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

Dubrovnik, 28 February - 4 March 1983

CORRIGENDUM

Paragraph 15 should read as follows :

15. Some countries referred to important national and international events relating to the protection of the marine environment. In particular, the Greek delegation drew the attention of the Meeting to the new Convention on the Law of the Sea and to the establishment of Med Terra (Mediterranean Network and Environmental Information Centre). It also informed the Meeting that legislation was pending in Parliament for the contribution of Greece to the Mediterranean Trust Fund, for the annual host country contribution equivalent to \$400,000 and for \$50,000 for training. The Moroccan delegation informed the Meeting that a National Council had been established to develop measures for the protection of the environment and that it had recently paid its contribution for 1981 and 1982. The Algerian delegation informed the Meeting of the approval of a law for the protection of the environment. The Italian delegation informed the Meeting of a new law, already in force, providing for several measures for the protection of the marine environment. The Spanish delegation informed the Meeting that at a recent meeting of the London Dumping Convention, a resolution was adopted on the proposal of Spain requesting all governments to suspend dumping of radioactive substances pending receipt of the report of an ad hoc scientific group. The delegation of Israel stressed the importance of the Environment Impact Assessment to the Mediterranean Action Plan.



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Dubrovnik, 28 February - 4 March 1983

REPORT

OF THE THIRD MEETING OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE

MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION AND ITS RELATED PROTOCOLS

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Introduction

1. In accordance with articles 13 and 14 of the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and with the rules of procedure for meetings and conferences of the Contracting Parties to the Convention and its related Protocols, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme convened the third ordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties. At the kind invitation of the Government of Yugoslavia, the Meeting was held at Dubrovnik, from 28 February to 4 March 1983.

Participation

2. Delegates from fourteen Mediterranean coastal States and from the European Economic Community took part in the Meeting.

3. Representatives of two United Nations bodies, five Specialized Agencies and of three intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attended the Meeting as observers.

4. A complete list of participants is attached as annex I to this report.

Agenda item 1: Opening of the Meeting

5. The Meeting was opened by H.E. G. Falchi, President of the Bureau of the meetings of the Contracting Parties. After welcoming the participants and thanking the Government of Yugoslavia for its hospitality, he reviewed the main achievements of the Mediterranean Action Plan during the past year and the results of the work of the Bureau over the past two years. Referring to document UNEP/BUR/17 and expressing the views of all the members of the Bureau, he stressed the need for more effective co-ordination between the components of the Mediterranean Action Plan. He also expressed concern over the decision of UNEP to reduce drastically its cash contribution to the Mediterranean Trust Fund. He also brought to the attention of the Meeting the problem of the cost of the management of the Trust Fund which needed to be studied and analysed in order to find, if possible, more economical and efficient alternatives.

6. Mr P.S. Thacher, Deputy Executive Director of UNEP, speaking on behalf of the Executive Director, Dr M.K. Tolba, welcomed the participants and expressed his deep gratitude to the President for the very efficient work that he and his fellow Bureau members had carried out during the past two years. On the question of funding the activities, he reminded the Meeting that the Mediterranean Action Plan had been the result of decisions by Mediterranean Governments and that it was becoming increasingly necessary that decisions on the direction of the programme and its financing should be the responsibility of those Governments. Having contributed over 8 million dollars to the programme, UNEP was forced by other priorities to limit its future financial contributions to the Mediterranean Action Plan, but would be ready to continue to be actively involved as long as the Contracting Parties felt this to be useful. He also stressed the vital importance for the region of the control of land-based sources of pollution and the need for the early completion of national processes to ratify the related Protocol so that it might enter into force during 1983.

Agenda item 2: Rules of procedure

7. Mr A. Manos, Co-ordinator of the Mediterranean Action Plan, informed the participants that, until the adoption of any possible amendment, the rules of procedure for meetings and conferences of the Contracting Parties adopted at the First Meeting of the Contracting Parties and subsequently amended at their Second Meeting, were applicable to their Third Meeting.

Agenda item 3: Election of officers

8. The Meeting unanimously elected the following officers:

| | |
|------------------|---|
| President: | Mr Živorad Kovačević (Yugoslavia) |
| Vice-Presidents: | H.E. Mr Mamdouh Abdel Razek (Egypt) Mr Joaquin Ros (Spain) |
| Rapporteur: | Ms Hedia Baccar (Tunisia) |

9. The newly elected President of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties addressed the Meeting and expressed his deep gratitude to the previous Bureau, in particular to H.E. G. Falchi, for the dedicated and highly efficient work performed during the preceding two years. Speaking also on behalf of the Yugoslav authorities, he welcomed all participants to Dubrovnik. He referred to several international resolutions adopted in recent years aimed at strengthening security and co-operation in Europe and the Mediterranean region, to which Yugoslavia gave active support. He stressed the importance of further reinforcing the co-operation between countries bordering the Mediterranean, in order to develop not only protection measures for the sea, but also the socio-economic growth of those countries. He also referred to the great importance of the Adriatic Sea for Yugoslavia and mentioned a number of national and international efforts made by the Government in order to protect it. With respect to the Mediterranean Action Plan, he emphasized the great interest that Yugoslavia had expressed since the launching of the Plan, and, among other important actions, he reminded the participants of the establishment of the Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC) at Split, for the implementation of the Priority Actions Programme.

Agenda item 4: Adoption of the agenda

10. The Meeting adopted the agenda reproduced in annex III to this report.

Agenda item 5: Organization of work

11. The Meeting decided to establish a Committee of the Whole to consider items 8(a) Blue Plan, 8(b) Priority Actions Programme, 8(c) Specially Protected Areas, 8(d) Training and exchange of information and 9 Co-ordinated pollution monitoring and research programme in the Mediterranean, while a working group would consider item 11(a) Revision of the rules of procedure. On the recommendation of the Bureau, the Meeting decided that the Committee of the Whole would be presided by Mr Mamdouh Abdel Razek, with Mr J. Ros as alternate, thereby dispensing with the need to elect a Vice-Chairman. At its first sitting, the Committee of the Whole elected Ms N. Firatli (Turkey) as Rapporteur.

Agenda item 6: Credentials

12. In accordance with rule 19 of the rules of procedure, the secretariat invited the representatives of the Contracting Parties to submit their credentials for examination by the Bureau. The Bureau met on 3 March 1983 to examine the credentials and found the credentials of the representatives of Algeria, EEC, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia to be in order.

Agenda item 7: Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1982 and recommendations for activities to be undertaken in the 1984-1985 biennium, with related budget proposals

13. Mr A. Manos introduced documents UNEP/IC.43/3, UNEP/IG.43/3/Corr.1, UNEP/IG.43/3/Add.1 and UNEP/IG.43/3/Add.2, and reported on the main activities and achievements during 1982. He also presented, in general terms, the major activities proposed for the biennium 1984-1985. The complete list of documents appears in annex IV to this report.

14. During the general debate that followed, delegations stressed their commitment to a positive development of the Mediterranean Action Plan and regretted the delays in the implementation of certain activities, due in particular to financial difficulties. They further expressed the wish to be better informed of the state of accounts and programmes, and that no new activities should be initiated until on-going activities achieve substantial progress.

15. Some countries referred to important national and international events relating to the protection of the marine environment. In particular, the Greek delegation drew the attention of the Meeting to the new Convention on the Law of the Sea and to the establishment of Med Terra (Mediterranean Network and Environmental Information Centre). It also informed the Meeting that legislation was pending in Parliament for the contribution of Greece to the Mediterranean Trust Fund, for the annual host country contribution equivalent to \$400 000 and for \$50 000 for training. The Moroccan delegation informed the Meeting that a National Council had been established to develop measures for the protection of the environment and that it had recently paid its contribution for 1981 and 1982. The Algerian delegation informed the Meeting of the approval of a law for the protection of the environment. The Italian delegation informed the Meeting of a new law, already in force, providing for several measures for the protection of the marine environment. The Spanish delegation informed the Meeting that at a recent meeting of the London Dumping Convention, a resolution was adopted on the proposal of Spain requesting all governments to suspend dumping of radioactive substances pending receipt of the report of an ad hoc scientific group. One delegation stressed the importance of the Environmental Impact Assessment to the Mediterranean Action Plan.

16. With regard to the documentation presented by the secretariat at the Meeting, the participants unanimously complained of a general inadequacy in the presentation of the budget, which made the analysis of the various proposals very difficult. The increase in the costs of co-ordination proposed in the budget was also noted with concern by all the participants.

17. Several United Nations bodies, Specialized Agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations addressed the Meeting. In particular, the representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) reminded the participants of the interest shown and assistance given by UNDP, in close co-operation with UNEP and other United Nations bodies, for the development of the Programme, especially with regard to aquaculture, renewable sources of energy and a project for the development of port reception facilities in the Mediterranean. Whereas in the field of aquaculture a project with limited funds was being approved by UNDP, in the field of renewable sources of energy UNDP funds very probably could not be made available. The representatives of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) and the International Juridical Organization (IJO) also expressed their interest in co-operation with the secretariat - WTO in the execution of the tourism component of the Priority Actions Programme, and IJO with reference to article 7 of the Barcelona Convention, in the updating of the documentation proposed in the joint project with UNEP in 1979. The representative of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) stressed the Commission's interest in the development of the Action Plan, and referred to the attention paid by ECE to economic co-operation in the Mediterranean in the light of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

Agenda item 8(a): Blue Plan

18. The secretariat informed the Meeting that it had before it documents UNEP/IG.43/ 3, UNEP/IG.43/INF.3 and UNEP/IG.43/INF.4. The Chairman invited the Co-ordinator of the Group of Co-ordination and Synthesis (GCS) to introduce the discussion on the agenda item by briefly introducing the main achievements of the Blue Plan. Mr Sabri Abdalla first thanked the other members of the GCS, Mr Grenon, its Executive Secretary, and MEDEAS for their contribution to the work of Phase I of the Blue Plan. He then introduced the Preliminary Synthesis Report of the First Phase of the Blue Plan (prepared by the GCS) and summarized the major conclusions of the report. In order to make these conclusions effective, Mr Abdalla stressed the need for a deeper analysis of the results obtained so far and referred to the urgent actions required in various domains, including those of urban development, environment, social and human sciences, clean technologies, etc.

19. The Deputy Executive Director of UNEP stressed at that juncture the Executive Director's appreciation of the efforts made by the GCS and MEDEAS despite the difficulties encountered by its team and reminded the Meeting that the experiences gained during the First Phase of the Blue Plan should in future be made available to national physical planners. He also pointed out that the Blue Plan, the first regional exercise of its kind, should become an example for other regions of the world to follow.

