

SECTION II

RECOMMENDATIONS APPROVED BY THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

A. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE PROGRAMME REORIENTATION

The Contracting Parties:

1. Approve the establishment of a Scientific and Technical Committee and a Socio-Economic Committee and their functions, and decide to discontinue the meetings of national focal points for MEDPOL, ROCC, Blue Plan, PAP and SPA;
2. Invite the Bureau to carry out an analytical study of the Executive Director's proposals concerning the reorientation of the Mediterranean Action Plan contained in document UNEP/IG.74/3/Add.2.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE PROGRAMME CALENDAR 1986-1995

The Contracting Parties:

1. Approve the Programme Calendar 1986-1995 presented below.

PROGRAMME CALENDAR
1986 - 1995

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
<u>Convention Art. 3</u>	Full implementation of existing sub-regional agreements:		
	001. Italian-Yugoslav agreement on the protection of the Adriatic Sea against pollution (signed 1975)	1990	MAP Italy Yugoslavia
	002. RAMOGE agreement on the Ligurian Sea (France, Italy, Monaco, signed 1976)	1990	France Italy Monaco
	003. Greece-Italy agreement on the Ionian Sea (signed 1979)	1990	MAP Greece Italy
	New sub-regional agreements:		
	004. Sicilian/Tunisian channel	1988	MAP Italy Malta Tunisia
<u>Convention Art. 4</u>	See under LBS Protocol and SPA Protocol, below		
<u>Convention Art. 5</u>	See under Dumping Protocol, below		
<u>Convention Art. 6</u>	005. All MED coastal states to ratify the MARPOL 73-78 Convention	1987	MAP IMO
	006. Voluntary programmes (HELMEPA type) in major maritime nations	1988	Contracting Parties

	007. Port reception facilities in 56 ports (UNEP/WG.104/4/Add. 1)	1995	MAP IMO Contracting Parties
	008. Creation of floating reception facilities in the Mediterranean sea UNEP/IG.56/5, (Recommendation G)	1990	MAP IMO Contracting Parties
	009. Facilities for ship wastes in all ports	1990	MAP IMO Contracting Parties
<u>Convention Art. 7</u>	010. To develop the technical papers on marine pollution caused by offshore exploration and exploitation	1986	MAP UNIDO, IMO, IJO
	To draft off-shore Protocol	1987	MAP
	Conference of Plenipotentiaries to consider the draft Protocol	1989	MAP Contracting Parties
	Implementation of Protocol	1990	Contracting Parties
<u>Convention Art. 8</u>	See under LBS Protocol, below		
<u>Convention Art. 9</u>	See under Emergency Protocol, below		
<u>MEDPOL</u>	Long-term programme for pollution monitoring and research in the Mediterranean, MED POL-Phase II (Convention, Art. 9)		
<u>Convention Art. 10</u>	011. National monitoring programmes with regular reporting in all States	1987	MAP, FAO, WHO WMO, IAEA, Contracting Parties
	012. Designation of national authorities responsible for pollution monitoring;	1987	Contracting Parties
	013. International arrangements for pollution monitoring in international waters (joint cruises, remote sensing)	1990	Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
014.	Development of sampling and analytical techniques for monitoring of sources and levels of pollutants. Testing and harmonization of these methods at the Mediterranean scale and their formulation as reference methods for substances listed in Dumping and Land-Based Sources Protocols	1990	MAP FAO WHO IAEA WMO IOC Contracting Parties
015.	Development of reporting formats required according to the Dumping, Emergency and Land-Based Sources Protocols	1990	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
016.	Formulation of the scientific rationale for the environmental quality criteria to be used in the development of emission standards, standards of use or guidelines for substances listed in annexes I and II of the Land-Based Sources Protocol in accordance with Articles 5, 6 and 7 of that Protocol	1990	MAP FAO WHO UNIDO IAEA WMO IOC Contracting Parties
017.	Development of proposals for guidelines and criteria governing the application of the Land-Based Sources protocol, as requested in Article 7 of that Protocol	1990	MAP FAO WHO Contracting Parties
018.	Epidemiological studies related to the confirmation (or eventual revision) of the proposed environmental quality criteria (standards of use) for bathing waters, shellfish-growing waters and edible marine organisms. Research on eutrophication, toxicity, carcinogenicity and mutagenicity	1990	MAP FAO WHO Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
	019. Research on oceanographic processes, with particular emphasis on surface circulation and vertical transport, needed for the understanding of the distribution of pollutants through the Mediterranean and for the development of contingency plans for cases of emergency	1990	MAP IOC Contracting Parties
	020. Study of ecosystem modification in areas influenced by pollutants, and in areas which ecosystem modification are caused by large-scale coastal or inland engineering activity	1990	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
	021. Biogeochemical cycle of specific pollutants, particularly those relevant to human health (mercury, lead, survival of pathogens in the Mediterranean Sea, etc.)	1990	MAP FAO WHO IAEA Contracting Parties
	022. Study of pollutant-transfer processes (i) at river/sea and air/sea interface, (ii) by sedimentation and (iii) through the straits linking the Mediterranean with other seas	1990	MAP UNESCO WHO IAEA WMO IOC Contracting Parties
	023. Development of new technologies for monitoring	1995	MAP FAO, WHO, WMO, IAEA, IOC Contracting Parties
<u>Convention Art. 11</u>	024. Setting up a regional co-operative programmes on remote sensing	1988	MAP FAO, WHO, WMO, IAEA, IOC Contracting Parties
	025. Co-operation for the co-ordination of all major monitoring and research programmes in the MED	1990	MAP FAO,WHO,UNESCO,WMO UNIDO, IAEA, IOC Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
	026. Joint projects in the field of marine research technology	1990	MAP FAO,WHO,UNESCO, UNIDO, IAEA, IOC Contracting Parties
	027. Provision of technical assistance related to marine pollution	1988	MAP FAO,WHO, UNIDO, IMO Contracting Parties
	028. Expansion of the training component in MAP through appropriate support institutions	1987	MAP Contracting Parties
<u>Blue Plan</u>	029. Phase two completed (Trend and self-reliance scenarios)	1987	BP/RAC Contracting Parties
	030. Phase three completed (Disclosure of results)	1987	BP/RAC Contracting Parties
	031. In-depth review by the Contracting Parties of the results of the Blue Plan, and examination of its relevance for national development strategies	1988 and 1989	MAP Contracting Parties
	032. Assistance to countries in relation to development planning without environment degradation	1988 to 1990	BP/RAC Contracting Parties
	033. Updating of MED socio-economic data base	1988 to 1990	MAP BP/RAC Contracting Parties
<u>Priority Actions Programme (PAP)</u>	034. Directories of institutions and experts	1986	PAP/RAC
	035. Water resources development of mediterranean islands and isolated coastal zones	1987	PAP/RAC Contracting Parties
	036. Integrated planning and management of coastal zones	1987	PAP/RAC Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
	037. Rehabilitation and re-construction of historic settlements	1987	PAP/RAC Contracting Partie UNCHS
	038. Land use planning in earthquake zones	1988	PAP/RAC Contracting Partie UNDP, UNCHS, UNDRO
	039. Solid and liquid waste management, collection and disposal	1988	PAP/RAC Contracting Partie WEO
	040. Promotion of soil protection	1989	PAP/RAC Contracting Partie FAO, ACSAD
	041. Development of Mediterranean tourism harmonized with the environment	1989	PAP/RAC Contracting Partie WTO
	042. Mediterranean aquaculture	1988	PAP/RAC Contracting Partie
	043. Renewable sources of energy	1988	PAP/RAC Contracting Partie
	044. Assessment of environment impact on coastal zones	1989	PAP/RAC Contracting Partie
	045. Coastal hinterland relations	1990	PAP/RAC Contracting Partie
<u>Convention Art. 12</u>	046. Adoption of appropriate procedures to determine liability in cases of non observance of obligations arising out of the convention and related protocols	1988	MAP Contracting Par
	047. Adoption of appropriate procedures to determine compensation	1989	MAP Contracting Partie
	048. Setting up of a mutual compensation fund	1990	MAP Contracting Partie

