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

Genoa, 9-13 September 1985

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

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
I.	MAIN BODY OF REPORT	1- 20
II.	GENOA DECLARATION ON THE SECOND MEDITERRANEAN DECADE	21 - 22
III.	RECOMMENDATIONS APPROVED BY THE CONTRACTING PARTIES	23 - 41
ANNEX I	LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	
ANNEX II	MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ITALY	
ANNEX III	OPENING STATEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	
ANNEX IV	AGENDA	
ANNEX V	LIST OF DOCUMENTS	
ANNEX VI	APPORTIONMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1986-1987	
ANNEX VII	CASH FLOW 1985-1987	
ANNEX VIII	APPROVED BUDGET FOR 1986-1987	

## Introduction

1. The Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Related Protocols, which was held at Athens from 10 to 13 April 1984, recognizing the fact that 1985 would mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Mediterranean Action Plan at Barcelona, Spain, accepted the invitation of the Republic of Italy to convene the Fourth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting parties at ministerial level at Genoa, Italy, in September 1985.
2. The purpose of the Meeting was to reaffirm the political will of the Contracting Parties to protect and enhance the quality of the environment in the Mediterranean Sea area through co-operation.
3. The Fourth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties was held at the Palazzo Tursi, Genoa, Italy, from 9 to 13 September 1985.

## Participation

4. Delegations from sixteen Mediterranean coastal States and from the European Economic Community took part in the Meeting. The representative of a State Member of the United Nations attended the Meeting as observer.
5. Representatives of nine United Nations organs and specialized agencies and of eight intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attended the Meeting as observers.
6. A complete list of participants is attached as annex I to this report.

## Agenda item I: Opening of the Meeting

7. The opening of the Meeting was preceded by informal consultations of the heads of delegation on Monday, 9 September 1985.
8. The Meeting was opened by H.E. Mr. Zivorad Kovacevic, President of the Third Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, who expressed the thanks of all participants to the Government of Italy and to the authorities of the Regione Liguria and the City of Genoa for their kind invitation. He pointed out that the evidence collected through the Action Plan indicated that more vigorous measures were needed in order to achieve the goals the Contracting Parties had set themselves 10 years previously. The Mediterranean Action Plan had acquired greater strength and maturity. Both the general public and Governments had become more aware of the fact that something had to be done to check unfavourable changes.

9. He referred to the role of the Bureau during his presidency in providing policy guidance to the Secretariat and in interpreting not only the words but also the spirit of the Convention and Action Plan. Having welcomed to the Meeting the observers from Albania, he expressed the view that the political will of the coastal States must be expressed in a more decisive manner if the Action Plan was to take concrete form.
10. H.E. Mr. Valerio Zanone, Minister of Ecology of Italy, made a statement and read out a message from H.E. Mr. Francesco Cossiga, President of the Republic of Italy.
11. The President, on behalf of the Meeting, expressed thanks and appreciation to H.E. the President of the Republic of Italy and to H.E. Mr. Zanone and suggested that the text of the message be included in the report of the Meeting, a suggestion that was accepted by the Meeting (Annex II).
12. Mr. Rinaldo Magnani, President of the Regione Liguria, welcomed the participants to the conference. He referred to the common heritage which the Liguria region shared with the other regions and States bordering the Mediterranean Sea and to the importance of safeguarding that common sea as an ecosystem on which the quality of life of the Mediterranean community depended.
13. Mr. Fulvio Cerofolini, Mayor of Genoa, addressed the Meeting and expressed the satisfaction of the City of Genoa at being selected as the venue for the ministerial conference. He spoke of the need for reconciling technological development with environmental enhancement and of the efforts of the City of Genoa in that regard.
14. In his introductory statement, Dr. M.K. Tolba, Executive Director of UNEP, welcomed the participants on UNEP's behalf and expressed a special word of welcome to the observers from Albania who were attending for the first time a meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.
15. He extended his appreciation and gratitude to the people and Government of Italy not only for hosting the meeting, but also for their consistent and generous support of the movement to protect the Mediterranean Sea.
16. UNEP considered that the Meeting was taking place at a critical point in the brief history of the Mediterranean Action Plan. In very difficult conditions, a great deal had been achieved in a very short space of time. The Action Plan had become a blueprint not only for UNEP's other regional seas agreements, but also for other international agreements aimed at addressing a wide range of environmental problems.
17. Having touched on some specific points dealing with various components of the Action Plan, he stated that the data yielded by MED POL had been of the highest standard, and welcomed the new emphasis in MED POL's second phase on systematic research.

18. With respect to the Blue Plan and the Priority Actions Programme, he mentioned that the first phase of the Blue Plan had produced an interesting picture of the Mediterranean Basin that had been shaped by a common history. It was vital that States should take fully into account the alternative development scenarios which would emerge from the Blue Plan and the Priority Actions Programme.

19. He urged the Contracting Parties to take immediate steps to protect areas of special ecological significance, and marine mammals threatened with extinction, and concluded by proposing that the Meeting should adopt a declaration and a programme calendar with clearly defined goals for the coming decade. What was needed was the political will to make the Action Plan work in the way the founding fathers at Barcelona had intended.

20. The text of the Executive Director's statement appears as annex III to this report.

#### Agenda item 2: Rules of procedure

21. The Meeting noted that the rules of procedure contained in document UNEP/IG.43/6, annex XI, would apply to its deliberations.

#### Agenda item 3: Election of officers

22. After consultations, and in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure, the Meeting unanimously elected the following officers from among the representatives of the Contracting Parties:

Mr. Javier L. Saenz De Cosculluela (Spain)	President
Mr. Abderrahmane Boufettas (Morocco)	Vice-President
Mr. Abdul-Hamid Munajid (Syrian Arab Republic)	Vice-President
Ms. Nuran Talu (Turkey)	Rapporteur

23. The President of the Fourth Meeting of the Contracting Parties, having expressed his appreciation of the valuable contribution made by the outgoing Bureau, thanked the delegations for electing him and the other officers and expressed his gratitude to the Government of Italy for hosting the Meeting.

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

24. The Meeting adopted, without change, the provisional agenda (UNEP/IG.56/1) prepared by the Executive Director in agreement with the Bureau (Rule 10) and reproduced in annex IV of this report.

Agenda item 5: Organization of work

25. In accordance with rule 24 of the rules of procedure, the Meeting decided to establish a Committee of the Whole to consider agenda items I0 and II. The remaining agenda items were to be considered in plenary, as indicated in the annex to document UNEP/IG.56/2.

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

27. At its first meeting, the Committee of the Whole unanimously elected Mr. Serge Antoine (France) as its Vice-Chairman and Mr. Andreas Demetropoulos (Cyprus) as its Rapporteur.

28. The Meeting decided, in accordance with rule 9 of the rules of procedure, to hold Plenary meetings in public and Committee meetings in private.

Agenda item 6: Credentials

29. 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.

30. The Bureau met on 11 September 1985 and found the credentials of the delegations of Algeria, Cyprus, EEC, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia to be in order and so reported to the Meeting, which approved the oral report of the Bureau on 12 September 1985.

Agenda item 7: General debate on the implementation of the Action Plan for the Mediterranean, 1975-1985

31. All delegations participated in the debate and described their countries' activities and national experience in the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its related protocols.

32. Delegates expressed the view that progress had been achieved during the past 10 years in the scientific field and in reducing pollution of the Mediterranean Sea from urban sources. However, there were major environmental problems to be tackled during the next decade.

33. A number of delegations announced the ratification of various protocols by their countries.

34. A number of delegations expressed the view that MED POL was the most successful programme of the Action Plan; it should become more effective and oriented towards priority areas. Monitoring and research activities were important tools in providing the Contracting Parties with a better picture of the state of the Mediterranean Sea.

35. The Greek and Turkish representatives expressed their willingness to exchange views on ways of carrying out the spirit of the Barcelona Convention to ensure effective implementation of the MED POL programmes in the Aegean Sea.

36. It was noted with satisfaction that concern for the environment had permitted co-operation in the region and the hope was expressed that it could be extended to other economic and technical fields. The Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) was an example of fruitful North-South co-operation.

37. It was further stressed that the most important contributions to the MAP objectives were the actions taken by individual countries.

38. The support of the specialized agencies was acknowledged and it was suggested that others (UNESCO (MAB) and UNDP) might also become more closely involved.

39. Many delegations commented on specific targets to be achieved, such as the establishment of permanent or floating reception facilities in the main ports of the Mediterranean Sea, the designation of historic sites of special Mediterranean interest, and the protection of threatened Mediterranean species.

40. Some delegations urged the early ratification by the Contracting Parties of the MARPOL 73/78 Convention, which considers the Mediterranean Sea to be a "special area".

41. Some delegations supported the proposal for the adoption of a new protocol on the prevention of pollution from off-shore exploration and exploitation; others, however, expressed the view that there was no need to establish new protocols before existing ones were implemented.

42. The view was expressed that the function of the Regional Oil Combating Centre in Malta be widened to include other harmful substances.

43. Several delegations expressed appreciation and paid tribute to UNEP for its dedicated efforts to ensure the success of the Mediterranean Action Plan, as well as their hope that support would continue and be intensified.

44. One delegation expressed the view that administrative costs should be reduced.

45. Several delegations expressed their readiness to accept the Executive Director's recommendations for 1986-197, including the proposed programme and budget for the forthcoming biennium.

46. Many delegations stressed the importance of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources.

47. Several delegations expressed the view that one of the main achievements of the first ten years of MAP was the establishment of the scientific and administrative infrastructure which constitutes the basis for future action to deal with serious environmental problems of the Mediterranean Sea.

48. Many delegations welcomed the publication of the MAP bulletin, MEDWAVES, as a significant step towards ensuring the exchange of information among the Contracting Parties and contributing to the public awareness.

49. Some delegations welcomed the studies prepared by the Secretariat on the review of the first ten years of the MAP (UNEP/IG.56/INF.3 and INF.4) and on the United Nations Law of the Sea Convention (UNEP/IG.56/INF.5).

50. Some delegations expressed the view that developing countries Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention were in need of equipment, materials, and training programmes for their nationals in order to participate more actively in the various activities of the Mediterranean Action Plan. Other delegations considered that the transfer of know-how was an important element in the whole exercise of the Mediterranean Action Plan and that the mechanisms necessary for its realization should be launched.

51. The President of the Commission of the Agreement between France, Italy and the Principality of Monaco concerning the protection of the Mediterranean coastal waters (RAMOGE Agreement), reported briefly on the implementation of this tripartite Agreement which was signed in 1976 and entered into force in 1981. He stressed in particular the concrete actions undertaken to inform the public, to exchange technical information, and to study pollutants from land-based sources, all of which resulted in several joint scientific campaigns. He expressed the hope that such actions may serve as an example to other Mediterranean coastal regions so as to strengthen co-operation among Mediterranean countries.

#### Adoption of the Genoa Declaration on the Second Mediterranean Decade

52. At the end of the General Debate, the Meeting adopted by acclamation the Genoa Declaration on the Second Mediterranean Decade, which had been revised and agreed upon at a meeting of heads of delegations. The text of the Declaration is contained in section II of this report.

#### Agenda item 8: Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1984-1985 and recommendations for activities to be undertaken in the 1986-1987 biennium, with related budget proposals

53. The Co-ordinator, Mr. A. Manos, introduced the documents relating to this item (UNEP/IG.56/3 and Add.I). He informed the Meeting that further ratifications to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources and the Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas had been received by the Secretariat. Italy had ratified the Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources and the Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas in April 1985, and Algeria the Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially protected Areas in May 1985. Moreover, he indicated the new contributions received for 1985 and previous years.

54. He expressed the Secretariat's satisfaction at the attendance of Albania for the first time as an observer, and offered any assistance required. He thanked Greece, the host country of the Co-ordinating Unit, for its strong support.



55. During the general debate that followed, many delegations expressed satisfaction at the progress achieved during the past 10 years in implementing the Mediterranean Action Plan.

56. One delegation expressed the opinion that the 1986-1987 budget should not be increased.

Agenda item 9: Framework convention and related protocols with their technical annexes for the protection of the Mediterranean environment

Agenda item 9(a): Implementation of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution

57. The Co-ordinator introduced the item of the Executive Director's Report (Chapter III) and commented on the eight recommendations contained in annex I (Chapter I) of the same document.

58. One delegation stated that his country did not favour the recommendation concerning the preparation of a new protocol on the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from offshore exploration and exploitation and requested that the cost of the proposal should be deleted from the budget. Several delegations stressed the importance of the recommendation and urged that the preparation of the protocol should begin.

59. Two delegations voiced reservation on the recommendation concerning the convening of an Ad hoc Working Group on Liability and Compensation for damages from pollution of the marine environment.

60. The Co-ordinator said that the European Economic Community was carrying out studies on the subject and that the Meeting could delete the recommendation on the understanding that EEC co-operated with UNEP in that regard.

61. The representative of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) informed the meeting of the status of ratification of the Convention related to marine pollution and maritime safety of Mediterranean States. Noting that 8 States had ratified MARPOL 73/78 and the 1971 Fund Convention, he emphasized the importance for all Mediterranean States to ratify and implement these conventions.

62. The representative of the International Juridical Organization (IJO) reviewed activities carried out by his organization and UNEP in preparing a study on offshore exploration and exploitation and suggested that the proposal of the Executive Director and the time-table for the preparation of the protocol in that field appeared to be balanced. One delegation requested that the work of the UNEP Working Group on Environmental Law should be fully used.

63. At the end of the debate on the item, the Co-ordinator suggested that one meeting of experts on off-shore protocol be held in 1986 and the second in 1987, at an estimated cost of \$15,000 for each, and that the sum of \$50,000 earmarked for the plenipotentiary conference be deleted.

64. The representative of the EEC submitted, on behalf of EEC, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy and Spain, a proposal for the creation of Floating Reception Facilities in the Mediterranean area and, on behalf of EEC, France, Greece, Italy and Spain, a recommendation on participation to Action COST 301 concerning the reduction of the risk of maritime casualties and the prevention of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea through a Regional Network of Vessel Traffic Services Centres (RVTS). Some delegations, feeling that more time was needed for consideration of those proposals by experts, expressed reservations about committing their Governments to the recommendations contained in the proposals. The representative of IMO emphasized his organization's support for the idea of reception facilities and observed that the floating facilities technique was economical and could be useful for the developing countries. The Co-ordinator emphasized that the proposals entailed no financial burden on MAP. The representative of EEC confirmed that statement.