20. After extensive discussions, the Meeting reached a consensus on the following points:

- the reconnaissance work of the GCS provided for in Phase I has been accomplished;
- however, the analysis and presentation of the results of this work are not complete and should thus be finalized in the course of 1983;

- preparations for the definition of Phase II should proceed during 1983 in order to maintain continuity, taking into account the concerns expressed by the Contracting Parties at this meeting;
- the workplan for 1983 should thus encompass all the elements required to complete Phase I, taking account of comments received from the Contracting Parties on the reports on Phase I to be finalized.

21. This discussion remained open until an informal working group was established which was asked to prepare a workplan for the Blue Plan during 1983. Representatives from Algeria, France, Italy, Spain, Tunisia and the EEC, and the Executive Secretary of the Blue Plan participated in this working group. The Meeting adopted the recommendations of the working group as follows:

- to discontinue the contractual relationship between the members of the GCS and the Mediterranean Action Plan;
- to reduce the budget for 1983, prepared on the basis of the proposed workplan to US\$424 000;
- to endorse the recommendation of the Fourth Meeting of the Blue Plan Focal Points that a further Focal Point meeting should be held in October 1983 to review the results of Phase I and to examine and adopt, if appropriate, the programme of work for Phase II.

22. The Meeting accepted the proposed workplan and budget for 1983, as shown in annex V and set indicative budgetary allocations for the Blue Plan for 1984-1985 (as shown in annex VI).

Agenda item 8(b): Priority Actions Programme

23. The Chairman introduced this agenda item and the secretariat informed the Meeting that it would have before it document UNEP/IG.43/INF.5, the report of the meeting of Focal Points for PAP, as well as UNEP/IG.43/INF.11, containing the detailed proposed activities of the programme for 1983, 1984 and 1985.

24. The Director of the PAP Regional Activity Centre informed the Meeting that PAP had received practically all its support from the Yugoslav Government which he thanked, and introduced the proposed activities with the following remarks.

Since the intensification of PAP largely depends on the close co-operation between the PAP/RAC and the National Focal Points for PAP, all the Member States are requested to make this co-operation possible by activating their National Focal Points.

As a result of the development of MED POL and the Blue Plan, a number of problems have emerged which could be dealt with within the framework of PAP. Thus, the co-operation between these components of the Mediterranean Action Plan should become much more direct and permanent.

The past co-operation by a number of Agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as the co-operation of many international organizations in the PAP, has been appreciated. In future co-operation, their experience should be used in planning and carrying out the PAP-related projects.

The development of PAP has been considerably delayed, mainly because of the insufficient allocations from the Mediterranean Trust Fund to this component of MAP. In the next two-year period, a more regular flow of resources approved by the budget should be ensured for PAP which is entitled to be treated as other components of MAP.

25. The representative of UNESCO mentioned the interest of his Organization in a limited number of subjects being considered under the PAP. He stressed that such activities should be developed and undertaken jointly, taking into account the working procedures of the organizations concerned. He suggested that the preparation of a series of case studies, using a common methodology, concerning the integrated management of certain Mediterranean coastal areas, might be an initial practical example of such co-operation with UNESCO and its programme on Man and Biosphere.

26. The representative of the World Tourism Organization asked for the following corrections to be made in document UNEP/IG.43/INF.11:

- (1) on page 11, the objectives of the project concerning "Current projects on integrated planning" should include a reference to the fact that tourism is an integral part of coastal zone planning;
- (2) the project concerning "Identification of types and capacities of tourism developments..." described on pages 25-31 should be described as a joint WTO/PAP-RAC project.

27. During the discussion that ensued, several delegations expressed their concern about the large number of projects being included under the PAP component, as well as the less than symbolic level of funding proposed for some projects which, in order to be successful, would require extremely large financial resources. The Spanish delegation expressed concern for the very limited information received on the PAP activities. Nevertheless, the Meeting approved, without changes, the PAP programme of work and budget for 1983. (Annex V.)

28. The representative of the EEC informed the Meeting that the Commission could examine the possibility of supporting some selected projects if they were implemented in the Member States of the Community.

29. The secretariat introduced document UNEP/IG.43/INF.12, informing the Meeting of the recent UNDP-sponsored meeting of experts from Tunisia, France and Yugoslavia on the introduction of environmental impact assessments in all development projects planned. A number of delegations expressed interest in this kind of activity, and the French delegation confirmed that this tripartite co-operation on the subject had been established and that its results would be reported to the Contracting Parties in due time. However, this delegation considered the establishment of a new PAP activity on the subject as premature since the matter had not been examined by the meeting of PAP focal points held at Split. Nevertheless, impact assessment methodology should be taken into account when implementing existing PAP activities.

30. A proposal was made by the delegation of Turkey that the funds economized in 1983 with the revised Blue Plan budget should be added to those proposed for the PAP with a view to integrating environmental impact assessments in the appropriate projects envisaged in its work programme. The Turkish delegation added that these additional funds could be used to support higher participation of professionals from developing countries in the workshops. The PAP/RAC endorsed the Turkish proposal asking for small resources to be allocated to the MED Unit from which the participation of experts from developing countries in various seminars that might be organized outside the frame of PAP projects and dealing with PAP-related activities could be financed. As a result of the discussions, the Meeting approved the addition of US\$60 000 to the PAP budget to this end if funds were available.

31. The Meeting also expressed the view that the activities of the PAP should be co-ordinated with similar activities carried out by international organizations in order to improve their efficiency and to avoid duplication of efforts.

Agenda item 8(c): Specially Protected Areas

32. The Chairman introduced the agenda item and the Secretary provided additional information in respect of document UNEP/IG.43/3, paragraphs¹ 23 and 24.

33. The delegation of Tunisia drew attention to the difficulties of establishing the centre because of financial constraints. The Tunisian delegation also expressed its surprise at the revised budget of 1983, in which the budgetary allocation of US\$200 000 had been reduced to US\$125 000.

34. Most delegations stated that prior to the meeting, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention had still not received any information on the work programme and detailed budget of the Centre on Specially Protected Areas in the Mediterranean, which should have been established in Tunisia. They also requested the secretariat to distribute in the course of the meeting, the expert report referred to in paragraph 23 of the document UNEP/IG.43/3, in order to have information on the work programme and the details of the budgetary allocation approved in Cannes (UNEP/IG.23/11).

35. The Tunisian delegation submitted to the Meeting, at its request, a detailed budget for 1983.

36. Some delegations raised the question whether this Centre was a national or an international one. The Secretary enlightened delegations by referring to the decisions of the Cannes Meeting that the Centre would be established and would operate as a national institution with a regional role to play, like the Regional Activity Centre for PAP and MEDEAS, already in operation as part of MAP.

37. The Meeting took note of the Report of the Executive Director on this agenda item and delegations stated their interest in establishing the Centre.

38. The Meeting decided that the budget for 1983 would be increased to US\$150 000 (see annex V) if funds were available.

Agenda item 8(d): Training and exchange of information

39. The secretariat informed the Meeting that it had before it document UNEP/IG.43/3. The delegation of Italy requested information on the fate of the funds for the training courses in Urbino approved at the Extraordinary Meeting held in Geneva in 1982. The secretariat stated that no training course had been held in Urbino during 1982, and that consequently no training activity had been financed, though a proposal for a training course in 1983 was at present being studied. The delegations of France, Greece and Spain stated their interest in co-sponsoring and organizing training courses directly related to the implementation of the Action Plan and some delegations expressed their objection to the proposal that only one language should be used in those training courses.

40. The Meeting approved the holding of individual training courses every year, but could not reach agreement on setting a ceiling for the expenditures of each of these training courses.

41. The representative of EEC informed the Meeting of the willingness of the Commission to organize training courses at ISPRA on various environmental aspects and suggested that it would be adequate to adopt the principle that the costs of any training course organized within the framework of MAP be shared with national institutions.

42. The delegations also approved the accommodation of two trainees for two months each in the Co-ordinating Unit in Athens.

43. The delegation of Turkey stated its objection to the map on the poster referred to in paragraph 30 of document UNEP/IG.43/3, indicating that the map covers the area beyond the geographical coverage of the Barcelona Convention.. The secretariat took note of this objection and indicated that proper measures would be taken.

44. There was a consensus that the secretariat should encourage the Contracting Parties to publish brochures describing the Action Plan in their national languages. However, the meeting decided to delete two items referred to in paragraph 31 of document UNEP/IG.43/3, namely, the development of a proposal for an Environmental Communication System and support for national television programmes. The budgetary allocations for these two items were transferred to training and to the contributions for national brochures.

45. Under this agenda item, the Meeting approved the budgetary allocation of US\$80 000 for 1983, including US\$58 200 for training courses to be held at Urbino (see annex V). The Meeting also approved the 1984 and 1985 budgets as shown in annex VI.

| | <u>1984</u> US\$ | <u>1985</u> US\$ |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Training courses | 70 000 | 90 000 |
| Accommodation of two trainees in the Co-ordinating Unit | 12 000 | 13 000 |
| Contribution to national brochures | 25 000 | 25 000 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| TOTAL | 107 000 | 128 000 |

46. Various delegations, seconded by the representative of UNESCO, recalled that this item had been introduced at the Second Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Cannes, mainly to cover the exchange of scientific information, such as the proposed Mediterranean network of ecological information systems. They felt that such activities should be considered under MAP at some stage and were quite different from those proposed for public information.

47. The delegation of Greece informed the Meeting that a Mediterranean network and environmental information centre (Med Terra) was being established in Athens and will be funded by the Greek Ministry of Planning, Housing and the Environment. All Mediterranean countries were invited to make use of this facility.

Agenda item 8(e): Cooperation in programmes of interest to the Mediterranean

48. The discussion on paragraphs 32 to 37 of the Executive Director's report focused on the relationships with organizations such as the Inter-Municipal Secretariat in Barcelona. In this connexion, the Meeting agreed that the Co-ordinator should be requested to consider entering in consultation with this and similar organizations of potential value to the Action Plan (including information exchange and other co-operative efforts) in close liaison with the Governments concerned and to report on the results at the next session.

49. The Greek delegation considered MAP's support to initiatives and programmes at the level of non-governmental organizations, and in particular of municipalities, to be a positive development. The secretariat should assist and promote co-operation and contacts with all organized forms of Mediterranean cities, municipalities and regions using its infra-structure facilities for this purpose.

Agenda item 9: Long-term Programme for pollution monitoring and research in the Mediterranean

50. The Secretary stated that the main document to be discussed was UNEP/IG.43/3 and the Meeting would also have before it the documents UNEP/IG.43/CRP.3, UNEP/WG.62/7, UNEP/WG.62/3/Rev.1 and UNFP/WG.62/4/Rev.1 under this agenda item. He also drew the attention of the Meeting to article 7.1.5 of document UNEP/BUR/17.

