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Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting
Parties to the Convention for the Protection
of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution
and its Related Protocols

Geneva, 29 March - 1 April 1982

REPORT
OF THE EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES
TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN
SEA AGAINST POLLUTION AND ITS RELATED PROTOCOLS

CORRIGENDUM

Paragraph 103 should read as follows

103. " The delegation of Algeria presented an amendment to paragraph 14. The delegation expressed a reservation to the existing text of the paragraph which it was prepared to withdraw if its amendment was accepted."



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Introduction

1. In accordance with recommendation 4.2 (annex VII to document UNEP/IG.23/11) the Second Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Related Protocols Intergovernmental Review Meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States on the Action Plan (Cannes, 2-7 March 1981), as well as the provisions of the rules of procedure meetings and conferences of the Contracting Parties to the aforementioned Convention and its related protocols, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) convened an Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution. The meeting was held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 29 March to 1 April 1982.

Participation

2. Delegations from fifteen Mediterranean coastal States and from the European Community, contracting-parties to the Convention, took part in the meeting.
3. Representatives of eight United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and four intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations took part in the meeting as observers.
4. A complete list of participants is attached as annex I to this Report.

Agenda item 1: Opening of the Meeting

5. The meeting was opened by H.E. Ambassador G. Falchi, President of the Bureau of the meetings of the Contracting Parties. After welcoming the participants, he thanked UNEP and the members of the Bureau for their efforts for the satisfactory implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

Agenda item 2: Adoption of the agenda

6. At the suggestion of the President, the Meeting unanimously adopted the agenda reproduced in annex II to this Report.

Agenda item 3: Organization of work

7. The Meeting decided to establish a Committee to prepare the document for discussion by the Meeting under agenda item 7 with a view to finalizing the text of the draft Protocol on Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas. The Committee elected Mr. Josquin Ros (Spain) as Chairman and Mr. Khalifa El Hafchi (Tunisia) as Vice-Chairman.

8. The Meeting decided that all other agenda items, as well as the final report of the Committee would be discussed in plenary.

Agenda item 4: Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the the
1982-1983 period

Item 4 (a): Report on activities in 1981

9. The Deputy Executive Director, Mr. F.S. Thatcher, welcomed participants and expressed his thanks to the President and the other members of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties for the work they had accomplished during the previous year. He introduced and summarized the report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1981 (documents UNEP/IG.36/3, UNEP/IG.36/3/Corr.1, UNEP/IG.36/3/Add. 1 and Add.2). The list of documents appears in annex III. The text of the opening statement of the Deputy Executive Director is reproduced in annex IV to this Report. The main points made in the Executive Director's report and in that opening statement are summarized below.

10. All Mediterranean Coastal States (with the exception of Albania) and the European Economic Community are now Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.

11. The Government of Tunisia had ratified the Protocol on Pollution from Land-based Sources and several others had initiated the ratification procedure.

12. The Meeting had before it the Draft Protocol on Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas with a view to the submission of a final text to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries which was to be held on 2 and 3 April 1982, at the same venue as the Extraordinary Meeting, in accordance with the decision of the Ordinary Meeting held at Cannes.

13. The texts of sub-regional agreements relating to the protection of the Adriatic Sea and of the Ligurian Sea had been communicated by the signatory States and distributed to the other Contracting Parties.

14. The Long-term Monitoring and Research Programme (MED PCL-Phase II) is now being put into operation. Several Contracting Parties have already submitted their national monitoring programmes to the Co-ordinating Unit and more than 100 research proposals have been submitted by national research institutions through their national MED PCL co-ordinators.

15. The Regional Oil Combating Centre (ROCC) provided assistance to the Governments of several Contracting Parties at their request and organized, with the autonomous part of Marseilles, the MEDIPOL 81 training exercise, in which 18 experts coming from Mediterranean coastal States participated, along with instructors from five coastal States and the EEC.

16. Blue Plan activities were carried out in the form of seminars linked to the twelve parallel studies of Phase I which are well advanced now and co-ordination meetings. Several of these meetings and seminars were held outside the Centre d'Activités Développement-Environnement en Méditerranée (FEDEAS) at the invitation of several Mediterranean coastal States. France continued to provide valuable administrative and logistic support to the Blue Plan.

17. The efforts of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to release funds, from its regional programmes for the projects on aquaculture and renewable sources of energy have not yet been successful. The Priority Actions Programme - Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC) at Split was forced to reduce its activities severely, owing to the lack of financial resources (UNEP/IG.36/Inf.5). Mention should, however, be made of the financial support provided by the Government of Yugoslavia to keep the Centre active, especially in the areas of human settlements and tourism.

18. The process of establishing in Tunisia an Activity Centre for Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas has continued. A IUCN expert has submitted his report on the establishment of a national centre having a regional role. Unfortunately, lack of resources has delayed the launching of this new activity.
19. The lack of resources has also prevented the completion of the training and information exchange programme, despite the very good intentions of the Italian Government in respect of the Centre at Urbino.
20. The Deputy Executive Director completed his statement by, on the one hand, drawing attention to the difficulties encountered by UNEP in carrying out the Mediterranean Action Plan, owing in particular to the irregular payment of contributions and the diversity of the activities envisaged, and by, on the other hand; stressing the task before the present Extraordinary Meeting of Contracting Parties in the areas of the budget, funds, financial management, establishing bases for contributions, and completing the draft protocol on specially protected areas. He also pointed out that numerous questions required appropriate solutions in the future:
- An adequate and regular level of contributions;
 - Legal and administrative aspects arising from the development of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP);
 - The preparation of legal instruments relating to exploration and exploitation of the sea bed and the establishment of a guarantee fund;
 - Development of the Action Plan, in particular in the areas of training, exchange of information, public information and the technical and economic aspects of protecting the sea.
21. The general discussion of the report, during which many delegations expressed their gratitude to UNEP and the Bureau for their efforts in 1981, drew attention to the following points.
22. Several delegations informed the Meeting of the payment or impending payment of contributions for 1981 and 1982 by their countries, which would make it possible to foresee a more comfortable financial situation than that of 1981.
23. Two delegations announced the impending accession by their countries to the Protocol on land-based pollution.
24. Some delegations requested the revision of programmes and budgets in order to avoid duplication and to focus more on priority subjects.
25. Other delegations insisted that no point of the Programme could be sacrificed and that co-operation and training should receive greater attention and funds.
26. The lack of funds in 1981 for PAP was also referred to by several delegations, as well as the delay in getting the Tunis Centre going.
27. One delegation insisted on the need to cut back on certain projects that were to be financed by UNEP in order to facilitate their implementation, so that all developing Mediterranean countries could benefit, thereby making use of the infrastructure and equipment that some of these countries had already established.

28. Two delegations insisted that the functions of the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Co-operation should not depart from the decisions taken in Cannes (UNEP/IG/2 3/11), and that its work should be submitted to meetings of Contracting Parties in order to facilitate their work and decisions, such as those to be discussed under item 4 (b) of the agenda.

29. The Co-ordinator, during this discussion, provided explanations and assurances as requested.

30. Several delegations noted the need for closer co-ordination between the various elements of the Action Plan, particularly PAP, the Blue Plan and MED PCL.

31. Lastly, another delegation suggested that all Contracting Parties should make any studies and research undertaken in the field of pollution available to IAP. In this respect, the Chairman also suggested that selected bibliographical material should be forwarded to the Co-ordinating Unit to consolidate its library.

32. The representative of IMCO emphasized that, despite budgetary constraints, IMCO had been able to carry out its work satisfactorily, particularly in the training field. The 1982 programme was being fully implemented. IMCO had made a genuine and important contribution in kind to the Centre which was not apparent from the budget. With regard to marine pollution by ships, world estimates indicated a substantial reduction of discharges of oil from tankers at sea - an indication of the positive results of IMCO's efforts in that field. He pointed out that IMCO had received 13 ratifications covering 41 per cent of world tonnage; 15 ratifications covering 50 per cent of world tonnage were needed for the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) to enter into force. He noted that, among the Mediterranean States, France, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia had ratified the Convention and that Italy and Greece had stated that its ratification was under way. He stressed that high priority should be given to initiation of the ratification procedure for MARPOL.

33. The representative of UNIDO, noting the documents and discussions, said that he was in a position to assure the Meeting of his Organization's firm intention of contributing, within the framework of its mandate, to the success of the Action Plan for the Mediterranean, taking into account its budgetary situation and the funds which would be available for the projects. Although the technical aspects of the Programme were not on the agenda of the current Meeting, he wished to draw attention to the areas in which UNIDO could give UNEP and the Contracting Parties the benefit of its wide experience in the following fields: transfer of technology, training and exchange of information, renewable resources of energy, industries connected with the marine environment, impact of industrial development on the environment, industrial pollutants and their treatment, industrial exploitation of marine resources, etc.

34. The Secretary-General of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) Mr. Pio-Carlo Terenzio stressed that ever since Stockholm IPU was active in trying to obtain for UNEP the support of Parliaments from all regions of the world. IPU had concentrated its first efforts on the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution, which was in the forefront with the Barcelona Convention. Since 1974 in Rome, up to the most recent meeting of the Mediterranean Sub-Committee at Palma de Majorca, IPU has contributed to the protection of the Mediterranean by encouraging Parliaments to ratify speedily the Convention and protocols, and develop a policy of co-operation in the protection of the Mediterranean environment. Such a policy is illustrated by the Mediterranean Action Plan which is being implemented since its adoption by the coastal states in Barcelona. The recommendations of the Mediterranean Sub-committee were distributed to delegations. The speaker wished to assure the meeting and UNEP of the continuing and growing activities of IPU in support of their joint efforts for the protection of the Mediterranean.