65. The Meeting then adopted the two proposals with a few amendments concerning reference to relevant international regulations and instruments and the taking into consideration of the Genoa Declaration. The recommendations are to be found in Section III (G - H) of this report.

66. The Meeting also adopted, with a few amendments, the recommendations proposed by the Executive Director which appear in Section III (A) of this report.

Agenda item 9(b): Implementation of the Protocol on the Prevention of  
Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships  
and Aircraft

67. The Meeting considered this item together with agenda item II(c).

Agenda item 9(c): Implementation of the Protocol concerning Co-operation  
in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil  
and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency

68. The Meeting took note of the section in the Executive Director's Report concerning this item.

Agenda item 9(d): Implementation of the Protocol for the Protection of the  
Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources

69. The Meeting considered this item together with agenda item II(c).

Agenda item 9(e): Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected  
Areas

70. During a brief discussion, some delegations stressed the importance of designating protected areas and the role expected of the Centre for Specially Protected Areas.

Agenda item 9(f): Other legal matters

71. The Meeting had before it document UNEP/IG.56/INF.5 on the Law of the Sea, as well as the report of the Executive Director.

72. The representative of EEC informed the Meeting that the study on the Inter-State Guarantee Fund would be ready before the end of 1985. One representative stressed that the question of the Fund had been under discussion for a long time and that a final decision must be taken concerning it. The Co-ordinator gave a brief history of the idea of the Fund and emphasized that the study was for the whole Mediterranean area and not for a specific part of the Mediterranean.

73. The Meeting took note of the study on the Law of the Sea and of the oral progress report on the Inter-State Guarantee Fund.

Agenda Item 10: Integrated planning of the development of the resources of the Mediterranean Basin

74. The Meeting, in discussing agenda items 10 and 11, made every effort to take into account the Genoa Declaration, which will have repercussions on the decade from 1985-1995 and, in particular, on the schedules of work for 1986 and 1987. In this regard, the Meeting heard statements and suggestions from those responsible for programmes and other activities and made various amendments to the schedules concerned.

75. The Meeting reaffirmed its appeal to the Contracting Parties to contribute to the implementation and development of the Mediterranean Action Plan by making available resources in kind to supplement the budgetary allocation for the Trust Fund, by furnishing to the Secretariat statistical and other relevant data, and by making an intellectual effort to solve the relevant problems.

76. As far as the organization of the work of meetings is concerned, including the distribution of Agenda items, the participants raised the problem of the co-ordination between the Committee of the Whole and the Plenary and asked the Secretariat at future meetings to avoid references to different documents through their code numbers but to present in full the part of the document which is submitted for decision.

Agenda item 10 (a) - Blue Plan

77. The Secretariat introduced the documents which were submitted for discussion (UNEP/IG.56/3, UNEP/IG.56/4, UNEP/IG.56/CRP.1, UNEP/IG.56/CRP.2 and UNEP/WG.129/8).

78. The Chairman of the Steering Committee Mr. F. Ciarelli gave further information on the role and the working methodology of the Steering Committee and expressed his satisfaction on the recent development of the Blue Plan.

79. The President of the Regional Activity Centre for the Blue Plan (BP/RAC), Mr. M. Batisse, explained the role of the new organization set up in France to serve as administrative, logistic and scientific support for the Blue Plan. He indicated that this Regional Activity Centre was placed under the joint auspices of the Ministry of External Relations and the Ministry of the Environment and was responsible for the management of staff and financial resources allocated to the Blue Plan either from the Mediterranean Trust Fund or from French sources in separate accounts. A new agreement with UNEP for the years 1986/87 was being prepared and would be shortly concluded taking into account the decisions of the Meeting. The new organization was now fully operational, the constitution of the permanent scientific team was in good progress, and high level advisors were available for the implementation of the project.

80. The Scientific Director of the Blue Plan Mr. M. Grenon reported on the progress achieved in the work of the Blue Plan and stressed the importance of the designation by the Focal Points of national technical representatives for the scenaria.

81. A discussion followed on the composition of the Steering Committee. The Meeting stressed the need for the active participation of the elected members of the Steering Committee.

82. The French representative expressed satisfaction for the improvement of the administrative relation with UNEP and reiterated the support of his country so that the Blue Plan could develop in the most satisfactory way.

83. After detailed discussion, the Meeting adopted the recommendations contained in section III-E-1 and budget contained in Annex VIII, Section II, chapter 1.

#### Agenda item 10 (b) - Priority Actions Programme

84. The Secretariat introduced the documents which were submitted for discussion (UNEP/IG.56/3, UNEP/IG.56/4, UNEP/IG.56/CRP.1, and UNEP/WG.129/8).

85. The Director of the Regional Activity Centre for the Priority Actions Programme (PAP/RAC), Mr. A. Pavasovic, informed the Meeting on the progress achieved in the various actions of the Priority Actions Programme and emphasized some elements that were of significance for further implementation of the programme:

- (a) the importance of the contribution of the existing PAP National Focal Points for the implementation of the Programme, and thus the need for them to continue their duties,
- (b) the importance of starting the development of the network of institutions, and
- (c) the need to take steps to ensure a more active participation in the programmes of some Contracting Parties, agencies and organizations.

86. He also summarized the experience that had already been gained with respect to the orientation of future work:

- (a) in direct action within co-operative projects in the field of renewable energies, aquaculture, soil protection and the mitigation of seismic risks,
- (b) in specific programmes within the fields of the greatest importance for the protection and enhancement of the Mediterranean environment - i.e. solid- and liquid-waste management, historic settlements and tourism, and
- (c) in the human-settlement priority field, where a multidisciplinary exercise would be geared to the rational planning and management of Mediterranean coastal resources, to implementing the environmental impact assessment, and to using the integrated planning of coastal zones as a suitable tool.

87. Several countries expressed their satisfaction with the progress of the Priority Actions Programme and requested that attention should be paid to the treatment and disposal of solid and liquid wastes as foreseen in the declaration on the second Mediterranean decade adopted by the Meeting.

88. Several UN Agencies expressed satisfaction with the work of the Priority Actions Programme and willingness to strengthen their co-operation on problems of mutual interest.

89. The Meeting stressed the interest to:

- develop suitable methodologies for environmental impact assessment, with a view to their introduction in coastal zone development planning (by 1987),
- establish a network of national aquaculture pilot projects as an expansion and follow-up to MEDRAP (by 1988), and
- establish a network of national pilot projects on the use of solar energy (by 1988).

90. The Meeting approved the recommendations contained in section III-E-2 and budget contained in Annex VIII, section II, chapter 2.

#### Agenda item 10(c) Specially Protected Areas

91. The Secretariat introduced the documents which were submitted for discussion (UNEP/IG.56/3 and UNEP/IG.56/4).

92. The Director of the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC), Mr. S. Hadj Ali, gave an overview on the activities which had started only a few months before the Meeting. The SPA/RAC Centre was expected to be fully operational in one or two months. The Director reaffirmed the close co-operation between the SPA/RAC Centre and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

93. The Meeting adopted the recommendations contained in section III-E-3 and the budget contained in Annex VIII, Section II, chapter 3.

Agenda Item 11: Co-ordinated pollution monitoring and research programme for the Mediterranean (MED POL II)

Agenda item 11 (a) - Monitoring

94. The Secretariat reported on the status of implementation of the National Monitoring Programmes and introduced the documents which were submitted for discussion (UNEP/IG.56/3, UNEP/IG.56/4 and UNEP/WG.118/9).

95. The Syrian delegation informed the participants that the National Monitoring Programme was being prepared and would be submitted as soon as possible.

96. After a discussion on the proposed activities to be implemented during the biennium 1986/87, the Meeting agreed on actions which are contained in section III F-1.

97. The proposed budget for the 86/87 biennium was discussed and agreed upon as it appears in annex VIII, Section I, chapter 3.

Agenda item 11 (b) - Research

98. The Secretariat introduced the documents which were submitted for discussion (UNEP/IG.56/3, UNEP/IG.56/4 and UNEP/WG.118/9).

99. In explaining the proposed activities for 1986/87, the Secretariat reminded the Meeting that the implementation of the activities 'B' (Development of reporting formats required according to the Dumping, Emergency and Land-Based Sources Protocols), 'C' (Formulation of the scientific rationale for Mediterranean Environmental Quality Criteria) and 'E' (Guidelines and criteria for the application of the Land-Based Sources Protocol) was strictly related to the outcome of the Meeting on the Technical Implementation of the Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from land-based sources, to be held in Athens, 9-13 December 1985.

100. The WMO representative informed the Meeting of a report prepared within GESAMP entitled "Atmospheric Transport of Contaminants into the Mediterranean Region". It was prepared using WMO and UNEP funds and appeared in the GESAMP Reports and Studies series as No. 26. The report gave the scientific background on the air/sea interaction of pollutants including transport processes, assessed the available knowledge for the Mediterranean and gave recommendations for the pilot study under preparation. Regarding funding, he underlined that his organization, similarly to other UN agencies, actually contributes to MED POL much more than the Mediterranean Trust Fund allocation and that mutual funding is an essential prerequisite for regional joint international activities. Regarding research aspects the WMO representative announced that Spain will make aircraft available within the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Transport Experiment (EAMTEX) for *in situ* measurements of aerosols, gases and meteorological parameters required to study transport of pollution to the Mediterranean.

101. The Meeting approved the proposed research activities for the biennium 1986/87 as they appear in section III-F-2 and the relevant budgetary allocation contained in annex VIII, Section I, chapter 4.

Agenda item 11 (c) - Scientific and Technical Implementation of the Land-Based Sources and Dumping Protocols

102. On the subject of the implementation of the Land-Based Sources Protocol the Secretariat introduced the relevant documents for discussion (UNEP/IG.56/3, UNEP/IG.56/4, UNEP/WG.118/9).

103. The Scientific Director for the Blue Plan observed that the Plan ought, by throwing light on the future and providing forecasts of the development of pollution on the basis of the scenarios to be drawn up in the second phase, to contribute significantly to the work in connection with the Land-Based Sources Protocol. Observing that the project "Pollutants from land-based sources in the Mediterranean" (MED POL X) dated from 1976 and relied too heavily on indirect estimates, he stressed the importance of obtaining, through the updating of the Programme that was provided for in the work programme for 1986, of a good initial estimate, or "zero point" (1985), of overall pollution of the Mediterranean.

104. After detailed discussion, the Meeting adopted the recommendations contained in section III-F-3.

105. On the subject of the implementation of the Dumping Protocol, the Secretariat briefly introduced the relevant document for discussion (UNEP/WG.118/9, annex VII).

106. Despite the fact that only two countries had granted dumping permits in recent years, and while noting that dumping did not represent a major source of pollution in the Mediterranean, the Meeting stressed the importance of the implementation of the Dumping Protocol.

107. The Meeting therefore decided that at present the establishment of an ad hoc scientific group on Dumping was not justified and that the existing Working Group for Scientific and Technical Cooperation would deal with matters related to the implementation of this Protocol.

108. After detailed discussion, the Meeting adopted the recommendations contained in section III-F-4.

Agenda item 11 (d) - Environmental Quality Criteria

109. On the subject of Environmental Quality Criteria for mercury in seafood and for bathing waters, the Secretariat introduced the relevant documents for discussion (UNEP/IG.56/3, UNEP/IG.56/4, UNEP/WG.118/9 and UNEP/WG.118/9/Corr.1).

110. After exhaustive discussions on the proposed interim environmental quality criteria for mercury in seafood, for bathing waters and for shellfish and shellfish-growing waters, the Meeting adopted the recommendations contained respectively in section III F, 5, 6 and 7.

Agenda item 12: Institutional and financial implications of the Action Plan

Agenda item 12(a): Co-ordination

111. The Meeting had before it the Executive Director's recommendations and the proposed budget for 1986-1987 contained in document UNEP/IG.56/3, annex I (V) and (VI), and annex V, respectively. During the discussion on the item, several representatives emphasized that the Co-ordinating Unit should play a catalytic role. Others touched upon the delay in the issue and distribution of documents and the complexity of the reference documents. They expressed the hope that the situation would be corrected. The Co-ordinator explained the procedure for the processing of documents and promised to streamline the presentation of the programme and budget document for the next meeting.

112. In connection with the budget section for 1986-1987, a few comments were made concerning the post of "Computer Chief" in Chapter I, and it was suggested that the 1987 budget should not include any allocation for such services, a suggestion that was accepted. It was decided to delete \$10,000 allocated to the preparation of documentation for the Working Group on Liability and Compensation ((b) Consultants), and \$5,000 allocated to the preparation of documentation for the Working Group on the Financing of the Mediterranean Trust Fund ((b) Consultants), and to reduce the funds allocated to the Scientific Editor to \$15,000 for each of the years 1986 and 1987. Some delegations expressed their appreciation to the Co-ordinator for his co-operative attitude in respect of those changes.

113. One delegation pointed out that the PAP Centre at Split was the only regional centre with no legal basis and that there was a need for an agreement between UNEP and the Government of Yugoslavia to legalize the situation. It also mentioned that the host country was paying all the administrative costs of that Centre. The Co-ordinator said that UNEP was willing to draw up an agreement with Yugoslavia.

114. The Co-ordinator reminded the Meeting of the proposal made during the general debate by the Minister of Ecology of Italy to the effect that a study be prepared by the Secretariat in co-operation with the Italian Government to establish regional activities for remote sensing.

115. While several delegations welcomed the proposal to develop co-operation, others requested information and clarification on the nature of such activities and on their financial implications.

116. At the end of the debate, the Meeting adopted the recommendations which appear in Section III (C) of this report and the related budget for the 1986-1987 biennium as it appears in Annex VIII, Section I, chapter 1.

Agenda item 12(b): Meetings

117. The Meeting did not accept the Secretariat's suggestion to convene a working group on liability and compensation and a working group on financing of the Mediterranean Trust Fund and decided to reschedule beyond 1987 the proposed conference of plenipotentiaries on the offshore protocol.

118. The Meeting approved the list of meetings and related budget for the 1986-1987 biennium as it appears in Annex VIII, Section I, chapter 2.



