



MEDWAVES

MAP CO-ORDINATING UNIT • NEWS BULLETIN PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH • 18 (III & IV) 1989

THE SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES: CONCRETE RESULTS

A heavy schedule for the representatives of the Mediterranean countries and the EEC during their biannual meeting at Athens, October 3-6, 1989: new anti-pollution measures, programme-budget for 1990-1991, refocusing of MAP, marine turtles, toxic waste, implications of climatic changes, 1992 UN Conference, these were the main issues raised and on which there was wide consensus. The next Ordinary Meeting is going to take place in Cairo in 1991

Some delays

However, within this "generally positive" image of the Action Plan there are certain not so bright areas: this is what Mr. William Mansfield, Deputy Executive Director of UNEP pointed out in his introductory remarks which followed the welcome address of Greek Prime Minister Mr. Tzannis Tzannetakis (read by the Chairman of the outgoing Bureau Mr. Sotiris Kouvelas, Greek Minister for the Environment). "I am sure we all agree that things are not moving as fast and as well as we would like" stated Mr. Mansfield and stressed the areas in which MAP is lagging behind, especially the delays in certain countries to conclude monitoring agreements, adopt contingency plans, send in monitoring results or pay contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund. During the general discussion, several delegates pointed out in this connection that for the developing countries there is often a very painful choice: environmental considerations and pressing needs for economic development. In order to bridge the gap between two contradictory considerations, the developing countries expressed the hope that their richer partners will help them with technology transfers, know-how, expert

consolidation of results and new steps forward: this is the double aspect which characterized the 6th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention; furthermore, Albania, 10 specialized UN agencies and 12 inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations participated as observers. Consolidation of results: this was the main thrust of the report by Mr. Aldo Manos, MAP Co-ordinator, who made a survey of the main phases of the implementation of the Action Plan since the last meeting in 1987. The refocusing of MAP on integrated planning and ecologically sound management is at the basis of the common strategy of the Mediterranean coastal states and delineates the framework of the various components. The Co-ordinating Unit has given financial support to a large number of projects in various fields, such as the establishment of data bases, the study of climatic changes, the study of plankton blooms and data quality. For the 100 historic sites adopted at the 1987 meeting there is now a network and a secretariat hosted by the city of Marseille. Finally an action plan on the marine turtles has been formulated to go alongside that already adopted for the monk seal.



consultations and training. The idea of North-South co-operation was yet again brought to the fore, an idea amply illustrated in the Blue Plan as needing to be implemented for the future of the Mediterranean environment.

Recommendations adopted

More concretely, the delegates elected a new Bureau for the next biennium (see box), adopted a programme-budget of \$11 million for 1990-1991 which is the largest to date and set up a Committee of the Whole which met in sessions parallel to those of the plenary and examined more specific issues: post-Blue Plan activities, coastal zones pilot projects, climatic changes. The new anti-pollution measures, were included in a series of recommendations unanimously approved by the participants and involving 4 pollutant groups: used lubricating oils, cadmium and cadmium compounds, organotin compounds and organohalogen compounds. The text of these recommendations is reprinted here, given their importance. These 4 new measures are in effect added to the common standards on mercury and on the quality of shellfish growing waters adopted in the 1987 meeting. Given this legal framework that the Mediterranean States undertake to set in place within very specific deadlines, the industrial sectors concerned will have to develop new elimination methods and substitute products (as for instance for antifouling paints). Finally, delegates discussed the problem of burning at sea of harmful wastes. During the 2nd Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, a resolution had been adopted which stipulated "that no incineration operation will be carried out at sea in the area covered by the Convention". However, it had remained without practical importance since no relevant amendment to the Dumping Protocol had been passed. At Italy's suggestion, it was decided to amend this Protocol in order to prohibit expressly all incineration activities at sea in the area covered by the Convention.

Special action for the Adriatic Sea

The representatives of Italy and Yugoslavia submitted proposals for specific action concerning the sea they share; the special action for the Adriatic Sea launches a sub-regional programme reinforcing mutual co-operation among the various MAP components. This initiative was greeted with enthusiasm, since it focuses on upgrading the quality of the Adriatic Sea whose deterioration was apparent last year with reappearance of eutrophication and plankton blooms along the Italian and Yugoslav coasts. Albania and Greece, the other two coastal Adriatic states, were invited to join in this initiative: one of the recommendations adopted by the Meeting suggests that the Athens Unit co-

ordinate co-operation among the various MAP centres and components. Interested parties had a first meeting in Athens at the end of December in order to give concrete form to this co-ordination.