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
<u>Convention Art. 18</u>	049. Examination and adoption of alternative assessment methods of apportionment to MED Trust Fund	1987	MAP Contracting Parties
	050. MTF changed to a capital trust fund	1990	MAP Contracting Parties
	051. Direct appeal for funds to the public to be approved by the Contracting Parties for selected projects of regional significance	1995	MAP Contracting Parties
<u>Convention Art. 20</u>	052. Annual reporting by Contracting Parties on national programmes	1987	Contracting Parties
	053. In depth study of MAP impact in five countries (Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece)	1987	MAP Contracting Parties concerned
	054. Report on progress in RAMOGE area	1987	MAP RAMOGE Contracting Parties
	055. Report on progress in Adriatic Sea area	1987	MAP Italy Yugoslavia
	056. Report on progress in Ionian Sea area	1987	MAP Greece Italy
<u>Convention Art. 21</u>	057. Development and adoption of procedures for compliance control	1990	MAP Contracting Parties
<u>Convention Art. 22</u>	058. Declarations by Contracting Parties that they recognize the arbitration procedure in conformity with the provision of Annex A to the Convention	1995	Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
<u>Convention Art. 26</u>	059. Accession by Albania	1987	MAP Albania
<u>Protocol on Dumping</u>	060. All states to designate responsible authorities	1987	MAP Contracting Parties
	Format for dumping permits adopted	1987	Contracting Parties
	Regular reporting on dumping	1987	Contracting Parties
	Full implementation of dumping protocol	1990	MAP Contracting Parties
<u>Protocol on Emergencies</u>	061. Arrangements covering substances other than oil	1988	MAP Contracting Parties
	062. Establishment of National Contingency Plans for all Contracting Parties	1989	MAP/ROCC IMO Contracting Parties
	063. Revised guidelines on oil pollution combating in the Mediterranean	1986	MAP/ROCC IMO
	064. Sub-regional co-operation arrangements in case of emergencies involving oil pollution	1989	MAP/ROCC IMO Contracting Parties
	065. Preparation of policy guidelines to facilitate direct co-operation between States in Combating oil pollution within the context of the protocol and establishment of a work programme	1986	MAP/ROCC IMO
<u>Protocol on LBS</u>	Progressive implementation of the LBS Protocol, elaboration and implementation of suitable programmes and measures with the Contracting Parties with a view to the full implementation in the target year	1995	MAP Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
	066. Establishment of a mechanism for regular consultation with industry	1990	MAP UNIDO Contracting Parties
	067. Ratification of LBS protocol by all Contracting Parties	1988	MAP Contracting Parties
LBS; Protocol and Annexes	068. Completion and Revision of the Glossary of terms of LBS protocol	1986	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
LBS; Annex I	069. Compilation of the list of substances falling within each of the Groups in Annex I to the Protocol	1986	MAP IRPTC Contracting Parties
LBS; Annex II	070. Compilation of the list of substances falling within each of the Groups in Annex II to the Protocol	1986	MAP IRPTC Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 5; Annex I	071. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by used lubricating oils and proposed measures	1986	MAP UNIDO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 5 and 6; Annex I and II	072. Survey of land-based sources and amounts of pollutants reaching the Mediterranean Sea	1986	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	073. Assessment of the state of microbial pollution in the Mediterranean Sea and proposed measures for shell-fish and shell-fish growing waters	1986	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 7, para. 1(a)	074. An evaluation of the benefits and limitations of submarine pipelines, whether or not associated with treatment plants, for discharge of liquid effluents	1986	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 13	075. Formulation of the procedure for the collection and submission of information from the Parties on measures taken, results achieved and difficulties encountered in the application of the Protocol	1986	MAP WHO Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
LBS; Article 6	076. Draft guidelines for the issue of authorizations for the discharge of liquid wastes into the Mediterranean	1987	MAP WHO Contracting Parti
LBS; Article 5; Annex I	077. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by cadmium and cadmium compounds and proposed measures	1987	MAP FAO Contracting Parti
LBS; Article 5; Annex I	078. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organohalogen compounds and proposed measures	1987	MAP FAO Contracting Parti
LBS; Article 5; Annex I	079. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by mercury and mercury compounds and proposed measures	1987	MAP FAO Contracting Parti
LBS; Article 7, para. 1 (a)	080. A comparative review of the various types of treatment existing in the Mediterranean area for wastewaters, with a view to their re-use or their discharge into the sea	1987	MAP WHO Contracting Parti
LBS; Article 7, para. 1 (a)	081. Compilation of detailed information on existing legislative measures regarding the discharge of wastes through submarine outfalls in Mediterranean countries together with similar information from selected countries outside the region, to enable comparison and evaluation of applicability	1987	MAP WHO Contracting Parti
LBS; Article 7, para. 1(b)	082. Identification and categorization of effluents requiring special and/or separate treatment and listing of such treatment and/or other requirements normally associated with or advisable for such effluents	1987	MAP WHO UNIDO Contracting Parti
LBS; Article 5; Annex I	083. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by persistent synthetic materials which may float, sink or remain in suspension, and proposed measures	1988	MAP UNIDO Contracting Parti

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
LBS; Article 5; Annex I	084. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organophosphorus compounds and proposed measures	1988	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 5; Annex I	085. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organotin compounds and proposed measures	1988	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
LBS; Annexes I, II	086. Completion and revision of the list of substances included in the groups contained in annexes I and II to the Protocol	1988	MAP IRPTC FAO Contracting parties
LBS; Article 7, para. 1(a)	087. Evaluation of <u>in situ</u> investigations on selected submarine outfalls to determine their technical efficiency and cost-effectiveness	1988	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 7, para. 1(d)	088. Survey of the situation currently existing with regard to products, installations and other processes within the region actually or potentially causing significant pollution of the marine environment	1988	MAP WHO UNIDO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 4	089. Preparation of draft Annex IV to the Protocol concerning pollution from land-based sources transported by the atmosphere	1989	MAP WMO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 5; Annex I	090. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by radioactive substances and proposed measures	1989	MAP IAEA Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 5; Annex I	091. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by substances proven carcinogenic, teratogenic or mutagenic and proposed measures	1989	MAP WHO Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	092. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by pathogenic microorganisms and proposed measures	1989	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 7, para. 1(d)	093. Compilation and evaluation of already existing international experience of use of alternative products and processes. In this regard, experiences on recycling and re-use of solid and liquid wastes will be taken into account	1989	MAP WHO UNIDO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	094. Assessment of the state of pollution by crude oils and hydrocarbons of any origin and proposed measures	1990	MAP IOC IMO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	095. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by zinc, copper and lead with proposed measures	1990	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	096. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by nickel, chromium, selenium and arsenic with proposed measures	1990	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 7; para 1(d)	097. Identification and categorization of alternative products, installations and other processes capable of reducing pollution of the Mediterranean marine environment	1990	MAP WHO UNIDO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	098. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by inorganic compounds of phosphorus and elemental phosphorus and proposed measures	1991	MAP IOC Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	099. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by non-biodegradable detergents and other surface-active substances and proposed measures	1991	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	100. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by thermal discharges and proposed measures	1991	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 7; para. 1(a)	101. Common guidelines for the determination of the length, depth and position of pipelines for coastal outfalls, taking into account, in particular, the methods used for pre-treatment of effluents	1991	MAP WHO UNIDO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 7, para 1(b)	102. Compilation of a Mediterranean inventory of effluents requiring special and/or separate treatment including type, category, amount, locality and existing treatment, if any, together with, wherever possible, those local characteristics influencing the effects of such effluents on the marine environment and the feasibility of separate and/or special treatment	1991	MAP WHO UNIDO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 7, para 1(b)	103. Formulation of draft common guidelines, standards and criteria for special requirements for effluents necessitating separate treatment	1991	MAP WHO UNIDO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 7, para 1(d)	104. Survey on the yield and the cost/benefit of the application of alternative products and processes	1991	MAP WHO UNIDO Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	105. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by acid or alkaline compounds of such composition and in such quantity that they may impair the quality of seawater and proposed measures	1992	MAP IOC Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	106. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by substances which have, directly or indirectly, an adverse effect on the oxygen content of the marine environment, especially those which may cause eutrophication and proposed measures	1992	MAP IOC Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	107. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by barium, uranium and cobalt with proposed measures	1992	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	108. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by cyanides and fluorides and proposed measures	1993	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	109. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by substances which, though of a non-toxic nature, may become harmful to the marine environment or may interfere with any legitimate use of the sea owing to the quantities in which they are discharged and proposed measures	1993	MAP IOC Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	110. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organosilicon compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment, excluding those which are biologically harmless or are rapidly converted into biologically harmless substances and proposed measures	1993	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	111. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by antimony, tin and vanadium with proposed measures	1994	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	112. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by substances which have a deleterious effect on the taste and/or smell of products for human consumption derived from the aquatic environment, and compounds liable to give rise to such substances in the marine environment and proposed measures	1994	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	113. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by biocides and their derivatives not covered in Annex I and proposed measures	1994	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	114. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by titanium, boron and silver and proposed measures	1995	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
LBS; Article 6; Annex II	115. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by molybdenum, beryllium, thallium and tellurium with proposed measures	1995	MAP FAO Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
<u>Protocol on SPA</u>	116. Identification and protection of at least 50 new marine and coastal sites or reserves of MED interest	1990	MAP IUCN Contracting Parties
	117. Formulation of Common Guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of SPA	1986	SPA/RAC IUCN
	118. Data base for Specially Protected Areas	1987	SPA/RAC IUCN
	119. Popular booklet on Mediterranean protected areas	1987	Contracting Parties
	120. Ratification of SPA Protocol by all Contracting Parties	1988	MAP Contracting Parties

Genoa Declaration

Declaration 10

Increased efforts through all appropriate information channels, to make the aims and achievements of the Mediterranean Action Plan more widely known

121. Establishment of T.V. programmes on Mediterranean co-operation	1990	MAP Contracting Parties
122. Brochure on the Mediterranean Action Plan in 11 languages (Albanian, Arabic, English, French, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Maltese, Serbo-Croatian, Spanish, Turkish)	1986	MAP
123. Information Bulletin MEDWAVES, four times per year in English and French	1986	MAP

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
	124. Mediterranean tourist map with the text on MAP in four languages	1986	MAP
	125. Mediterranean poster	1986	MAP
<u>Declaration 14</u>	126. 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 national, economic and cultural values of the Mediterranean and to commit themselves individually and collectively to its protection	1987	MAP Contracting Parties
	127. Establishment of a forum of non-governmental organizations on the Mediterranean	1988	MAP European Environmental Bureau Contracting Parties
<u>Declaration 15</u>	128. Regular celebration of a Mediterranean Environment Week as the rallying point for local, national and regional initiatives for its protection	1988	MAP Contracting Parties
<u>Declaration 17 b</u>	129. Establishment of sewage treatment plants in all cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Progressive implementation with full compliance in target year	1995	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
	130. Establishment of appropriate outfalls and/or appropriate equipment for all towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants	1995	MAP WHO Contracting Parties
<u>Declaration 17 c</u>	131. Application of environmental impact assessment. (Development of methodology, case studies and training programmes)	1990	MAP Contracting Parties

Objective	Specific Target	Target year	Implementation
<u>Declaration 17 d</u>	132. Improved safety of maritime navigation through regional and sub-regional control centres - UNEP/IG.56/5 Recommendation H	1990	MAP IMO Contracting Parties
<u>Declaration 17 e</u>	133. Protection of the endangered marine species (e.g. Monk Seal and Mediterranean Sea turtles)	1990	MAP IUCN Contracting Parties
<u>Declaration 17 f</u>	134. Concrete measures to achieve substantial reduction in industrial pollution and disposal of solid waste through implementation of the LBS Protocol	1995	MAP UNIDO Contracting Parties
<u>Declaration 17 g</u>	135. Identification and protection of at least 100 coastal historic sites of common interest	1990	MAP UNESCO Contracting Parties
<u>Declaration 17 h</u>	see target 116, under SPA Protocol		
<u>Declaration 17 i</u>	Intensified effective measures to prevent and combat forest fires, soil loss and desertification		
	136. (i) Forest fires	1990	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
	137. (ii) Soil loss in coastal areas	1995	MAP FAO Contracting Parties
<u>Declaration 17 j</u>	138. Substantial reduction in air pollution which adversely affects coastal areas and the marine environment with the potential danger of acid rains		MAP FAO, WHO, UNIDO, WMO Contracting Parties

C. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE LIST OF 100 COASTAL HISTORIC SITES OF COMMON MEDITERRANEAN INTEREST

The Contracting Parties:

Approve the selection criteria and take note of the initial list of 100 coastal historic sites of common Mediterranean interest, reproduced below, with the reservation that the list is open to Contracting Parties to add appropriate sites.

