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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

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

Athens, 6 - 10 May 1991

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

Table of Contents

Body of the Report

Annex I	List of participants
Annex II	List of documents
Annex III	Status of the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MIF) as at 30 April 1991
Annex IV	Statement of the EEC
Annex V	Approved recommendations and programme budget for 1992-1993

Introduction

1. The Sixth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Athens, 3-6 October 1989) decided to convene every year, on the same dates, the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee to review both separately and together the progress of the Action Plan and to prepare the decisions of the Contracting Parties. In view of the fact that this year's meeting would have to discuss the programme and budget for the next biennium 1992-1993, the two committees met jointly in a plenary session to consider matters of common interest and separately to review their respective programme components.

2. The meeting was convened in the premises of the Co-ordinating Unit (Plenary and Scientific and Technical Committee) and in Hotel Caravel, (Socio-Economic Committee), in Athens from 6 to 10 May 1991.

Participants

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

4. The following United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations were represented by observers: United Nations Information Centre, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco), World Health Organization (WHO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), International Maritime Organization (IMO), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the European Environment Bureau (EEB), European Investment Bank (EIB), Greenpeace International, Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association (HEIMEPA), Mediterranean Association to Save the Sea Turtles (MEDASSET), Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF).

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

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

Agenda Item 1 - Opening of the meeting

7. Mr. A. Manos, Co-ordinator of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) welcomed the participants on behalf of Dr. Mostapha K. Tolba, the Executive Director of UNEP.

8. The Co-ordinator announced that the present meeting was the last, which he would be attending in that capacity. He expressed his gratitude to the Contracting Parties for having given him the opportunity to contribute to the work relating to the improvement of the Mediterranean environment.

Agenda Item 2 - Rules of procedure

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

Agenda Item 3 - Election of officers

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

Chairman	:	Mr. Serge Antoine	(France)
Vice Chairmen	:	Ms. Athena Mourmouris	(Greece)
		Mr. Andreas Demetropoulos	(Cyprus)
Rapporteur	:	Mr. Lawrence Micallef	(Malta)

11. In keeping with past practice, the Bureau designated one of its vice-chairmen, Ms. A. Mourmouris (Greece) as chairlady of the Scientific and Technical Committee, and the other vice-chairman, Mr. A. Demetropoulos (Cyprus) as chairman of the Socio-Economic Committee.

12. At its first session, the Scientific and Technical Committee elected Mr. R. Ben Aissa (Tunisia) as its vice-chairman and Mr. S. Kamberi (Albania) as its rapporteur.

13. At its first session, the Socio-Economic Committee elected Mr. M. Atassi (Syria) as its vice-chairman and Mr. M. Dupré (EEC) as its rapporteur.

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

14. The meeting considered the provisional agenda (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/1) and the timetable suggested in the Annex to the annotated agenda (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/2). The list of documents appears as Annex II to this report.

15. After some discussion, the meeting approved with minor changes the Organization of Work suggested by the Secretariat.

Agenda Item 5 - Progress report on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan during 1990/1991 and recommendations and programme budget for 1992/1993

Agenda Item 5.1 - Programme management and co-ordination of the Mediterranean Action Plan

- (a) Programme approval through decision-making meetings
- (b) Programme co-ordination
- (c) Legal component

16. The Co-ordinator introduced the progress report on the activities carried out since the last joint meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee (Athens, 28 May-1 June 1990), contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.3. He provided additional information on recent developments.

17. He also introduced documents UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/4, WG.25/4/Add.1 and 2 on the recommendations for the programme and budget for 1992/1993, on the recommendations of the recent meeting of REMPEC and on the effects of exchange rate fluctuations and of inflation on the proposed 1992/1993 programme budget.

18. He referred to some specific points in the progress report. He stated that the document prepared by the working group on the Mediterranean Report for the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) had been approved by the Bureau and had been communicated to UNEP Headquarters for transmission to the Secretary General of UNCED. So far as the Nicosia Charter was concerned, he stated that the EEC was preparing a document for its implementation. With respect to the draft offshore protocol, he stated that it would be for the October meeting of Contracting Parties to decide whether, and in particular when, to convene a Conference of Plenipotentiaries to review and approve the draft protocol. He added that a short meeting of experts would be convened immediately preceding the October meeting, as decided by the Bureau, to clarify pending issues in the draft protocol.

19. So far as information activities were concerned, he stated that the publication of MEDWAVES now included publication in Arabic. He noted with regret and disappointment that the questionnaire concerning activities in the context of the LIS Protocol had met with little or no response. He pointed out in the light of serious accidents that had occurred recently in the Mediterranean how important was the action of REMPEC located in Malta. He was in a position to report that the Malta Centre was now fully staffed.

20. He was pleased to be able to report that an agreement between Tunisia and UNEP had been signed concerning the status of the Tunis Centre for Specially Protected Areas. Past difficulties had been resolved satisfactorily and the ceremony of signature had taken place on 29 April 1991 in Tunis. The Centre would now be able to resume operations and a full-time Director would be appointed in the very near future. He appealed to Contracting Parties to render every possible assistance to the Tunis Centre. He suggested that the subject of submarine archaeology might be an appropriate one for co-operation between the Tunis Centre and the Marseille Centre for the 100 Historic Sites.

21. As regards the Coastal Areas Management Programme, he reported that the four agreements concerning respectively the Syrian Coast, the Bay of Izmir, the island of Rhodes and the Bay of Kastela had been signed on various dates in 1990. He added that it was the task of the joint meeting to identify additional coastal areas that might come within the scope of CAMP.

22. The Co-ordinator reported that no response had been received from the Contracting Parties to the Questionnaire sent by the Secretariat on the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes. He welcomed the information provided by Greenpeace International and suggested that it be used by the Secretariat to prepare a draft legal measures for submission to the Contracting Parties.

23. He drew special attention to Part II of the Progress Report regarding financial matters. As stated there, no Contracting Parties had paid their 1991 contributions that had fallen due by 30 April, which was the date fixed by the Contracting Parties for the payment of contributions, and several were in arrears for previous years. He emphasized that the resulting situation was precarious for the Co-ordinating Unit, as contracts for staff were expiring and unless financial resources were provided promptly they could not be renewed beyond the first half of 1991.

24. Referring to the special document prepared by the Secretariat at the Bureau's request on the effects of exchange rate fluctuations and of inflation on the proposed 1992-1993 programme budget (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/4/Add.2), he stated that the Bureau had decided that a meeting of financial experts should be convened to design a formula for reflecting correctly the effects of exchange rate fluctuations and of inflation on the MAP budget for submission to the Cairo meeting.

25. Referring to Part III of the progress report, he said that possibly the lease of the existing premises of the Co-ordinating Unit might not be renewed at the end of 1991. In that connection, he reported that the Minister for the Environment of Greece had paid a visit to the Co-ordinating Unit in the course of which a number of issues had been discussed, including the question of premises.

26. The representative of Greece, commenting on Part III of the progress report concerning the question of the premises of the Co-ordinating Unit, informed the meeting that the Greek authorities were aware of the situation and were making efforts to find suitable alternative accommodation in case the lease on the existing premises was not renewed.

27. The representative of Turkey, stated that the information given in the progress report so far as the Black Sea was concerned had been overtaken by more recent developments. The four coastal States of the Black Sea had prepared the draft of a Convention and of three protocols which were analogous to those applicable to the Mediterranean. It was envisaged that these instruments would be signed on behalf of the States concerned in Bucharest on 27 May 1991. The arrangements for co-operation among the Black Sea States and the Mediterranean countries were being planned by the Regional Seas Programme of UNEP (OCA/PAC). The meeting invited the representative of Turkey to make available to the meeting of the Contracting Parties relevant information on the Black Sea. Delegates also requested that the text of the Convention and related documents be distributed in due course.

28. The representative of France stated that, on the initiative of the President of the French Republic, a meeting of NGOs from all over the world would be hosted in Paris from 17 to 21 December 1991, with the object of preparing a policy position of the NGOs for the 1992 United Nations Conference on Development and Environment (UNCED).

29. The observer for the European Environment Bureau (EEB) announced that a meeting of Mediterranean NGOs was to be held in Athens in November 1991, to be organized by the EEB, in collaboration with UNEP, competent United Nations organizations and the EEC. The objectives of the meeting will be to prepare a Mediterranean input to the Paris meeting of 1991 and the UNCED Conference of 1992 and to identify areas for joint Mediterranean NGOs projects.

30. The representative of Greece, referring to the relevant paragraph of the progress report concerning the "Adriatic Initiative", informed the meeting that the draft text of the document on the objectives and modalities of co-operation was still under consideration by the governments concerned and the European Communities. The EEC representative confirmed this information.

31. A number of representatives stated that one possible reason why Contracting Parties had been slow in paying their contributions was that they had not received in good time any communication from the Secretariat reminding them of their financial commitments towards MAP. They considered that such a communication should be sent to them by the Secretariat early in the year. The Co-ordinator assured the meeting that this would be done. The Status of Contributions to the MTF as at 30 April 1991 is contained in Annex III to this report.

32. The Director of REMPEC informed the meeting about the recent accident of the MT Haven, which occurred on Thursday, 11 April 1991, off Genoa, Italy. He said that an explosion, immediately followed by a fire, occurred on board the tanker Haven, which had on board a cargo of 143,000 tons of Iranian heavy crude oil. As a result of the explosion, the ship sustained a major crack. The bow section remained attached to the rest of the hull, although she practically broke in two. The burning tanker slowly started to sink and the oil which leaked from the damaged tanks partly burnt on the sea surface around the tanker. He mentioned that with a view to limiting the consequences of the accident the Italian authorities courageously decided to tow the wreck towards shallower waters near the shore, approximately west of Genoa, where the ship sank on 13 April.

33. The Director of REMPEC gave brief details concerning the measures taken by the Italian authorities, the international co-operation, in particular, the co-operation of France, the EEC Task Force and the offers for assistance of Greece and Spain, as well as on the role of REMPEC related to the accident. A preliminary report on the accident prepared by REMPEC has been submitted to the meeting.

34. The representative of EEC made a statement concerning this accident the text of which is reproduced in Annex IV to this report.

35. Commenting on document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/4/Add.2, concerning the trends reflected in the budget estimates and proposals for the biennium, the representative of the EEC referred to the exchange of correspondence between the Community and the MAP Co-ordinator and emphasized that the Community's budgetary contribution was a constant figure assessed at US \$ 670,048, including the Community's voluntary contribution. If the Community's mandatory contribution as a Contracting Party was increased, its voluntary contribution would be decreased correspondingly.

36. One representative suggested that a basket of currencies be used instead of US dollars in calculating the budget of MAP.

37. Certain representatives argued that, in view of the tendency of governments to adopt an attitude of austerity in budgetary matters under current economic conditions, every effort should be made to stabilize the MAP budget. For this purpose they suggested that the principle to be applied should be that of zero growth plus a reasonable margin to allow for the impact of the rate of inflation and of the fluctuations of the purchasing power of the US Dollar.

38. Other representatives took the view that, if the activities to be carried out under the auspices of MAP were to expand - as they hoped would be the case in certain fields of activity - it was indispensable to allocate correspondingly larger resources. If there were budgetary constraints as a result of the multiplicity of MAP's activities, in order to avoid "dispersing" budgetary allocations it would be preferable to redeploy resources by refocussing on targets through relevant urgent activities such as:

1. Information/training and transfer of know-how;
2. Monitoring and prevention;
3. Integrated and ecologically sustainable research/development;
4. Strengthening of the capacity for intervention in emergency situations;
5. Increasing the number of pilot projects.

A medium-term programme should be developed so as to define priorities and identify action to be carried out within each biennium. Moreover, it is necessary to ensure that the funds allocated to the operations of all MAP's components are used more efficiently and that some of the study or scientific and technical advisory activities under the MAP programme are carried out by experts who are regular staff members of MAP components.

39. Furthermore, they considered that, for the purpose of constructing a sound budget that took inflation rates into account, it was essential that the rates of inflation used in the calculations should be carefully checked, possibly by two independent financial experts, one from the South and one from the North and using the experience of a U.N. agency familiar with similar problems.

40. The representative of Turkey voiced strong need for the creation of a legal framework on transboundary movement of hazardous waste within the Barcelona Convention. Further he suggested that an information document to be prepared by a consultant covering "The Prevention Strategies of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste in the Mediterranean Region" and to be presented to the coming Contracting Party Meeting, October 1991. He also suggested that because of current budget restrictions the funds needed for the document preparation could be obtained from external sources as well as using the money allocated by the Contracting Parties in 1989 for 1990 budget. The proposal was agreed upon.

41. In reply to a number of comments and questions concerning the proposed programme budget, the Co-ordinator pointed out that the financial resources provided by the Contracting Parties had to match the activities approved by the Parties, and vice versa. Any diminution of resources would inevitably lead to a reduction of activities. Conversely, if the Parties wished to expand the scope of activities, they would need to provide a larger volume of financial resources. Some expenses were not compressible; for example, staff salaries were governed by the scales established by the United Nations, and overhead expenses (e.g. transport, communications, etc.) rose in keeping with the inflation rate prevailing in the locations where activities were carried on. In preparing the proposed budget for the coming biennium the Secretariat had been guided by the data taken from the IMF's international financial statistics for the inflation rates in the countries concerned. It should also be borne in mind that fluctuations in the purchasing power of the US dollar - the currency in which the UN budget was expressed - affected the operations of MAP and of the regional centres.

42. At the end of the discussion, the meeting took note of the progress report concerning the programme and the additional information provided by the Co-ordinator.

43. On conclusion of the debate on agenda items 5.1(a), (b) and (c), the meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations contained in Annex V, Section I-A(1,2,3), with the related programme budget, subject to the study requested on the actual impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations.

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

(a) Progress report on the implementation of the LBS Protocol and the Dumping Protocol during 1990/1991 and recommendations and programme budget for 1992-1993

and

(g) Research projects directly relevant to the LBS Protocol

44. Mr. L. Jeftic, the Senior Marine Scientist of the Co-ordinating Unit, introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.8, which summarized the status of implementation of the Dumping Protocol by the Contracting Parties.

45. He also gave the meeting some additional information reported after the document had been prepared. In particular, Greece had informed the Unit that no dumping of toxic wastes had been made during the period June 1990-March 1991, Monaco had reported no dumping in 1990 and the Republic of Slovenia of Yugoslavia had reported no dumping permits in 1990.

46. Mr. Jeftic also introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.10 "Guidelines for Monitoring Marine Dumping Sites", which had been prepared in co-operation with IMO. The document had been requested by the 1990 Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee. Some delegations congratulated the Secretariat on the quality of the document.

47. During the discussion which followed the presentation of the two documents, the representative of Malta informed the meeting that his country had issued no dumping permits during the period 1987-May 1991 and the representative of Syria reported that no dumping permits had been issued during the period January 1990-May 1991.

48. Some representatives considered that it would be useful to collect information on guidelines for the dumping of dredged material and disseminate it to the Contracting Parties.

49. The representative of France offered to distribute to Contracting Parties the conclusions of a round table that took place after a seminar on the environmental aspects of dredging, held in France at the end of 1989, under the auspices of MAP inter alia.

50. The representative of the EEC drew the meeting's attention to EEC directive no.428 of 1989, on procedures for harmonizing the programmes for the reduction and eventual elimination of pollution caused by wastes from the titanium dioxide industry.

51. The observer for Greenpeace reminded the Committee that at the Third Consultative Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the London Dumping Convention held in October 1990 the resolution LDC.43(13) had been adopted which committed the Contracting Parties to stop dumping of industrial wastes in the sea by 1995. She therefore suggested that a similar recommendation could also be made by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, taking into account the fact that a number of Mediterranean States were also Contracting Parties to the London Convention.

52. After discussing the question, the Committee authorized the Secretariat to prepare a recommendation reflecting Resolution LDC.43(13) of the London Dumping Convention to be transmitted for adoption to the Contracting Parties' meeting in October 1991.

53. The representative of France pointed out that the Contracting Parties to the London Convention had only adopted the resolution in question after the States had completed a lengthy process aimed at equipping themselves with the means to replace dumping. He expressed the hope that the Secretariat's action would be preceded by a survey so as to ensure that measures to the same effect had been taken by Mediterranean Countries that are not Contracting Parties to the London Convention.

54. In introducing the subject of the status of implementation of the Land-Based Sources Protocol during 1990-1991, the proposed programme budget for 1992-1993 and the related research projects (Agenda item 5.2(g)), Mr. Jeftic referred to the relevant sections of document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.3 and UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/4. In particular, he informed the meeting of the recent ratification of the Protocol by Yugoslavia, Albania and Israel. He gave details concerning the progress made in the implementation of the LBS workplan activities and the pilot monitoring surveys, as well as on the poor response by the Contracting Parties to the questionnaire on LBS pollution and to the request for information on the possible legislative follow-up to the adoption of the common measures.

55. In the course of the ensuing discussion, some representatives reported difficulties in collecting information relevant to the questionnaire and the Secretariat reminded the participants that assistance had been and could be formally offered to any country which needed it.

56. In the discussion on the relevant sections of the budget for the implementation of LBS activities, some representatives considered that, if needed, the funds allocated for research could be decreased, while other representatives expressed the opinion that the research component was the most important link between the Mediterranean Action Plan and the Mediterranean scientific community and funds should not be cut.

