

United Nations Environment Programme



Distr.
RESTRICTED
UNEP/IG.14/4
30 November 1978
Original: ENGLISH

Intergovernmental Review Meeting of
Mediterranean Coastal States and
First Meeting of the Contracting Parties
to the Convention for the Protection of
the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution
and its related protocols
Geneva, 5 - 10 February 1979

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1975 UNTIL DECEMBER 1978
AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTIVITIES DURING THE
1979-1980 BIENNIUM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>
Acronyms	
I Introduction	1 - 2
II Framework convention and associated protocols	3 - 12
III Assessment of the state of the environment	13 - 34
IV Environmental management	35 - 45
V Institutional and financial arrangements	46 - 56
VI Future developments	57 - 64
VII Recommendations	65 - 71
Annex I : Progress report and recommendations concerning the environmental assessment component of the Action Plan	
Annex II : Progress report and recommendations concerning the integrated planning component of the Action Plan	
Annex III : Progress report and recommendations concerning the legal component of the Action Plan	
Annex IV : Institutional and financial arrangements for the implementation of the Action Plan	
Notes and references	

ACRONYMS

For the purpose of this report and its annexes the following acronyms, listed alphabetically, have been used:

BP/RAC	:	Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre
ECE	:	Economic Commission for Europe
FAO	:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GFCM	:	General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean of FAO
IAEA	:	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICC	:	International Computing Centre
ICSEM	:	International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean
IJO	:	International Juridical Organization
IMCO	:	Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IOC	:	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO
IRPTC	:	International Register for Potentially Toxic Chemicals
IRS	:	International Referral System
IUCN	:	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
MAB	:	Man and the Biosphere
MED CRUISE	:	Joint cruise planned as part of MED POL
MEDEAS	:	Centre d'Activités Environnement-Développement en Méditerranée
MED POL	:	Co-ordinated Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme
PAP	:	Priority Actions Programme of the Mediterranean Action Plan
PAP/RAC	:	Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre

RAC : Regional Activity Centre
RS/PAC : Regional Seas Programme Activity Centre
UNDP : United Nations Development Programme
UNEP : United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO : United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organization
UNIDO : United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WHO : World Health Organization
WMO : World Meteorological Organization

I INTRODUCTION

1. The Mediterranean Sea is neither dead nor dying - but the slow, progressive deterioration of the environmental quality of the whole Mediterranean Basin, provoked by man's ever-increasing and often ill-planned activities, could only result in a situation which finally had to be confronted by a co-operative effort of all Mediterranean coastal States. A common awareness that something had to be done in order to protect the Mediterranean environment, on the health of which rests the well-being of its inhabitants, grew slowly but steadily and culminated in the adoption of an Action Plan for the protection and development of the Mediterranean Basin by an Intergovernmental Meeting in Barcelona, January/February 1975. The meeting was attended by 16 States ^{1/} bordering the Mediterranean Sea. The Action Plan ^{2/} consisting of three interdependent, substantive components (legal: framework convention and specific protocols; assessment: research and monitoring of sources, pathways, levels and effects of pollutants; management: integrated planning) is a very complex, dynamic web of activities in which no element is viewed as an end in itself.
2. In this report and its annexes the progress achieved in implementing the Action Plan, since it was adopted in early 1975, is reviewed. Recommendations are also presented for future activities to be carried out in the 1979 - 1980 biennium concerning:
 - the legal framework for the joint regional activities undertaken as part of the Action Plan,
 - the assessment of factors contributing to the protection and development of the region,
 - the activities to ensure the integrated planning of the region's socio-economic development,
 - institutional and financial arrangements needed and support for the implementation of the Action Plan.

II FRAMEWORK CONVENTION AND RELATED PROTOCOLS

3. At the request of the Mediterranean Governments, UNEP convened the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean Region for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea in Barcelona, 2 - 16 February 1976. Sixteen Governments ^{3/} attended the Conference which approved the texts of the three legal instruments ^{4/} listed below:
 - Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution

- Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft
 - Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency
4. The Convention itself is comprehensive in scope and commits States in general terms to "take all appropriate measures.....to prevent, abate, and combat pollution of the Mediterranean Sea area and to protect and enhance the marine environment in that area" (article 4). The Convention specifies the distinct sources of pollution for which controls should be implemented: pollution from dumping, ships, exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and sea-bed, and land-based sources. There are also articles on co-operation in pollution emergencies, monitoring, scientific and technological co-operation, and liability and compensation.
 5. The Dumping Protocol closely follows the precedent of the 1972 London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter, and the 1972 Oslo Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft. The protocol prohibits the dumping of substances on the "black" list, requires a prior special permit to be issued by the competent national authority for the dumping of substances on the "grey" list, and requires a general permit for the dumping of all other wastes or other matter.
 6. The second protocol adopted at Barcelona calls for co-operation among the parties "in cases of grave and imminent danger to the marine environment, the coast or related interests.....due to the presence of massive quantities of oil or other harmful substances resulting from accidental causes or an accumulation of small discharges which are polluting or threatening to pollute the sea" (article 1). The protocol provides for information exchange, co-ordination of communications, and assistance in emergencies. Parties to the protocol may co-operate directly or through the Regional Oil Combating Centre (see paragraphs 11,12).
 7. When the system of legal controls was discussed in preparatory meetings leading to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries, it was agreed that the Convention was too general to provide meaningful protection on its own. Therefore, it was decided that no State may become a Contracting Party to the Convention without also becoming a Party to at least one of the protocols. Either of the two adopted protocols were to enter into force when at least six States had ratified it, and the Convention was to enter into force simultaneously with the first protocol that was ratified by the requisite number of States. On 12 February 1978, the Barcelona Convention and its related protocols entered into force, thirty days after the sixth instrument of ratification had been deposited.

8. At present, eleven Parties have deposited their instruments of ratification (see appendix to annex III).
9. As a first effort to develop other protocols, UNEP, in co-operation with WHO, convened an Intergovernmental Consultation ^{5/} concerning a draft Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (Athens, 7 - 11 February 1977). The meeting revised the principles that had been suggested for inclusion in the protocol, and, subsequently, these were discussed at a Second Intergovernmental Consultation (Venice, 17 - 21 October 1977), and used for the formulation of a preliminary draft of the Protocol ^{6/}. Continued negotiations on this draft are planned to be held in early 1979.
10. Preparation of additional protocols to control pollution from the other sources covered in the Convention may be foreseen. In the light of recommendations 34 and 35 of the Monaco Intergovernmental Review Meeting of the Mediterranean coastal States on the Mediterranean Action Plan ^{7/} it is possible to assume that consensus may be reached on giving priority to the development of a protocol concerning specially protected marine and coastal areas (such as marine parks) and a protocol related to pollution from sea-bed exploration and exploitation.
11. In connexion with the Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency, the Barcelona Conference of Plenipotentiaries agreed to the establishment of a Regional Oil Combating Centre in Malta. The primary objective of the centre is to help coastal States of the region take co-operative and timely steps to prevent damage to their coastal resources from massive and accidental pollution by disseminating information, preparing contingency plans, maintaining efficient communication systems and encouraging technological co-operation and training programmes in the region.
12. During its relatively short existence the Centre has established links with national focal points in 16 Mediterranean countries, identified ways and means for co-operation with them, surveyed the existing national facilities available in cases of emergency and the needs for additional training in this field, and begun the preparation of subregional contingency plans.
13. In accordance with resolution 4 of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean Sea Area and recommendation 37 of the Monaco Intergovernmental Review Meeting, a study was prepared of legal precedents, and of past and ongoing activities in the international system, concerned with liability and compensation for damage resulting from pollution of the marine environment and the possible establishment of an Inter-state Guarantee Fund for the Mediterranean Sea Area (UNEP/IG.14/INF.18).

III ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

14. In order to fulfil the obligations stemming from the Convention and to provide the information needed for environmental management decisions, the Contracting Parties agreed "to establish ... programmes ... for pollution monitoring in the Mediterranean Sea Area and ... a pollution monitoring system for that Area" (article 10) and "to develop and co-ordinate their national research programmes relating to all types of marine pollution in the Mediterranean Sea Area and to co-operate in the establishment and implementation of regional and other international research programmes for the purpose of this Convention" (article 11).

Co-ordinated Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme
(MED POL)

15. Seven pilot projects were originally approved at the 1975 Intergovernmental Meeting in Barcelona as part of a Co-ordinated Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme (MED POL):
- MED I : Baseline Studies and Monitoring of Oil and Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Marine Waters (IOC/WMO/UNEP);
 - MED II : Baseline Studies and Monitoring of Metals, particularly Mercury and Cadmium, in Marine Organisms (FAO(GFCM)/UNEP);
 - MED III : Baseline Studies and Monitoring of DDT, PCBs and Other Chlorinated Hydrocarbons in Marine Organisms (FAO(GFCM)/UNEP);
 - MED IV : Research on the Effects of Pollutants on Marine Organisms and their Populations (FAO(GFCM)/UNEP);
 - MED V : Research on the Effects of Pollutants on Marine Communities and Ecosystems (FAO(GFCM)/UNEP);
 - MED VI : Problems of Coastal Transport of Pollutants (IOC/UNEP);
 - MED VII : Coastal Water Quality Control (WHO/UNEP).
16. The pilot projects are being carried out by existing national institutions. Participation in the projects is open to all institutions in the region, subject to nomination by their national authorities. At present 83 research centres from 16 Mediterranean countries and the EEC actively participate in one or more of the pilot projects, and additional nominations are still being received. Participation in the pilot projects is not limited to well-developed research centres able to deal with the task in a complex way, but is open to all institutions capable of contributing, and training is provided so as to further their own development.

17. The pilot projects are organized with the close collaboration of UNEP and the specialized United Nations bodies. Throughout the planning period, and in particular during the whole of the pilot project phase, a high degree of co-operation has been and is being maintained between UNEP, acting as the over-all co-ordinator, and these specialized United Nations bodies.
18. A number of technical meetings were held in 1975 at which the operational documents 8/ 9/ 10/ were drawn up specifying all the details needed for carrying out each of the pilot projects. As an aid to participants in the projects several technical documents, such as a directory, bibliographies, manuals and guidelines, have been prepared or are under preparation.
19. The monitoring and research activities to be undertaken by the research centres nominated are specified in agreements signed between them and the relevant specialized United Nations organization co-operating with UNEP on the implementation of the programme. As at the end of November 1978, 140 individual research agreements had been signed, 14 cleared and prepared for signature, while 54 agreements were still being negotiated.

MED POL related projects

20. The seven pilot projects of MED POL deal mainly with the coastal waters of the Mediterranean. Therefore, additional pilot projects were added to the original seven : MED VIII (IAEA/IOC/UNEP) dealing with pollution levels of the open waters and the biogeocycle of the most important pollutants, and MED IX (UNESCO/UNEP) on the role of sedimentation in the pollution of the Mediterranean Sea.
21. A related project was initiated by UNEP on pollutants from land-based sources (MED X). The project was carried out in close co-operation with the Governments of the region and a number of specialized United Nations bodies, including the ECF, UNIDO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, IAFA. Its objective was to provide preliminary information on the type and quantity of pollution from major land-based sources and through rivers, and on the present status of waste discharge and waste management practices. The project provides a concrete example of the linkage between environmental assessment and management in that it produced data that should assist Governments in the negotiation of the regional protocol on pollution from land-based sources (see paragraph 9).
22. In co-operation with the IAEA International Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity Monaco, another project (MED XI) has been initiated to provide a common maintenance service for analytical instruments and a permanent intercalibration of analytical techniques has been organized.

Progress achieved

23. A detailed report on the progress and the results of the assessment of the state of the environment achieved since 1975, when the programme was initiated, is given in annex I to this document, as well as in documents UNEP/IG.14/INF.3, UNEP/IG.14/INF.4, UNEP/IG.14/INF.5, UNEP/IG.14/INF.7, UNEP/IG.11/INF.4 and UNEP/IG.11/INF.5. The following paragraphs are a summary of this report.
24. The pilot phase of the original seven MED POL projects, and the related MED VIII project, has been continuing according to the originally adopted programme using common methodology which ensures the Mediterranean-wide comparability of data.
25. For each of the seven MED POL projects a co-operative network of participating research centres has been organized through the relevant specialized United Nations organizations. One member in each of the seven networks was designated as a Regional Activity Centre to assist the specialized United Nations organizations in the implementation of the projects.
26. A large number of national research centres participating in MED POL have been strengthened, mainly through intensive training programmes and donation of equipment and material needed for their active participation in the programme.
27. A common maintenance service for analytical instruments used by national research centres participating in MED POL, and a permanent intercalibration of analytical techniques, mandatory for all MED POL participants, has been organized.
28. A comprehensive report has been prepared on pollutants from land-based sources. A wide coverage of various types of pollution sources and a comprehensive estimate of the total pollution load was achieved.
29. A report on the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea is under preparation. A preliminary draft report has been disseminated for comments.
30. Interim microbiological criteria, applicable to the assessment of the environmental quality of Mediterranean recreational waters have been developed.
31. Principles and guidelines applicable for discharge of waste into the marine environment and data profiles for evaluation of environmental hazards of selected substances relevant to the protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from land-based sources have been prepared.

32. The development of principles and guidelines for selection, establishment and management of specially-protected Mediterranean areas has been initiated.
33. Technical preparations for the establishment of the data base for the Mediterranean Action Plan, based on the ICC computer facilities have been completed.
34. Preparations for the development of a medium-term Mediterranean pollution monitoring and research programme, that could follow the present pilot phase of MED POL, are under way.
35. Judging from the results obtained through the environmental assessment component of the Action Plan, the programme has gained firm ground and provides a basis for:
 - (i) national marine pollution monitoring and research activities in most of the Mediterranean States geared to satisfy the needs and requirements of the individual States; and
 - (ii) an international co-operative programme, supported by the Governments and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, for the continuous monitoring of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean as envisaged by the Barcelona Convention.

IV ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

36. The best national legislation or international agreement, even when based on a clear understanding of the causes and degree of environmental degradation, is ineffective unless environmentally-sound management practices are incorporated into daily activities and are applied in long-term strategies for socio-economic development. This was recognized in the Action Plan which calls for "a co-ordinated programme of concerted activities, aimed at better utilization of resources in the interest of the countries of the region and of their development, while being in accordance with sound long-term environmental management rules" (paragraph I/3 of the Action Plan ^{2/}).
37. Since 1975, the following activities aimed at a better integrated planning of socio-economic development and rational management of natural resources have been initiated or supported by UNEP in the Mediterranean region.

Blue Plan

38. Within the environmental management component of the Action Plan, one of the most important activities is the development of what has come

to be known as the Blue Plan, in which Governments, United Nations organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations co-operate. The Blue Plan calls for systematic surveys of major development and environmental protection activities carried out in the region and prospective studies of development trends based on the collection and analysis of data from the various States of the region. The exchange of information among States is a fundamental aspect of the Blue Plan. In addition, one of its important features is the formulation of long-term environmentally sound development strategies.

39. At the Intergovernmental Meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States on the Blue Plan which was convened in Split, Yugoslavia, 31 January - 4 February 1977 ^{11/}, Governments approved the Blue Plan and defined its objectives and the ways and means for its implementation, including its financial and institutional implications.
40. A meeting of the Blue Plan national focal points to discuss the provisional operational document of the Blue Plan (UNEP/IG.11/INF.6) as well as the terms of reference of the surveys is planned for the near future, (Cannes, 1-3 February 1979). United Nations bodies, Specialized Agencies and Intergovernmental and Regional Organizations have been invited to submit proposals and contribute to the background documentation for the meeting of the focal points.
41. While numerous preparatory activities have already taken place, the initiation of the first phase of the Blue Plan has been continuously delayed due to the lack of adequate financial resources. However, in order not to delay further the implementation of the Blue Plan, it will be implemented in sub-phases to be carried out in direct correlation with the level of financial contributions received.

Priority Actions Programme

42. At the Split Meeting, Governments recommended the initiation of a Priority Actions Programme (PAP) which would focus on the application of sound environmental management practices in selected fields using knowledge and experience already available in the region. The Meeting identified certain priority areas requiring immediate action: namely, management of marine living resources and aquaculture (mariculture); alternative sources of renewable energy, including solar energy; management of fresh water resources; human settlements; tourism; and protection of soil.
43. Important progress has been achieved in two of the PAP areas, namely mariculture and renewable sources of energy and a good start has also been made in the field of water resources management. Progress achieved in these areas, as well as tentative plans for investigating the remainder of the PAP sub-sectors, are summarized in annex II to this report.

44. A major step in the implementation of the PAP was taken with the establishment of a co-operative framework between UNDP and UNEP within which coherent and constructive support can be given to the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in general and to the Priority Actions Programme in particular. The co-operative framework is in the form of a regional project jointly financed by UNDP and UNEP. The project is entitled "Co-ordination of the Joint UNDP/UNEP Co-operative Projects in the Mediterranean", and will consist of a small programme unit in Geneva which will work alongside the Regional Seas Programme Activity Centre, as well as with participating Governments and the appropriate Specialized Agencies of the United Nations system. The project will focus on areas wherein UNDP may be prepared to support, financially, specific goal-oriented, co-operative activities among the Mediterranean coastal States.