51. After giving background information on the activities carried out during 1982 related to the completion of MED POL Phase II and the implementation of Phase II, Mr A. Cruzado summarized the major problems in the development of those activities and informed the Meeting of the activities planned for 1983.

52. Following this introduction, the secretariat asked the Meeting to consider the actions required in paragraph 48 of the report of the Executive Director (UNEP/IG.43/3), and also to approve the budget breakdown for MED POL research activities for 1983, submitted by the secretariat.

53. The Secretary also informed the Meeting that seven countries had responded to the request for national monitoring programmes. Agreements covering two of those programmes (Yugoslavia and Cyprus) had already been cleared by the secretariat and were being established with the respective national authorities.

54. He also informed the Meeting that a large number of research proposals had been received and that, with a very few exceptions, they were considered scientifically sound and relevant to MAP. The reviewing procedure was being carried out in co-operation with the international agencies and decisions for funding a number of the proposals had been taken since October 1982.

55. The maintenance service for scientific instruments had continued. Intercalibration exercises for PCBs and DDT had been completed during 1982, and an intercalibration exercise of microbiological methods had been organized in Rome, 22-26 November 1982. Reports of these exercises, as well as a full report of all past intercalibration exercises, will be submitted to the next meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation.

56. The Secretary informed the Meeting that since funds had not been available before the end of 1982, no assistance to national centres could be provided for the monitoring activities.

57. In addition to this problem, the Secretary informed the Meeting that the main difficulties encountered in the implementation of the programme were the slow response of National Co-ordinators in submitting their national monitoring programmes and the complex procedure for analysing and clearing the research proposals submitted.

58. The Secretary expressed UNEP's gratitude to co-operating international Agencies (FAO, IAEA, IOC, UNESCO, WMO and WHO) for their assistance in co-ordinating the research activities.

59. The Greek delegation asked the secretariat to inform the Meeting of the fate of the report of Oceanographic Cruise '80, prepared by the National Council for Physical Planning and Environment. The report was the Greek contribution to MED POL Phase I and had been accepted for publication by the secretariat at the Second Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Cannes, March 1981). This delegation requested from the secretariat the publication of the report which had not yet taken place.

60. At the request of the majority of the delegations, the secretariat prepared a more detailed budget breakdown, taking into account the concern of various delegations at the poor presentation of the budget. The secretariat prepared document UNEP/IG.43/CRP.1/Add.1

61. The Chairman, introducing documents UNEP/IG.43/CRP.3 and UNEP/IG.43/CRP.1/Add.1, requested the secretariat to furnish the Meeting with additional information on expenditures for 1982.

62. At the request of several delegations, the secretariat provided details of the administrative arrangements between UNEP and the international co-operating Agencies, and between UNEP and ICSEM.

63. Various delegations expressed concern at the fact that the MAP was providing funds to international co-operating Agencies for activities to which all the countries in MAP also contributed and which ought to be funded through their own budgets.

64. The representative of WHO informed the Meeting that although the Mediterranean Action Plan was under the overall co-ordination of UNEP, it had been an inter-Agency undertaking from its inception and various parts of the Plan, especially MED POL, had been organized by a number of United Nations Specialized Agencies according to their particular field of competence. The budget heading on support to Agencies was not a form of assistance to Agencies, but the necessary allocation of funds to enable them to perform those functions and components of the Action Plan approved by the Contracting Parties and entrusted to them. He also stated that apart from the utilization of such funds for the purpose intended, WHO was also contributing significantly to MED POL and other components of the Action Plan in cash, kind and services, out of its own budget, and that its additional contribution was steadily increasing, particularly in the extension of WHO/EURO regular programmes to cater for the needs of the Mediterranean region, and, in particular, the Mediterranean Action Plan.

65. A certain number of delegations expressed concern about the fact that no detailed document on the state of the implementation of MED POL Phase II, and on the expenditures made during 1982, had been submitted to the Meeting. They also regretted that no meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation had taken place before the present meeting of the Contracting Parties, to examine the 1983, 1984 and 1985 proposals and make recommendations.

66. The Meeting recommended that the Second Meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation be convened as soon as possible in order to assess the state of implementation of the MED POL programme and to formulate proposals for the utilization of the 1984-1985 budget, taking into account the partition decided by the Meeting in its plenary session (70% for national centres, 30% for international Agencies).

67. At the request of the secretariat, and in order to avoid freezing the activities during the first half of 1983, the Meeting decided to discuss the activities and budget breakdown for 1983.

68. The secretariat introduced document UNEP/IG.43/C.1/CRP.5, prepared at the request of the Meeting and containing the proposed activities and summary budget for 1983.

69. Some delegations, realizing that a large part of the funds committed in 1982 had been allocated to co-operating international Agencies, expressed their concern and requested that the funds for MED POL be directly distributed by the secretariat as assistance to national centres. Other delegations expressed an interest in keeping the Agencies involved in the programme, although most said that they wished to have the most straightforward co-ordinating mechanisms possible.

70. As a result of the discussions, the proposal of the secretariat, reducing for 1983 the support costs and increasing the funds for assistance to national centres, was approved by the Meeting, with the exception of the activity on development and testing of analytical and computational methods for monitoring the transport of pollutants through the atmosphere into the Mediterranean Sea (annex V).

71. At the suggestion of the secretariat, the Meeting unanimously decided that all the unspent, but committed, funds for research (US\$250 000), and as much as possible of the unused funds for assistance to national centres (up to US\$216 000) during 1982, should be rephased for the same activities in 1983, in addition to the approved budget.

72. The delegation of Greece proposed to organize a workshop to review the situation with regard to the apparently abnormal pollution-induced blooms of jelly-fish as part of MED POL activities (UNEP/IG.43/C.1/CRP.2). The delegations of Yugoslavia, Malta and Italy strongly supported this proposal which was approved by the Meeting. The secretariat indicated that such a workshop could take place within the planned research activities, and that a preliminary review of the present knowledge on the Mediterranean should be carried out by the secretariat.

73. The Meeting decided that US\$60 000 should be added to the budget for co-ordination (Chapter 1 of Section I) with the specific purpose of convening scientific workshops, including the one on jelly-fish if funds were available.

74. The Meeting asked the secretariat to inform the Contracting Parties promptly on the research proposals being received, cleared and financed from the Mediterranean Trust Fund.

75. The Meeting asked the secretariat to submit reports of the meetings of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation to the meetings of the Contracting Parties. These reports should contain an assessment of all the technical documentation submitted to the meeting of the Contracting Parties. The Meeting also urged the secretariat to prepare a calendar of all future meetings in the framework of the MAP.

Agenda item 10(a): Implementation of the Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (article 14 of the Convention)

76. The secretariat, introducing document UNEP/IG.43/INF.8, reported on the status of signature and ratification of the Barcelona Convention and proposed a time-table and a work programme for the implementation of articles 6, 7, 10.2, 10.3, 11.3, 12, 20, 21 and 22.3.

77. The Meeting recommended that all Contracting Parties be urged to become a party to the 1973 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL 73/78). In view of the fact that becoming a party to the Convention would imply a number of complex and expensive measures, some delegations, while endorsing the recommendation, could not commit their Governments to any immediate action. The delegation of France expressed the hope that a sufficient number of reception facilities for ballast waters will be established in order to make the application of the MARPOL Convention fully effective.

78. The secretariat drew the attention of the Meeting to two complementary projects launched as a follow-up to the 1979 IMO/UNEP feasibility study on reception facilities for the Mediterranean: an IMO/UNDP project covering the ports in Algeria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Tunisia and Yugoslavia, and a similar project sponsored by EEC and the Italian Government, covering the States not participating in the IMO/UNDP project. The Meeting accepted the proposal to co-sponsor an IMO/UNDP workshop on port reception facilities, by financing the participation of selected experts from Contracting Parties at a cost of \$5000 in 1983.

79. The Meeting did not, for the time being, endorse the proposal of the secretariat to develop a preliminary draft protocol on pollution resulting from the exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed and accordingly did not accept the proposal to convene an expert meeting to consider it.

80. The Meeting endorsed the proposal of the secretariat that all Contracting Parties which had not yet done so should designate "the competent authorities responsible for pollution monitoring within areas under their national jurisdiction", in accordance with article 10.

81. In discussing article 11.3, on scientific and technological co-operation, the Meeting stressed the need for a meeting to review and analyse the contributions of the existing Mediterranean bilateral and multilateral programmes to the objectives of the Action Plan and to formulate proposals for strengthening existing channels and programmes. The delegation of the European Economic Community, announcing an increase in its contribution for 1983, offered to host the meeting in Brussels in order to consider every possible form of co-operation among Contracting Parties, to bring closer different requirements and offers and to identify projects in detail. A budget of \$35 000 was approved for the holding of this meeting.

82. The participants unanimously endorsed the proposal that each Contracting Party should submit to the secretariat by 30 June of each year a consolidated report on measures adopted during the previous 12-month period concerning the implementation of the Convention and related protocols, including legislation adopted, designation of responsible services for the protection of the Mediterranean, budgetary resources and cost of programmes which would relate directly to monitoring, research, pollution control, training and public information, as envisaged in article 20 of the Convention. In order to compile, edit and translate such reports, the Meeting authorized the secretariat to spend \$5000 in 1984 and the same amount in 1985.

Agenda item 10(b): Protocol on the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by dumping from ships and aircraft

83. When introducing document UNEP/IG.43/INF.9 on the implementation of the above protocol the secretariat urged Contracting Parties to correct, as necessary, the information contained in it and to provide additional information whenever possible. Several delegations made comments on the contents of the document.

Agenda item 10(c): Protocol on cooperation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency

84. The secretariat introduced document UNEP/IG.43/INF.10 on the implementation of the above protocol. The document had been prepared on the basis of the information received from the Regional Oil Combating Centre (ROCC) in Malta. It was the intention of the secretariat to issue a more comprehensive report in 1983 based on additional information to be received from the Contracting Parties. In particular, the Contracting Parties were requested to provide all the available information on the implementation of articles 1, 3, 4, 6 and 8 of the Protocol.

85. The Director of the ROCC reviewed the assistance, information and training activities of the Centre in 1982 and the proposed activities for 1983. The Director of the Regional Oil Combating Centre presented shortly the activities of the Centre in 1982 indicating that a concrete stage of development has been reached in the field of assistance, information and training. He informed the Coastal States of new propositions of actions to develop training in the region and to improve the efficiency of the assistance given by the Centre. The Director invited the Coastal States to increase resources allocated to the Centre accordingly.