57. The delegate of Monaco expressed the opinion that efforts should be made to avoid as much as possible the fractioning of research funds in small amounts.

58. The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya expressed the view that many member countries, particularly from the southern coast of the Mediterranean, were encountering difficulties in implementing the LBS Protocol due to lack of experience and infrastructure. In this connection, he made a reservation on the cuts in the budget suggested by other representatives in respect of the funds earmarked for the implementation of the activities listed on pages 26 and 27 of document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/4. He recommended that, if financial constraints would not allow for implementation of all activities, cuts in the budget should be limited to research activities.

59. On conclusion of the debate on agenda items 5.2(a) and (g), the meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations contained in Annex V, Section I-B(6), with the related programme budget, subject to the study requested on the actual impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations.

(b) Airborne pollution of the Mediterranean Sea from Land-Based Sources. Annex IV to the LBS Protocol

60. The Senior Marine Scientist introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/3, which contained the draft text of Annex IV to the LBS Protocol concerning airborne pollution.

61. After discussion, the Committee agreed on a revised text of Annex IV to the LBS Protocol, together with a calendar for its implementation during the years 1992-1993, and a tentative calendar for 1994-1995. The text of this Annex is contained in Annex V, Section I-A(3-3) to this report.

62. The representative of France underlined the need to establish in 1992 the group of experts on airborne pollution proposed by the Secretariat. As soon as it was established, the group could assume responsibility for implementing the provisions of annex IV to the LBS Protocol.

63. The representative of the EEC informed the meeting that the Council of the European Communities had not yet taken a decision on a mandate to negotiate the various recommendations proposed during the present meeting. He would therefore participate in the Committee's work as a representative of the Commission of the European Communities and in keeping with his mandate.

(c) Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organophosphorus compounds and proposed measures

64. The representative of FAO introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.4 "Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by organophosphorus compounds" and the relevant recommendations contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/4.

65. After a lengthy discussion on the proposed recommendations and the establishment of a drafting group, the meeting agreed on a text covering the assessment of pollution by organophosphorus compounds and control measures, which appears in Annex V, Section I-B(6-2) to this report.

66. The representatives of France and the EEC informed the meeting that two proposed directives were currently under discussion by Community authorities: one of the proposals concerned a list of pesticides approved for use and the other was an amendment to Directive 76/464/EEC on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community. In this connection, the representatives of France, Greece and Spain stated that, since their countries were committed to the process taking place within the Community, they could not for the moment accept the measures proposed. They would take a decision regarding sub-paragraph (a) in the light of the provisions decided upon at the Community level. The representative of Italy said that his country could not associate itself with the statement made by the representatives of France, Greece and Spain. In any event, Italy considered that the measures proposed by the Secretariat could constitute a basis linking the decisions taken at the Community level and the special situation of the Mediterranean.

67. France, Greece and Spain expressed a temporary reservation on measures contained in sub-paragraph b (ii).

68. The representative of Spain emphasized that sub-paragraph b (ii) proposed by the drafting group did not appear in the text of the draft recommendation submitted by the Secretariat prior to the meeting (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/4) and her delegation had therefore not had time to study it. She therefore expressed a temporary reservation on this sub-paragraph.

69. The representative of the EEC informed the meeting that he had not received a mandate to negotiate on behalf of the EEC and he would therefore only take a decision regarding the overall text in the light of the Community's decisions.

(d) 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

70. The representative of IOC introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.5 "Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by persistent synthetic materials which may float, sink or remain in suspension" and the relevant recommendations contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/4.

71. After a lengthy discussion on the proposed recommendations, the meeting agreed on a text covering the assessment of pollution by persistent synthetic materials and control measures, which appears in Annex V, Section I-B(6-3) to this report.

72. The observer for HELMEPA, in taking the floor on the agenda item, drew the attention of participants to the following facts: an increasing volume of solid waste was threatening Mediterranean beaches; Annex V of MARPOL 73/78 provided that the Mediterranean should be protected from garbage pollution as a "Special Area"; vessels continued to litter since no shore reception facilities existed in the region. In this connection, she urged MAP, with the support of the Contracting Parties, to issue guidelines for installing such reception facilities. Moreover, she requested the assistance of those concerned to join forces in launching a Pan-Mediterranean Beach Cleaning Campaign to promote public awareness and participation. To this end, HELMEPA offered its capacity and experience to MAP and the representatives of the Contracting Parties.

73. The representative of Monaco informed participants that the work carried out in the zone covered by the Franco-Italo-Monagasque RAMOGE Agreement (Genoa-Hyères) had been published and that it contained studies concerning this form of pollution.

(e) Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by Radioactive Substances and proposed measures

74. The representative of IAEA introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.6 "Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by radioactive substances" and the relevant recommendations contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/4.

75. In the discussion which followed the presentation, a number of remarks on and corrections to the information contained in the two documents were made by various delegations.

76. The representative of the EEC congratulated the Secretariat on the quality of document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.6 but stressed that in the section relating to existing international legislation there was no mention of the Euratom Treaty. He therefore informed the meeting about the Euratom Treaty, as well as the decisions and/or directives prepared by the EEC on the subject.

77. As a result of the discussion, the meeting agreed on a text covering the assessment of pollution by radioactive substances and control measures, which appears in Annex V, Section I-B(6-4) to this report.

(f) Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by Pathogenic Organisms and proposed measures

78. The representative of WHO introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.7 "Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by pathogenic micro-organisms" and the relevant recommendations contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/4.

79. Several delegations congratulated the Secretariat on the overall quality of document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.7 and made a number of comments and remarks on the content of the document and the recommendations.

80. The EEC delegate reminded the meeting of the adoption by the Community in March 1991 of a directive concerning urban waste water treatment.

81. As a result of the discussion, the meeting agreed on a text covering the assessment of pollution by pathogenic organisms and control measures which appears as Annex V, Section I-B(6-5) to this report.

Agenda item 5.3 Monitoring of marine pollution in the Mediterranean

- (a) Monitoring programme and supporting activities
- (b) Data quality assurance
- (c) Research projects
- (d) Climatic changes

82. Mr. Jeftic introduced the relevant sections of documents UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.3, UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/4 and document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.9, which covered the implementation during 1990-1991 and the 1992-1993 proposed activities and budget for the subjects under Agenda item 5.3.

83. The meeting reviewed the progress made by the monitoring components of MED POL and the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahirya and Turkey informed the participants that their respective National Monitoring Programmes were in the final stage of preparation.

84. In addition, the representative of Turkey stated that the MED POL Monitoring Agreement was ready to be sent to the Secretariat and that it would cover, *inter alia*, the monitoring of airborne pollution at two stations to be activated in summer 1991 and 1992.

85. In the course of the discussion which followed, several representatives, and in particular the delegate from Lebanon, stressed the importance of MED POL monitoring activities and referred to the very positive impact they had at national level in their own countries.

86. Other representatives underlined the importance of regular visits by the Secretariat's officials or experts to national laboratories participating in MED POL to discuss problems encountered and enhance the development of the programme. The representative of France expressed the hope that the Secretariat would inform the Scientific and Technical Committee of the results of these discussions, in particular, any problems encountered by the laboratories in implementing the programme for monitoring marine pollution in the Mediterranean.

87. Some representatives considered that it was also important to emphasize the analysis of pollution trends particularly in countries with a long monitoring experience. Examples of countries where such analyses had been made or were currently being undertaken were cited and the Secretariat was asked to assist all the countries to effect such analyses.

88. Some representatives suggested that the ceiling on financial contributions to individual countries for monitoring be raised from US\$ 60,000 to US\$ 80,000, if funds were available. After the Secretariat had confirmed that this would by no means result in reducing the contribution to one country in favor of another, the proposal was adopted.

89. Some representatives stressed the need to recommence convening separate meetings of the MED POL National Co-ordinators due to the large number of subjects to be discussed every year. The participants stressed that such meetings should be held and asked the Secretariat to convene it in location and time so as to economize on travel costs.

90. In discussing the budget for 1992-1993, most representatives considered that the budget proposed was appropriate and that if overall cuts had to be made they should not affect MED POL.

91. On conclusion of the debate on agenda items 5.3 (a), (b), (c) and (d), the meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations contained in Annex V, Section I-A(4), with the related programme budget, subject to the study requested on the actual impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations.

Agenda Item 5.4 - Prevention and combating pollution from ships:

- (a) The Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency
- (b) The Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC)
- (c) Port Reception Facilities for ballast water and other oily residues in the Mediterranean

92. Mr. J.C. Sainlos, the Director of the Malta Centre introduced the discussion of this sub-item, supplementing the information given in the relevant sections of the progress report on the status of implementation of the Emergency Protocol and on the activities of the Centre during the 1990-1991 biennium. He also introduced the relevant sections contained in documents UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/4 and 25/4/Add.1, on proposed programme budget for 1992-1993 biennium and the relevant recommendations.

93. He described the activities carried out by the Centre during the period in question. He reported first on the internal organization of the Centre, having regard to the resources at its disposal. He mentioned for example that the post of Expert Chemist which ought to have been filled in July 1989 had eventually been filled in July 1990; the delay had of course affected the application of the programme approved by the Contracting Parties in October 1989. However, thanks to the quality of the Expert and the work done, it had been possible to make up some of the delay.

94. He reported that in response to the Bureau's request a study of possible ways of improving the Centre's communications capacities had been carried out. The study recommended the use of a satellite system of communication INMARSAT for which two types of equipment were available: one known as standard C enabled communications to be transmitted by telex only, the other, known as standard A, allowed communications to be transmitted by telephone, telex, telefax and modem. The IMO which had participated in the study was in favour of standard A. He had investigated the market for the equipment corresponding to these two systems and had found that standard C equipment would cost about 10,000 Dollars and standard A equipment about 30,000 Dollars. The operating cost was about 5 pounds sterling per minute plus 8% service charge.

95. Describing briefly the Centre's main activities he said that, as regards the regional information system, it was most important to keep up to date the lists and inventories containing information that would be needed in emergency situations. He urged the Contracting Parties to co-operate actively in order to keep up to date the very important catalogue of the responsible national authorities. He reported also on the progress of the Centre's data base covering hazardous substances and forecasting models, and distributed a diskette containing a data base developed by the Centre which at present covered about 400 substances.

96. In October 1990 a seminar had been held which had considered questions of liability and compensation and which had adopted certain recommendations, principles and guidelines that the Committee was invited to approve. The text of three of the guidelines had been settled by a small drafting group in March 1991.

97. Referring to the large number of accidents that had occurred in the Mediterranean in 1990 and early in 1991, he said that it was indispensable for States to possess their own facilities for taking action against accident related pollution and to develop and strengthen arrangements and procedures that would promote regional co-operation; he considered that regular meetings of national officials responsible for operational questions were needed for this purpose.

98. He added that in future the Centre should be able to have additional data bases and forecasting models. He gave some particulars about the role of experts who helped a country in emergency cases and about the atlas which it was planned to prepare.

99. The representative of the Secretariat was glad to note that the Malta Centre was now fully staffed. He stressed that the Centre had played an important part in connection with the serious accidents that had occurred recently in Italian waters and in the Gulf. He expressed gratitude to the government of Malta for hosting and supporting the Centre. He also thanked the French government for having seconded an expert to the Centre, and the EEC for the support it had given to training courses arranged by the Centre.

100. After discussing the issue of the communication system of the Centre, the Committee agreed that the Centre ought to acquire a satellite communication system, preferably the standard A system.

101. One representative raised the question whether the expenses incurred by the Centre should be reimbursed by the International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund (IOPC). He suggested also that States of the Mediterranean should be encouraged to enter into bilateral or trilateral agreements for facilitating co-operation in action to be taken in emergencies involving oil and other harmful substances.

102. One representative expressed the view, which was shared by some other representatives, that the Centre should not be concerned in any initiative for the installation of port reception facilities, which was essentially a political and financial matter to be dealt with by governments. He stated that information could also be provided by construction companies. However, it was recognized by other representatives that there was a need for information advise by REMPEC and IMO on this matter, especially for countries in the South. The representative of the EEC pointed out that the establishment of port reception facilities was one of the objectives of the Nicosia Charter.

103. The representative of the Secretariat replying to the suggestion for the deletion of the budget line concerning port reception facilities, stressed that this subject had been selected by the Contracting Parties at the Ministerial level in Genoa (1985) as one of the ten selected priority targets for the second Mediterranean Decade. The sum mentioned in the budget proposal represented purely token money to assist countries in their endeavour to attract additional financial support.

104. Many representatives stressed that the Centre's primary function was to disseminate information promptly about any serious accidents at sea. For this purpose they supported the proposal that the Centre's capability should be upgraded.

105. The representative of Yugoslavia said that the governments of the Mediterranean countries had a duty to co-operate with the Centre and with each other in taking action in the event of emergencies. For example, he mentioned that Yugoslavia's contingency plan is going to be harmonized with Italy's plan.

106. The representative of Greece said that the issue of liability and compensation for accidents was a very delicate one which was already within the competence of IMO.

107. The representative of Israel suggested that efforts should be made to prepare guidelines for the entire Mediterranean region governing the use of dispersants. In reply, the Director of the Malta Centre said that the Centre was preparing a code of conduct for the use of dispersants and that a preliminary draft would be circulated to governments for comments.

108. The observer for WWF International suggested that, with a view to finding new sources of financing for REMPEC, consideration should be given to the possibility of acquiring additional funds from the indemnities paid for damage caused by sea accidents involving pollution in the Mediterranean sea. A small percentage of the total amount of the compensation would be adequate.

109. In reply to questions asked and comments made by a number of delegations, the Director of REMPEC gave some further information, in particular concerning the Centre's role on the occasion of the HAVEN disaster, notably the functions it had performed in acting as a communicator and co-ordinator of assistance. He estimated that the expense incurred by the Centre in connection with that accident had amounted to about 8,000 dollars. Accordingly he urged that a relevant budget line should be entered in the budget estimates in order to enable the Centre to cope with situations of that kind. He confirmed that as soon as possible the Centre would prepare a report on the HAVEN incident, in concert with the Italian authorities, and that the report would be circulated to the focal points.

110. On conclusion of the debate on agenda item 5.4(a)(b) and (c), the meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting parties approve the recommendations contained in Annex V, Section I-C(7-a,b), with the related programme budget, subject to the study requested on the actual impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations.

Agenda Item 5.5 - Protection of the common Mediterranean Heritage:

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

111. Mr. Haj Ali Salem, the Director of the Tunis Centre (SPA/RAC), introduced the discussion of this sub-item, supplementing the information given in the relevant sections of the progress report on the status of implementation of the Protocol concerning specially protected areas and on the activities of the SPA Centre during the 1990-1991 biennium. He also referred to the relevant sections contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/4, on the proposed programme budget for 1992-1993 biennium and the relevant recommendations.

112. The Co-ordinator of MAP informed the meeting about the signature of the Agreement concerning the Tunis Centre on 29 April 1991 and drew attention to the proposals concerning specially protected areas in so far as they related specifically to the Tunis Centre. He explained that certain actions still needed to be taken in order that the Tunis-UNEP agreement should enter into full effect. Several delegates congratulated the government of Tunisia for its support to the SPA Centre and welcomed with great satisfaction the official signing of the agreement.

113. The representative of Tunisia referred to the factors which had accounted for the delay in the conclusion of the Tunisia-UNEP agreement. He stressed, however, that even during the interim period the Government and authorities of Tunisia had provided support and facilities for the Centre. By signing the agreement with UNEP his government had accepted all the commitments spelt out in that instrument, including the provision specifying that delegates of all Contracting Parties would have access to meetings organized by the Centre. He added that Tunisia would endeavour to enable the Centre's operations to commence even before the Contracting Parties approved the requisite funds. The Centre would be attached to the Environmental Agency of Tunisia.

114. Mr. Jeudy de Grissac, UNEP's Consultant, described the activities carried out in 1990-1991 in the context of the programme concerning Specially Protected Areas (SPA) of the Mediterranean in conformity with the applicable Protocol. The principal field studies had taken place in Libya, Turkey and Algeria, their purpose being, variously, the development of protected areas or the survey of the status of threatened species (Monk seal, marine turtle, certain marine plants, small cetaceans). He mentioned a training course in Cyprus for the conservation of turtles and two publications concerning, respectively, marine plants and marine turtles. He pointed out that a meeting had taken place in Monaco in October 1990, for the formation of a network for managers of protected areas.

115. Several delegations questioned the advisability of holding meetings of experts on legislation or the identification and creation of new protected areas when the adoption of relevant legislation could be achieved at less cost by consulting the IUCN's Centre for Environmental Law in Bonn.

116. The representative of Turkey confirmed that the Turkish authorities would continue to apply measures for the protection of the Mediterranean Monk Seals.

117. As regards the proposal for the protection of small cetaceans in the Mediterranean, the meeting agreed with the proposal by WWF that a draft action plan should be prepared by the Secretariat in close consultation with Greenpeace and WWF, for subsequent consideration and approval by a group of Mediterranean experts before October 1991.