I. GENERAL SELECTION CRITERIA

1. The importance of geography

Their configuration should benefit the island nations which, like Malta and Cyprus, are totally encompassed within the Mediterranean World. However, it is evident that the same countries are in a disadvantageous position because of their small territorial area, regardless of the advantages due both to their exceptional geographical position and the important historical role they have played.

On the other hand, countries like Italy and Greece are favoured by the combination of their peninsular or insular profile and their total area; this is of course independent of the fact that historical circumstances have made them par excellence the cradle of civilisations, empires and peoples that for centuries occupied, dominated and shaped the Mediterranean area.

In order to reduce the impact of these discrepancies, exclusion is made from the first list of the Italian and Greek sites belonging to the Alpine and Balkan regions, even if historically they are associated with the Mediterranean culture.

Similar restrictions must be adopted for those continental European, Asian or African states which may even have an extensive coastal front and even more so for those with a short Mediterranean coast.

To sum up, it is well understood that the island and coastal states will be favoured in the selection process and that no proposal can be made for an equal number of sites from each Contracting Party. The operation decided upon by MAP postulates choices which transcend the national cultural strategies and the crucial political balances.

2. The coastal and island sites of the Mediterranean will be favoured

The rationale of the programme would lead us to include first and foremost those coastal sites which cannot be dissociated from the history of the great Mediterranean cultures: Phoenician trade-stations, Greek colonies, Roman emporion, merchant cities of the Middle Ages etc. But we risk making a mistake if we interpret this geographical criterion in too restrictive a way: the Mediterranean list cannot give the full economic history of either Rome, Athens, Istanbul or even Seville, Cordova, Granada on the pretext that these very historical cities are located on the Tiber, the Ilissos, the Marmara Sea, the Guadalquivir or the Genil.

On the contrary, the insular character will made the case of belonging to the Mediterranean even stronger; thus the important sites of the Balearic Islands, of Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, Crete, Cyprus, of the Greek Archipelago and of the Dalmatian Archipelago will naturally be favoured because of the role that the islands have continuously played in the political, trade and cultural relations among the various areas of the Mediterranean basin. On the other hand, the very strong rooting of certain Mediterranean cultures in the islands - especially from the Neolithic period to the Early Historic period - will lead to the selection of those island sites that are representative of these cultures, without special concern about whether they are located on the coast or at some distance from it.

3. The cultures common to the whole Mediterranean area will be preferred over the autochthonous cultures

The Mediterranean, in the course of its multi-millennial history, has been at the same time the common horizon of innumerable indigenous cultures, the meeting place for the civilizations of East and West, of Europe and Africa, the internal sea of great empires, the battling ground for the confrontation of political ambitions and religious beliefs, the inaccessible goal of continental expansionisms.

The list of 100 Mediterranean sites to be protected as a priority cannot but favour the cultures that have contributed to the unity of the Mediterranean world (Phoenician, Greek, Roman, Byzantine etc.).

If however, a certain number of sites, which illustrate a precisely localized civilization (Phrygian, Etruscan) can be chosen, it is because of the role that these civilizations have played in the development of the Mediterranean world. This criterion illustrates clearly which part of the national heritage of the coastal sites can be included in the list which obviously cannot include Tassili n'Ajjer, the Tadrart Acacus, Abu Simbel, Bogazkale (Hattusa), Masadah, Marrakesh, Florence or Lyon.

4. Themes common to the whole Mediterranean area must be defined

The Mediterranean, an internal space common to three continents which, until the 16th century were considered the three parts of the world, never ceased to unite or bring closer together the most distant coastal civilizations.

Listed here as examples are some themes illustrating this point:

The great voyagers. Like the mythical heroes of the Odyssey and the Aeneid, Herodotus of Halicarnassus, Ibn Khaldun, Benjamin of Tudela, Cyriacus of Ancona and many others explored the Mediterranean world and its common boundaries and restored, on the basis of the diverse ethnic and cultural entities they observed, a global image of humanity which transcends the particular characteristics and attains universal value.

The great Mediterranean products. They are omnipresent and create the conditions for a common material culture: Greek pottery was exported both to Gaul and to Asia, to Illyricum and to Africa; the cedar of Lebanon which was brought already by the Pharaohs of the Ancient Empire, furnished in the 12th century the material from which the door panels of the churches in the Puy region were made; the marbles of Paros and Proconnesus were exported through the Mediterranean basin during the Greco-roman and Byzantine periods; the Carrara marble is present everywhere between the 12th and 20th centuries; the Syrian textiles, the arms from Damascus (which in several languages lend their name to a particular type of technique or style of decoration) were known and appreciated from Ifriqiya to Anatolia, from Egypt to France. One could mention other examples such as the Hispano-Mauritanian pottery of Valencia, the leather-working of Cordova etc).

The great sea routes. They made essential exchanges possible. The wine roads of Antiquity, revealed by the excavation of the shipwreck loaded with amphoras, illustrate not only the geography of consumption, but the great axes of currency circulation as well. Similarly, the shipwrecks loaded with marble (Marzamini) or bronze works of art (Histiaea, Jerba, Riace) give us information on the course of artistic influences in the Mediterranean areas. Obviously, the trade and cultural networks can be revealed in other ways more traditional than underwater archeology: thus, the architecture, sculpture and manuscript illumination of the Latin kingdoms of the East in the era of the Crusades have been the object of numerous studies, whereas the movement of icons in the Venitian sphere of influence between the end of the Middle Ages and the 17th century has drawn recently the attention of specialists. A series of themes which takes into consideration the great unifying networks of culture (the Panhellenic sanctuaries, the Jewish Christian and Moslem roads of pilgrimage) but also of trade from antiquity until today would allow one to write a history of Mediterranean art which would be free of the rather limiting national frameworks.

II. SPECIFIC SELECTION CRITERIA

For inclusion in the "Mediterranean list" of MAP, the authenticity criterion will be required in accordance with the principles of the International Charter on the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites and of those of the International Charter for the Safeguarding of Historic Cities. If the materials, the decoration of a monument, of a group of monuments or of a site, just like the urban configuration, the relationships of the various spaces in a city, the latter's relationship with the physical environment and its vocation acquired in the course of history have suffered serious and irreversible changes, the particular good, no matter what historical value and its cultural dimension, cannot be proposed for inclusion in the list.

Five essential selection criteria were used:

The particular cultural good must:

1. either illustrate one of the great civilizations (Phoenician, Greek, Roman etc.)
2. or it must have had, during a determined period, a considerable influence on the development of architecture or the arts in a specific region of the Mediterranean world;
3. or it must have played a major role in the history of trans-Mediterranean relations (between East and West, between Europe and Africa etc.)
4. or illustrate an autochthonous culture which however is specific to the Mediterranean area (Phrygian civilization, Etruscan civilization etc.)
5. or be directly and materially associated with a major event of Mediterranean history (this criterion is used only in conjunction with at least one of the other 4 criteria).

III. INITIAL LIST OF SELECTED COASTAL HISTORIC SITES OF COMMON MEDITERRANEAN INTEREST

COUNTRY	CRITERIA
Albania (1)	
- (Apollonia)	1
- (Dyrrachion)	1
Algeria	
- Algiers	1,2,3,4
- Cherchell	1,4
- Hippone	1,2,5
- Tipasa*	1,2
Cyprus	
- Famagusta	2,3,5
- Khiriotikia	4
- Kourion	1,2,3
- Limassol	2,3,5
- Paphos *	1,5
- Salamis	1,2
Egypt	
- Abou Mîna *	3,5
- Cairo, Gîza, Memphis, Saqqara	1,3,5
- Necropolis of Alexandria	2
France	
- Aigues Mortes	3,5
- Arles *	1,2,3,5
- Cucuruzzu and Filitosa (Corsica)	4
- Fréjus	1
- Marseille : Old Port	1,3
Greece	
- Athens	1,2,3,4,5
- Corfu	2,3
- Crete	1,2,3,4,5
- Delos	1,2,3
- Delphi	1,2,3,5
- Epidaurus and Nauplion	1,2,3
- Mount Athos (natural/cultural site)	1,2,4
- Mycenae - Tiryns	1,2,4,5
- Mystras	2,3
- Olympia	1,2,3,5
- Paros and its quarries	2,3
- Rhodes	2,3
- Salonica	2,3,4
- Samos	1,3
- Thera (natural/cultural site)	1,4,5
- Thassos and its quarries	3

(1) Albania has not ratified the MAP agreements
* Sites on the World Heritage List

Israel

- Acre 3,5
- Caesarea on the Sea 1

Italy

- Agrigento 1,3
- Amalfi 1,2,3,5
- Aquileia 2,3
- Bari 2,3,5
- Quarries of Carrara 3
- Nuraghic complex of Su Nuraxi,
Barumini (Sardinia) 4
- Genoa 2,3,5
- Lecce 2,3,5
- Naples, Pompei, Herculaneum and the Phlegrean
fields 1,2,3,4,5
- Paestum/Poseidonia 1
- Palermo and Monreale 1,2,3
- Pisa 2,3,5
- Ravenna 1,2,3,5
- Rome and Ostia * 1,2,3,4,5
- Segesta 1,3
- Selinus 1,3
- Syracuse 1,2,3,5
- Tarquinia and the main Etruscan necropolises 4
- Trieste 2,3
- Venice and its lagoon 1,2,3,5

