumping and Land-based Sources Protocols
- UNEP/WG.160/13                Report of the Fifth Meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation for MED POL, Athens, 6-10 April 1987
- UNEP/WG.162/1                 Report of the training course for Government officials on Mediterranean Action Plan activities, Athens, 27 October - 6 November 1986
- UNEP/WG.163/9                 Report of the meeting of the National Focal Points for Specially Protected Areas (SPA), Athens, 1-4 June 1987
- UNEP/WG.165/4                 Report of the Meeting on the contribution of bilateral and multilateral programmes to the objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan, Madrid, 25-27 May 1987
- UNEP/WG.170/9                 Report of the Meeting of the National Focal Points for the Priority Actions Programme (PAP), Split, 24-26 June 1987
- UNEP/WG.171/3                 Report of the Blue Plan
- UNEP/WG.171/5                 Report of the Meeting of the National Focal Points for the Blue Plan (BP), Sophia Antipolis, 20-22 July 1987
- UNEP/WG.178/1                 Report of the meeting on alternative methods of calculating contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund (Madrid, 19-22 June 1987)

Reference Documents

- UNEP/IG.56/5 Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its related protocols (Genoa, 9-13 September 1985)
- UNEP/WG.150/5/Add.2 Study on risk assessment of marine casualties involving hazardous substances in the Mediterranean Sea

BUREAU REPORTS

- UNEP/BUR/26 Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its related protocols, Madrid, 20 March 1986
- UNEP/BUR/27 Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its related protocols, Madrid, 11 September 1986
- UNEP/BUR/28 Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its related protocols, Istanbul, 25 March 1987
- UNEP/BUR/29 Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its related protocols, Madrid, 22 June 1987

ANNEX V

APPORTIONMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN TRUST FUND  
FOR THE 1988 AND 1989 BIENNIUM  
(in US dollars)

A. To the Mediterranean Trust Fund

Contracting Parties	%	1988	1989
Algeria	0.97	28,613.98	30,044.68
Cyprus	0.16	4,719.83	4,955.82
Egypt	0.74	21,829.22	22,920.69
France	38.01	1,121,255.09	1,177,317.94
Greece	4.00	117,995.80	123,895.60
Israel	2.44	71,977.44	75,576.32
Italy	27.20	802,371.44	842,490.08
Lebanon	0.10	2,949.90	3,097.39
Libya	2.00	58,997.90	61,947.80
Malta	0.10	2,949.90	3,097.39
Monaco	0.11	3,244.88	3,407.13
Morocco	0.53	15,634.44	16,416.17
Spain	15.00	442,484.25	464,608.50
Syria	0.32	9,439.66	9,911.65
Tunisia	0.32	9,439.66	9,911.65
Turkey	4.00	117,995.80	123,895.60
Yugoslavia	4.00	117,995.80	123,895.60
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,949,895.00</b>	<b>3,097,390.00</b>
EEC		638,140.60	670,047.60
Host Country		400,000.00	400,000.00
UNEP Environment Fund		50,000.00	50,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,038,035.60</b>	<b>4,217,437.60</b>

B. Counterpart Contributions to Regional Activity Centers 1/

(in US dollars equivalent)

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		1988	1989
France	(for BP/RAC)	325,000	325,000
Malta	(for ROCC)	20,000	20,000
Tunisia	(for SPA/RAC)	50,000	50,000
Yugoslavia	(for PAP/RAC)	280,000	280,000

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1/ As requested in paragraph 132 of the present report, showing counterpart contributions at the levels of 1987



ANNEX VI

ESTIMATED 1986-1989 CASH FLOW  
(in thousands of US dollars)