Agenda item 12(c): Regional Oil Combating Centre

119. The Meeting had before it the Executive Director's recommendations in annex I, Section IV of document UNEP/IG.56/3.

120. During the brief debate that ensued, one representative proposed that the Centre prepare, in conjunction with the Contracting Parties, some policy guidelines to reactivate co-operation in combating oil pollution; he entered a reservation concerning the review meeting on the structure and function programmes of the Centre. Another representative stated that the review meeting, which could take into account the possibility of widening the Centre's functions, could be held in 1986, and could be held in Malta, the headquarters of the Centre.

121. One delegation pointed to the paragraphs dealing with the protection from oil-spills in document UNEP/IG.56/INF.3 and requested that an appropriate note be inserted in the text to the effect that the views of the Director of the Centre had not been sought.

122. One delegation enquired about the post of Information Officer which appeared in the proposed budget for the Centre. It was explained that the Officer had other duties beyond information. Another delegation suggested that the funds allocated under the heading "Miscellaneous" should be reduced. The Director replied to the comments made and expressed the view that the amount allocated under the heading "Miscellaneous" for 1986 and for 1987 could be reduced.

123. The meeting adopted the recommendations which appear in Section III (B) of this report and the budget for the Regional Oil Combating Centre which appear in Annex VIII, Section I, chapter 5.

Agenda item 12(d): Training and exchange of information

124. The Meeting had before it the Executive Director's report on 1984-1985 activities, as well as the report of the Meeting of Directors of the United Nations Information Centres on the Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/WF.132/3).

125. The Meeting was invited to consider the proposed programmes for 1986-1987 with their related budgets, and the recommendations contained in document UNEP/IG.56/3, annex I (V, 6, 7, and 8), and annex V, with a view to their approval.

126. Several delegations suggested the harmonization of the content of the Genoa Declaration with the proposed recommendations contained in annex I (V), so as to include the Mediterranean Environment Week. One delegation proposed that the Secretariat should participate in the organization and timing of the Week in question. Others stressed the importance of issuing national brochures.

127. One delegation asked that one of the staff members of the Co-ordinating Unit be trained specifically to handle dissemination of information and publicity concerning the Mediterranean Action Plan and its activities. This suggestion was accepted by the Co-ordinator.

128. The Coordinator informed the meeting that the Exhibition on the tenth anniversary of MAP was conceived as a travelling exhibition and offered it to any Contracting Party that wished to host it.

129. The Coordinator thanked those Contracting Parties that prepared and distributed national reports on their programmes for the protection of the Mediterranean. He invited all Contracting Parties to do so and stated the intention of the secretariat to attempt in 1986 a synthesis of all such reports.

130. One delegation questioned the need for an international competition to develop the poster on the protection of the Mediterranean and proposed the deletion of the international competition part of the proposal. The Coordinator agreed to the proposal. Moreover, he suggested changing the Miscellaneous title (Chapter 6) to Activities in Support of Mediterranean Environment Week.

131. With regard to training, one delegation enquired about the usefulness of the training programme carried out by the Co-ordinating Unit, and requested that the secretariat prepare an assessment report on the subject. The Co-ordinator emphasized the importance of the training programmes to many countries, especially the developing ones, and briefed the Meeting on the programmes carried out by the Unit. The Co-ordinating Unit will make available in the course of 1986 a report on the Mediterranean Action Plan training programme (who, where, when, how much), on the professions of the trainees, and on the cost/efficiency ratio of this programme.

132. The Meeting adopted the recommendations found in Section III (C) of this report and the related budget for the 1986-1987 biennium found in Annex VIII, Section I, chapter 6.

#### Agenda item 12(e): The system of regional activity centres

133. The Meeting had before it document UNEP/IG.56/INF.8 on the status and functions of the Regional Activity Centres, which had been prepared at the request of the Bureau. It considered the recommendations contained in document UNEP/IG.56/3, annex I (V, 2, 3).

134. It was noted that the information contained in document UNEP/IG.56/INF.8 concerning the Blue Plan was not up to date.

135. During the debate, the Co-ordinator explained briefly the idea behind that document, and requested the Meeting to express its views on the Secretariat's recommendations.

136. After a brief discussion, the Meeting took note of the report. The recommendations adopted by the Meeting are to be found in Section III (C) of this report.

Agenda item 12(f): Status of the Mediterranean Trust Fund

137. The Meeting had before it the report of the Executive Director contained in document UNEP/IG.56/3 (annexes III and IV), the recommendations contained in annex I (VLI), and the proposal to convene a working group on financing of the Mediterranean Trust Fund.

138. The Co-ordinator briefed the Meeting on the status of contributions as at 31 August 1985, which was not reflected in the Executive Director's report. He informed the Meeting regarding the contributions received for 1985 and the advanced contributions for 1986. He suggested that informal consultations among the major contributors be held in order to reach an understanding which would enable the Meeting to adopt the budget for 1986-1987.

139. A long discussion took place, during which some delegations requested that there be no major increase in the budget, and proposed a percentage of between 5 and 7 percent as a reasonable increase. They were of the opinion that the overhead (fixed costs) of the Mediterranean Unit were high and should be reduced for the benefit of the programme. Other delegations, however, expressed the view that they were ready to accept the budget proposed in the Executive Director's report.

140. One delegation suggested that an examination be made of the bases for the apportionment of contributions. Others stressed the point that greater equality in apportionment was required. Some delegations did not subscribe to the proposal that the scale should be changed.

141. One delegation mentioned that there were constitutional obstacles which prevented its Government from committing itself financially for the 1986-1987 budget to a higher level than the existing one.

142. Another delegation pointed out that the proposed 1986-1987 budget did not include the contribution of UNEP (\$50,000). The Co-ordinator confirmed that the budget proposed did in fact contain provisions to that effect (Annex VI - Environment Fund).

143. During the discussion, the Secretariat presented a comparative table of the various proposals.

144. On the proposal of the representative of the EEC the Meeting noted that the countries members of the EEC, including Spain, commit themselves for a total amount of US \$ 2,329,634 for 1986 and of US \$ 2,446,115 for 1987. The four countries would apportion these amounts among themselves and inform the secretariat at an early date of the contributions to be paid by each country.

145. At the end of the debate and after various informal consultations, the meeting adopted the apportionment of contributions for 1986-1987 (annex VI).

146. One delegation declared that the contribution apportionment agreed upon for 1986-1987 was understood to create no precedent for future years in the Mediterranean Action Plan or in any other international organization. The Secretariat should undertake to present, after consultation with the Contracting Parties, alternative proposals on a new apportionment formula to their next meeting.

147. Another delegation declared that it had accepted the apportionment in a spirit of compromise, but that for the next meeting the budget should be presented in accordance with the scale of assessment used at the 1979 meeting of Contracting Parties in Geneva.

148. The Meeting also requested that the Mediterranean Trust Fund should be extended for the 1986-1987 biennium under its present terms of reference.

Agenda item 12(g): Amendment to financial rules

149. The Meeting had before it document UNEP/IG.56/3, paragraphs 147 to 149. The Co-ordinator made an oral presentation pointing out that the EEC had proposed a revision to the financial rules in order to provide clearer information and references to the relevant legal basis of each activity of MAP. He pointed out that the Mediterranean Trust Fund is administered under the relevant United Nations financial rules.

150. The representative of the EEC commented briefly on the information submitted by the Secretariat, and stated that these explanations were considered satisfactory by his delegation.

151. One delegation requested that regular auditing reports on the Mediterranean Trust Fund be sent to the Contracting Parties. In this context, the Co-ordinator informed the meeting that UNEP's accounts were regularly audited, and the relevant report submitted to the United Nations General Assembly.

Agenda item 12(h): Adoption of budget and pledges for the 1986-1987 biennium

152. The Meeting approved the recommendations contained in Section III (D), the cash flow contained in Annex VII, and the programme budget for 1986 and 1987 contained in Annex VIII.

Agenda item 13: Date and place of the 5th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties

153. Based on the rules of procedure (Rule 4), the Secretariat proposed the convening of the 5th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties from 7 to 11 September 1987 at the location of the Co-ordinating Unit in Athens, Greece.

154. During the brief discussion, the views were expressed that the proposed date would create problems for some Contracting Parties. However, the proposed date was adopted without change.

Agenda item 14: Other business

155. H.E. Mr. G. Carta, Minister of Merchant Marine of Italy addressed the meeting on 13 September 1985. He emphasized that the Mediterranean Sea is a common heritage and an instrument of peace and co-operation, which must be preserved not only for the present, but for future generations. He pointed out that progress had been achieved during the last ten years, but that there remained a great deal of work to be done. He expressed the readiness of his Ministry to be of assistance to any of the Contracting Parties.

156. The Contracting Parties took note of the proposal to choose a demonstration area to serve as an experimental zone for the simultaneous application of the Convention and related protocols and of the activities of the Mediterranean Action Plan. A suggestion was made that the Contracting Parties concerned should consider designating one experimental zone which would include the region covered by the RAMOGE agreement.

157. One delegation suggested that a letter of thanks and appreciation be sent to the Mayor of the City of Genoa and the President of Regione Liguria by the President of the Fourth Meeting of the Contracting Parties. This tribute is further reflected in the report of the Meeting in the form of a vote of thanks.

158. The delegate of Spain assured the Meeting that the President of the Meeting (Spain) would convey this message of appreciation to the officials of the Italian Government on behalf of all participants.

159. Some delegations raised the question of document UNEP/IG.56/4, which contained a draft Programme Calendar proposed by the Executive Director. They emphasized its importance due to the fact that it contained specific targets to be achieved by certain dates.

160. The draft Programme Calendar would be circulated to the member countries for comments and discussed with the Bureau before further action was taken.

Vote of thanks

161. At the conclusion of its work, the Meeting unanimously expressed its deep appreciation and sincere thanks to the Italian Government, the Regione Liguria and the city of Genoa for the open-hearted and bountiful hospitality shown its members and for the efficient services placed at its disposal. It much appreciated the proposal to hold at Genoa in 1988 an International Exhibition on the Mediterranean Sea, to be devoted to the major components of the Mediterranean Action Plan: natural environment; Mediterranean peoples; and technologies for the ecological protection of the sea. Welcoming the Italian suggestion, the Meeting is very pleased that the Exhibition is to be held under the high patronage of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

Agenda item 15: Adoption of the report

162. The Meeting adopted its report on 13 September 1985.

Agenda item 16: Closure of the Meeting

163. At the closure of the Meeting, the Co-ordinator, on behalf of the Executive Director, stressed the political significance of the high-level representation, the importance of the commitments contained in the Genoa Declaration, and the spirit of co-operation that had allowed consensus to be reached on minimum common requirements for bathing waters, as well as on all programme and budget matters. He thanked the Contracting Parties for renewing their confidence in UNEP and pledged the Secretariat's full support in carrying out the approved programme.

164. The President declared the Meeting closed at 23.30 hours on Friday, 13 September 1985.

## II. GENOA DECLARATION ON THE SECOND MEDITERRANEAN DECADE

The Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its related protocols, meeting in Genoa on 9 - 13 September 1985;

- having reviewed their co-operation in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan over the past ten years and the role of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) therein;
- 1. Consider that the actions already taken and the progress achieved are positive developments, while noting that the state of the environmental quality of the Mediterranean Sea requires great acceleration of action to improve it;
- 2. Firmly believe that their co-operation in the protection of the Mediterranean is a good example of the contribution of environmental protection towards sustainable development, and better understanding among the people of the region;
- 3. Consider that the health of the Mediterranean is of paramount importance to the well-being of the peoples of the Mediterranean in their totality;
- 4. Further consider that the political will and solidarity of all countries concerned are already in place and that the foundation is already established for more concrete action to protect their common heritage;
- 5. Reaffirm their commitment to the protection of the Mediterranean Sea through the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan which is a very useful mechanism to ensure their common action;
- 6. Reaffirm their determination to co-operate for the protection of the Mediterranean environment and the rational use of its resources, especially through the harmonization of legislation and developing common standards; strengthening research and monitoring centres; the establishment of training programmes; the transfer of know-how; and broadening the scope of technical co-operation with developing countries of the region to enable them to meet their obligations in the protection of the Mediterranean;
- 7. Commit themselves to accelerate the implementation of national and international programmes in order to achieve the objectives of the various components of the action plan;
- 8. Commit themselves to increase investment to combat pollution and to increase their vigilance on the application and adherence to the legislation on the protection of the environment;
- 9. Decide to use the budget of the Action Plan in a catalytic way in projects with organizations willing to contribute their own resources;
- 10. Decide to increase efforts, through all appropriate information channels, to make the aims and achievements of the Mediterranean Action Plan more widely known;
- 11. Recognize that the provisions of the Action Plan should constitute an important framework for national development activities;

12. Further recognize that the support of the international, regional and non-governmental organizations is essential for the full achievement of the goals of the Mediterranean Action Plan;
13. Consider that the protection of the Mediterranean requires major support of governments' efforts through a much greater acceleration of the action-oriented activities of parliaments, local authorities, industries, non-governmental organizations, the scientific community, the media and the public at large to reverse the trend of deterioration of the sea and of its coastal areas;
14. Appeal to the 350 million inhabitants of the Mediterranean Coastal States and to the 100 million tourists visiting the region, to become more aware of the exceptional natural, economic and cultural values of the Mediterranean and to commit themselves individually and collectively to its protection;
15. Invite the governments to proclaim an annual Mediterranean Environment Week to serve as the rallying point for local, national and regional initiatives for its protection;
16. Decide to launch a new phase of their co-operative efforts to accelerate ongoing activities and to achieve concrete targets during the second decade of the Mediterranean Action Plan;
17. Adopt the following ten targets to be achieved as a matter of priority during the second decade of the Mediterranean Action Plan:
  - (a) Establishment of reception facilities for dirty ballast waters and other oily residues received from tankers and ships in ports of the Mediterranean;
  - (b) Establishment as a matter of priority of sewage treatment plants in all cities around the Mediterranean with more than 100,000 inhabitants and appropriate outfalls and/or appropriate treatment plants for all towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants;
  - (c) Applying environmental impact assessment as an important tool to ensure proper development activities;
  - (d) Co-operation to improve the safety of maritime navigation and to reduce substantially the risk of transport of dangerous toxic substances likely to affect the coastal areas or induce marine pollution;
  - (e) Protection of the endangered marine species (e.g. Monk Seal and Mediterranean sea turtle);
  - (f) Concrete measures to achieve substantial reduction in industrial pollution and disposal of solid waste;
  - (g) Identification and protection of at least 100 coastal historic sites of common interest;
  - (h) Identification and protection of at least 50 new marine and coastal sites or reserves of Mediterranean interest;
  - (i) Intensify effective measures to prevent and combat forest fires, soil loss and desertification;
  - (j) Substantial reduction in air pollution which adversely affects coastal areas and the marine environment with the potential danger of acid rains.