Agenda item 10(d): Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from land-based sources

86. The Meeting took note with satisfaction that the Protocol had been ratified by France and Tunisia. The delegations of Monaco and Algeria announced that their Governments had also recently ratified the Protocol and the delegation of EEC informed the Meeting that the Commission had completed the procedure of the ratification. The delegation of Turkey stated that the Government had decided to accede to the Protocol and that the ratification would be completed at a later stage. Finally the delegations of Spain, Italy, Greece, Malta, Morocco and Yugoslavia announced that the respective procedures for the ratification had already started.

87. The Meeting decided to convene the first meeting of experts to elaborate the technical aspects of the provisions of the protocol in December 1983 and the meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation in September 1983.

88. The Meeting requested that the working documents of the meeting be distributed three months before the meeting.

Agenda item 10(e): Protocol concerning Mediterranean specially protected areas

89. The representatives of Italy, Malta, Tunisia, Yugoslavia and of the EEC announced that they would sign it very soon; the representative of Turkey said that the Government would sign it with some reservations and the Algerian delegation stated that the procedure for signature had started. The Government of Morocco had authorized its ambassador in Madrid to sign the Protocol.

Agenda item 10(f): Other legal matters

90. The Meeting agreed that the secretariat would distribute to all Contracting Parties the study which had been prepared on the possibility of establishing an Inter-State Guarantee Fund for the Mediterranean Sea and that the Parties will communicate to the secretariat their comments on the establishment of such a fund. A decision on the convening of a group of experts to examine this matter would be taken at the next meeting of the Contracting Parties.

91. The Meeting endorsed the proposal by the secretariat to update in 1983, in co-operation with WHO, the document entitled "Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from land-based sources: a survey of national legislation". An expenditure of US\$5000 was approved.

92. Several delegations expressed their doubts on the appropriateness and need for a new protocol on the environmental aspects of fisheries. The Meeting decided not to authorize the study on the feasibility and need for such a protocol, proposed by the secretariat for 1985.

Agenda item 11(a): Institutional and financial implications of the Action Plan: revision of the rules of procedure

93. In discussing this item of the agenda, the Meeting decided to establish an informal working group in order to examine the amendments proposed in document UNEP/IG.43/5. The representative of the EEC, President of the working group, presented to the Meeting a report on the various amendments.

94. The Meeting rejected the amendments proposed in rules 10, 13 and 20 and decided to retain rule 21. The Meeting adopted amendments to rules 22, 37 and 41. Amendments in the wording of the English text in rules 16 and 19 were adopted. A new procedure for the replacement of members of the Bureau was adopted in rule 20. The new text appears as annex XI to this report.

Agenda item 11(b): Management of the Mediterranean Trust Fund beyond 31 December 1983

95. The Meeting noted with satisfaction that all contributions to the Trust Fund for the period 1979-1981 had been paid in full. The Meeting took note of the unpaid balance of US\$343 817 due as contributions to the Trust Fund in 1982, and invited the States concerned to fulfil their pledges without delay. The advance payments of US\$387 355 towards the 1983 contributions to the Trust Fund were also noted, and the Meeting expressed its appreciation to the States which, by making the payments, had provided the necessary cash for the MAP activities in early 1983.

96. The Meeting examined the actual and planned 1982-1983 expenditures as well as the proposed budget for the period 1984-1985 (UNEP/IG.43/3, paragraphs 88-100 and UNEP/IG.43/3/Add.2) and found their presentation inadequate and lacking the necessary detail and clarity. In the absence of an acceptable proposal for the 1984-1985 period, the Meeting decided to adopt the budget only in the form of annual expenditures for the individual chapters of the 1984-1985 budget (annex VI) and requested the secretariat to prepare detailed proposals for each chapter. This new proposal, which should be prepared within a month and in the agreed format (annex VII), should take into account the priorities defined by the Meeting within and among the individual budget chapters and the annual expenditure assigned to individual budget chapters.

97. Specific priorities to be taken into account in the preparation of the 1984-1985 budget:

- The Meeting considered that the costs of co-ordination were increasing too rapidly. The need for the recruitment of an additional programme officer (economist) was questioned and several delegations opposed it. The Meeting took note of the intention of the Executive Director to upgrade the post of the Co-ordinator of the Mediterranean Action Plan. Although some questions were asked in this regard, the Meeting raised no basic objection and on the recommendation of one delegation, the proposal was adopted.

- The strengthening of unity between data banks being developed in the framework of MAP and the development of a coherent, mutually compatible system was endorsed, on the understanding that the computer facilities of the Co-ordinating Unit would play a central role in assisting the Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Action Plan.

- The list of meetings and their costing was revised as follows:

| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Meetings of the Contracting Parties | 60 000 | 80 000 |
| Meetings of the Bureau, twice a year | 13 000 | 14 000 |
| Meeting of the working group on data | 12 000 | 10 000 |
| Meeting on scientific and technical co-operation | 35 000 | - |
| TOTAL | <u>120 000</u> | <u>104 000</u> |

- The size of the apparently "non-productive" expenditures related to the involvement of Specialized Agencies in MED POL was criticized by the Meeting. The secretariat was requested to review the situation with the relevant Agencies in order to find a solution acceptable to the Contracting Parties. The Meeting requested that 70% of total MED POL expenditures should be allocated for the national institutions participating in that programme and the remaining 30% to programme support.

- The secretariat was requested to restructure expenses in the Regional Oil Combating Centre by decreasing the staff and increasing assistance or activities of interest to the Contracting Parties. In this regard, the delegation of Malta stressed that it did not agree with any reduction of staff in the Regional Oil Combating Centre as the function of this Centre requires the services of a certain number of quality personnel engaged on information exchange, organization of activities and assistance, etc., and the suppression of any key post would seriously prejudice the Centre's work. Under these circumstances, the views of the delegation of Malta were that, while agreeing with the principle that funds should be utilized to their optimum efficiency, a serious study should be made on how funds could best be reallocated, and that this matter should be studied by the Bureau at its next meeting.

- Training was emphasized as a high priority issue.

- The commitment of funds for the second phase of the Blue Plan should be based on the recommendations of the next meeting of Focal Points which will examine the results of Phase I and examine and adopt the programme of Phase II.

98. The Meeting decided to extend the Trust Fund for the 1984-1985 biennium under its present terms of reference and agreed to increase the total of the contributions by 5% annually, taking the 1983 contributions as the basis and distributing the increase according to the revised scale of contributions approved by the General Assembly at its 37th session in December 1982 (see annex VIIIJ). The Meeting requested the Bureau to maintain the closest contact with the Executive Director and the competent services of UNEP with a view to

seeking any solution that would be compatible with United Nations rules and would at the same time enable contributions from Contracting Parties to be made available rapidly and alleviate the charge of 13% levied on such contributions. A recommendation to this effect is attached as annex X.

99. Taking into account the size of the Trust Fund (annex VIII) as well as the approved expenditures for 1984-1985 (annex VI), the Meeting reviewed and adopted the estimated cash flow for the 1983-1985 period (annex IX).

100. The Meeting requested the Bureau to examine the detailed budget to be prepared by the secretariat for each of the budget chapters covering the 1984-1985 period (see paragraph 96). The Meeting authorized the Bureau to approve, after examining the proposed detailed budget, the commitment (expenditure) from the Trust Fund of up to 80% of the 1984 and up to 30% of the 1985 annual expenditures indicated in annex VI. This approval is subject to detailed proposals being made by the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation and by the Blue Plan National Focal Points. In respect of the MED POL and of the Blue Plan Second Phase, such proposals are to be submitted to the Bureau by the end of 1983 at the latest. The Meeting also requested the secretariat to convene in 1984 an extraordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties:

- to review, inter alia, the budgetary situation of the 1984-1985 biennium and decide on the final allocation of resources for that biennium;
- to review and decide on steps to be taken in order to facilitate decisions relevant to the budget for the 1986-1987 biennium (to be taken at the meeting of the Contracting Parties in early 1985).

101. The Meeting invited the Contracting Parties which are members of the Governing Council of UNEP to make every effort to ensure that an appropriate allocation for MAP is provided for and approved in the UNEP budget for 1984 and 1985.

Item 12 of the agenda: Other business

102. The Meeting accepted with satisfaction the proposal of the Italian delegation to hold the Fourth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Genoa from 22 to 26 April 1985. The Meeting further decided to hold an extraordinary meeting in Athens in 1984, the exact details of which were to be determined in agreement with the Bureau.

Item 13 of the agenda: Adoption of report

103. The Committee of the Whole adopted its report on 3 March 1983. The Meeting adopted its report on 4 March 1983 and took note of the report of the Committee of the Whole, which is included in the present report under the relevant agenda items.

Item 14 of the agenda: Closure of the meeting

104. On 4 March 1983, at 7 p.m., the President declared the Meeting closed.

Annex I

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Annex II

OPENING STATEMENT

by Peter S. Thacher, Deputy Executive Director, UNEP

Mr. President,
Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Executive Director, it is a great pleasure to welcome you here in Dubrovnik to the Third Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related Protocols.

Dr. Tolba regrets deeply that he is unable to be here himself to join you, I must confess my pleasure at being privileged to represent him at this meeting and to be able, towards the end of my service with the UN, to witness the health and steady growth of an institution in whose creation I had the opportunity to take part.

On behalf of Dr. Tolba and all our colleagues associated with this programme I would like to thank and express our admiration to Ambassador Falchi who has presided over your bureau and who, with his fellow bureau members has maintained strong intersessional leadership to build up the pace of the programme and to overcome a number of practical obstacles. You, the participants at this meeting have been well served by your bureau and your secretariat is in a unique position to have observed this fact and to record it today.

It is particularly fitting that we meet in this historic site in Dubrovnik, a great maritime power at a time when shipping was synonymous with international trade, with advanced science, and building technology, and the spawning ground of international law. We are indeed grateful to the authorities of this city for generously hosting our meeting, and to the authorities of Yugoslavia for having extended their invitation to meet here. Yugoslavia, blessed with a beautiful coastline, has long been in the forefront of the movement for the protection of the Mediterranean against pollution. Its Government, its scientists, its State and municipal authorities have consistently shown their belief in, and their practical support for, the Mediterranean Action Plan, and in nearby Split, Yugoslavia is hosting the Regional Activity Centre for the Priority Action Programme with exemplary zeal and generosity.

Mr. President,

The Co-ordinator and Director of the Unit in Athens, Aldo Manos, will, despite a personal tragedy in his family, present the work programme for the 1984-85 biennium and budget submitted in document UNEP/IG.41/3. After that, at times appropriate to the agenda of this meeting, he and his staff will be available to present more detailed information to assist representatives to reach decisions.