35. Concluding its consideration of agenda item 4 (a), the Meeting took note of the report of the Executive Director (UNEP/IG.36/3, Add.1 and Add.2).

Agenda item 4 (b): Recommendations for activities to be undertaken in (revised) and in 1983 with related budget proposals

36. The Executive Director's recommendations on matters covered by this item dealt with in document UNEP/IG.36/4/Rev.1 which had served as the basis for discussions in meetings.

37. The following points were raised during the general discussion of the aforementioned documents which were introduced by the Co-ordinator in a general statement.

General comments

38. One delegation requested that reports be submitted on budget performance for 1981 and estimates for 1982 and 1983 in the form used at the regular Cannes Meeting. The secretariat met that request in document UNEP/IG.36/4/Rev. 2.

39. Delegations requested that the budget be submitted in a clear, standardized form or a more condensed form, for example chapters 2, 3, 4, 5 and section II of the budget could be combined in a single chapter on PAP allocations. One delegation pointed out that the division into chapters could be condensed and that the budget should be submitted with sufficiently detailed justification documents to guide the secretariat and facilitate supervision of performance.

40. Various delegations requested clarification on various chapters and their comments were the following.

Section I - Chapter 1 - Co-ordination

41. Delegations emphasized the high proportion of staff expenditure in the budget compared to operational expenditure; they also considered the expenditure on co-ordination high.

42. One delegation noted that the annual increase in staff salaries was too high and wondered about the impact of transferring the secretariat to Athens. The delegation was surprised by the increase in estimates for co-ordination costs for 1982 compared to the estimates submitted in Cannes for the same year. The delegation requested that, for the sake of clarity, the remuneration of the Co-ordinator of the Blue Plan should be transferred to the budget for that activity.

43. In reply to the above comments, the Co-ordinator stated that the composition of the Co-ordinating Unit and the budget for the Unit conformed to the decisions of the Contracting Parties at Cannes, that the annual increase in salaries envisaged took into account the rules in force in the United Nations as well as the cost of living in Athens. He added that if the proportion of expenditure on staff appeared high compared to that of operational costs, it was largely because allocations for the latter were insufficient.

44. The Co-ordinator also drew attention to the fact that the increase in the estimates under this chapter compared with those submitted in Cannes for 1982 was largely the result of carrying forward the costs of transferring the headquarters to Athens, for which provision was made in the 1981 budget, but which must be defrayed

by the 1982 budget, the year in which the transfer was to take place. In addition, the need to provide the secretariat with the computerized machinery required to run it properly had given rise to an unforeseen expense; because the telephone link with Geneva would cost as much over two years as the equipment it was intended to purchase. However, that additional expense could be spread over 1982 and 1983 for a more accurate reflection of the conditions of execution.

Section I - Chapter 2 - Meetings

45. This chapter gave rise to no comments, since it was explained that the reduction of allocations compared with estimates for 1982 and 1983 submitted in Cannes resulted from a transfer of the allocations for meetings of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation to Section I, chapter 3, and the estimates for the meeting of the Focal Points of PAP to Section II, chapter 2.

Section I - Chapter 3 - MED PCL - Monitoring

46. Replying to requests for information on the destination of the various allocations in this chapter, the secretariat indicated that the heading "support to co-operating institutions" covered the operational costs of the specialized agencies of the United Nations assisting the Co-ordinating Unit in implementing the MED PCL programme; that the heading "Assistance to institutions through national co-ordinators" covered the assistance to be given to national institutions which were to provide monitoring services; that the heading "Development of sampling and analysis techniques" covered the assistance to be given to national institutions for testing and developing monitoring procedures and techniques to be uniformly adopted in the Mediterranean basin.

Section I - Chapter 4 - MED PCL - Research

47. Several delegations considered that the appropriations allocated to some items of the chapter were inadequate.

48. Some delegations expressed various opinions on changes in the distribution of appropriations and on the interdependence between some items in the chapter and similar items in the previous chapter.

49. One delegation pointed out that the research could not be expected to have immediate tangible results for action against pollution, and that it would be best to focus on the development of monitoring which would at the same time help to underpin the research.

50. One delegation recalled that it had been agreed at the first meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation that most of the cost of research activities included in the programme should be provided by the institutions carrying out the research and that funds included in this chapter would serve as catalyzer.

51. With regard to the footnote to the table for chapter 4, several delegations expressed views on the role of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation. The Group's role was to assist the Contracting Parties in the study of scientific and technical questions and to advise UNEP, and not to take decisions with budgetary implications which were the prerogative of the Contracting Parties.

52. The secretariat stated that account would be taken, as far as possible, of the above views, while adhering to the 75 per cent "monitoring" versus 25 per cent "research" breakdown decided on at Cannes.

Section I - Chapter 5 - Regional Oil Combating Centre

53. This chapter of the budget did not give rise to major comment. So delegations expressed the wish that larger sums should be envisaged in future order to allow the Centre to provide more services to coastal States.

Section I - Chapter 6 - Training and Exchange of Information

54. Several delegations stressed that the appropriations for these activities in 1982 were inadequate and should be increased, particularly because the Urbino Centre as well as others could contribute to training.

55. The representative of Greece pointed out that his country's special contribution consisted of the equivalent of \$400,000 for the expenses of the secretariat in Greece and the equivalent of \$50,000 for training.

56. In reply to a question from the President, the representative of Greece stated that the training appropriation could be used in Greece and abroad to the extent possible.

57. The representative of Italy declared that his government was ready to contribute two-thirds of the cost of training activities held at the Urbino Centre.

58. The secretariat stated that account would be taken of the above observations and statements.

Section II - Chapter I - Blue Plan

59. This chapter gave rise to requests for explanations on the part of several delegations.

60. The representative of the Blue Plan provided the desired explanations while presenting the budget items in a more functional manner.

61. There was a consensus that the presentation of items should consequently be altered without increasing the total appropriation and that the salary of the project co-ordinator should be included in the chapter, which would thus amount to \$540,000 in 1982 and \$544,000 in 1983. Approval of the 1983 budget will be given by the Contracting Parties on the advice of the Blue Plan Focal Points.

Section II - Chapters 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 - Priority Actions Programme

62. Several delegations urged that larger budget appropriations should be allocated to these chapters.

63. Several delegations were of the opinion that, in view of the limited funds available to the Action Plan, the PAP budget should be used as a catalyzer in important projects of an international, multilateral, bilateral or national character financed from other sources. Such a catalytic effect could attract additional funds from sources outside the Action Plan. In this context it was suggested to carry out a wide survey of such projects in areas of interest to the Action Plan in order to identify those most likely to have an impact on the Action Plan objectives. One delegation offered to carry out such a survey in the field of soils.

64. It was unanimously decided to regroup the five chapters in a single chapter, while retaining the breakdown by activity within that chapter.

65. The meeting unanimously agreed to express its appreciation for the financial contribution by Yugoslavia to the operating expenses of the Split centre, which enabled it to overcome the shortage of funds resulting from financial difficulties in 1981.

66. The secretariat stated that it would study, together with the person in charge of the Centre, the possibility of increasing the appropriations under former chapter 2.

Section II - Chapter 7 - Specially Protected Areas

67. Several delegations raised the question of the inadequacy of the appropriations envisaged for the Centre in 1982, on the basis of the estimates of the expert who had drawn up the project for the creation of the Centre, a report which had not yet been made official.

68. The secretariat said that it considered the allocations for 1982 to be sufficient to launch the Centre in the same conditions as those which had justified the allocation merely adhered to the decision taken at Cannes but deferred by one year.

69. In conformity with the unanimous wish of the meeting, the Co-ordinator presented the new budget for 1982 and 1983 with its annexes under the symbol UNEP/IC.36/4/Rev.2.

70. The main features of the new budget were as follows:

- Salary of Blue Plan Co-ordinator transferred from chapter 1, section I, to chapter 1, section II;
- Distribution of the cost of data equipment over the budget for 1982 and 1983;
- Correction of the footnote to chapter 4, section I, concerning the role of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation in the distribution of the \$US300,000 for the chapter in the 1983 budget;
- Increase of \$64,000 in chapter 6, section I, relating to training, with the result that the allocation amounted to \$80,000 instead of \$16,000 in 1982;
- Increase of \$30,000 in 1982 and 1983 in the allocation to former chapter 2 of section II.

71. The total for the 1982 and 1983 budget for co-ordination and programmes is therefore:

1982 - \$3,412,500
 1983 - \$3,723,800

72. The budgeted receipts for 1982 and 1983 and the available carry-forward and contributions in arrears calculated to 31 December 1981 are set out in the new draft budget (UNEP/IC.36/4/Rev.2 Annex I).

73. Annex II of UNEP/IC.36/4 Rev. 2, with its two variants, indicates the apportionment of contributions between the Contracting Parties according to two hypotheses.