### III. RECOMMENDATIONS APPROVED BY THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

#### A. FRAMEWORK CONVENTION AND RELATED PROTOCOLS

##### The Contracting Parties:

1. Reaffirm the need to prepare a consolidated annual report on the steps taken in the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its protocols which should be submitted to the Secretariat by 30 June of each year.
2. Invite Contracting Parties to ratify the Protocol on Land-based sources.
3. Invite Contracting Parties to ratify the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas.
4. Invite the Contracting Parties to ratify the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from ships, 1973 and the related Protocol 1978 (MARPOL 73/78).
5. Invite the Contracting Parties to ratify all international conventions relevant to the protection of the environment.
6. Request the Secretariat to initiate preparation for a Protocol on the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from off-shore exploration and exploitation.
7. Invite the EEC to provide the Secretariat with documents and information on liability and compensation for damages resulting from pollution other than hydrocarbons.
8. Recommend that adequate port reception facilities be provided in the Mediterranean as required by the MARPOL 73/78 Convention.
9. Welcome the intention of the Interparliamentary Union to convene in 1986 its Special Committee for the study of the means to control the pollution of the Mediterranean Sea and invite the Secretariat to assist the IPU Committee in its work.
10. Invite all Contracting Parties to participate actively in the development of a network of regional centres for maritime traffic services so that all the Mediterranean may be covered in an appropriate manner by this network.

## B. CO-OPERATION IN CASES OF EMERGENCIES

### The Contracting Parties:

1. Recommend that all Coastal States develop and adopt national contingency plans, which are an essential prerequisite to building multilateral and sub-regional arrangements for mutual assistance in cases of emergency.
2. Recommend that the Regional Oil Combating Centre develops proposals for sub-regional co-operation arrangements in case of emergencies involving oil pollution.
3. Request that the Director of the Regional Oil Combating Centre, in consultation with the parties to the protocol, prepare the appropriate policies in order to reactivate co-operation within the context of the protocol and establish a work programme.

## C. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

### The Contracting Parties:

1. Wish to expand the co-ordinating and the catalytic role of the Co-ordinating Unit for the implementation of all components of the Action Plan and of the Convention, including its protocols.
2. Note with satisfaction the consolidation of the Regional Activity Centres for the Blue Plan (Sophia Antipolis), the Priority Actions Programme (Split) and the Specially Protected Areas (Tunis). Agreements with host countries covering the Centres should be completed as soon as possible.
3. Reconfirm that the Regional Activity Centres are national institutions entrusted to carry out specific tasks under the Mediterranean Action Plan.
4. Confirm that the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation for MED POL and the joint meetings of the national Focal Points for the Blue Plan and the Priority Actions Programme are the standing subsidiary bodies of the Contracting Parties for the scientific/technical and socio-economic components of the Action Plan.
5. Recommend that a meeting be convened to review the structure and functions of the Regional Oil Combating Centre (ROCC) and that its recommendations be submitted to the 5th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties for decision.
6. Recommend that a survey of training programmes and of technical co-operation programmes relevant to the various components of the Action Plan be carried out by the Secretariat and its results made available to all Contracting Parties.

7. Welcome the recommended steps to be taken in order to initiate action at the country level to publicize the role of the Mediterranean Action Plan in protecting the Mediterranean Sea against pollution, as proposed by the meeting of Directors of United Nations Information Centres, in particular by promoting the Mediterranean Environment Week.
8. Welcome the issue of the Mediterranean Action Plan Information bulletin, MEDWAVES, and consider it an important contribution to the information exchange.
9. Welcome the proposal of Italy that the Secretariat study the existing capacity and possibilities of co-operation in the Mediterranean, as well as the possibility of the establishment of regional and subregional activities for remote sensing.
10. Decide to hold the Fifth Ordinary Meeting in Athens (Greece) from 7 to 11 September 1987.

#### D. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

##### The Contracting Parties:

1. Take note of the status of the Mediterranean Trust Fund in 1984 - 1985.
2. Approve the apportionment of contributions for the 1986-1987 biennium contained in annex VI, and the revised 1984-1987 cash flow contained in annex VII.
3. Approve the budget for the 1986-1987 biennium contained in annex VIII.
4. Decide to recommend to the Governing Council of UNEP an extension of the Mediterranean Trust Fund through 1987.

#### E. INTEGRATED PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE RESOURCES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN

##### 1. BLUE PLAN

##### The Contracting Parties:

- (a) Consider it necessary to create and circulate as soon as possible a document for use by the States, describing in detail the procedure of the scenarios, the baseline hypotheses, data and sources, and the goals to be achieved. The document should also set out clearly the data to be collected by the States and a methodology to allow to establish national scenarios in harmony with and consistent with the scenarios as a whole;
- (b) Consider it necessary to develop and maintain the process of interaction between the States and the Blue Plan Unit throughout Phases I and II and to take into account the comments and requirements of the Contracting Parties and to try to achieve agreement should any major difficulties arise;

- (c) Reiterate their commitment to the completion of the Blue Plan exercise by the end of 1987;
- (d) Welcome and endorse the recommendations of the Joint Meeting of the Focal Points of the Blue Plan and the Priority Actions Programme;
- (e) Recommend that the participation of all the Blue Plan Focal Points in the exercise be encouraged and facilitated and, through them, the participation of national institutions;
- (f) Decide that the following five National Focal Points will be members of the Steering Committee for 1986, until the completion of Phase II: EEC, Egypt, Greece, Israel and Malta, under the Chairmanship of the National Focal Point for Italy. The Focal Points for Algeria, Cyprus, France, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Monaco and Tunisia will constitute the Steering Committee in 1987 and will elect their chairman from a Contracting Party from the southern Mediterranean and a vice-chairman;
- (g) Request an in-depth review by the Contracting Parties of the results of the Blue Plan, and examination of its relevance for national development strategies (by 1988/89).

## 2. PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

### The Contracting Parties:

- (a) Welcome and endorse the programme recommendations of the Joint Meeting of Focal Points of Blue Plan and Priority Actions Programme;
- (b) Recommend that the States who have not yet done so, designate the PAP National Focal Points to provide full support to Priority Actions Programme. Whenever appropriate and feasible, it would be desirable that the National Focal Points for the Blue Plan and for the Priority Actions Programme are identical in order to ensure the harmonious development of the integrated planning and management component of the Action Plan;
- (c) Recommend that the involvement of national institutions and experts be encouraged, in order to facilitate the establishment of Priority Actions Programme networks of institutions and experts giving their contribution to the Priority Actions Programme.

## 3. SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

### The Contracting Parties:

- (a) Invite the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas to formulate, in co-operation with the Secretariat and other relevant international organizations, common guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of Specially Protected Areas;

- (b) Recommend the preparation of national reports on existing and planned Specially Protected Areas and on the applicable legislation and transmit it to the Secretariat by 30 June 1986 in order to facilitate the early establishment of a regional network and co-ordination with other MAP components;
- (c) Recommend that all Contracting Parties designate a National Focal Point responsible for Specially Protected Areas;
- (d) Recommend the ratification of the Specially Protected Areas Protocol by all Parties to the Barcelona Convention by 1987.

#### F. LONG-TERM PROGRAMME FOR POLLUTION MONITORING AND RESEARCH (MED POL - PHASE II)

##### 1. MONITORING

The Contracting Parties recommend the following activities to be carried out during the 1986/1987 biennium:

- (a) Continuation of negotiations with the MED POL National Co-ordinators in order to increase the contributions to MED POL - PHASE II through their National Monitoring Programmes; specific efforts will be made to improve the presently insufficient coverage of the Mediterranean with the monitoring programme and to achieve a more efficient and meaningful regular reporting on the obtained results;
- (b) Continuation of contacts with national research centres designated as participants in the monitoring activities of MED POL - PHASE II in order to facilitate their participation in the programme;
- (c) Provision of equipment, training and fellowships to national research centres, at the request of, and in consultation with, MED POL National Co-ordinators in the States with signed National Monitoring Programmes;
- (d) Continued support to the participants in MED POL through the common maintenance services, provision of reference methods for marine pollution studies, provision of reference material and standards, and through involvement in intercalibration in order to assist them to improve the quality of their data;
- (e) Strengthening of the computerized MED POL data bank by processing of data reported to the Secretariat and preparation of periodic data profiles on contaminants of specific and general interest;
- (f) Development and testing of additional reference methods for marine pollution studies and preparation of additional standards and reference materials relevant to parameters to be monitored during MED POL - PHASE II;

- (g) Implementation of a pilot project to assess the feasibility of monitoring pollutant transport into the Mediterranean Sea through the atmosphere;
- (h) Preparation of inventories of sources and amounts of pollutants from land-based sources;
- (i) Assessment of the type and amount of selected substances reaching the Mediterranean through natural processes from land-based or maritime sources;
- (j) Organization of smaller ad hoc meetings of scientists/experts from collaborating research centres to discuss specific problems of particular importance for the implementation of the monitoring programme and in particular, a consultation meeting to assess the results of monitoring the pollutants from land-based sources, including the effectiveness of presently used methodology and sampling strategies;
- (k) Sponsoring the participation of scientists/experts in meetings organized by other bodies on subjects relevant to monitoring activities of MED POL;
- (l) Evaluation of the monitoring component of the MED POL programme. The Secretariat, in consultation with Mediterranean scientists/experts playing an active role in the programme, will prepare the necessary documentation which will be submitted for a thorough review to the 1987 Meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation for transmission to the Contracting Parties.

## 2. RESEARCH

- (a) During the 1986/1987 biennium the selection and funding of research proposals will follow the procedures endorsed by the Working Group for scientific and technical co-operation and approved by the Contracting Parties.
- (b) The already existing close link between the research and the monitoring components of MED POL will be strengthened in order to make full use of the results of the research activities in the assessments of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea.
- (c) In order to facilitate the evaluation of the results coming from individual research projects, a more co-ordinated approach in the implementation of the projects will be followed. Scientific workshops and experts meetings will be held on topics which need a common methodology for sampling and analysis and co-ordination of work between research centres.
- (d) Specific activities proposed for individual research topics are listed here below.

Activity A (Development and testing of sampling and analytical techniques for monitoring of marine pollutants)

1. The development of new reference methods and the revision of the existing ones will closely follow the needs of the monitoring component of MED POL. Research projects will be limited to those considered necessary for achieving this goal.
2. Intercalibration exercises will be made mandatory for participants in the monitoring programme in order to ensure the comparability of the results and the quality of data.
3. A few research proposals will be solicited to develop and test reference methods relevant to the analysis of levels and effects of chemical contaminants in marine organisms.
4. The Joint IOC/UNEP Group of Experts on Methods, Standards and Intercalibration (GEMSI) will continue to assist in the development and in reviewing the new reference methods.
5. One expert meeting and one intercalibration exercise are planned to be convened in connection with Activity 'A':
  - review of new reference methods for the determination of chemical contaminants (end of 1986),
  - intercalibration exercise for reference methods dealing with petroleum hydrocarbons (early 1986);

Activity B (Development of reporting formats required according to the Dumping, Emergency and Land-Based Sources Protocols),

Activity C (Formulation of the scientific rationale for Mediterranean Environmental Quality Criteria), and,

Activity E (Guidelines and criteria for the application of the Land-Based Sources Protocol)

1. These activities are directly related to the implementation of the LBS Protocol, and their orientation will be based on the recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on the Technical Implementation of the Protocol to be held in Athens, 9-13 December 1985.

Activity D (Epidemiological studies related to Environmental Quality Criteria)

1. It is intended to convert the present loose network of Mediterranean institutions working on the correlation between coastal water quality (recreational and shellfish-growing waters) and health effects into a more coherent one, with maximum complementarity between institutions, all of which will be working according to the same guidelines and towards one common objective. Liaison will also be ensured to the fullest extent possible with similar programmes outside the region to avoid duplication and minimize overlap. It is proposed to convene a consultation meeting in 1987 with the main objectives of (a) assessing and harmonizing the results of individual institutions, (b) reviewing the impact of such results on the requirements of the monitoring programme, and (c) discussing the scientific rationale required to evaluate the effect of the applications of environmental quality criteria for the relevant parameters.
2. By the beginning of 1986, the project on evaluation of methylmercury in Mediterranean populations and related health hazards is expected to be fully operational in at least four Mediterranean countries (Egypt, Greece, Italy and Yugoslavia). During 1986 and 1987, this project will continue its course, together with supporting studies, with possible expansion to other areas which might present mercury anomalies. In at least one country, the second phase of the project (the clinical epidemiological phase) is expected to commence in 1986. It is proposed to hold a consultation meeting during the second half of 1986 with the aims of (a) assessing results obtained to date, and (b) providing an interim report to the Contracting Parties, on the basis of which appropriate control and health protection measures could be carried out.

Activity F (Research on oceanographic processes)

1. It is proposed to continue and complete the review on oceanographic processes affecting pollutant distribution in the Mediterranean, and to prepare a consolidated bibliography on research in this field.

Activity G (Research on the toxicity, persistence, bioaccumulation, carcinogenicity and mutagenicity)

1. The ongoing research projects on the carcinogenicity and mutagenicity of pollutants will be more intimately linked with the WHO/UNEP/ILO and WHO/EURO programmes on chemical safety and other activities being carried out at the WHO International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) to ensure that no duplication or overlap take place. The conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting on toxicity and bioaccumulation of selected substances in marine organisms (Rovinj, 5-9 November 1984) will be taken into consideration when approving new research proposals.
2. Two reference methods will be developed relevant to this field. The first one concerns acute toxicity testing and the second one testing sub-lethal effects of toxic substances on marine organisms.