At this point, I would like to limit my remarks to serve general observations about the nature of the Mediterranean Action Plan and its Programme.

First is the fact that the programme you will review this week is your programme, a programme controlled by you, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention. The Mediterranean Action Plan was brought into being by your decisions eight years ago in Barcelona to call on the catalytic services of UNEP together with FAO and other specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations System.

With very limited means, a few people working with great conviction in these international organizations have managed to help your Governments create an agreed co-operative programme which is today largely self-supporting.

In financial terms, the contribution of the Fund of UNEP to this programme, more than 8 million dollars, has been far from negligible; it is a large sum by UNEP standards, our largest single investment in a programme, and in face of today's financial constraints it cannot be maintained here, nor, despite the needs of other regions, can it be duplicated elsewhere. I fear that our colleagues in UNDP and the Specialized Agencies face the same difficulties.

This is why I urge you to consider your programme realistically in the light of the financial resources you expect to provide at the international level to augment and increase the effectiveness of the much larger commitments each of you is making at the national level. By comparison to these large national commitments, in areas ranging from tourism to fishing, to shipping and off-shore exploration - the total cost of this Mediterranean programme, whether past or proposed, remains incredibly small.

In the past a sense of caution, the wish to proceed in concert, and lack of well-defined projects have militated against a more imaginative and generous attitude towards the Mediterranean budget. Economic stagnation, inflation, unfavourable exchange rates have been used as arguments before - and are no doubt cited in many of your briefs for this meeting. But the logic of this caution, while useful for public debate, must be weighed against the risks of a single accident which could cost one country 200 million dollars, or the costs of retrieval of dangerous cargoes from a single sunken ship, which can run close to one million.

My plea should not be interpreted as calling for more money for the Mediterranean programme - although it is implicit in it - but for "more money for the Mediterranean". The success of the Mediterranean programme will always depend primarily on action at the national level, for example the allocation of funds for national MED POL activities (as in the case of Spain and Yugoslavia), or for marine protection measures, as in the case of a law recently enacted in Italy.

More funds and activities are being channelled by national and local authorities to effluent treatment plants, aquaculture, and coastal area development. The protection of the Mediterranean will succeed when generous local initiatives - mobilizing local resources for activities of common relevance - are accompanied by modest but effective sums at the international level to ensure that each partner benefits from the work of others.

Mr. President,

This brings me to a second point, the interdependence of all major components in the comprehensive plan which your Governments approved in Barcelona in 1975. We know we confront you with difficult choices in the broad scope of the work programme for 1984-85 covering as it does a rich variety of activities ranging from MED POL, the scientific backbone of the programme, to expert study of the Inter-State Guarantee Fund; from starting Phase 2 of the Blue Plan and accelerating the Priority Actions Programme, to setting up a system of national reports, and studying settlement-of-disputes.

But this comprehensive nature of the Plan is what we suggested and you agreed on eight years ago, and it must be protected if you are to carry out the responsibility you accepted in the preamble of the Barcelona Convention; "to preserve this common heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations".

This responsibility cannot be carried out if priority-setting leads to imbalances or a sacrificing of a major component of the programme. Assessment activities identify the problems that need priority attention. Legal agreements are negotiated to strengthen co-operation among States in managing the response to these problems and they provide an important tool for national policy makers to implement national control measures. Management activities are reinforced by exchanges of experience and insights to ensure sustainable socio-economic growth while preventing or arresting environmental problems.

This comprehensive approach, first accepted by the Governments of this region now guides comparable regional plans serving some 120 coastal States.

My third point, somewhat in amplification of this, is the vital importance for this region of land-based sources of marine pollution, and the need for early completion of national processes to ratify the Athens protocol so that it may enter into force this year. The preparatory process in 1971 for the Stockholm Conference highlighted land-based sources in general terms and led us to suggest a "framework" convention as part of the Mediterranean Action Plan by which Governments could commit themselves to a gradual process in which all pollution sources of significance would be progressively brought under control. (These ideas are embodied in Articles 4, 23 and 27 of the Convention).

Because of the financial and administrative difficulties of coping with land-based sources, it is understandable that this, the single most important protocol for the health of the Mediterranean, could not be among the first to be signed.

Indeed, a great deal of new scientific and economic data had first to be created to translate the generalities of Stockholm into the specifics that were required as a base for negotiations. This was accomplished under what many of you will remember as number 10 in the MED POL projects, the full story of which remains to be told.

But whereas the Convention and first protocols were opened for signature in Barcelona on 16 February 1976 and came into force on 12 February 1978, only two years later; the land-based protocol was opened in Athens on 17 May 1980 and now, more than two and half years later has been ratified by only a few of the six States required. I earnestly hope this Meeting will be informed of more progress than has yet come to our attention, and that a large number of States will have deposited instruments before the end of 1983 for both this protocol, as well as the one of Specially Protected Areas which was opened for signature last April and remains open in Madrid until 2 April 1983.

Next, I would like merely to call to your attention a meeting in Tunis, too recent to be in our documents, between experts of France, Tunisia and Yugoslavia, concerning the usefulness of environmental impact assessments in the Mediterranean. This serves as a good example of how co-operation can be developed which can be either multilateral or bilateral, and can be carried out initially within the boundaries of only one State, yet with great economy can provide useful results for others. I hope the ideas that developed in Tunis will be discussed here, for if sufficient interest is shown, it may become a supportive element in the implementation of the land-based sources protocol, which we hope will enter into force this year.

Mr. President,

Finally, let me revert to the difficult subject of contributions, the key to programme development or, as some have said, the "throttle" by which your Governments can control its speed and direction.

Unfortunately this is not the case. A throttle should be a responsive device that can be opened and closed at the driver's will. But under present conditions, procedures for approval and payment of contributions vary from one country to another, and the flow of payments is the haphazard result of their chance combinations, and your secretariat is operating not with a throttle, but with a hand-brake.

An operating capital fund - if one were feasible - would allow you to retain full control of the speed and direction of the programme, while avoiding the delays, cost over-runs and general aggravation inevitable in the present stop-go situation. If such a fund is not within reach, then you and we need to devise a better system of setting priorities so that essential activities can be budgeted two years ahead, rather than only a few months, on the basis of realistic estimates of funds available, and lower priority activities can move ahead as and when additional resources are received.

As I mentioned at the outset, the Environment Fund has so far contributed more than 8 million dollars to this programme. Although we are more strongly prepared than ever before to continue to assist you to manage this programme by drawing on the expertise of our staff, on behalf of the Executive Director, and with our mutual regret, I must make it clear that further financial support from the Fund will be limited. UNEP is now responsible for co-ordinating the activities of ten - and probably soon eleven - regional seas action plans. Whereas, we were able in the past to concentrate financial assistance to this programme, the reduced financial means available now forces more difficult choices, and resources must be available for those regional action plans that are only now getting under way, often initiated by developing countries not nearly so well endowed as some of the countries of this region. In the light of our best current estimates of future resources and requirements, we foresee support to your programme at a level of no more than 100,000 dollars over the two years of the biennium under discussion. Even this assumes a level of contribution to the Environment Fund which is itself open to question. Ultimately, of course, this remains as it has been in the past, a matter on which UNEP's Governing Council determines the outcome.

For all its acknowledged successes outside the region, support for the Mediterranean Action Plan has perhaps been handicapped by a lack of public awareness and recognition within the region. Further efforts might, therefore, be useful with two main constituencies: the Governments and citizens of the Mediterranean Coastal States.

With respect to Governments, we have suggested that a meeting on the Mediterranean Action Plan be authorized with the participation of bilateral and multilateral donor agencies (para 66 of the Report). The purpose would not be to obtain an artificial earmarking of funds for Mediterranean activities, but a fair hearing for the many solid projects that might mobilize effective assistance and co-operation. Such a meeting could be an important event for the Mediterranean Action Plan.

With respect to your citizens, whose concern is your impetus, we suggest that an involvement of voluntary organizations interested in the protection of the Mediterranean, through a Contact Committee sponsored by the Co-ordinating Unit would both inform citizens and enlist their support for the programme. This would be consistent with the solemn reaffirmation by the United Nations General Assembly four months ago, when adopting the World Charter for Nature, that it is the "duty of each person to act in accordance with the provisions of the Charter; acting individually, in association with others or through participation in the political process".

We will be interested in your reaction to these suggestions intended to assist your efforts to strengthen support for the programme.

Mr. President,

On leaving the service of Governments as an international civil servant of the United Nations, I am particularly grateful for the demonstration here, in what many regard as the "cradle of civilization" of the effectiveness of the UN System, in the words of the UN Charter "to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends". A sceptical world needs - and will be more secure for it - this example of what can be achieved when nations put aside today's frustrations and differences and join forces for the sake of their common future.

I wish the Meeting every success in its deliberations.

ANNEX III
AGENDA

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Rules of procedure
3. Election of officers
4. Adoption of the Agenda
5. Organization of work
6. Credentials
7. Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1982 and recommendations for activities to be undertaken in the 1984-1985 biennium, with related budget proposals.
8. Integrated planning of the development and management of the resources of the Mediterranean basin:
 - a) Blue Plan
 - b) Priority Actions Programme
 - c) Specially Protected Areas
 - d) Training and exchange of information
 - e) Co-operation in programmes of interest to the Mediterranean
9. Co-ordinated pollution monitoring and research programme in the Mediterranean
10. Framework Convention and related Protocols with their technical annexes for the protection of the Mediterranean environment.
 - a) Implementation of the Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution (article 14 of the Convention).