The role of associations

The media coverage of the Athens meeting illustrated the increasing and often passio-

THE NEW BUREAU ELECTED AT ATHENS

By secret ballot the delegates of the 17 Mediterranean countries and the EEC selected the following members of the new Bureau: **PRESIDENT: Mr. Atef M. Ebeid**, Egypt, Minister of Cabinet Affairs, State Minister for Administrative Development, Minister charged with the Environment. **VICE-PRESIDENT: Mr. Ivo Butini**, Italy, Foreign Affairs Undersecretary. **VICE-PRESIDENT: Mr. Vladimiro Mandl**, EEC Chief of Division, General Directorate of the Environment, Commission of the European Communities. **RAPporteur: Mr. Andreas Demetropoulos**, Cyprus, Director, Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

The Bureau's mandate will expire in October 1991 at the next meeting of the Contracting Parties. The fact that Egypt was elected as President comes at a moment when the Egyptian authorities are extremely involved in environmental conferences and symposia dealing with such problems. Because of its demographic boom and its special physical and geographic characteristics the Cairo-Nile delta area appears very vulnerable as concerns the expected climatic changes and sea level rise: it puts Egypt in the forefront of the battle for the protection of the environment.

The election of the EEC delegate to the Bureau is an important "first" for the Action Plan and stresses the "Mediterranean orientation" of the EEC underscored by the 4 Mediterranean member states. The EEC offers practical and material support to several activities and adopts directives of great interest for the Mediterranean environment. The future establishment of the European Environmental Agency in which third countries will also be able to participate will reinforce the role of the European Community at Mediterranean level.

nate reflection of the public's opinion in the various associations and ecological movements. Seven non-governmental organizations attended the Athens meeting, 4 of them took the floor to express their respective goals and activities: European Environmental Bureau, Greenpeace International, World Wildlife Fund and International Juridical Organization. They presented their views concerning the documents submitted to the meeting. They insisted that more action was needed. In his introductory remarks, UNEP Deputy Executive Director Mansfield stated: "In the Genoa Declaration you appealed to the non-governmental organizations to support the efforts of governments through a much greater acceleration of their action-oriented activities to reverse the trend of deterioration of the sea and of its coastal areas. Today a growing number of NGOs are ready with their expanded membership, technical capabilities and access to media to contribute to the common goal". This remark contained an implicit wish which the delegates of Mediterranean governments endorsed by amending the rules of procedure of their meetings and conferences: from now on, with the tacit approval of all Contracting Parties, non-governmental organizations will be able to participate as observers in the meetings of the technical committees as well as in the ordinary meetings. The dialogue between States and NGOs which was launched several years ago should become easier and go into more detail.

A heavy timetable

The meeting closed after the delegates decided that the 7th Ordinary meeting was going to take place in Cairo, October 8-11, 1991. Between now and then, the MAP timetable is going to be full and in addition to the activities pertaining to the various components, there will be the final version of the draft protocol on the exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf, of the sea bed and its subsoil to be submitted for examination to a meeting of government experts in 1990. One could therefore predict - without running the risk to be proven wrong - that by the time of the Seventh meeting we could have at our disposal more solid data on expected changes in the environment - (especially climate) on which to base the measures that will have to be taken. Finally, the UN Conference on environment and development will be held in 1992. The Mediterranean countries will meet a year earlier and their contribution to the UN conference can prove very valuable, since they are the only countries in the world to have carried out together, at regional scale and within the Blue Plan framework, a prospective reflection on the links between environment and development.