Activity H (Eutrophication and concomitant plankton blooms)

1. Based on UNESCO's guidelines for the assessment of receiving capacity of waters for eutrophication substances, a meeting will be convened to agree on appropriate methods for eutrophication assessment and identify markedly eutrophied areas. A pilot project proposed to start in 1987, should include comparative studies in eutrophication of several coastal areas and will serve as a basis for a long-term eutrophication monitoring programme.
2. Depending on the analysis of the results obtained through the jellyfish programme, the programme may be extended for the 1986-1987 biennium.

Activity I (Pollution-induced ecosystems modifications)

1. The conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting planned to be convened in autumn 1985 to review the progress of the ongoing projects and to suggest common methodology for the interpretation of results will be taken into account for the further development of this activity.

Activity J (Effects of thermal discharges on coastal organisms and ecosystems)

1. The two ongoing projects approved as case studies are expected to be completed in 1986. Taking into account the results of these studies and the GESAMP Report No. 24 (Thermal discharges in the marine environment), a decision will be taken on the future of this activity.

Activity K (Biogeochemical cycles of specific pollutants)

1. Future research will be directed to fill the gaps identified by the Meeting on the Biogeochemical cycle of mercury in the Mediterranean (Siena, 27-31 August 1984). Projects relevant to these gaps will be solicited.
2. Studies will be continued on the survival of selected pathogens, according to Annex II of the Land-Based Sources Protocol.

Activity L (Pollutant-transfer processes)

1. In addition to the continuation of ongoing research projects, a review on pollutant transfer through the straits is proposed as well as the development of a pilot project to determine such exchanges as a basis for overall mass balance assessment of selected pollutants. A pilot project for sampling of surface microlayer for petroleum and other pollutants will be initiated.

2. A pilot project on studying air pollutant depositions into the Mediterranean region and pollutant concentrations in air should be initiated in 1986 in as many countries as possible on the basis of programme proposals agreed upon by experts nominated by National Co-ordinators. The WMO Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network (BAPMON) stations could be used for sampling. Provision of appropriate sampling equipment should be envisaged, if necessary. A workshop should be held in 1987 to review the preliminary results of these activities.
3. A small expert meeting is planned to be convened in 1987 to review the results of ongoing research projects on work of transport of pollutants by sedimentation and to determine further research needs.

3. TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAND-BASED SOURCES PROTOCOL

- (a) Early implementation of the Protocol is a single most important contribution to the control of pollutants entering the Mediterranean Sea.
- (b) The Secretariat will propose an order of priority and a realistic timetable for the development of programmes and measures for at least two substances annually, including common emission standards and standards of use, required for the implementation of the Protocol.
- (c) In preparing such a proposal, the substances of annex I of the Land-based Sources Protocol as well as pathogenic organisms will be taken into account as higher priority than the remaining annex II substances.
- (d) All Contracting Parties should ratify the Protocol by 1987.
- (e) The annex related to air pollution in the framework of the Protocol should be adopted by 1988.
- (f) For the implementation of the Protocol it is essential that the survey of Land-based Sources and amounts of pollutants reaching the Mediterranean be made by the end of 1986.

4. TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DUMPING PROTOCOL

- (l) Administrative matters.
  - (a) The Contracting Parties which have not yet done so should designate without delay "competent authorities", in accordance with article 10 of the Protocol.
  - (b) On the basis of information provided by the Contracting Parties, the Secretariat should prepare and circulate a roster of experts and institutions capable of providing technical assistance on matters of dumping of wastes at sea and on alternative methods for waste disposal.

- (2) Reporting and notification.
  - (a) Reports transmitted by the Contracting Parties to the Secretariat in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention should include copies, or alternatively summaries, of legal or administrative rules referring to implementation of the Protocol. The Secretariat should prepare and circulate annual reports summarizing submissions made by the Contracting Parties.
  - (b) The Contracting Parties concerned should transmit to the Secretariat "NIL reports" when no dumping permits were issued and no dumping has taken place during the period for which reports on permits issued and on actual dumping have to be submitted.
  - (c) The Contracting Parties should amend the Provisional Prior Consultation Procedure adopted by the Second Meeting of the Contracting Parties so that its opening sentence would read: "The following procedure which does not apply to sewage sludge and dredge spoils is recommended ..." (appendix 1).
- (3) Definitions of terms mentioned in annex I and criteria for application of article 5 of the Protocol.
  - (a) The Contracting Parties should adopt, on a provisional basis, the definitions set forth in paragraphs 1(a) and 1(b) of appendix 2 for the terms "non toxic", "rapidly converted in the sea into substances which are biologically harmless", "rapidly rendered harmless by physical, chemical or biological processes in the sea" and, "trace contaminants" mentioned in annex I of the Protocol. The implication of these definitions should be taken into account when the Provisional Prior Consultation Procedure is applied.
  - (b) The Contracting Parties should adopt, on a provisional basis, the definition set forth in paragraph 1(c) of appendix 2 for the expression "acid and alkaline compounds of such composition and in such quantity that they may seriously impair the quality of sea-water" mentioned in paragraph 8 of annex I of the Protocol. The Secretariat should develop and circulate practical guidelines for dumping of acid and alkaline compounds covered by annex II of the Protocol.
  - (c) The Contracting Parties should urge the International Atomic Energy Agency to complete its work on the definition of the de-minimis level of radioactivity for wastes and other matter of low-level radioactivity and to make it available for the Contracting Parties.

- (4) Monitoring and research.
  - (a) The Contracting Parties concerned should include monitoring of critical dumping sites in their National Monitoring Programmes carried out within the framework of MED POL - PHASE II. Reports on the monitoring of dumping sites should be transmitted to the Secretariat in conjunction with the reports on the National Monitoring Programmes.
  - (b) The Contracting Parties concerned should encourage their national research institutions to initiate and conduct, within the framework of MED POL - PHASE II, research projects relevant to the implementation of the Protocol.
  
- (5) Relationships with other organizations.

The Contracting Parties should promote co-operation with the Secretariat and with other international organizations with regard to the exchange of scientific and technical information, on the prevention of marine pollution by dumping from ships and aircraft.

#### Appendix 1. Provisional prior consultation procedure

1. The following procedure is recommended to preclude misunderstandings between Parties in those instances where the terms "non-toxic", "rapidly converted" and "trace contaminants" (all three in annex I of the Protocol) are quoted to justify dumping.
  
2. If dumping of substances mentioned in annex I is being considered by a Party on the assumption that they are "non-toxic" or "rapidly converted", or appear only as "trace contaminants", the Organization shall be advised by the Party as soon as possible and no later than four months prior to the time of the envisaged dumping. Information concerning all the factors that are to be considered for the issuance of a permit (annex III of the Protocol) should be given. Where appropriate, an indication may be provided of the considerations that led to a rejection of land-based processing or storage. The Organization shall forward this information to the other Parties which may respond within one month.
  
3. If one of the Parties wishes to object against the proposed dumping, it must state within the period agreed upon why it considers dumping harmful, i.e. unpermissible. Alternative approaches to processing or storage of waste materials may be suggested. This response shall be sent to the Organization as well as to the Party that intends to resort to dumping. The Organization may be requested to distribute the comments among the other Parties. When requested by a Party the proposed dumping shall be postponed whenever possible, until the matter has been considered at a subsequent ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the Parties. Unless mutual agreement is reached to defer the matter to a subsequent meeting of the Parties or to handle the issue bilaterally, the Party which envisages dumping shall advise the other Parties through the Organization on the course of

action that will be followed. This reply should be supported by arguments, in particular regarding why there would be a need to proceed with the dumping before the issue could be brought up at the next meeting of the Parties. This leaves open the possibility (stipulated by article 14 of the Protocol), to convene a special meeting of the Parties at the request of three Parties, possibly preceeding the time set for dumping.

4. Where dumping has occurred without an agreement on the necessity of dumping or the way it has been carried out, the subject shall be brought up at the next meeting of the Parties. This leaves open the possibility (stipulated by article 14 of the Protocol), to convene a special meeting of the Parties at the request of three Parties, possibly preceeding the time set for dumping.

5. The provisional procedure outlined above does not, of course, affect article 9 of the Protocol, dealing with critical situation of an exceptional nature.

6. The provisional procedure should not be construed as a substitute for further efforts to refine the definitions of the terms mentioned in paragraph 1 above. On the contrary, experience with this notification and consultation procedure may point the way towards an unambiguous interpretation of these terms.

#### Appendix 2. Provisional definitions of terms mentioned in annex I and provisional criteria for application of article 5 of the Protocol

##### 1. Definitions of terms mentioned in annex I:

- (a) Annex I substances listed in paragraphs 1, 2 and 8 of annex I may be regarded as "non-toxic" or "rapidly converted in the sea into substances which are biologically harmless" or "rapidly rendered harmless by physical, chemical or biological processes in the sea" if tests of the wastes or other matter proposed for dumping, including tests on the persistence of the material, show that the substances can be dumped so as not to cause acute or chronic toxic effects or bioaccumulation in sensitive marine organisms typical of the ecosystem at the disposal site.
- (b) Annex I substances listed in paragraphs 1-6 of annex I shall not be regarded as "trace contaminants" under the following three conditions:
  - if they are present in otherwise acceptable wastes or other material to which they have been added for the purpose of being dumped;
  - if they occur in such amounts that the dumping of the wastes or other material could cause undesirable effects, especially the possibility of chronic or acute toxic effects on marine organisms or human health whether or not arising from the bioaccumulation in marine organisms and especially in food species, and

- if they are present in such amounts that it is practical to reduce their concentration further by technical means.

- (c) In the context of paragraph 8 of annex I, "acid and alkaline compounds of such composition and in such quantity that they may seriously impair the quality of sea-water" are acid and alkaline compounds that their dumping at sea may change the pH value of the receiving waters, after allowance for 5 minutes of initial mixing, by more than 2 pH units. All other acid and alkaline compounds may be regarded as substances covered by annex II.

2. Provisional criteria for application of article 5 of the Protocol, pending review by the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation.

The dumping of wastes and other matter containing the substances listed in paragraph 1 of annex II of the Protocol must be subject to the provision of article 5 of the Protocol only when these substances are contained in the wastes or other matter in significant concentrations. In this context, provisionally, the term "significant concentrations" shall mean 0.05 per cent or more by weight for lead and its compounds, for pesticides and their by-products not covered in annex I, and, for synthetic organic chemical other than those referred to in annex I, likely to produce harmful effects on marine organisms or to make edible marine organisms unpalatable. For all of the other substances listed in paragraph 1 of annex II the term "significant concentrations" shall mean 0.1 per cent or more by weight.

5. INTERIM ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CRITERIA FOR MERCURY

- (1) According to the available evidence to date, on the basis of present concentrations of mercury in Mediterranean seafood it appears that the consumption of seafood by the general population does not present any risk.
- (2) It is considered therefore that, at this stage, the adoption of upper limits for mercury concentrations in seafood on a common regional basis would not be a priori justified.
- (3) On the basis of the assessment of the quality of Mediterranean seafood with regard to its mercury content prepared by FAO/UNEP, the Contracting Parties:
  - (a) Take note of the interim criterion proposed by the joint FAO/WHO Committee of Experts on food additives. According to this criterion, the Provisional Tolerable Weekly Intake of 0.3 mg of mercury, of which not more than 0.2 mg is methylmercury, for a person of 70 Kg bodyweight, should not be exceeded;
  - (b) Take into consideration this criterion to establish, if national circumstances so require, standards for maximum concentration of mercury in seafoods;

- (c) Use for the determination of total mercury the Reference Method "Determination of Total Mercury in Selected Marine Organisms by Cold Vapour Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry" (Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies No. 8/Rev. 1, UNEP/FAO/IAEA, 1984) and for the determination of methylmercury in marine organisms, the Reference Method "Determination of Methylmercury in Selected Marine Organisms by Gas Chromatography" (Reference Methods No. 13, UNEP/FAO/IAEA, 1984). However, other methods giving comparable results could also be used;
- (d) Include, to the extent possible, in their National Monitoring Programmes, the sampling and analysis of species of seafood, known to accumulate mercury, in addition to those already monitored in the framework of MED POL - PHASE II;
- (e) Limit anthropogenic discharges of mercury into the Mediterranean Sea pending the eventual formulation of emission standards for mercury, as a result of the entry into force of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources, and in terms of article 5 of that Protocol, commence as early as possible, the elaboration of the necessary programmes and measures with respect to mercury;
- (f) Provide the Secretariat to the Convention with the fullest information possible on :
- present legislation and administrative measures on existing national criteria for levels of mercury in seafood;
  - measures taken on (b), (c), (d) and (e);
  - relevant monitoring data on (d) above;
- (g) Continue to carry out the monitoring and research component of MED POL PHASE II relevant to the assessment of mercury content of Mediterranean seafoods, and the risks affecting all sectors of the population arising from seafood consumption, in particular:
- identification of population groups at risk;
  - surveys on seafood consumption patterns among such populations;
  - surveys on mercury levels in affected population groups;
  - epidemiological studies to obtain the necessary information on the relationship between mercury intake and health effects;
  - studies of the relationship between total mercury and methylmercury content of seafood, and the effects of cooking on such content;
  - studies on biogeochemical cycles of mercury in the Mediterranean;
  - studies on the effects of selenium in decreasing mercury toxicity.

## 6. INTERIM ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CRITERIA FOR BATHING WATERS

(1) The Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Athens, 10-13 April 1984) had recommended to adopt the WHO/UNEP interim environmental quality criteria of the Mediterranean bathing waters, shellfish and shellfish-growing waters and implement them to the extent possible by appropriate national, legal and/or administrative measures.

(2) On the basis of the results of MED POL VII and the analysis of the present national and international regulations related to the environmental quality criteria of the Mediterranean bathing waters, proposals were submitted for the consideration of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation, with a view to their transmission by UNEP to the Contracting Parties.

(3) The Contracting Parties:

(a) Take measures for a transition period that will ensure as minimum common requirements that the quality of bathing waters will conform with the proposed interim WHO/UNEP environmental quality criteria concerning faecal coliforms, (see table below);

- during this period, the Contracting Parties which have already standards will continue to apply them without modifying their legislation and will perform comparative studies between their own standards and the WHO/UNEP criteria;
- the results of these studies, after being evaluated by the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, will be submitted to the next meeting of the Contracting Parties, with a view to reach Mediterranean common criteria.