- b) Implementation of the Protocol on co-operation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by dumping from ships and aircraft (article 14 of the Protocol)
- c) Implementation of the Protocol on co-operation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency (article 12 of the Protocol)
- d) Protocol on the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from land-based sources
- e) Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas.
- f) Other legal matters

11. Institutional and financial implications of the Action Plan

- a) Revision of the Rules of procedure
- b) Management of the Mediterranean Trust Fund beyond 31 December 1983

12. Other business

13. Adoption of the report

14. Closure of the meeting

ANNEX IV

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Working Documents 1/

- | | |
|---|---|
| UNEP/IG.43/1 | Provisional Agenda |
| UNEP/IG.43/2 | Provisional Annotated Agenda |
| UNEP/IG.43/3 and Corr.1, Corr.2, Add.1, Add.2 | Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1982, and recommendations concerning the activities for the biennium 1984-1985, and cost of these activities |
| UNEP/IG.43/4 and Corr.1 | Status of the Mediterranean Trust Fund as at 31 December 1982 |
| UNEP/IG.43/5 | Report of the Committee of governmental experts on the Rules of Procedure (Athens, 29-30 November 1982) |

1/ Available in Arabic, English, French and Spanish

Information Documents^{2/}

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| UNEP/IG.43/INF.1 and Add.1 | List of documents |
| UNEP/IG.43/INF.2 | List of participants (trilingual) |
| UNEP/IG.43/INF.3 | Report of the Blue Plan, PHASE I |
| UNEP/IG.43/INF.4 | Report of the Meeting of National Focal Points for the Blue Plan, (Sophia Antipolis, 31 January - 2 February 1983) |
| UNEP/IG.43/INF.5 | Report of the Meeting of National Focal Points for the Priority Actions Programme (Split, 6-8 December 1982) |
| UNEP/IG.43/INF.6 | Municipal action for the protection of the Mediterranean against pollution - Note by the secretariat |
| UNEP/IG.43/INF.7 | Report of the Consultation Meeting on evaluation of methylmercury in Mediterranean populations and related health hazards, (Athens, 13-17 September 1982) |
| UNEP/IG.43/INF.8 | Status of signature and ratification of the Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its related protocols as at 31 December 1982 |
| UNEP/IG.43/INF.9 | Report submitted for the purposes of article 14 of the Protocol for the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by dumping from ships and aircraft. |
| UNEP/IG.43/INF.10 and Add.1 | Report submitted for the purposes of article 12 of the Protocol concerning co-operation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency |
| UNEP/IG.43/INF.11 | Priority actions programme of the Mediterranean Action Plan - Proposed activities for the 1983-1985 period |
| UNEP/IG.43/INF.12 | Joint work on impact studies by France, Tunisia and Yugoslavia |
| UNEP/IG.43/INF.13 | Note by the Greek delegation on Med Terra |

^{2/} Available in English and French

ANNEX V

1983 BUDGET

| SECTION I | US \$ | Drachma equivalent | Total |
|----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| <u>Chapter 1 - Co-ordination</u> | | | |
| Personnel | 277,000 | 205,000 | 482,000 |
| Sub-contracts | 15,000 | 7,000 | 22,000 |
| Equipment | 10,000 | 75,000 | 85,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 7,000 | 113,000 | 120,000 |
| Total | 309,000 | 400,000 | 709,000 |

Chapter 2 - Meetings

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---------|
| Third ordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties | | | 80,000 |
| Meeting on land-based sources Protocol | | | 35,000 |
| Two meetings of the Bureau | | | 12,000 |
| Total | | | 127,000 |

Chapter 3 - MED POL - PHASE II (Monitoring)

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Support to Agencies (FAO, WHO, UNESCO, IOC, WMO and IAEA), including Inter-Agency Advisory Committee Meetings. | | \$ 230,000. |
| Meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation to review progress made in the implementation of the programme. Approve detailed budgets for 1984-1985 and review the assessments of state of pollution by mercury and microbial pollution. | September 1983 | \$ 35,000 |
| combined with | | |
| Meeting of experts on the Dumping Protocol to review matters related to the technical implementation of the Protocol. | | |
| Meeting of experts on the Land-based Sources Protocol to review matters related to the technical implementation of the Protocol. | December 1983 | <u>1/</u> |
| Continuing processing and quality control of MED POL data. | Ongoing | no cost |
| Support to national centres in intercalibration of analytical techniques and quality control of data | | \$ 55,000 |
| Petroleum hydrocarbons in sea-water | July 1983 | |
| Reference material for metals and organics in fish | June 1983 | - |
| Reference material for metals and organics in shrimps | December 1983 | |
| Intercalibration of bacteriological and related methods used by national centres | July 1983 | |
| Assistance to national research centres through National Co-ordinators for the organization and implementation of the national monitoring programmes | Upon signature of Agreements | \$ 470,000 ^{2/} |
| Compilation and printing of the Proceedings of VI ICSEM/IOC/UNEP Workshop on Pollution of the Mediterranean | May 1983 | \$ 25,000 |
| <u>Total MONITORING</u> | | <u>\$ 900,000</u> ===== |

1/ Costed under Chapter 2, Meetings

2/ Additional rephased unspent funds from 1982
up to US \$ 216,000 were allocated

Chapter 4 - MED POL - PHASE II (Research)

| | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------|
| Development of sampling and analytical techniques for monitoring the sources and levels of pollutants | Ongoing | \$ 42,000 |
| Development of reporting formats for dumping, emergency and land-based sources protocols | <u>1/</u> | \$ 18,000 |
| Formulation of environmental quality criteria | <u>1/</u> | \$ 36,000 |
| Epidemiological studies related to proposed environmental quality criteria | Ongoing | \$ 41,000 |
| Proposals for guidelines and criteria for land-based sources protocol | <u>1/</u> | \$ 18,000 |
| Research on oceanographic processes | Ongoing | \$ 18,000 |
| Research on toxicity, persistence bioaccumulation, carcinogenicity and mutagenicity of selected pollutants | Ongoing | \$ 18,000 |
| Research on eutrophication | Ongoing | \$ 23,000 |
| Study of ecosystem modifications | Ongoing | \$ 10,000 |
| Study on effects of thermal discharges | Ongoing | \$ 10,000 |
| Study of biogeochemical cycles of specific pollutants | Ongoing | \$ 33,000 |
| Study of pollution transfer process at river/sea and air/sea interfaces; study of pollutant transfer process by sedimentation. Study of pollutant transfer process through the straits. | Ongoing | \$ 33,000 |
| <u>Total RESEARCH</u> | | <u>\$ 300,000</u> |

1/ Awaiting the agreement of the WGSTC

2/ Additional US \$ 250,000 rephased funds from unspent committed 1982 funds were allocated

Chapter 5 - Regional Oil Combating CentreProject Personnel Component :

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Director | 66,000 |
| Technical Expert | 55,000 |
| Information Officer | 10,100 |
| Technical Assistant | 7,600 |
| Deputy Director/Administration | 45,100 |
| Consultant (2 m/m including travel) | 18,700 |

Administrative Support

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Bilingual Secretary | 9,900 |
| 2 Clerks/Typists/Telex Operators | 15,400 |
| Caretaker | 7,700 |
| Second bilingual secretary | 7,500 |
| | <hr/> |
| Personnel Component Total | 243,000 |
| Travel | 20,000 |
| Training - Meetings | 75,000 |
| Equipment | 10,000 |
| Reporting | 10,000 |
| Sundry | 42,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | <u><u>400,000</u></u> |

Chapter 6 - Training and exchange of information

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Training (2 trainees per year, 2 m/m each) | 11,800 |
| Public Information | 10,000 |
| Training courses at Urbino | 58,200 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | <u><u>80,000</u></u> |

SECTION II

Chapter 1 - Blue Plan

| | | |
|--|----------|-------------------|
| Co-ordinator of Blue plan (incl.travel) | | 44,000 |
| Executive Secretary (incl. all charges) | | 100,000 |
| Assistance to permanent team | | |
| Computer Programmer | 16,000) | |
| Scientific Assistant | 30,000) | 50,000 |
| Fellowships | 4,000) | |
| Two meetings of Focal Points (January, October 1983) | | 50,000 |
| Seminar on methodology and modelling | | 20,000 |
| Secretaries | | 20,000 |
| Small meetings | | 10,000 |
| Data processing | | 50,000 |
| Reporting costs | | 30,000 |
| Equipment, maintenance, documentation | | 25,000 |
| Consultants | | 25,000 |
| Total | | <u>\$ 424,000</u> |

Chapter 2 - Priority Actions Programme

| | | |
|--|--|--------|
| Co-ordination including meeting of Focal Points in 1983 | | 70,000 |
| Compendium | | 30,000 |
| Water resources mgt. | | 75,000 |

Chapter 2 - Priority Actions Programme (continued)

Human settlements:

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Review and analysis of methods and tools used in current projects on integrated planning and management of Mediterranean coastal zones | 65,000 |
| Rehabilitation and reconstruction of coastal historic settlements and centres | 35,000 |
| A possible approach to the priority action on physical planning in earthquake zones | 20,000 |
| Support for participation in WHO Workshop on housing hygiene in Mediterranean countries | 10,000 |
| Solid and liquid waste | 20,000 |
| Soil protection | 30,000 |
| Tourism: | |
| A possible approach to the development of the priority action on tourism | 15,000 |
| Aquaculture | 5,000 |
| Renewable sources of energy | 5,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1/ |
| Total | <u>380,000</u> ===== |

Chapter 3 - Specially Protected Areas

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Expert (P.5) 6 m/m | 30,000 |
| Documentalist (P.2) 6 m/m | 15,000 |
| Trilingual Secretary 6 m/m | 5,000 |
| Consultant (4 m/m + travel) | 34,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 84,000 |

1/ Additional US \$ 60,000 were allocated if available for support to participants in various seminars organized outside the frame of PAP on PAP-related activities.

Chapter 3 - Specially Protected Areas (cont.)

| | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| Travel | 20,000 |
| Material | 20,000 |
| Documentation | 10,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 16,000 |
| Total | <u>150,000</u> ^{1/} |
| GRAND TOTAL | <u>3,445,000</u> |

1/ From this US \$ 125,000 were included in the programme cost approved (Annex V); the balance of \$ 25,000 to be approved if available

ANNEX VI

Approved 1983 - 1984 - 1985 Budget

(in thousands of U.S. dollars)

SECTION I

| | 1983 (revised) | 1984 | 1985 |
|---|-------------------|--------|-------|
| Chapter I - Co-ordination | 709.0 | 700.00 | 740.0 |
| Chapter 2 - Meetings | 127.0 | 120.0 | 104.0 |
| Chapter 3 - MED POL; Monitoring | 900.0 | 800.0 | 850.0 |
| Chapter 4 - MED POL; Research | 300.0 | 250.0 | 275.0 |
| Chapter 5 - Oil Combating Centre | 400.0 | 410.0 | 420.0 |
| Chapter 6 - Training and exchange of information | 80.0 | 107.0 | 128.0 |

SECTION II

| | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Chapter I - Blue Plan | 424.0 | 500.0 | 620.0 |
| Chapter 2 - Priority Actions Programme | 380.0 | 400.0 | 431.0 |
| Chapter 3 - Specially protected areas | 125.0 | 175.0 | 200.0 |

GRAND TOTAL:

| | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 3,445.0 | 3,462.0 | 3,768.0 |
|---------|---------|---------|

ANNEX VII

BUDGET FORMAT

(To be prepared for each budget chapter separately)

| | Year | Year |
|--|-------|-------|
| | US \$ | US \$ |
| 1. PERSONNEL | | |
| a. Experts/Consultants | | |
| b. Administrative Support | | |
| 2. TRAVEL | | |
| 3. SUB-CONTRACTS | | |
| 4. MEETINGS/TRAINING/WORKSHOPS/FELLOWSHIPS | | |
| 5. EQUIPMENT | | |
| a. Expendable equipment | | |
| b. Non-expendable equipment | | |
| 6. RENTAL & MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES | | |
| 7. OPERATION & MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT | | |
| 8. REPORTING COSTS | | |
| 9. SUNDRY | | |
| a. Telex, telephone, postage & freight | | |
| b. Hospitality | | |
| c. Miscellaneous | | |

GRAND TOTAL

NOTES. (by item number above)

1. Listed by individual posts with indication of relevant functional titles, grades, status (local or international recruitment) and m/m of engagement.
2. Travel of consultants are included in relevant personnel costs.
3. Each sub-contract anticipated must be listed separately
4. Each item must be listed separately
5. Any item costing more than \$5000 to be listed individually
7. Includes photocopiers and computer equipment costs other than purchase or rental
8. Includes translating and printing of documents.