74. The discussion on the new draft covered the following points:
- Deletion of any reference to Albania from the receipts forecast;
 - Rationalization of the presentation of the Blue Plan budget;
 - An increased credit requested under chapter 3, section II;
 - Discussion of the apportionment of contributions for 1982 and 1983.
75. The decisions taken unanimously on these points were as follows:
- Reference to Albania was deleted from the forecast receipts;
 - The presentation of the Blue Plan budget was amended, to make it more comprehensible.
76. The grant of \$US 125,000 to the Tunis Centre for 1982 was confirmed, on the consideration that the Centre would not be able to enter into activity before the end of the summer and the available budget resources did not allow for an increase under this heading, which was in conformity with the Cannes decisions, delayed by one year.
77. The apportionment set out in annex II (a) (current scale) was adopted, subject to a remark by the French delegation concerning its country's contribution in 1983, which could exceed \$US 1 million in view of the recent considerable appreciation of the United States dollar.
78. Following these decisions, a balanced budget for 1982 and 1983 was adopted unanimously and is reproduced in annex V to this report.
79. In view of the limited margin left by the adoption of the Budgets for 1982 and 1983 the secretariat stressed that it was essential that contributions be paid on time. Several delegations have supported this declaration. The Meeting therefore, recommended to all Contracting Parties to pay their contributions for 1982 not later than 1 July and not later than 30 April for 1983 and subsequent years.

Increased contribution to co-operation in the Mediterranean

80. Following the adoption of the budget for 1982 and 1983, it appeared that expansion of some MAP activities was hampered by the lack of elasticity in current sources of financing. The Bureau had considered various possible sources which might relieve the present budget load or offer an increase in resources. A preliminary study had been the basis of a document submitted to the Meeting under symbol UNEP/IG.36/INF.4.
81. The Chairman invited the Co-ordinator to introduce this document and afterwards asked delegations to let him know their reactions to the proposals therein so that the Bureau could, without any commitment, pursue its exploration of the various possibilities.
82. The representatives who spoke expressed their approval of the Bureau's initiative and the report which had emerged. Regarding part 1, all the opinions expressed were in favour of the proposals. On annex II to document UNEP/IG.36/Inf.4, in which it was proposed to approach the general public through non-profit-making non-governmental organizations, some doubts were expressed on the possible reaction of Governments to such activities within their countries.

83. It was agreed that a study of these questions might tentatively be pursued, no binding undertaking being entered into without specific authority from a meeting of the Contracting Parties.

Agenda item 5: Apportionment of contributions

84. At the Chairman's request, the Co-ordinator introduced document UNEP/IG.36/5, containing all the information requested at Cannes to enable a decision to be taken on the suggestions submitted therein, one by the delegation of Spain and the other by the delegation of Greece, concerning the adjustment of the apportionment of Member States.

85. During the discussion that followed, the secretariat was asked to work out the apportionment of the contributions from the countries in 1982 and 1983 following other hypotheses.

86. Certain delegations expressed the opinion that for a better functioning of the Action Plan and in order to follow the example of other regional seas, it would be appropriate to adopt a minimum fixed contribution equal for all Contracting Parties, the balance to be apportioned according to the current United Nations scale of assessment.

87. Several delegations preferred maintaining the status quo, and this opinion was finally retained.

88. The representative of France said that if the United Nations scale was strictly adhered to, the French contribution should not exceed 25 per cent of the total.

89. The delegation of Spain declared that it had no instructions to accept the increase of its contribution as foreseen for 1983 over 1982, which remains subject to the eventual approval of its Government. The delegation of Italy declared that the amount of its contribution for 1983 could be influenced by exceptional modifications in exchange rates.

90. In closing the debate on this item of the agenda, the consequences of which were to be reflected in the new budget for 1982 and 1983, the President expressed the hope that countries having the smallest contributions in accordance with the present scale would reconsider their position, within the scope of their financial means, and contribute more effectively to an enterprise of vital interest to the community of Mediterranean States; at the same time he appealed to countries making the major contributions to continue supporting the programme with the same generosity as before the change in attitude by the countries making the smallest contributions.

Agenda item 6: Alternative arrangements for the management of resources of the Mediterranean Action Plan

91. At the Chairman's invitation, the Co-ordinator submitted to the meeting all the data available so far on the management of the M-AP fund. He drew the attention of the meeting to the comments made by the Deputy Executive Director in his report, to the effect that any scheme of project execution under UNEP or its Co-ordinating Unit which was not in accordance with United Nations practice must be excluded.

92. He also summarized the solution contemplated by the Bureau in its meeting 12 and 13 February 1982, the report on which had been circulated to Contracting Parties but for lack of time not been the subject of in-depth study with UNEP the banking institutions.

93. After an exchange of views, it was decided to ask UNEP to continue the special trust fund for 1983 since no other immediately-applicable solution had been found.

94. It was also decided that the Bureau would keep the matter under review and study any useful suggestions or information received in this regard and report thereon to a future Meeting of Contracting Parties.

Agenda item 7: Draft Protocol on Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas

95. The draft protocol concerning Mediterranean specially protected areas (UNEP/IG.36/7) was reviewed by a working group which met from 29 to 31 March 1982. Taking into account the Working Group's discussions, a drafting committee met and harmonized the text of the draft protocol in the four official languages.

96. The text of the draft protocol was then reviewed and adopted for transmission to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries with the reservations noted below.

97. The delegation of Italy made a general reservation to the draft protocol since it did not fully support the proposed geographic scope of the protocol as set forth in article 2, as well as specific reservations to articles 2, 3, 4, 5 and 16.

98. The delegation of Turkey also expressed its general reservation to the text of the draft protocol, and its specific reservations to articles 3, 4, 5 and 11.

99. With regard to the criteria and guidelines set forth in the annexes I and II which were initially an integral part of the draft protocol presented in document UNEP/IG.36/7, the meeting, taking into account the shortage of time, decided to postpone their elaboration and adoption until the first meeting of the parties to the protocol as is foreseen in article 4 of the present draft protocol. The meeting recommended that the annexes in document UNEP/IG.36/7 be used as a working document in the elaboration and adoption of those criteria and guidelines.

100. With respect to article 6, the representative of IMCC stated that it would be advisable, when formulating specific regulations concerning international activities such as shipping, to seek the co-operation of the competent international organization (in the case of shipping it would be IMCC).

101. The delegation of Israel expressed a reservation with regard to the use of the term 'ships' in paragraph (c) of article 6.

102. The delegation of Morocco and Tunisia expressed their reservation to article 8 as it appeared in the draft protocol.

103. The delegation of Algeria presented an amendment to its reservation pending the adoption of the amendment.

104. The meeting concluded its review of the draft protocol on 1 April 1982 on the understanding that a drafting committee would review the text before it was submitted to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries.

Agenda item 8: Adoption of the Report

105. The Meeting adopted its report on 1 April 1982.

Agenda item 9: Closure of meeting

106. On 1 April 1982, at 7 p.m., the President declared the Meeting closed.

ANNEX I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS
LISTA DE LOS PARTICIPANTES

ALGERIA
ALGERIE
ARGELIA

** Mohammed El-Hadi BENNADJI
Sous-directeur de la
protection des ressources
biologiques au
Secrétariat d'Etat aux Forêts
et à la Mise en Valeur des Terres
Bois "Petit Atlas"
Alger
Tel.: 60.48.16

* Kamel EOUREZG
Chercheur scientifique
Membre du Comité MAB
B.P. 812 Alger-Gare
Alger
Tel.: 64.61.22/61.52.77
Telex: 53575

Mohammed BOUDERBALI
Sous-directeur
Ministère de l'Intérieur
Direction générale de la
Protection civile
Alger
Tel.: 76.31.81/83

** Head of delegation / Chef de la délégation
* Alternate Head of delegation / Suppléant du Chef de la délégation

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE EUROPEENNE

** Athanase ANDREPOULOS
Directeur général de
l'Environnement, de la
Protection des Consommateurs
et de la Sécurité nucléaire
CEE
200 rue de la Loi
1049 Bruxelles
Tel.: 235 59 90
Telex : 21877 COMEUR

* Domenico MILANO
Chef du Service des Relations
internationales
Direction générale de
l'Environnement, de la
Protection des Consommateurs
et de la Sécurité nucléaire
CEE
200 rue de la Loi
1049 Bruxelles
Tel.: 235 35 33
Telex: 21877 COMEUR

René Christian BERAUD
Conseiller juridique
CEE
200 rue de la Loi
1049 Bruxelles
Tel.: 235 28 77
Telex: 21877 COMEUR

EGYPT
EGYPTE
EGIPTO

** S.E. Elsayed Abdel Raouf ELREEDY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Egypt to the
United Nations Office at Geneva
72 rue de Lausanne
1202 Genève
Tel.: 31 65 30 ; 31 65 38

Mohamed DAGHASH
Counsellor
Permanent Mission of Egypt to the
United Nations Office at Geneva
72 rue de Lausanne
1202 Genève
Tel.: 31 65 30 ; 31 65 38

Waguih HANAFI
Second Secretary
Permanent Mission of Egypt to the
United Nations Office at Geneva
72 rue de Lausanne
1202 Genève
Tel.: 31 65 30 ; 31 65 38

FRANCE
FRANCE
FRANCIA

** Jean François NODINGT
Conseiller des Affaires étrangères
Sous-Directeur des Affaires générales à la
Direction des Affaires économiques et
financières
Ministère des Relations extérieures
37 Quai d'Orsay
75007 Paris
Tel.: 555 95 40

* Serge ANTOINE
Chef de la Mission des Etudes et de la
Recherche
Ministère de l'Environnement
14 Bld du Général Leclerc
92200 Neuilly
Tel.: 758 12 12
Telex: 620602 DENVIR

* Hélène DUBOIS
Conseiller des Affaires étrangères
chargée des relations avec le PNUE
Direction des Nations Unies et des
Organisations internationales
Ministère des Relations extérieures
37 Quai d'Orsay
75007 Paris
Tel.: 555 95 40

Bruno JANIN
Administrateur civil au Service
des Affaires générales
Direction des Affaires économiques et financières
Ministère des Relations extérieures
37 Quai d'Orsay
75700 Paris