Other activities

45. In co-operation with IUCN, steps were taken to identify Mediterranean marine parks and wetland areas which deserve greater attention and protection. In this connexion UNEP convened an Expert Consultation in Tunis (12 - 14 January 1977)^{12/} to review the present status of marine parks and wetlands, to discuss their importance and significance for the Mediterranean ecoregion, to formulate draft principles and guidelines for the establishment and management of specially-protected areas and to be advised on measures to be taken for the improvement of the present situation. Based on the recommendations of the Consultation, steps have been taken, through official channels, to identify the protected areas which may become members of an Association of Mediterranean Protected Areas and to develop the principles and guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of specially protected areas. A separate protocol concerning specially protected marine and coastal areas may be foreseen as part of the future programme (see paragraph 10).
46. As a direct input into the environmental management component of the Action Plan, and in the framework of the MED VII pilot project on coastal water quality control (see paragraph 15), the first elements of a model code of practice applicable in Mediterranean coastal water pollution control and microbiological criteria for the quality of Mediterranean recreational waters have been formulated.

V INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

47. The activities reviewed above reveal numerous examples of the need for initial support from international and regional organizations to Governments and their national institutions, especially those of developing countries, to enable them to participate in the Action Plan so that in due course they may assume fuller substantive and financial responsibility for these activities. In accordance with the wishes of

the Mediterranean Governments and with the assistance of the specialized bodies of the United Nations system, UNEP has developed the basic infrastructure necessary for the co-ordination of a number of agreed joint projects. Where necessary, national institutions have been assisted to participate more effectively in regionally co-ordinated activities. However, support from UNEP has always rested on the assumption that the Governments of the region will themselves progressively cover the operating costs of such activities as UNEP's initial catalytic role is fulfilled. Examples of UNEP's past support are given in the following paragraphs.

48. UNEP, as the organization responsible for carrying out the secretariat functions of the Convention (article 13), has established, in Geneva, a small unit for co-ordinating the various activities undertaken within the framework of the Action Plan. The Unit has operated under the supervision and general guidance of UNEP's Regional Seas Programme Activity Centre and has maintained permanent contacts with the Governments concerned, with the specialized organizations of the United Nations system involved in the implementation of the various projects and with the officially designated national institutions as appropriate.
49. In accordance with resolution 2 "Interim Arrangements" of the 1976 Barcelona Conference, and in order to facilitate the contacts between UNEP and the Government of Spain, which is the Depositary Government for the Convention and protocols, UNEP has established at the kind invitation of the Government of Spain an office in Madrid.
50. Further to resolution 7 of the 1976 Barcelona Conference IMCO was entrusted with the responsibility of operating the Regional Oil Combating Centre. In December 1976, the Centre was inaugurated in Malta.
51. The national institutions which were officially designated as participants in the various projects (see paragraph 16) of MED POL have been organized into a network of collaborating research centres. In consultation with the Mediterranean Governments and the specialized United Nations bodies concerned, seven national research centres were nominated by UNEP as Regional Activity Centres in August 1976. One of the aims of MED POL is to strengthen these centres so they may become the nuclei of the networks and may eventually play a regional role in co-ordinating the work in the post-pilot-project phase of the Programme. Under general guidance from UNEP the technical operation of the Regional Activity Centres has been entrusted to the relevant specialized United Nations organizations (GFCM of FAO, IOC of UNESCO, WHO and WMO).
52. Substantive support has already been provided by UNEP, through the co-operating specialized United Nations organizations, to the participants in MED POL in order to facilitate or make possible their full participation in the pollution monitoring and research activities.

53. In addition to large-scale, direct, financial support of the participants in MED POI, UNEP has secured, through the IAEA International Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity, a common maintenance service for analytical instruments used by national institutions for the Programme, and has organized a permanent intercalibration of analytical techniques mandatory for all participants in order to ensure the comparability of the results obtained.
54. The Split Intergovernmental Meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States welcomed the offers of France and Yugoslavia to host and support functional sub-units for initiating activities relevant to the Blue Plan and the Priority Actions Programme ^{11/}. Accordingly, and after consultations with the Governments concerned, such sub-units have been established. The Centre d'Activités Environnement-Développement en Méditerranée (MEDEAS), Cannes, France, has been designated as the Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC). A unit has been created within the Town Planning Institute of Dalmatia, Split, Yugoslavia, to serve as the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC).
55. In accordance with recommendation 47 of the Monaco Intergovernmental Review Meeting, the Executive Director convened a meeting of experts on the Mediterranean Trust Fund and other Institutional and Financial Matters in Geneva from 18 to 22 September 1978 ^{13/}.
56. Based on the advice received from the experts at the meeting, the Executive Director revised his recommendations concerning a Mediterranean Regional Trust Fund, the budget estimates for 1979 - 1980, and the draft rules of procedure. These recommendations are now presented to the first meeting of the Contracting Parties in documents UNEP/IG.14/7, UNEP/IG.14/8 and UNEP /IG.14/3 respectively, for consideration with a view to adoption by the meeting of Contracting Parties.
57. Details on the financial and institutional arrangements relevant to the Mediterranean Action Plan, covering the period up to 1978, are shown in annex IV to this document.

VI FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

58. It is expected that the present number (eleven) of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention will be increased in the near future and it is hoped that by the next meeting of the Contracting Parties (1981), all Mediterranean coastal States participating in the Action Plan activities will have become Contracting Parties.
59. Furthermore, it is expected that the present negotiations on the protocol concerning land-based sources of pollution will be successfully completed and the protocol signed in early 1980.

60. Intergovernmental consultations may be initiated on the development of additional specific protocols if the results obtained through the environmental assessment and management components of the Action Plan demonstrate that such consultations are feasible.
61. Further results of collective assessment activities throughout the Mediterranean will be available in 1979 and 1980 and should be useful to the Mediterranean Governments on whose national decisions rests the responsibility for environmentally-sound and sustainable development throughout the region. These activities should be continued within a permanent, systematic, environmental monitoring system as envisaged by the Convention and should become a supporting element for the socio-economic activities called for in the Action Plan.
62. Increasingly responsible roles should be assumed by national institutions on whose co-operative endeavours the successful implementation of the programme depends. Although additional international financial and other support may be sought, the ultimate aim is to make the programme self-supporting within the regional context; that is to say, not only to develop institutional capabilities to perform the required tasks but to support these activities with training, provision of equipment, and other forms of assistance from within the region.
63. As the Mediterranean regional activity becomes self-supporting, UNEP will continue to retain a strong interest, due both to its responsibility as the organization responsible for the secretariat functions of the Convention and to its global responsibilities to which the Mediterranean programme makes a major contribution. In this connection one of UNEP's tasks is to ensure, on a continuing basis, that data and information generated within this region are compatible with those from other regions of the world.
64. In order to ensure a smooth transition from the present activities co-ordinated by UNEP, under the general guidance of the Governments that negotiated the Convention, to activities fully controlled by the Contracting Parties to the Convention, it is of paramount importance that at the present meeting Governments clearly indicate:
 - (i) the activities they wish to see continued or initiated during the 1979 - 1980 biennium;
 - (ii) the ways and means of their implementation;
 - (iii) the institutional arrangements they would prefer; and
 - (iv) the financial burden they are willing to assume in relation to the activities agreed to within the framework of the Action Plan.
65. To assist the Governments in this difficult task a set of general recommendations is suggested in this report, while more specific recommendations are given in the annexes to the report.

VII RECOMMENDATIONS

66. As an expression of their full support for the protection and harmonious development of the Mediterranean Basin and the activities launched as part of the agreed Action Plan, all Governments of the Mediterranean States which have not yet done so, should ratify, with the shortest possible delay, the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft and the Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency. Negotiations should continue on the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources, leading to its final adoption and early signature, ratification and implementation. Preliminary studies should be undertaken for the development of additional protocols.
67. In accordance with Resolution 4 of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean Region for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea, a study should be made of the possibility of establishing an Inter-state Guarantee Fund for the Mediterranean Sea area. The study should be entrusted to a committee of experts from the Contracting Parties, and the committee should report to the second meeting of Contracting Parties in 1981.
68. The pilot phase of the various activities undertaken as part of the assessment of the sources, amounts, pathways, levels and effects of pollutants should be continued until the next meeting of the Contracting Parties (1981). Using the experience and results obtained during the pilot phase, as well as the established network of collaborating national institutions, a long-term monitoring programme should be prepared, adopted and implemented. By analysing the trends in levels and effects of pollutants in the Mediterranean region, this programme should serve as the basis on which to take environmentally-sound management decisions essential for the future socio-economic development of the region and as the most objective indicator of the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Governments in response to their obligations formulated in the Convention and protocols.
69. Recognizing the importance of environmental management for sustained socio-economic development, the Governments of the Mediterranean Region should, through their national institutions, play an active role in all the activities relevant to the integrated planning of socio-economic development activities and rational management of natural resources. In particular, they should give firm, substantive and financial support to and participate in the implementation of the Blue Plan and the Priority Actions Programme as developed in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan.
70. Institutions having a regional role should be strengthened and used more efficiently for the benefit of the Mediterranean States.

71. As in the past, the activities agreed upon as part of the Action Plan should be executed by national institutions of the Governments which have been involved in formulating the Action Plan. UNEP, in close collaboration with the relevant parts of the United Nations system and under the guidance of Governments, has acted as the over-all co-ordinator of these activities and should continue in this role, in particular as the secretariat of the Convention. In view of the various offers made by several Governments, an early decision should be taken on the future structure and location of UNEP's unit responsible for co-ordinating the further development of the Action Plan.

72. The Mediterranean Action Plan should be a self-supporting, regional co-operative programme with major financial responsibility vested in the Governments of the region. Therefore, a Mediterranean Regional Trust Fund should be established to ensure the harmonious development of jointly agreed activities and their effective co-ordination.

Table 1 : Research centres designated as participants in the MED POL pilot projects
(for further details see UNEP/IG.14/INF.4, annex II)

DESIGNATED BY	MED I	MED II	MED III	MED IV	MED V	MED VI	MED VII	MED VIII	RAC	TOTAL*
ALBANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALGERIA	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
CYPRUS	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
EEC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
EGYPT	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	-	1	2
FRANCE	5	3	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	12
GREECE	3	5	5	3	3	3	3	1	-	13
ISRAEL	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	-	7
ITALY	3	5	2	4	1	3	7	-	1	18
LEBANON	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
LIBYA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALTA	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
MONACO	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
MOROCCO	1	3	3	3	2	1	2	-	-	3
SPAIN	4	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	-	7
SYRIA	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TUNISIA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	3
TURKEY	1	4	3	3	2	1	1	-	1	5
YUGOSLAVIA	3	4	4	3	4	2	3	-	1	5
TOTAL	28	35	29	28	22	23	30	5	7	83*

*Institutions participating in more than one pilot project are counted only once.

MED V : Research on the Effects of Pollutants on Marine Communities and Ecosystems (FAO(GFCM)/UNEP);

MED VI : Problems of Coastal Transport of Pollutants (IOC/UNEP);

MED VII : Coastal Water Quality Control (WHO/UNEP).

9. Three expert group meetings, organized by GFCM of FAO, IOC of UNESCO, WMO, and WHO, in co-operation with UNEP, were held during 1975 in Rome 8/, Malta 9/ and Geneva 10/. These meetings, attended by a joint total of 122 marine scientists from 16 Mediterranean states, formulated a detailed work-plan and time-table for each of these pilot projects as the "operational documents" of the pilot projects (UNEP/IG.14/INF.3).
10. Each of the operational documents contains a minimal work programme, mandatory for all participants, and an extended programme recommended as desirable for the more advanced research centres. Furthermore, the documents specify the organisms and the pollutants to be monitored, the sampling and analytical methodology to be followed, the procedures of the intercalibration of the analytical techniques, the type of field observations and laboratory experiments, the format and frequency of data reporting, the needs for training and additional equipment and any other question relevant to the execution of the pilot projects.
11. Four of the original MED POL pilot projects are basically monitoring activities although all of them have a strong research component. The monitoring is based on very precise sampling and analytical procedures (UNEP/IG.14/INF.6) as well as on permanent intercalibration of analytical techniques used. All this leads to comparable data from the whole Mediterranean. The monitoring covers:
- visual observation of oil slicks and other floating pollutants, tar ball sampling, survey of tar on beaches and sea-water sampling to analyse the amount and composition of the dissolved petroleum hydrocarbons (MED I);
 - the concentration of selected metals, particularly mercury and cadmium in marine organisms (MED II). In addition to these elements the measurement of the levels of copper, lead, manganese, selenium and zinc is recommended, particularly when detection methods providing for multi-elemental analysis are used. The striped mullet, the Mediterranean mussel and the bluefin tuna have been selected for the monitoring programme so that representative ecotypes are included. The sampling frequency is seasonal;
 - the levels of selected organochlorine compounds which are considered as specially relevant to representative elements of the Mediterranean ecosystems (MED III); DDT, PCBs, dieldrin and their metabolites were singled out as falling into this category.

Whenever possible, other persistent organic compounds are also identified in analysed samples. The organisms selected as monitoring targets (striped mullet, Mediterranean mussel, pink shrimp) are representative of the different Mediterranean ecotypes, of great economic importance and almost ubiquitous in the whole Mediterranean. The sampling frequency is seasonal;

- sanitary and health surveillance of coastal recreational waters and of shellfish-growing waters in selected coastal areas (MED VII). Microbiological indicators are used as the most significant indicators of the quality of seafood and coastal waters.

12. The three MED POI research pilot projects deal with:

- effects of pollutants on marine organisms and their populations (MED IV). Acute toxicity experiments are used only when the organisms cannot be kept long enough under culture conditions to allow long-term toxicity tests. Instead, long-term experiments are envisaged with the aim of investigating the sub-lethal effects of potential pollutants, and functional as well as morphological changes;
- effects of pollutants on marine communities and ecosystems (MED V). Ecosystems are particularly investigated in areas which have been repeatedly studied in the past in order to detect long-term changes. The parameters and effects studied vary, depending on the community and ecosystem. The most common ones are: community structure, functional indices and body burden of pollutants;
- problems of coastal transport of pollutants (MED VI). The water circulation in coastal areas and the exchange of water between the coastal and off-shore regions is investigated. Special attention is paid to the movement of the surface layer as this contributes considerably to the rapid spread of certain pollutants (e.g. petroleum hydrocarbons, floating litter, etc).

13. Once the operational documents were prepared, the Governments of the Mediterranean States were invited to nominate their national institutions to participate in the pilot projects. Participation in the projects is open to all institutions in the region, subject to nomination by their national authorities. At present 83 research centres from 16 Mediterranean countries and the FEC actively participate in one or more of the pilot projects (see table 1), and additional nominations are still being received. Participation in the pilot projects is not limited to well developed research centres able to deal with the task in a complex way but is open to all institutions capable of contributing, even in a limited way. It is expected that, through participation in the programme, all institutions will further their development.

14. The monitoring and research activities to be undertaken by the research centres are specified in signed agreements between them and the relevant specialized United Nations organization co-operating with

UNEP in the implementation of the programme (see paragraph 8). As at the end of November 1978, 140 individual research agreements had been signed, an additional 14 cleared and prepared for signature, while 54 new agreements were still being negotiated. UNEP is acting as over-all co-ordinator for the work carried out on the basis of these agreements by the individual research centres to ensure the most effective and harmonious development of the whole research and monitoring programme, while the relevant specialized organizations are maintaining daily operational contacts with the co-operating national institutions.

15. Substantive support has already been provided by UNEP, through the co-operating specialized United Nations organizations, to the participants in the programme in order to facilitate or make possible their full participation in the pollution monitoring and research activities. This support includes a large training programme, furnishing of necessary equipment, organization of a permanent intercalibration of analytical techniques mandatory for all participants, and provision of common maintenance services for the more sophisticated instruments used in analytical work. By the end of November 1978, a total of 185 m/m of training, and equipment worth more than US\$ 1,290,000, had been granted to the participants in the seven pilot projects. The cost of implementing the pilot phase of MED POI until the end of 1978 (not including the costs relevant to UNEP's co-ordinating activities) is estimated at US\$ 2,716,950 to UNEP and US\$ 843,200 (on services and staff time) to the specialized agencies.
16. In consultation with the Mediterranean Governments and the specialized United Nations bodies concerned, in August 1976, one research centre in each of the seven networks of co-operating institutions was nominated by UNEP as a Regional Activity Centre (RAC). The role of the RACs is to assist UNEP and the relevant specialized United Nations organizations in the organization and execution of the pilot projects. Based on considerations of technical competence, and with due regard to their appropriate geographical distribution, national institutions in the following countries have been selected as Regional Activity Centres: Algeria, Egypt, France, Italy, Malta, Turkey and Yugoslavia.
17. The original seven pilot projects of the MED POI deal mainly with the coastal waters of the Mediterranean, and therefore an additional pilot project (MED VIII) dealing with pollution levels of the open waters and the biogeocycle of the most important pollutants was later initiated in co-operation with IAEA and IOC.
18. Since 1975 UNESCO and UNEP have been undertaking a project (MED IX) on the role of sedimentation in the pollution of the Mediterranean Sea with special emphasis on the assessment of current knowledge in this field and on the development of guidelines for environmental impact assessment.