	YEARS			
	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>A. INCOME</b>				
1. Opening Balance				
1.1 Uncommitted at the beginning of the year	3627	4078	1680	1160
1.2 Committed at the beginning of the year	1706	623	2260	2260
<b>Total</b>	<b>5333</b>	<b>4701</b>	<b>3940</b>	<b>3420</b>
<b>2. Contributions paid in by the countries</b>				
2.1 Contributions due for the previous years	414	1267	800	600
2.2 Contributions due for the current year	2666	2799	2950	3097
2.3 Unpaid contributions, est.	(1267)	(800)	(600)	(300)
<b>Total paid</b>	<b>1813</b>	<b>3266</b>	<b>3150</b>	<b>3397</b>
3. EEC contribution	570	608	638	670
4. Bank interest and miscellaneous income	388	250	300	300
5. Host Country contribution	399	402	400	400
6. UNEP contribution	52	71	50	50
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>8555</b>	<b>9298</b>	<b>8478</b>	<b>8237</b>
<b>B. EXPENDITURES</b>				
1. Programme costs	3447	4801	4528	4615
2. Programme support costs (P.S.C.)	407	557	530	542
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>3854</b>	<b>5358</b>	<b>5058</b>	<b>5157</b>
<b>C. FORWARD COMMITMENTS</b>				
1. Programme costs for the future year	551	2000	2000	2000
2. P.S.C. for the future year	72	260	260	260
<b>Total Commitments</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>2260</b>	<b>2260</b>	<b>2260</b>
<b>D. BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD AT THE END OF THE YEAR (A-B-C)</b>	<b>4078</b>	<b>1680</b>	<b>1160</b>	<b>820</b>

ANNEX VII

APPROVED 1988 AND 1989 PROGRAMME BUDGET  
(in US dollars)

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	Approved 1988	Approved 1989
<u>SECTION I</u>		
CHAPTER 1 - Co-ordination	795,300	
CHAPTER 2 - Meetings	52,000	
CHAPTER 3 - MED-POL: Monitoring	1,457,000	
CHAPTER 4 - MED POL: Research	330,000	
CHAPTER 5 - Oil Combating Centre	424,000	
CHAPTER 6 - Training and Exchange of Information	95,000	
<u>SECTION II</u>		
CHAPTER 1 - Blue Plan	420,000	
CHAPTER 2 - Priority Actions Programme	710,000	
CHAPTER 3 - Specially Protected Areas	245,000	
GRAND TOTAL	4,528,300	4,614,510

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SECTION I  
CHAPTER 1 - CO-ORDINATION

	m/m	Approved 1988
1. PERSONNEL		
(a) Experts/Staff <u>1/</u> / <u>2/</u>		
- Co-ordinator - A. Manos (Italy) D.2 Permanent	12	84,000
- Senior Programme Officer/Marine Scientist L. Jeftic (Yugoslavia) P.5 Fixed-term	12	69,500
- Programme Officer/Economist - I. Dharat (Libya) P.4 Fixed-term	12	60,000
- Programme Officer/Marine Scientist F.S. Civili (Italy) P.3 Fixed-term	12	46,000
- Data Processer - A. Aksel (Turkey) P.2/P.3 Fixed-term	12	39,500
Subtotal 1 (a)		299,000
(b) Consultants		
- Librarian	5	10,000
- Legal Aspects	2	8,000
- Unspecified (Contingency)		12,000
Subtotal 1 (b)		30,000

1/ International recruitment

2/ In addition, post of Administrative Officer is paid from Programme Support Costs

	m/m	Approved 1988
<b>(c) Administrative Support <sup>1/</sup></b>		
- Senior Secretary, International Recruitment	12	10,500
- Administrative Assistant - N. Zevelakis (Greece) G.6 Fixed-term local recruitment	12	12,100
- Information Assistant - H. Maroudis-Pissala (Greece) G.5 Fixed-term local recruitment	12	9,900
- Bilingual Secretary - D. Voga (Greece) G.4 Fixed-term local recruitment	12	10,500
- Bilingual Secretary - E. Varla (Greece) G.4 Fixed-term local recruitment	12	10,500
- Bilingual Typist - C. Papageorgopoulos (Greece) G.4 Fixed-term local recruitment	12	9,900
- Bilingual Typist - G.3 M. Foerter-Platis	12	7,700
- Bilingual Typist - G.3	12	9,000
- Telephone Operator/Receptionist - E. Zaimis (Greece) G.2 Fixed-term local recruitment	12	9,000
- Clerk/driver - D. Magiras (Greece) G.2 Fixed-term local recruitment	12	9,000
- Clerk - G.2	12	7,200
- Temporary Assistance	8	12,000
- Overtime		7,000
<b>Subtotal 1 (c)</b>		<b>124,300</b>
<b>Component total</b>		<b>453,300</b>
<b>2. TRAVEL ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS</b>		<b>45,000</b>
<b>3. SUB-CONTRACTS</b>		
- Unspecified		15,000
<b>4. MEETINGS/TRAINING/FELLOWSHIPS</b>		-