Lebanon

- Byblos* 1,2,3,5
- Sidon 1,2,3,5
- Tyre * 1,2,3,5

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

- Cyrene * 1,2,3,5
- Leptis Magna * 1,2,3,5
- Sabratah * 1,2,3

* Sites on the World Heritage List

Malta

- Ggantija * 4
- Hal Saflieni * 4
- Valletta * 2,3

Morocco

- Tetuan 1

Monaco

- Museum of Oceanography (cultural and natural site)

Spain

- Ampurias 1
- Barcelona 1,2,3,4
- Cordova * 1,2,3,5
- Granada * 1,2,3,5
- Ibiza : fortifications of Alt Vila 2,4
- Mallorca : Cathedral and Palacio de Palma 4
- Malaga 1,2
- Minorca : Toulas, talayots and navetas 4
- Murcia 1,2,3
- Seville 1,2,3
- Tarragona 1,2
- Valencia and Albufera 1,3

Syrian Arab Republic

- Ugarit /Ras Shamra 1,2,3

Tunisia

- Carthage and Sidi Bou Said * 1,2,3,4,5
- Jerba (cultural /natural site) 1
- El Jem * 1,2
- Kerkouan * 1,4
- Susa 1
- Tunis * 1,2,3,4,5

Turkey

- Antalya 1,4
- Aspendus 1,4,5
- Bursa 1,4
- Didyma 1,4,5

* Sites on the World Heritage List

- Ephesus	1,2,5
- Fethiye-Olüdeniz (natural-historical)	1,4
- Halicarnassus	1,5
- Istanbul *	1,2, 3,5
- Kaunos	1,4,5
- Kekova (natural-historical)	1,4
- Knidos	1,4,5
- Milet	1,4,5
- Pergamum	1,2,5
- Phaselis	1,4,5
- Priene	1,4,5
- Troy	1,4
- Xanthus	1,4

Yougoslavia

- Dubrovnik *	1,2,3,5
- Hvar and Korcula	4
- Split *	1,2,5
- Trogir (natural/cultural site)	1,2
- Zadar (natural/cultural site)	2
- Kotor	1,2,3,5

* Sites on the World Heritage List

D. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE BARCELONA CONVENTION AND ITS RELATED PROTOCOLS

The Contracting Parties:

1. Decide that the draft protocol on exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and the seabed and its subsoil, prepared by the secretariat (UNEP/IG.74/Inf.9), should be reviewed by the national authorities, whose comments should reach the secretariat by the end of September 1988, with a view to the convening of a working group in early 1989 and, if preparations are sufficiently advanced, to the convening of a plenipotentiary conference to consider the text later in 1989;
2. Invite Contracting Parties that have not yet done so to designate the authorities responsible for pollution monitoring within the areas under their national jurisdiction;
3. Reaffirm the need for the Contracting Parties to submit a consolidated annual report by 30 June of each year on measures adopted to implement the Convention and its related protocols;
4. Invite all Contracting Parties, that have not yet done so to ratify the Land Based Sources Protocol (LBS) by the end of 1987;
5. Invite all Contracting Parties, that have not yet done so to ratify the Specially Protected Areas protocol (SPA) by the end of 1987;
6. Invite the Contracting Parties, that have not yet done so to ratify the International Convention for the prevention of pollution from ships, 1973, and the related protocol, 1978 (MARPOL 73/78);
7. Recommend that co-operation between UNEP and Interparliamentary Union (IPU) be strengthened with a view to involving parliaments in playing a particular role in enhancing public awareness of the environment and in responding to public concerns on various environmental issues;
8. Approve the compilation of Greek legislation related to the Barcelona Convention as a model for similar compilation of legislative provisions of other countries;

9. Endorse the following recommendations of the Meeting on the contribution of the bilateral and multilateral programmes to the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan held in Madrid, 26-27 May, 1987 (UNEP/IG.74/3, para. 262):
 - a. take note of the intentions of the World Bank concerning the Mediterranean environment and request the Co-ordinating Unit to approach the World Bank in order that its new programme take into account the work already done or being done within the Mediterranean Action Plan in order to support it;
 - b. request the secretariat to compile a list of donor countries and organizations;
 - c. recommend that the specific objectives of the Genoa Declaration and the needs that derive from them be costed as a joint initiative of the secretariat and the EEC;
 - d. invite the Contracting Parties to brief their Ambassadors in Mediterranean coastal States on the objectives of MAP and the countries' individual participation in the Mediterranean Action Plan;
 - e. request the secretariat to prepare an annual list of regional and multi-national projects in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan which require support and circulate it, through the UNEP Clearing House, to multilateral and bilateral donor agencies;
 - f. invite the interested MAP National Focal Points to transmit through their official channels to the UNEP Clearing House those projects for which they require assistance in project identification or negotiation with aid sources.

E. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE BLUE PLAN (BP)

The Contracting Parties:

1. Approve the workplan for 1988 presented below:

Workplan for 1988:

- a. Publication and dissemination of the following reports:
 - Main report on the Blue Plan scenarios (about 600 pages), prepared by BP/RAC in French, English and Arabic on the basis of the present preliminary report (UNEP/WG.171/3) and taking into account the comments which will be received in writing from the BP Focal Points by 15 November 1987, published by the MAP Co-ordinating Unit in MAP Technical Reports Series (March-April 1988: French version; June-July 1988: English and Arabic versions);
 - Executive summary on the perspectives of the Mediterranean Basin, prepared in Arabic, English and French by BP/RAC (not more than 50 pages) on the basis of the main report on the Blue Plan, published by the MAP Co-ordinating Unit in MAP Technical Reports Series (March-April 1988: French version; June-July 1988: English and Arabic versions). The secretariat should consider the possibility to publish the executive summary in other Mediterranean languages;
 - Eighteen thematic reports (for the list see page 6 of UNEP/WG.171/6), each of about 10-100 pages, prepared by BP/RAC in English and French and published by the MAP Co-ordinating Unit in MAP Technical Reports Series;
 - Blue Plan annotated data bases prepared by BP/RAC in English and French, and if possible, version with Arabic annotations, on the basis of the present preliminary text and taking into account the comments which will be received in writing from the Blue Plan Focal Points by 15 November 1987, published by the MAP Co-ordinating Unit in MAP Technical Reports Series (2 volumes of about 250 pages each) in French and English (December 1988). The possibility to publish the reports mentioned above by a commercial publisher should be explored by BP/RAC and MAP Co-ordinating Unit.
- b. Assistance to countries, at their request, in the preparation of national (country and sectorial) scenarios by visit of Scientific Director and ad hoc consultants (during 1988);
- c. Assistance to countries, at their request, in the preparation of national scenarios through training of national staff at BP/RAC (during 1988) and through a workshop for the exchange of information and experiences between experts involved with national scenarios, should funds be available;
- d. Assistance to countries through transfer of information and data available at BP/RAC (during 1988);
- e. Assistance to countries by developing methodologies for the implementation of the national and Mediterranean scenarios (during 1988);

- f. Gradual transfer of the Blue Plan data bases to the MAP Co-ordinating Unit in Athens (by July 1988) which will disseminate them to the interested Contracting Parties;
- g. Updating of the Blue Plan data bases (by BP/RAC until December 1988, by MAP Co-ordinating Unit afterwards);
- h. Meeting of Socio-Economic Committee to examine the views of the Mediterranean States on the results of the BP and their experience in its application. The recommendations of the meeting will be used for the decision of the Mediterranean Bureau on the eventual further activities related to the follow-up of the results of Blue Plan during 1989.

2. Request:

- a. The Socio-Economic Committee at its meeting in 1988, to consider a progress report on activities in 1988 and on that basis to recommend the workplan and budget breakdown for 1989;
- b. The Bureau to review and approve the recommendations of the Socio-Economic Committee mentioned in (a) above.

F. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME (PAP)The Contracting Parties:

1. Approve the Workplan for 1988-1989 presented below:

Workplan for 1988-1989:Integrated planning and management of Mediterranean coastal zones

a. At the level of MAP - integrated planning for the entire Mediterranean Region:

- a global programme will be prepared and relevant activities undertaken with the participation of all MAP components. PAP will participate with the network of institutions and experts in the chosen fields. PAP will contribute to the formulation of the projects and will co-operate with national and local experts in various segments of the project related to the PAP priority actions, as well as give support to national experts with staff training;

b. Integrated planning and management through PAP country pilot projects:

- this part of PAP programme will consist of practical application of the results and experience hitherto obtained in all activities on the selected pilot sites in direct co-operation with national, regional and local authorities, institutions and experts;
- the sites selected by the national authorities will be typical for the problems pertaining to the impact of development on the environment. For each selected site a programme will be formulated, directed towards the process of integrated management of coastal zones. According to the specific features of the selected site the co-operation will include various priority actions (for example, water resources management, historic settlements, solid and liquid waste management, aquaculture, tourism and soil protection). An evaluation of the state and problems of pilot sites, terms of reference for the preparation of plans, and at least one study on the environment impact assessment (EIA) regarding a particular project will also be prepared;
- the experience and results of the Blue Plan and other MAP components as well as of relevant UN agencies, will be made available;

- the PAP contribution to the realisation of this direct co-operation will consist of the following:
 - sending missions for the assessment of state, analyses of the available data, and formulation of project programmes (4 missions per year);
 - co-operation on the preparation of documents, of preliminary project studies, and in the elaboration of plans or their segments (experts/consultants will be engaged to assist/co-operate with the local and national institutions involved);
 - at least one Environmental Impact Assessment to be made;
 - sending national experts and representatives to other countries for consultations and brief training (2 m/m per year);
 - help establish relations with the relevant UN agencies for assistance in resolving the problems regarding the pilot-site;
 - co-operation in the formulation of proposals of national projects for international financing (3 m/m in 1989);
 - preparation of a workshop to present and evaluate the achieved results;
 - in the 1988-1989 biennium, up to six country pilot projects will be initiated, and their first phase completed. In the following biennium the co-operation on these projects will be continued and the projects in other Mediterranean countries initiated;
 - a guidebook will be prepared on the elements of common Mediterranean methodology of integrated planning, and a workshop organised;
- c. Water resources management in Mediterranean islands and coastal areas:
- the Guidebook for Water Resources Management in Small Mediterranean Islands and Coastal Areas will be prepared;
 - the preparation will be initiated of the project of mathematical modelling of aquifer management in a medium size Mediterranean island, in co-operation with WHO, UNESCO and ACSAD;
 - expert missions will be sent to interested countries to co-operate with local experts and institutions on resolving of the problems of water resources management (1-2 missions per year);
 - a training course will be prepared on water resources management, reuse and sanitation problems;

d. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of Mediterranean historic settlements:

- one workshop will be organised in 1988, on the methodology of analysis of the historic development, and one in 1989, on the methodology of evaluation of historic settlements;
- methodological guidelines for the integrated process of rehabilitation and reconstruction of historic settlements will be prepared and disseminated (1988-1989);
- expert missions will be sent to the interested countries (2 per year);
- PAP will participate in the action "100 coastal historic sites of common Mediterranean interest" according to the programme to be prepared on the MAP level, in co-operation with UNESCO and ICOMOS;

e. Development of Mediterranean tourism in harmony with the environment:

- one seminar will be prepared in 1988 on selected subjects (impact of different types of tourist activities on the environment, tourism on islands, environmentally sound management of tourism, nautical tourism, etc.), and one workshop in 1989 on the application of carrying capacity assessment and EIA in planning of tourist activities;
- expert missions will be sent to the interested countries for projects evaluation and help with the preparation of pilot EIAs for tourist facilities or zones (2 per year);

f. Renewable energies (with participation of UNESCO and FAO):

- two training courses on the application of photovoltaic conversion and wind energy will be organised, one in 1988 and another in 1989;
- the preparation of a proposal for the Mediterranean centre for renewable energy will be initiated;

g. Environmental impact assessment (EIA) (with support by and in co-operation with OCA/PAC-UNEP and MEDU):

- in co-operation with OCA/PAC, an inter-regional meeting will be organised in 1988 for the evaluation of EIAs prepared according to the PAP simplified procedure;
- sub-regional training courses will be organised, 2 each year;
- expert missions will be sent to the interested countries, 2 each year;

h. Solid and liquid waste management and disposal (in co-operation with WHO):

- 2 training courses on the maintenance of the urban wastewater treatment plans will be organised;
- guidelines will be prepared for the system design of urban wastewater collection and treatment, for towns of 10,000 - 100,000 inhabitants, and for cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants;
- expert missions will be sent to interested countries, 2 per year.

Mediterranean co-operative projects on regional level

(Project proposals with the explanations have been prepared for all of the three projects in co-operation with the relevant UN agencies).

a. Co-operative programme of seismic risk reduction in the Mediterranean Region (in co-operation with UNDRO, UNESCO, UNIDO and UNCHS; Italy offered to be the host):

- provisions will be made for obtaining financial means and for creating organisational conditions for launching the project;
- support will be provided in accordance with the project proposal;
- in case the necessary conditions are not created, the first phase of the project will be accomplished (synthesis of the existing knowledge and its presentation on the levels of experts and decision makers) using the funds allocated to the support;
- all regional co-operative projects developed as parts of MAP should include the participation of PAP/RAC in the Co-ordinating Group, as a way of ensuring the flow of information on project progress and results to all relevant MAP components, and as a basis for regular reporting to PAP/NFP and to MAP Contracting Parties;
- countries and agencies participating in the co-operative projects formulated within PAP and MAP are requested to retain the Mediterranean characters of the projects;

b. Definition of ecological criteria for the rational development and protection of aquaculture in Mediterranean coastal zones (in co-operation with FAO and the future UNDP aquaculture project):

- the necessary conditions will be performed and the conditions created for the implementation of the project and, if necessary, the project will be rearranged in accordance with the available funds;
- the necessary support to the project will be provided;

- in case that the necessary financial support is not provided the first phase of the project will be accomplished (synthesis of the existing knowledge and its presentation at the levels of experts and decision makers). One round-table and one workshop will be organised;
 - the Mediterranean Conference on Aquaculture is to be organised in 1988;
- c. Inventory and network of soil erosion measurements in the Mediterranean for an environmentally sound land management:
- the necessary activities will be performed and conditions created for the implementation of the project and, if necessary, the project will be rearranged in accordance to the available funds;
 - provisions will be made for obtaining the necessary financial support;
 - if the necessary conditions can not be created, the first phase of the project will be accomplished: (a) preparation of the synthesis of the existing knowledge; (b) organisation of a workshop on the methodology of and experience in the preparation of thematic erosion maps by use of remote sensing; (c) organisation of a meeting of the institutions performing the erosion monitoring for the exchange of experience and formulation of instructions and recommendations for a uniform approach to monitoring; and (d) sending missions to the interested countries to collaborate with local experts and institutions on the preparation of thematic erosion maps based on appropriate methodologies including remote sensing techniques;

General support to PAP

- a. Provisions will be made for securing a continuous management and co-ordination of the Programme as a whole, preparatory activities, co-ordination with the Co-ordinating Unit and other components of MAP, collaboration with UN agencies, co-operation with the National Focal Points of the Contracting Parties, and reporting on the progress achieved in PAP activities;
- b. Development of proposals for co-operative projects on:
 - training on renewable resources;
 - continuous inventory of coastal areas;
- c. PAP Bulletin, in English, French and Arabic, will be issued quarterly;

- d. For the meetings of the Socio-Economic Committee of the Contracting Parties, to be held in 1989, reports will be prepared on the progress of the Programme implementation;
- e. Two more terminals for the word processor and telefax equipment will be provided;
- f. A data bank will be arranged according to the priority actions, and harmonised with the MED POL and the Blue Plan data bank;
- g. A PAP documentation centre will be set up. It will be available for the interested institutions and experts of the Contracting Parties, and for other users;

2. Recommend:

- a. To convene some of PAP meetings outside PAP/RAC centre;
- b. PAP should concentrate on the existing priority actions, directed towards the integrated development and management, without spreading to new areas;
- c. Since it is not feasible to engage permanent staff for each priority action, in order to improve the situation PAP should engage part-time consultants from interested Mediterranean countries on the basis of a equitable geographical distribution.

G. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS (SPA)

The Contracting Parties:

1. Approve the Workplan for 1988-1989 presented below:

Workplan for 1988-1989:

- a. The 1988-1989 activities will be carried out in close collaboration with the National Focal Points and with the assistance and support of national and international centres and experts. Due to the time given over to the completion of the 1985-1986 activities, the new activities should continue within the framework of the 1988-89 programme;
- b. Within the framework of Objective A: Improvement of the data bank:

The Centre will carry out the following activities:

- completion and publication of the Directory of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas of the Mediterranean Region having an ecological and biological value;
 - improvement and extension of the programme Data Base III;
 - preparation of a document concerning the bibliography of the Mediterranean Protected Areas (ecosystems, species etc.);
 - preparation of an annual report on the projects of each country concerning protected areas;
 - preparation of the second part of the Directory on the Protected Areas of cultural importance as specified in Article 3.2.b of the Protocol;
 - preparation of a document on the proposed areas on the basis of available studies;
 - preparation of a computer programme to store and treat data on inventorying and selection of marine and coastal protected areas in agreement with other international programmes;
 - establishment of a network and preparation of a list of experts on marine and coastal protected areas in connection with National Focal Points, the Research Centres and International Organisations;
- c. Within the framework of Objectives B and C: Co-operation with countries on the application of the Guidelines and Assistance to the countries:

The Centre will carry out the following activities:

- inventorying and selection: Assistance to the countries to inventory and select marine and coastal areas (application of selection methods, identification of consultants, field studies, preparation of reports);

- establishment: To prepare a document reviewing national legislation and international agreements governing the Mediterranean marine and coastal protected areas;
- management: To prepare models of planning and management (Management programmes of protected areas, ecosystems, species and of cultural resources);

d. Within the framework of Objective D: Training, Information, Education.

The Centre will carry out the following activities:

- preparation of technical guides for training and education, especially on the study and management of the marine and coastal protected areas, ecosystems and species, the creation and utilization of data banks, etc.;
 - promote training of personnel by and in the Mediterranean countries for the management of marine and coastal protected areas and study of the possibilities to organize training courses (place, subject, availability of fellowships, external financial support);
 - strengthening of the means of the Regional Activity Centre/Specially Protected Areas in equipment and personnel;
 - participation in conferences and seminars for the presentation of the work carried out and the results obtained by the Centre, for making contacts and collecting data;
 - strengthening of activities aiming at protecting marine and coastal areas and species, within the above-mentioned objectives;
 - improvement of dissemination of information, especially in collaboration with the Focal Points, the other MAP Centres and International Organizations;
 - making available the data on protected areas (experts, bibliographical lists, special topics, etc.);
 - acquisition, inventorying and dissemination to the general public of material on marine and coastal protected areas (audiovisual material, brochures etc.);
- e. Within the framework of Objective E: UNEP and IUCN will convene a consultative meeting on an Action Plan for the Conservation of the Mediterranean Monk Seal.
- f. In meeting its objectives and in fulfilling its workplan the Centre may, in consultation with the Focal Points for Specially Protected Areas, engage specialist consultants and convene advisory and open working groups of Mediterranean experts which will provide assistance and guidance, in particular concerning the application of the guidelines.

2. Approve the following recommendations relevant to the preparation of the Directory of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas of the Mediterranean Region:
 - a. The Directory should reflect information on established protected areas and to the extent possible areas under consideration by relevant governments and the term "proposed areas" should be deleted;
 - b. Countries which have not yet done so, should reply to the questionnaires on SPA and other countries should send their corrections, and any other relevant information to be reflected in the Directory, to the Centre through the Co-ordinating Unit in Athens, by the end of September 1987 at the latest;
 - c. The Contracting Parties take note of the existing draft Directory as an output of the Centre for Specially Protected Areas, and request a new, updated version to be issued by the Centre.

H. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING MONITORING

The Contracting Parties:

1. Approve the following activities to be carried out during the biennium 1988-1989:
 - a. to continue negotiations with the MED POL National Co-ordinators in order to increase the contributions to MED POL - PHASE II through their MED POL National Monitoring Programmes or other monitoring programmes; specific efforts will be made to improve the presently still incomplete coverage of the Mediterranean and to achieve a more efficient and meaningful regular reporting on the obtained results;
 - b. to continue contacts with national research centres designated as participants in the monitoring activities of MED POL - PHASE II (in consultation with National Co-ordinators) in order to facilitate their participation in the programme;
 - c. to continue support to the participants in MED POL through the common maintenance service, provision of chemicals, training and fellowships to national research centres and scientists, at the request of, and in consultation with, MED POL National Co-ordinators in the States which provide monitoring data to the MED Unit. Equipment will only be provided to States with signed National Monitoring Programmes;
 - d. to facilitate the participation of Mediterranean scientists/experts at meetings organized by other bodies on subjects relevant to monitoring activities of MED POL, notably the IX ICSEM/IOC/UNEP Workshop on Marine Pollution (October 1988);
 - e. to stimulate the creation of long-term relations between more advanced institutes and less advanced institutes through joint projects and exchanges of visiting scientists in order to stimulate collection and analysis of data and launch a long-lasting scientific collaboration;
 - f. to continue the evaluation of the monitoring component of the MED POL programme through:
 - a meeting of responsible investigators in monitoring programmes organized in consultation with National Co-ordinators (1988);
 - an annual ad hoc consultation meeting on monitoring (1988, 1989);
 - Inter-Agency Advisory Committee Meetings (1988, 1989);
 - meetings of the Scientific and Technical Committee (1988, 1989).

2. Adopt the List of the monitoring parameters agreed upon by the Fifth Meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation for MED POL (UNEP/WG.160/13) (Athens, 6-10 April 1987) and consider that the choice of parameters is within the terms of reference of the Scientific and Technical Committee who may review and modify them, as appropriate, during their meetings.
3. Approve that collection of data be continued through:
 - official channels, through MED POL National Monitoring Programmes and other National Monitoring Programmes;
 - open scientific literature of high international standards;
 - regional and sub-regional research and monitoring programmes;
 - other sources of information, as appropriate.
4. Approve the following activities in order to ensure a high quality, reliability and compatibility of data collected:
 - formulation, review and amendment, as appropriate, of Reference Methods;
 - formulation of data reporting formats for all the monitoring parameters;
 - continuation of the regular intercalibration exercises of analytical techniques for agreed parameters;
 - provision of standards and reference materials;
 - visits of experts to laboratories in order to work together with local scientists on sampling, analysis, quality assurance procedures, presentation and evaluation of results;
 - intercomparison of results including sampling and analysis of split samples and expert assistance to laboratories for sampling, analysis, presentation and evaluation of results;
 - assistance to countries for the preparation, design and enhancement of monitoring programmes;
 - joint exercises, where appropriate, on monitoring, including intercomparison of sampling and analysis;

- intercalibration and training course on determination of selected chlorinated hydrocarbons (1988);
 - training course on treatment and interpretation of biological effects data (1988);
 - intercalibration and training course on determination of organic mercury (1989);
 - training course on analysis of physical oceanographic data and time-series (1989);
 - training courses on determination of microbiological pollution (1988; 1989) in agreement with the parameters agreed upon for MED POL.
5. Approve the following activities concerning processing, management and utilization of monitoring data:
- to prepare, in consultation with National Co-ordinators, maps (contouring if possible) of MED POL data in the Mediterranean, or its sub-regions;
 - to prepare periodically reports on the overall state of marine pollution in the Mediterranean or its sub-regions;
 - to prepare standard statistical and correlation analysis of available data;
 - to prepare assessments of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea with respect to particular pollutants in agreement with the workplan for the implementation of the Land-based Sources Protocol;
 - to help countries to prepare national reports on the state of marine pollution in the areas under their jurisdiction;
 - to exchange processed data with other international bodies and organizations.
 - to convene two small ad hoc consultation meetings in 1988 and 1989 with scientists/experts to advise the secretariat in the implementation of the activities listed above.

I. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING RESEARCH

The Contracting Parties:

1. Approve the following activities to be carried out during the 1988-1989 biennium:
 - a. The selection and funding of research proposals should 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 should be further 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. To ensure maximum cost-effectiveness of utilization of the limited funds allocated for research, the number of research projects should be limited as appropriate by giving priority to topics of specific relevance to the Mediterranean;
 - d. The following meetings shall be convened:
 - review meeting on activities relevant to oceanographic processes responsible for transfer and distribution of pollutants (activity 'F') (1988);
 - consultation meeting to discuss the reference methods on toxicity and review the progress of work (activity 'G') (1988);
 - consultation meeting on epidemiological and related studies regarding environmental quality criteria (activity 'D') (1989);
 - consultation meeting on programmes and measures in connection with Article 7 of the Land-based Sources Protocol (activity 'E') (1989);
 - workshop on monitoring and assessment of the airborne pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (activity 'L') (1989).

J. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING SCIENTIFIC/TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAND-BASED SOURCES PROTOCOL

The Contracting Parties:

1. Approve the General Guidelines presented below:

General guidelines for the development of programmes and measures for the implementation of the Protocol

- a. the existing level of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea and its effects on the Mediterranean ecosystem, human health and amenities should be used as indications guiding the timetable for the formulation of measures;
- b. the Protocol should be implemented progressively, through a step-by-step process, according to a long-term workplan and timetable agreed by the Contracting Parties;
- c. the best available information on scientific and technical matters should be used in formulating proposals for measures to be taken under the Protocol;
- d. the ecological, geographical and physical characteristics of the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal zone, including the absorptive capacity of the marine environment, should be taken into account in formulating the measures;
- e. the implementation of the Protocol should be linked with and reinforced by the other components of the Action Plan, MED POL in particular;
- f. the programmes and measures for the implementation of the Protocol shall include common guidelines, standards or criteria, wherever appropriate;
- g. the measures adopted individually or jointly under the Protocol should take into account the economic capacity of the Contracting Parties;
- h. assistance should be made available to developing countries in the implementation of the Protocol. Such assistance should include exchange of information in the fields of services and technology, training in pollution control methodologies as well as acquisition of appropriate pollution control technologies on advantageous terms;
- i. annex IV to the Protocol concerning pollution from land-based sources transported by the atmosphere, should be prepared during 1989 in accordance with the provision of Article 4 of the Protocol.

2. Approve the Guidelines presented below:

Guidelines for the elimination of pollution from Land-based Sources, in terms of Article 5, by substances listed in Annex I to the Protocol

In addition to the general guidelines, the following will be applied:

- a. a survey on land-based sources and amounts of pollutants reaching the Mediterranean Sea should be prepared as an updating of the MED POL X exercise;
- b. for each of the group of substances listed in annex I to the Protocol, an assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea should be prepared. Such assessments would include, inter alia:
 - sources, point of entries and amounts of pollution for industrial, municipal and other discharges to the Mediterranean Sea;
 - levels of pollution;
 - effects of pollution;
 - present legal, administrative and technical measures at national and international level;
- c. such assessments should include all available relevant information from the Contracting Parties (Article 8 of the Protocol), from other components of MAP, in particular MED POL, as well as from other sources (e.g. Paris/Oslo Commission, Baltic Convention, etc.);
- d. preparatory work should take already-existing material fully into account. This would avoid (a) overlap and duplication of work, which would be uneconomic and time-consuming, and (b) the production of sets of standards and criteria which could be at a variance with already-existing norms and, as a result, place a number of countries in a difficult position regarding compliance. Eventually, a certain degree of variance with already-existing criteria might very well turn out to be necessary, but this would have to be fully justified;
- e. on the basis of such assessments, measures would be proposed which should take into account the provisions of Article 7 of the Protocol.

3. Approve the Guidelines presented below:

Guidelines for limiting pollution from land-based sources, in terms of Article 6, by substances or sources listed in annex II to the Protocol

In addition to the general guidelines, the following will be applied:

- a. a survey on land-based sources and amounts of pollutants reaching the Mediterranean Sea should be prepared as an updating of the MED POL X exercise;
- b. for each of the group of substances listed in annex II to the Protocol, an assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea, should be prepared. Such assessments would include, inter alia:
 - sources, point of entries and amounts of pollution for industrial, municipal and other discharges to the Mediterranean Sea;
 - levels of pollution;
 - effects of pollution;
 - present legal, administrative and technical measures at national and international level;
- c. such assessments should include all available relevant information from the Contracting Parties (Article 8 of the Protocol), from other components of MAP, in particular MED POL, as well as from other sources (e.g. Paris/Oslo Commission, Baltic Convention, etc.);
- d. on the basis of such assessments measures would be proposed which should take into account the provisions of Article 7 of the Protocol;
- e. the proposed measures should also take into account the provisions of annex III to the Protocol;
- f. guidelines for the issue of authorization for discharge should be prepared, based on annex III to the Protocol as well as on the said assessments and proposed measures.