(b) Adopt one of the "Methods for Marine Pollution Studies" developed to support the proposed interim environmental quality criteria as one of the two reference methods (Reference Methods for Pollution Studies Nos. 3, "Determination of Faecal Coliforms in sea-water by the Membrane Filtration Culture (MFC) Method", or 22, "Determination of Faecal Coliforms in sea-water by the Multiple Test Tube (MPN) Method") to be used in connection with these criteria;

(c) Include, to the extent possible, all public coastal recreational beaches in their National Monitoring Programmes within the framework of MED POL - PHASE II;

(d) Provide the Secretariat to the Convention with the fullest information possible on:

- present legislation and administrative measures on existing national criteria for coastal recreational and shellfish-growing waters;
- measures taken on (a) and (c) above;
- relevant monitoring data from (c) above.



(e) Continue to provide full support to the research and monitoring component of MED POL - PHASE II relevant to the assessment of the environmental quality of bathing waters, shellfish and shellfish-growing waters, in particular to:

- studies on the intercomparison of various analytical techniques for the main microbiological indicators;
- development of sampling and analytical techniques for pathogenic organisms in coastal recreational and shellfish-growing waters;
- studies on the survival of pathogenic organisms in sea-water;
- expansion of the present programme of epidemiological studies to achieve the necessary information on the relationship between water quality and health effects.

Interim environmental quality criteria  
for bathing waters in the Mediterranean Sea

Parameter	Concentrations per 100 ml not to be exceeded		Minimum number of samples	Analytical method	Intepretation method
	50% of the samples	90%			
Faecal coliforms	100	1000	10	WHO/UNEP Reference Method No. 3, "Determination of Faecal Coliforms in sea-water by the Membrane Filtration Culture Method", <u>or</u> WHO/UNEP Reference Method No. 22, Culture Method", <u>or</u> "Determination of Faecal Coliforms in sea-water by the Multiple Test Tube Method".	Graphical or analytical adjustment to a log normal probability distribution

7. ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CRITERIA FOR SHELLFISH AND SHELLFISH-GROWING WATERS

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 1984 regarding the adoption of the WHO/UNEP interim environmental quality criteria for shellfish and shellfish-growing waters, the Contracting Parties request that these subjects be taken into account at the meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation with a view to their application and enforcement, as far as possible, by appropriate measures.

G. CREATION OF FLOATING RECEPTION FACILITIES IN  
THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

The Contracting Parties:

Recalling that the Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution made at Barcelona 1976 and its related Protocols are based on the full realization of the need for close co-operation among the States and International organizations concerned in a co-ordinated and comprehensive regional approach for the protection and enhancement of the marine environment in the Mediterranean Sea area;

Whereas the Mediterranean is designated as a "special area" under MARPOL 73/78 for which special mandatory methods for the prevention of sea pollution by oil are required;

Whereas Article 6 of the Barcelona Convention concerning pollution from ships calls upon Contracting Parties to take all measures in conformity with international law to prevent, abate and combat pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area caused by discharges from ships and to ensure the effective implementation in that Area of the "rules that are generally recognized at the international level" in this regard;

Conscious of the lack of reception facilities in many areas; and that their construction on shore takes a long time;

Taking note of the conclusions of the expert meeting on floating reception facilities held in Brussels on 4 and 5 July 1985;

Taking note in particular that floating reception facilities in the Mediterranean could be operational in a short time, and complementary to the shore reception facilities, these could be economically viable under specific conditions, be technically feasible and could be operated by a private company or other entity;

Taking note that a call for tender should be launched to this effect;

Invite Governments to participate actively in the implementation of one or several floating reception facilities in the vicinity of ports or sheltered areas in which important maritime traffic of tankers may need such facilities in order to comply with stringent discharge requirements;

Encourage interested Parties to realize a demonstrative pilot project of such a facility which constitutes a first step toward a more comprehensive system;

Apply the necessary control procedures, in accordance with international regulations promulgated by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), to ensure that vessels use the reception facilities for discharging their dirty ballast water and oil residues in a reception facility and to report periodically to the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP).

H. PARTICIPATION TO ACTION COST 301 CONCERNING THE REDUCTION OF THE  
RISK OF MARITIME CASUALTIES AND THE PREVENTION OF  
POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA THROUGH A  
REGIONAL NETWORK OF VESSEL TRAFFIC SERVICES CENTRES (RVTS)

The Contracting Parties:

Recalling that the Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution done at Barcelona 1976 and its related Protocols are based on the full realization of the need for close co-operation among the States and international organizations concerned in a co-ordinated and comprehensive regional approach for the protection and enhancement of the marine environment in the Mediterranean Sea Area;

Whereas States bordering a semi-enclosed sea such as the Mediterranean should co-operate with each other directly or regionally in the protection and preservation of the marine environment;

Conscious of the impressive and noteworthy co-operation to date of the Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols and the need for maintaining that level of full co-operation in the future;

Conscious also of the need for all Contracting Parties to ratify existing international Conventions relating to the safety of navigation and comply with guidelines and rules relating to traffic separation schemes, traffic services and ships reporting system promulgated by IMO;

Recognizing that a non assisted maritime traffic is subject to high risk of casualties and consequent great potential danger for the marine environment;

Taking note with satisfaction of the existence of the EEC Action COST 301 concerning the reduction of the risk of maritime casualties and the prevention of pollution in European waters through shore-based marine traffic systems;

Whereas in the framework of the action COST 301 a pilot project has been set up to improve maritime safety and pollution prevention and fighting in the Mediterranean, to which participate some Contracting Parties, namely France, Greece, Italy and Spain;

Whereas the specific Mediterranean project developed within the COST 301 welcomes the participation of all countries wishing to do so;

Taking note with great interest that bilateral contacts are in progress between the European Mediterranean States and a number of other coastal States of the Mediterranean basic to ensure a wider involvement in the Mediterranean part of this COST 301 project;

Whereas the Mediterranean Sea needs to be widely protected from maritime casualties in order to prevent pollution to the marine environment;

Urge all the Contracting Parties to participate actively in the action COST 301 in order to ensure that all the Mediterranean sea can be adequately covered by an effective Regional Network of Vessel Traffic Services Centres (RVTS).

ANEXO I

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ANNEX II

MESSAGE FROM MR. FRANCESCO COSSIGA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ITALY

Your Excellencies, the Executive Director of UNEP, the President of the Regional Council of Liguria, the Mayor of Genoa, the Ministers and representatives of the Mediterranean countries assembled in Genoa and all the participants in this opening ceremony.

It is a particular pleasure for me to be able to welcome you to Italy, to one of its most glorious maritime cities, to an important meeting of politicians, administrators, international civil servants, scientists and technicians who have come together to continue in harmony a co-operative effort which has already made it possible to achieve positive results with a view to ensuring the defence of our common inheritance - the Mediterranean Sea, its riches and its related values.

The meeting starting today in Genoa provides the opportunity of celebrating the first 10 years of the Mediterranean Action Plan. May I address to you all the earnest wish that this will not only be an occasion to report the progress made in the campaign against common evils but also that, at the beginning of another decade of the Action Plan, it will likewise give a renewed joint impetus to the ideas, works and other contributions needed to achieve the aims embodied in the Barcelona Convention and its Related Protocols.

The United Nations Environment Programme and its Co-ordinating Unit, together with the organs and other structures that exist or are planned in each participating country to meet the challenge of ecological co-operation and safeguarding the Mediterranean, now have the great task of initiating a new and important phase of activity on the basis of their experience and of the potential for co-operation that has emerged so far.

I am very happy that the Italian Republic is sharing in this effort both through State and local governmental and administrative organs and through groups of scholars, scientists and experts.

On behalf of the people of Italy, I wish the countries and organizations taking part in this meeting on the Mediterranean Action Plan the greatest success. I am sure that their common endeavours during the next few days will constitute one of the highlights in the restoration to health, for the continued well-being and progress of all its peoples, of the sea by which we are linked.

ANNEX III

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

Let me begin by welcoming delegates on UNEP's behalf to Genoa, birth-place of Christopher Columbus and a city with a long and proud association with the states and other maritime cities of the Mediterranean. Genoa is therefore a fitting venue for the first meeting in Italy of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution.

I wish to address a special word of welcome to the observers from the Popular Socialist Republic of Albania who are attending for the first time a meeting of the Mediterranean Contracting Parties.

I would like to extend too a special word of appreciation and gratitude to the people and Government of Italy not only for hosting this meeting but for their consistent and generous support to the movement to protect the Mediterranean.

Distinguished Delegates.

It is a pleasure for me to extend, on this occasion, my profound thanks to Dr. Stjepan Keckes and his colleagues, the architects of the Mediterranean Action Plan and the rest of the regional seas programme which is considered by all measures one of our most successful stories in international co-operation in the field of the Environment.

Mr. President,

Our pioneering environmental agreement, the Mediterranean Action Plan, is now ten years old. The anniversary provides us with a valuable opportunity to review not only successes and achievements, but also the disappointments and failures. It also gives us a welcome opportunity to plan ahead for the next ten years.

UNEP considers that this meeting is taking place at a critical point in the brief history of the Mediterranean Action Plan because we consider that, like the Sea it is intended to protect, the Plan is not as healthy as it should be.

You are all fully aware that UNEP frequently cites the Mediterranean Action Plan as one of our foremost achievements. In very difficult conditions, a great deal has been achieved in a very short space of time. The Action Plan became a blueprint, not only for UNEP's other Regional Seas accords, but also for other international accords aimed at addressing a wide range of environmental problems. And progress with the implementation of the Action Plan became a yardstick by which we could judge other agreements.

On all levels - technical, scientific, legal and above all, political - the Plan set a very high standard. Mediterranean states confirmed our belief that governments would be prepared to put a shared concern for the environment beyond the reach of political divisions.

So today, if I may seem somewhat critical in my assessment of where we stand, it is that I am merely keeping faith with the high standards set by Governments at Barcelona in agreeing the Convention and later the protocols.

Mr. President, I wish to touch now on some specific points:

First: The Contracting Parties have created an apparatus which has not yet been put to full use. There is broad satisfaction with the Convention itself, the legal instruments have been given near universal approval, the quality of scientific information is high, a secretariat and an array of supporting units and institutions are in place and working - and yet this elaborate organizational structure is in danger of being dismissed as a facade. It is as though all the goods are in the shop window and none on the shelves inside.

Certainly progress has been achieved in the past ten years.

Most progress has been made with scientific monitoring, but we still do not know enough about the complex movement of the Mediterranean's water masses, in particular their role in transporting and distributing pollutants. This gap in knowledge needs to be filled and urgently.

MED-POL, the Pollution Research and Monitoring Programme, is the foundation of the Action Plan. Through co-operation, an over-all assessment of microbial pollution of beaches, of shell-fish and shell-fish growing areas and of mercury pollution of sea-food have been made possible. This is a major achievement by your scientists and your scientific institutions. But the goal of a basin-wide monitoring network producing data on a regular basis has not yet been achieved. Information on sources, levels, pathways and effects of pollutants provided by MED-POL's network of 80 capable national research institutions has not yet provided a solid basis for effective action on a number of other fronts. You would agree that more resources should go into improving the quantitative flow of information.

We can be encouraged that data yielded by MED-POL has been of the highest standard. The Programme certainly broke new ground in establishing the threat from land-based sources of pollution. But the 1978 survey which formed the basis of the protocol on land-based sources is in urgent need of up-dating. Since then, new generations of chemical pollutants have come into production. UNEP welcomed the speed with which the protocol was ratified. But we are disappointed with the apparent reluctance of many States to adopt the legally binding criteria proposed by UNEP together with WHO and FAO. These criteria have not been challenged; no alternatives have been proposed; but no action has been taken. I hope that this meeting will decide to adopt them. If not these, then which ones? If not now, when?

Second: We are especially concerned that the countries sharing a sea which can renew its waters only once over an 80 year cycle still permit an estimated 10 billion tonnes of domestic and industrial waste to be discharged each year. No sea, especially an enclosed sea, can accept with impunity such an onslaught. And while we can state with reasonable certainty that the open sea is still relatively unaffected, many coastal regions are heavily polluted. As you know, coastal zones are the most productive part of the sea. At least one new protocol on offshore pollution needs to be urgently developed.

While scientific uncertainty may shroud the pathways and long term effects of some pollutants, this is manifestly not the case with sewage. Governments at Genoa should resolve to reduce this type of pollution, paving the way for its complete elimination. A task which is not beyond your technical know-how or your financial resources. While Governments drag their feet on this issue, the public will remain sceptical about your commitment to protecting the sea.

For other pollutants, UNEP, although recognizing that further in-depth scientific research and monitoring is required, insists on immediate action to gradually cut down the serious industrial pollution.

We welcome the new emphasis in MED-POL's second phase on systematic research, but certainly this should not be taken as an excuse for no action. It is quite evident that governments, in every corner of the world, when confronted with what is a seemingly costly control action or a politically sensitive regulation fall back on the need for more monitoring and more research. These are becoming smokescreens - excuses for inaction. If the Barcelona Convention is going to do any good at all, it needs to move beyond monitoring and assessment. Until the Contracting Parties are willing to stand by their research and say, "Yes, we now know enough to insist on regulation and action at the national level", the Mediterranean and the coastal areas around it will continue to be sick and will probably get sicker. Assessment is not an end in itself. It is, as I am sure you are fully aware, a step towards policy formulation and planning and implementing required actions. There comes a time when we do know enough to call for regulation in certain areas. That time comes, and all too often nothing happens. And so we return to assessment.

I would like to remind Governments that you entered into the Barcelona Convention to benefit from joint research and joint action. Each country is given the opportunity to use this sea more sustainably. The purpose of assessment has been to allow Governments to build a stronger foundation for their economies. A dead sea - a polluted sea - and damaged coastal areas will benefit no-one. Why are Governments not acting on research findings? It is, I agree, always cheaper to do nothing now, and hope that the problems will go away. The problems will not go away, and our assessments tell us that each year we wait, the more expensive our folly will become. Self-interest - an interest in the future - should be a spur for action - not an excuse for apathy.



Third: I am certain governments share our frustration over the delays and setbacks encountered with the Blue Plan and the Priority Actions Programme. Yet, the first phase of the Blue Plan has produced an interesting picture of this basin shaped by a common history, sharing so many values, but as yet shy or slow in recognizing its common identity, and its common future.