Denys WIBAUX
Secrétaire adjoint des Affaires étrangères
Direction des Affaires juridiques
Ministère des Relations extérieures
37 Quai d'Orsay
75007 Paris
Tel.: 555 95 40

Philippe PIOTET
Sous Directeur à la Direction de la
prévention des pollutions
Ministère de l'Environnement
14 Bd du Général Leclerc
92524 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cédex
Tel.: 758 12 12

Jean SERVAT
Directeur de la Protection de la
Nature
Ministère de l'Environnement
14 Bd du Général Leclerc
92200 Neuilly
Tel.: 758 12 12

Mireille JARDIN
Chargée de Mission
Direction des Affaires économiques
et internationales
Ministère de l'Environnement
34, rue de la Fédération
75014 Paris
Tel.: 575 62 58

GREECE
GREECE
GREECE

** S.E. M. Anghélos CHGRAFAS
Ambassadeur
Mission permanente de la Grèce auprès
de l'Office des Nation Unies à Genève
3 rue Pedro Meylan
1208 Genève
Tel.: 36 16 27/36 02 81

* Paul APOSTOLIDES
Conseiller
Mission permanente de la Grèce auprès
de l'Office des Nation Unies à Genève
3 rue Pedro Meylan
1208 Genève
Tel.: 36 16 27/36 02 81

Mercurios CARAFOTIAS
Deuxième Secrétaire
Mission permanente de la Grèce auprès
de l'Office des Nation Unies à Genève
3 rue Pedro Meylan
1208 Genève
Tel.: 36 16 27/36 02 81

Panoyiotis LAGOS
Scientific Collaborator
National Council for Physical Planning
and the Environment
Ministry of Coordination
Akadimias Street 42
Athens
Tel.: 36.18.641

Easil PATRONAS
Legal Collaborator
Special Legal Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Akadimias Street No.3
Athens
Tel.: 36.32.672

Christos PAVLOU
Scientific Collaborator
Ministry of Coordination
1, Zalokosta Street
Athens
Tel.: 36.19.273/36.C9.46G

Efstathia VALIANTZA-AFTIA
Technical Adviser
Ministry of Regional Planning
and Environment
Amaliados 17 - Ampelokipi
Athens
Tel.: 64.28.614

ISRAEL

** Uri MARINOV
Director
Environmental Protection Service
Ministry of the Interior
P.O. Box 6158
Jerusalem 91060
Tel.: (C2) 669671

ITALY
ITALIE
ITALIA

** Filippo ANFUSO
Ministre plénipotentiaire
Direction générale des Affaires Economiqu
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
Rome
Tel.: 39 64 358

Giovanni ARMENTO
Dir. Adj. Div.
Ministero del Tesoro
Via XX Settembre
Rome
Tel.: 0396 465738

Bianca MURRONI
Direttore di Div. Aggiunto
Ministero della Marina Mercantile
Viale Asia
00100 Roma
Tel.: 5908 / 370

Nicola GRECO
Direttore di Divisione ad Esaurimento
Ministero della Marina Mercantile
Viale Asia
00100 Roma
Tel.: 592 4189

Piero MARINI
Ministry for Scientific Research
Lungotevere Thaon di Revel 76
Rome
Tel.: 36 99 41 ext. 38
Telex: 612548 I

Giuliano FIERRO
PAP Focal Point
Istituto Geologia
Università Palazzo delle Scienze
Corso Europa 30
16132 Genova
Tel: CIC - 51 80 41

Franco MAGI
Ministero Partecipazioni Statali
c/o E.N.I
Piazzale E. Mattei 1
Rome
Tel.: 5900378

Mario GATTA
Scientific Adviser
Health and Environment Office
of Montedison Group (Confindustria)
Piazza Cadorna 5
Milano
Tel.: (02) 6270 6338

LEBANON
LIBAN
LIBANO

** Joseph NAGGEAR
Président du Conseil d'Administration
Conseil national de la
Recherche scientifique du Liban
Beyrouth
Tel.: 830125
Cables: CENERES BEYROUTH

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA
JAMAHIRIYA ARABE LIBYENNE
JAMAHIRIYA ARABE LIBIA

** Farhat ABUSHAWASHI
General Director of the
Technical Department
Secretariat of Utilities
Tripoli
Tel.: 35 838

MALTA
MALTE
MALTA

** Everist SALIBA
Permanent Representative to the
United Nations in Geneva
Mission of Malta
2 Parc Chateau Banquet
1202 Geneva
Tel.: 31 05 80
Telex: 27978 MLTRP CH
Cables: MALTAREP GENEVA

* Victor CASSAR
Officer, Planning and Development
Air Malta Co. Ltd
Luca Airport
Malta
Tel.: 606 961

MONACO

** S.E. M. César SOLAMITO
 Ministre Plénipotentiaire
 Délégué permanent auprès des Organismes
 internationaux
 Ville Girasole
 16 Eld. de Suisse
 Monte Carlo
 Tel.: (93) 303371
 Telex: 469796 GENTEL MC

* Alain Louis VATRICAN
 Secrétaire général
 Centre Scientifique de Monaco
 16 Eld. de Suisse
 Monte Carlo
 Tel.: (93) 303371
 Telex: 469796 GENTEL MC

MOROCCO
 MAROC
 MARRUECOS

** Abdelali LAHLOU
 Directeur
 Institut scientifique des Pêches
 maritimes
 2, rue de Tiznit
 Casablanca
 Tel.: 22.20.90
 Telex: 23823

* Halfaoui MUSTAPHA
 Deuxième Secrétaire
 Mission permanente du Royaume du
 Maroc auprès de l'Office des Nations Uni
 à Genève
 22, Chemin François Lehmann
 1218 Grand Saconnex (Genève)
 Genève
 Tel.: 98 15 35 ; 98 15 36

SPAIN
 ESPAGNE
 ESPANA

** Enrique DOMINGUEZ-PASSIER
 Ambassadeur permanent de l'Espagne
 Mission permanente de l'Espagne auprès de
 l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève
 72 rue de Lausanne
 1202 Genève
 Tel.: 31 22 30 ; 31 22 39

José Antonio ERREJON VILLACIERGS
 Sous-directeur de la Coordination
 de l'Environnement
 Ministère des Travaux publics et
 de l'Urbanisme
 Madrid
 Tel.: 91-2547928

Joaquin ROS
Subdirector
Instituto Espanol de Oceanografia.
Alcala 27-40
Madrid 14
Tel.: 232 16 70

Maria Rosa BOCETA
Conseiller d'Ambassade
Mission permanente de l'Espagne auprès de
l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève
72, rue de Lausanne
1202 Genève
Tel. 31 22 30 ; 31 22 39

TUNISIA
TUNISIE
TUNEZ

** S.E. M. Fouad MEBAZAA
Ambassadeur
Représentant permanent de la Tunisie
auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève
58 rue de Mollebeau
1211 Genève 19
Tel.: 34 84 50/34 84 59

Hedia BACCAR
Sous-directeur chargée de l'Environnement
au Ministère de l'Agriculture
30 rue Alain Savary
Tunis
Tel.: 890863 ; 890926
Telex: MINAGR 13378 TUN

Abdeljelil EL FAZAA
Chef de la Division des Institutions
spécialisées
Ministère des Affaires étrangères
Tunis
Tel.: 891251

Mohamed HADJ ALI SALEM
Directeur de l'Institut océanographique
de Salammbô
28, rue du 2 mars 1932
2025 Salammbô
Tel.: 276 364; 276 522

Abderrahman ENNAFTI
Directeur des Transports maritimes
Ministère des Transports et des
Communications
Tunis
Tel.: 259 117
Telex: 12131 MARMAR

Khalifa EL HAFDHI
Représentant permanent adjoint
Mission permanente de la Tunisie auprès
de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève
58 rue de Moillebeau
1211 Genève 19
Tel. 34 84 50 / 34 84 59

Noureddine TRIKI
Chef du Service National de Surveillance
Ministère de la Défense nationale
B.N.B. la Pêcherie Bizerte
Bizerte
Tel.: 31 700

TURKEY
TURQUIE
TURQUIA

** H.E. Mr. Kamran INAN
Ambassador, Permanent Representative
of Turkey to the Office of the
United Nations in Geneva
28 Chemin du Petit Saconnex
1211 Genève 19
Tel.: 34 39 30 ; 34 39 38

Nilgün ATES
City Planner
Undersecretariat for Environment
Office of the Prime Minister
Karanfil Sokak No.8, Kizilay
Ankara
Tel.: 18 18 61; 18 64 39
Telex: 13186 BIAK

Tansu GURPINAR
Head of the Department of Education,
Legislation and Finance
Undersecretariat for Environment
Prime Minister's Office
Karanfil Sokak No. 8, Kizilay
Ankara
Tel.: 18 64 93
Telex: 13186 BTAK

Kamil YUCEDRAL
Lieutenant
Turkish Naval Forces Command
Bakanliklar
Ankara
Tel.: 139910 / 1592

YUGOSLAVIA
YUGOSLAVIE
YUGOSLAVIA

** H.E. Marko VRHUNEC
Ambassador
Permanent Mission of the Socialist Federal
Republic of Yugoslavia to the Office of the
United Nations in Geneva
5, chemin Thury
1206 Geneva
Tel 46 44 33 ; 46 68 66

* Franjo GASPAROVIC
Counsellor
Committee for Building, Housing and
Environmental Protection of SR Croatia
Marulicev trg 16
41000 Zagreb
Tel.: 447 811