4. Approve the Workplan presented below:

Workplan for the Implementation of the LBS Protocol during 1986-1987

Actions	Relevance to the Protocol	Responsible Agencies	Target Date
1. Completion and Revision of the Glossary	Protocol and Annexes	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1986
2. List of substances falling within each of the Groups in Annex I to the Protocol	Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, IRPTC	Dec. 1986
3. List of substances falling within each of the Groups in Annex II to the Protocol	Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, IRPTC	Dec. 1986
4. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by used lubricating oils and proposed measures	Article 5; Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, UNIDO	Dec. 1986
5. Survey of land-based sources and amounts of pollutants reaching the Mediterranean Sea	Articles 5 and 6; Annexes I and II	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1986
6. Assessment of the state of microbial pollution in the Mediterranean Sea and proposed measures for shellfish and shellfish-growing waters	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1986
7. An evaluation of the benefits and limitations of submarine pipelines, whether or not associated with treatment plants, for discharge of liquid effluents	Article 7; para 1 (a)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1986
8. Formulation of the procedure for the collection and submission of information from the Parties on measures taken, results achieved and difficulties encountered in the application of the Protocol	Article 13	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1986

Actions	Relevance to the Protocol	Responsible Agencies	Target Date
9. Draft guidelines for the issue of authorisations for the discharge of liquid wastes into the Mediterranean	Article 6	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1987
10. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by cadmium and cadmium compounds and proposed measures	Article 5; Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1987
11. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organohalogen compounds and proposed measures	Article 5; Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1987
12. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by mercury and mercury compounds and proposed measures	Article 5, Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1987
13. A comparative review of the various types of treatment existing in the Mediterranean area for wastewaters, with the view to their re-use or their discharge into the sea	Article 7, para 1 (a)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1987
14. Compilation of detailed information on existing legislative measures regarding the discharge of wastes through submarine outfalls in Mediterranean countries together with similar information from selected countries outside the region, to enable comparison and evaluation of applicability	Article 7; para 1 (a)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1987
15. Identification and categorization of effluents requiring special and/or separate treatment and listing of such treatment and/or other requirements normally associated with or advisable for such effluents	Article 7, para 1(b)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO, UNIDO	Dec. 1987

5. Approve the indicative Workplan presented below:

Indicative workplan and timetable for the formulation of programmes and measures in terms of Articles 4, 5, 6, 7 and 13 of the LBS Protocol from 1988 to 1995

Actions	Relevance to the Protocol	Responsible Agencies	Target Date
1. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by persistent synthetic materials which may float, sink or remain in suspension, and proposed measures	Article 5; Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, UNIDO	Dec. 1988
2. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organo-phosphorus compounds and proposed measures	Article 5; Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1988
3. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organotin compounds and proposed measures	Article 5; Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1988
4. Completion and revision of the list of substances included in the groups contained in annexes I and II to the Protocol	Annexes I, & II	UNEP/MEDU, IRPTC, FAO, WHO	Dec. 1988
5. Evaluation of <u>in situ</u> investigations on selected submarine outfalls to determine their technical efficiency and cost-effectiveness	Article 7, para 1(a)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1988
6. Survey of the situation currently existing with regard to products, installations and other processes within the region actually or potentially causing significant pollution of the marine environment	Article 7, para 1(d)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO, UNIDO	Dec. 1988
7. Preparation of draft Annex IV to the Protocol concerning pollution from land-based sources transported by the atmosphere	Article 4	UNEP/MEDU, WMO	Dec. 1989
8. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by radioactive substances and proposed measures	Article 5; Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, IAEA	Dec. 1989
9. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by substances proven carcinogenic, teratogenic or mutagenic and proposed measures	Article 5; Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1989

Actions	Relevance to the Protocol	Responsible Agencies	Target Date
10. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by pathogenic microorganisms and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1989
11. Compilation and evaluation of already existing international experience of use of alternative products and processes. In this regard, experiences on recycling and re-use of solid and liquid wastes will be taken into account	Article 7, para 1(d)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO,UNIDO	Dec. 1989
12. Assessment of the state of pollution by crude oils and hydrocarbons of any origin and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU	Dec. 1990
13. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by zinc, copper and lead with proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1990
14. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by nickel, chromium, selenium and arsenic with proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1990
15. Identification and categorisation of alternative products, installations and other processes capable of reducing pollution of the Mediterranean marine environment	Article 7, para 1(d)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO,UNIDO	Dec. 1990
16. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by inorganic compounds of phosphorus and elemental phosphorus and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, IOC	Dec. 1991
17. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by non-biodegradable detergents and other surface-active substances and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1991
18. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by thermal discharges and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1991

Actions	Relevance to the Protocol	Responsible Agencies	Target Date
19. Common guidelines for the determination of the length, depth and position of pipelines for coastal outfalls, taking into account, in particular, the methods used for pre-treatment of effluents	Article 7, para 1(a)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO, UNIDO	Dec. 1991
20. Compilation of a Mediterranean inventory of effluents requiring special and/or separate treatment including type, category, amount, locality and existing treatment, if any, together with, wherever possible, those local characteristics influencing the effects of such effluents on the marine environment, and the feasibility of separate and/or special treatment	Article 7, para 1(b)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO, UNIDO	Dec. 1991
21. Formulation of draft common guidelines, standards and criteria for special requirements for effluents necessitating separate treatment	Article 7, para 1(b)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO, UNIDO	Dec. 1991
22. Survey on the yield and the cost/benefit of the application of alternative products and processes	Article 7, para 1(d)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO, UNIDO	Dec. 1991
23. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by acid or alkaline compounds of such composition and in such quantity that they may impair the quality of seawater and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, IOC	Dec. 1992
24. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by substances which have, directly or indirectly, an adverse effect on the oxygen content of the marine environment, especially those which may cause eutrophication and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, IOC	Dec. 1992
25. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by barium, uranium and cobalt with proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1992
26. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by cyanides and fluorides and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1993

Actions	Relevance to the Protocol	Responsible Agencies	Target Date
27. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by substances which, though of a non-toxic nature, may become harmful to the marine environment or may interfere with any legitimate use of the sea owing to the quantities in which they are discharged and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, IOC	Dec. 1993
28. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organosilicon compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment, excluding those which are biologically harmless or are rapidly converted into biologically harmless substances and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1993
29. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by antimony, tin and vanadium with proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1994
30. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by substances which have a deleterious effect on the taste and/or smell of products for human consumption derived from the aquatic environment, and compounds liable to give rise to such substances in the marine environment and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1994
31. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by biocides and their derivatives not covered in Annex I and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1994
32. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by titanium, boron and silver and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1995
33. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by molybdenum, beryllium, thallium and tellurium with proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1995

6. Approve that:

- a. direct assistance should be provided to countries in order to facilitate their implementation of the terms of the Protocol at national level. Such assistance should be provided mainly in the form of expert visits and local training, as well as in any other form which might be required according to individual circumstances;
- b. in addition to the List of monitoring parameters (recommendation H.2), pilot studies for the determination of the levels in selected areas as well as the analytical method which could be recommended, should be either continued or launched as appropriate, for the following parameters:
 - pollutant transport into the Mediterranean sea through the atmosphere (ongoing since 1986);
 - organotin compounds (item 3 of annex I A to the Land-based Sources Protocol) (1987);
 - organophosphorus compounds (item 2 of annex I A to the Land-based Sources Protocol) (1987);
 - persistent synthetic materials (item 7 of annex I A to the Land-based Sources Protocol) (1987);
 - polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons in organisms (item 8 of annex I A to the Land-based Sources Protocol) (1988);
- c. on the basis of the results of the pilot studies, recommendations be presented to the Scientific and Technical Committee for the possible introduction of the parameters in the National Monitoring Programmes.

7. Decide on the status of the organosilicon compounds in the Dumping protocol as follows:

Status of organosilicon compounds in the Protocol for the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by dumping from ships and aircraft

The Contracting Parties:

- Considering recent scientific evidence regarding the toxicity and persistence of organosilicon compounds, and their status as actual or potential marine pollutants;
- Further considering that any future control measures becoming necessary can be adequately covered by the provisions of annex I, item 5 and annex II, item 1(iv) to the above-mentioned Protocol;
- Agree to amend annex I to the Protocol for the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by dumping from ships and aircraft, by deleting item 2 thereof - "Organosilicon compounds and compounds which may form such substances in the marine environment, excluding those which are non-toxic or which are rapidly converted in the sea into substances which are biologically harmless, provided that they do not make edible marine organisms unpalatable".

8. Decide on the status of the organosilicon compounds in the LBS protocol as follows:

Status of organosilicon compounds in the Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from Land-based Sources

The Contracting Parties: 1/

- Considering recent scientific evidence regarding the toxicity, persistence and bioaccumulation of organosilicon compounds, and their status as actual or potential marine pollutants;
- Further considering that any future control measures becoming necessary can be adequately covered by annex I, item 7; annex II, item 10 and annex II, item 13 to the above-mentioned Protocol;
- Agree to amend annex II to the Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from Land-based Sources by deleting item 3 thereof - "Organosilicon compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment, excluding those which are biologically harmless or are rapidly converted into biologically harmless substances".

1/ With reservation by the EEC

K. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CRITERIA

The Contracting Parties:

1. Recommend that work should continue on the progressive formulation of common guidelines and, as appropriate, standards and criteria for the substances listed for 1988 and 1989 in the indicative workplan for the implementation of the Land-based Sources Protocol in accordance with article 7.1 (c) of the Land-based Sources Protocol.
2. Approve measures to prevent mercury pollution presented below:

Measures to prevent mercury pollution

The Contracting Parties shall:

- a. Ensure a maximum concentration (to be calculated as a monthly average) of 50 ug mercury per litre (expressed as total mercury) for all effluent discharges before dilution into the Mediterranean sea, in terms of Article 5 and annex I of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution from Land-based Sources;
- b. Enforce such measure, for those effluents so demanding, through compulsory monitoring requirements and procedures, including, where appropriate (a) the taking each day of a sample representative of the discharge over 24 hours and the measurement of the mercury concentration of that sample, and (b) the measurement of the total flow of the discharge during this period;
- c. Ensure that outfalls for new discharges of mercury into the sea would be designed and constructed in such a way as to achieve a suitable effluent dilution in the mixing zone so that the increase of mercury concentrations in biota and sediments at a radius of 5 km from the outfall structures will not be more than 50% above background levels. Existing discharges of mercury into the sea would be also adjusted as to progressively achieve, within a period of 10 years, the above mentioned objective. Appropriate monitoring should be implemented, for both existing and new discharges, for the verification of above;
- d. Provide the secretariat to the Convention with the fullest information possible on:
 - legislation and administrative measures on existing national standards and criteria on mercury emissions into the marine environment and water quality regarding mercury;
 - measures taken relevant to (a), (b) and (c) above;
 - relevant monitoring data on (b) and (c) above.