19. In close co-operation with the Governments of the region and a number of specialized United Nations bodies, including ECF, UNIDO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and IAEA, a project was initiated by UNEP on pollutants from land-based sources (MED X). The objective of the project, carried out under the operative co-ordination of WHO, was to provide information on the type and quantity of pollution reaching the Mediterranean Sea from major land-based sources and through rivers, and on the present status of waste discharge and waste management practices. The project also provided for the preparation of an inventory of land-based sources of pollutants being discharged into the Mediterranean. The project's report ^{16/} was presented to the Monaco Intergovernmental Review Meeting. It provides a concrete example of the linkage between environmental assessment and management in that it produced data which should assist Governments in the negotiation of the regional protocol on pollution from land-based sources (see UNEP/IG.14/4, annex III).
20. A project (MED XI) has been initiated by UNEP, in co-operation with the IAEA through the International Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity, Monaco, where a common maintenance service for analytical instruments used by national institutions participating in MED POL, has been established and a permanent intercalibration of analytical techniques, mandatory for all participants, has been organized in order to ensure the compatibility of the results obtained.
21. The data, received from the national research centres co-operating in MED POL and from other sources identified by the Mediterranean Governments, were reviewed in mid-1977 at expert consultations in Dubrovnik (2 - 13 May 1977)^{17/}, Barcelona (23 - 27 May 1977)^{18/} and Rome (30 May - 1 June 1977)^{19/}, at the Mid-Term Review Meeting on MED POL (Monaco, 18 - 22 July 1977)^{20/} at the Meeting of Experts on Pollutants from Land-Based Sources (Geneva, 19 - 24 September 1977)^{16/} and the ICSEF/UNEP Mediterranean Pollution Workshop in Antalya (24 - 27 November 1978)^{21/}. These meetings were attended by 176 Government-designated experts, principal investigators of MED POL pilot projects and additional eminent scientists and experts from 16 Mediterranean States.
22. The progress achieved and the preliminary results obtained through the implementation of MED POL and related projects were presented at the Intergovernmental Review Meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States on the Mediterranean Action Plan, Monaco, January 1978. Based on the guidance received at the meeting:
- (i) The pilot phase of MED POL has been extended until 31 March 1979, in order to allow for the strengthening of those national institutions which joined the programme at a later stage and to collect a reasonable amount of data which could serve as a basis for the development of a long-term monitoring system.

- (ii) A preparatory phase of a project (MED XII) for the assessment of input of airborne pollutants in the Mediterranean has been prepared in co-operation with WMO. A reliable estimate of the nature and amount of airborne pollutants entering the Mediterranean basin and the mechanisms which are bringing them there are the essential first steps for such an assessment. An outline of the project is presented in UNEP/IG.14/INF.4.
- (iii) As a follow-up to the UNESCO/UNEP project on the role of sedimentation in the pollution of the Mediterranean (MED IX), a project on the assessment of input of riverborne pollutants in the Mediterranean is being prepared jointly with UNESCO, focusing on the analysis of pollutants at the mouths of rivers.
- (iv) A project on modelling for the Mediterranean Action Plan (MED XIII) has been drawn up jointly with UNESCO. The project focuses attention on hydrodynamic modelling, biogeochemical modelling and ecosystem modelling. It will also have a training component to develop the capability of the Mediterranean scientific community to produce scientific models for understanding and predicting pollution processes in the Mediterranean.
- (v) Steps have been initiated by UNEP in consultation with the co-operating United Nations bodies for the establishment of a data base for the Mediterranean Action Plan using the ICC computer facilities in Geneva. The most critical step in the development of the data base was the preparation of data collection forms to be completed by principal investigators of the various MED POL projects. The data formats have been prepared, using standard international data forms in order to achieve data compatibility, and have been distributed to all MED POL principal investigators to use them for reporting their results.

III. PROGRESS ACHIEVED

23. Since 1975 when the environmental assessment component of the Mediterranean Action Plan was launched:

- (i) agreement was reached on the pollutants to be monitored, the sampling and analytical methodology to be followed, the procedures of the intercalibration of analytical techniques, the type of field observations and laboratory experiments, the format and frequency of data reporting, and other questions relevant to the execution of the individual pilot projects (UNEP/IG.14/INF.3 and UNEP/IG.14/INF.6);

- (ii) sixteen Governments and the EEC have agreed to co-operate in the joint programme which at present involves 83 of their marine research centres (UNEP/IG.14/INF.4);
- (iii) the work in the collaborating research centres started during 1976 (UNEP/IG.14/INF.4);
- (iv) under the over-all co-ordination of UNEP, eight specialized United Nations organizations, which are responsible for the technical supervision of the individual projects, maintain day-to-day direct contacts with the research centres participating in the work (UNEP/IG.14/INF.4);
- (v) assistance was provided to many of the national research centres, particularly to those in less developed States, through a large training programme, visits of experts and donation of equipment and material needed for their work (UNEP/IG.14/INF.4);
- (vi) a common maintenance service was organized, operating from the IAEA Laboratory in Monaco, to provide emergency repairs and regular maintenance services for the sophisticated analytical and field instruments used by the national research centres participating in MED POL (UNEP/IG.14/INF.4);
- (vii) a permanent intercalibration of analytical techniques, made mandatory for all participants in the MED POL projects (UNEP/IG.14/INF.4 and UNEP/IG.14/5) was organized to achieve the comparability of data obtained through the MED POL;
- (viii) a comprehensive report on pollutants from land-based sources (UNEP/IG.11/INF.5) was prepared on the basis of an extensive survey covering the sources, types and amounts of various pollutants entering the Mediterranean;
- (ix) using the facilities of UNEP's International Register for Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC) data profiles are being prepared for substances relevant to the protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollutants from land-based sources;
- (x) principles and guidelines applicable to discharge of waste into the marine environment are being formulated in order to facilitate the intergovernmental consultations on the protocol mentioned above;
- (xi) microbiological criteria, applicable to the sanitary quality of Mediterranean recreational waters have been formulated (UNEP/IG.14/INF.5). The formulation of quality criteria for the sanitary quality of edible marine organisms is under-way.

- (xii) a report on the State of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea is being prepared using, primarily, the results obtained through the pilot phase of the MED POL projects. The first draft of the report (UNEP/IG.11/INF.4) has been circulated to all Mediterranean coastal States and the EEC, to all MED POL principal investigators and to selected scientists from outside the Mediterranean region asking for additional data and comments. The second draft of the report, incorporating all comments and utilizing the data and results contained in the reports submitted by MED POL participants, will be prepared by a small Editorial Board and will be sent to the Governments and the EEC for final comments before releasing the report;
- (xiii) plans have been developed for the assessment of the contribution of riverborne and airborne pollutants to the pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (UNEP/IG.14/INF.4) as these pollutants contribute significantly to the pollution load of the sea;
- (xiv) plans have been developed for the development of models relevant to the Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/IG.14/INF.4). The conceptual and predictive models which may be formulated should provide useful tools for appropriate management decisions;
- (xv) a manual on Reference Methods for Mediterranean Marine Pollution Studies (UNEP/IG.14/INF.6) is being prepared jointly by FAO, IOC, WHO, WMO, IAEA and UNEP. Specific parts of the Manual are already available and the methodologies described are being tested by participants in MED POL;
- (xvi) a Selected Bibliography on the Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (UNEP/IG.14/INF.8) is being prepared by FAO, IOC, WHO, WMO, IAEA and UNEP with the assistance of the seven MED POL Regional Activity Centres;
- (xvii) a Directory of Mediterranean Marine Research Centres describing more than 100 institutions was prepared and issued by UNEP in 1976. A second, up-dated version of this Directory providing detailed information on more than 140 institutions, (programmes, staff, publications, facilities, etc.) was issued in November 1977; 22
- (xviii) a plan for a joint cruise (MED CRUISE) of Mediterranean scientists was prepared but did not receive the support of the Mediterranean Governments;
- the modalities for the establishment of a data base, including data processing facilities, for the needs of the Mediterranean Action Plan have been formulated (UNEP/IG.14/INF.4);

a wealth of scientific results has been obtained through the MED POL projects and they are presented in document UNEP/IG.14/INF.5, and in the proceedings of the ICSEM/UNEP Workshop 21 held in Antalya, 24 - 27 November 1978.

IV RECOMMENDATIONS

24. The pilot phase of the ongoing eight pollution monitoring and research projects (MED I - MED VIII) should be extended until the second meeting of the Contracting Parties (1981) in order to strengthen the basis for national marine pollution monitoring and research activities geared to satisfying the needs and requirements of the individual States and of an international co-operative programme for continuous monitoring of, and research on, the state of pollution of the Mediterranean, as envisaged by the Barcelona Convention. Emphasis should be placed on projects and activities which are likely to facilitate the formulation and eventual implementation of the long-term pollution monitoring and research programme (see paragraph 28).
25. In order to ensure the smooth continuation of the work and the highest degree of data comparability over the period 1975 - 1980, no substantial changes should be introduced in the methodology used at present in MED I - MED VIII projects, except when the results obtained until now indicate a need for it. The mandatory intercalibration of analytical techniques and the common maintenance services (MED XI) should also continue without essential changes.
26. The results obtained through MED POL should be systematically collected, analysed and published annually as:
 - (i) consolidated reports on each of the MED POL pilot projects, and
 - (ii) collated reports of individual research centres participating in MED POL.
27. Further assistance should be provided to national research centres designated as participants in the MED I - MED VIII projects in order to strengthen those centres that do not have either sufficiently trained personnel or the equipment needed for their effective participation in the programme.
28. During the 1979 - 1980 biennium, a long-term pollution monitoring and research programme should be formulated in consultation with the Governments and the EEC and with the assistance and participation of the relevant specialized organizations of the United Nations system. This programme should ensure systematic and regular information on the sources, amounts, levels, pathways and effects of pollutants in the

Mediterranean basin. The methodology of the long-term programme should be based on experience gained during the 1975 - 1980 pilot phase, with modifications, as appropriate, and on the participation of research institutions designated by their Governments and the EEC.

29. To facilitate the launching of the long-term pollution monitoring and research programme, the ongoing work concerning the preparation of:

- the consolidated set of reference methods for marine pollution studies,
- the bibliography of publications relevant to Mediterranean pollution studies, and
- the report on the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea,

should be completed and the use of the facilities of the Geneva-based United Nations International Computing Centre (ICC) should be tested using existing, standard practices and making full use of the existing mechanisms for data collection, handling, exchange and dissemination.

30. The role of the seven MED POL Regional Activity Centres in the long-term pollution monitoring and research programme should be clarified in consultation with the Governments of the Mediterranean States and the EEC.

31. Recognizing the great significance of riverborne and airborne pollutants for the assessment of the pollution of the Mediterranean basin in the framework of the long-term pollution monitoring and research programme, specific pilot projects should be developed for assessing their potential role.

32. Initial steps for modelling the Mediterranean Action Plan should be initiated, focusing on conceptual models of biogeochemical cycles of heavy metals, oil, chlorinated hydrocarbons, ecosystems and water mass movement. These models should be developed as supporting tools needed for the interpretation of data obtained from the pollution monitoring and research activities and as the basis for future predictive models needed for oil pollution contingency planning and for the application of the principles and guidelines relevant to waste disposal practices.

33. Work should be continued on the development of the scientific rationale for the criteria applicable to the quality of recreational waters and seafood. Based on this rationale and taking into account existing national provisions and international arrangements and agreements, the criteria should be formulated and submitted to the Governments and the EEC for their consideration.

PROGRESS REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS
CONCERNING THE INTEGRATED PLANNING
COMPONENT OF THE ACTION PLAN

I INTRODUCTION

1. The main objective of the integrated planning component of the Action Plan is to assist the Governments of Mediterranean States to achieve, through practical co-operative activities, the most appropriate environmental management practices for their region. Environmental management is understood to mean management, through goal-setting, planning, legal means, etc., of human activities bearing on the environment so that sustained and environmentally rational decisions are made and implemented, thus enabling economic and social development to proceed for the benefit of present and future generations.
2. The underlying concept of the integrated planning of development and rational management of the natural resources component of the Mediterranean Action plan is that there is a need for a more comprehensive approach to the planning and programming of socio-economic activities, an approach which takes account of the functioning of ecosystems and assures a proper integration of environmental objectives in development strategies.
3. When they adopted this component of the Action Plan, Governments declared themselves ready to make a joint and thorough study of any proposal aimed at reconciling the demands of development with the need to protect and improve the quality of the Mediterranean environment, with a view to the optimal utilization of its resources. Furthermore, Governments considered that it would be appropriate to develop programmes of activities in a number of specific fields²⁾.
4. As a preparatory step for the development of projects, a survey of internationally supported activities in the Mediterranean region was undertaken and efforts to evaluate their impact on the environment were made. Special emphasis was put on those activities concerning marine resources, organic waste and industrial pollution.
5. While all the projects undertaken under the Mediterranean Action Plan are interconnected and complement each other, two specific projects illustrate most clearly the mutual reinforcement of the various activities. The first project dealt with pollutants from land-based sources (MED X)^{16/}, and had as one of its principal objectives to provide the Governments of the region with information on the present status of waste discharge and water pollution management practices. The second project is concerned with Mediterranean marine parks and wetlands and emphasizes the development of principles and guidelines for the establishment and management of

these areas ^{12/}. The latter project, of course is dependent on information gathered by the first one. Both projects illustrate the interconnections between environmental assessment, environmental management, including environmental legislation, and the required supporting measures.

II THE BLUE PLAN

6. Within the integrated planning component of the Action Plan, an important activity is the development of what has come to be known as the Blue Plan, a project in which Governments, United Nations agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations co-operate. Briefly, the main objectives of the Blue Plan are:
 - (1) to assist States to identify points of reinforcement or conflict between some development practices and the environment;
 - (11) in the light of these interactions, to suggest alternative, environmentally sound development strategies to be followed in the long run; and
 - (111) to identify specific actions to be taken immediately.
7. To achieve the objectives mentioned above, the Blue Plan calls for systematic surveys of major development and environmental protection activities carried out in the region and prospective studies of development trends based on the collection of data from the various States of the Mediterranean region. The exchange of information among States is a fundamental aspect of the Blue Plan. At the Intergovernmental Meeting of the Mediterranean Coastal States in Split, Governments agreed to initiate the first phase of the Blue Plan. The objectives of the project, its geographical scope and the ways and means for its implementation including its financial and institutional implications were also defined.
8. Financial requirements were identified by the Split meeting and in mid-November 1978, US\$ 355,267 in Governments' contributions to the budget of the first phase of the Blue Plan had been received or firmly pledged. Although it represents only forty-eight per cent of expected contributions from the Governments, the Executive Director, in order not to delay the project more than it has already been delayed, decided to proceed with the implementation of the first phase of the Blue Plan on the basis of available resources. Thus, the first phase of the project will be undertaken in sub-phases triggered off by the resources made available by Governments on the basis of their pledges, supplemented with funds from UNEP which, at present, are at the level of US\$ 177,633.

9. The Intergovernmental Meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States on the Blue Plan welcomed the offer of France to host the functional sub-unit which would be responsible for the technical implementation of the Blue Plan under the overall supervision of UNEP II.
The "Centre d'Activités Environnement-Développement en Méditerranée (MEDEAS)", Cannes, has been designated accordingly to serve as the Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC).
10. In order to initiate the first phase of the Blue Plan, and as suggested by the Monaco Intergovernmental Review Meeting (UNEP/IG.11/4, paragraph 23), a meeting of the Blue Plan national focal points is planned for early 1979. The purpose of this meeting will be to:
 - (i) discuss the overall provisional operational document of the Blue Plan (UNEP/IG.11/INF.6);
 - (ii) discuss the terms of reference of each survey to be undertaken in the framework of the Blue Plan;
 - (iii) harmonize the terms of reference among themselves to avoid duplications and to see to it that they all follow the general indications and principles contained in the overall operational document to be agreed upon;
 - (iv) indicate and decide on any other additional surveys which should be undertaken in the framework of the Blue Plan besides those already proposed in the provisional operational document;
 - (v) advise on leading experts and institutions who will participate in the implementation of the project;
 - (vi) agree on the overall structure of the co-ordination of the project taking into consideration the general principles decided upon by the Split Intergovernmental Meeting, as well as the need to have the Blue Plan project implemented and co-ordinated after a pattern similar to that used for the ongoing UNEP-sponsored activities in the Mediterranean region.
11. As part of the preparatory work for the planned meeting of the Blue Plan national focal points, the draft terms of reference for the individual surveys envisaged as part of the Blue Plan are under preparation, in co-operation with the specialized organizations of the United Nations system. While these and other preparatory activities have taken place, the proper initiation of the first phase of the Blue Plan will continue to be hampered and the working timetable will have to be continually revised until all Governments nominate focal points, designate national institutions and experts, and contribute pledged financial resources.

12. In addition to the planned meeting of Blue Plan national focal points, a meeting of Mediterranean geographers, economists, sociologists and related experts is envisaged in 1979 as part of the Blue Plan activities. The purpose of the meeting would be to:

- (i) update the document published in January 1976 on the geographic and socio-economic background for the Blue Plan, and
- (ii) advise on the establishment of a permanent network for the exchange of geographic and socio-economic data among interested Mediterranean countries.