Ljubomir JEFTIC
Director of the Department of Planning
and Environmental Protection
Committee for Building, Housing and
Environmental Protection of
SR Croatia
Marulicev trg 16
41000 Zagreb
Tel.: 447 811

Dimitrije KRSMANOVIC
Conseiller au Conseil de
l'Environnement et de
l'Aménagement du Territoire
Conseil exécutif fédéral
Bulevar Lenjina 2
11070 Belgrade
Tel.: 330 349 (99.33.11)

Stefan MARIC
Counsellor for Water Protection
Federal Committee for Agriculture
Department of Water Management
Bul. Avnoja-a 104
11070 Beograd
Tel.: (011) 199-407

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS
 REPRESENTANTS DES NATIONS UNIES, INSTITUTIONS SPECIALISEES ET AUTRES ORGANISATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE
 COMMISSION ECONOMIQUE POUR L'EUROPE

Clemente LOPEZ-POLCO
 Directeur
 Division de l'Environnement
 et de l'Habitat
 CEE
 Palais des Nations
 CH-1211 Geneva 10
 Tel.: 34 60 11

Claude DUCRET
 Division de l'Environnement
 et de l'Habitat
 CEE
 Palais des Nations
 CH-1211 Geneva 10
 Tel.: 34 60 11

H. DIRICKX
 Environment and Human Settlements Division
 CEE
 Palais des Nations
 CH-1211 Geneva 10
 Tel. 34 60 11

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR WESTERN
 ASIA
 COMMISSION ECONOMIQUE POUR L'ASIE
 OCCIDENTALE

Kamal RIAD
 Chief, Environmental Coordination
 Unit
 ECWA
 P.O. Box 4656
 Beirut, Lebanon
 Tel.: 831 455
 Cables: UNECWA BEIRUT

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
 ORGANIZATION
 ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE
 DEVELOPPEMENT INDUSTRIEL

Siro-Paolo PADGLECCHIA
 Assistant to the Special Representative
 of the Executive Director at Geneva
 UNIDO
 Palais des Nations
 Villa Le Bocage
 Geneva
 Tel.: 34 60 11/4429

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
 PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE
 DEVELOPPEMENT

Pierre BOURGOIS
 Administrateur assistant et Directeur
 du Bureau du PNUD pour l'Europe
 Palais des Nations
 1211 Geneva 10
 Tel. 98 56 50

Hans D. KURZ
 Senior Programme Officer
 UNDP
 Palais des Nations
 1211 Genève 10
 Tel. 98 58 50

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
INSTITUTIONS SPECIALISEES

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION POUR L'ALIMENTATION
ET L'AGRICULTURE

Jean Claude LAURENT
Associate Expert
Legal Office
FAO
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome
Tel.: 5797 (6537)
Telex: 610181

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'EDUCATION, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE

Michel BATISSE
Sous Directeur général adjoint pour les Sciences
(Environnement et Ressources naturelles)
UNESCO
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
Tel.: 577 16 10
Telex: 270602

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE

Louis J. SALIBA
Senior Scientist
WHO/EURO Project Office
c/o UNEP
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10
Tel.: 98 58 50
Telex: 28877 UNEP CH

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION METEOROLOGIQUE MONDIALE

Vitali SMAGIN
Scientific Officer
Research and Application Programmes
Department
WMO
41 Avenue Giuseppe Motta
Case Postale No.5
1211 Genève 20
Tel.: 34 64 00 ext. 451
Telex: 23260 OMM CH

INTERGOVERNMENTAL MARITIME
CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION INTERGOUVERNEMENTALE
CONSULTATIVE DE LA NAVIGATION
MARITIME

David EDWARDS
Senior Technical Officer
Marine Environment Division
IMCO
101-104 Piccadilly
London W1V 0AE
Tel.: 499 9040
Telex: 23588 imcoln g

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
ORGANISATIONS INTERGOUVERNEMENTALES ET NON-GOUVERNEMENTALES

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION
UNION INTERPARLEMENTAIRE

Pio-Carlo TEREZIO
Secretary General
IPU
Place du Petit-Saconnex
1209 Geneva
Tel.: 34 41 50

Francis J. WILCOX
Committee Secretary
IPU
Place du Petit-Saconnex
1209 Geneva
Tel.: 34 41 50

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION
OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA
CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES
RESSOURCES

Peter H. SAND
Assistant Director General
IUCN
Avenue du Mont-Blanc
CH-1196 Gland
Tel.: 64 71 81
Telex: 22616 IUCN
Cables: IUCNATURE GLAND

Jeffrey McNEELY
Executive Officer
IUCN Commission on National
Parks and Protected Areas
Avenue du Mont-Blanc
CH-1196 Gland
Tel.: 64 71 81
Telex: 22616 IUCN
Cables: IUCNATURE GLAND

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE
SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION OF THE
MEDITERRANEAN
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE POUR
L'EXPLORATION SCIENTIFIQUE DE LA
MEDITERRANEE

S.E. M. César SOLAMITO
Vice-Président
C.I.E.S.M.
16 Boulevard de Suisse
MC-MONACO
Tel.: (93) 30 38 79
Telex: 469796 GENTEL MC

Alain VATRICAN
C.I.E.S.M.
16 Boulevard de Suisse
MC-MONACO
Tel.: (93) 33371 ; 303879
Telex: 469796 GENTEL MC

WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DU TOURISME

Rajesh RAWAT
Deputy Secretary General
WTO
Calle Capitan Hays 42
E-Madrid 20
Tel.: 279.28.04
Telex: 4218P GMT E
Cables: OMTGUR MADRID

INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION JURIDIQUE INTERNATIONALE

Mario GUTTIERES
President
IJO
Via Barberini, 3
00187 Rome
Tel.: 475.2117
Telex: 614C46 IJO
Cables: JURICOUNTRIES ROME

REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN
CENTRES D'ACTIVITES REGIONALES DU PLAN D'ACTION POUR LA MEDITERRANEE

REGIONAL OIL COMBATING CENTRE FOR
THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CENTRE REGIONAL DE LUTTE CONTRE LES
HYDROCARBURES EN MEDITERRANEE

Philippe LE LOURD
Director
R.O.C.C.
Manoel Island
Malta
Tel.: 37296; 37297; 37298
Telex: 464 UNROCC MW
Cables: UNROCC MALTA

REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE FOR THE
PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME
CENTRE D'ACTIVITE REGIONALE POUR LE
PROGRAMME D'ACTIONS PRIORITAIRES

Ante BARIC
Assistant Director
Regional Activity Centre for the
the Priority Actions Programme
Town Planning Institute
Iza Vestibula 1
58000 Split (Yugoslavia)
Tel.: (58) 41 966

BLUE PLAN GROUP OF CO-ORDINATION
AND SYNTHESIS
GROUPE DE COORDINATION ET DE SYNTHESE
DU PLAN BLEU

Ismail SABRI ABDALLA
Special Adviser to the Executive Director
of UNEP
Co-ordinator of the Blue Plan
MEDEAS
Centre d'Activités Développement-Environ
en Méditerranée
Sophia Antipolis
B.P. 36
06560 Valbonne (France)
Tel.: (93) 74 26 00
Telex: 461311 cefigre f

Michel GRENON
Secrétaire exécutif du G.C.S. Plan Bleu
Centre d'activités Développement-Environ
en Méditerranée
MEDEAS
Sophia Antipolis
B.P. 36
06560 Valbonne (France)
Tel.: (93) 74 26 00
Telex: 461311 cefigre f

ANNEX II

AGENDA

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Organization of work
4. Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1981 and recommendations for activities to be undertaken during the 1982-1983 period
 - a) Report on activities in 1981
 - b) Recommendations for activities to be undertaken in 1982 (revised) and 1983 with related budget proposals
5. Apportionment of contributions
6. Alternative arrangements for the management of resources of the Mediterranean Action Plan
7. Draft protocol on Specially Protected Areas in the Mediterranean
8. Adoption of the report
9. Closure of the meeting

ANNEX III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Working documents ^{1/}

UNEP/IG.36/1	Provisional Agenda
UNEP/IG.36/2	Provisional annotated agenda
UNEP/IG.36/3 Corr.1	Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1981
UNEP/IG.36/3/Add.1	Status of Mediterranean Trust Fund as at 28 February 1982
UNEP/IG.36/3/Add.2	Status of Contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund as 26 March 1982
UNEP/IG.36/4	Recommendations of the Executive Director concerning activities of the Mediterranean Action Plan for the biennium 1982-1983 and cost of these activities
UNEP/IG.36/5	Proposals for new apportionment of contributions
UNEP/IG.36/6	Proposals for alternative arrangements for the management of the Mediterranean Action Plan
UNEP/IG.36/7	Draft Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas

^{1/} Available in Arabic, English, French and Spanish

Information documents

- UNEP/IG.36/INF.1 Provisional list of documents 1/
- UNEP/IG.36/INF.1/Corr.1 Provisional list of documents, Corr.1
- UNEP/IG.36/INF.1/Add.1 Provisional list of documents, Add.1
- UNEP/IG.36/INF.2 List of participants (trilingual)
- UNEP/IG.36/INF.3 Report of the Review Meeting on Priority Actions Programme, Geneva, 3-4 November 1981 (English only)
- UNEP/IG.36/INF.4 Preliminary report on increased contributions to co-operation in the Mediterranean
- UNEP/IG.36/INF.5 Progress report and proposed activities for the 1982-1983 period of the Priority Actions Programme of the Mediterranean Action Plan

Reference documents

- Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its related Protocols 1/
- UNEP/IG.23/11 Report of the Second Meeting of the Contracting Parties, Cannes, 2-7 March 1981 1/
- UNEP/IG.20/5 Report of the Intergovernmental Meeting on Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas, Athens, 13-17 October 1980 1/
- UNEP/IG.23/10 Geographical coverage of the Draft Protocol Relating to the Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas 1/
- UNEP/EUR/4 Report of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties, Athens, 23 September 1981 (English and French)
- UNEP/EUR/6 Report of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties, Geneva, Geneva, 17-18 December 1981 (English and French)
- UNEP/EUR/10 Report of the Bureau Meeting of the Contracting Parties, 12-13 February 1982
- UNEP/IG.14/7 Executive Director's Report on the establishment of a Mediterranean Regional Trust Fund 1/
- UNEP/IG.14/9 Report of the Intergovernmental Review Meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States and First Meeting of the Contracting Parties, Geneva, 5-10 February 1979 1/
- UNEP/IG.62/7 Report of the First Meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Cooperation for MED PCL, Athens, 28 September- 2 October 1981 (English and French)

ANNEX IV

OPENING STATEMENT

by

P. S. THACHER

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. President,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and gentlemen:

On behalf of the Executive Director of UNEP, and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in welcoming you all to this Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.