118. The Co-ordinator informed the meeting of the communication he had received from the President of the "Associazione Europea Arte Scienza Spettacolo" of Italy, offering to host a meeting of Mediterranean experts on the issue of Mediterranean cetaceans, with a view to elaborate and present to the forthcoming meeting of the Contracting Parties, a recommendation on the subject. To this end, his organization was ready to cover the travel and the accommodation for two days, of one expert from each country in the Mediterranean. Such meeting will be organized with the technical support of the Greenpeace during the month of August of 1991. The meeting welcomed and accepted this generous offer.

119. Several delegations indicated they would explore the possibility of providing extra budgetary assistance to the Centre.

120. On conclusion of the debate on agenda item 5.5(a) and (b), the meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting parties approve the recommendations contained in Annex V, Section I-D(8-a), with the related programme budget, subject to the study requested on the actual impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations.

(c) Preservation of the Historic Sites

121. Mr. M. Drocourt, the Director of the Atelier du Patrimoine de la Ville de Marseille, introduced the discussion of this sub-item, supplementing the information given in the relevant section of the progress report, on the status of implementation of the programme on the preservation of historic sites during the 1990-1991 biennium. He also referred to the relevant section contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/4 on proposed recommendations and budgetary allocation for the 1992-1993 biennium.

122. He stated that during 1990-91 the Centre's activity had concentrated on training and on the expansion of the network of technical experts responsible for historic sites in the Mediterranean. These activities, carried out in conformity with the objectives approved by the Contracting Parties in 1989, were concerned essentially with co-operation for the preservation of the stone of the sites in question, the protection of underwater archaeological sites, including wrecks, and training courses for the protection of the sites. In the immediate future the activities to be envisaged, in the light of the inspection of the sites with the responsible technical experts and administrative officers, would concern in particular the use of material in the surveys of architecture and town planning (topography, land survey, buildings), taking into account in urban planning the protection of historic sites, and a far-ranging inventory of materials (specially stone) to be used by study and research centres, experimental centres and centres responsible for the dissemination of the results.

123. During the ensuing brief discussion, the Co-ordinator suggested that the activities of the Marseille Centre should be co-ordinated, as appropriate, with those of the regional centres concerned with the safeguarding of specially protected areas and with the management of coastal areas.

124. The representative of Greece emphasized the high importance of the activity on the preservation of the historic sites, which is considered as a MAP activity, and in connection to this she appreciated the work carried out by the Marseille Centre. However, she stressed the need for establishing official channels of communication for this activity as a whole. The meeting agreed that there was a need to establish official channels of communication relevant to this subject.

125. On conclusion of the debate on agenda item 5.5(c), the meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting parties approve the recommendations contained in Annex V, Section I-D(8-b), with the related programme budget, subject to the study requested on the actual impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations.

Agenda Item 5.6 - Environmentally sound management of the Mediterranean coastal zone:

(a) Prospective analysis of the relationship between Environment and Development

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

126. Mr. M. Batisse, the President of the Blue Plan Centre, introduced the discussion of this sub-item, supplementing the information given in the relevant sections of the progress report on the status of implementation of the Blue Plan programme during the 1990-1991 biennium. He also referred to the relevant sections contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/4, on proposed recommendations and budgetary allocation for the 1992-1993 biennium and on the new revised programme and budget as recommended by the Working Group meeting (Sophia Antipolis, 11-12 April 1991).

127. He reviewed the main developments in the project under the leadership of the new director. He noted the interest which the Blue Plan was receiving in the light of recent events in the region, stressing the need to adopt a global basin-wide view of the Mediterranean situation while developing the systemic and prospective study of specific coastal regions in order to provide concrete tools to assist local actors and decision-makers which have a key role in these regions. He indicated that the April 1991 working group meeting in Sophia Antipolis had confirmed the relevance of the current evolution of activities and had agreed on the major elements for the future programme. These included, first, the valorization of previous work by various means including dissemination of the main report in additional languages and the preparation and publication of thematic fascicles (those concerning fisheries, forests and conservation having been issued and being followed by fascicles on islands, industry and water). He mentioned also the improvements being made in the data base through the up-dating and the introduction of elements bearing on coastal regions and on environment. He referred to the methodological efforts being made to prepare scenarios at the coastal area level, with experimentation taking place with the CAMPs as well as in such areas as Iskanderun and the French Riviera. Lastly, he mentioned ongoing and planned activities relating to training and to assistance in the preparation of national scenarios. He noted that international bodies such as the World Bank and EEC were interested in ensuring their co-operation or in making use of the experience acquired by the Blue Plan for their own activities. In conclusion he said that the Blue Plan could be seen as the major systemic and prospective tool to assist in the development of all elements of MAP.

128. The representative of Monaco, as rapporteur of the Sophia Antipolis meeting, presented the main conclusions reached concerning future activities, which should concentrate on four main areas:

(i) systemic and prospective studies which would pursue a basin-wide approach, innovate and adapt methods for coastal regions and contribute to coastal management projects; (ii) the Centre's data base and observatory function, with updating, improvement and dissemination

of information, with definition of environmental indicators and harmonization of statistics; (iii) training in systemic and prospective studies at local level, through national seminars and regional workshops; (iv) communication and exchange of information through publication of appropriate documents including the fascicules. He noted that the Blue Plan Centre had already begun to work actively in these directions and felt that the results of the meeting should be fully taken into account by the present meeting.

129. During the ensuing discussion delegates in general expressed their deep satisfaction with the results achieved by the Blue Plan and with the orientations defined by the meeting in Sophia Antipolis. The need for continuing to provide a global view of socio-economic and environmental developments in the coastal regions of the Mediterranean was emphasized. They underlined the need to devote greater attention to socio-economic issues by continuing to provide a global perspective of socio-economic and environmental development, but above all by studying more thoroughly the diagnostic of socio-economic and subsistence strategies implemented by the communities and the various agents involved in managing the area and resources of the Mediterranean coastal zones. At the same time the need for systemic tools which would help local decision-makers in coastal development projects was mentioned by several delegates who stressed the importance of taking a practical and concrete approach. The value of the training of appropriate specialists, preferably at the national level, was stressed in this respect, though reference was made to the difficulty of identifying the actors in coastal area management. Concerning data bases, several speakers stressed the need to ensure easy access to those data by interested users and by other MAP components; reference was made also to the possibility of establishing a future link with the European Environment Agency. Several delegates also referred to the value of building up a network of institutions co-operating with the Blue Plan Centre on specific subjects. Some delegates considered that links with countries in the South should be strengthened in order to facilitate the development of integrated approaches to coastal management. They, therefore, supported the budgeted allocation of an expert at the Blue Plan Centre together with a consultant from the South.

130. Concerning financial resources, the possibility of securing additional funds from national or international sources was mentioned. Such funds could in particular be used for the training of young specialists at Sophia Antipolis. Several delegates recommended that information on such financial assistance should be noted in the budget. Reference was made also to the preparation of national reports for UNCED 1992 and to the close relationship of these reports, and of a basin-wide Mediterranean report, with the prospective and systemic work of the Blue Plan on the interactions between environment and development.

131. Several representatives considered that certain factors should receive some prominence in the studies of the Blue Plan Centre, for example the demographic situation in the Mediterranean, the North-South disparity of socio-economic conditions in the Mediterranean, which would almost certainly lead to migratory movements from South to North and from South to South. In addition, they expressed the view that the financial and staff resources of the Centre were hardly sufficient to cope with an increased workload.

132. A number of representatives considered that the activities of the Centre, which were essentially future oriented, should concentrate on policy and institutional aspects of the work related to the improvement of coastal areas. For this purpose they urged that the Centre as well as PAP/RAC should be invited to make periodic assessments of the state of the environment in coastal areas.

133. One representative suggested that the Centre might usefully establish contact with other bodies undertaking work in related fields. Another representative expressed the hope that the Centre's activities would be more closely connected with those being carried out under the coastal planning programme. In connection with such a goal it was expected that certain scenarios for subregional seas would be prepared based on the individual or common interests and needs of Mediterranean countries. The Yugoslav delegate expressed interests that a Blue Plan scenario would be prepared for the Adriatic sub-region.

134. The Co-ordinator stressed the value of the contribution made by France to the operation of the Centre. He added that contributions from outside sources would be welcomed. He mentioned a suggestion that had been endorsed by the Bureau Meeting (Brussels, April 1991), that a report should be prepared for UNCED on the Socio-economic and environmental development 1970/1990/2010. He considered that the Blue Plan Centre could be the appropriate unit to prepare such a report.

135. The Director of the Blue Plan provided some additional information on the different elements of the revised programme and budget proposed by the working group, stressing that the new orientations foreseen called for a readjustment of the role given to the Blue Plan in MAP. As concerns the report on the Socio-Economic and environmental development 1970/1990/2010, he suggested that the framework of the report could be prepared by the BP Centre. Inputs from other MAP components should be provided on the basis of this framework.

136. On conclusion of the debate on agenda item 5.6(a), the meeting took note of the report of the working group meeting on the future of the Blue Plan (Sophia Antipolis, 11-12 April 1991) and agreed to recommend that the Contracting parties approve the recommendations contained in Annex V, Section I-E(9-a), with the related programme budget, subject to the study requested on the actual impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations.

(b) Coastal planning and management

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

137. Mr. A. Pavasovic, Director of the Split Centre introduced the discussion of this sub-item, supplementing the information given in the relevant sections of the progress report on the status of implementation of the programme during the 1990-1991 biennium. He also introduced the relevant sections contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/4, on proposed recommendations and budgetary allocation for the 1992-1993 biennium.

138. He stated that the present and proposed plan of work of PAP had been designed on the basis of the ten targets of the Genoa Declaration 1985, of the Contracting Parties' decision concerning the refocusing of MAP activities as regards coastal zone management and of the need to produce a catalytic effect in the use of the resources available. In the period 1990-1991 some of the Centre's activities had been gradually decentralized, with the logistical, financial and professional support of particular countries or institutions. This was the case, for example, of activities in the fields of water resources management (supported by the government of Malta and of an institution in France, with EEC financial support), seismic risk mitigation (project carried out by UNDP with the support of Italy), protection of historic settlements (in co-operation with the Marseille Centre), renewable sources of energy (training courses organized in conjunction with the government and a research institution of Spain), soil protection against erosion (in conjunction with the government and an institution of Spain), liquid waste management (training courses conducted in co-operation with the City of Marseille and CEFIGRE). The Centre had intensified its activities relating to the integrated planning and management of coastal zones. In addition the Centre had produced a large number of documents and case studies, including documents concerning the methodology to be employed in coastal planning and training.

139. So far as future activities were concerned, the Centre would continue and intensify studies on a number of topics relevant to the planning and management of coastal zones, for example the carrying capacity of certain areas (tourism), the selection of optimum sites for development projects, financial aspects of the integrated management of coastal areas, etc. It was proposed that the following subjects should receive special attention in the context of the Centre's activities: Utilization and conservation of water resources (training courses); reconstruction and rehabilitation of historic settlements (training courses); the protection of the soil against erosion; the planning, design and management of facilities for the treatment and disposal of urban solid and liquid wastes; pilot studies to determine the carrying capacity of certain areas for tourist establishments; renewable sources of energy using knowledge acquired in previous activities to be applied to coastal zone management.

140. As regards the training component of the Centre's plan of work he suggested that a network of national training groups should be established and that regional training seminars should be replaced by national seminars.

141. The Centre had benefited from co-operation with various United Nations agencies and national and international bodies; he hoped that this co-operation would be further intensified in the future. He added that the Centre had received full support and assistance from the federal authorities of Yugoslavia and from the authorities of the Republic of Croatia, where the Centre is situated.

142. During the ensuing debate, several representatives said that the Centre was doing pioneering work on matters of practical interest to all Mediterranean countries and considered that the results of its research and surveys might be of great value to governments, especially of countries of the Southern Mediterranean, that were planning the development of coastal sites. They hoped, accordingly, that the Centre's documentary material would be regularly communicated to interested governments and to potential users. It was suggested that if the material could be presented in an attractive form, it would make a greater impact. The commercial distribution of some useful guidelines should also be considered.

143. A number of representatives expressed the view that, in cases where the Centre had carried out an assessment of a particular area's suitability for development or an evaluation of the carrying capacity of a tourist site, it would be desirable to know to what extent the national authorities had taken the results of such a survey into account. They suggested that the continuous involvement of PAP/RAC in follow-up activities should be encouraged in close co-operation and with the approval of the relevant national and local authorities, so that optimum practicable results can be achieved by the implementation of each activity. They emphasized that this suggestion should not be taken to imply any encroachment on the sovereignty of the State concerned: their wish was to draw attention to the essentially action-oriented nature of the Centre's work.

144. Reference was made by several delegations to the fact that as yet the conclusion of a headquarters agreement between UNEP and Yugoslavia concerning the Centre at Split was still in abeyance. While appreciating that, because of Yugoslavia's federal structure, the procedures and formalities involved in the conclusion of such an agreement inevitably took some time, they nevertheless expressed the hope that the agreement would be finally signed. The representative of Yugoslavia stated that pending the conclusion of the agreement the authorities of his country placed all necessary facilities at the disposal of the Centre. He also informed the meeting that the Yugoslav Parliament had adopted a special law on the status of the Centre.

145. One representative suggested, that, for the purpose of strengthening contacts between the Centre and the various Mediterranean countries, the practice of holding workshops and seminars in the various countries should be continued. Another representative suggested that a meeting of focal points should be convened yearly. One representative expressed the hope that the Centre would give greater prominence to the interests of the Southern Mediterranean.

146. The representative of Morocco expressed the hope that the Centre should take into account the difficulties experienced by southern Mediterranean countries in their endeavours to participate actively in the Centre's programme of assistance and deriving benefits from it. He considered that the Centre should increase its activities in the southern Mediterranean so as to involve those responsible in the countries concerned in the rational management of their respective coastal zones.

147. On conclusion of the debate on agenda item 5.6(b), the meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting parties approve the recommendations contained in Annex V, Section I-E(9-b), with the related programme budget, subject to the study requested on the actual impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations.

(c) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

148. The Co-ordinator introduced the discussion of this sub-item supplementing the information given in the relevant section of the progress report on the status of implementation of the programme during the 1990-1991 biennium. He also introduced the relevant section contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/4, on proposed recommendations and budgetary allocation for the 1992-1993 biennium.

Referring to the proposed recommendations concerning the CAMP's programme, the Co-ordinator reported that a message had been received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Albania expressing support for a new coastal management project for that country.

In connection with CAMP he stated that the proposed estimates for expenditure in 1992 and 1993 were \$ 200,000 higher than those for 1991 because the application of the four existing agreements (Kastela Bay, Izmir Bay, Rhodes and Syrian coast) presently appeared to be very complex.

149. The representative of Albania stated that since the time when his country had become a Contracting Party it had received a good deal of assistance from MAP and PAP/RAC in studying and evaluating the environmental situation in Albania's coastal regions. This help was greatly appreciated. The challenge in these regions was how to reconcile the interest of economic and industrial development with those of protection and improvement of the environment. The matters needing attention include the water resource management, the disposal of urban waste, the erosion of land, protection of ports against pollution, etc. He proposed the approval of a coastal area management programme for Albania for the years 1992-1993. He said that his Government looks forward to receiving continued support for its efforts from international and intergovernmental bodies. The meeting approved the start of preparation for a new coastal area management programme.

150. The representative of Tunisia reported on measures taken in his country for the economic, industrial and agricultural development of the region which was to form the subject of a new coastal area management project. As urban settlements expanded in this region and as its beaches also attracted considerable tourist traffic, the rival claims of the diverse activities would have to be taken into account in the relevant development schemes. Furthermore, special attention would have to be given to the disposal of waste from the production of olive oil.

151. The Chairman invited the Director of PAP/RAC to report on the results of a preliminary survey carried out in the Fuka region of Egypt for which a coastal area management programme was proposed. Mr. Pavasovic stated that the area in question was very promising, for it was of great natural beauty and endowed with ample water supplies from aquifers. It would be suitable for certain forms of market gardening (cultivation in greenhouses) and for the settlement of nomadic population groups. A beginning had already been made with the utilization of the area and its resources on these lines. The Government of Egypt strongly supported the proposed Fuka programme, which was to be harmonized with national programmes for the development of industry and tourism.

152. Several speakers noted that the operation of coastal area management programmes was planned for a relatively short time span of about four years. They considered that it would be desirable to envisage a much longer period, for it was surely one of the prime objects of these programmes to achieve long-term results. Some representatives expressed the view that the coastal projects under discussion were primarily of national rather than Mediterranean-wide interest. One representative inquired whether the execution of these projects was subject to any supervision, and also whether there was a "ceiling" on expenditure devoted to the projects.

153. Several delegates remarked that although the Contracting Parties had removed the word "pilot", the concept remained. The programmes could serve as models at the national and regional levels for future activities. The fact that they all had different characteristics meant that they could be used as models in a wide variety of situations.

154. The Co-ordinator drew attention to the decisions already taken by the Contracting Parties, which met many of the concerns expressed by participants regarding pilot projects. The duration of a project had been envisaged as four years. At present, projects could be divided into three categories: projects being implemented, projects agreed and projects proposed. As far as controls over spending were concerned, MAP naturally exercised control over the sums it provided but it could not exercise control over amounts provided by other sources. The Contracting Parties had not fixed any budget ceiling for projects, but in his view there should be increased flexibility to move sums from one project to another. In formulating and implementing the programmes, transparency had been the guiding principle. He concluded by stating that the Secretariat would prepare a progress report on the programmes for submission to the Cairo meeting.