ANTI-POLLUTION MEASURES ADOPTED AT ATHENS

1. Measures for control of pollution by used lubricating oils

On the basis of the assessment prepared by UNIDO/WHO/UNEP on the situation regarding used lubricating oils in the Mediterranean basin (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.4) the Contracting Parties:

(a) Adopt, for the purposes of Article 5 and Annex I to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources, the following definition of used lubricating oils:

"Any mineral-based industrial or lubricating oils which have become unfit for the use for which they were originally intended, and, in particular, used oils from combustion engines and transmission systems, and also mineral lubricating oils, oils for turbines and hydraulic oils, whether such oils are contaminated by dangerous chemical substances, such as PCB, or not";

(b) adopt the principle that wastes containing used lubricating oils should not be discharged directly or indirectly into the protocol area;

(c) undertake to progressively implement, through appropriate national procedures, programmes and measures to ensure the eventual realisation of this principle as early as possible to the extent dictated by national circumstances and not later than 1 January 1994;

(d) take into account, as and where appropriate, in the progressive formulation and implementation of national control measures, the various control measures available, i.e. recovery, and either:

- regeneration for re-use as lubricating oils or burning as fuel in an appropriate installation, if one of these two solutions is feasible in the case of used lubricating oils which are not contaminated by dangerous chemical substances; or
- treatment and disposal in specially designed units in the case of all other used lubricating oils.

2. Measures for control of pollution by cadmium and cadmium compounds

On the basis of the assessment prepared by FAO/WHO/UNEP (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.5), the Contracting Parties as from 1 January 1991:

(a) Adopt a limit value of 0.2 mg cadmium per litre discharged (monthly flow-weighted average concentration of total cadmium) for

effluent discharges from industrial plants into the Mediterranean Sea before dilution in terms of Article 5 and Annex I of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources.

The above limit value does not apply to the phosphate fertilizer industry, but each Mediterranean country should fix its own national value pending a new decision by the Contracting Parties;

(b) agree to use the following procedure for the implementation of the above value:

A sample representative of the discharge over a period of 24 hours will be taken. The quantity of cadmium discharged over a month must be calculated on the basis of the daily quantities of cadmium discharged. However, a simplified control procedure may be instituted in the case of industrial plants which do not discharge more than 10 kgs of cadmium per year;

(c) adopt, in principle, an eventual water quality objective of a maximum of 0.5 µg cadmium per litre in marine waters;

(d) for the purpose of progressively reaching the objective, adjust relevant outfall structures in such a way as to achieve maximum dilution in the mixing zone adjacent to the outfall and monitoring sediments and biota to ensure an increase of not more than 50% above background levels in the case of new plants, and achieve a progressive decrease towards the same objective in areas affected by existing plants;

(e) consider, if national or local circumstances so dictate, the imposition of limit values for concentrations of cadmium in edible marine organisms;

(f) include, to the extent possible, the sampling and analysis of appropriate species of edible seafood and of appropriate effluents for cadmium within the framework of their national MED POL monitoring programmes;

(g) encourage the development of substitutes and alternative technologies leading to the reduction of cadmium pollution;

(h) provide the Secretariat to the Convention with the fullest information possible on:

- present legislation and administrative measures on existing national standards and criteria on permissible limits of cadmium concentrations in seafood, cadmium emissions into the marine environment, and water quality regarding cadmium;
- measures taken relevant to (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) above;
- relevant monitoring data on (f) above.

(i) continue to support, within the framework of the research component of MED POL those studies on seafood consumption patterns which can be utilised, in conjunction with monitoring data on cadmium concentrations in seafood, to identify possible high risk groups.

3. Measures for control of pollution by organotin compounds

On the basis of the assessment document prepared by FAO/WHO/IAEA/UNEP (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 1/7), the results of the Mediterranean pilot survey (document FIR/MED/POL/OT/5) and the deliberations of the First Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 1/12), the Contracting Parties agree:

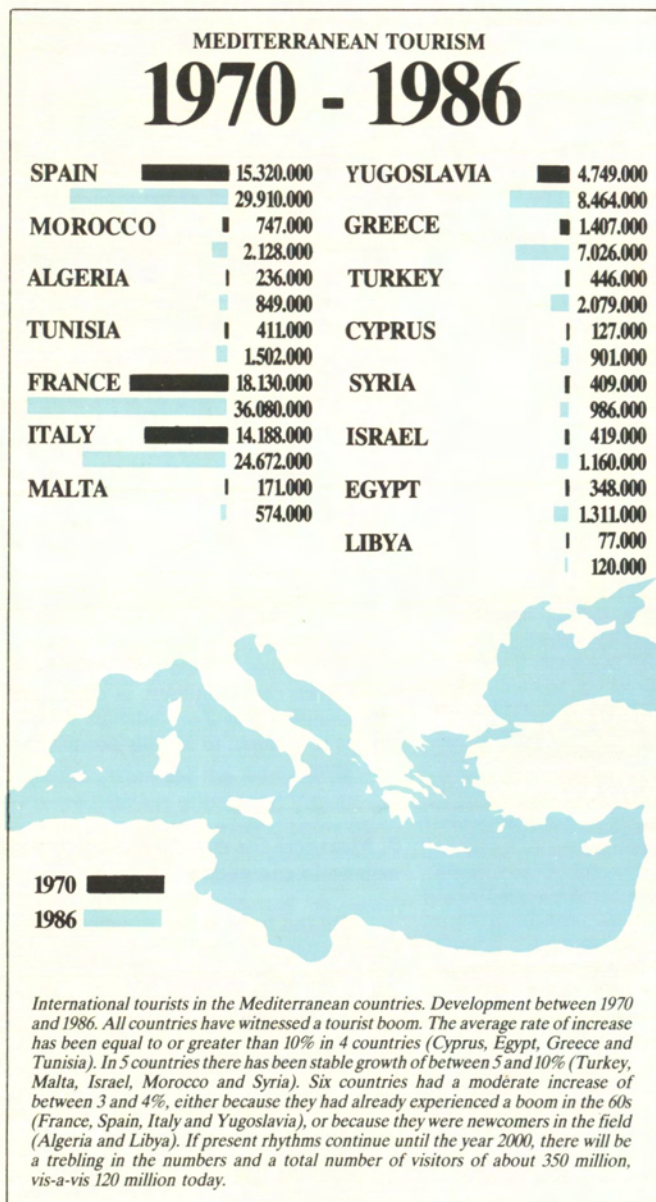
(a) As from 1 July 1991 not to allow the use in the marine environment of preparations containing organotin compounds intended

IN THE MARGIN OF THE ATHENS MEETING: TWO EXHIBITS

Two exhibits were inaugurated at the 6th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Athens. The first which was organized by the Greek authorities was held at the entrance of the Zappeion Conference Centre: it offered the visitor a panorama of wetlands in which Greece is very rich and their most important characteristics concerning their flora and fauna. The second exhibit set up in an adjacent hall illustrated the 100 historic sites of common interest which were adopted at the 1987 meeting. Each site was featured in a panel with a photograph and the layout of the site, a text with its history and a technical text with the reasons and criteria on the basis of which the site was selected. After the meeting, the exhibit was going to be shown at the premises of the Institut Français de Piraeus. It was put together by the Heritage Workshop of the city of Marseille and will travel to other Mediterranean countries in order to give to each one of them a comprehensive view of the network the countries have just set up in order to protect their common cultural heritage.

TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENT: THE G

117 million tourists visited the Mediterranean in 1986. How many will come in the year 2000? Anywhere between 162 and 409 million depending on the scenario of economic development one accepts, answers the Blue Plan. How many in 2025? Anywhere between 379 and 758 million. One thing though is certain: pressure on the environment will mount. Those responsible for planning and development must find solutions that will protect the essential, perhaps through a new concept and a new reality of "alternative tourism".



For centuries the triptych "sea, sun, monuments" has drawn the potential traveller. For a long time a Mediterranean sojourn was reserved for the élite of Europe; today millions come. The 19th century writers gave us "The travel to the Orient"; from the 1960s onwards the prepaid holiday package is in the reach of most. Some figures illustrate the change and how great it is. 58 million tourists came to Mediterranean resorts in 1970, 117 million in 1986; an annual rate of increase of 4.5%. A wide industry flourished around this new Eldorado. It was but another aspect of the revolution of consumption and it obviously had a positive impact which made businessmen optimistic for two decades: increase in the standard of living in the host countries, new jobs, inflow of hard currency, mixing and mutual enrichment of cultures and democratization of leisure activities. Who would grumble about that? But the opposite trend started developing at the end of the 70s. Damage to the ecosystems and worrisome saturation phenomena aggravated pollution problems in both land and sea environments. The question was finally raised. If the phenomenon continued unabated wouldn't it finally destroy the Mediterranean? Obviously in this article we can not deal with all aspects of the problem but we hope to signal trends, identify some crucial points and think about the future on the basis of the Blue Plan scenarios.