III THE PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME (PAP)

13. In addition to the Blue Plan, the Split intergovernmental meeting adopted a Priority Actions Programme (PAP). Although distinct from each other in their approach to the harmonizing of development and environment, the PAP and the Blue Plan are mutually reinforcing. The main objective of the PAP is the initiation of co-operative activities by the Coastal States of the Mediterranean region with respect to appropriate environmental management practices on the basis of available knowledge in selected, priority actions areas. Thus all activities undertaken under the PAP seek to demonstrate, through practical actions, alternatives for environmentally sound socio-economic development. The Split intergovernmental meeting recommended that, wherever possible, activities should include a training component and assist in the transfer of appropriate technology and experience. Furthermore, it recommended that training activities should so far as possible make use of the existing national institutions in each country ^{11/}.

14. Although the Split meeting felt that it was unable to elaborate plans for specific projects within the PAP, delegations recommended to the Executive Director six fields where immediate action was required: marine living resources including management of fisheries and aquaculture, soft technologies for energy, including solar energy, management of water resources, human settlements, tourism, and protection of soil. UNEP has welcomed a number of initiatives from some Governments and given support to others concerning activities relevant to the PAP.

15. Paragraph 44 of the Executive Director's Report refers to the joint action taken by UNDP and UNEP in the establishment of a unit in Geneva which will be responsible for the overall co-ordination of activities falling under the heading of PAP. This unit will press forward with the work which is described below in mariculture and renewable sources of energy, and will probe systematically the potential for regional co-operative activities in the fields of human settlements, tourism, protection of soil, and management of water resources. The status of progress under the various technical headings foreseen by the PAP is described in the following paragraphs.

16. The Yugoslav Government has established a new PAP/Regional Activity Centre in Split to assist in moving forward some of the PAP activities identified by the 1977 Intergovernmental Meeting. The capacity of this Centre is now under review, and it is hoped that it will be able, in due course, to supplement the wider programming activities of the joint UNDP/UNEP project referred to above.

Marine living resources: management of fisheries and aquaculture

- (i) review the state and potential for development of aquaculture in the Mediterranean region;
 - (ii) identify systems of coastal aquaculture that have reached the stage for testing technical and economic viability on a pilot scale basis;
 - (iii) determine countries and areas where conditions are suitable for undertaking pilot scale production projects based on technologies developed (including additions to ongoing projects);
 - (iv) outline an action plan for the implementation of selected pilot projects;
 - (v) consider other activities which would strengthen national capabilities and stimulate regional co-operation for the expansion of coastal aquaculture.
18. As a follow-up of the meeting's recommendations (UNEP/IG.14/INF.9) relevant to the formulation of a co-operative regional project on mariculture, a joint UNDP/FAO/UNEP mission is visiting (October 1978 - February 1979) those Mediterranean Governments which expressed an interest in participating in the project as well as the FFC. The mission will:
- (i) investigate the feasibility of implementing production programmes based on exchange of existing technologies, including traditional aquaculture practices in the countries of the region, and to advise on the selection of suitable production sites and outline activities to be carried out;
 - (ii) advise on the selection of suitable sites for pilot projects to test the technical and economic viability of techniques which have reached an advanced stage of development and are not yet in production but are ready for pilot operation, and outline necessary project activities;

- (iii) identify the research, training and environmental monitoring activities required to support successful aquaculture development and propose ways and means of carrying out these activities in the overall framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan;
- (iv) define, after consultation with the appropriate authorities in Mediterranean countries, the technical and other assistance to be provided from external agencies, to implement the production and pilot projects referred to in (i) and (ii) above;
- (v) formulate a co-operative programme in aquaculture development and a suitable project document describing the background, project activities and work plan, infrastructure and equipment requirements, personnel needed and the budget.

It is therefore hoped that the mission's findings will lay the basis for a soundly based regional activity, which would be ready for final decisions on financing and managerial structure by mid-1979.

Alternative Energy Sources

19. A joint UNDP/UNEP fact-finding mission visited sixteen States of the region, the EEC and the relevant international and regional organizations (March - June 1978) to explore the interest in and the feasibility of co-operative regional activities for the promotion of the practical application of renewable sources of energy.
20. Based on the results of this mission a joint UNDP/UNEP Meeting of Government Experts for Developing a Co-operative Programme on the Practical Applications of Renewable Sources of Energy in the Mediterranean Region was held in Malta, 9 - 13 October 1978, attended by thirty-eight experts from sixteen Mediterranean States and the EEC. The meeting:
 - (i) reviewed the present state of research, studies and utilization of renewable sources of energy in the Mediterranean region;
 - (ii) examined the potential uses of renewable sources of energy in the Mediterranean region;
 - (iii) examined the feasibility of regional co-operation in this field;
 - (iv) proposed activities which may become part of co-operative projects, including the institutional arrangements desirable for the support of these activities.
21. The meeting identified fifteen uses of alternative energy resources, such as solar water heating and wind production of mechanical energy, as areas in which activities could be initiated. Within each area, it was agreed that the project should focus on the relative and potential

importance of each energy resource in the energy balance of a given community, exchange of information regarding present possibilities and technologies, training of installation and maintenance personnel, and comparative assessment of results. The meeting proposed the establishment of a regional centre in Malta for exchange of information, technical assistance and training concerning alternative energy sources and the use of an existing national centre in Turkey for specific regional activities related to research and development of solar energy utilization.

22. The feasibility of the recommendations of the Malta meeting (UNEP/IG.14/INF.11) are under study by UNDP and UNEP; after further technical and financial review it is hoped to move towards the formulation of co-operative regional project(s) in which all interested Governments will be invited to participate.

Management of water resources

23. In co-operation with the Centre de Formation Internationale à la Gestion des Ressources en Eau (CEFIGRE), a meeting was organized (Cannes, 25 - 29 April 1978), in which twenty-four experts from twelve Mediterranean States participated (UNEP/IG.14/INF.10). The meeting:
- (i) reviewed the present state of knowledge concerning the management of freshwater resources in the Mediterranean;
 - (ii) recommended the methodology for a survey of freshwater resources to be carried out as part of the Blue Plan; and
 - (iii) identified the possible fields of co-operation in the framework of regional, subregional or bilateral projects.
24. The main elements of the proposed co-operative project(s) are, in order of priority:
- (i) training of professional staff in management practices and data collection;
 - (ii) exchange of technologies and methodologies for efficient water use;
 - (iii) establishment of an information exchange system;
 - (iv) re-use of waste water and disposal of urban waste water;
 - (v) studies concerning chronic and periodic water shortages;
 - (vi) use of remote sensing in surveying freshwater resources and their interaction with the sea;
 - (vii) islands' water supplies;

(viii) tapping of coastal and submarine sources of fresh water.

25. The Governments and the FEC are asked to express their views on the recommendations of the Cannes meeting and on the possible next steps which may lead to the development of one or several co-operative projects in the field of freshwater resources management. The newly established UNDP/UNEP Unit in Geneva will follow-up these initiatives with the Governments and Specialized Agencies concerned.

Human settlements and tourism

26. Although no activity has been initiated in these fields, it is expected that during 1979 and 1980, following the pattern described for the initiation of activities relevant to the protection of soil (see paragraphs 27 and 28), the possible elements for co-operative projects will be formulated and the concurrence of the Governments and the FEC will be sought for the launching of the projects. It is also hoped that the Split PAP/Regional Activity Centre will soon be able to contribute to the conceptual and programming work which is required in these two sub-sectors.

Protection of soil

27. Taking into account the various ongoing and planned national and regional activities relevant to soil protection, the feasibility and the need for a regional co-operation will be studied during 1979 and the possible elements for a co-operative project will be identified with the assistance of PAP/RAC.
28. Depending upon the results of these studies, the views of the Governments and the FEC will be explored and a meeting of experts may be convened in 1980 to discuss the ways and means of carrying out a co-operative regional project on soil protection. The operative phase of the project might start in late 1980 or early 1981.

IV OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

29. In addition to the Blue Plan and to the Priority Actions Programme, which are the cornerstones of the environmental management component of the Mediterranean Action Plan, the following activities have been initiated, or are proposed for the near future.

Specially protected areas

30. At the invitation of the Government of Tunisia, a consultation was convened (Tunis, 12 - 14 January 1977) to discuss problems related to the management of areas requiring special protection ^{12/}. The consultation, recommended that:

- (i) Mediterranean protected areas, in particular the aquatic parks, reserves and wetlands, should be organized into an Association of Protected Mediterranean Areas. One member of the Association should act as co-ordinator of the Association's activities;
 - (ii) regular, periodic meetings should be organized for representatives of Mediterranean protected areas to exchange views on their experience and problems;
 - (iii) research on ecological problems of protected areas should be intensified and should be related to the ongoing UNEP Co-ordinated Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme;
 - (iv) an intergovernmental meeting should be convened to consider and adopt guidelines and technical principles for the establishment and management of Mediterranean protected areas. The report of this Expert Consultation should be used in the preparatory work of the recommended intergovernmental meeting;
 - (v) a Directory of Mediterranean protected areas should be prepared and kept under constant review.
31. The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) is preparing, with the financial support of the World Wildlife Fund, and in consultation with FAO, UNESCO, WHO and UNEP, as well as other organizations, draft principles, criteria and guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas. The Union is also updating and elaborating the documents on critical habitats and endangered and protected species. These documents will be used to identify marine and coastal resources which are in urgent need of protection, and to analyse and promote the action required for their adequate conservation and management. In this work full account will be taken of the recommendations of the first conference on the conservation of the Mediterranean Monk Seal which took place in Rhodes, Greece, in May 1978.

Waste management

32. The problems connected with waste management have been partly treated within the project on pollutants from land-based sources (MED X) (see annex I, paragraph 19). The results of the project were analysed by an expert group meeting (Geneva, 19 - 24 September 1977)^{23/}. When considering the reported waste disposal and management practices, the meeting emphasized the importance of a licensing system for individual waste discharges, particularly in connexion with the protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from land-based sources.
33. In co-operation with WHO, principles and guidelines relevant to the disposal of waste into the marine environment are under development in

connection with the protocol on pollutants from land-based sources. This work could lead to the formulation of a generally applicable model code of practice for the management (prevention, treatment, recycling, disposal) of waste from land-based sources.

Comprehensive planning

34. Confirmation has been received from the Yugoslav Government of its willingness to share with interested countries the experience gained by Yugoslavia in the field of comprehensive planning through the implementation of the UNDP project "Protection of the Human Environment in the Yugoslav Adriatic Region". The results of this project could be used in initiating the following activities:
- (i) development of appropriate methodologies for environmental management and environmental protection of coastal areas;
 - (ii) improvement and application of methods for soil protection from erosion;
 - (iii) use of methods for integrated planning of agricultural development on rocky soils;
 - (iv) training seminars in environmental management.
35. The Greek Government has offered to use the UNDP Environmental Pollution Control Project in Athens as a demonstration and training site in urban environmental problems for officials from other Mediterranean countries. As a follow-up to this offer, WHO has prepared a proposal to expand the Athens project into a project for information exchange and training on urban environmental pollution control. This project would cover:
- (1) Exchange of information: The Athens project office would act as a focal point for information exchange on problems being encountered by Mediterranean countries in the field of environmental pollution as related to human settlements with special reference to air, water, solid waste and noise.
 - (11) Exchange of experience: Up to two seminars of one week's duration would be held per year to share experience on legislation, administration, survey and control techniques, relationship with planning, tourism, etc. In addition, a regular newsletter would be produced giving information of interest in these fields.
 - (111) Training: In-service training would be given by project staff, and one or two students could be allocated to each of the five sectional teams on air, water, solid waste, noise and source monitoring i.e. a maximum of 10 trainees for a period of three to five months. Two groups could be handled per year, i.e. a maximum of 20 individuals. In addition, training workshops of

one to two weeks' duration would be attended by not more than 20 students per session. Between two and four workshops would be held per year. Subjects would cover the various sectors of environmental pollution control activities, and in-service trainees would be given the opportunity of attending these workshops.

Training in environmental management

36. In their attempts to deal with problems of environmental degradation, Governments, particularly those of developing countries, have expressed their needs for environmental managers adequately trained in environmental sciences and well acquainted with the decision-making process. Although training is an integral part of practically every activity in the framework of the environmental assessment and environmental management component of the Action Plan, UNEP has sponsored the participation of officials and experts of Mediterranean States in a number of training seminars. Specific mention should be made of:
- (i) seminars organized by the Centre d'Etudes Industrielles in Geneva on environmental management of land use and plant siting, environmental management of products and technology, and others;
 - (ii) MAB Workshop organized by UNESCO in Tunisia (29 November - 3 December 1977) on management of Mediterranean landscapes;
 - (iii) international training programme in environmental management organized by SOGESTA in Urbino (17 September - 23 December 1978).

V RECOMMENDATIONS

37. In order to enable an early implementation of the first phase of the Blue Plan, along the lines agreed at the 1977 Intergovernmental Meeting in Split ^{11/7}, the Governments which have not yet done so and the EEC should:
- (i) designate their national focal points for the Blue Plan;
 - (ii) designate their national institutions and experts as potential participants in the various activities envisaged in the framework of the Blue Plan;
 - (iii) contribute to the budget of the Blue Plan through the Mediterranean Trust Fund according to the agreed scale of assessment.

38. MEDEAS, as the Regional Activity Centre for the Blue Plan, should proceed, without delay, with the implementation of the agreed work-plan for the first phase of the Blue Plan under the overall guidance of UNEP and within the available budgetary resources.
39. The Governments which have not yet done so and the FEC should designate their national focal points for the Priority Actions Programme.
40. UNDP and UNEP, in co-operation with FAO(GFCM) and the interested Governments of the Mediterranean States and the FEC, should continue the development of a regional co-operative project on mariculture in accordance with the recommendations of the 1978 Expert Consultation in Athens and with the currently ongoing preparatory activities.
41. UNDP and UNEP, in co-operation with the interested Governments of the Mediterranean States and EEC, should continue the development of regional co-operative project(s) on alternative energy resources in accordance with the recommendations of the 1978 meeting of experts in Malta and with the presently ongoing preparatory activities.
42. UNEP, in co-operation with the interested Governments of the Mediterranean States and the EEC, and with the assistance of WHO, UNFSCD and CFFIGRE, should continue the development of regional co-operative project(s) on freshwater resources in accordance with the recommendations of the 1978 meeting of experts in Cannes. UNEP should explore the possible involvement of UNDP in this preparatory work.
43. UNEP, with the assistance of the Town Planning Institute of Dalmatia, acting as the Regional Activity Centre for the Priority Actions Programme, and with the assistance of the relevant specialized organizations of the United Nations system, should prepare a study on the feasibility of and need for the development of co-operative projects in the fields of soil protection, human settlements and tourism. The results of these studies should be brought to the attention of the Governments and the FEC, and their views should be solicited on eventual future steps. UNEP should explore the possible involvement of UNDP in this preparatory work.
44. In order to ensure the harmonious development of the complementary Blue Plan and Priority Actions Programme activities, and to avoid unnecessary repetition and overlapping, a close and direct working relationship should be established between the Regional Activity Centres for the Blue Plan and for the Priority Actions Programme.
45. In the light of the significance of protected areas from the socio-economic, scientific and conservation points of view, Governments should support the protection and rational management of existing marine parks, wetlands and other protected areas. They

should also promote the creation of new protected areas in the region.
In particular:

- (i) Governments should support the continued efforts of UNEP to create an Association of Specially Protected Mediterranean Areas;
 - (ii) UNEP should, in co-operation with IUCN, convene an intergovernmental meeting to consider, with a view to adoption, guidelines and technical principles for the selection, establishment and management of Mediterranean specially protected areas and other related matters. The meeting should also consider the development of a protocol concerning Mediterranean protected areas;
 - (iii) a Directory of Mediterranean protected areas should be prepared by UNEP in co-operation with IUCN.
46. Data collected through the ongoing environmental assessment activities should be utilized by UNEP and the relevant specialized organizations of the United Nations system for the preparation of environmental quality criteria, as well as of principles and technical guidelines leading to a model code of practice for the management, including sea disposal of waste from land-based sources. The model code of practice should assist Governments in implementing pollutants from land-based sources.
47. The offers made by the Governments of Yugoslavia and Greece (paragraphs 34 and 35) to use the experience gained through their large-scale and complex projects, which demonstrate integrated planning principles for the benefit of the other Mediterranean States, should be accepted. UNEP, in consultation with and through the assistance of the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, should explore the possible ways and means for the realization of these offers.
48. Continuing support should be provided by UNEP for training of national administrators, experts and decision-makers in the field of environmental management through the various activities in the framework of the Action Plan and through seminars, workshops and meetings organized on specific subjects.