155. The representative of the European Investment Bank stated that in principle pilot activities of "Coastal Area Management" are eligible for METAP financing and made reference to specific activities already included in the METAP programme (e.g. Kastela Bay, Rhodes).

156. On conclusion of the debate on agenda item 5.6(c), the meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting parties approve the recommendations contained in Annex V, Section I-E(9-c), with the related programme budget, subject to the study requested on the actual impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations.

Agenda item 5.7 - Information

157. The Co-ordinator introduced the discussion of this sub-item, supplementing the information given in the relevant section of the progress report on the status of implementation of the information programme during 1990-1991 biennium. He also introduced the relevant section contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/4 on proposed recommendations and budgetary allocation for the 1992-1993 biennium.

158. He reported that he had received a communication from "MAREVIVO" concerning a major campaign for a cleaner sea. Furthermore, he drew the attention of the meeting to the "HELMPEPA" proposal for a uniform Mediterranean public awareness campaign, to be carried out with the support of the EEC. The text had been circulated to the meeting.

159. During the brief discussion, one representative stressed the need to intensify the importance of audio visual information.

160. On conclusion of the debate on agenda item 5.7, the meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting parties approve the recommendations contained in Annex V, Section I-A(5), with the related programme budget, subject to the study requested on the actual impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations.

Agenda Item 6 - Other business

161. All delegations stressed the growing importance assumed in the field of the monitoring and management of natural resources by the new technologies based on remote sensing from space. They drew the Contracting Parties' attention to the desirability of encouraging and supporting any appropriate initiative for using, in the Mediterranean region, this advanced system of territorial information.

162. The representatives of France and Tunisia announced that a gathering of Francophone countries held in Tunis on 19 and 23 April 1991 had adopted the "Declaration of Tunis", the objective of which was to maintain and enhance the quality of environment. The text of the Declaration was made available to interested countries.

Agenda Item 7 - Adoption of the report of the meeting

163. During the adoption of the report, the Chairman proposed and the meeting approved:

- a. that for the meeting of the Contracting Parties to be held in October to adopt the 1992-93 programme budget, the Secretariat of the Co-ordinating Unit should prepare and distribute in good time the 1990 accounts by target and by category in accordance with the recommendations previously made by the Contracting Parties (including the allocation of sums carried forward),
- b. that presentation of the budget by target should be accompanied by more specific information on the resources complementing those of the Mediterranean Trust Fund:
 - cash contributions by States;
 - contributions by international organizations;
 - other contributions (in kind, partnership, assistance funds, etc.).

Such a presentation will facilitate the appeal for supplementary resources,

- c. that the findings of the experts regarding exchange rates and inflation should be transmitted to the Contracting Parties without delay, if possible, before the meeting of the Bureau on 9 and 10 July next in Cyprus so that the Bureau can study it.

164. In the case that the level of resources for 1992-1993 biennium would be substantially modified at the next Contracting Parties meeting, many delegations have indicated the orientations they considered as priorities. This was in addition to the views expressed in the two committees.

165. Several delegations laid emphasis on the socio-economic aspect of the Mediterranean Action Plan since it permitted better planning and the transfer of experience to decision-making so as to ensure sustainable management of the Mediterranean environment.

166. The representative of Tunisia stated that taking into consideration the strictness recommended by the Joint Committee Meeting, it is necessary to ensure that the funds allocated for the implementation of all MAP components be more effectively used and that certain research activities and/or scientific and technical advisory activities, included in the MAP Programme, be carried out by experts employed in the various MAP components.

167. In the opinion of the French delegation, reductions in the budget should be made bearing in mind the following guidelines:

- firstly, priority should be given to the future of the Mediterranean's coasts (coastal and socio-economic activities) rather than activities on the high seas;

- secondly, greater reductions should be made in the largest amounts in the budget; this is easier and less painful, particularly since small-scale activities can fall below the critical mass necessary to be effective.

168 The representative of Greece stressed the importance of concentrating on the operational rather than on the administrative costs of the MAP.

169. The representative of Monaco emphasized the importance of the socio-economic aspect of the MAP. He stressed that an effort on savings could be made in training courses and workshops especially on the cost of travel. He urged the Co-ordinating Unit to be certain on the choice of the people sent to training courses and to carefully check their adequacy to the courses. On the financial assistance to laboratories, the Co-ordinating Unit should be cautious also in the way funds are distributed and allocate funds for research only when it is cost effective.

170. It was also recommended that the Secretariat should show clearly in all draft budgets all new and on-going activities with their budgetary implications.

171. The meeting adopted its report on 10 May 1991.

Agenda Item 8 - Closure of the meeting

Tributes to Mr. Aldo Manos

172. All the delegates present at the concluding meeting, led by the Chairman, took the floor in order to pay a tribute to Mr. Manos who had served as Co-ordinator for the entire period of the Co-ordinating Unit's existence and who had announced his intention to withdraw from the service of the United Nations at the end of May.

The speakers acknowledged the skill, intelligence, tact, realism and dignity with which Mr. Manos had discharged his functions. As a Mediterranean born and bred he had placed his outstanding talents unstintingly at the service of the interest of the region and, above all, its environment. During his stewardship he had displayed the judicious balance of diplomacy and firmness that had been largely responsible for the present stature of the Action Plan and its diversified activities.

The speakers wished Mr. Manos every success in his future functions, in which he would no doubt continue to be active on behalf of the Mediterranean region.

173. Mr. Manos, responding to the tributes, said that he was deeply touched by the generosity of the tributes. He expressed his sincere thanks to the participants. He would take with him the memory of many years' close co-operation with the Contracting Parties and of the friendship shown to him by their representatives.

174. After the customary exchange of courtesies, the chairman declared the meeting closed on Friday, 10 May 1991, at 22.10 hours.

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DES AIRES SPECIALEMENT
PROTEGEES

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ANNEX II

List of documents

Working documents

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/1	Provisional Agenda
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/2	Annotated Provisional Agenda
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/3	Airborne pollution of the Mediterranean Sea from land-based sources. Annex IV to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/4	Recommendations and programme budget for 1992/1993 - Proposal by the Secretariat
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/4/Add.1	Recommendations and programme budget for 1992/1993 - REMPEC-Recommendations, Principles and Guidelines concerning Accidental Marine Pollution Preparedness Response and Mutual Assistance - Proposal by the Secretariat
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/4/Add.2	Recommendations and Programme Budget for 1992-1993 - Effects of inflation on the proposed 1992-1993 Programme Budget - A Note by the Secretariat
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/5	Report of the Meeting

Information documents

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.1	List of documents
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.2	List of participants
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.3	Progress report on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan during 1990/1991

- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.4 Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organophosphorus compounds
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.5 Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by persistent synthetic materials which may float, sink or remain in suspension
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.6 Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by radioactive substances
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.7 Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by pathogenic micro-organisms
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.8 Progress report on the implementation of the Dumping Protocol
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.9 Progress report on the activities concerning implications of climatic changes in the Mediterranean region
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.10 Guidelines for monitoring marine dumping sites
- REMPEC/WG.2/5 Report of the Seminar on financial questions, liability and compensation for consequences of accidents causing pollution by oil and other harmful substances, Malta, 8-12 October 1990
- REMPEC/WG.3/5 Report of the Meeting of the Drafting Group on principles and guidelines concerning co-operation and mutual assistance in case of emergency, Malta, 21-22 March 1991

Reference Documents

- UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/5
Report of the Sixth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related Protocols (Athens, 3-6 October 1989)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.12/6
Report of the Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee (Athens, 28 May - 1 June 1990)
- UNEP/BUR/37/6
Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Rome, 6-7 September 1990)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.24/1
Report of the XXIV Meeting of the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) for MED POL (Athens, 3-7 December 1990)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.18/4
Report of the Second Meeting of the Working Group of experts on the draft Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Sea-bed and its Sub-soil (Athens, 8-11 January 1991)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.20/2
Report of the Third Meeting of MED Unit and Regional Activity Centres (RACs) on MAP programme (Athens, 14-15 January 1991)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.19/4
Report of the Meeting of the Working Group on the Mediterranean Report for the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Athens, 16-18 January 1991)
- UNEP/BUR/38/5
Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Brussels, 9-10 April 1991)

ANNEX III

MEDITERRANEAN TRUST FUND (MTF)
FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION
STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 30 APRIL 1991
(all amounts are in US \$)

COUNTRIES	Unpaid pledges as at 31 Dec. 1990	Adjustments for prior years	Pledges for 1991	Collections during 1991 for prior years	Collections during 1991 for 1991	Unpaid pledges for 1991 and prior years
ALBANIA	--	--	2,459.00	--	--	2,459.00
ALGERIA	50,963.02	--	36,872.00	50,963.02	--	36,872.00
CYPRUS	--	--	4,917.00	--	--	4,917.00
EGYPT	16,389.00	--	17,208.00	16,389.00	--	17,208.00
FRANCE	--	--	1,330,140.00	--	--	1,330,140.00
GREECE	--	--	98,322.00	--	--	98,322.00
ISRAEL	--	--	51,621.00	--	--	51,621.00
ITALY	979,081.00	--	1,053,612.00	--	--	2,032,693.00
LEBANON	26,695.29	--	2,459.00	--	--	29,154.29
LIBYA	174,559.80	--	68,826.00	--	--	243,385.80
MALTA	--	--	2,459.00	--	--	2,459.00
MONACO	10.00	--	2,459.00	--	--	2,469.00
MOROCCO	--	--	9,833.00	--	--	9,833.00
SPAIN	--	--	525,057.00	--	--	525,057.00
SYRIA	13,127.31	--	9,833.00	--	--	22,960.31
TUNISIA	7,116.65	--	7,376.00	7,116.65	--	7,376.00
TURKEY	--	--	78,662.00	--	--	78,662.00
YUGOSLAVIA	108,190.40	--	113,075.00	--	--	221,265.40
EEC	--	--	87,507.00	--	--	87,507.00
TOTAL	1,376,132.47	--	3,502,697.00	74,468.67	--	4,804,360.80
EEC VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION	--	--	582,541.00	--	--	582,541.00
GRAND TOTAL	1,376,132.47	--	4,085,238.00	74,468.67	--	5,386,901.80

Annex IV

STATEMENT BY THE EEC

Genoa - The "Haven" tanker accident

On 11 April 1991, an explosion occurred on the Cypriot-registered oil tanker "Haven" off Genoa. The tanker was carrying 140,000 tonnes of heavy Iranian crude oil. The oil leaking from the damaged tanks encircled the tanker and caught fire. On 12 April the Task Force arrived on site. A national emergency was declared on 13 April 1991 and the operations were co-ordinated by Admiral Alati, Director of the Centro Operativo Penefiricodi, Genoa.

With a view to limiting any spillage, the Italian authorities decided to tow the burning wreck towards the coast (4.5 to 1.5 miles from the coast).

Other explosions occurred on 12 and 13 April and finally, on 14 April at 10.05 a.m., the tanker sunk without any significant pollution occurring.

The current estimates are as follows:

- ± 5,000 tonnes of oil still on board;
- ± 10/15,000 tonnes spilled into the sea.

Experts carried out a submarine inspection to verify the situation of the wreck and to assess the remaining quantity of oil so as to prepare a comprehensive intervention approach aimed at environmental rehabilitation of the affected area.

On the morning of 13 April 1991, the European Community's Task Force specialized in combating marine pollution was completed by the arrival of 2 technicians who placed themselves at the disposal of Admiral Alati to provide useful information regarding programming and circumscribing the intervention.

On the afternoon of 15 April, the M.N. Ragno Due de la Saipen arrived on the site. This ship is specially equipped to intervene under water and it worked in collaboration with the Navy vessel "Anteo".

The French maritime authorities made available directly means to combat marine pollution.

The Italian authorities accepted this offer and during the morning of 16 April these ships joined the Italian vessels.

The Spanish authorities also offered their co-operation through the Task Force, including tugs equipped to combat pollution together with personnel.

On 17 April 1991, the Italian authorities and the Malta Center requested Brussels to make enquiries among member States for the supply of 10,000 m of floating booms; on 18 April, 9,000 m had already been contributed by Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

The foreseeable ecological impact of the accident has fortunately been minor: maritime pollution has been slight and pollution of beaches, both on the French and Italian coasts, has been brought under full control.

The Director of REMPEC (Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Center for the Mediterranean Sea) was also present at the site: he made a (decisive) contribution to the positive international co-operation that took place. The Genoa accident underlined once more the importance of maintaining close contacts among those responsible for operations through regular meetings.

ANNEX V

APPROVED RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR 1992 - 1993

I. APPROVED RECOMMENDATIONS

A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION (INCLUDING THE PROTOCOL ON DUMPING)

The Contracting Parties adopt the following recommendations:

1. PROGRAMME APPROVAL THROUGH DECISION-MAKING MEETINGS

1. To approve the programme budget, subject to the study requested on the actual impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations, as it appears in part II.A.1 (page 29).
2. To conduct their Eighth Ordinary Meeting in plenary session, without establishing a Committee of the Whole.

2. PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION

1. To approve the programme budget, subject to the study requested on the actual impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations, as it appears in part II.A.2 (page 30) with respective personnel and operational costs in part II.A (pages 38 and 39).
2. To invite the Secretariat to strengthen co-operation with financing institutions with a view to their participation in MAP activities, and particularly in the coastal areas management programme.
3. Invite the Secretariat to continue to provide technical support to the Adriatic member-countries whenever requested by them.
4. Invite the Secretariat to intensify co-ordination with the EEC in relation to the implementation of the actions and measures envisaged in the Nicosia Charter.
5. To call upon the Secretariat to promote and support all measures aimed at utilizing remote sensing technology at the Mediterranean level.

3. LEGAL COMPONENT

1. To approve the programme budget, subject to the study requested on the actual impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations, as it appears in part II.A.3 (page 31).
2. To consider and develop proposed legal measures on the control of hazardous waste in the Mediterranean, based on existing international conventions on the subject.
3. To approve the following text of the Annex IV to the Land-Based Sources Protocol:

ANNEX IV TO THE LBS PROTOCOL

This annex defines the conditions of application of this Protocol to pollution from land-based sources transported by the atmosphere in terms of Article 4.1(b) of this Protocol.

1. This Protocol shall apply to polluting discharges into the atmosphere under the following conditions:
 - (a) the discharged substance is or could be transported to the Protocol Area under prevailing meteorological conditions;
 - (b) The input of the substance into the Protocol Area or its subregions is hazardous for the environment in relation to the quantities of the same substance reaching the Area by other means.
2. This Protocol shall also apply to polluting discharges into the atmosphere affecting the Protocol Area from land-based sources within the territories of the parties, from fixed man-made offshore structures, subject to the provision of Article 4.2 of this Protocol.
3. In the case of pollution of the Protocol Area from land-based sources through the atmosphere, the provisions of Articles 5 and 6 to this Protocol shall apply progressively to appropriate substances and sources listed in Annexes I and II to this Protocol as will be agreed by the Parties.
4. Subject to the conditions specified in paragraph 1 of this annex, the provisions of Article 7.1 of this Protocol shall also apply to:
 - (a) discharges - quantity and rate - of substances emitted to the atmosphere, on the basis of the information available to the Contracting Parties concerning the location and distribution of air pollution sources;
 - (b) the content of hazardous substances in fuel and raw materials;
 - (c) the efficiency of air pollution control technologies and more efficient manufacturing and fuel burning processes;
 - (d) the application of hazardous substances in agriculture and forestry.

5. The provisions of Annex III to this Protocol shall apply to pollution through the atmosphere whenever appropriate. Air pollution monitoring and modelling using acceptable common emission factors and methodologies, shall be carried out in the assessment of atmospheric deposition of substances, as well as in the compilation of inventories of quantities and rates of pollutant emissions into the atmosphere from land-based sources.
6. All Articles, including parts thereof to this Protocol not mentioned in paragraphs 1 to 5 above shall apply equally to pollution from land-based sources transported by the atmosphere wherever applicable and subject to the conditions specified in paragraph 1 of this Annex.

WORKPLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNEX IV TO THE LBS PROTOCOL DURING 1992-1993

<u>Actions</u>	<u>Target date</u>
1. Establishment of an expert group on airborne pollution of the Mediterranean Sea ^{1/}	Feb. 1992
2. Compilation of a Mediterranean emission inventory of heavy metals (starting with Cd and Pb) following the adopted procedures	Dec. 1992
3. Compilation of a Mediterranean emission inventories for acidifying compounds following the adopted procedures	Dec. 1992
4. Assessment of airborne pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (primarily by heavy metals and acidifying compounds)	Dec. 1993

PRELIMINARY WORKPLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNEX IV TO THE LBS PROTOCOL DURING 1994-1995

<u>Actions</u>	<u>Target date</u>
1. Compilation of information on existing legislative measures regarding the control of emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere from various groups of sources	Sept. 1994
2. Initiation of collection and dissemination of information on existing air pollution control technologies (starting with heavy metals and acidifying compounds)	Sept. 1994
3. Identification and categorization of the most important groups of emission sources (starting with heavy metals) and preparation of general recommendations for control	Dec. 1994
4. Preparation of guidelines for inventory of emissions of other important pollutants (e.g. organic species)	March 1995
5. Reconsideration of the most important problems with regard to airborne pollution of the Mediterranean Sea and preparation of a plan for future actions	March 1995

1/ A meeting of the expert group could take place if hosted and financed by a Contracting Party.