Ever since 1975, when the Mediterranean Action Plan was approved in Barcelona the importance of our common task has been increasingly recognized. As the threat to the Mediterranean environment become better known, the risk of a major catastrophe, or of a slow but irreversible build-up of pollution, is perceived as intolerable by the region that gravitates around the Mediterranean. This region, one of the principal engines of the world's economy, needs a healthy Mediterranean and can well afford to protect it, indeed it cannot afford not to protect it.

The meeting you are starting to-day must resolve several important issues in the short span of only four days. I hope I can facilitate your task by bringing you up-to-date on recent programme developments and by reviewing with you the four major issues requiring your decisions.

Developments since December 1981

The secretariat has made a special effort this year to prepare and distribute the working documents well ahead of the meeting. The report of the Executive Director (UNEP/IG.36/3) is dated 7 December 1981. Since that report was prepared we were gratified to learn that Tunisia had ratified the Land Based Source Protocol, while France, Israel, Morocco, Greece and the EEC have initiated internal approval procedures.

MED PCL-PHASE II has made further progress. The Second Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Canes, 2-7 March 1981) approved the Long-Term Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme (MED PCL - PHASE II) and the Parties are committed to take all necessary steps for the implementation and success of this programme. The first step was the designation by 14 Contracting Parties of their National Co-ordinators for MED PCL, and the establishment of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation.

Monitoring: The First Meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation (Athens, 21 September - 2 October 1981) endorsed the Basic Criteria for the Implementation of the National Monitoring Programmes. Two countries (Spain, France) have already sent in preliminary monitoring proposals and a number of others, (including Cyprus, Algeria, Malta, Turkey) are in the course of preparing theirs.

Difficulties, however, appear to be encountered by some National Co-ordinators due to the complexity of their task and to the fact that they may not be receiving from their national authorities the resources required for the implementation of their programme, and therefore, they are forced to rely often on only the meagre resources of the participating institutions.

Research: The First Meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation also endorsed the Basic Criteria for the Development of Research Activities. After following the procedure thereby proposed, more than 100 research proposals have been received and are being analysed by the MED UNIT and the Co-operating Agencies. Some of the activities proposed, although very important for the scientific understanding of the Mediterranean Sea processes, are of only marginal relevance to the Action Plan, which I am sure you will agree cannot act as a funding agency for basic research.

The experience we are obtaining in this first year will allow the MED UNIT to propose to the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Co-operation at its next meeting, a sound approach for the follow-up of research activities in order to make them more relevant to the ultimate aim of the scientific component of the Action Plan: to assess the state of pollution, of the sources and trends of this pollution and of the impact of the pollution on human health, marine ecosystems and amenities.

I have no further developments to report on the Regional Oil Combating Centre in Malta. We hope it will be strengthened soon with the addition of the technical expert approved at Cannes.

The Blue Plan has held its Coordination Seminar on Water Resources Management in Tunisia, at the invitation of the authorities of that country, for which I should like to thank them very much. Work on other subject areas is continuing. You will hear a report from Dr. Sebiri Abdella, the Co-ordinator of the Blue Plan.

The PAP Regional Centre has initiated its Bulletin, of which two issues have already appeared. This is a welcome tool for closer contacts and co-ordination in an area that deserves stronger support, financial and otherwise.

In one of the Priority areas, Aquaculture, the UNDP has financed the preparatory assistance to a Mediterranean Regional Aquaculture Project (MEDRAP) executed by FAO. The total cost of the project is expected to be \$2.5 million. Mr. Ferlin of France is the project manager headquartered in Tunis.

UNDP has also financed a project with IMCC concerning port reception facilities in Libya, Malta, Yugoslavia, Tunisia and Algeria and has invited these countries to facilitate the work of the technical missions as much as possible. A similar project, announced at Cannes, has been launched with support from the EEC and Italy.

The Co-ordinating Unit has intensified its contacts with your Bureau. After the meeting of 28 September 1981, referred to in the Executive Director's Report, three more meetings have been held on 17-18 December 1981, on 12-13 February 1982 and on 28 March 1982, that is yesterday afternoon.

Through such meetings, supplemented by further direct contacts with you, Mr. President, and other members of the Bureau, the Unit is working hand in hand with the representatives of the Contracting Parties. This itself should facilitate your work at this meeting.

The report of the Bureau meeting has been circulated. Document UNEP/BUR/10 contains several important suggestions relevant to your agenda.

With the approval of the Bureau, the Executive Director has lifted his self-imposed embargo on the filling of the post in the Co-ordinating Unit of Programme Officer (Economist) which you approved at Cannes. Countries are being requested to submit candidates, we hope to go to Athens with a more equitable geographical distribution in the Unit's staff. Your Bureau has also endorsed our recommendation that the post of Junior Marine Scientist should be retained.

I have now great pleasure in expressing to the Government of Greece our deep gratitude for having signed the Agreement with the United Nations concerning the establishment in Athens of the Headquarters of the Co-ordinating Unit, for having placed at our disposal the office space offered two years ago, and for having deposited in the name of UNEP the equivalent of \$400,000 in drachmas. This was done with exemplary speed and generosity, and augurs well for our future relations with the host country. As soon as some practical matters are attended to (some internal re-arrangements, the purchase of equipment and furniture, telephone and telex connexions) which are needed for the office to operate, the Unit will move to Athens where we hope to mark the opening with a suitable ceremony.

Turning now to financial matters, I have good news to report. The European Community has approved a major increase in its level of contribution from 50 to 460 thousand dollars which we expect to receive any day now. Italy's 1981 and 1982 contributions have cleared the House of Representatives and are now, with an accelerated procedure, before the Senate. France, as you know, provided the main financial support for the Action Plan during the difficult period of 1981. Special thanks are due to France for that support, which we trust will continue now and in the future.

A number of payments have been received since the list of contributions appeared in document UNEP/IG.36/3 Annex III: from Egypt, Israel and Turkey. Italy has made a contribution of \$50,660 in addition to its 1981 pledge. I thank its government for this gesture which sets a welcome precedent.

We have also received indications of forthcoming payments by France, Italy, Libya, Spain and Yugoslavia. I hope these indications may be confirmed by delegations here.

There are other developments as well which allow us to look at the financial situation with renewed optimism. The 1981 accounts which were closed a week ago, show bank interest at a higher level than had been prudently anticipated. Projecting them at the same level for 1982 and 1983 therefore increases our estimate of resources available for programming. At the same time, the stop-go operations of last year, and severe financial difficulties, resulted in lower expenditures for 1981.

As a result of these developments we are now submitting revised programme proposals in document UNEP/IG.36/3 Rev.1. The document was prepared over the last few days and is today only available in English and French.

The revised proposals reflect an increase in the installation costs of the unit in Athens, which will now include a fully equipped meeting room on the premises.

The proposal also sets aside a sum of \$260,000 of which 30% is payable in drachmas, to cover the first six months' salaries of the staff in 1984 to enable the transfer of staff to Athens for an initial period of two years. This amount will then be deducted from the 1984 budget which you will adopt at your next ordinary meeting in February 1983 in Yugoslavia.

The revised budget estimates leave a projected balance of \$416,000 in 1982. You may decide either to retain it or use it in part to strengthen some of the programme components without having to make corresponding cuts in other areas.

The Mediterranean Action Plan continues to benefit, as in the past, from the support of the Specialized Agencies and programmes of the United Nations System. Their presence here, and in the planning, co-ordination and support of the MED POL Programme, is a guarantee of the highest professional standards and of benefits from their world-wide experience. In keeping with past practice, the programme provides financial support for experts appointed by WHO, FAO and IAEA. We consider that this remains the most economical source of specialized and varied expertise required for the proper co-ordination of MED POL, until such time as the Governing Bodies at these organizations include the protection of the Mediterranean among their responsibilities and provide for this in their respective budgets. This can only be achieved by the Mediterranean countries working in concert in those Governing Bodies.

Non-governmental organizations outside the UN system also continue to play a key role in the programme:

The Interparliamentary Union, whose meeting in 1974 in the Italian Parliament provided a strong incentive to the Action Plan, has continued to endorse it through its sub-committee for the study of the means to combat

pollution of the Mediterranean Sea. The recommendations adopted by the Sub-Committee at Palma de Majorca on 1-3 March 1982 have been made available to this meeting.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) continues to provide its invaluable expertise and will again assist you when you discuss the draft Protocol on Specially Protected Areas. The International Juridical Association, the International Committee of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Rotary Club International, and the Association of Mediterranean Towns, have all offered to assist the Programme within their spheres of competence. As many of you are aware, the Council of Europe also has an active programme for Mediterranean coastal regions.