<sup>1/</sup> In addition, post of Key punch Operator/Wang Assistant, is paid from Programme Support costs

	Approved 1988
<b>5. EQUIPMENT</b>	
(a) Expendable equipment (Incl. books, magazines)	21,000
(b) Non-expendable equipment	22,000
Component total	43,000
<b>6. RENTAL AND MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES</b>	
- Rental	75,000
- Cleaning	14,000
Component total	89,000
<b>7. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT (Typewriters, Xerox, Computer, Official Car)</b>	
	38,000
<b>8. REPORTING COST</b>	
	32,000
<b>9. SUNDRY</b>	
(a) Telex, Telephone, Postage and Freight	70,000
(b) Hospitality	4,000
(c) Miscellaneous	6,000
Component total	80,000
<b>TOTAL CHAPTER 1</b>	<b>795,300</b>

**SECTION I**  
**CHAPTER 2 - MEETINGS**

	Approved 1988
- Meetings of Bureau (2 per year)	12,000
- Scientific and technical committee	*/
- Socio-economic committee	40,000
- Working Group on Offshore Protocol (1989)	-
- Meeting of Plenipotentiaries on off-shore protocol (1989)	-
- 6th Ordinary Meeting of Contracting Parties (1989) -	-
<b>TOTAL CHAPTER 2</b>	<b>52,000</b>

SECTION I  
CHAPTER 3 - MED POL - MONITORING

	m/m	Approved 1988
<b>1. PERSONNEL <u>A/</u></b>		
<b>(a) <u>Experts/Staff</u></b>		
- FAO Fishery Expert, P-5	12	67,000
- WHO Senior Scientist, P-5	12	69,000
- IAEA Maintenance Engineer, P-3	12	62,000
Sub-total 1(a)		198,000
<b>(b) <u>Consultants</u></b>		
		15,000
Sub-total 1(b)		15,000
<b>(c) <u>Administrative Support</u></b>		
- FAO Secretary, Athens, Local, G-3	12	10,000
- WHO Secretary, Athens, Local, G-4	12	11,000
- WHO Secretary, Copenh., Local, G-4	6	9,000
- IAEA Lab. Assist., Monaco, Local, G-4	12	27,000
Sub-total 1(c)		57,000
Component total		270,000
<b>2. TRAVEL <u>B/</u></b>		
- FAO		11,000
- UNESCO/IOC		5,500
- WHO		11,000
- WMO		7,500
- IAEA		22,000
Component Total		57,000

A/ The cost of UNEP staff involved in MED POL is covered through Chapter I (Co-ordination) of MAP budget

B/ The cost of travel of UNEP staff related to MED POL is covered through Chapter I (Co-ordination) of MAP budget

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Approved  
1988

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3. SUBCONTRACTS

Land-based Sources Protocol implementation:

- Pilot project on monitoring of organo-phosphorus compounds, including selection of method and preparation of assessment and proposed measures	35,000
- Pilot project on monitoring of organotin compounds, including selection of method and preparation of assessment and proposed measures	35,000
- Pilot project on monitoring of persistent synthetic materials, including selection of method and preparation of assessment and proposed measures	35,000
- Pilot project on monitoring of carcinogenic, teratogenic or mutagenic substances, including selection of method and preparation of assessment and proposed measures	5,000
- Pilot project on monitoring of submarine outfalls and evaluation of their technical efficiency	20,000
- Preparation of draft annex IV to LBS Protocol on pollutants transported through the atmosphere	7,500
- Compilation of use of alternative products and processes (1989)	-
- Survey of products and installations causing pollution (1989)	-
- Assistance to countries for the implementation of LBS protocol (experts, training, etc.)	45,000