ANNEX VIII

Apportionment of Contributions for 1983, 1984 and 1985
(in US dollars)

| Country | U.N.Scale (GA 37) | U.N.Scale at 100% | Approved Contributions | | |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
| Algeria | 0.13 | 0.91 | 22,500 | 23,548 | 24,648 |
| Cyprus | 0.01 | 0.07 | 2,000 | 2,081 | 2,165 |
| Egypt | 0.07 | 0.49 | 13,250 | 13,814 | 14,407 |
| France | 6.51 | 45.85 | 1,000,000 | 1,052,799 | 1,108,239 |
| Greece | 0.40 | 2.81 | 65,750 | 68,986 | 72,384 |
| Israel | 0.23 | 1.61 | 47,000 | 48,854 | 50,801 |
| Italy | 3.74 | 26.33 | 647,250 | 677,571 | 709,407 |
| Lebanon | 0.02 | 0.14 | 5,750 | 5,911 | 6,080 |
| Libyan A.J. | 0.26 | 1.81 | 43,000 | 45,084 | 47,273 |
| Malta | 0.01 | 0.07 | 2,000 | 2,081 | 2,165 |
| Monaco | 0.01 | 0.07 | 2,000 | 2,081 | 2,165 |
| Morocco | 0.05 | 0.35 | 9,500 | 9,903 | 10,326 |
| Spain | 1.93 | 13.57 | 296,629 | 312,256 | 328,664 |
| Syrian A.R. | 0.03 | 0.22 | 5,750 | 6,003 | 6,269 |
| Tunisia | 0.03 | 0.22 | 5,750 | 6,003 | 6,269 |
| Turkey | 0.32 | 2.25 | 56,250 | 58,841 | 61,560 |
| Yugoslavia | 0.46 | 3.23 | 78,750 | 82,470 | 86,375 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 14.21 | 100.00 | 2,303,129 | 2,418,285 | 2,539,200 |
| E.E.C. | | | 500,000 | 525,000 | 551,250 |
| Host country | | | 450,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| TOTAL | | | 3,253,129 | 3,343,285 | 3,470,200 |

Method of Calculation

- (i) Agreed increase of 5% per annum in total contributions;
- (ii) Base year (1983) contributions as shown;
- (iii) Each country's increase in contributions equals the corresponding General Assembly proportion of the total increase; e.g. Turkey pays in 1984 its 1983 contribution of \$56,250 plus 2.25% of the difference between the 1984 and 1983 SUB-TOTAL contributions of all countries (\$2,418,285 - \$2,303,129 = \$115,156); with an increase in 1985 of 2.25% of the difference between total National Contributions for 1985 and 1984
- (iv) The Contribution of the European Economic Community is increased at 5% per annum;
- (v) The Host Country Contribution (in Greek Drachmae equivalents) is fixed at \$400,000 per annum plus a special contribution for training (\$50,000) in 1983.

Estimated Cash Flow 1983 - 1985
(in thousands of US\$)

ANNEX IX

| | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| A. INCOME | | | |
| <u>Trust Funds</u> | | | |
| 1. Uncommitted at the beginning of year | 1,595 | 715 | 504 |
| 2. Committed at end of previous year | 1,231 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| 3. Unpaid contributions of previous year (estimate) | 344 | 700 | 700 |
| 4. Countries' contributions due in current year | 1,916 | 2,418 | 2,539 |
| 5. Countries' contributions unpaid at end year (estimate) | (700) | (700) | (700) |
| 6. EEC contribution | 500 | 525 | 551 |
| 7. Bank interest earned by Trust Fund (estimated) | 300 | 250 | 200 |
| Sub-total | 5,186 | 5,108 | 4,994 |
| <u>Counterpart Contribution</u> | | | |
| 8. Host country contribution | 450 | 400 | 400 |
| <u>Environment Fund</u> | | | |
| 9. UNEP contribution | 100 | 50 | 50 |
| TOTAL A : | 5,736 | 5,558 | 5,444 |
| B. EXPENDITURES | | | |
| 1. Programme costs | 3,445 | 3,462 | 3,768 |
| 2. Programme support costs | 376 | 392 | 431 |
| TOTAL B : | 3,821 | 3,854 | 4,199 |
| A - B : | 1,915 | 1,704 | 1,245 |
| BALANCE COMMITMENTS FOR FUTURE YEARS (See A.2) | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| BALANCE OF FUND CARRIED FORWARD AT END YEAR (See A.1) | 715 | 504 | 45 |

1/ Including US\$ 387,355 payments received in 1982 in respect of 1983

2/ Does not include the US\$ 387,355 paid in advance (see footnote 1/)

3/ Assuming 5% increase (see Annex VII)

4/ 13% is levied only on Trust Fund commitments; it excludes host country and UNEP contributions to MAP.

ANNEX X

RECOMMENDATION

UNEP CONTRIBUTION AND MANAGEMENT

OF THE TRUST FUND

The Meeting, having before it the proposal to replenish the Mediterranean Trust Fund, notes that in the present circumstances it cannot do otherwise than request such a replenishment, since it considers that the continuation of activities designed to protect the Mediterranean takes precedence over any other consideration. It regrets that the proposal prepared by the Bureau at the express request of the Second Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties at Cannes was not submitted to the Extraordinary Meeting in Geneva in 1982 and that it was distributed late to the Third Ordinary Meeting for discussion and rejection or acceptance; consequently, it has not been possible to clarify the situation before taking a decision.

It urges the Executive Director of UNEP to reconsider the problem and to reinstate, in his budgetary proposals to the Governing Council of UNEP, a contribution to MAP at a level which will make it possible to offset (at least to a substantial extent) the considerable reduction of 13 per cent levied on governmental contributions to MAP for agency fees.

The Meeting requests:

The Bureau to maintain the closest contact with the Executive Director and the competent services of UNEP with a view to seeking any solution that would be compatible with United Nations rules and would at the same time enable contributions from Contracting Parties to be made available rapidly and alleviate the charge of 13 per cent levied on these contributions;

Contracting Parties which are members of the Governing Council of UNEP to make every effort to ensure that an appropriate allocation for MAP is provided for and approved in the UNEP budget for 1984 and 1985.

ANNEX XI
RULES OF PROCEDURE

for

Meetings and Conferences of the Contracting Parties to the
Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against
Pollution and its related Protocols

Purposes Rule 1

These rules of procedure shall apply to any meeting and conference of the Contracting Parties as provided in article 18 of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and in any appropriate article of its related Protocols.

Definitions Rule 2

For the purposes of these rules:

1. The word "Convention" shall apply to the 1976 Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution;
2. The term "Executive Director" shall apply to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme or his designated representative;
3. The term "secretariat" shall apply to the United Nations Environment Programme as provided in article 13 of the Convention;
4. The term "Mediterranean Action Plan" shall apply to the regional plan adopted by the Intergovernmental meeting on the Protection of the Mediterranean, Barcelona, 28 January - 4 February 1975, as modified by subsequent intergovernmental meetings that reviewed this Action Plan;
5. The term "co-ordinating unit" shall apply to the unit within the United Nations Environment Programme designated by the Executive Director as responsible for the administration of the Mediterranean Action Plan;
6. The term "meeting" shall apply to any ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties.

Place of meetings Rule 3

Unless they decide otherwise, the Contracting Parties shall normally meet at the seat of the co-ordinating unit.

Dates of the meetings Rule 4

1. As provided in article 14 of the Convention, the Contracting Parties shall hold ordinary meetings once every two years and extraordinary meetings on the conditions provided for in that article.
2. In accordance with article 13 of the Convention, the Executive Director shall convene any meetings and conferences of the Contracting Parties.

3. Any ordinary meeting shall fix the opening date and the duration of the next ordinary meeting.
4. Any extraordinary meeting shall be convened not less than fifteen days or more than ninety days after the date at which the request mentioned in article 14 of the Convention has been received or formulated by the Executive Director.
5. The opening date and the duration of any conference decided upon in accordance with articles 15 and 16 of the Convention shall be fixed by a joint agreement of the Contracting Parties which requested the convening of the conference.

Invitations Rule 5

1. The Executive Director shall invite to send representatives to the meetings and conferences any coastal State of the Mediterranean Sea invited to participate in the 1976 Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean Region for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea, which is not a Contracting Party.
2. The representatives designated by the States invited in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 may participate without vote in the deliberations of the meeting or the conference.

Rule 6

1. The Executive Director shall, with the tacit agreement of two-thirds of the Contracting Parties, invite to send representatives to observe any meeting or conference, any other State Member of the United Nations or member of its specialized agencies which so requests and has a direct concern in the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution.
2. Such observers, upon invitation of the president and with the tacit consent of the meeting or the conference, may participate without vote in the deliberations of the meeting or of the conference in matters of direct concern to the States they represent.

Rule 7

1. The Executive Director shall invite to send representatives to observe any meeting or conference, the United Nations and its competent subsidiary bodies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the specialized agencies if they participate in the activities of the Mediterranean Action Plan.
2. Such observers may, upon invitation of the president and with the tacit consent of the meeting or the conference participate without vote in the deliberations of any meeting or conference in matters related to the activities of the organization or body that they represent.

Rule 8

- 1.A. The Executive Director shall, with the tacit consent of two-thirds of the Contracting Parties, invite to send representatives to observe any meeting or conference, any intergovernmental organization other than the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, which have a direct concern in the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution.

1.B. The Executive Director shall, with the tacit consent of the Contracting Parties, invite to send representatives to observe any public sitting of any meeting or conference, any international non-governmental organization, which has a direct concern in the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution.

2. Such observers may, upon the invitation of the President and with the tacit consent of the meeting or the conference, participate without vote in the deliberations of the meeting or conference dealing with matters of direct concern to the organizations they represent.