PROGRESS REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS
CONCERNING THE LEGAL COMPONENT OF
THE ACTION PLAN

I INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING ON THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN,
Barcelona, January/February 1975

1. Chapter III of the Action Plan adopted by the "Intergovernmental Meeting on the Protection of the Mediterranean" deals with the legal aspects of the Plan, and in particular, with "the framework Convention and related Protocols with their technical annexes for the protection of the Mediterranean Environment"^{2/}. At the Barcelona Meeting in 1975, Governments considered the draft texts of three legal instruments:
 - a draft framework convention for the protection of the marine environment against pollution in the Mediterranean (UNEP/WG.2/INF.3), prepared under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO);
 - a draft protocol on co-operation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean by oil and other harmful substances (UNEP/WG.2/INF.4), prepared by a consultant from the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).
 - and a draft protocol for the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by dumping from ships and aircraft (UNEP/WG.2/INF.5), prepared by the Spanish delegation.
2. In Chapter III of the Action Plan, the meeting noted with satisfaction the preparatory work that had been undertaken in preparing those draft texts and "requested the Executive Director of UNEP, in co-operation with the Governments and United Nations agencies concerned to convene working groups of governmental legal and technical experts ... to put into definitive form the draft legal instruments ... with a view to their adoption by a conference of plenipotentiaries."^{2/}
3. In response to this request, the Executive Director convened two working groups for the purpose of negotiating the final text of the Convention and protocols. These working groups met in Geneva on 7 to 11 April 1975 and 7 to 9 January 1976.

II CONFERENCE OF PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF THE COASTAL STATES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA, Barcelona, February 1976
(Operative paragraphs III.A.4 and II.A.5 of the Action Plan)

4. In the light of the deliberations of these groups, the three legal instruments were revised by the secretariat and, in accordance with operative paragraph III.A.5 of the Action Plan, were submitted for adoption to "the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean Region for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea", Barcelona, 2-16 February 1976.
5. The Barcelona Conference of Plenipotentiaries successfully concluded with the adoption and signature by twelve states ²⁴⁷ of the following:
 - Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution;
 - Protocol for the Prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by dumping from ships and aircraft;
 - Protocol concerning co-operation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency.
6. The Conference also adopted ten resolutions.
7. The inter-relationship between the Convention and protocols is well known to all Governments of the Mediterranean Region and need not be explained in detail in this paper. What is important to note is that the Convention and its related protocols entered into force on 12 February 1978, the thirteenth day after the sixth instrument of ratification had been deposited with the Government of Spain. As at 1 December 1978, ten Mediterranean States and the European Economic Community have ratified the Convention and its related protocols. A table indicating more precise information on the status of ratification is set forth in the appendix to this annex.

III INTERIM ARRANGEMENTS

(Resolution 2 of Barcelona Conference of Plenipotentiaries)

8. In connection with the legal instruments and in conformity with the Conference resolutions adopted in February 1976, the Executive Director undertook to establish a minimal institutional infrastructure to assist the rapid entry into force and implementation of the Convention and protocols. Specifically, in accordance with resolution

2, entitled "Interim Arrangements", which calls upon the Executive Director "to make such interim arrangements as may be required for the achievement of the objectives of the Convention" ^{25/} and at the invitation of the Government of Spain, an office of the interim secretariat for the Barcelona Convention on the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea was established in Madrid on 1 August 1976. This office reports to the small co-ordinating unit within UNEP responsible for the entire Action Plan.

9. The function of the Madrid office has been to facilitate the early entry into force of the Convention and protocols by serving as a communication link between the coastal States of the Mediterranean region, the Government of Spain as the Depositary, and UNEP in all matters related to the signature and ratification of the Convention and protocols. In addition, the Executive Director appointed a Special Adviser to assist him in promoting the early entry into force of the Mediterranean legal instruments adopted at the Barcelona Conference. In fulfilling his duties, the Special Adviser visited a large number of Mediterranean capitals to meet with Government representatives and to discuss and encourage rapid completion of national procedures for ratification.

IV REGIONAL OIL COMBATING CENTRE (Resolution 7 of Barcelona Conference of Plenipotentiaries)

10. Pursuant to the resolution 7 of the Barcelona Conference in February 1976, the Regional Oil Combating Centre for the Mediterranean Sea was established in Manoel Island, Malta and inaugurated in December 1976. Technical and administrative supports has been provided by IMCO for the establishment and operation of the Centre.
11. The objectives of the Centre, as provided for in resolution 7, have been to facilitate co-operation among the Mediterranean States to combat massive pollution in the event of emergencies and to help them to develop their own anti-pollution capabilities. Towards these objectives, the Centre has carried out the following activities:
- (i) collection and dissemination of information relating to marine pollution in the region;
 - (ii) establishment of communication systems appropriate to the needs of States being served by the Centre;
 - (iii) promotion of technological co-operation and training programmes for combating oil pollution;
 - (iv) assistance to the Mediterranean States in the development of national, sectoral and sub-regional contingency plans;

- (v) assistance in strengthening the International Referral System (IRS);
12. A detailed report, of these and other appropriate activities directed towards the prevention and reduction of pollution in the Mediterranean resulting from oil spills, is given in document UNEP/IG.14/INF.12.
 13. The Monaco Intergovernmental Review Meeting held in January 1978 noted, with satisfaction, the accomplishment made by the Centre during its first year of operation and recommended that the Mediterranean Coastal States should provide, to the extent possible, support and co-operation to the Centre so that it may effectively fulfil the objectives assigned to it. The meeting further recommended that each State should develop its national contingency plans and capabilities for dealing with oil pollution emergencies, and promote sectoral and sub-regional contingency plans through bilateral and multilateral agreements (recommendation 38 of the Monaco Meeting).
 14. Following the above recommendation, the IMCO/UNEP Workshop on Oil Pollution Contingency Planning for the Mediterranean Sea was convened jointly by IMCO and UNEP at the Regional Oil Combating Centre in Malta from 4 to 7 September 1978. Participants in the Workshop expressed various views and recommendations which would be taken into account in formulating the future programme of the Centre. The report of the Workshop has been circulated under the symbol UNEP/IG.14/INF.13.
 15. In the light of the above and after consultation with the Secretary-General of IMCO, the Executive Director considers that the Centre has played a useful role in the promotion of regional co-operation in the Mediterranean Sea for combating pollution in cases of emergency and recommends that its activities should continue in the future. In this respect, particular emphasis should be given to assistance in the development of contingency plans at national, bilateral and multilateral levels, and the promotion of technical co-operation and training for combating pollution.
 16. Resolution 7 of the Barcelona Conference states that as a later objective of the Centre, the possibility of initiating operations to combat pollution by oil and eventually by other harmful substances at the regional level may be considered, subject to the approval by Governments of the region after evaluating the results achieved in the fulfilment of the present objectives and in the light of the financial resources which may be available.
 17. The Executive Director feels that it would be premature at this stage to expand the functions of the Centre to include an operational role by providing equipment and manpower to undertake oil-combating operations. Nevertheless, the Centre could act as a communication and co-ordination centre in cases of emergency in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency which entered into force in February 1978.

18. The Protocol assigns certain obligations to the regional centre for combating pollution in cases of emergency, including exchange of information on pollution emergencies (article 8) and co-ordination of oil-combating operations, if so requested by the Parties concerned (article 10). The Executive Director considers that the Regional Oil Combating Centre in Malta should be considered as the regional centre referred to in the Protocol and should carry out the functions conferred upon it by the Protocol.
19. If the Parties concerned so agree, the Centre may be entrusted to co-ordinate the oil combating operations which might include the provision of expert advice and the organization of supplying the Party or Parties concerned with products, equipment and nautical facilities. Furthermore, the Centre could assist Governments in developing and harmonizing their national contingency plans, in formulating bilateral and multilateral contingency plans and in co-ordinating the implementation of these plans in cases of emergency.
20. Subsequent to an incident which occurred recently near Bizerta Harbour, Tunisia, following the grounding of a ship and which gave rise to the threat of pollution to the Tunisian coast, experts in salvaging and oil combating operations had been provided through the good offices of the Centre at the request of the Tunisian Government. This demonstrated the useful and effective role the Centre may play in cases of pollution emergency. Similar activities could no doubt benefit other Mediterranean States seeking advice and assistance in the event of a pollution emergency or the threat of a pollution emergency.
21. The Barcelona Conference of Plenipotentiaries also requested the Executive Director "to consult with the coastal States of the Mediterranean Region on the required objectives and functions of potential subregional centres and their relationship to the regional oil combating centre" ^{26/}. The Executive Director carried out these consultations through a consultant who visited the capitals of the Mediterranean as the joint representative of IMCO and UNEP. The Executive Director then presented his recommendations to the Monaco Intergovernmental Review Meeting which suggested that it was too early to take a decision to establish subregional oil combating centres when the regional centre had only recently begun its operations. Instead, the Executive Director recommended that Governments strengthen their national capabilities to respond to pollution emergencies and co-operate as fully and as effectively with the regional centre as possible. The Monaco meeting agreed (recommendation 38), that the feasibility and need for establishing subregional centres may be considered once sufficient experience has been gained in operating the Malta centre.

V ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

22. Paragraph III.A.6 of the Action Plan:

"Recommends that the Executive Director of UNEP, in co-operation with the Governments and United Nations agencies concerned, convene as soon as practicable working groups of governmental experts to prepare additional protocols, taking into account the work of the present meeting."

23. Recognizing pollution from land-based sources as the most serious problem in the region, the Executive Director considered it appropriate to develop a protocol in this respect as a first priority.

Protocol on Land-Based Sources of Pollution

24. Article 8 of the Convention binds the Contracting Parties to "take all appropriate measures to prevent, abate and combat pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area caused by discharges from rivers, coastal establishments or outfalls, or emanating from any other land-based sources within their territories". In this connexion, the Conference of Plenipotentiaries also adopted a resolution calling on the Executive Director "to continue the preparatory work for a draft Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources".
25. In response to this request UNEP, in co-operation with the World Health Organization, convened an Intergovernmental Consultation concerning a Draft Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources. At the kind invitation of the Government of Greece, the Consultation was held at Athens from 7 to 11 February 1977.^{2/}
26. In preparation for the consultation a series of background and working documents were prepared by WHO, in co-operation with UNFP, which described the possible content of a protocol to control pollution from land-based sources. The main objective of the consultation was to advise the Executive Director on a programme of action for the development of the protocol. The meeting considered the principles suggested for inclusion in the draft protocol and prepared a revised text, which it recommended should be studied again at a second intergovernmental consultation.
27. The Athens meeting did not have sufficient time to study in depth the technical problems associated with the protocol. Consequently, UNEP and WHO were called upon to assure that the Meeting of Experts on Pollutants from Land-Based Sources, scheduled to be convened from 19 to 24 September 1977 in Geneva, consider the technical annexes and other technical problems relevant to the protocol on land-based sources with a view to preparing agreed recommendations for consideration by the second intergovernmental consultation.

28. Accepting the recommendations of the Athens consultation, the Executive Director convened the technical meeting of experts in Geneva from 19 to 24 September, ^{24/} and subsequently, at the kind invitation of the Government of Italy, he held the second intergovernmental consultation in Venice from 17 to 21 October 1977.^{6/}
29. Before submitting the technical annexes to the Geneva meeting of experts, UNEP asked the Governments to submit their written comments on the annexes as they were proposed to the Athens meeting. In addition, the text of the annexes was reviewed by the WHO/UNEP Workshop on Coastal Water Pollution Control, Athens, 27 June - 1 July 1977, ^{27/} and the WHO consultations on Radioactivity Releases into the Sea, Monaco, 27-29 July 1977.^{28/} In the light of comments made by Governments and the deliberations held during the two workshops, the technical annexes were revised and presented to the Meeting of Experts on Pollutants from Land-Based Sources.
30. The experts' meeting discussed in depth the annexes and recommended a revised text which was submitted to the second intergovernmental consultation in Venice.
31. The Venice meeting succeeded in transforming the recommended principles into a preliminary draft protocol. The technical annexes were also reviewed by the meeting, and revisions were incorporated as suggested by the delegations. The meeting noted that a great deal of technical work still needed to be done before the annexes could be adopted in final form, and the secretariat was requested to improve the quality of information available on the substances proposed for inclusion in the annexes. The meeting also requested the secretariat to prepare a linguistically improved draft protocol for submission to the Monaco Intergovernmental Review Meeting.
32. The Executive Director then convened in Geneva on 8 and 9 November a small working group to harmonize linguistically the four language versions of the preliminary draft protocol. The group was instructed to review and improve the language and juridical style of the protocol but not to change the substance in any way. This mandate was duly followed, and the text of the preliminary protocol as proposed by the working group was presented to the Monaco Intergovernmental Review Meeting.
33. During the deliberations of the Monaco Intergovernmental Review Meeting, it became clear that many questions still needed to be resolved before a consensus could be reached on the text of a final protocol. The meeting reviewed each article of the draft protocol for the purpose of preparing an inventory of areas of disagreement and of points that needed clarification. Such an inventory was then prepared and circulated to all Parties concerned by the secretariat.

34. The Monaco Intergovernmental Review Meeting also requested the secretariat to prepare additional technical material to assist the Parties in their negotiations and, once this material was available, to organize working groups of Governmental technical and juridical experts, as appropriate, to prepare a revised preliminary protocol before another intergovernmental consultation was convened.
35. Consequently, UNEP undertook to organize, with the assistance of UNEP's International Register for Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC) and WHO, the preparation of the following documentation:
- (i) Data Profiles on Substances for Evaluation of their Environmental Hazards: Data Profiles relevant to the Mediterranean Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollutants from Land-Based Sources;
 - (ii) Principles and Guidelines for Discharges of Waste into the Marine Environment;
 - (iii) Commentary on the Inventory of Areas of Disagreement and of Points requiring Clarification.
36. The Executive Director had originally envisaged convening, in parallel, two expert meetings from 30 October - 3 November 1978 to discuss the documentation mentioned above and any other material submitted by the Governments and the European Economic Community, in the hope of seriously advancing progress towards the adoption of a final protocol. However, due to a delay in the preparation of the documents, insufficient information received from the Governments and the European Economic Community, and financial restraints placed upon the secretariat, the meetings of experts had to be postponed. The secretariat is now proposing that these meetings be convened in Geneva from 5 - 9 March 1979. This proposal will remain tentative subject to approval by the Governments and the European Economic Community within the framework of the 1979 - 1980 work programme.
37. If the meetings of technical and legal experts were to be held in March 1979, the Executive Director is hopeful that a protocol may be adopted in final form in 1980. In this respect, the Executive Director would like to draw the attention of all delegations to article 15, paragraph 1 of the Barcelona Convention which reads:
- "The Contracting Parties, at a diplomatic conference, may adopt additional protocols to this Convention pursuant to paragraph 2 of article 4."
38. In the light of the participation of almost all Mediterranean coastal States in the past consultations on the draft protocol, and the fact that not all these States may be Contracting Parties at the time of the diplomatic conference, the Contracting Parties may wish to consider whether it is advisable to adopt a resolution instructing the Executive Director that, while being fully aware of article 15 of the

Convention, they request him to invite all States referred to in article 24 of the Convention as participants at the diplomatic conference to be convened with a view towards adopting the protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from land-based sources.

Other Protocols

39. When adopting the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, States foresaw the development of a separate protocol for most of the sources of pollution covered by the general provision in the Convention.
40. Reviewing the provisions of the Convention, one can conclude that the following, not in order of priority, are possible areas for which a separate protocol may be developed:
 - (i) pollution resulting from exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and its subsoil;
 - (ii) monitoring of the sources, amounts, pathways, levels and effects of marine pollution;
 - (iii) scientific and technological co-operation;
 - (iv) liability and compensation.
41. In addition, the secretariat would suggest "specially protected marine and coastal areas" as a matter to which a protocol could fruitfully address itself.
42. With regard to the above the Executive Director would like to recall several points for consideration by delegations.

Pollution from Ships

43. At the Barcelona Intergovernmental Meeting in 1975, Governments recognized that the problem of pollution from ships should be approached from an international level and not from a regional level. Therefore, section III.B of the Action Plan was developed. This section "recognized the need to give special protection to the Mediterranean against pollution due to the operation of ships", and recalled the 1973 International Convention on the Prevention of Pollution from ships. Operative paragraph 2 of this section:

"Recommends that all coastal States of the Mediterranean become parties to the 1973 Convention and use their concerted efforts by appropriate measures within the framework of IMCO to have the Mediterranean designated as a special area for the purposes of Annex II of that Convention."

44. After reviewing this paragraph, the Monaco Review Meeting adopted recommendation 36 which reads as follows:

"The Mediterranean States, taking note of the forthcoming Conference of Plenipotentiaries on Tanker Safety and Pollution Prevention to be convened in February 1978, should become Parties to the 1973 International Convention on the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, and at the appropriate time, should study the advisability of using their concerted efforts, within the framework of IMCO, to have the Mediterranean designated as a special area for the purposes of Annex II of that Convention."

45. A note on the possible designation of the Mediterranean Sea as a special area for the purposes of Annex II has been circulated as UNEP/IG.14/INF.15.

46. Operative paragraph 2 of Section III.B of the Action Plan:

"Recommends that the coastal States of the Mediterranean provide the shore facilities envisaged in Annexes I and II of the said Convention and to establish technical co-operation for this purpose."

47. The Executive Director is pleased to report that in co-operation with IMCO, a feasibility study on reception facilities for selected ports in the Mediterranean was carried out. This study should also serve as a useful complement to the work of the Regional Oil Combating Centre. Pending the conclusion of the final report of the feasibility study, a summary of the work undertaken by IMCO in this matter has been circulated to participants under the symbol UNEP/IG.14/INF.14.