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Approved  
1988

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Data quality assurance:

- Intercalibration and training course on determination of microbiological pollution	15,000
- Intercalibration and training course on determination of chlorinated hydrocarbons	15,000
- Intercalibration and training course on determination of organic mercury (1989)	-
- Training course on treatment and interpretation of biological effects data	15,000
- Training course on analysis of physical oceanographic data and time-series (1989)	-
- Purchase of standards and reference materials to be distributed to laboratories	20,000
- Joint exercises on monitoring and intercomparison of results including sampling and analysis of split samples, expert assistance to laboratories for sampling, analysis, presentation and evaluation of results and improved arrangement for dissemination of relevant scientific material	70,000

Monitoring:

- Assistance through agreements for monitoring programmes	520,000
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Other activities:

- Printing of IX ICSEM/IOC/UNEP Workshop proceedings	10,000
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Component total

847,500

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	Approved 1988
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4. MEETINGS/TRAINING/WORKSHOPS/FELLOWSHIPS	
MEETINGS:	
- Scientific and Technical Committee	50,000
<u>Land-based Sources Protocol implementation:</u>	
- <u>Ad hoc</u> meeting for the preparation of annex IV of LBS	7,500
<u>Data quality assurance:</u>	
- <u>Ad hoc</u> consultation meeting on data processing	7,500
<u>Monitoring:</u>	
- Meeting of responsible investigators of monitoring programmes	40,000
- <u>Ad hoc</u> consultation meeting on monitoring	7,500
TRAINING:	
- On-job training (through the secretariat)	60,000
FELLOWSHIPS:	
- Attendance at IX ICSEM/IOC/UNEP Workshop and other meetings	60,000
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Component total	232,500
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5. EQUIPMENT	
(a) <u>Expendable:</u>	
Spare parts for common maintenance service (through IAEA)	30,000
(b) <u>Non-expendable:</u>	
Laboratory equipment (to ILMR), purchase and maintenance	20,000
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Component total	50,000
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TOTAL CHAPTER 3	1,457,000
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SECTION I  
CHAPTER 4 - MED POL - RESEARCH

	Approved 1988
<b>A. SUBCONTRACTS</b>	
Activities A-L	300,000
Component total	300,000
<b>B. MEETINGS</b>	
Consultation Meeting on environmental quality criteria for the Mediterranean Sea food (Activity C)	<u>1/</u>
Consultation Meeting on epidemiological and related studies regarding environmental quality criteria (Activity D) (1989)	-
Consultation Meeting on programmes and measures in connection with Art. 7 of the LBS Protocol (Activity E) (1989)	
Review Meeting on oceanographic processes of transfer and distribution of pollutants (Activity F)	15,000
Consultation Meeting on reference methods on toxicity (Activity G)	15,000
Workshop on monitoring and assessment of the airborne pollution (Activity L) (1989)	-
Component total	30,000
<b>TOTAL CHAPTER 4</b>	<b>330,000</b>

1/ Meeting will be funded by WHO/EURO at no cost to MTF

SECTION I  
CHAPTER 5 - REGIONAL OIL COMBATING CENTRE

	m/m	Approved 1988
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1. PERSONNEL		
(a) Experts or Consultants		
- Director P-5	12	67,000
- Deputy Director P-4	12	52,000
- Technical expert P-4	12	60,000
(b) Consultants		5,000
<hr/>		
(c) Administrative support		
- Information Officer (G-4)	12	21,000
- Bilingual Secretary	12	16,000
- Typist (Telex) (G-2)	12	15,000
- Typist (Telephone) (G-2)	12	14,000
- Caretaker (G-1)	12	13,000
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Component total		263,000
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2. TRAVEL		16,000
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3. SUB CONTRACTS		-
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4. MEETINGS/TRAINING/FELLOWSHIPS		
- Fellowships		5,000
- Training and Meetings		81,000
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Component total		86,000
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5. EQUIPMENT		
- Expendable		6,000
- Non Expendable		5,000
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Component Total		11,000
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	Approved 1988
6. RENTAL AND MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES - Maintenance of premises	2,000
7. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT	-
8. REPORTING COSTS	7,000
9. SUNDRY	39,000
TOTAL CHAPTER 5	424,000