4. MONITORING OF MARINE POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

1. To approve the programme budget, subject to the study requested on the actual impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations, as it appears in part II.A.4 (pages 32, 33 and 34).
2. Monitoring programme and supporting activities
 - To endeavour towards the achievement of complete geographical coverage of the monitoring activities in the Mediterranean through the preparation of national Monitoring Programmes of MED POL and the provision of relevant pollution data;
 - To include the monitoring of airborne pollution whenever possible in the MED POL national monitoring programmes and to initiate the collection of emission inventory data, especially for heavy metals;
 - To welcome the contribution to MAP of the Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Programme (METAP) in the field of MED POL data quality assurance activities which will enable the Secretariat to expand the activities limited by the MAP budget;
 - To ask the METAP Implementation Committee through the Secretariat to continue in the future to support the MED POL activities for the overall benefit of the Barcelona Convention and the Mediterranean Action Plan;
 - To hold a meeting of the National Co-ordinators for MED POL . The meeting should be convened in location and time so as to economize on travel costs.
3. Research
 - That fifty per cent of the budget earmarked for the research can be used for one priority research area (which would be eutrophication and plankton blooms for 1992-1993). All the research proposals sent through National Co-ordinators on this subject, in addition to those solicited by the Med Unit and approved by the National Co-ordinators, would form the basis for a regional programme, to be defined in detail by the Unit and the Agencies' staff involved and by a number of selected scientists and National Co-ordinators at the consultation meeting and implemented by institutes selected from those who had submitted proposals. This system could allow for a higher financial contribution for participating institutes and could lead to multi-institutional joint projects in the region which would enhance the geographical coverage of the research component of MED POL.
4. Climatic Changes
 - To approve the continuation of studies of the impact of climatic change on the Mediterranean coastal zone and islands, in the light of the importance of the problem and on the basis of the work done so far.

5. INFORMATION

1. To approve the programme budget, subject to the study requested on the actual impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations, as it appears in Part II.A.5 (page 35).

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL

The Contracting Parties adopt the following recommendations:

6. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL

1. To approve the programme budget, subject to the study requested on the actual impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations, as it appears in part II.B.6 (pages 36 and 37) with respective personnel and operational costs in part II.A. (page 40).
2. POLLUTION BY ORGANOPHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS
 - (i) Assessment of the situation regarding organophosphorus compounds in the Mediterranean Sea
 - (1) The available information on the production and use of both organophosphorus pesticides and non-pesticides is limited, fragmentary and in some cases unreliable. On the basis of the limited information received from Mediterranean countries the organophosphorus pesticides, dimethoate, chlorpyrifos, malathion, methamidophos, phenthoate, dichlorvos, fenitrothion and parathion were the ones mostly used during the recent years. Other important compounds used were methidathion, fenthion and azinphos-methyl.
 - (2) Even though in many cases they are looked at and treated as a group, organophosphorus compounds have varying physical and chemical properties eg. their solubility in water can vary as much as 10 000 times. In general, however, they are considered unstable in water but some of them can have a very high toxicity. The "no-observed effect level" for crustaceans, which appear to be the most sensitive group of marine biota, to organophosphorus compounds is well below 100 ng l⁻¹.
 - (3) Organophosphorus compounds reach the marine environment through rivers, the atmosphere, agricultural run-off and industrial point sources. Information on their levels in the Mediterranean marine environment is very scarce. A MED POL study indicated that both pesticide and non-pesticide organophosphorus compounds can be detected in Mediterranean river estuaries and coastal areas subjected to pollution from these compounds. Some compounds were also detected in fish. However, in general, these concentrations are lower than those found in freshwater systems.
 - (4) In most countries these compounds are controlled through the general legislation on pesticides and certain countries have taken specific measures for the control of water pollution by organophosphorus compounds either in the form of emission standards or water quality criteria.

- (5) It is generally accepted that on the basis of the available information there is no human health hazard from the consumption of seafood and therefore specific measures are not warranted at the present stage.
- (6) As far as the aquatic ecosystems are concerned it is evident that fresh water ecosystems are exposed to a bigger danger than the marine ones. However, in view of the uncertainties conferred by reliance on single species toxicity tests, lack of data on vulnerable biotopes and lack of data on behaviour of organophosphorus compounds in the marine environment, it is probable that potential impacts on marine ecosystems have been underestimated and therefore the principle of precautionary approach could be followed.

(ii) **Measures for control of pollution by organophosphorus compounds**

The Contracting Parties, taking into consideration the precautionary principle, agree:

- (a) to promote measures to reduce inputs into the marine environment and to facilitate the progressive elimination by the year [2000] [2005] of organophosphorus compounds (for pesticides, the "WHO-recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazards and Guidelines to Classification 1990-1991" should be utilized insofar as human health hazards are concerned).

Such measures should, inter alia, include:

- (i) the promotion of Integrated Pest Management in agriculture;
 - (ii) the strict observance of the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides;
 - (iii) the financial and technical support of extension and educational services to train farmers in Integrated Pest Management, whereby non-chemical methods of controlling pests are to be emphasized;
 - (iv) the support of farm-based research and the long-term training in safe and efficient use of pesticides and environmentally sound management of pest control practices in agriculture;
- (b) to take the following immediate actions:
 - (i) monitor the presence of organophosphorus compounds in "hot-spot" areas and if concentration levels so warrant, take the necessary measures for the reduction of pollution;
 - (ii) prohibit the import and export to Contracting Parties of organophosphorus compounds not registered for use or withdrawn in the country of manufacture;
 - (c) to report to the Secretariat on all measures taken in accordance with this decision.

3. POLLUTION BY PERSISTENT SYNTHETIC MATERIALS

(i) Assessment of the situation regarding persistent synthetic materials in the Mediterranean Sea

- (a) Attention has focused recently on the increasing amounts of man made debris littering the world oceans and coastlines and the Mediterranean is no exception. However, the studies made on this problem are very limited and the available information does not allow a quantitative assessment of litter input, level and decay in the Mediterranean Sea and its coasts. The quantities of litter which are based on measurements in the field cover only a small part of the Mediterranean Sea and its coasts and are not enough to provide a quantitative assessment of the litter problem. However, the MED POL survey provided for the first time some indication of the quantities of litter found on various beaches in some Mediterranean countries (UNEP(OCA)/WG.25/Inf.5).
- (b) There are 3 sources of litter input: i) litter which reaches the beach and the sea as drainage from land; ii) litter which is left on the beach by beach goers who come to the beach for recreation and by construction contractors who at times dump building debris there; iii) litter which is discarded from ships directly into the sea.
- (c) Factors which control the distribution of litter are: proximity to the litter source which may be shipping lanes at sea or population concentration on land, winds and currents which disperse the litter from its source, and waves which drive the litter from the front of the beach to its back and in case of storms even beyond it, landward.
- (d) Close to 3/4 of the coastal litter is composed of plastic materials. The remaining are litter pieces which are made of metal, glass, lumber and wood, Styrofoam and others. Floating litter consists almost entirely of plastics, Styrofoam and wood, whereas seabed litter consists mostly of wood and then plastics, metal and glass in the same abundance.
- (e) Field observations yield the impression that the container fraction of the coastal litter in the Mediterranean consists mostly of those used for beverages, food and cosmetics. This is in contrast to containers of household detergents and cleansers which are the most abundant on the European coastline of the Atlantic. It has been proposed that most of the Mediterranean coastal litter is left by beach goers and therefore should be considered as land-based litter whereas that of the Atlantic beaches of Europe is mostly discarded from ships and therefore marine-based.
- (f) Even though the studies on the damage caused by marine litter in the Mediterranean are limited, it is to be expected that the same ill effects that marine litter has in other parts of the world would also exist in the Mediterranean. These are damage to fish, marine mammals, marine turtles and birds through entanglement and ingestion; damage to free navigation through entanglement in ship propellers and clogging intakes of cooling water systems, and damage to beaches by deterioration of their aesthetics. In the case of the Mediterranean the last one may be the most serious one, economically, in view of the heavy investments which are made to attract tourists to the Mediterranean coastline.

(ii) Measures for control of pollution by persistent synthetic materials in the Mediterranean Sea

The Contracting Parties agree:

- (a) that legislation and law enforcement are the tools which should be employed at all levels (locally, nationally and internationally) to control and mitigate the problem of persistent litter in the Mediterranean Sea and its coast;
- (b) that Mediterranean countries which have not done so ratify Annex V of the MARPOL 73/78 Convention and install the necessary facilities for reception of garbage from vessels at all ports, anchorages and marinas so that the provisions of Annex V for special areas apply to the Mediterranean as soon as possible;
- (c) to carry out reconnaissance surveys, following the guidelines described in the report IOC/FAO/UNEP (1989), on coasts, where necessary, and coastal waters of the Mediterranean, especially those of the South for which no data exist and where industrial development and urbanization are still relatively low, to determine the level and nature of the litter, the litter sources, marine or land-based, in an effort to formulate the proper strategy required to control litter contamination. Monitoring should be repeated every 2-3 years to assess any changes;
- (d) to design and implement educational programmes, mainly for youngsters but also to increase general public awareness and participation, aimed at the prevention of littering the beach and coastal waters, as well as open-seas and river beds;
- (e) to encourage the use of biodegradable synthetic materials and promote research on the development of such materials;
- (f) to promote and to encourage national and local authorities to carry out beach cleaning operations.

4. POLLUTION BY RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

(i) Assessment of the State of Pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by Radioactive Substances

In considering radioactive pollution sources for the Mediterranean Sea, it is necessary to differentiate well-defined point sources of radioactive effluent discharges such as nuclear power plants, fuel reprocessing plants, etc. from wide-spread or combined sources like atmospheric fallout, river run-off, etc. Since many nuclear installations in the Mediterranean Region are located along major rivers, artificial radionuclides discharged from these installations enter into the Mediterranean Sea through rivers. While travelling along the rivers, these discharged radionuclides are subjected to various geochemical processes, so that the concentrations of the radionuclides entering the marine environment tend to be reduced in the rivers as compared with the original levels at which they were released. Thus, in considering the sources for radioactive pollution of the Mediterranean Sea the individual point sources of radioactive effluent discharge become less important than the combined sources like contaminated rivers, which introduce combined amounts of radionuclides from several point sources.

Artificial radionuclides released from various sources are introduced into the Mediterranean Sea through different routes and then distributed in sea water, marine sediments and marine biota after having been subjected to a variety of environmental processes. The major route of radiation exposure of man to artificial radionuclides occurring in the marine environment should be through ingestion of radiologically contaminated marine organisms.

The assessments made on sources, inputs, biogeochemical behaviour and levels of artificial radionuclides occurring in the Mediterranean marine environment as well as their effects on marine organisms and man have led to the following conclusions:

- (1) Atmosphere fallout of Cs-137 into the Mediterranean Sea estimated as 10 ± 2 PBq in 1985 predominates the riverine and strait-exchange (Gibraltar and Dardanelles) inputs which are estimated to be respectively 0.4 ± 0.1 PBq and 1.6 PBq;
- (2) Base-line levels of Cs-137 in Mediterranean surface sea water and surface coastal sediments are estimated to be respectively $3-4 \text{ mBq l}^{-1}$ and around 6 Bq kg^{-1} dry in 1985. The total Mediterranean inventory of Cs-137 in 1985, 11 ± 1 Pbc, estimated on the basis of data available, agrees well with the total input value up to 1986. Although the agreement may be rather coincidental, it is considered to indicate that the general approach adopted for estimating the input and inventory is not grossly in error;
- (3) On the basis of the amounts of deposition of various radionuclides, especially those of Cs-137, resulting from the Chernobyl fallout at several locations in the Mediterranean region, it was estimated that the Chernobyl fallout increased the Cs-137 deposition approximately 25-40% in addition to the amounts existing in the region up to 1986. The deposition of radionuclides through the Chernobyl fallout was very heterogeneous depending on the trajectories of high radioactivity plumes, although the radioactivity levels were, generally speaking, much higher in the northern Mediterranean region than those in the southern part;
- (4) Significant increases in the Cs-137 levels by a factor of 2 to 4 were observed in surface coastal sediments along the French coast in 1986-87. The high Cs-137 levels found in various marine organisms after the Chernobyl accident are considered to have decreased to levels close to those in the pre-Chernobyl period towards the end of 1989;
- (5) While the effects of the presence of artificial radionuclides in the Mediterranean Sea on living marine organisms are presently considered negligible, the increased radiation risk for man may correspond to one case of severe harm in 10^6 , mainly due to artificial radionuclides introduced by fallout from nuclear weapon testing.

(ii) **Measures for Control of Radioactive Pollution**

The Contracting Parties agree that:

- (1) Pertinent recommendations by competent international organizations concerning emissions of radionuclides will be respected;
- (2) ICRP and human health basic principles for radiation protection of man will be used as the basis for controlling releases of radionuclides from land-based national nuclear installations into the Mediterranean marine environment;

- (3) In view of site-specific influences of radionuclide releases into the marine environment, it is not advisable to adopt common emission standards for releases from individual national nuclear installations in the Mediterranean Coastal States;
- (4) In cases where releases of radionuclides from a land-based national nuclear installation are being discharged into the Mediterranean marine environment (either directly or through a river), the Co-ordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan should be informed about the nationally authorized and actual annual amounts of radionuclides released from the installation and related monitoring data. Reporting should take into account the experience of the Paris Convention;
- (5) In cases where atmospheric and aquatic radionuclide releases from new nuclear installations are expected to influence the Mediterranean marine environment the Co-ordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan should be informed about the results of pre-operational surveys and assessments of such releases;
- (6) Methods and reporting of monitoring operations on releases of radionuclides into the Mediterranean marine environment should be harmonized internationally as much as possible so as to facilitate the assessments on the influence of the radionuclide releases to the marine environment at a regional level.

5. POLLUTION BY PATHOGENIC MICRO-ORGANISMS

(i) Assessment of the situation regarding pathogenic micro-organisms in the Mediterranean Sea

A considerable number of species and strains of pathogenic micro-organisms, including mainly bacteria and viruses, but also fungi and protozoa, are known to be present in varying degrees of population density in Mediterranean coastal waters and/or shellfish. Some of these are endemic in a number of Mediterranean areas. While the majority are released into the immediate coastal zone in sewage effluents, there is also evidence indicating that in certain cases, direct release by affected human subjects while bathing may also be a route of entry

The diseases and disorders associated with infection by such pathogenic micro-organisms have been recorded, both among local Mediterranean populations and among tourists visiting the region. It is, however, difficult to estimate even approximate morbidity figures specifically linked with marine pollution as practically all such infections can be contracted through causes other than bathing in polluted waters or consumption of contaminated shellfish.

A number of algal species producing biotoxins affecting man through consumption of contaminated shellfish are also present in various parts of the Mediterranean, and can pose a risk particularly where local conditions lead to eutrophication and the development of algal blooms.

In all Mediterranean countries, the rationale for establishing and enforcing water and shellfish quality criteria and standards is, in conformity with accepted global practice, mainly dependent on upper concentration limits of one or more bacterial indicator organisms as an index of acceptability or otherwise. While monitoring records over the last decade show a steady decrease in such bacterial concentrations, probably as a direct result of improved sewage treatment and disposal methods and associated hygienic procedures, recent international data have resulted in serious doubts as to the validity of current indicator bacteria as an accurate index of pathogen presence and density, in view of longer survival in seawater and shellfish, and greater resistance to conventional treatment, of the latter (particularly viruses) as compared to the former. Similarly, recent international findings have cast doubt on the validity of most epidemiological studies correlating recreational water quality with health effects on exposed population groups. Such doubt is accentuated by the different results obtained from such studies, both in the Mediterranean and worldwide.

(ii) Measures for control of pollution by pathogenic micro-organisms

The Contracting Parties agree:

- (a) that every effort should be made to accelerate, to the extent possible, implementation by countries of the necessary measures in line with achievement of the 1985 Genoa objective of ensuring adequate sewage treatment and disposal facilities for coastal cities and towns;
- (b) to inform the Secretariat on the status of treatment plants in coastal cities and towns, and to indicate the type of treatment utilized;
- (c) that more care should be devoted to the maintenance of proper hygienic quality in public beaches, in particular the assurance of public participation in such maintenance, and that serious consideration should be accorded to possible solutions to the problem of beach overcrowding;
- (d) that in view of the current international situation regarding the validity of bacterial indicator organisms, it would be premature, at the present stage, to consider substitution of the interim criteria for bathing waters jointly adopted in 1985 by any firm criteria and, similarly, equally premature to consider modification of the criteria for shellfish waters jointly adopted in 1987,
- (e) that until such time in the medium term when such substitution and/or modification can be achieved in the light of new international scientific evidence, every effort should be made by individual countries, within the limits imposed by their infrastructural and legal frameworks, to expand their monitoring programmes in areas so indicated as justifying such expansion, in line with current recommendations of the competent United Nations bodies and of the European Economic Community;
- (f) that studies should be carried out, both within the framework of MED POL and otherwise, to provide a more comprehensive catalogue of the presence and (wherever feasible) density of pathogenic micro-organisms in sewage effluents and in coastal marine areas known to be affected by such effluents;
- (g) that future epidemiological studies correlating recreational water and sand quality with health carried out within the framework of MED POL should be more intimately linked with large-scale studies conducted elsewhere;

- (h) that other microbiological studies within the framework of MED POL should be further reoriented towards coordinated studies on priority, target topics, including (i) studies on the epidemiology, pathogenicity and survival of viruses and enteropathogenic bacteria in seawater and shellfish and their resistance to sewage treatment and to depuration techniques, (ii) adverse health effects of algal and related blooms, particularly concerning the presence and concentration of algal biotoxins under Mediterranean conditions, and (iii) effects of pathogenic microorganisms on fish and other edible seafood species.

C. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON EMERGENCIES

The Contracting Parties adopt the following recommendations:

7. PREVENTION AND COMBATING POLLUTION FROM SHIPS

a) Protocol on emergencies

1. To approve the programme budget, subject to the study requested on the actual impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations, as it appears in part II.C.7(a) (pages 41 and 42) with respective personnel and operational costs in part II.C. (page 44).
2. To approve the following recommendations and the principles and guidelines concerning co-operation and mutual assistance in case of emergency prepared by the Seminar and the Meeting of Drafting Group held in Malta, 8-12 October 1990 and 21-22 March 1991 respectively:
 1. The Contracting Parties should incorporate in their national systems for preparedness and response special institutional and administrative provisions related to aspects of mutual assistance. For this purpose they should take into account the check-list of the principle institutional provisions aimed at facilitating mutual assistance in case of a major marine pollution accident, which appears in Appendix V of the Principles and Guidelines concerning co-operation and mutual assistance.
 2. The Centre should endeavour to help the States which so request in the preparation of projects for the acquisition of response equipment which could be presented to possible sources of international financing.
 3. The Mediterranean States which are not Party to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage and the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage should take the necessary steps to become Party to these Conventions.
 4. Prior to any accident the neighbouring States should endeavour to conclude bilateral agreements, including among others arrangements specifying in advance the financial conditions and administrative modalities related to co-operation in case of emergency. In conformity with its functions, the Centre will endeavour to help the States which so request to prepare such agreements.

5. The Contracting Parties involved in actions of mutual assistance should not by their practice concerning the reimbursement of costs of assistance be in contradiction with the "polluter pays" principle, according to which the polluter bears the costs of prevention and pollution response, taken by the public authorities.
6. The principle which should be applied in case of State to State assistance, unless a bilateral agreement exists including financial arrangements covering this question, is that of reimbursement of costs of assistance provided by a State at the request of another State. If measures are taken by a Party on its own initiative, this Party bears the cost of these measures.
7. However, when the whole or a part of the expenses cannot be recovered under existing international legal regimes or under the TOVALOP and CRISTAL Agreements, the Party requesting assistance may ask the Party providing assistance to waive the reimbursement of non-recoverable expenses. It may also request for the postponement of reimbursement. In considering such requests Parties to the Protocol solicited should take into consideration the specific needs of certain States of the Mediterranean region.
8. When experts are made available to a Contracting Party, this Contracting Party should ensure that the role and responsibility of these experts are limited to assisting national authorities to make decisions.

PROPOSED PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES CONCERNING CO-OPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

(that should be incorporated in Part A of the Regional Information System)

- Appendix I: Principles and Guidelines concerning role and responsibilities of experts sent on mission by the Centre following the request of a State in case of an emergency, and duties and obligations of States towards them.
- Appendix II: Principles and Guidelines concerning the sending, receiving and returning of equipment in case of international assistance operation.
- Appendix III: Principles and Guidelines concerning arrangements and operational procedures which could be applied in case of a joint operation.
- Appendix IV: Check-list of procedures to be followed and persons to be contacted in case of emergency.
- Appendix V: Check-list of principal institutional provisions aimed at facilitating mutual assistance in case of a major marine pollution accident which should be included in national contingency plans.
- Appendix VI: Aspects to be considered when receiving a request for entry in a safe haven.

APPENDIX I

PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES CONCERNING ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EXPERTS SENT ON MISSION BY THE CENTRE, FOLLOWING THE REQUEST OF A STATE IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, AND DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF STATES TOWARDS THEM

1. The Contracting Parties to the Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency (Protocol to the Barcelona Convention) may, in case of accidents causing or likely to cause marine pollution, request inter alia assistance in the form of expert advice from either the Regional Centre or from another Contracting Party.
2. A directory of experts and Centres of expertise able to offer this type of assistance in case of emergency has been established and regularly updated by the Regional Centre.
3. On the request of a State in case of emergency, the Centre can, if the circumstances necessitate it, send an expert with a view to providing national authorities with advice and technical expertise which they may need during the initial period in order to decide which measures to take. This advice and technical expertise may include:
 - assessment of the situation;
 - adapting national response organization to the circumstances of the accident;
 - response methods and techniques;
 - experts, equipment and products which can be requested from other Contracting Parties or from private organizations.
4. Role and responsibility of the expert are to help national authorities in taking decisions and, in this respect, he only has an advisory role. Every operational decision, as well as its consequences, fall under the complete responsibility of the competent authorities of the requesting State.
5. In all his/her activities related to such an advisory mission, the expert should endeavour to protect the interests of the State which requested his/her services in particular concerning protection of the environment and of the resources and taking into account economic and financial implications.
6. The State requesting the assistance of an expert should endeavour to specify as precisely as possible, considering the given circumstances, the field or fields of expertise required.
7. The State requesting the assistance of an expert should make the necessary arrangements concerning immigration procedures and customs clearance for the expert and material (including written or electronically recorded) which the expert may bring him/her in order to help him/her in executing his/her duties.
8. The authorities of the requesting State should also make the necessary arrangements for accommodation of the expert and provide him/her with necessary working space and office facilities. They should also provide for free access of the expert to necessary communication facilities (telephone, telex, telefax, radio) which he/she may need in his/her work.
9. Initial financing (air tickets, daily subsistence allowance, etc.) of the expert's mission will be taken in charge by the Regional Centre.

APPENDIX II

PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES CONCERNING THE SENDING, RECEIVING AND RETURNING OF EQUIPMENT IN CASE OF INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE OPERATION

1. International assistance, by one or more States, in case of accidents resulting in serious marine pollution may necessitate transfer of equipment and products from one country to another.
2. Sending, receiving and returning of such material creates a number of logistic, administrative and legal problems which should be resolved quickly, since a delay in the above chain of actions may considerably reduce the efficiency of the assistance. General arrangements in this regard should be adopted prior to any accident and could be usefully included in the national contingency plan. Thus only the details of application remain to be settled at the time of action.
3. Following the detailed evaluation of the situation, the State requesting assistance should specify as precisely as possible the type and quantity of equipment and products needed.
4. The State supplying assistance should, in its reply, attach a detailed list of equipment and products available including necessary technical specifications (dimensions, weights, capacities), precise power requirement (type of fuel, consumption, etc.) and envisaged transport modalities. It should also indicate equipment needed for handling such material in the port or airport of entry, number of people required for off-loading operations and necessary means of transportation of response material to the site of the accident.
5. In order to put such equipment in use as soon as possible the requesting State will take the necessary measures for immediate customs clearance of all arriving material and if needed authorize their use (e.g. authorization to navigate), as well as for immediate clearing of immigration formalities for personnel needed for operating the equipment. The same arrangements should be implemented when personnel and the equipment are provided by the ship insurers.
6. Requesting State undertakes to return the equipment as soon as the operations are terminated if requested so by the supplier.

APPENDIX III

PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES CONCERNING ARRANGEMENTS AND OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES WHICH COULD BE APPLIED IN CASE OF A JOINT OPERATION

A. COMMAND STRUCTURE FOR JOINT COMBAT OPERATIONS

The organisational structure in joint operations should contain two main co-ordination and command levels, namely Operational Control ashore and Tactical Command on the scene of operations;

The Operational Control should be exercised by the country that has asked for assistance (lead country) which normally is the country within whose zone the operation takes place;

Change of Operational Control and Tactical Command might, when practical and agreed between the Parties concerned, take place when the main body of a combating operation moves from one zone to another;

Liaison officers from participating countries should be integrated in the staff of the Operational Control to secure necessary knowledge of rendered national resources;

The overall Tactical Command is laid upon a designated Supreme On-Scene Commander/Co-ordinator (SOSC) from the lead country;

Strike teams provided by assisting countries should operate under the command of a National On-Scene Commander/Co-ordinator (NOSC);

The NOSC operates under the command/co-ordination of the SOSC.

B. ARRANGEMENTS CONCERNING RADIO COMMUNICATIONS IN JOINT OPERATIONS

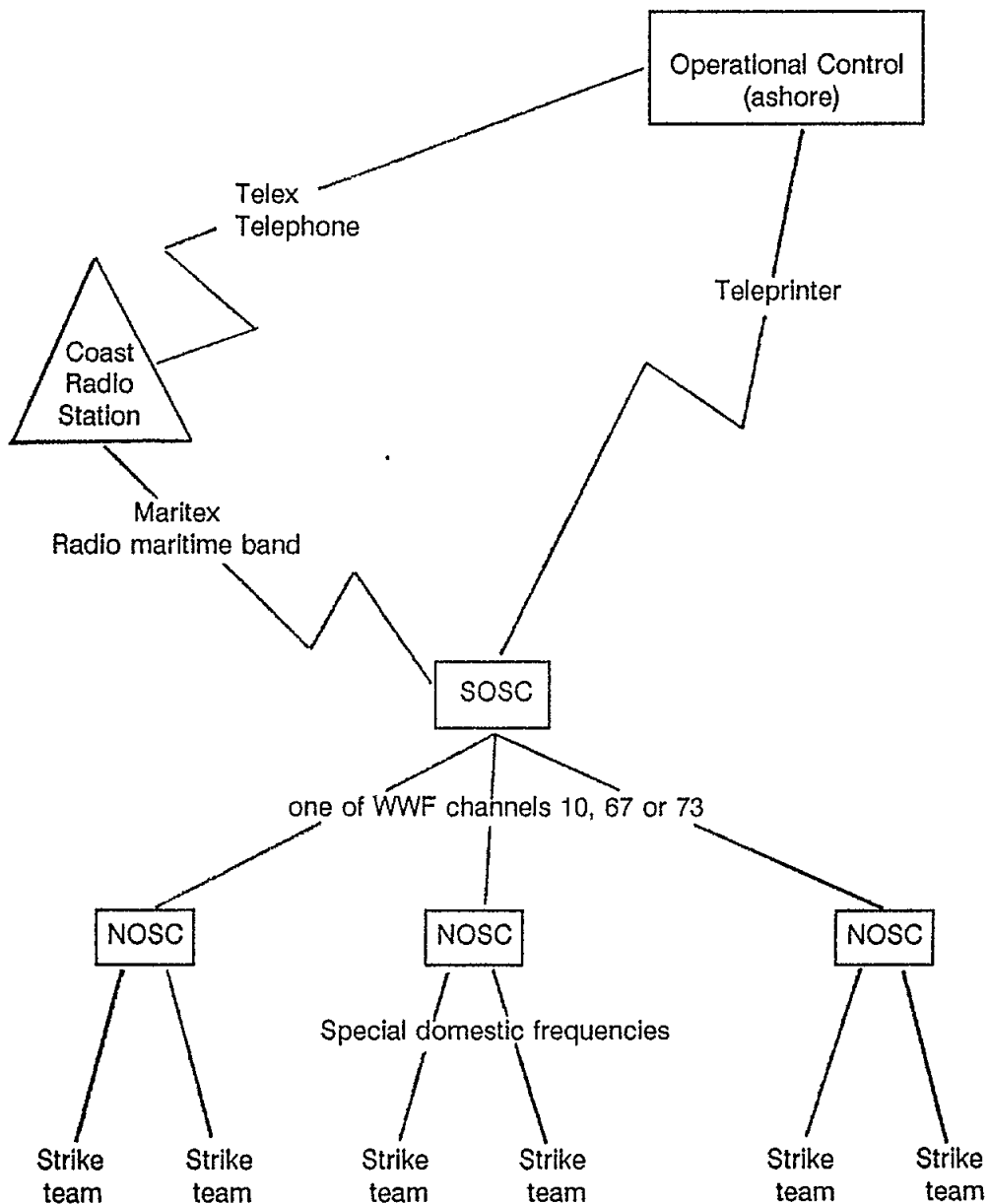
In order to avoid disturbance and jamming in a joint operation, there is a strong need for different radio communication frequencies on the one hand between the Operational Control ashore and the Supreme On-Scene Commander/Co-ordinator (SOSC) and, on the other hand, between the SOSC and participating National On-Scene Commander/Co-ordinators (NOSC) as well as between the different NOSCs and their respective team units.

In accordance with the provisional scheme of radio communications for joint combating operations presented below, the following procedures should be followed:

- concerning the communications between the Operational Control ashore and the SOSC (which is the concern of the lead country of the operation), consideration should be given to the possibility of using wireless teleprinter or telex (Maritex);
- communication between the SOSC and the NOSCs should be performed on one or, if needed, more of the international VHF channels 10, 67 and 73;
- the vessels, from which the SOSC operates should have at least two VHF stations on board with a stand-by function on channel 16;

- communications between a NOSC and the strike team units should be performed on special domestic (internal) frequencies;
- the working language, between OSCs from different countries, should be the most appropriate one;
- the broad aspects of the radio communication problems in joint oil combatting operations at sea should be presented to the telecommunications authority in each country for information and internal consideration.

PROVISIONAL SCHEME OF RADIO COMMUNICATIONS FOR JOINT COMBATING OPERATIONS



APPENDIX IV

CHECK-LIST OF PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED AND PERSONS TO BE CONTACTED IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

This appendix deals with the sequence of actions to be carried out by the competent national authorities responsible under the national contingency plan for dealing with matters relating to response to marine pollution incidents, following the receipt of information of a pollution or threat thereof in order to implement provisions of the Protocol to the Barcelona Convention concerning co-operation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency.

Although this check-list, which is by no means exhaustive, has been prepared primarily for incidents involving vessels, it should be used where applicable in case of incidents involving offshore units.*

1. INITIAL ASSESSMENT

An initial assessment necessitates the gathering of information as listed in "A" below through a number of contacts as described in "B".

A. Information required

- place, time, nature, extent and cause of the incident;
- identification of vessel;
- identification of owner/operator and his representatives and insurers;
- condition of the vessel;
- identification of the cargo and its state;
- intentions of the master;
- intentions of the salvor, if any;
- intentions of the owner or his representative.

B. Contacts

- master of the vessel;
- salvor/salvage company, if any;
- shipowner or his representative;
- last port(s) of call;
- next port(s) of call.

2. NOTIFICATION

Once the Party has finalized initial assessment and when the severity of the incident so justifies, it should:

- a) inform relevant bodies within the country in accordance with the national contingency plan;

* "Offshore unit" is defined in OPRC Convention as "any fixed floating offshore installation or structure engaged in gas or oil exploration, exploitation or production activities, or loading or unloading of oil".

b) inform all Parties whose interests are affected or likely to be affected by the pollution, as well as REMPEC and provide them with:

- i) details of its assessments and any action it has taken, or intends to take, to deal with the incident, and
- ii) further information as appropriate,

until the action taken to respond to the incident has been concluded or until joint action has been decided by such Parties.

For transmitting such information use should be made of the pollution reporting system (POLREP) and the list of competent national authorities, as they appear in Section 1 of Part 8 of this Regional Information System;

c) contact the vessel's insurers and, if the incident involves oil:

- The International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation Ltd. (ITOPF);
- IOPC Fund when the Party possibly affected by the pollution is a Party to the 1971 Fund Convention.

3. RESPONSE MEASURES

a) Activation of national pollution response arrangements as stipulated by the national contingency plan or otherwise.

b) Continuous evaluation of the situation by using;

- expertise available within the country;
- expertise available from/through REMPEC*
- expertise available from other sources*.

c) Decision on measures and actions appropriate for mitigating the consequences of pollution incident, such as intervention on the vessel itself, combating pollution at sea, protection of sensitive areas, restoration.

d) Mobilizing the necessary personnel, equipment and products either from national sources or by requesting outside assistance:

- directly from other Contracting Parties;
- from other Contracting Parties through REMPEC;
- from other sources, including stockpiles owned by oil and shipping industry.

4. FINANCIAL MATTERS

a) Detailed records of costs incurred by Parties participating in the response during the entire operation should be kept by the Party(ies) directly in charge of response and by the assisting Parties, if any.

b) These Parties should designate a body to collate the relevant financial documentation, preferably as stipulated in the contingency plan, and request all those taking part in the response to establish the necessary documentation.

* Such experts will assist national authorities to take decisions, but in no case should take decisions themselves in lieu of the responsible national authorities

- c) Prepare claims in accordance with recommendations of applicable compensation schemes.
- d) Present the necessary documentation to the Insurers, IOPC Fund or other organizations liable for compensation.
- e) The assisted and assisting Party should co-operate in concluding any action in response to a compensation claim. Unless assisted Party(ies) disagree, assisting Parties may present their claims for reimbursement directly to compensating organizations.

Note: For all these steps expertise from other Contracting Parties or from REMPEC may be requested.