3. Approve environmental quality criteria for shellfish waters presented below:

Environmental quality criteria for shellfish waters

The Contracting Parties shall:

- a. Take into account the provisions of Article 7.1(c) of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources, regarding the quality of seawater used for specific purposes that is necessary for the protection of human health, living resources and ecosystems;
- b. Adopt as a minimum common requirement for the quality of shellfish waters, the proposed WHO/UNEP interim environmental quality criteria, as detailed in (c) and (d) below and in the accompanying table;
- c. For the purposes of such criteria, consider the term "shellfish waters" to mean those coastal and brackish waters in which shellfish (bivalve and gastropod molluscs) live;
- d. Utilise the following in the application of such criteria:
 - for the assessment of the microbiological quality of shellfish waters, the shellfish themselves shall be taken into account;
 - for the determination of microbiological parameters, preference shall be given to analysis of shellfish flesh and intervalvular fluid, rather than flesh alone;
 - the results of analysis of microbiological quality shall be expressed by the number of faecal coliforms recorded in 100 ml (FC/100 ml);
 - the method of analysis utilised shall be incubation at 37 ± 0.5 °C with fermentation on a liquid substrate for a period of 24 to 48 hours, followed by a confirmation test at 44 ± 0.2 °C for 24 hours. Enumeration shall be effected according to the Most Probable Number (MPN) method;
 - the concentration of faecal coliforms should be less than 300 per 100 ml of shellfish flesh and intervalvular fluid or of flesh alone, in at least 75% of the samples, based on a minimum sampling frequency of once every three months;
- e. Take any other complementary measures, such as increasing sampling frequency, including further parameters, and monitoring of the quality of the water itself in shellfish areas, as may be demanded by national or local circumstances for ensuring satisfactory quality of shellfish waters;
- f. Include, to the extent possible, all shellfish waters in their National Monitoring Programmes within the framework of MED POL - PHASE II;

- g. provide the secretariat to the Convention with the fullest information possible on:
- legislation and administrative measures on existing national criteria for shellfish waters;
 - measures taken on (b) and (e) above;
 - relevant monitoring data from (f) above;
- h. 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 shellfish waters, in particular to studies on the comparability of faecal coliforms and E. coli determinations, as well as on the usefulness of other indicator organisms.

SUMMARY TABLE

Criteria for shellfish waters in the Mediterranean

<u>Matrix</u>	Shellfish.
<u>Parameter</u>	Faecal coliforms.
<u>Concentration</u>	less than 300 per 100 ml flesh + intervalvular fluid or flesh, in at least 75% of the samples.
<u>Minimum sampling frequency</u>	every 3 months (more frequently whenever local circumstances so demand).
<u>Analytical method</u>	Multiple tube fermentation and counting according to MPN (most probable number) method. Incubation period: 37 ± 0.5°C for 24 h or 48 h, followed by 44 ± 0.2° C for 24 h.
<u>Interpretation method</u>	By individual results, histograms or graphical adjustment of a lognormal-probability distribution.

L. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS

The Contracting Parties:

Take note of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 41/89 of 4 December 1986 on strengthening of the security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region, and invite Contracting Parties to report to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions on their potential contributions to the strengthening of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean region.

M. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING CO-OPERATION IN CASES OF EMERGENCIES

The Contracting Parties:

1. Decide that the activities and mandate of ROCC should, pursuant to the Protocol on Co-operation include harmful substances other than oil;
2. Decide that pending amendment of Resolution 7 that established ROCC and formal adoption of revised terms of reference, ROCC should carry out the following activities within the present budget allocation:
 - a. make all necessary contacts with existing data bases and other sources of information including data on the maritime transport of such substances;
 - b. introduce, in provisional form, data on harmful substances other than oil in the ROCC guide for Oil Pollution Combating in the Mediterranean;
 - c. introduce elements on harmful substances other than oil in the existing training programme;
 - d. organize a workshop on maritime transport of harmful substances in the Mediterranean in order to promote the integration of response to spills of such substances into existing National Contingency Plans;
 - e. explore the possibility for the Centre to obtain expertise in the field of harmful substances;
3. Requests ROCC to prepare for the Sixth Meeting of the Contracting Parties (1989) on the basis of experience in carrying out the above activities, a detailed proposal on the functions of the Centre including detailed workplan for activities related to harmful substances. The proposal should be discussed at the above mentioned workshop on hazardous substances (para.2(d));
4. Invite all Contracting Parties to provide the Centre with all relevant information on existing equipments in their countries for combating massive accidental spillage of oil, on the understanding that not all such equipments could be made available to a requesting Contracting Party.
5. Endorse the "Draft Guidelines for Cooperation in Combating Marine Oil Pollution in the Mediterranean " presented below. At the present time, these Guidelines should be limited to oil pollution:

GUIDELINES FOR CO-OPERATION IN COMBATING
MARINE OIL POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

The Contracting Parties

- Recalling their commitments under the Protocol concerning co-operation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency, hereafter referred to as "the Protocol",
- Recalling the need to establish National Contingency Plans for combating oil pollution,
- Considering that in the light of experience there is a need for guidelines to facilitate the implementation of the Protocol and in particular mutual co-operation in the Mediterranean,
- Recognizing that such co-operation cannot replace the individual action of each Contracting Party, which is essential in the initial hours following an incident to mitigate the effects of pollution,
- Recalling the role of the Regional Oil Combating Centre for the Mediterranean Sea hereafter referred to as "the Centre",
- Recommend that the following guidelines be used to the extent possible and request that these guidelines, as well as the documentation related to their implementation be inserted by the Centre in the "Guide for Pollution Combating in the Mediterranean" which it disseminates:
 1. The Parties should report to the Centre at least all spillages or discharges of oil in excess of 100 cubic metres as soon as they have knowledge of them. A Standard Alert Format should be used for this purpose. The format can be found in the "Guide for Pollution Combating in the Mediterranean" that has been disseminated and updated by the Centre;
 2. The Parties should acquire individually the necessary facilities to combat oil pollution in their territorial waters, including those means needed to provide initial response in case of major pollution incidents. In determining the minimum level of response capabilities consideration should be given to the National Contingency Plan and in particular to the most vulnerable and high risk areas;
 3. When in case of an incident the requirements for combating pollution exceed the national capabilities and when a Party requests the assistance of other Parties, this assistance may involve equipment, products and specialized personnel. Such assistance could be requested:

- either through the Centre;
 - or, when bilateral or multilateral agreements exist, directly by the authorities of the Party requesting assistance (hereafter referred to as "the Requesting Party") from the authorities of one or several Parties (hereafter referred to as "the Assisting Party"). The Centre should be systematically informed of all requests for assistance and consequent action taken;
4. Whenever assistance is requested, the Requesting Party will be in full charge of response operations. If response teams are put at the disposal of the Requesting Party it should issue instructions to response team leaders who will then be in charge of looking after the details of the operation;
5. The Requesting Party should:
- make its request in a clear and precise manner (quantity, type, etc.) by indicating for which purposes equipment, products and response personnel will be used;
 - appoint an authority to receive the equipment, products and/or personnel and to ensure control of operations from the moment equipment, products and personnel arrive in the country and while these are conveyed to and from the scene of operations;
 - make arrangements for the rapid entry of equipment, products and personnel prior to their arrival and ensure that customs formalities are facilitated to the maximum extent. Equipment should be admitted on a temporary basis and products should be admitted free of excise and duties;
 - supply all that is needed for the correct operation and maintenance of equipment and provide accommodation and food for response teams;
 - ensure that, should ships and aircraft be provided, ships are granted all necessary authorizations and aircraft cleared to fly in the national air space. A flight plan and a flight notification should be filed and accepted as an authorization for aircraft to take off, land ashore or at sea outside regular customs airfields;
 - return, once response operations are over, all unused products and ensure that returned equipment is in the best possible working order;
 - send a report on the effectiveness of equipment, products and personnel provided, to the appropriate Authorities of the Assisting Party. A copy of the report should be sent to the Centre;

6. The Assisting Party should supply:

- a detailed statement and complete list of all equipment, products and personnel within those listed by the Requesting Party it can provide as well instructions for use of equipment and products;
- equipment that is in good working order and suitable for the requirements of the Requesting Party;
- only products approved for current use in its own territory;
- competent specialized personnel, with their own individual response gear if possible. Non specialized personnel should not normally be sent out unless an exceptionally major pollution occurs;

7. In the absence of bilateral or multilateral agreements the financial conditions for the operation should be agreed between the Assisting and the Requesting Parties;

8. For regional co-operation to work effectively and rapidly in case of emergency, each Party should update annually the information provided to the Centre in accordance with Article 6 of the Protocol and any other relevant information including:

- the national organization and the competent national authorities in charge of combating marine pollution;
- specific national regulations aimed at preventing accidents likely to cause marine pollution;
- national regulations regarding the use of products and combating techniques;
- bilateral or multilateral agreements on marine pollution signed with other Mediterranean Parties;
- research programmes, experiments and major exercises on the various aspects of marine pollution response;
- purchase of major items of equipment;

This annual updated report should be sent to the Centre by one of the Focal Points of the Centre designated by each Contracting Party during the first quarter. If there is no new information, a "nil" report should be sent. A "nil" report for oil spillages and discharges should be sent if no report has been made pursuant to paragraph 1. above;

9. In order to strengthen the national capabilities to combat pollution, a national programme of training of personnel should be developed and maintained at a proper level. For this purpose the Centre should continue to provide training:

At regional level:

- a. General training covering all the aspects of marine pollution control.
- b. Practical advanced training designed to deal with one single and important aspects of pollution control.

At national level:

- c. Pollution combating training geared to the specific requirements of a Party, on its request.

N. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING FINANCIAL ASPECTS

The Contracting Parties:

1. Take note of the status of the Mediterranean Trust Fund in 1986-1987;
2. Take note of the UNEP Governing Council resolution approving the extension of the Mediterranean Trust Fund through 1989;
3. Will make efforts to improve the record of payment of pledged contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund;
4. Approve the apportionment of contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund for the 1988-1989 biennium contained in Annex V, and the revised 1986-1989 cash flow contained in Annex VI to this report;
5. Approve the budget for 1988 with its apportionment contained in Annex VII;
6. Approve a budget of \$ 4,614,510 for 1989, to be apportioned by the expanded Bureau in 1988.