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SECTION I  
CHAPTER 6 - TRAINING AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

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	Approved 1988
- Support to training courses	60,000
- Trainees at Med Unit	5,000
- MEDWAVES (English/French) four issues a year	30,000
TOTAL CHAPTER 6	95,000

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SECTION II  
CHAPTER 1 - BLUE PLAN

	Approved 1988
1. PERSONNEL	
(a) Scientific Advisor	100,000
(b) Consultants	60,000
(c) Administrative Support	
- Mathematician (part time)	20,000
- Secretary	20,000
Component total	200,000
2. TRAVEL	50,000
3. SUB-CONTRACTS	
- Collection and Processing of socioeconomical and environmental data	50,000
4. TRAINING and MEETINGS	
- National Missions to BP/RAC	40,000
5. EQUIPMENT	-
6. RENTAL AND MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES	-
7. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT	
- Computer renting/maintenance	20,000
8. REPORTING COSTS	
- Miscellaneous	10,000
- Publication and distribution of the Blue Plan (English and French)	40,000
9. SUNDRY	10,000
TOTAL CHAPTER 1	420,000

SECTION II  
CHAPTER 2 - PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

	m/m	Approved 1988
1. PERSONNEL		
(a) Experts		
- Director	6	35,000
- Project Co-ordinator	6	20,000
(b) Consultants		184,000
(c) Administrative Support		50,000
Component total		289,000
2. TRAVEL		29,000
3. SUB-CONTRACTS		125,000
4. TRAINING AND MEETINGS		175,000
5. EQUIPMENT		
(a) Expendable		4,000
(b) Non-expendable		3,000
Component Total		7,000
6. RENTAL AND MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES		-
7. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT		3,000
8. REPORTING COSTS		39,000
9. SUNDRY		43,000
TOTAL CHAPTER 2		710,000

SECTION II  
 CHAPTER 3 - SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

	m/m	Approved 1988
<b>1. PERSONNEL</b>		
(a) Director		
(b) Experts/Consultants		
- Expert	12	50,000
- Expert		
- Data Researcher	12	40,000
- Consultants		60,000
(c) Administrative support		
- Secretary	12	8,000
- Driver	12	5,000
Component total		163,000
<b>2. TRAVEL</b>		
		15,000
<b>3. SUB-CONTRACTS</b>		
		10,000
<b>4. MEETINGS</b>		
		15,000
<b>5. EQUIPMENT</b>		
(a) Non-expendable (car, video)		3,000
(b) Expendable		2,000
Component total		5,000
<b>6. RENTAL AND MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES</b>		
		-
<b>7. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT</b>		
		5,000
<b>8. REPORTING COSTS</b>		
		15,000
<b>9. SUNDRY</b>		
(a) Communication, postage, freight		12,000
(b) Hospitality		2,000
(c) Miscellaneous		3,000
Component total		17,000
<b>TOTAL CHAPTER 3</b>		<b>245,000</b>

APPENDIXGUIDELINES FOR THE SELECTION, ESTABLISHMENT, MANAGEMENT AND NOTIFICATION OF INFORMATION ON MARINE AND COASTAL PROTECTED AREAS IN THE MEDITERRANEANIntroduction

The Guidelines proposed below, concerning the Selection, Establishment, Management and Notification of information on Marine and Coastal protected areas, adopted at the first meeting of focal points (Athens, 1-4 June 1987), were offered as a guide and not as a formal obligation for their application.

GUIDELINES FOR SELECTION OF PROTECTED AREASEstablish policies and objectives

1. The organization of a protected area programme should be based on clearly-defined policies and objectives approved by the highest levels of government. These could include:
  - the maintenance of the productivity of marine and coastal resources, and the reconstitution of depleted stocks;
  - the conservation of the richness and diversity of the country's natural resources, including examples of all representative ecosystems and habitats, and the genetic diversity of important species;
  - the preservation of important examples of the cultural heritage, such as archaeological and historical sites, architectural and landscape elements, and areas of ethnographic interest;
  - the sustainable development of resource exploitation, tourism and other economic activities; and
  - the protection of the health and safety of coastal communities and resource users.