In the final analysis the fate of the Mediterranean will be sealed by nations' development strategies. The need to follow strategies which pay full heed to the conservation of shared resources is critical. UNEP therefore urges states to take fully into account the alternative development scenarios which will develop from the Blue Plan and Priority Actions Programme exercise. In our view, special attention should be given to fields that are relatively undeveloped, such as environmental impact assessment, aquaculture and renewable energies.

Fourth: A great deal more effort too should go into establishing specially protected areas. We are particularly concerned to see that the Contracting Parties should take immediate steps to protect areas of special ecological significance, and marine mammals threatened with extinction.

Fifth: Despite overwhelming evidence that a genuinely multilateral response is the only effective means to protect the shared sea, the Action Plan has been seen too often as a self-contained programme. National development programmes on the whole have been formulated independently, and have not reflected the priorities and commitments of the Action Plan.

And Sixth: I think we have also lost sight of the fact that the Action Plan was in large measure a response to the concern of the general public over the health of the Mediterranean. Unless a greater effort is made to keep the public convinced of the value of international action, support for the Plan will fade. The best way to maintain that support is to make clear demonstration of the practical benefits.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The catalytic role of UNEP in the Mediterranean is almost at an end. In all, we have contributed over \$8 million to the development of the Mediterranean Action Plan. An infrastructure has been created which matches the complexity of the subject it covers.

But when we consider that the total support for the Action Plan through the Trust Fund amounts to some \$4 million a year; granted there are more resources committed in kind by the national institutions involved; and when we consider that the purpose of the Plan is to protect a sea which nurtures over 200 million people, the financial support must be considered derisory. The present level of response in no way matches the magnitude of the problem. Control of land-based sources of pollution alone will require a new level of commitment involving governments, industry and local authorities in a basin-wide effort.

A common peril requires a common response, not on paper but in practice.

Mediterranean governments do have the apparatus to bring their national and bilateral activities into line with the Action Plan. International obligations must be translated into national laws and practice; the provisions of the Convention should be implemented in their entirety; common standards should be adopted; national monitoring programmes will have to become operational in every coastal state; a regular flow of monitoring data must be assured; national contingency plans will have to be completed in every State; and the general public, through an improved public relations effort, must be kept informed of the benefits.

In order to mark a common determination to nurture the fruits of the Plan, it would seem appropriate that you adopt a declaration that will allow this Plan to work for the people of the region. I have ventured to circulate to you the draft of such a declaration.

I am also proposing that you adopt a programme of action with clearly defined goals for the next decade. In addition to accelerating the slowly moving elements of the Action Plan that I mentioned earlier, these goals should include the establishment of:

- reception facilities for oily residues in all major ports;
- treatment plants for sewer effluents in all cities of over 100,000 population;
- suitable outfalls for sewer effluents in all cities of over 10,000 population;
- measures to ensure full access by developing countries to technology and expertise in oceanography and pollution control.

If effectively applied, the declaration and the programme of action will put the Action Plan back on course.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Barcelona Convention, the Contracting Parties now have an opportunity to re-dedicate themselves to the objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan; and to reconfirm their commitment to co-operative action.

You have the organisational structure, the know-how and, I believe, the political will to make the Plan work in the way the founding fathers at Barcelona intended. You have the historic opportunity to maintain the Mediterranean Action Plan's position as the foremost environmental agreement from which all others draw guidance and inspiration. I am sure you will use it.

ANNEX V

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Working Documents<sup>1/</sup>

UNEP/IG.56/1	Provisional Agenda
UNEP/IG.56/2	Provisional annotated Agenda
UNEP/IG.56/3	Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1984/85 and recommendations for activities to be undertaken in the 1986-87 biennium, with related budget proposals
UNEP/IG.56/3/Add. 1	Developments in other Regional Seas Programmes
UNEP/IG.56/4	The Mediterranean Action Plan - Retrospect and prospect

Information documents<sup>2/</sup>

UNEP/IG.56/Inf.1	List of documents
UNEP/IG.56/Inf.2	List of participants
UNEP/IG.56/Inf.3	The First Ten Years of the Mediterranean Action Plan - A Critical Review
UNEP/IG.56/Inf.4	Report on the State of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea
UNEP/IG.56/Inf.5	The United Nations Law of the Sea Convention and the regional legal instrument for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution
UNEP/IG.56/Inf.6	List of alerts and accidents recorded at the Regional Oil Combating Centre between August 1977 and December 1984

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<sup>1/</sup> To be available in Arabic, English, French, Spanish

<sup>2/</sup> To be available in English, French

UNEP/IG.56/Inf.7	Report on the activities of the Regional Oil Combating Centre in 1984
UNEP/IG.56/Inf.8	Regional Activity Centres of the Mediterranean Action Plan - their status and functions
UNEP/WG.91/5	Assessment of the present state of pollution by mercury in the Mediterranean Sea and proposed control measures
UNEP/WG.104/5	Report of the meeting on the contribution of Mediterranean bilateral and multilateral programmes to the objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan, Brussels, 23-26 October 1984
UNEP/WG.118/9	Report of the Third Meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation for MED POL, Athens, 27-31 May, 1985
UNEP/WG.129/8	Report of the Joint Meeting of National Focal Points for the Blue Plan and the Priority Actions Programme, Athens, 6-9 May 1985
UNEP/WG.132/3	Report of the Meeting of Directors of United Nations Information Centres on the Mediterranean Action Plan, Athens, 23-25 April 1985
UNEP/WG.133/2	Report on the Consultation on Data Processing requirements for the Mediterranean Action Plan, Athens, 14-15 March 1985

Reference documents

UNEP/IG.49/5	Report of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Related Protocols, Athens, 10-13 April 1984
UNEP/WG.118/3	Progress report on the implementation of the long-term programme for pollution monitoring and research (MED POL - PHASE II) (1983-1985)
UNEP/WG.118/4	Proposed monitoring and research activities during 1986 and 1987 and related budget requirements
UNEP/WG.118/6	Assessment of the present state of microbial pollution in the Mediterranean Sea and proposed control measures
UNEP/WG.118/7	Assessment of the present state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by petroleum hydrocarbons
UNEP/WG.118/8	Report on the implementation of the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft and recommendations for future action

UNEP/WG.118/Inf.3	Proceedings of the workshop on jellyfish blooms in the Mediterranean (Athens, 31 October - 4 November, 1983)
UNEP/WG.118/Inf.7	Report on intercalibration organized and co-ordinated by IAEA's International Laboratory for Marine Radioactivity
UNEP/WG.118/Inf.9	Status of reference methods for marine pollution studies
UNEP/WG.118/Inf.9/Corr.1	Status of reference methods for marine pollution studies
UNEP/WG.118/Inf.10	Legal, administrative and technical arrangements for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea from petroleum hydrocarbon pollution
UNEP/WG.118/Inf.10/Add.1	Legal, administrative and technical arrangements for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea from petroleum hydrocarbon pollution
UNEP/WG.118/Inf.13	Report on the WHO/UNEP meeting on microbiological methods for coastal water quality monitoring (Athens, 25-29 June 1984)
UNEP/WG.118/Inf.14	Report on the FAO/IAEA/UNEP expert consultation meeting on reference methods for the determination of chemical contaminants in marine organisms (Rome, 4-8 June 1984)
UNEP/WG.118/Inf.15	Report on the WHO/UNEP meeting on microbiological methods for coastal water quality monitoring (Tunis, 12-16 November 1984)
UNEP/WG.118/Inf.16	Report on the IOC/UNEP/CSIC intercalibration exercise for oil and petroleum hydrocarbons (Barcelona, 11-17 November 1984)
UNEP/WG.118/Inf.17	Report on the WHO/FAO/UNEP meeting on biological monitoring of methylmercury in Mediterranean populations (Zagreb, 17-21 September 1984)
UNEP/WG.118/Inf.18	Report on the FAO/UNEP meeting on the toxicity and bioaccumulation of selected substances in marine organisms (Rovinj, 5-9 November 1984)
UNEP/WG.118/Inf.19	Report on the FAO/WHO/IOC/IAEA/UNEP meeting on the biogeochemical cycle of mercury in the Mediterranean (Siena, 27-31 August 1984)

UNEP/WG.118/Inf.21	Report on the WHO/UNEP meeting on microbiological methods for coastal water quality monitoring (Barcelona, 7-11 November 1983)
UNEP/WG.118/Inf.22	Reports on the legal and/or administrative measures taken by the Contracting Parties relevant to the proposed interim environmental quality criteria for mercury in seafood and for coastal recreational waters, shellfish and shellfish-growing waters.
	Report of the Seminar on the Aspects of the Prevention of Oil Pollution in the Mediterranean Sea, Concawe and E & P Forum, Athens, 11-13 February 1985
UNEP/WG.104/4 Add.1 and Corr. 1	Development of Port reception facilities in the Mediterranean, Brussels, 23-26 October 1984
BUR/21	Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution, Athens, 22-23 June 1984
BUR/22	Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution, Cairo, 1-3 November 1984
BUR/23	Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution, Tunis, 21-22 March 1985
BUR/24	Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution, Athens, 14-15 June 1985

ANNEX VI

APPORTIONMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN TRUST FUND  
FOR THE 1986 AND 1987 BIENNIUM  
(in US dollars)

Contracting Parties	Actual	Agreed Contributions	
	1985	1986	1987
Algeria	24,648	25,880	27,174
Cyprus	2,165	2,273	2,386
Egypt	14,407	15,127	15,884
France	1,108,239	1,178,472	1,237,395
Greece	72,384	76,234	80,046
Israel	50,801	53,341	56,008
Italy	709,407	722,149	758,256
Lebanon	6,080	6,384	6,703
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	47,273	49,637	52,118
Malta	2,165	2,273	2,387
Monaco	2,165	2,273	2,387
Morocco	10,326	10,842	11,384
Spain	328,664	352,779	370,418
Syrian Arab Republic	6,269	6,582	6,912
Tunisia	6,269	6,582	6,912
Turkey	61,560	64,638	67,870
Yougoslavia	86,375	90,694	95,228
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>2,539,200</b>	<b>2,666,160</b>	<b>2,799,468</b>
EEC	551,250	578,813	607,753
Host Country	400,000	400,000	400,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,490,450</b>	<b>3,644,973</b>	<b>3,807,221</b>
UNEP Environment Fund	50,000	50,000	50,000

ANNEX VII  
REVISED 1984 - 1987 CASH FLOW  
(in thousands of US dollars)

	1984	1985	1986	1987
	Revised	Revised	Estimated	Estimated
<b>A. INCOME</b>				
<u>Mediterranean Trust Fund</u>				
1. Uncommitted at the beginning of the year	2 278	2 400	1 396	1 285
2. Committed at end of previous year	1 401	1 743	3 000	3 000
3. Unpaid contributions of previous year	501	954	800	500
4. Contributions due for current year	2 418	2 539	2 666	2 799
5. Contributions paid for following year	-	72	(72)	-
6. Contributions unpaid	( 954)	(800)	(500)	(500)
7. EEC contribution	418	551	579	608
8. Bank interest and miscellaneous income	732	450	450	450
	<u>6 794</u>	<u>7 909</u>	<u>8 319</u>	<u>8 142</u>
Sub-total				
<u>Counterpart Contribution</u>				
9. Host country contribution	400 (a)	806 (b)	400	400
<u>Environment Fund</u>				
10. UNEP contribution		50	50	50
<b>Total A</b>	<b>7 194</b>	<b>8 715</b>	<b>8 769</b>	<b>8 592</b>
(a) For 1983				
(b) For 1984 and 1985				



REVISED 1984 - 1987 CASH FLOW  
(in thousands of US dollars)  
(continued ...)

	1984 Revised	1985 Revised	1986 Estimated	1987 Estimated
<b>B. EXPENDITURES</b>				
1. Programme costs	2 542	3 778	4 020	4 185
2. Programme support costs	282	378	464	486
3. P.S.C. set aside in previous year		(227)	(390)	(390)
Total B	2 824	3 929	4 094	4 281
A - B	4 370	4 786	4 675	4 311
<b>C. FORWARD COMMITMENTS</b>				
1. Programme costs	1 743	3 000	3 000	3 000
2. P.S.C. set aside for future years	227	390	390	390
Total C	1 970	3 390	3 390	3 390
<b>D. BALANCE OF UNCOMMITTED FUNDS</b>				
(A-B-C) carried forward at the end of the year	2 400	1 396	1 285	921

	m/m	1986	1987
<hr/>			
(c) Administrative Support			
- Senior Secretary, International Recruitment Field Service (under recruitment)	12	33,563	34,906
- Administrative Assistant - N. Zevelakis (Greece) G.5 Fixed-term local recruitment	12	14,192	15,611
- Information Assistant - H. Maroudis-Pissala (Greece) G.5 Fixed-term local recruitment	12	11,700	12,870
- Bilingual Secretary - D. Voga (Greece) G.4 Fixed-term local recruitment	12	12,549	13,804
- Bilingual Secretary - E. Varla (Greece) G.4 Fixed-term local recruitment	12	12,316	13,548
- Bilingual Typist - C. Papageorgopoulos (Greece) G.3 Fixed-term local recruitment	12	10,479	11,527
- Bilingual Typist - G.3 under recruitment (local)	12	10,479	11,527
- Telephone Operator/Receptionist - E. Zaimis (Greece) G.2 Fixed-term local recruitment	12	9,989	10,988
- Driver/clerk - D. Magiras (Greece) G.2 Fixed-term local recruitment	12	8,765	9,641
- Temporary Assistance	8	7,744	8,518
- Overtime		6,357	6,990
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Subtotal 1 - (c)		138,133	149,930
<hr/>			
Subtotal 1		473,250	485,347
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	1986	1987
	m/m	
2. TRAVEL ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS	45,000	50,000
Subtotal 2	45,000	50,000
3. SUB-CONTRACTS		
- Language and WANG training	2,500	2,500
- Miscellaneous printing	5,000	5,000
- Audio-visual	5,000	5,000
- Unspecified	20,000	20,000
Subtotal 3	32,500	32,500
4. EQUIPMENT		
(a) Expendable equipment	18,000	16,000
(b) Non-expendable equipment		-
- Data Processing equipment		-
1 Terminal	4,000	-
Fireproof safe	2,600	-
- Audio-visual material (projectors, screen)	5,000	-
- Unspecified	5,000	5,000
Subtotal 4	34,600	21,000
5. RENTAL AND MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES		
- Rental	49,630	54,600
- Cleaning	11,500	12,650
Subtotal 5	61,130	67,250

	m/m	1986	1987
6. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT (Typewriters, Xerox, Computer, Official Car)		30,000	33,000
Subtotal 6		30,000	33,000
7. REPORTING COST		10,000	11,000
Subtotal 7		10,000	11,000
8. SUNDRY			
(a) Telex, Telephone, Postage and Freight		55,000	55,000
(b) Hospitality		4,000	4,400
(c) Miscellaneous		5,000	5,500
Subtotal 8		64,000	64,900
TOTAL CHAPTER I		750,480	764,997