Pollution resulting from exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and its subsoil

48. At Barcelona in 1975, action in this field was postponed pending the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Since that time, as all delegations are aware, UNCLOS has held several sessions without coming to a definitive conclusion. The next session is scheduled to begin on 19 March 1979.
49. Another development since February 1975, has been the decision taken by UNEP's Governing Council at its fifth session in Nairobi in May 1977 to request the Executive Director to convene as soon as possible a working group of experts on environmental law which would decide on priority areas of study during 1977-1979. This group met in Geneva from 29 August to 2 September 1977 and selected as its first area of study, "the preventive and corrective legal measures concerning pollution from offshore mining and drilling carried out within the limits of national jurisdiction".

50. The group held a second meeting from 3 ²⁹/₁₂ April 1978 in Geneva and adopted a work programme for the study 29. From the items included in the work programme, the group agreed to concentrate at its next session on environmental impact assessment, consideration of environmental concerns in national licensing, environmental monitoring, and consideration of transfrontier environmental impact (including notification and consultation on intent to conduct off-shore mining and drilling).
51. The report of the second session of the group of experts on environmental law was submitted to the Governing Council of UNEP at its sixth session in May 1978. After "noting with satisfaction the work and progress of the Group....", the Council requested the Executive Director:
- "To recommend to the Group of Experts on Environmental Law that it expedite its work on the study of the legal aspects of offshore mining and drilling carried out within the limits of national jurisdiction, with a view to establishing guidelines where appropriate, in accordance with the programme agreed at the second meeting of the Group held in Geneva from 3 to 12 April 1978."
52. The next meeting of the Group is to be held in Geneva from 5 to 14 March 1979.
53. As a contribution to the efforts of both the UNEP working group of experts on environmental law and the Mediterranean Action Plan, the Executive Director made arrangements to support the International Juridical Organization (IJO) in the convening of a Meeting of Experts on the Legal Aspects of Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf, the Seabed and its Subsoil in the Mediterranean Sea Area. The objective of the meeting was to define the problems which may arise in this context and to propose legal actions - both national and regional - to prevent and remedy these problems. The IJO convened this meeting in Rome from 11 - 15 December 1978. The report of the meeting has been circulated to participants under the symbol UNEP/IG.14/INF.17.
54. On the basis of the above work, the Mediterranean coastal States may wish to request UNEP to begin preparing guidelines for a protocol concerning exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and the seabed and its subsoil in connexion with article 7 of the Barcelona Convention. These guidelines could then be considered at an intergovernmental consultation of legal and technical experts. It should be noted that no financial resources have been included in the secretariat's budget proposals for the 1979 - 1980 biennium for the convening of a meeting on this matter. Therefore, if delegations wish to meet before 1981 to discuss guidelines for a protocol concerning exploration and exploitation of the seabed, appropriate financial

resources would have to be included in the work-plan and budget to be adopted for the 1979 - 1980 biennium by the meeting under agenda item 6.4.

Monitoring, and Scientific and Technological Co-operation

55. The co-ordinated Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme and related projects that have been developed as part of the Action Plan will be discussed under agenda item 6.1 of the meeting. The Monaco Review Meeting agreed that the pilot phase of this programme be extended through 1978 and that, using the experience and results obtained during the pilot phase, a long-term monitoring programme should be prepared, adopted, and implemented.
56. The Executive Director feels that the working arrangements developed at present under the co-ordinated research and monitoring programme are sufficient and do not warrant the adoption of a long-term monitoring programme in the form of a protocol concerning scientific and technological co-operation.

Liability and Compensation

57. Resolution 4 of the Barcelona Conference of Plenipotentiaries calls upon UNEP, as the Organization responsible for the secretariat functions of the Convention, to:
 - "a) propose that a study should be made of the possibility of establishing an Inter-state Guarantee Fund for the Mediterranean Sea Area and that the study should be entrusted to a committee of experts from the Contracting Parties to the Convention;
 - b) request the said committee of experts to report to the Contracting Parties concerning the implications of the establishment of the fund, in order that, at a later stage, appropriate legal instruments may be prepared."
58. In accordance with this resolution and the related recommendation 37 of the Monaco Intergovernmental Review Meeting, the Executive Director requested two consultants to prepare a background document outlining the legal precedents, and past and ongoing activities in the international system, concerned with liability and compensation for damage resulting from pollution of the marine environment, and analysing the applicability of these precedents to the needs of the Mediterranean region and the establishment of a Mediterranean Inter-state Guarantee Fund. The report of the consultants has been circulated to all participants under the symbol UNEP/IG.14/INF.18.

59. The Executive Director would recommend that the meeting agree to the establishment of a committee of experts from the Contracting Parties to the Convention to be entrusted with the preparation of a study on the feasibility of establishing an Inter-state Guarantee Fund for the Mediterranean Sea Area. The committee could begin its work in 1980 on the basis of the consultants' report and should then report on progress achieved to the second meeting of the Contracting Parties.
60. In addition, the Executive Director would recommend that the matter of a protocol on liability and compensation be considered after the study on an Inter-State Guarantee Fund is completed, and at present, that priority be given to other protocols.

Specially protected marine and coastal areas

61. As reported in annex II, paragraph 30, UNEP convened an expert consultation in Tunis concerning Mediterranean marine parks and wetlands. At this meeting, it was recognized that a protocol on specially protected marine and coastal areas would be an extremely useful tool for protecting such areas in the region. It has also been agreed, within the preliminary draft protocol on land-based sources of pollution, that a general reference to specially protected areas be included as one of the provisions of the protocol.
62. The Monaco Intergovernmental Review Meeting adopted a recommendation concerning specially protected areas in which it called upon UNEP, "in co-operation with FAO, UNESCO and IUCN to prepare background material on existing legislation and regional legal alternatives for the protection of such marine and coastal areas". UNEP was also called upon to "convene a meeting of Government experts to review this material and to advise on the feasibility of developing a protocol on specially protected marine and coastal areas." (Recommendation 34).
63. The secretariat has not been able to proceed with the preparation of background material on existing legislation and regional legal alternatives for the protection of such marine and coastal areas. However, work on other related, technical aspects of protected areas has reached an advanced stage (see annex II, paragraph 31). The Executive Director would recommend that the development of the legal material called for in recommendation 34 be included in the 1979 - 1980 work-plan, and that an intergovernmental meeting on all aspects of specially protected areas be planned for October 1979.

VI RECOMMENDATIONS

64. As an expression of their full support for the protection and harmonious development of the Mediterranean basin and the activities launched as part of the agreed Action Plan, the Governments of the Mediterranean States which have not yet done so, are urged to ratify,

or to accede to, with the shortest possible delay, the Barcelona Convention and its related protocols.

65. Recognizing that pollution from man's activities on land represents the most significant source of pollution in the Mediterranean Basin, the Governments of the Mediterranean States should continue their consultations on the protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from land-based sources, leading to the adoption of the protocol at a diplomatic conference in early 1980. UNEP should assist the States in this task by providing as complete background material on land-based pollutants as possible. Parallel meetings of technical and legal experts should be convened in Geneva from 5 - 9 March 1979 to consider new material that has been developed by the secretariat, or provided by the Governments and the EEC, with a view to resolving the outstanding difficulties concerning the preliminary draft protocol.
66. Recognizing the activities already under way within the Action Plan on specially protected areas, UNEP should, in co-operation with FAO, UNESCO, and IUCN, prepare background material on existing legislation and regional legal alternatives for the protection of such marine and coastal areas. UNEP should convene a meeting of experts in 1979 to review this material and other related matters and to advise on the feasibility of developing a protocol on specially protected marine and coastal areas.
67. Taking note of the work already in progress within the UNEP Working Group of Experts on Environmental Law regarding corrective and preventive measures for pollution damage arising from offshore mining and drilling carried out in the areas within national jurisdiction and of the results of the IJO meeting of experts on Legal Aspects of Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf, the Seabed and its Subsoil in the Mediterranean, UNEP is requested to bring to the attention of the second meeting of the Contracting Parties actions taken that should assist the Mediterranean Governments to undertake steps for developing a protocol in this respect.
68. In accordance with resolution 4 of the Barcelona Conference of Plenipotentiaries, a study should be made of the possibility of establishing an Inter-state Guarantee Fund for the Mediterranean Sea Area. The study should be entrusted to a committee of experts from the Contracting Parties to the Convention which will meet in 1980. The committee of experts should report on the progress achieved to the second meeting of the Contracting Parties.
69. The Mediterranean coastal States should provide full support and co-operation to the Regional Oil Combating Centre so that it may effectively fulfil the objectives assigned to it. Each State should develop its national contingency plans and capabilities for dealing

with pollution emergencies. The functions of the Centre as set out in resolution 7 should be expanded to include the following item:

"To perform duties assigned to the regional centre in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency."

70. UNEP, as the Organization responsible for the secretariat functions under article 13 of the Convention, should convene the second meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention and protocols in 1981. By that time it is hoped that all Mediterranean coastal States will have become Contracting Parties.

Table 1 : Status of the legal instruments of the Mediterranean Action Plan.
The Contracting Parties are printed in capital letters

	Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution	Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft	Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances
Albania			
Algeria			
Cyprus	Signed: 16. 2.76	Signed: 16. 2.76	Signed: 16. 2.76
EGYPT	Approved: 24. 8.78	Approved: 24. 8.78	Approved: 24. 8.78
European Economic Community	Approved: 16. 3.78	Approved: 16. 3.78	
FRANCE	Approved:* 11. 3.78	Approved: 11. 3.78	Approved: 11. 3.78
Greece	Signed: 16. 2.76	Signed: 11. 2.77	Signed: 16. 2.76
ISRAEL	Ratified: 3. 3.78	Signed: 16. 2.76	Ratified: 3. 3.78
Italy	Signed: 16. 2.76	Signed: 16. 2.76	Signed: 16. 2.76
LEBANON	Acceded: 8.11.77	Acceded: 8.11.77	Acceded: 8.11.77
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Signed: 31. 1.77	Signed: 31. 1.77	Signed: 31. 1.77
MALTA	Ratified: 30.12.77	Ratified: 30.12.77	Ratified: 30.12.77
MONACO	Ratified: 20. 9.77	Ratified: 20. 9.77	Ratified: 20. 9.77
Morocco	Signed: 16. 2.76	Signed: 16. 2.76	Signed: 16. 2.76
SPAIN	Ratified: 17.12.76	Ratified: 17.12.76	Ratified: 17.12.76
SYRIA			
TUNISIA	Ratified: 30. 7.77	Ratified: 30. 7.77	Ratified: 30. 7.77
Turkey	Signed: 16. 2.76	Signed: 16. 2.76	Signed: 16. 2.76
YUGOSLAVIA	Ratified: 13. 1.78	Ratified: 13. 1.78	Ratified: 13. 1.78

*with reservation

INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PLAN

1. The purpose of the present annex is to deal with the institutional and financial implications of the Action Plan and, in this respect, it would be useful to recall certain recommendations which were adopted by the Barcelona Intergovernmental Meeting in 1975 ^{2/}. In order to make the necessary arrangements for the implementation of the recommendations relevant to the assessment, management and legal component of the Action Plan, the Executive Director of UNEP was requested, in particular, to:
 - (i) "Use available funds with minimum allocation for staffing and other administrative costs."
 - (ii) "Establish simple co-ordinating mechanisms which use, to the greatest extent possible, existing international organizations and co-ordinating bodies and which would deal with national institutions through the appropriate national authorities of the country concerned."
 - (iii) "Keep under review, as the programme develops, the possible need for the strengthening of appropriate institutions in the region. This review, which should be carried out in consultation with the Governments of the region, should take into account the question of establishing specialized regional organisms to undertake particular tasks of the programme, or play a co-ordinating role, taking into account offers already made in the course of this meeting such as those of Malta and Monaco and others yet to be made. Such organisms should only be established if no appropriate regional organism already exists, and should be based on existing national institutions which could be strengthened and given a regional role."
 - (iv) "Have early consultations with the Governments of the region on the possibility of establishing a regional oil-combating centre to deal with the ever-present and growing threat of a major oil spillage in the Mediterranean, and takes note of the proposal of Malta to host such a centre."

2. The measures taken by the Executive Director of UNEP, in co-operation with interested Governments, the organizations of the United Nations system and other competent international bodies, in order to implement the recommendations concerning the first three components of the Action Plan referred to above will not be described in detail in the present annex. In effect, these have been, or are, the subject of specific annexes (annexes I, II and III) of this document. Nevertheless, it is necessary to recall the principal measures and arrangements which have already had, or will in the future have, institutional and financial implications.
3. To carry out the mandate given to UNEP at the 1975 Intergovernmental Meeting, the Executive Director designated a small number of staff whose responsibility has been to co-ordinate the implementation of the Mediterranean programme. Until September 1977, this staff worked under the authority of the Director of the UNEP Geneva Office. Since September 1977, the staff has been working under the authority of the Director of UNEP's Regional Seas Programme Activity Centre.
4. The activities of the Action Plan have been developed in close co-operation with, and under the general guidance of, the Governments of the region. In addition, a large number of United Nations bodies and specialized international organizations ^{30/} have collaborated with UNEP in implementing the programme. In particular, the international organizations have been responsible for maintaining administrative and operational contacts with the national institutions designated by their Governments as participants in the various activities.
5. The 1976 Barcelona Conference of Plenipotentiaries⁴⁾ adopted the Barcelona Convention, two protocols, and ten resolutions. In addition to designating UNEP as responsible for carrying out the secretariat functions of the Convention (article 13), Governments represented at the Conference agreed to two resolutions which have institutional implications.
 - (i) In accordance with resolution 7, the Executive Director established in Malta, at the invitation of the Government of Malta and in co-operation with IMCO, a Regional Oil Combating Centre. The Centre began operation in December 1976.
 - (11) In accordance with resolution 2, an office of the interim secretariat was opened in Madrid, accepting the hospitality of the Government of Spain. The function of this office has been to assist liaison between UNEP, the Government of Spain, as the Depositary for the Convention, and the Governments of the region in matters concerning the ratification of the Convention.

6. Benefiting from the hospitality of the Government of Yugoslavia, an intergovernmental meeting of Mediterranean coastal States was convened in Split from 31 January to 4 February 1977 ^{11/}. The meeting examined the financial and institutional implications of the Blue Plan and the Priority Actions Programme, and "took note of the Executive Director's intention to discuss with the two Governments which had formally offered to contribute to the objectives of the Integrated Planning chapter adopted at Barcelona I by hosting and supporting such sub-units as he may decide to establish for the purpose of initiating activities relevant to this chapter." Since then, Regional Activity Centres for the Blue Plan and PAP have been designated in Cannes, France, and Split, Yugoslavia, respectively.

7. At this stage, the Executive Director feels that the Mediterranean coastal States should be invited to take a decision regarding institutional and financial arrangements that should be adopted for the future. In this respect, he is acting in conformity with the policy directives of the Governing Council of UNEP with regard to UNEP's institutional and financial commitments to the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan. The latest directive adopted by the Governing Council concerning the Mediterranean is decision 6/7B:

"The Governing Council,

Considering that the successful achievements of the United Nations Environment Programme in the field of protection of the environment in the Mediterranean region afford a concrete example of both the integrated approach and the proper co-ordinating role that should be the major concern of the Programme in its activities,

Considering that the experience gained during the preparation and implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan should be useful in other regional seas programmes,

Recalling its observations, in its decision 50 (IV) of 13 April 1976 on programme and fund programme activities, on the need for the progressive transfer of executive responsibility for the Mediterranean Action Plan to the Governments of the region,

Taking into account the report of the Intergovernmental Review Meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States on the Mediterranean Action Plan,

Recognizing, however, that open-ended commitments of monies from the Environment Fund for administrative responsibilities are inconsistent with the catalytic role of the Programme,

1. Calls upon the Mediterranean coastal States involved in the Mediterranean Action Plan to take increasing financial responsibility for the secretariat costs, with the objective of assuming full financial responsibility for such costs at the earliest possible date, and no later than the end of 1983;
 2. Nevertheless invites the Mediterranean coastal States to submit to the Environment Fund proposals for research and other projects which would assist in the effective implementation of the Plan;
 3. Urges the Executive Director to seek ways of supplementing the Oceans budget line from within existing resources, to meet the legitimate requests of various regional seas programmes."
8. As in the past, the activities agreed upon as part of the Action Plan should be executed by national institutions of the Governments which have been involved in formulating the Action Plan. UNEP, in close collaboration with the relevant parts of the United Nations system and under the guidance of Governments, is prepared to continue the role it has thus far assumed as the secretariat of the Action Plan and of the Convention, which is an integral part of the Action Plan.
 9. Since the Executive Director is responsible to the Governments of the Mediterranean States, under the authority of the Governing Council of UNEP, for the development and implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan, of which the Barcelona Convention and related protocols are an essential part and for which they will serve as the legal framework for future activities, it is the responsibility of the Executive Director to assure close co-ordination of all elements of the Action Plan in a manner responsive to the wishes of the Parties to the Convention.
 10. For this purpose, the Executive Director intends to designate those UNEP staff members whose assistance is needed on a continuing basis to oversee all developments of the Action Plan as members of a Mediterranean Programme Activity Centre which will be, together with other regional programme activity centres, under the supervision of UNEP's Regional Seas Programme Activity Centre.
 11. For reasons of administrative and operational efficiency, the Executive Director prefers to see co-ordination of the various components of the Action Plan in a single unit, suitably located in one place. However, he recognizes the advisability of decentralizing certain elements of the Action Plan in which immediate national support, or a specific geographic location, is prerequisite; such as the Regional Oil Combating Centre in Malta, the Regional Activity Centres for the Blue Plan in Cannes and for the Priority Actions Programme in Split and the seven Regional Activity Centres for MED POL

projects. These sub-units may be entirely new regional structures, as is the case of the Malta centre, or they may be viewed as national institutions which are strengthened to assume a regional role, such as the Regional Activity Centres.