Create a planning team

2. A planning team should be chosen to begin the process of selecting and establishing protected areas. A survey of the agencies, organizations and experts able to contribute to this planning team should be one of the first steps to be taken.

Survey the marine and coastal environment

3. Each country should survey its entire marine and coastal areas to identify sites worthy of protection. Existing information should be compiled and new surveys made if necessary to provide information on coastal features, natural habitats and species, and points of special interest. The surveys should consider:



- environmental characteristics such as species distributions and abundance, habitat occurrence according to a standard classification (for marine habitats see classification in Appendix 1), and physico-chemical parameters (climatology, geomorphology, hydrology, sedimentation, geochemistry, water quality);
  - socio-economic uses and potential for recreation, tourism, fisheries and aquaculture;
  - existing and potential threats from tourism, urbanization, industry, mining, drilling, dredging, dumping, agriculture, aquaculture, navigation and naval works.
4. Information from country surveys, bibliographic research and other sources should be compiled on a regional basis to determine regional patterns and processes. This can be done by the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (RAC/SPA) with the assistance of a regional advisory group of experts.
5. The resulting national and regional inventories of natural sites and special features should be updated periodically.

Evaluate sites and features

6. All sites and features on which information has been collected should be evaluated according to criteria adopted by each country in accordance with their national goals and international obligations. Examples of criteria are:
- **Ecological criteria:** Diversity, Naturalness, Dependency of species or processes on the area, Representativeness, Uniqueness, Integrity, Productivity, Vulnerability.
  - **Social criteria:** Social acceptance by local people, Public health, Recreation, Culture, History, Archaeology, Aesthetics, Conflicts of interest with local activities, Safety, Accessibility, Benchmark or Reference value, Education, Research.
  - **Economic criteria:** Importance to commercial species, Importance to fisheries, Nature of threats to value of area, Economic benefits, Tourism.
  - **Regional criteria:** Regional significance, national significance, Contribution to regional awareness, Demonstration of compatible uses.
  - **Pragmatic criteria:** Urgency, Size, Degree of threat, Effectiveness, Opportunism, Availability, Restorability.

7. The development of regional definitions for selection criteria and of procedures for their application should be undertaken through the RAC/SPA with the assistance of experts and working groups.

Rank sites

8. Sites should be ranked both for their value according to each criterion, and their ability to meet multiple criteria, leading to listings of the highest priority sites for designation as protected areas.
9. Consultation with the RAC/SPA can help to identify sites of particular regional interest. This could be necessary, for instance, to protect a species of regional importance.

GUIDELINES FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS

Designate a responsible authority

10. There should be a single authority responsible for the establishment and management of marine and coastal protected areas, whether a newly created body, an existing lead agency, or a joint authority of several agencies or government departments.
11. The authority should be given clearly-defined objectives and responsibilities.
12. The authority should have powers to:
  1. Define institutional responsibilities and relations;
  2. Co-ordinate the activities of the different departments with marine and coastal responsibilities;
  3. Establish priorities and mechanisms for selecting, establishing and developing marine protected areas;
  4. Protect species and their critical habitats adequately;
  5. Conserve threatened, rare, endemic and commercial species, threatened, unique, representative and valuable marine habitats, and cultural, archaeological and historical sites;
  6. Ensure permanent protection;
  7. Communicate directly with the regional authorities and centres responsible for co-ordinating the Mediterranean network of protected areas;
  8. Conduct or arrange for research and surveys relevant to planning and management;
  9. Provide mechanisms for developing and implementing management plans for each protected area, based on scientific data;
  10. Control developments, activities and sources of pollution outside the protected areas that may adversely affect them;
  11. Regulate exploitation in protected areas and their adjacent buffer zones;
  12. Control navigation through and mooring in marine protected areas; and
  13. Make regulations and otherwise provide enforcement mechanisms.