The authorities responsible for the three major rivers of the Mediterranean - the Po, the Rhône and the Nile - have started, under UNESCO sponsorship and support from Italy, an interesting programme of co-operation aimed at controlling river-borne pollution. This fits well with the requirements of the Land-Based Sources Protocol and we hope such useful co-operation can be strengthened and extended to other rivers.

The sub-regional agreement for the Ligurian Sea (RAMOGE) entered into force on 1 January 1982 between France, Monaco and Italy. We understand that another such programme may be negotiated in the near future covering the central Mediterranean.

We welcome such developments because they signify the active interest and willingness of Parties to deal with specific problems of various parts of the Mediterranean as foreseen by Article 3 of the Barcelona Convention, and because they reinforce and do not compete for scarce resources nor with the Action Plan your Governments have approved.

In the same spirit, we welcome the intention of ALECSO to intensify a programme for its member states bordering on the Mediterranean. If invited, we are prepared to participate in the meeting later this year and to provide information on on-going programmes and suggestions for strengthening the participation of such states in the protection of the Mediterranean Sea in the framework of the Barcelona Convention.

I have thus completed the programme review and brought you up to date on recent developments.

Issues before the Extraordinary Meeting

I now wish to turn to the main issues before this meeting.

(i) 1982-1983 budget

Item 4(a) of the Agenda deals with the proposed work-programme and budget for 1982-1983. You will recall that at your meeting in Cannes, there remained a \$185,000 deficit in the 1982 budget, and that consensus could not be reached on the 1983 budget.

The proposals before you, in document UNEP/IG.36/4 Rev.1, do not depart in the main from the previous proposals. They reflect, however, the changed circumstances, in particular the delayed transfer of the Unit to Athens, your decision not to pursue for the time being the proposals of a loan, the actual level of UNEP's contribution, and our uncertainty about the year to which the Greek special contribution applies. I am sure the Greek representative will be in a position to clarify this last point.

The cost of the 1982 programme has been reduced from \$3,822,000, approved in principle at Cannes, to \$3,319,000. The cost of the 1983 programme is proposed at \$3,594,000. Both are balanced budgets, based on a realistic estimation of the financial resources expected to be available to us. There are other means to channel additional resources and support to the programme; they were suggested by your Bureau and are described in a document before you (UNEP/IG.36/INF.4).

While presenting a balanced and conservative budget, with some cash to spare, I am bound to call your attention to the effects of inflation on the purchasing power of these resources. A simple survey shows that since 1979, when you adopted the first Mediterranean Budget, inflation has moved at between 15 and 25 per cent per annum in most countries. As a result, between 1979 and 1982 prices have doubled. If you want an effective programme, if you want to expand it, you should seriously consider this point. Your comments during the debate will be welcome.

(ii) Apportionment of contributions

The second point for discussion is contained in item 5 of your Agenda, on apportionment of contributions.

At the meeting in Cannes, two Governments made separate proposals, different in their form, but identical in their purpose. which was to ensure a minimum contribution from each country, before the UN scale of assessment is applied.

The secretariat takes no stand on this issue, but wishes to remind you that in every other regional seas programme the apportionment adopted by common consent departs from a straight application of the UN scale. I urge you to consider an apportionment based on some minimum level of contribution which would reduce the dependency of your programme on only three governments for close to 90% of resources.

(iii) Alternative arrangements for the management of MAP resources

The possibility of administering the resources of the Action Plans in a manner different from UNEP's was first raised at your meeting in Cannes. It was subsequently discussed within your Bureau and it was reviewed by the Executive Director of UNEP.

As a result of that review, I have to state very clearly that UNEP, and its staff, must operate exclusively within the legal framework as defined by its financial rules and regulations, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations. They constitute a complete, reliable and well-tested system, providing for necessary controls and internal checks and balances.

It has been claimed that this system is cumbersome and slow. We believe that, when millions of dollars of public funds are involved, millions contributed by your Governments, speed in spending is not a virtue, nor is deliberation a capital sin. Your own Bureau has recognized and praised our prudent approach to management.

It has been further claimed that administration by UNEP is costly. We believe that this is simply not true. The administrative charges of 13 per cent do not cover the full cost of the administration services provided, which include project management, personnel administration, accounting, reporting, internal and external auditing. Major international research organizations apply, as a rule, overhead charges of up to 100 per cent.

Furthermore, I can state that not one dollar of your contributions, from 1979 to this day, has been used for UNEP administrative expenses. Not one dollar. Administrative expenses have all been covered by bank interest earned.

We are convinced that any other management style which might accelerate expenditures would considerably reduce interest income, and leave less, not more, available for programme expenses.

Needless to say, the Contracting Parties are at liberty to set up any alternative or parallel system for the investment and commitment of their funds. However, neither UNEP, nor for that matter the Secretary-General of the United Nations has authority to allow its officials, in this case the Co-ordinator of the Mediterranean Action Plan and his colleagues, to become involved in the management of resources, signing of contracts or agreements, control of their execution and accounts, except in the manner provided by the relevant United Nations rules.

Such responsibility for a separate fund can only be undertaken outside the Mediterranean Unit, by an ad hoc unit placed under the control of the Bureau, or by one Party on behalf of all the others.

While precedents exist for such type of structures created to service intergovernmental co-operation (such as the secretariats of certain conventions), there is no precedent that we know of for a dual structure (UNEP and its Mediterranean Co-ordinating Unit on one side, a separate fund and administration on the other) set up to implement the same Action Plan, on behalf of the same Contracting Parties.

It is for this meeting to debate the matter further and for you to decide, so that I may inform the forthcoming 10th session of the Governing Council whether the Mediterranean Trust Fund should be terminated or extended at the end of this year.

(iv) Protocol on Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas

This important document is to be reviewed by you under item 6 of the agenda. It is the result of an inter-governmental meeting held in Athens in October 1984. At Cannes it was found sufficiently advanced to be submitted to this meeting and, immediately following, the Conference of Plenipotentiaries that I will have the pleasure to convene in this room on Friday. The protocol was also checked for consistency in the English, French, Spanish and Arabic texts by a legal review group, presided by Mr. Surbiguet.

This document will encourage the setting up of protected areas where such are needed. It provides objective criteria to ensure that only those areas that are needed and can be managed properly receive the necessary protection.

This protocol is also important because it fulfils another commitment written in the Action Plan. By giving our programme a more balanced image, it is sure to attract additional support. I, therefore, hope that your meeting now will be able to provide the Conference of Plenipotentiaries with an agreed text of the protocol.

This brings me to the end of my review of the four main issues awaiting your decision.

CONCLUSIONS

Despite the difficulties presented in some issues before this meeting, I am confident that, in the tradition of Mediterranean meetings, your decisions will be taken by consensus.

As I mentioned earlier, all recent developments are positive, yet major challenges remain:-

- how to provide contributions more regularly and on a timely basis in order to meet financial obligations and allow more efficient advance planning and management of the resources your Governments make available;
- how to respond, directly or indirectly, to their requirements of the legal, scientific, and environmental management components of the Action Plan as they develop;
- how to develop new legal instruments on off-shore exploration and on the Interstate Guarantee Fund;
- how to strengthen other important elements foreseen in the Action Plan, particularly training, exchange of information, public information, as well as the technological and economic aspects of marine and coastal area protection.

We in UNEP are proud of the achievements of the Mediterranean Programme and our Governing Council has repeatedly singled it out as a model operation.

Three weeks ago I convened a meeting of some 20 governments in Rarotonga, capital of the Cook Islands, at the conclusion of which they approved a Regional Seas Action Plan for the South Pacific. This brings the number of Governments who are served by Regional Seas Action Plans - each modeled on our experience here in the Mediterranean - to a total of 110!

UNEP's resources, which are now under very severe constraints, are increasingly shared with those countries where several regional seas programmes are just now getting under way, and two are still being developed. We do stand ready, however, to provide the Mediterranean with continual staff support, to make available relevant experience from other UNEP programmes such as industry, IRPTC, environment and development, while ensuring, through the Regional Seas Programme Activity Centre, the needed coherence among the scientific components of all regional seas programmes, and a continuing exchange of information so that each Regional Seas Action Plan can benefit from the experience of all others.

More than ever before, the protection of the Mediterranean Sea presents an exciting challenge. I am sure you will be able to resolve the four main issues on your agenda and, through your wise counsel, carry the programme an important step forward.

I wish you success in your deliberations so that the leadership demonstrated in this "cradle of civilization" will continue to inspire other states in other regions to follow your example.

ANNEX V

WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET

SECTION I

Chapter 1 - Co-ordination

(Programme support including over-all co-ordination, legal matters, training, data processing and public information)

Personnel	m/m	1982	m/m	1983
Co-ordinator D-1	12	79,100	12	82,800
Senior Marine Scientist P-5	12	65,300	12	68,400
Associate programme officer (Marine Scientist) P-2	12	39,000	12	41,000
Programme Officer (Economist) P-3/4	12	42,500	12	46,600
Data Processor P-1	12	33,900	12	35,200
Computer chief P-5 (Med. share)	3	19,000		-
Administrative Officer P-2/3 ^{1/}	12	-	12	-
General Service ^{2/}	76.5	14,200	84	156,200
Sub-total		420,000		430,200

^{1/} Financed from programme support.
^{2/} Administrative Assistant financed from programme support.