12. When reviewing the institutional and financial arrangements to be made in the future, the delegations at the Monaco review meeting agreed:

"For reasons of administrative and operational efficiency, and taking into account the use of the Mediterranean programme as a model for UNEP's work in the global regional seas programme, the Executive Director will maintain the staff responsible for all main components of the Mediterranean Action Plan in a single secretariat at Geneva on an interim basis.

Since the Governments convened in Monaco were not able to take a decision on the future location of the final headquarters of this co-ordination centre of the Mediterranean Action Plan, the Governments of Greece, Lebanon, Monaco and Spain repeated their offers to host this co-ordination centre on their territories; it being considered, inter alia, that the centre may most appropriately be situated in one of the countries of the Mediterranean Basin. Any other Governments wishing to make proposals to host the centre were invited to submit their offers to UNEP".

13. In the light of this recommendation, the Executive Director engaged a high-level consultant to visit the States that had offered to host the co-ordinating centre so as to elaborate upon the proposals that had been made. The only additional offer that was received after the Monaco meeting was from Spain, offering Barcelona as an alternative location. The consultant visited Greece, Monaco, and Spain. The Government of Lebanon requested a postponement of the consultant's visit until further notice.

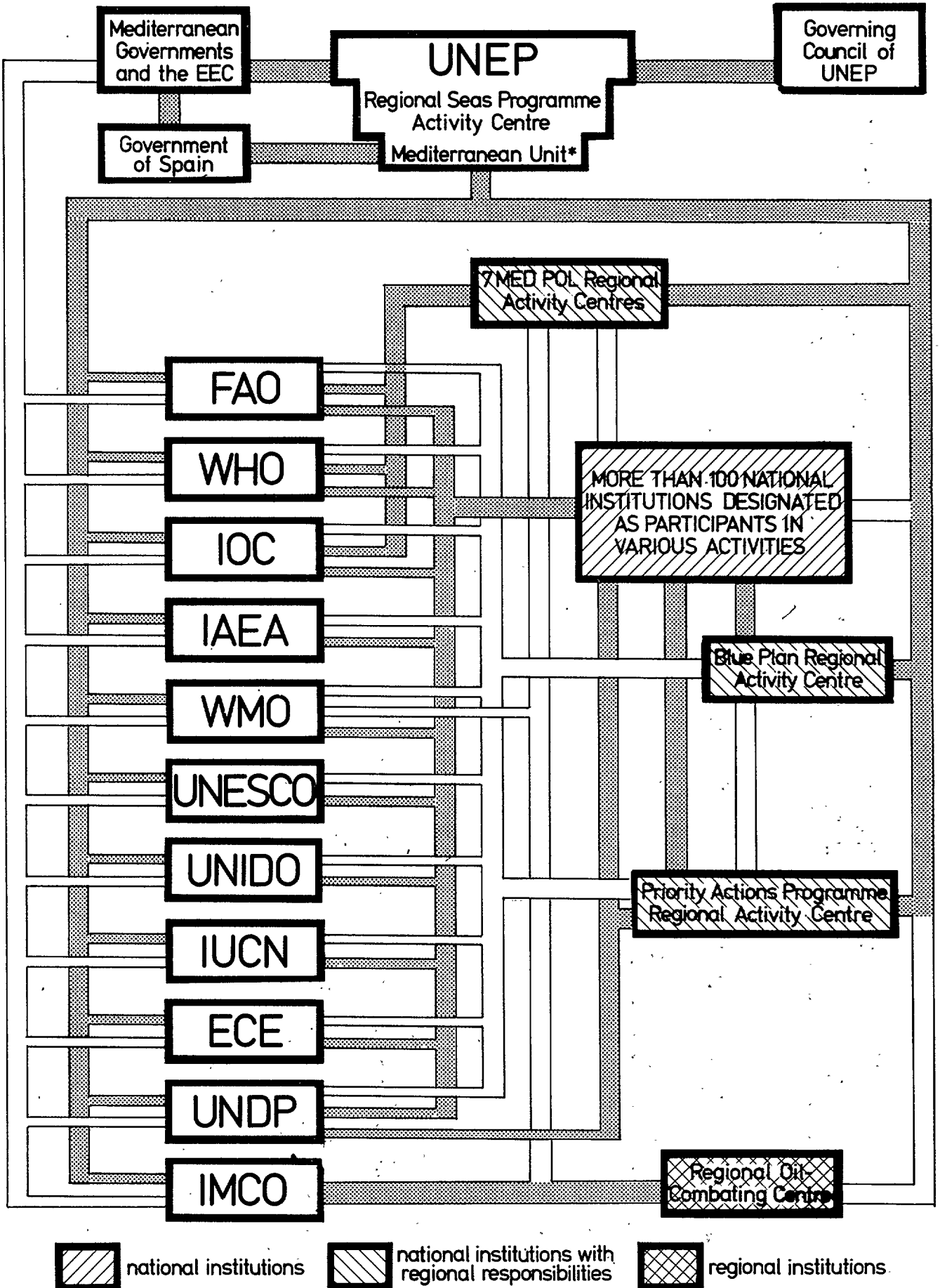
14. On the basis of the information collected during the mission of the consultant, the cost estimates for locating the co-ordinating centre in the various cities proposed was prepared. These estimates are included in the budget proposals contained in document UNEP/IG.14/8.

15. With regard to the mechanisms for funding the Mediterranean programme, the Executive Director proposed to the Monaco Intergovernmental Review Meeting that a separate trust fund should be established by the Governments and the EEC to ensure the harmonious development of jointly agreed activities and their effective co-ordination. Whereupon:

"The Governments convened at Monaco requested the Executive Director to prepare a report on the budget provided for the Mediterranean Action Plan. They endorsed the principle of a separate trust fund to ensure the harmonious development and effective co-ordination of jointly agreed activities. This fund could be financed as follows:

- 50 per cent to be covered by the Governments of the region and the EEC. Contributions from Governments will be determined by the United Nations assessment scale and for the EEC by agreement between it and UNEP.
 - 50 per cent by UNEP and the international organizations concerned". (Recommendation 46).
16. The meeting also welcomed the intention of the Executive Director to convene a meeting of experts to review the budget proposals for the 1979 - 1980 biennium.
 17. The Executive Director convened a meeting of experts on the Mediterranean Trust Fund and other institutional and financial matters in Geneva from 18 - 22 September 1978. The report of the meeting has been circulated to all delegations under the symbol UNEP/IG.14/INF.16.
 18. On the basis of the advice received from the Government-nominated experts in September, the Executive Director prepared revised proposals for the establishment of a Mediterranean Regional Trust Fund and for the 1979 - 1980 budget to cover the costs of the activities of the Mediterranean Action plan. These proposals are contained in document UNEP/IG.14/7, and UNEP/IG.14/8.
 19. The Executive Director is inviting the Governments to agree to the establishment of a regional trust fund at this meeting for financing the Action Plan in 1979 and onwards. The meeting is also called upon to approve the budget for the 1979/1980 biennium.
 20. In order to facilitate the decisions of the Governments and the EEC on the institutional and financial arrangements suitable for the continuation of the various activities in the framework of the Action Plan, a generalized scheme of the present institutional arrangements and the past financial implications of the Action Plan are shown in Figure 1 and tables 1 - 4.

FIGURE 1. SIMPLIFIED SCHEME OF PRIMARY (▨) AND SECONDARY (▬) CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION AND CO-ORDINATION. THE LINKS WITH AND THROUGH THE NATIONAL CO-ORDINATORS ARE NOT INDICATED AS THEY ARE VERY SPECIFIC FOR EVERY MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRY.



*INCLUDING THE MADRID OFFICE OF THE INTERIM SECRETARIAT.

Table 1 : UNEP Projects related to the Mediterranean Action Plan (1974-1978). Closed projects indicated with asterisks.
NA indicates that information concerning annual breakdown of contributions is not available.

*FP/0501-73-01 (206)			
Support to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on the Control of Pollution in the Mediterranean			
Implementation: internal			
Signed: 10.8.73.			
Rev. 1: 3.5.77.			
Starting and closing date: September 1973 - June 1974			
Remarks: closed project			
Budget:			
TOTAL			
UNEP	Others	1975	1976
21,633/	NA		
*FP/0503-73-03 (247)			
Mediterranean Regional Marine Pollution Workshop			
Implementation: IOC			
Signed: 12.3.74.			
Rev. 1: 6.5.77.; Rev. 2: 28.10.77.			
Starting and closing date: September 1973 - September 1974			
Remarks: closed project			
Budget:			
TOTAL			
UNEP	Others	1975	1976
25,109/	4,000	25,040/	69/ NA
*FP/0501-74-06 (618)			
Organization of the Conference on the Protection of the Marine Environment Against Pollution in the Mediterranean			
Implementation: internal			
Signed: 6.11.74.			
Rev. 1: 3.5.77; Rev. 2: 11.4.78			
Starting and closing date: November 1974 - February 1975			
Remarks: closed project			
Budget:			
TOTAL			
UNEP	Others	1974	1975
102,909/	-	11,173/	90,397/
		UNEP	Others
		1,272/	-
		UNEP	Others
		67/	-

Table 1 (continued)

*FP/0501-74-07 (636)
The Mediterranean Programme Activity: Evaluation of Institutional Programmes in Marine Pollution Research and Monitoring

Implementation: IOC
Signed: 27.1.75.
Rev. 1: 5.5.77.; Rev. 2: 28.10.77.
Starting and closing date: October 1974 - December 1974
Remarks: closed project
Budget:

	1975	1976	Others
UNEP	1,500	337	NA
Others	12,838		
TOTAL			

*FP/0501-74-08 (637)
The Mediterranean Programme Activity: Workshop on Coastal Pollution and Other Environmental Health Problems

Implementation: WHO
Signed: 3.12.1974
Rev. 1: 25.10.77.
Starting and closing date: 1 November 1974 - 31 December 1974
Remarks: closed project
Budget:

	1974	1975	Others
UNEP	10,000	4,892	NA
Others	11,284		
TOTAL			

0800-74-007 (615)
Intercalibration and Ligurian Sea Baseline Measurements (Monaco)

Remarks: followed up by FP/1301-74-07

FP/1301-74-07 (615)
Intercalibration and Ligurian Sea Baseline Measurements (Monaco)

Implementation: IAEA, IOC
Signed:
Rev. 1: 11.8.76; Rev. 2: 22.11.77;
Starting and closing date: July 1974 - November 1976
Remarks: Follow-up of 0800-74-007; closing revision to be made
Budget:

	1975	1976	1977	Others
UNEP	100,000	88,673	6,032	NA
Others	179,000			
TOTAL				
UNEP				5,295
Others				NA

Table 1 (continued)

FP/0503-75-01 (739)						
The Mediterranean Programme Activity: Implementation of the Action Plan Adopted at the Barcelona Meeting						
Implementation: internal						
Signed: 17.3.75						
Rev. 1: 16.4.75.; Rev. 2: 19.6.75.; Rev. 3: 12.8.75.; Rev. 4: 19.3.76.; Rev. 5: 26.7.76.; Rev. 6: 20.12.76.; Rev. 7: 31.3.77.;						
Rev. 8: 6.10.77.; Rev. 9: 31.1.78; Rev. 10: 2.10.78.						
Starting and closing date: March 1975 - December 1979						
Remarks: ongoing, to be revised in September 1978						
Budget:						
	TOTAL	1975	1976	1977	1978	1980
UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others	UNEP
3,021,277/	-	227,290/	591,030/	702,957/	850,000/	650,000/
*FP/0503-75-03 (591)						
Mediterranean Programme Activity: Promotion of the Establishment of Marine Parks and Reserves in the Mediterranean						
Implementation: IUCN						
Signed: 30.5.75.						
Rev. 1: 16.9.75.; Rev. 2: 21.1.77.; Rev. 3: 20.4.77; Rev. 4: 18.4.78.						
Starting and closing date: January 1975 - February 1977						
Remarks: closed project						
Budget:						
	TOTAL	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others	UNEP
34,126/	12,500	30,739/	NA	113/	NA	3,274/
FP/0503-75-04 (979)						
The Mediterranean Programme Activity: Intercalibration Measurements for Pilot Projects Under the Co-ordinated Pollution						
Monitoring and Research Programme						
Implementation: IAEA, IOC						
Signed: 5.3.76.						
Rev. 1: 26.7.76.; Rev. 2: 19.7.77.; Rev. 3: 2.9.77; Rev. 4: 25.4.78.						
Starting and closing date: January 1976 - March 1979						
Remarks: ongoing; follow-up of FP/1301-74-007; to be revised in September 1978						
Budget:						
	TOTAL	1976	1977	1978	1979	
UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others	UNEP
269,934/	34,000	27,682/	19,000	88,852/	19,000	139,400/
						14,000/

Table 1 (continued)

*FP/0503-75-08 (886)			
The Mediterranean Programme Activity: Joint WHO/UNEP Co-ordinated Project on Coastal Water Quality Control in the Mediterranean - Preparatory Phase			
Implementation: WHO			
Signed: 4.2.76.			
Rev. 1: 29.7.76.; Rev. 2: 3.11.77.			
Starting and closing date: August 1975 - May 1976			
Remarks: closed project, followed up by FP/0503-76-05 (1131)			
Budget:			
	TOTAL	1975	1976
UNEP	Others	UNEP Others	UNEP Others
25,613/	26,000	15,974/ NA	9,639/ NA
*FP/0503-75-10 (854)			
The Mediterranean Programme Activity: Blue Plan for Action in the Mediterranean Region - Preparatory Phase			
Implementation: The Mediterranean Workshop for Prospective Research (A private non-profit organization, incorporated under French law - 101.1901)			
Signed: 2.1.76.			
Rev. 1: 28.10.76.; Rev. 2: 21.7.77.			
Starting and closing date: November 1975 - October 1976			
Remarks: closed project			
Budget:			
	TOTAL	1976	
UNEP	Others	UNEP Others	
55,000/	40,000	55,000/40,000	
FP/1106-75-06 (820)			
The Mediterranean Programme Activity: Role of Sedimentation in the Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea: Assessment of Knowledge and Development of Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment			
Implementation: UNESCO and International Association of Hydrological Sciences (International Commission for Erosion and Sedimentation)			
Signed: 7.11.75			
Rev. 1: ?			
Starting and closing date: October 1975 - April 1977			
Remarks: ongoing; to be revised in September 1978			
Budget:			
	TOTAL	1976	1977
UNEP	Others	UNEP Others	UNEP Others
47,000/	17,000	13,515/ NA	13,923/ NA
			19,562/ NA

Table 1 (continued)

FP/0301-76-04 (902)
Staff Training and Teaching Aids for the Arab Maritime Transport Academy, Alexandria

Implementation: IMCO

Signed: 7.10.76.

Rev. 1:

Starting and closing date: January 1977 - December 1978

Remarks: ongoing; to be closed in February 1979

Budget:

TOTAL		1977		1978	
UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others
50,000/	3,000	32,450/	NA	17,550/	NA

FP/0503-76-01 (729)

Pollutants from Land-Based Sources in the Mediterranean - Phase I and Phase II

Implementation: ECE, FAO, IAEA, UNESCO, WHO, UNIDO

Signed: 4.1.77 (Phase I); 21.4.77 (Phase II)

Rev. 1: 22.2.78.

Starting and closing date: April 1976 - June 1978

Remarks: to be closed in September 1978

Budget:

TOTAL		1976		1977		1978	
UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others
360,090/	310,000	24,862/	50,000	281,560/	260,000	53,668/	-

FP/0503-76-03 (1029)

The Mediterranean Programme Activity: Joint IOC/WMO/UNEP Co-ordinated Pilot Project on Baseline Studies and Monitoring of Oil and Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Marine Waters (Operational Phase II)

Implementation: IOC, WMO

Signed: 20.9.76.

Rev. 1: 29.6.77.; Rev. 2: 5.12.77; Rev. 3: 9.3.78; Rev. 4: 19.4.78.