Adopt legislation

13. The establishment and management of marine protected areas should be supported by adequate legislation. Comprehensive legislation for sustainable use of large marine areas including both protected areas and other management measures should be considered.
14. The regional development of model legislation for coastal and marine protected areas may be desirable.

Obtain a consensus

15. To be effective, protected areas must have public acceptance and local co-operation in their operation. The establishment of protected areas should thus be subject to wide discussion and if possible consensus among the public, representatives of interested groups, or at least all the government departments concerned.

Provide financial support

16. Adequate financial support or revenues must be made available to the authority to carry out its mandate effectively.

Survey potential sites

17. The site of each potential protected areas should be surveyed in detail, identifying areas with greatest value for different uses.

Establish boundaries

18. The boundaries of coastal and marine protected areas should be ecologically sensible, easily identifiable by the public, and include the waters, the subsoil below and the airspace above the protected area. Adjacent marine, terrestrial and aerial influences and ecological ramifications important to the protected area should be recognized.
19. Where possible and desirable, both land and water areas should be combined and jointly managed in coastal zone protected areas. Offshore marine protected areas should also be considered.
20. Protected areas should allow as many multiple uses as are consistent with conservation objectives.

Identify resources needed

21. The needs for infrastructure, equipment, finance, field personnel (terrestrial and marine) and management support for each protected area should be identified.

Determine protected area status

22. Each protected area should be given a category and status consistent with its conservation and management objectives, based on the standard categories listed in Appendix 2.

Grant legal protection

23. Protected areas should be made permanent by legislation, unless intended as a temporary measure, in accordance with international agreements and guidelines.

Notify RAC/SPA

24. The Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas must be notified of the creation or the modification of protected areas.

Compensate displaced activities

25. Equity should be respected in the creation of protected areas. Users or community groups whose rights or activities are displaced or reduced should be given alternate sources of income or otherwise compensated where practicable.

GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS

Prepare a management plan

26. A management plan should be prepared for each protected area, and periodically updated in the light of experience. A model outline is given in Appendix 3.

Implement the management plan

27. The management plan should be implemented and the necessary regulations or controls adopted and adequately enforced. Facilities should be built, equipment purchased and personnel hired on a scale consistent with available funds.

Use zoning and buffer zones

28. Zoning should be used whenever appropriate to permit the maximum compatible uses of the protected area. Buffer zones should be created around the protected area to prevent encroachment or degradation (Article 5).

Establish educational programmes

29. Educational opportunities and public interpretation programmes should be developed within protected areas whenever possible.

Monitor the effectiveness of protection

30. Critical species, ecosystems and physical or chemical parameters should be monitored in protected areas to verify the effectiveness of management actions.
31. The RAC/SPA should encourage the development and application of standard regional methods for monitoring protected areas and species.

Conduct research

32. Research under appropriate conditions should be encouraged in protected areas, particularly to define baselines for area and coastal environments, or to develop restoration techniques for natural habitats.

Restore damage

33. Damaged or degraded areas and resources should be restored to their natural or most productive state in accordance with the established objectives of the protected area.

NOTIFICATION OF INFORMATION ON PROTECTED AREAS

Assign responsibility

34. The notification of information on protected areas is the responsibility of the National Focal Point (Article 14.2), which should preferably be the authority responsible for establishing and managing marine protected areas.

Provide information to RAC/SPA

35. Information on each country is to be furnished to the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (RAC/SPA) in accordance with the standard format in Appendix 4.
36. Information on each protected area is to be furnished regularly to the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas in accordance with the standard format in Appendix 5.
37. Similar information on potential and planned protected areas should also be provided to the RAC/SPA.
38. Information on current and planned research, general surveys, monitoring of the status of species and ecosystems, and other data of regional interest are to be shared with other Parties through the RAC/SPA.
39. Information on the experience acquired, the problems encountered, and the methods developed to resolve them are to be supplied to the RAC/SPA, which can suggest solutions or appropriate studies, and prepare technical and information documents.

Distribute information and regional recommendations

40. In all cases, the RAC/SPA is to make information received widely available to the Parties. It should recommend programmes of co-ordinated research and standard scientific methods for the selection, management and monitoring of protected areas in order to improve the information available on the status of Mediterranean species, ecosystems and cultural resources. In this it should be assisted by an advisory group of experts.