Chapter J - Co-ordination (cont.)

	1982	1983
Consultants	34,700	37,500
Travel of staff	32,600	34,500
Sub-contracts	20,300	21,900
Equipment		
- expendable, non-expendable	12,500	13,500
- rental of offices	26,400	38,600
Miscellaneous		
- Rental and maintenance of equipment	30,300	32,700
- Reporting costs, sundry, including communications, hospitality, freight	42,500	45,900
Participation in expenses of the United Nations Office at Geneva in 1982	--	--
Sub-total	198,700	214,600

1/ To be charged to programme support

Chapter 1 - Co-ordination (cont.)

Transfer Costs

	1982	1983
Transfer costs of staff	70,000	-
Removal of office material and files	16,000	-
Alterations to offices	20,200	-
Purchase of office furniture	65,500	-
Data processing equipment	55,900	100,000
Telephone equipment	17,000	-
Office car	7,000	-
Interpretation equipment	-	25,000
Sub-total	245,600	125,000
TOTAL	864,300	769,000

Chapter 2 - Meeting costs

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
1. Extraordinary Meeting of Contracting Parties and Conference of Plenipotentiaries on Specially Protected Areas Protocol, March 1982, Geneva	94,800	--
2. Two meetings of the Bureau	10,000	--
3. Meeting of Government experts on the possibility of establishing an Inter-State Guarantee Fund, November 1982, Athens	32,000	--
4. Meeting of the Working Group of Scientific and Technical Co-operation, September 1982, Athens	(in chapter 3) Section I)	--
5. Meeting of the National Focal Points for the Priority Actions Programme, October 1982, Split	(in chapter 2) Section II)	--
6. First meeting of experts on the protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from land-based sources, January 1983	--	35,000
7. Third ordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties, Yugoslavia, 28 Febr. - 4 March 1983	--	80,000 ^{1/}
8. Meeting of experts on the Protocol for the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by dumping from ships and aircraft, and on the format of reporting as provided in art. 9 of the Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency	--	35,000
9. Meeting of the working Group on Scientific and Technical Co-operation, September 1983	(in chapter 3) Section I)	--
TOTAL	<u>136,800</u>	<u>150,000</u>

^{1/} Does not include the cost borne by the host country.

Chapter 3 - MED POL - PHASE II (Monitoring)

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Support to co-operating agencies, meetings and travel to assist in the co-ordination of the programme	168,800	230,000
Meetings of Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation	30,000	35,000
Development of methods for monitoring transport of pollutants through the atmosphere	30,000	30,000
Maintenance service for scientific equipment 1/	86,000	95,000
Intercalibration and quality control of data 1/	53,000	60,000
Assistance to National Institutions through National Co-ordinators	216,000	425,000
VI ICSEN/UNEP/Workshop on pollution of the Mediterranean 1/ 2/	38,500	25,000
Preparation and testing of sampling and analytical techniques to be used in the monitoring activities	125,500	---
TOTAL	<u>750,000</u>	<u>900,000</u>

1/ Activity considered as part of the assistance component.

2/ Assistance to participants in 1982, printing of Proceedings in 1983

Chapter 4 - MED POL - PHASE II (Research)

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1/</u>
Development of sampling and analytical techniques for monitoring the sources and levels of pollutants			
Development of reporting formats for dumping, emergency and land-based sources protocols			
Formulation of Environmental Quality Criteria			
Epidemiological studies related to proposed environmental quality criteria.	49,000		
Proposals for guidelines and criteria for land-based Sources Protocol.			
Research on oceanographic processes.	14,000		
Research on toxicity, persistence, bioaccumulation, carcinogenicity and mutagenicity of selected pollutants	39,500		
Research on eutrophication.	14,000		
Study of ecosystem modifications.	24,000		
Study on effects of thermal discharges.	5,000		
Study on biogeochemical cycles of selected pollutants.	37,500		
Study of pollutant transfer process at river/sea and air/sea interfaces.	50,000		
Study of pollutant transfer processes by sedimentation.	5,000		
Study of pollutant transfer process through the Straits.	12,000		
TOTAL	<u>250,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>	<u>=====</u>

1/ Workplan and budget for these activities will be reviewed by the Second Meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation and adopted by the 3rd ordinary meeting of Contracting Parties

Chapter 5 - Regional Oil Combating Centre

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
<u>Project Personnel Component</u>		
Director	60,000	66,000
Technical Expert	30,000	55,000
Information Officer	9,200	10,100
Technical Assistant	4,600	7,600
Deputy Director/Administration	41,000	45,100
Consultant (2 m/m including travel)	17,000	18,700
<u>Administrative Support</u>		
Bilingual Secretary	9,000	9,900
2 Clerks/Typists/Telex Operators	14,000	15,400
Caretaker	7,000	7,700
Second bilingual secretary	6,800	7,500
Personnel Component Total	<u>198,600</u>	<u>243,000</u>
Travel	20,000	20,000
Training - Meetings	65,000	75,000
Equipment	12,000	10,000
Reporting	10,000	10,000
Sundry	40,000	42,000
TOTAL	<u><u>345,600</u></u>	<u><u>400,000</u></u>

Chapter 6 - Training and exchange of information

Training (2 trainees per year, 2 m/m each)	11,000	11,800
Public Information	5,000	10,000
Training courses at Urbino	64,000	58,200
TOTAL	<u><u>80,000</u></u>	<u><u>80,000</u></u>

SECTION II

Chapter 1 - Elue Plan (First Phase)

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
End-of-study seminars (9 & 5, respectively)	135,000	100,000
Executive Secretary (salary, charges, travel)	100,000	100,000
Study experts (\$ 5,000 x 11)	55,000	90,000 *)
GCS (5 members)	90,000	90,000
Co-ordinator	40,000	44,000
Technical assistance (2 persons part-time)	20,000	20,000
Secretary	20,000	
Meetings of GCS (8 & 5, respectively)	40,000	30,000
1 meeting of Focal Points	15,000	20,000
Translation and reports	25,000	50,000
 TOTAL	 <u>540,000</u> 1/	 <u>544,000</u> 1/

*) including consultants

1/ In addition, \$150,000 per year would be required for computing for system analysis and scenario building, and data processing

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
<u>Chapter 2 - Priority Actions Programme</u>		
- including Meeting of PAP Focal Points, 1982	70,000	60,000
- water resources management study by PAP/RAC of transport of water by sea	70,000	80,000
- human settlements	90,000	100,000
- soils	40,000	40,000
- tourism		
- regional study by WTO and PAP/RAC	50,000	100,000
Sub-total	<u>320,000</u>	<u>380,000</u>
 <u>Chapter 3 - Specially Protected Areas</u>		
- Support to Regional Activity Centre in Tunis	125,000	200,000
GRAND TOTAL	<u>3,412,500</u>	<u>3,723,000</u>

Budgetary estimates
(in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	1981		1982		1983	
	Cannes	Executed	Cannes	Projected	Cannes	Projected
1. UNEP	500	253	400	100	200	100
2. Countries						
- Pledges	1,840	854	2,115	2,115	2,500	2,325
- Contributions in arrears	-	-	-	- 400 ^{3/}	-	- 400 ^{3/}
- Expected contributions	0	826	0	856 ^{4/}	0	400
- Additional payments	0	49	0	- 49	0	0
	0	51	0	0	0	0
3. EEC	50	50	500	460	500	500
4. Host country	450	0	450	450	450	450
5. Available resources :						
- Committed	450	450	0	1,075	0	1,000
- Uncommitted	860 ^{1/}	319 ^{2/}	430	506	- 182	368.5
6. Interest	100	564	100	300	100	300
Total resources	4,250	3,416	3,995	5,413	3,560	5,043.5
- Cost of the programme	3,500	1,653	3,822	3,412.5	4,084	3,723.8
- 13% of programme cost less UNEP and host country	320	182	355	372	0	412.6
- Anticipated commitments		1,075	0	1,000	0	900 ^{5/}
- Special provision (personnel)		0	0	260	0	0
Total cost	3,820	2,910	4,177	5,044.5	4,084	5,036.4
Carry-over of available resources	430	506	- 182	368.5	- 516	7.1

- 1/ Estimate of resources (Cannes)
 2/ Includes \$142,000 contributed by France in 1980
 3/ Probable delays in contributions

Apportionment of Contributions for 1982 and 1983
(in US dollars)

Country	U.N. Rate G.A. 34/6	U.N. Rate at 100%	1982 Contribution	1983 Contribution
Algeria	0.12	0.90	19,035	22,500
Cyprus	0.01	0.08	1,692	2,000
Egypt	0.07	0.53	11,210	13,250
France	6.26	46.99	993,838	1,000,000 *
Greece	0.35	2.63	55,625	65,750
Israel	0.25	1.88	39,762	47,000
Italy	3.45	25.89	547,573	647,250
Lebanon	0.03	0.23	4,865	5,750
Libyan A.J.	0.23	1.72	36,377	43,000
Malta	0.01	0.08	1,692	2,000
Monaco	0.01	0.08	1,692	2,000
Morocco	0.05	0.38	8,037	9,500
Spain	1.70	12.75	269,663	318,750
Syrian A.R.	0.03	0.23	4,865	5,750
Tunisia	0.03	0.23	4,865	5,750
Turkey	0.30	2.25	47,588	56,250
Yugoslavia	0.42	3.15	66,621	78,750
TOTAL	13.32	100.00	2,115,000	2,325,250

* Adjusted