Starting and closing date: July 1976 - March 1979

Remarks: follow-up of FP/0503-75-06 (852); ongoing; to be revised in March 1979

Budget:

TOTAL		1976		1977		1978		1979	
UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others
208,667/	107,100	7,649/	NA	91,487/	NA	106,531/	NA	3,000/	NA

Table 1 (continued)

FP/0503-76-04 (1028)							
The Mediterranean Programme Activity: Joint IOC/UNEP Co-ordinated Pilot Project on Problems of Coastal Transport of Pollution (Operational Phase II)							
Implementation: IOC							
Signed: 20.9.76							
Rev. 1: 29.6.77; Rev. 2: 22.12.77; Rev. 3: 15.2.78; Rev. 4: 9.3.78.							
Starting and closing date: July 1976 - March 1979							
Remarks: follow-up of FP/0503-75-06 (852); ongoing; to be revised in March 1979							
Budget:							
TOTAL		1976		1977		1978	
UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others
172,812/	40,000	3,746/	NA	97,865/	NA	68,201/	NA
						UNEP	Others
						3,000/	NA
FP/0503-76-05 (1131)							
The Mediterranean Programme Activity: Joint WHO/UNEP Co-ordinated Pilot Project on Coastal Water Quality Control in the Mediterranean (Operational Phase II)							
Implementation: WHO							
Signed: 2.9.76							
Rev. 1: 12.7.77; Rev. 2: 24.11.77; Rev. 3: 22.2.78; Rev. 4: 2.5.78.							
Starting and closing date: June 1976 - March 1979							
Remarks: follow-up of FP/0503-75-08 (886); ongoing, to be revised in March 1979							
Budget:							
TOTAL		1976		1977		1978	
UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others
320,926/	144,000	14,886/	7,000	86,540/	90,000	189,000/	47,000
						UNEP	Others
						30,500/	NA
FP/0503-76-06 (1098)							
The Mediterranean Programme: Regional Oil Combating Centre for the Mediterranean							
Implementation: IMCO (in co-operation with the Government of Malta)							
Signed: 3.9.76.							
Rev. 1: 1.7.77; Rev. 2: 13.2.78.							
Starting and closing date: September 1976 - December 1978							
Remarks: ongoing, to be revised in September 1979							
Budget:							
TOTAL		1976		1977		1978	
UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others
425,139/	120,000	20,250/	17,000	102,730/	49,000	302,159/	54,000

Table 1 (continued)

FP/0503-76-09 (978)					
The Mediterranean Programme Activity: Biogeochemical Studies of Selected Pollutants in the Open Waters of the Mediterranean					
Implementation: IAEA, IOC					
Signed: 23.11.76.					
Rev. 1: 7.7.77.; Rev. 2: 6.10.77; Rev. 3: 16.10.78.					
Starting and closing date: October 1976 - March 1979					
Remarks: follow-up of FP/1301-74-007; ongoing; to be revised in September 1978					
Budget:					
TOTAL		1976		1977	
UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others
270,536/190,000	325/ NA	126,211/ NA	79,000/ NA	79,000/ NA	65,000/ NA
FP/1400-77-02 (1352)					
The Mediterranean Programme Activity: Meeting of Experts on legal Aspects of Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf, the Seabed and its Subsoil					
Implementation: IJO					
Signed: 17.11.77					
Rev. 1: ?; Rev. 2: 5.4.78; Rev. 3: 12.6.78.					
Starting and closing: November 1977 - October 1978					
Remarks: ongoing					
Budget:					
TOTAL		1978		1979	
UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others
59,000/ 45,000	59,000/45,000				
FP/0502-78-01 (1431)					
First International Conference on the Mediterranean Monk Seal					
Implementation: Greek Government in collaboration with The University of Guelph, Canada, and IUCN					
Signed: 9.5.78					
Rev. 1: 23.6.78					
Starting and closing date: May 1978 (Convening of Conference) - December 1978 (Final Proceedings, etc.) (14 months)					
Remarks: ongoing					
Budget:					
TOTAL		1978			
UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others		
18,000/26,500	18,000/26,500				

Table I (continued)

FP/0503-78-01 (1372)
The Mediterranean Programme Activity: Feasibility Study on Reception Facilities for Selected Ports in a Special Area - MED

Implementation: IMCO

Signed: 14.2.78.

Rev. 1: 3.4.78.

Starting and closing date: January 1978 - December 1978

Remarks: ongoing; to be revised in September 1978

Budget:

	1978	
TOTAL	UNEP	Others
	47,928/	11,800
	47,928/	11,800

FP/0503-78-02

Co-ordination of Joint UNEP/UNDP Co-operative Projects in Mediterranean

Implementation: internal

Signed: 26.10.78

Rev. 1:

Starting and closing date: October 1978 - September 1979

Remarks: ongoing

Budget:

	1978		1979	
TOTAL	UNEP	Others	UNEP	Others
	86,000/	86,000	15,000/	20,000
	86,000/	86,000	71,000/	66,000

Table 2 : Contribution in cash, services and kind to the projects and activities of the Mediterranean Action Plan.
(in thousands of US \$)

SOURCE	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 ^{1/}	TOTAL
ECE	-	-	20.8	20.8	2.0	-	43.62 ^{1/}
UNIDO	-	-	20.8	20.8	2.0	-	43.62 ^{1/}
UNDP	-	-	-	-	128.5	129.5	258.03 ^{1/}
FAO	-	-	61.1	61.1	42.4	40.4	205.02 ^{1/}
UNESCO	-	3.0	27.8	27.8	2.0	-	60.62 ^{1/}
IOC	-	13.0	39.0	37.5	34.5	34.5	158.52 ^{1/}
WHO	5.0	34.8	80.5	137.5	70.8	-	328.62 ^{1/}
WMO	-	0.8	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	16.72 ^{1/}
IMCO	-	-	-	1.5	13.3	-	14.82 ^{1/}
IAEA	-	86.5	160.7	74.2	46.2	46.0	413.62 ^{1/}
IUCN	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	12.52 ^{1/}
UNEP	-	-	-	64.7	90.1	90.1	244.94 ^{1/}
UNEP	44.1	519.3	1.150.0	2.019.6	2.569.0	1.028.4	7.330.43 ^{1/}
GOVERNMENTS	-	-	20.0	-	183.5	171.9	375.43 ^{1/}
OTHER SOURCES	-	-	-	-	45.0	-	45.03 ^{1/}
TOTAL	49.1	669.9	1.585.2	2.469.3	3.233.1	1.544.6	9.551.2

^{1/} commitments

^{2/} contributions in kind and services

^{3/} contributions in cash

^{4/} contributions in kind and services since RS/PAC was established (see UNEP/IG.14/8, paragraph 34)

TABLE 3. Flow chart of major activities and projects initiated (1974-1976) and proposed (1979-1980) as part of the Action Plan (----- preparatory activities; ————— operational activities).

Activity or Project	Reference to paragraph in this document	YEAR								Major Co-operating Organizations
		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980		
Barcelona Convention and related protocols	Annex III 1-7 and 64	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	FAO, IMCO, Government of Spain
Regional Oil Combating Centre	Annex III 10-21 and 69	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	IMCO
Protocol concerning Land-based sources of pollution	Annex III 24-38 and 65	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	WHO
Protocol concerning exploration and exploitation of seabed	Annex III 48-54 and 67	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	IMCO, ILO, IJO
Committee on Inter-State Guarantee Fund	Annex III 57-60 and 68	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
MED POL I-VIII	Annex I 7-16, 22-30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	WHO, IAEA, FAO, WHO, ICG
MED POL IX	Annex I 18, 22(iii), 23(xiii), 28 and 31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	UNESCO
MED POL X	Annex I 19, 23(viii) and 28	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	FAO, UNESCO, ECE, UNIDO, WEC
MED POL XI	Annex I 20, 23(i), 23(vi), 23(vii) and 25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	IAEA
MED POL XII	Annex I 22(ii), 23(xiii), 28 and 31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	WHO
MED POL XIII	Annex I 22(iv), 23(xiv), 28, 31 and 32	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	UNESCO
Environmental Quality Criteria	Annex I 23(x), 23(xi) and 33 Annex II 32, 33 and 46 Annex III 46	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	WHO, FAO
Blue Plan	Annex II 6-12, 37, 38 and 44	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	BP/RAC
Marine Living Resources	Annex II 17, 18 and 40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	UNEP, FAO (GFCM)
Fresh Water Resources	Annex II 23-25 and 42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	UNESCO, WHO, CEFIORI
Renewable Sources of Energy	Annex II 19-22 and 41	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	UNEP
Human Settlements	Annex II 26 and 43	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	PAF/RAC, WHO, UNESCO
Soil Protection	Annex II 27, 28 and 43	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	PAF/RAC, FAO
Tourism	Annex II 26 and 43	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	PAF/RAC, WHO, UNESCO
Specially Protected Areas	Annex II 30, 31 and 45 Annex III 62-64 and 67	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	IUCN, FAO, UNESCO

Table 4 : UNEP (CO-)SPONSORED MEETINGS RELATED TO THE
MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

<u>Title</u>	<u>Place and date</u>
UNEP: Task Force Meeting on Mediterranean Action Plan	Madrid 14 - 15 October 1974
UNEP: Task Force Meeting on Mediterranean Action Plan	Geneva 8 - 9 January 1975
UNEP: Intergovernmental Meeting on the Protection of the Mediterranean	Barcelona 28 Jan - 4 Feb 1975
UNEP: Working Group on Draft Legal Instruments for the Protection of the Mediterranean	Geneva 7 - 11 April 1975
FAO(GFCM)/UNEP: Expert Consultation on the Joint Co-ordinated Project on Pollution in the Mediterranean	Rome 23 June - 4 July 1975
IOC/WMO/UNEP: Expert Consultation on the Joint Co-ordinated Project on Pollution in the Mediterranean	Malta 8 - 13 September 1975
UNEP: Intergovernmental Consultation of Experts on Regional Oil Combating Centre	Malta 15 - 19 September 1975
WHO/UNEP: Expert Consultation on the Coastal Water Quality Control Programme in the Mediterranean	Geneva 15 - 19 December 1975
UNEP: Meeting of Experts to Advise the Executive Director on the Preparations for the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of Mediterranean Coastal States	Geneva 7 - 9 January 1976
UNEP: Consultation of Mediterranean Experts on the Blue Plan	Geneva 22 - 23 January 1976

Table 4 (continued)

UNEP: Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean Region on the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea	Barcelona 2 - 16 February 1976
UNEP: Consultation of Mediterranean Experts on the Blue Plan	Paris 17 - 19 May 1976
UNESCO/UNEP: Meeting of Experts on Pollutants from Land-Based Sources in the Mediterranean: Pollutants entering the Mediterranean through rivers	Paris 17 - 21 May 1976
UNEP: Expert Consultation on Mediterranean Marine Parks and Wetlands	Tunis 12 - 14 January 1977
UNEP: Intergovernmental Meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States on the Blue Plan	Split 31 Jan - 4 Feb 1977
UNEP: Intergovernmental Consultation Concerning a Draft Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-Based Sources	Athens 7 - 11 February 1977
WHO/UNEP: Guidelines for Health Related Monitoring of Coastal Water Quality	Rovinj 23 - 25 February 1977
WHO/UNEP: Consultation on Health Criteria and Epidemiological Studies Related to Coastal Water Pollution	Athens 1 - 4 March 1977
FAO(GFCM)/UNEP: Mid-Term Expert Consultation on the Joint FAO(GFCM)/UNEP Co-ordinated Projects on Pollution in the Mediterranean	Dubrovnik 2 - 13 May 1977
IOC/WMO/UNEP: Mid-Term Review Meeting on the Co-ordinated Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme	Barcelona 23 - 27 May 1977
WHO/UNEP: Mid-Term Review Meeting of the Joint WHO/UNEP Co-ordinated Pilot Project on Coastal Water Quality Control in the Mediterranean	Rome 30 May - 1 June 1977

Table 4 (continued)

WHO/UNEP: Workshop on Coastal Water Pollution Control	Athens 27 June - 1 July 1977
UNEP/FAO(GFCM)/IOC/WMO/WHO Mid-Term Review Meeting on the Progress of the Co-ordinated Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme (MED POL) and Related Projects of the Mediterranean Action Plan	Monaco 18 - 22 July 1977
UNEP/WHO/ECE/FAO/IAEA/UNESCO/UNIDO: Meeting of Experts on Pollutants from Land-Based Sources	Geneva 19 - 24 September 1977
UNEP: Second Intergovernmental Consultation Concerning a Draft Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources	Venice 17 - 21 October 1977
UNEP: Intergovernmental Meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States on the Mediterranean Action Plan	Monaco 9 - 14 January 1978
FAO/UNEP: Expert Consultation on Aquaculture Development in the Mediterranean Region	Athens 14 - 18 March 1978
UNEP/CEFIGRE: Meeting of Experts on Fresh Water Resources Management in the Mediterranean Region	Cannes 25 - 29 April 1978
IMCO/UNEP: Workshop on Oil Pollution Contingency Planning for the Mediterranean Sea	Malta 4 - 7 September 1978
UNEP: Meeting of Experts on Mediterranean Trust Fund and Other Institutional and Financial Matters	Geneva 18 - 22 September 1978
UNDP/UNEP: Meeting of Experts for Developing a Co-operative Programme on the Practical Applications of Renewable Sources of Energy in the Mediterranean Region	Malta 9 - 13 October

Notes and References

- 1/ Algeria, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia
- 2/ Report of the Intergovernmental Meeting on the Protection of the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 28 January - 4 February 1975), UNEP/WG.2/5, Annex
- 3/ Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia
- 4/ Mediterranean Action Plan and the Final Act of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean Region for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea, (Barcelona, 2-16 February 1976), UNEP, 1978
- 5/ Report of the Intergovernmental Consultation concerning a Draft Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (Athens, 7 - 11 February 1977), UNEP/IG.6/6.
- 6/ Report of the Second Intergovernmental Consultation concerning a Draft Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (Venice, 17-21 October 1977), UNEP/IG.9/5
- 7/ Report of the Intergovernmental Review Meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States on the Mediterranean Action Plan (Monaco, 9 - 14 January 1978), UNEP/IG.11/4.
- 8/ Report of the FAO(GFCM)/UNEP Expert Consultation on the Joint Co-ordinated Project on Pollution in the Mediterranean (Rome, 23 June - 4 July 1975), FAO, 1975
- 9/ Report of the IOC/WMO/UNEP Expert Consultation on the Joint Co-ordinated Project on Pollution in the Mediterranean (Msida, 8-13 September 1975), IOC/MPP/3, UNESCO, 1975
- 10/ Report of the WHO/UNEP Expert Consultation on Coastal Water Quality Control Programme in the Mediterranean (Geneva, 15-19 December 1975), EHE/76.1, WHO, 1976
- 11/ Report of the Intergovernmental Meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States on the "Blue Plan" (Split, 31 January - 4 February 1977), UNEP/IG.5/7
- 12/ Report of the Expert Consultation on Mediterranean Marine Parks and Wetlands (Tunis, 12-14 January 1977), UNEP/WG.6/5
- 13/ Report of the Meeting of Experts on the Mediterranean Trust Fund and other Institutional and Financial Matters (Geneva, 18 - 22 September 1978), UNEP/WG.19/6
- 14/ The State of Marine Pollution in the Mediterranean and Legislative Controls. GFCM. Stud. Rev. 51. FAO, 1972
- 15/ Report of the IOC/GFCM/ICSEM International Workshop on Marine Pollution in the Mediterranean (Monaco, 9-14 September 1974), IOC Workshop Report No. 3, UNESCO, 1975.

Notes and References (continued)

- 16/ Pollutants from Land-Based Sources in the Mediterranean, UNEP/IG.11/INF.5
- 17/ Report of the Mid-term Expert Consultation on the Joint FAO(GFCM)/UNEP Co-ordinated Project on Pollution in the Mediterranean (MED II, III, IV and V), (Dubrovnik, 2-13 May 1977), FAO, 1977
- 18/ Summary Report of the IOC/WMO/UNEP Mid-term Review Meeting for the Pilot Projects MED I and MED VI (Barcelona, 23-27 May 1977), IOC-WMO-UNEP/MED-MRM/3, UNESCO, 1977
- 19/ Mid-term Review of the Joint WHO/UNEP Co-ordinated Pilot Project on Coastal Water Quality Control in the Mediterranean (MED VII), (Rome, 30 May - 1 June 1977), WHO, 1977
- 20/ Report on the Mid-term Review Meeting on the Progress of the Co-ordinated Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme (MED POL) and related projects of the Mediterranean Action Plan (Monaco, 18-22 July 1977), UNEP/WG.11/5
- 21/ Proceedings of the ICSEM/UNEP Mediterranean Pollution Workshop (Antalya, 24-27 November 1978), UNEP/IG.14/INF.7
- 22/ Directory of Mediterranean Marine Research Centres, UNEP, 1977
- 23/ Report on Meeting of Experts on Pollutants from Land-Based Sources (Geneva, 19-24 September 1977), UNEP/WG.13/5
- 24/ Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Monaco Morocco, Spain, Turkey
- 25/ Page 10 of Ref. 4/
- 26/ Resolution 8; page 19 of Ref. 4/
- 27/ Report on WHO/UNEP Workshop on Coastal Water Pollution Control (Athens, 27 June - 1 July 1977), WHO, 1977
- 28/ Report on WHO Consultations on Radioactivity Releases into the Sea (Monaco, 27-29 July 1977)
- 29/ Report of the Working Group of Experts on Environmental Law at its second session (Geneva, 3-12 April 1978), UNEP/WG.14/4
- 30/ ECE, UNIDO, UNDP, FAO, UNESCO, IOC of UNESCO, WHO, WMO, IMCO, IAFA and IUCN