(SECTION I)  
CHAPTER 2 - MEETINGS

	1986	1987
- Meetings of Bureau	12,000	12,000
- Joint Meetings of Blue Plan/ PAP Focal Points	30,000	30,000
- Meeting on bilateral and multilateral aid programmes	10,000	-
- Meetings of experts on off-shore protocol (2)	15,000	15,000
- 5th Ordinary Meeting of Contracting Parties		80,000
<b>TOTAL CHAPTER 2</b>	<b>67,000</b>	<b>137,000</b>

(SECTION I)  
CHAPTER 3 - MED POL - MONITORING

	1986	1987
<b>1. PERSONNEL <u>A/</u></b>		
<u>Experts/Consultants</u>		
- FAO Fishery Expert, P-5	12mm 65,000	12mm 67,000
- WHO Senior Scientist, P-5	12mm 73,000	12mm 75,000
- IAEA Maintenance Engineer, P-3	12mm 60,000	12mm 62,000
<u>Administrative Support</u>		
- FAO Secretary, Athens, Local G-4	12mm 12,000	12mm 14,000
- WHO Secretary, Athens, Local G-4	12mm 14,000	12mm 15,000
- WHO Secretary, Copenhag., Loc.G-4	6mm 8,000	6mm 9,000
- IAEA Lab. Assist., Monaco, Local G-5	12mm 25,000	12mm 27,000
Component Total	257,000	269,000
<b>2. TRAVEL <u>B/</u></b>		
- WHO	10,000	10,000
- FAO	10,000	10,000
- IOC/UNESCO	5,000	5,000
- WMO	5,000	5,000
- IAEA	20,000	20,000
Component Total	50,000	50,000

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

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

	1986	1987
<b>3. SUBCONTRACTS</b>		
- Intercalibration of petroleum hydrocarbon analytical methods (through IOC)	6,000	-
- Printing of VIII ICSEM/IOC/UNEP proceedings (ICSEM through the Secretariat)	-	15,000
- Assistance through agreements	316,600	431,000
<b>Component Total</b>	<b>322,600</b>	<b>446,000</b>
<b>4. MEETINGS/TRAINING/WORKSHOPS/FELLOWSHIPS</b>		
<u>Meetings:</u>		
- Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation	40,000	45,000
<u>Training:</u>		
- On-job training (through the Secretariat)	80,000	70,000
<u>Fellowships:</u>		
- Fellowships for attendance at meetings:		
- VIII ICSEM/IOC/UNEP Workshops	30,000	-
- Preparation of documentation to assess results of monitoring activities	-	30,000
- Consultation meeting on LBS monitoring (WHO)	-	15,000
- Other meetings	30,000	25,000
<b>Component Total</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>185,000</b>

	1986	1987
5. EQUIPMENT <u>C/</u> <u>Expendable</u>		
- Spare parts for common maintenance service (through IAEA)	23,000	25,000
<u>Non-expendable</u>		
- Laboratory equipment (to ILMR)	18,000	17,500
Component Total	41,000	42,500
6. RENTAL AND MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES <u>D/</u>	-	-
Component Total	-	-
7. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT <u>E/</u> - IAEA	1,800	2,000
Component Total	1,800	2,000
8. REPORTING COSTS <u>F/</u> - IAEA	1,300	1,500
Component Total	1,300	1,500
9. SUNDRY <u>G/</u> - IAEA	1,300	1,500
Component Total	1,300	1,500
GRAND TOTAL	855,000	997,500

C/ Equipment committed through Agreements included in Section 3 (Sub-contracts).

D/ No direct costs to MED POL.

E/ This item covers only the cost of operation and maintenance of equipment used by ILMR for common maintenance service.

F/ Costs of translation and printing of UNEP documents related to MED POL covered through Chapter I (Co-ordination) of MAP budget.

G/ Cost of sundry items related to MED POL incurred by UNEP covered through Chapter I (Co-ordination) of MAP budget.



(SECTION I)  
 CHAPTER 4 - MED POL - RESEARCH

	1986	1987
<b>SUBCONTRACTS</b>		
Activity A	35,000	36,000
B	16,000	18,000
C	16,000	18,000
D	25,000	36,000
E	16,000	18,000
F	20,000	26,000
G	20,000	26,000
H	25,000	26,000
I	12,000	20,000
J	14,000	12,000
K	25,000	30,000
L	25,000	30,000
Sub-total	249,000	296,000
<b>MEETINGS</b>		
Activity A	12,000	-
D	12,000	12,500
H	12,000	-
L (two meetings)	-	24,000
Sub-total	36,000	36,500
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>285,000</b>	<b>332,500</b>

(SECTION I)  
CHAPITRE 5 - REGIONAL OIL COMBATING CENTRE

	m/m	1986	m/m	1987
1. PERSONNEL				
(a) Experts				
- Director P-5	12	66,000	12	67,980
- Technical expert (P-4)	12	62,400	12	64,270
- Deputy Director/Admin. (P-4)	12	58,000	12	59,740
(b) Consultants		4,300		4,700
(c) Administrative support				
- Information Officer	12	21,700	12	23,870
- Bilingual Secretary	12	16,900	6	18,590
- 2 Clerks/typists/telephone, telex operators	24	30,200	24	33,220
- Concierge	12	12,500	12	13,950
2. TRAVEL		15,000		15,000
3. SUB CONTRACTS		-		-
4. (a) FELLOWSHIPS		10,000		6,000
(b) MEETINGS		77,000		69,000
5. EQUIPMENT		8,000		5,500
6. RENTAL AND MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES				
(a) Rental		-		-
(b) Maintenance		1,000		1,000
7. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT		5,000		5,680
8. REPORTING COSTS		-		-
9. SUNDRY		24,000		24,000
TOTAL CHAPTER 5		412,000		412,500

(SECTION I)  
CHAPTER 6 - TRAINING AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

	1986	1987
- Support to training courses	90,000	90,000
- Trainees at Med Unit	13,000	15,000
- Support to national brochures	25,000	25,000
- Compendium of bilateral and multilateral aid related to the objective of the MAP	-	10,000
- MEDWAVES (English/French) four issues a year	20,000	20,000
- Poster on the protection of the Mediterranean	10,000	15,000
- Support for Mediterranean Environment Week	12,000	10,000
<b>TOTAL CHAPTER 6</b>	<b>170,000</b>	<b>185,000</b>

(SECTION II)  
CHAPTER 1 - BLUE PLAN

Breakdown by budget lines		1986	1987
1.	PERSONNEL		
(a)	Experts		
	Scientific Director	90,000	90,000
	Researchers (three)	180,000	150,000
(b)	Consultants	85,000	20,000
	Information retrieval assistant		
	Mathematician		
	Data-processing analyst	75,000	80,000
(c)	Administrative Assistance	host country	host country
2.	TRAVEL	40,000	25,000
3.	SUB-CONTRACTS	80,000	40,000
4.	MEETINGS		
	- Steering Committee	10,000	10,000
	- Other meetings	50,000	60,000
5.	EQUIPMENT	90,000	50,000
6.	RENTAL AND MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES	host country	host country
7.	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT	host country	host country
8.	REPORTING COSTS	30,000	50,000
9.	SUNDRY	35,000	25,000
TOTAL CHAPTER 1 SECTION II		765,000	600,000

(SECTION II)  
CHAPTER 2 - PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

A. Breakdown by budget lines	1986	1987
<b>1. PERSONNEL</b>		
(a) Experts		
Director	host country	host country
One Assistant Director 12 m/m	18,000	18,000
(b) Consultants	169,000	169,000
(c) Administrative Support part-time basis	23,000	23,000
General administrative assistance	host country	host country
<b>2. TRAVEL</b>	21,000	22,000
<b>3. SUB-CONTRACTS</b>	24,000	42,000
<b>4. MEETINGS, TRAINING</b>	188,000	190,000
<b>5. EQUIPMENT</b>		
Expendable	2,000	4,000
Non-expendable	5,000	20,000
<b>6. RENTAL AND MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES</b>	host country	host country
<b>7. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT</b>	host country	host country
(a) UN Property Equipment	5,000	6,000
<b>8. REPORTING COSTS</b>	50,000	50,000
<b>9. SUNDRY</b>	16,000	17,000
<b>TOTAL CHAPTER 2 SECTION II</b>	<b>521,000</b>	<b>561,000</b>

(SECTION II)  
CHAPTER 2 - PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

B. Breakdown by activity

Activity	1986	1987
General co-ordination and support	81,000	81,000
1. Directories of institutions and experts	6,000	23,000
2. Water resources development of Mediterranean islands and isolated coastal zones	60,000	50,000
3. Integrated planning and management of coastal zones	42,000	58,000
4. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of historic settlements	50,000	69,000
5. Land use planning in earthquake zones	38,000	33,000
6. Solid and liquid waste management, collection and disposal	56,000	57,000
7. Promotion of soil protection	40,000	26,000
8. Development of Mediterranean tourism harmonized with the environment	40,000	44,000
9. Mediterranean aquaculture	30,000	21,000
10. Renewable sources of energy	40,000	44,000
11. Assessment of environment impact on coastal zones	28,000	40,000
12. Coastal hinterland relations	10,000	15,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>521,000</b>	<b>561,000</b>

SECTION II  
CHAPTER 3 - SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

	m/m	1986	m/m	1987
<b>PERSONNEL</b>				
(a) Experts				
- Expert (recruited by RAC/SPA)	12	70,206	12	72,400
- Documentalist	12	43,194	12	44,490
(b) Consultants		15,000		15,000
(c) Administrative support				
- Secretary	12	14,000	12	15,560
2. TRAVEL		7,500		7,500
3. SUB-CONTRACTS		25,600		20,550
4. MEETINGS		-		-
5. EQUIPMENT Non-expendable		2,000		2,000
6. RENTAL AND MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES		host country		host country
7. OPERATION & MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT		4,000		4,000
8. REPORTING COSTS		2,000		2,000
9. SUNDRY				
-Communication, postage, freight		7,500		7,500
-Hospitality		2,000		2,000
-Miscellaneous		2,000		2,000
<b>TOTAL CHAPTER 3 SECTION II</b>		<b>195,000</b>		<b>195,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>4,020,480</b>		<b>4,185,497</b>

Note

As proposed in document UNEP/IG.56/3, paragraph 149, and as noted in this report (paragraphs 149-151), the references to the relevant legal basis of each activity are provided below:

Section I

Chapter 1 - Co-ordination	Convention Art. 13
Chapter 2 - Meetings required by the Convention and Protocols	Convention Art. 13
Chapter 3 - MED POL monitoring	Convention Art. 10 LBS Protocol Art. 8
Chapter 4 - MED POL research	Convention Art. 11.2 LBS Protocol Art. 9
Chapter 5 - Regional Oil Combating Centre	Emerg. Protocol Art. 7
Chapter 6 - Training and exchange of information	Convention Art. 11.3

Section II

Chapter 1 - Blue Plan	Med. Action Plan
Chapter 2 - Priority Actions Programme	Med. Action Plan
Chapter 3 - Specially Protected Areas	Med. Action Plan



ANNEX VIII

APPROVED 1986 AND 1987 PROGRAMME BUDGET  
(IN US DOLLARS)

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	1986	1987
<u>SECTION I</u>		
CHAPTER 1 - Co-ordination	750,480	764,997
CHAPTER 2 - Meetings	67,000	137,000
CHAPTER 3 - MED-POL: Monitoring	855,000	997,500
CHAPTER 4 - MED POL: Research	285,000	332,500
CHAPTER 5 - Oil Combatng Centre	412,000	412,500
CHAPTER 6 - Training an Exchange of Information	170,000	185,000
<u>SECTION II</u>		
CHAPTER 1 - Blue Plan	765,000	600,000
CHAPTER 2 - Priority Actions Programme	521,000	561,000
CHAPTER 3 - Specially Protected Areas	195,000	195,000
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GRAND TOTAL	4,020,480	4,185,497

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SECTION I  
CHAPTER 1 - CO-ORDINATION

	m/m	1986	1987
<b>1. PERSONNEL</b>			
<b>(a) Experts/Staff <u>1/</u> <u>2/</u></b>			
- Co-ordinator - A. Manos (Italy) - D.2 Permanent	12	79,021	81,392
- Senior Programme Officer/Marine Scientist L. Jeftic (Yugoslavia) P.5 Fixed-term	12	65,608	67,576
- Programme Officer/Economist - I. Dharat (Libya) P.4 Fixed-term	12	56,546	58,242
- Associate Programme Officer/Marine Scientist F.S. Civili (Italy) P.2/P.3 Fixed-term	12	43,137	44,431
- Data Processor - K. Altiner (Turkey) P.2 Fixed-term	12	36,870	37,976
- Computer Chief - P. Lees P.5 <u>3/</u>	2	10,935	
<b>Subtotal 1 - (a)</b>		<b>292,117</b>	<b>289,617</b>
<b>(b) Consultants</b>			
- Librarian	5	4,000	4,400
- Editor	2	4,000	4,400
- Scientific editor		15,000	12,000
- Preparation of documentation on technical and legal aspects of a protocol on the prevention of pollution from off-shore exploration and exploitation		10,000	5,000
- Unspecified (Contingency)		10,000	20,000
<b>Subtotal 1 - (b)</b>		<b>43,000</b>	<b>45,800</b>

1/ International recruitment

2/ In addition, post of Administrative Officer - M. Marquet (France) P.2  
Permanent 12m/m 1986 \$41,477, 1987 \$42,721 is paid from Programme Support Costs.

3/ UNEP Geneva