Publicity Rule 9

Plenary sittings of the meetings and conferences shall be held in public unless the meeting or the conference decides otherwise. Sittings of subsidiary bodies of the meetings and conferences shall be held in private, unless the meeting or the conference decides otherwise.

Agenda Rule 10

In agreement with the Bureau, the Executive Director shall prepare the provisional agenda of each meeting and conference.

Rule 11

The provisional agenda of each ordinary meeting shall include :

1. All items mentioned in article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention and in any appropriate article of its related protocols;
2. All items the inclusion of which have been requested at a previous meeting;
3. A report by the Executive Director on the work undertaken or achieved as part of the Mediterranean Action Plan since the last ordinary meeting and containing recommendations for activities to be undertaken in the forthcoming biennium;
4. Any item proposed by a Contracting Party;
5. The provisional budget as well as all questions pertaining to the accounts and financial arrangements.

Rule 12

The provisional agenda, together with supporting documents for each ordinary meeting, shall be communicated by the Executive Director to the Contracting Parties at least two months before the opening of the meeting.

Rule 13

The Executive Director shall, in agreement with the Bureau include any question suitable for the agenda which may arise between the despatch of the provisional agenda and the opening of the meeting in a supplementary provisional agenda which the meeting shall examine together with the provisional agenda.

Adoption of the agenda Rule 14

At the opening of an ordinary meeting, the Contracting Parties, when adopting the agenda for the meeting, may add, delete, defer or amend items. Only items which are considered by the meeting to be urgent and important may be added to the agenda.

Rule 15

The provisional agenda for an extraordinary meeting or for any conference, as provided in articles 15 and 16 of the Convention, shall consist only of those items proposed for consideration in the request for the holding of the extraordinary meeting or the conference. It shall be transmitted to the Contracting Parties at the same time as the invitation to the extraordinary meeting or the conference.

Rule 16

The Executive Director shall report to the meeting on the administrative and financial implications of all substantive agenda items submitted to the meeting, before they are considered by it. Unless the meeting decides otherwise, no such item shall be considered until at least forty-eight hours after the meeting has received the Executive Director's report on administrative and financial implications.

Rule 17

Any item of the agenda of an ordinary meeting, consideration of which has not been completed at the meeting, shall be included automatically in the agenda of the next ordinary meeting, unless otherwise decided by the Contracting Parties.

Representation and credentials Rule 18

Each Contracting Party shall be represented by an accredited representative, who may be accompanied by such alternates and advisers as may be required.

Rule 19

The credentials of representatives and the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted by the Contracting Parties to the Executive Director before the opening sitting of a meeting which the representatives are to attend. The Bureau of any meeting or conference shall examine the credentials and submit its report to the meeting or the conference.

Rule 20

1. At the commencement of the first sitting of each ordinary meeting or conference, a President, two Vice-Presidents and a Rapporteur are to be elected from among the representatives of the Contracting Parties.
2. The President, two Vice-Presidents and Rapporteur elected at an ordinary meeting shall remain in office until their successors are elected at the next ordinary meeting and shall serve in that capacity at any intervening extraordinary meetings. Exceptionally, these officers may be re-elected for one further consecutive term.

3. The President, or a Vice-President acting as a President, shall participate in the meeting or the conference in that capacity and shall not at the same time exercise the rights of a representative of a Contracting Party. In such a case, the Contracting Party concerned may designate another representative who shall be entitled to represent the Contracting Party in the meeting or the conference and to exercise the right to vote.

4. If a member of the Bureau resigns or otherwise becomes unable to continue to perform his functions, a representative of the same Contracting Party shall replace him for the remainder of his mandate.

Rule 21

At the first sitting of each ordinary meeting, the President of the previous ordinary meeting, or in his absence, the representative of his country, shall preside until the meeting has elected a President for the meeting.

Acting President Rule 22

If the President is temporarily absent from a sitting or any part thereof, he shall appoint one of the Vice-Presidents to assume his duties.

Bureau Rule 23

The Bureau of the meeting or of the conference shall consist of the President, the two Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur. The President, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents designated by him, shall serve as Chairman of the Bureau.

Organization of the meeting Rule 24

1. During the course of a meeting or of a conference, the Contracting Parties shall establish such committees and other working groups as may be required for the transaction of its business.

2. Unless otherwise decided, the meeting or the conference shall elect a Chairman for each such committee and working group. The meeting or the conference shall determine the matters to be considered by each such committee or working group and may authorize the Bureau, upon the request of the Chairman of a committee or working group, to adjust the allocation of work.

Rule 25

The Executive Director shall act as secretary of any meeting or conference. He may delegate his functions to a member of the secretariat.

Rule 26

The secretariat shall arrange for interpretation of speeches made at meetings or conferences; receive, translate and circulate the documents of the meeting or conference and its committees and working groups; publish and circulate the resolutions, reports and relevant documentation of the meeting or the conference. It shall have custody of the documents in the archives of the meeting or conference and generally perform all other work that the meeting or the conference may require.

Languages Rule 27

Arabic, English, French and Spanish are the official languages of the meetings or conferences of the Contracting Parties.

Rule 28

1. Statements made in a language of the meeting or conference shall be interpreted into the three other official languages.
2. A representative may speak in a language other than a language of the meeting or conference, if he provides for interpretation into one such language.

Rule 29

All working documents of the meeting or conference and all reports, resolutions, recommendations and decisions of the meetings or conferences shall be drawn up in one of the official languages and translated into the three other official languages.

Conduct of business Rule 30

Two-thirds of the Contracting Parties shall constitute a quorum.

Rule 31

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the President shall declare the opening and the closing of the meeting or of the conference. He shall direct the discussions, ensure the observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions resulting from the votes.

Points of order Rule 32

Subject to the provisions of rule 46, a representative may at any time raise a point of order which shall be decided immediately by the President in accordance with these rules. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the President. The appeal shall be put to the vote immediately and the ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the Contracting Parties present and voting. A representative may not, in raising a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Rule 33

Proposals and amendments shall normally be introduced in writing by the Contracting Parties and handed to the secretariat, which shall circulate copies to delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be discussed or put to the vote at any sitting unless copies of it have been circulated to delegations not later than the day preceding the sitting. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments or of procedural motions even though these amendments and motions have not been circulated or have been circulated only the same day.

Rule 34

Subject to the provisions of rule 32, the following motions shall have precedence, in the order indicated below, over all other proposals or motions before the meeting:

1. To suspend a sitting;
2. To adjourn a sitting;

3. To adjourn the debate on the question under discussion; and
4. For the closure of the debate on the question under discussion.

Permission to speak on a motion falling within 1 to 4 above shall be granted only to the proposer and in addition, to one speaker in favour of and two against the motion, after which it shall be put immediately to the vote.

Rule 35

If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the meeting or conference unless it decides otherwise, shall vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted.

Rule 36

Any representative may request that parts of a proposal or of an amendment be voted on separately. If objection is made to the request for division, the President shall permit two representatives to speak, one in favour of and the other against the motion, after which it shall be put immediately to the vote.

Rule 37

If the motion referred to in rule 35 is adopted, those parts of a proposal or of an amendment which have been approved shall then be put to the vote as a whole; if all the operative parts of a proposal or amendment have been rejected the proposal or amendment shall be considered to be rejected as a whole.

Rule 38

A motion is considered to be an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from, or revises parts of, that proposal. An amendment shall be voted on before the proposal to which it relates is put to the vote, and if the amendment is adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted on.

Rule 39

If two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the meeting or conference shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on, until all amendments have been put to the vote. The President shall determine the order of voting on the amendments under this rule.

Rule 40

A proposal or motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has begun, provided that the motion has not been amended. A proposal or motion withdrawn may be reintroduced by any other Contracting Party.

Rule 41

When a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered at the same session, unless the meeting or the conference, by a two-thirds majority of the Contracting Parties present and voting, decides in favour of reconsideration. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to the mover and one other supporter, after which it shall be put immediately to the vote.

Voting Rule 42

1. Subject to the provisions of article 19 of the Convention, each Contracting Party shall have one vote.

2.A. A Contracting Party that is more than twenty-four months in arrears with its contribution shall not be entitled to vote. However, the meeting may authorize this Contracting Party to participate in the vote if it finds out that arrears are due to circumstances beyond its control.

2.B. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph A above, article 19 of the Convention shall apply with regard to the European Economic Community and its member States.

Rule 43

1. Unless otherwise provided by the Convention, the protocols or the financial terms of reference, substantive decisions, recommendations and resolutions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the Contracting Parties present and voting.

2. For the purpose of these rules, the phrase "Contracting Parties present and voting" means Contracting Parties present at the sitting at which voting takes place and casting an affirmative or negative vote or abstaining from voting.

Rule 44

1. Procedural decisions are taken by a simple majority.

2. Any difference of opinion as to the question whether the matter is of a procedural or substantive nature is also decided by a simple majority.

3. If a vote is equally divided, a second vote shall be taken. If this vote also is equally divided, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

Rule 45

Voting shall normally be by show of hands. However, any Contracting Party may request a roll-call vote which shall be taken in the alphabetical order of the names of the Contracting Parties in French, beginning with the Contracting Party whose name is drawn by lot by the President. Any Contracting Party may also request a secret ballot.

Rule 46

The vote of each Contracting Party participating in a roll-call vote shall be recorded in the relevant documents of the meeting or of the conference.

Rule 47

After the President has announced the beginning of voting, no representative shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. The President may permit the Contracting Parties to explain their votes, either before or after the voting. The President may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations. The President shall not permit the proposer of a proposal or of an amendment to explain his vote on his own proposal or amendment.

Sound records of the meeting Rule 48

Sound records of the meeting or of the conference, and possibly of its committees and working groups, shall be kept by the secretariat in accordance with the practice of the United Nations.

Ad hoc Meetings Rule 49

1. The Contracting Parties may recommend, taking duly into account financial implications, to the Executive Director the convening of ad hoc meetings, either of representatives of the Contracting Parties and of States referred to in rule 5 of these rules, or of Governmental experts, in order to study problems which, because of their specialized nature, could not fruitfully be discussed during the normal sittings.
2. The terms of reference of these ad hoc meetings and the questions to be discussed shall be determined by the Contracting Parties.
3. Unless otherwise decided, each ad hoc meeting shall elect its own officers.
4. These rules of procedure shall apply mutatis mutandis to the subsidiary bodies and ad hoc meetings.

Amendments of procedure Rule 50

These rules of procedure may be amended by a decision of the meeting or conference taken by a two-thirds majority of the Contracting Parties present and voting.

Overriding authority of the Convention Rule 51

In the event of any conflict between any provision of these rules and any provision of the Convention, the Convention shall prevail.