APPENDIX V

CHECK-LIST OF PRINCIPAL INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AIMED AT FACILITATING MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CASE OF A MAJOR POLLUTION ACCIDENT WHICH SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLANS

A quick intervention and facilitation of mutual assistance in the case of major marine pollution accident must be planned and organised. To this end, within the national contingency plan, special institutional arrangements should be adopted and administrative and financial arrangements should be established such as:

- designation of the competent national authority which, once the situation has been assessed, will determine the extent of the required assistance;
- designation of a national authority entitled to act on behalf of the State to request assistance or to decide to provide the requested assistance, as well as to deal with legal and financial aspects of mutual assistance, and arrangements which would enable this authority to be contacted rapidly in case of an urgent request for assistance;
- financial modalities applicable to mutual assistance, based on the recommendations appearing in Annex V to Report REMPEC/WG.2/5;
- roles and obligations of the Party requesting assistance concerning:
 - a) the receipt of equipment;
 - b) costs of board and lodging, possible medical expenses and repatriation of assisting personnel;
 - c) arrangements, in particular concerning customs and immigration, for facilitating the movement of personnel, vessels, aircraft and equipment, based on the provision of the Guidelines for Co-operation in Combating Marine Oil Pollution in the Mediterranean as adopted by the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, Athens, 7-11 September 1987 (UNEP/IG.74/5).

APPENDIX VI

ASPECTS TO BE CONSIDERED WHEN RECEIVING A REQUEST FOR ENTRY IN A SAFE HAVEN

If a State is requested to receive a vessel in distress in its territorial waters or in one of its ports, the decision is often very difficult to take and may in some cases be taken at high level, bearing in mind that there is no legal obligation for the State to accept such vessel.

Prior to giving a possible positive answer, due consideration should be given to the threat the vessel might present to people living in the vicinity of the harbour (e.g. risk of explosion) From an environmental point of view, one should consider what solution is the least detrimental: either keeping the vessel out at sea with the threat of massive pollution or accepting a risk of pollution, although sometimes even slight, to the coastline.

One should also evaluate the risk of the port being blocked if an accident occurs during the operation e.g. sinking of a vessel at the port entrance, with the consequences for the economy of the port area, including ships which might be forced to remain in the port. In any case, access to the port might be allowed only if the shipowner abandons his right to limit his liability with regard to possible damage to the port and property within.

Answering the following questions can help in making decisions:

- What are the risks presented by the cargo?
- Are there any offshore and fishery activities in the approach of the haven which can be endangered by an incoming vessel?
- Is the haven and its approaches located in sensitive areas, such as areas of high ecological or touristic value which might be affected by possible pollution?
- What is the nearest distance to populated and industrial centres?
- Is there, on environmental grounds, a better choice of haven close by?
- Is there anti-pollution equipment present in the area?
- Is there a possibility of containing any pollution within a confined area?
- Are there reception facilities for harmful and dangerous cargoes?
- What are the prevailing winds and currents in the area?
- Is the haven safely guarded against heavy winds and rough seas?
- What is the seabed formation (rocky, sandy, etc.) regarding the possibility to ground the vessel in the haven or its approaches?

- In the case of a non-sheltered haven, can salvage and trans-shipment operation be safely conducted?
- Is there sufficient space to manoeuvre the vessel, even without propulsion?
- Is pilotage compulsory and are pilots available?
- Are tugs available? If so, how many, what bollard pull, etc?
- What mooring facilities are available in the haven?
- Are there transfer facilities, such as pumps, hoses, barges, pontoons?
- Are there repair facilities, such as dockyards, workshops, cranes, etc?
- Is there a fire brigade?
- Is there a disaster relief plan available in the area?
- Is a bank guarantee imposed on the vessel before admission is granted into the haven?

b) Port reception facilities

1. To approve the programme budget, subject to the study requested on the actual impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations, as it appears in part II.C.7(b) (page 43).
2. To promote port reception facilities in major ports in the Mediterranean and inform the Secretariat on progress made.

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

The Contracting Parties adopt the following recommendations:

8. PROTECTION OF THE COMMON MEDITERRANEAN HERITAGE

a) Specially Protected Areas

1. To approve the programme budget, subject to the study requested on the actual impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations, as it appears in part II.D.8(a) (pages 45 and 46) with respective personnel and operational costs in part II.D. (page 48).
2. To welcome the signature of the agreement between The Republic of Tunisia and UNEP concerning the operation of the SPA Centre.
3. To invite the Contracting Parties to channel additional assistance to the Centre on a bilateral basis.

4. SPA/RAC to assist countries in their endeavour to promote activities relevant to the identification and protection of at least 50 new marine and coastal sites or reserves of Mediterranean interest in accordance with the protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and the Genoa Declaration.
5. SPA/RAC to assist countries to develop activities for the protection of endangered species (Monk Seal and Marine Turtle, small cetaceans) through the Action plans developed or being developed by the SPA Centre and in accordance with the protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and the Genoa Declaration.
6. To support other actions concerning additional endangered species and the ecosystems important for their protection (e.g. marine plants).
7. SPA/RAC to support national activities in the field of selection, creation and management of Specially Protected Areas in accordance with the already approved guidelines.

b) Preservation of Historic Sites

1. To approve the programme budget, subject to the study requested on the actual impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations, as it appears in part II.D.8(b) (page 47).
2. To organize a Working Group of Experts on historic sites in 1992.
3. To identify through the MAP Focal Points appropriate contacts for the Centre for Historic Sites.

E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES

The Contracting Parties adopt the following recommendations:

<p>9. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES</p>
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a) Prospective analysis of the relationship between Environment and Development

1. To approve the programme budget, subject to the study requested on the actual impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations, as it appears in part II.E.9(a) (pages 49 and 50) with respective personnel and operational costs in part II.E. (page 56).
2. To take note of the recommendations of the Working Group of Experts on the future of the Blue Plan (Sophia Antipolis, 10-11 April 1991).

b) Coastal planning and management

1. To approve the programme budget, subject to the study requested on the actual impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations, as it appears in part II.E.9(b) (pages 51, 52, 53 and 54) with respective personnel and operational costs in part II.E. (page 57).
2. To recommend further to the Co-ordinating Unit of MAP to speed up, in co-operation with the responsible bodies of the country hosting PAP/RAC, the signing of the agreement between the host country and UNEP on their mutual obligations regarding the Centre.

c) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

1. To approve the programme budget, subject to the study requested on the actual impact of inflation rates and exchange rate fluctuations, as it appears in part II.E.9(c) (page 55).
2. Continue work on the four on-going coastal areas management programmes (Bay of Kastela, Bay of Izmir, Island of Rhodes and the Coast of Syria).
3. To approve two more coastal areas management programmes (Fuka-Egypt and Sfax-Tunisia) and start preparation for one new project (Albania).
4. To invite the national authorities concerned and the relevant bilateral and multilateral programmes to support the above coastal areas management programme as practical demonstration areas for the protection of the Mediterranean.
5. To organize consultation meetings relevant to the coastal areas management programme.

II. APPROVED PROGRAMME BUDGET

SUMMARY

	Proposed Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION (INCLUDING THE PROTOCOL ON DUMPING)	3111	3143
B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL	330	365
C. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON EMERGENCIES	589	514
D. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND HISTORIC SITES	347	386
E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES	1578	1558
F. PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	716	717
GRAND TOTAL	6671	6683

DETAILED SUMMARY

A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION (INCLUDING THE PROTOCOL ON DUMPING)

<u>Activities</u>	Proposed Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
1. Programme approval through decision-making meetings	26	320
2. Programme co-ordination	59	59
3. Legal component	214	30
4. Monitoring of marine pollution in the Mediterranean	1240	1200
UNEP Counterpart	50	50
5. Information	163	125
<u>Personnel and operational costs*</u>		
- Co-ordinating Unit (MAP)	549	549
Greek counterpart contribution	400	400
- MED POL Co-operating Agencies	410	410
B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL		
6. Implementation of the LBS Protocol	330	365

* Covers also the implementation of the LBS protocol.

Proposed Budget
1992 1993
(in thousands of US \$)

C. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON EMERGENCIES

Activities

7. Prevention and combating pollution from ships:

(a) Protocol on emergencies

184	111
-----	-----

(b) Port reception facilities

10	10
----	----

Personnel and operational costs

- Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response
Centre for the Mediterranean (REMPEC)

395	393
-----	-----

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

Activities

8. Protection of the common Mediterranean heritage:

(a) Specially protected areas

78	114
----	-----

(b) Preservation of Historic Sites

60	63
----	----

Personnel and operational costs

- Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre
(SPA/RAC)

209	209
-----	-----

E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES

Activities

9. Environmentally sound management of the Mediterranean
coastal zones:

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

165	145
-----	-----

(b) Coastal planning and management

390	390
-----	-----

Proposed Budget
 1992 1993
 (in thousands of US \$)

(c) Coastal zones pilot projects	488	488
<u>Personnel and operational costs</u>		
- Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC)	265	265
- Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC)	270	270
TOTAL	5955	5966
F. PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS*	716	717
GRAND TOTAL	6671	6683

* Programme support costs of 13% apply to MTF expenditures of 5,505,000 US \$ for 1992, and 5,516,000 US \$ for 1993.

APPROVED PROGRAMME BUDGET

A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION (INCLUDING THE PROTOCOL ON DUMPING)

1. PROGRAMME APPROVAL THROUGH DECISION-MAKING MEETINGS

Objective

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

Activities

	Proposed Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Meetings of the Bureau (two per year) to review the progress of the Action Plan, advise the secretariat on matters arisen since the meeting of Contracting Parties, and decide on programme/budget adjustments	26	27
- Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and of the Socio-Economic Committee to consider the progress of the Action Plan and review technical matters and approve the programme and budget for MAP prior to submission to the Contracting Parties	-	93
- Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 1993 to review and approve the programme and the budget for MAP; review the progress of the Action Plan; consider reports on the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea and adopt recommendations concerning common measures for its protection	-	200

TOTAL

	1991	1992	1993
MTF	259	26	320

2. PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION

Objective

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

Activities

	Proposed Budget 1992 1993 (in thousands of US \$)	
- Consultants to facilitate co-operation with:	10	10
(i) intergovernmental organizations and sub-regional agreements;		
(ii) the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, the Islamic Development Bank and other sources of financing;		
(iii) non-governmental organizations and youth organizations		
- Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) meeting to co-ordinate activities on MED POL with UN Agencies	(1)	(1)
- Meeting with Regional Activity Centres' Directors for programming and co-ordination of MAP activities	(2)	(2)
- Training of national officials at MED Unit on MAP programmes and procedures	14	14
- Support to training courses relevant to MAP	35	35

		1991	1992	1993
TOTAL	MTF	70	59*	59*

(1) Travel cost included in MED POL Co-operating Agencies.

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

* An additional 50 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted annually for co-ordination and development of the coastal areas management programme.

3. LEGAL COMPONENT

Objective

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

Activities

	Proposed Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Assessment of the implementation in the Mediterranean of the Basel Convention on transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and preparation of a draft protocol, if necessary (Consultants) ⁽¹⁾	24	-
- Assistance to four more Contracting Parties to compile their national legislation related to the protection of the marine coastal environment (Consultants)	10	10
- Prepare (UNEP) a draft of appropriate procedure for the determination of liability and compensation for damages from the pollution of the marine environment in conformity with Article 12 of the Barcelona Convention taking account of the work of other bodies on the subject (Sub-contracts)	20	20
- Conference of Plenipotentiaries, to be convened in Athens during 1992, on the protocol on exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and the sea-bed and its sub-soil	160	-

	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL	65	214	30

⁽¹⁾ The secretariat to explore the possibility of external resources in 1991.

4. MONITORING OF MARINE POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Objective

To achieve a comprehensive and co-ordinated marine pollution monitoring programme including all Mediterranean countries, covering pollution sources, coastal and reference areas and airborne pollution and to achieve a high quality of monitoring data.

Activities

	Proposed Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
<u>Monitoring</u>		
- Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes, through provision of instruments and supplies (about 80 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	545*	610*
- Assistance to institutions for monitoring of plankton blooms and eutrophication (Sub-contracts)	40	60
- Maintenance of instruments provided to institutions participating in MED POL (spare parts) (about 40 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	40	40
- Consultants to prepare documents on analysis and data processing of MED POL data	30	30
<u>Training and fellowships</u>		
- On-job training of participants in MED POL monitoring programme (about 40 participants)	80	80
- Fellowships to participants in MED POL research and monitoring programme in order to present MED POL data at meetings	70	40
<u>Data quality assurance</u>		
- Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes in order to assure reliable and high quality data, through country data quality assurance programmes, joint monitoring exercises, intercomparison of results and dissemination of scientific information (about 20 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	70	100

* An additional 63 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted annually for monitoring of the coastal areas management programme.

Proposed Budget
1992 1993
(in thousands of US \$)

- | | | |
|--|----|----|
| - Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes through purchase and provision of standards and reference materials (about 40 institutions)
(Sub-contracts) | 20 | 20 |
|--|----|----|

Meetings and training courses

- | | | |
|--|----|----|
| - Meeting of National Co-ordinators of MED POL | 40 | - |
| - Intercalibration programme for institutions participating in MED POL (about 40 institutions)
(Sub-contracts) | 15 | 15 |
| - Consultation meeting on MED POL data processing programme and guidance for future work
(about 8 participants) | 15 | 15 |
| - Training and Intercalibration exercise (WHO/UNEP) on determination of microbiological pollution
(about 15 new trainees each year) | 25 | 25 |
| - Consultation meeting on the evaluation of monitoring programmes (about 8 participants) | 20 | - |
| - Training workshop (FAO/IOC/UNEP) on the monitoring of biological effects of pollutants on marine organisms
(about 15 participants, two weeks) | 40 | - |
| - Training workshop (FAO/IAEA) on the monitoring of chemical contaminants using marine organisms
(about 25 participants) | 40 | - |
| - Training workshop (WMO/UNEP) on the monitoring and assessment of airborne pollution | 25 | - |
| - Consultation meeting on the determination of pathogenic micro-organisms in coastal marine waters (WHO) | 25 | - |
| - Training workshop (IAEA/IOC) on the monitoring of chemical contaminants using marine sediments
(about 15 participants) | - | 25 |

Research

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| - Assistance to institutions participating in research programme, through provision of research grants (about 30 grants to about 25 institutions)
(Sub-contracts) | 100 | 130 |
|--|-----|-----|

5. INFORMATION

Objective

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

Activities

	Proposed Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Preparation and editing of MAP Technical Reports Series (Consultants)	21	21
- Preparation and translation of MEDWAVES (Arabic, English and French) (Consultants)	18	18
- Support for the celebration of the Mediterranean Environment Week (Consultants or Sub-contracts)	10	10
- Librarian (exchange of information, dissemination of information) (Consultants)	10	10
- Preparation of brochures (Arabic, English and French), posters, stickers and press releases	48	10
- Printing and dissemination of MAP, MEDWAVES (including special issue for UNCED 1992) and other documents (Sub-contracts)	56	56

TOTAL

	1991	1992	1993
MTF	110	163	125

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL

6. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL

Objective

To prepare assessments of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Annex I and II substances, to prepare proposed common measures for such substances and to assist countries in the implementation of such measures. To develop guidelines, and as appropriate, standards or criteria for the progressive implementation of the Protocol, and to assist countries in such implementation.

Activities

	Proposed Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
<u>Pilot projects</u>		
- Pilot project on monitoring of cyanides, fluorides and phenols in effluents (Sub-contracts)	25	10
- Pilot project on monitoring of fungicides (Sub-contracts)	30	-
- Pilot project on monitoring of Ti, Be, Co, Tl, Sb, Ag, Mo, V and U (Sub-contracts)	*(1)	-
<u>Assistance</u>		
- Assistance to countries to implement the LBS Protocol	30	100
<u>Assessment of the pollution</u>		
- To prepare documents on assessments of Mediterranean pollution by LBS substances (Consultants)	20	20
- Assessment of airborne pollution in the Mediterranean Sea (Sub-contracts)	20	15
- Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Ti, Be, Co, Tl, Sb, Ag, Mo, V and U	*(2)	*(3)
- Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by herbicides and fungicides	5	5
- Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by non-biodegradable detergents	5	-
- Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by cyanides and fluorides	-	5

Proposed Budget
1992 1993
(in thousands of US \$)

- Assessment of microbial pollution in the Mediterranean Sea - 5

Research

- Assistance to institutions participating in research programmes, through provision of research grants (about 70 grants to about 60 institutions) (Sub-contracts) 180 180

Meetings

- Consultation meeting on the application of chemical tracers of domestic contaminants for marine pollution surveys (IAEA/WHO) (about 15 participants) 15 -
- Consultation meeting on the treatment and discharge of toxic wastes (WHO) - 25
- Training workshop (WMO/UNEP) on collecting emission data for assessing airborne pollution (about 15 participants) - *(4)

TOTAL

	1991	1992	1993
MTF	315	330	365

* This activity will be implemented only if unused MED POL funds are available (⁽¹⁾ 30; ⁽²⁾ 5; ⁽³⁾ 5; and ⁽⁴⁾ 25).