Appendix 1 : Standard classification of Mediterranean marine zones and associated benthic biocenosis (from PERES & PICARD, 1964)

Supralittoral Zone

- supralittoral rocks
- rapid drying beaches
- slowly drying beaches

Midlittoral zone

- upper midlittoral rocks
- lower midlittoral rocks
  - with Lithophyllum tortuosum
  - with Ralfsia verrucosa
- midlittoral caves
- midlittoral detritus
- midlittoral sands
- muddy sands and muds of lagoons and estuaries

Infralittoral zone

- photophilic algae
  - with Cystoseira stricta
  - with Corallina
- infralittoral shingles
- coarse sands and fine gravels under wave influence
- sands partly protected from wave influence
- calm water muddy sands
- euryhaline and eurythermal lagoons
- terrigenous well-graded fine sands
- fine surface sands
- Posidonia oceanica beds

coarse sands and fine gravels under influence of bottom currents (various depths)

Circalittoral zone

- "Coralligenous" (with shade-loving algae)
- semi-dark caves
- completely dark caves and tunnels
- open sea rocky bottoms
- coastal detrital bottoms
  - with aloliths
  - with branched coralline algae
  - with Lithothamnium
  - with Squamariaceae
- muddy detrital bottoms
- coastal terrigenous muds
- open sea detrital bottoms

Bathyal zone

- white corals
- bathyal muds

Abyssal zone

**Appendix 2 : CATEGORIES AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES OF PROTECTED AREAS**

1. **Scientific Reserve/Strict Nature Reserve/Strict Marine Reserve** (IUCN I; EEC 1): To protect nature and maintain natural processes in a undisturbed state in order to have ecologically representative examples of the natural environment available for scientific study, environmental monitoring and education and for the maintenance of genetic resources in a dynamic and evolutionary state.
2. **National Park/Marine National Park** (IUCN II; EEC 3): To protect large natural and scenic areas of national or international significance for scientific, educational and recreational uses.
3. **Natural/Cultural Monument** (IUCN III; EEC 6): To preserve significant natural, cultural or archaeological features because of their special interest or unique characteristics.
4. **Managed Natural Reserve/Wildlife Sanctuary/Marine Sanctuary** (IUCN IV; EEC 2): To assure the natural conditions necessary to protect significant species, groups of species, biotic communities, or physical features of the environment, where these require specific human manipulation for their perpetuation.
5. **Protected Landscape/Seascape** (IUCN V; EEC 4): To maintain significant natural landscapes or coastlines which are characteristic of the harmonious interaction of man, land and sea, while providing opportunities for public enjoyment through recreation and tourism within the normal life-style and economic activity of these areas .
6. **Resources Reserve** (IUCN IV): To protect the natural resources of the area for future use, and prevent or contain development activities that could affect the resource pending the establishment of objectives which are based upon appropriate knowledge and planning.
7. **Natural Biotic Area/Anthropological Reserve** (IUCN VI; EEC 5): To allow human societies living in harmony with the environment to continue their way of life undisturbed by modern technology.
8. **Multiple Use Management Area/Managed Resource Area/Fisheries Reserve** (IUCN VIII): To provide for the sustained production of fisheries, wildlife, tourism and outdoor recreation, with conservation of nature primarily oriented to the support of the economic activities, or with several zones designated to achieve specific conservation objectives.

There are several titles involving special international recognition of protected areas that may be used in addition to the above:

**Biosphere Reserve:** Unesco category to conserve for present and future use the diversity and integrity of representative biotic communities of plants and animals within natural ecosystems, and to safeguard the genetic diversity on species of which their continuing evolution depends.



**World Heritage Site:** site listed under the World Heritage Convention to protect natural or cultural features of World Heritage quality, and to provide information for worldwide public enlightenment.

**Biogenetic Reserve:** area which is part of Council of Europe network established in order to preserve the biological integrity and ensure the effective conservation of marine or terrestrial habitats, biocenosis or ecosystems.