Personnel and operational costs covering activities 1 to 6

CO-ORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece		Proposed Budget 1992 1993 (in thousands of US \$)	
	m/m		
Professional Staff			
- Co-ordinator - D.2	12	92	92
- Senior Programme Officer/ Marine Scientist - P.5/D.1	12	87	87
- Programme Officer/ Economist - P.4/P.5	12	81	81
- Programme Officer/ Marine Scientist - P.3/P.4	12	56	56
- Computer Operations Officer - P.3/P.4	12	56	56
- Fund Management/Admin. Officer - P.2/P.3	12	(1)	(1)
Total Professional Staff		372	372
Administrative Support			
- Administrative Assistant - G.6	12	(1)	(1)
- Senior Secretary - G.4	12	(1)	(1)
- Data Processing Assistant - G.4/G.5	12	(1)	(1)
Total Administrative Support		-	-
Travel on Official Business		55	55
Office Costs		122	122

		1991	1992	1993
TOTAL	MTF	495	549	549

⁽¹⁾ Paid under Programme Support costs.

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

	m/m	Proposed Budget	
		1992	1993
		(in thousands of US \$)	
Administrative support	-		
- Information Assistant - G.5	12	19	19
- Senior Secretary - G.4	12	19	19
- Senior Secretary - G.4	12	17	17
- Research Assistant - G.4	12	13	13
- Bilingual Typist - G.4	12	15	15
- Bilingual Typist - G.3	12	15	15
- Bilingual Typist - G.3	12	15	15
- Telephone Operator/Receptionist - G.3	12	15	15
- Clerk/Driver - G.2	12	15	15
- Clerk - G.2	12	13	13
- Caretaker - G.2	12	13	13
- Temporary Assistance		20	20
- Overtime		10	10
Total Administrative support		199	199

Office costs

- Equipment:			
Expendable equipment		5	2
- Rental and maintenance of premises:		86	89
- Sundry:			
telephone, telex and postage		110	110
Total Office costs		201	201

TOTAL

	1991	1992	1993
Gr.Counter.	400	400	400

MED POL CO-OPERATING AGENCIES

	m/m	Proposed Budget	
		1992	1993
Professional Staff			
- WHO Senior Scientist - MAP Co-ordinating Unit (Athens) - P.5	12	86	86
- FAO Senior Fishery Officer - MAP Co-ordinating Unit (Athens) - P.5	12	86	86
- IAEA Maintenance Engineer (ILMR) (Monaco) - P.3	12	80	80
Total Professional Staff		252	252
Administrative Support			
- WHO Secretary - WHO/EURO (Copenhagen)- G.4		13	13
- WHO Secretary - MAP Co-ordinating Unit (Athens) - G.5	12	19	19
- FAO Secretary - MAP Co-ordinating Unit (Athens) - G.4	12	18	18
- IAEA Laboratory Assistant - ILMR (Monaco) - G.5	12	38	38
- WMO Temporary Assistance - WMO/HQ (Geneva)		8	8
Total Administrative Support		96	96
Travel on Official Business			
- WHO (Athens)		12	12
- FAO (Athens)		12	12
- WMO (Geneva)		8	8
- IAEA (Monaco)		24	24
- IOC of UNESCO (Paris)		6	6
Total Travel		62	62

Office Costs

Office costs incurred by FAO and WHO staff stationed in Co-ordinating Unit in Athens are covered by MED Unit office costs. Office costs incurred by all Agencies at their own Headquarters or Regional Offices are covered by the respective agencies as part of their counterpart contributions.

	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL	352	410	410

C. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON EMERGENCIES

7. PREVENTION AND COMBATING POLLUTION FROM SHIPS

a) Protocol on emergencies

Objective

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

Activities

	Proposed Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- To assist countries in preparation of national contingency plans and bilateral or multilateral agreements (Consultants)	8	8
- To assist countries in the preparation of projects for the acquisition of response equipment which would be presented to possible sources of international financing (Consultants)	8	8
- To assist REMPEC in adapting to the region predicting models and decision support system (Consultants)	6	-
- Publication of a regional atlas for accidental marine pollution, preparedness and response (Sub-contracts)	-	10
- Meeting of operational focal points for the evaluation of the implementation of the programme of activities of REMPEC and preparation for a future medium term programme	40	-
- Training course on chemical pollution preparedness and response	50	50
- Training course on oil pollution preparedness and response	50	-

	Proposed Budget	
	1992	1993
(in thousands of US \$)		
- Training course on response to accidental pollution resulting from offshore oil exploration or production operation (in cooperation with the oil industry)	-	13
- Technical assistance to States in the organization of national training courses (about 35 participants)	6	6
- Assisting States which so request in organizing joint response exercises	6	6
- Assistance to countries in case of emergency	10	10

	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL	98	184*	111*

* An additional 36.5 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted annually for the coastal areas management programme.

Personnel and operational costs

REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE
 MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC)
 Co-operating Agency IMO

	m/m	Proposed Budget 1992 1993 (in thousands of US \$)	
Professional Staff			
- Director - P.5	12	82	85
- Technical Expert - P.4	12	74	76
- Chemist - P.3	12	62	65
- Engineer - P.2	12	(1)	(1)
Total Professional Staff		218	226
Administrative Support			
- Information Assistant - G.6	12	21	22
- Senior Secretary/Admin. Assistant - G.6	12	19	20
- Clerk/Secretary - G.4	12	15	16
- Clerk/Typist - G.3	12	13	14
- Caretaker/Docs. Reproducer - G.3	12	13	14
Total Administrative Support		81	86
Travel on Official Business		21	21
Office Costs		75	60
TOTAL	MTF	354	393
		1991	1992
		1993	

⁽¹⁾ On secondment from the government of France.

* This figure includes US \$ 20,000 for the purchase of INMARSAT equipment and the upgrading of the communication facilities of REMPEC.

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

8. PROTECTION OF THE COMMON MEDITERRANEAN HERITAGE

a) Specially Protected Areas

Objective

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

Activities

	Proposed Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- To assist countries in the establishment of at least 50 new protected areas through the approved guidelines (1985-1995) (SPA-RAC/IUCN) (Consultants)	10	12
- To assist countries to develop their legislation related to protected areas (SPA-RAC/IUCN) (Consultants)	10	10
- Meeting of experts on environmental legislation concerning Specially Protected Areas and endangered species (SPA-RAC/IUCN)	-	38
- Meeting of experts on the definition of 50 new specially protected areas of particular importance because of their scientific, aesthetic, historical, archeological, cultural or educational interest (SPA-RAC/IUCN)	30	-
- To assist countries to develop specially protected areas of cultural interest (SPA-RAC/IUCN) (Sub-contracts)	10	15
- To implement the Action Plan on the conservation of the Mediterranean Marine Turtles approved in 1989 (SPA-RAC/IUCN) (Consultants)	5	7
- To promote the application of the Action Plan on the conservation of the Mediterranean Monk Seal approved in 1987 (SPA-RAC/IUCN) (Consultants)	5	6

	Proposed Budget	
	1992	1993
- Meeting of experts on Mediterranean small cetaceans	*	-
- To assist participants in training courses relevant to Specially Protected Areas	8	26

		1991	1992	1993
TOTAL	MTF	90	78**	114**

* Financing expected in 1991 from the "Associazione Europea Arte, Scienza e Spettacolo".

** An additional 32 thousand U.S dollars are budgeted annually for the coastal areas management programme.

b) Preservation of Historic Sites

Objective

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

Activities

	Proposed Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Assist (UNESCO/Atelier du patrimoine/PAP-RAC) in co-operation with the authorities responsible for the coastal historic sites, designated through the MAP procedures, to develop co-operative programme in the field of stone degradation and protection of underwater archaeological sites, including shipwrecks (SPA-RAC/IUCN) (Consultants)	10	15
- Promote (MAP/Atelier du patrimoine) co-operation among the authorities responsible for the historic sites, the list of which remains open, and develop a work programme on the above mentioned fields (Sub-contracts)	20	28
- Meeting on vulnerability of historic sites	20	-
- To assist (PAP/RAC/Atelier du patrimoine) participants in training courses	10	20

	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL	52	60	63
MTF			

Personnel and operational costs

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS/REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC),
 Salammbo, Tunis. In association with IUCN

	m/m	Proposed Budget 1992 1993 (in thousands of US \$)	
Professional Staff			
- Director	12	30 ⁽¹⁾	30 ⁽¹⁾
- Expert	12	(2)	(2)
- Expert	12	50	50
- Data Researcher	12	40	40
Total Professional Staff		120	120
Administrative Support			
- Administrative Assistant	12	12	12
- Bilingual Secretary	12	10	10
- Driver	12	5	5
- Clerk/Driver	12	(2)	(2)
- Finance Officer	12	(2)	(2)
- Cleaner	12	(2)	(2)
- Caretaker	12	(2)	(2)
Total Administrative Support		27	27
Travel on Official Business		20	20
Office Costs		42	42
TOTAL			
		1991	1992
TOTAL		155	209
		1993	209

⁽¹⁾ Partly paid by host country.

⁽²⁾ Paid by host country.

E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES

9. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES

a) Prospective analysis of the relationship between Environment and Development

Objective

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

Activities

Proposed Budget	
1992	1993

(in thousands of US \$)

Studies-prospective and systemic

- Improvement and updating of studies at the Basin level	10	10
- Contribution to national scenarios	5	5
- Development of prospective methods to the coastal level	6	6
- Concrete implementation in the context of geographical projects	9	9
- Joint meeting of experts and Focal Points	30	-

Data and information base*

- Update, improvement and distribution of socio-economic and environmental data	15	15
- Implementation of environmental indicators	5	5
- Meeting of experts involved	-	10

Training in prospective and systemic analysis

- Training workshops on site (10-15 people, 1 per year)	15	15
- Regional Seminars (20-30 people) in Sophia Antipolis (1 per year)	30	30
- Preparation and publication of a practical manual on the use of prospective tools	15	15

Proposed Budget
 1992 1993
 (in thousands of US \$)

Communications and exchange of information

- Preparation and publication of six fascicles	10	10
- Preparation and publication of a brochure on the Blue Plan	10	10
- Documentation distribution to Focal Points and Experts	5	5

TOTAL

	1991	1992	1993
MTF	70	165**	145**

* Regular updating of Blue Plan data base will require matching funds from outside sources.

** An additional 60.5 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted annually for scenarios in the coastal areas management programme.

b) Coastal Planning and Management

Objectives

To develop methodology on integrated management for sustainable development of the Mediterranean coastal region with the full integration of environmental considerations and to develop and implement specific priority actions relative to integrated planning.

Activities

	Proposed Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
1) <u>Priority action "Integrated planning and management of Mediterranean coastal areas"</u>		
- Identification, evaluation and development of tools and techniques of integrated coastal zone management (Consultants)	12	10
- One Arab (French speaking) consultant to assist in the implementation of coastal zone planning and management tools in Arab countries (Consultant)	5	20
- Application of GIS for integrated environmental management (Consultants)	-	7
- Assistance to national institutions in the preparation of planning and management tools (Sub-contracts)	8	8
- Expert Meeting on natural resource management (10 participants)	20	-
- Workshop to assess the results of GIS application in Mediterranean countries (12 participants)	20	-
- Workshop on development of tools and techniques of integrated coastal zone management (25 participants) (jointly with the Blue Plan)	-	20
- Two training courses on GIS application (10 participants)	15	15
2) <u>Priority action "Application of environmental impact assessment (EIA) in the development of Mediterranean coastal zones"</u>		
- Preparation of EIA documents and studies in selected countries (Consultants)	10	10
- Regional training course on application of EIA (15 participants) (Training)	-	30
- Three national training courses on application of EIA (20 participants each) - two in 1992 in English, one in 1993 in French (Training)	20	10

Proposed Budget
1992 1993
(in thousands of US \$)

3) <u>Priority action "Water resources development for Mediterranean islands and isolated coastal areas"</u>		
- Preparation of training course documents on aquifer modelling in the Mediterranean and on water resources conservation (Consultants)	10	10
- Preparation of one training course on aquifer modelling and one on water resources conservation (20 participants each)	30	30
4) <u>Priority action "Rehabilitation and reconstruction of historic settlements"</u>		
- Assistance to interested countries in the application of the methodology of the rehabilitation process of Mediterranean historic settlements (Consultants)	10	10
- Four national workshops on the application of the methodology of the rehabilitation process of Mediterranean historic settlements (each year one in French in an Arab country and one in English - 25 participants each) (Training)	30	30
5) <u>Priority action "Land-use planning in earthquake zones"</u>		
- Within the implementation of CAMPs, the results will be used of the PAP project "Mitigation of Seismic Risk in the Mediterranean Region" which is implemented as a UNDP project SEISMED, and assistance will be given in the formulation of the follow-up of SEISMED	-	-
6) <u>Priority action "Soil erosion mapping and measurements"</u>		
- Assistance to national experts in the implementation of the pilot project (Consultants)	10	5
- Two expert meetings to evaluate the results of the pilot project, one for mapping and one for monitoring (8 participants each) (Consultants)	15	-
- One expert meeting to prepare the final documents on the pilot-project results (10 participants) (Consultants)	-	10
- Preparation of the final documents on the pilot-project results and on the follow-up (Consultants)	-	10
- Assistance to national institutions in the implementation of the pilot project (Sub-contracts)	30	-

Proposed Budget
1992 1993
(in thousands of US \$)

-	Workshop to present and evaluate the pilot-project results (20 participants) (Training)	-	35
7) <u>Priority action "Solid and liquid waste management, collection and disposal"</u>			
-	Preparation of training course documents on solid waste management, and training course documents on liquid waste management for small and medium-size Mediterranean towns (Consultants)	10	10
-	Training course on solid waste management for small and medium-size Mediterranean towns in French (15 participants)	30	-
-	Training course on solid waste management for small and medium-size Mediterranean towns in English (15 participants)	-	30
-	Two national training courses on reuse of urban wastewater in Mediterranean areas, one in English (1992) and one in French (1993) (20 participants each)	10	10
8) <u>Priority action "Development of Mediterranean tourism harmonized with the environment"</u>			
-	Preparation of Carrying Capacity Assessment (CCA) for tourist establishments (one in 1992, and one in 1993) (Consultants)	10	10
-	One expert meeting to evaluate the applied methodology of CCA (Consultants)	10	-
-	Preparation of guidelines for CCA and workshop documents	20	-
-	One workshop on the application of CCA (20 participants)	-	30
9) <u>Priority action "Environmental planning and management of aquaculture in Mediterranean conditions"</u>			
-	Assistance to and cooperation with the UNDP (Tunisia) project on Mediterranean aquaculture, using the project results in the application of CAMPs (Consultants)	5	5

Proposed Budget
 1992 1993
 (in thousands of US \$)

10) Priority action "Mediterranean co-operative network in renewable sources of energy"

- Assistance in the application of renewable sources of energy in CAMPs (Consultants)

20 25

11) Meeting of National Focal Points

30 -

		1991	1992	1993
TOTAL	MTF	347	390*	390*

* An additional 214 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted annually for the coastal areas management programme.

c) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

Objective

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

Activities

	Proposed Budget	
	1992	1993
	(in thousands of US \$)	
- Consultants to assist in preparation and implementation of documents and activities resulting in the implementation of coastal areas management programme and preparatory activities for follow-up	175	175
- Assistance to institutions participating in coastal areas management programme approved by the Contracting Parties (Sub-contracts)	249	249
- Consultation meetings relevant to each coastal area	64	64

TOTAL

	1991	1992	1993
MTF	338	488	488

Note: The above programme is broken down annually as follows:

PAP 214; Med Pol 63; Scenarios 60.5; REMPEC 36.5; SPA 32; Data 32; and the Co-ordinating Unit 50.

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

Personnel and operational costs

BLUE PLAN/REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC) Sophia Antipolis, France

	m/m	Proposed Budget 1992 1993 (in thousands of US \$)	
Professional Staff			
- President		-	-
- Director ⁽¹⁾		-	-
- Scientific Adviser ⁽²⁾	6	55	55
- Technical Expert	12	70	70
- Computer Specialist ⁽³⁾	6	30	30
		<hr/>	
Total Professional Staff		155	155
Administrative Support			
- Data processing Assistant	12	35	35
- Data collection Assistant	6	30	30
- Senior Secretary ⁽¹⁾	12	-	-
- Bilingual Secretary ⁽¹⁾	12	-	-
- Administrative Assistant ⁽¹⁾	12	-	-
		<hr/>	
Total Administrative Support		65	65
Travel on Official Business		20	20
Office Costs		25	25

		1991	1992	1993
TOTAL	MTF	200	265	265

(1) Salary paid by host country.
(2) Part of Salary paid by host country.
(3) Half time by host country.

Personnel and operational costs

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME/REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)
Split, Yugoslavia

	m/m	Proposed Budget 1992 1993 (in thousands of US \$)	
Professional Staff			
- Director	12	35	35
- Co-ordinator of Pilot Projects	12	25	25
Total Professional Staff		60	60
Administrative Support			
- Bilingual Secretary	12	18	18
- Bilingual Secretary	12	17	17
- Bilingual Secretary	12	17	17
- Bilingual Secretary	12	17	17
- Administrative Assistant	12	17	17
- Finance Assistant	12	17	17
- Temporary Assistance		8	8
Total Administrative Support		111	111
Travel on Official Business		23	23
Office Costs		76	76

TOTAL

	1991	1992	1993
MTF	216	270	270

F. PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS

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

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

TOTAL

	1991	1992	1993
MTF	604	716	717