A coastal and seasonal form of tourism

On the whole, tourism in the Mediterranean countries focuses on the coasts with some differences from country to country: sea resort tourism constitutes 20% of international tourism in France, but more than 90% in Turkey and Yugoslavia. This rush towards the beaches in great part depends on the geographic origin of tourists, their objectives and the tourist attractions that inland areas of the Mediterranean countries offer. Even the distribution of tourists along the coasts is uneven and is greatest in the most popular tourist areas (from Costa Brava in the West to Antalya (Turkey) or Alexandria (Egypt) in the East. Such development obviously aggravates the common pollution problems (noise, sewage, vehicle emissions, waste) and brings about excessive use of available resources (water consumption, land use). This spatial concentration is aggravated by a temporal concentration, i.e. in the summer season. Thus tourist arrivals between June and September are 57% of all arrivals for Greece and 70% for Yugoslavia. The seasonal character reinforces the pressures on the environment: total capacity may be exceeded by 20 or even 30%. In France the population of the Mediterranean region increases by 2/3 during the summer. In the industrialized Mediterranean countries, the main problem comes from "unauthorized" camping which brings with it tramping about, car traffic, waste, fire risks. In the developing countries, where organized tourism constitutes the greatest part, the threats come mostly from lack of infrastructure and installations. In certain archaeological sites, there are so many tourists that the authorities (for instance in Luxor and Venice) are considering allowing only a certain number of visitors. In these extreme cases, which can include whole areas, the cycle is completed, since tourism through the enormity of its development is destroying itself by cancelling the motivations that brought it about: the desire for space, silence, leisure, virgin territory and communion with nature.

Economic Impact

In most of the Mediterranean countries, tourism is of great economic importance with a positive effect on balance of payments and seasonal employment. In 1984, the share of international tourism in the GNPs of all Mediterranean countries was more than 6,5% on the average. Hard currency covers a part of all imports (27% in Spain, between 10 and 20% in Cyprus, Malta, Tunisia, Greece, Israel, Morocco and Italy). However the impact of hard currency inflow is not only positive. In the developing countries, the foreign tourist is mostly a consumer of jobs and services imported from the industrial countries; this in turn increases the dependence and the investments in this sector are often in contradiction with the needs and quality of life of the people in these countries. This is very important, since tourism tends to extend eastward toward the developing areas of the Mediterranean Basin in search of areas that are still

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untouched or in any case less developed than in the Northwest.

Socio-cultural impact

The visible impact of tourism on the environment is so obvious that it is useless to describe it here; each one of us sees its manifestations everywhere during our holidays. On the other hand, the socio-cultural impact is also important without, for the most part, being quantifiable. Here, what is affected is the way of thinking, behaviour, customs and traditions: everything that is included in the term "culture". The foreign visitor brings with him lifestyles that are patterned after the consumer society from which he comes and they may disturb the host society by creating in it needs that do not correspond to its level of development and by insidiously destroying its identity. Several sociological studies have been carried out on the repercussions of this phenomenon; it has been shown for instance that traditional festivities have been transformed into "tourist shows" to satisfy a concept imported by the tour operators of the country of origin for publicity purposes. This concept has repercussions on the concept that the host populations have about themselves: their value system is usually turned upside down. Folklore however has to be seen and experienced in its original framework and cannot be recreated every time the foreign tourist is ready to pay. The tourist industry has another social impact as well: it changes the established employment patterns. It attracts rural workers who abandon traditional activities like agriculture, fishing or handicrafts. This development may be beneficial if it means job stability; however this is not the case, since there are the seasonal character, the vagaries of international economic developments ("oil crises") and certain characteristics of the tourist phenomenon that make a region "in" for a while and "out" suddenly to cope with. All this baffles the populations of the host countries.

The hope initially was that tourism could supplement the income derived from agriculture, but the fact is that several coastal areas around the Mediterranean have now a "tourist monoculture" which has changed their character and emphasized regional gaps.

Projection for the 2000 and 2025 horizons

The authors of the Blue Plan⁽¹⁾ have integrated tourism in the 5 growth scenarios adopted for the 2000 and 2025 horizons. Thus there are three trenols and two alternative projections based on the scenarios. The former are based on the assumption that current trends will continue in an economic context which is unfavourable, very competitive and with renewed economic development. Here are the projections for tourism for the 2000 horizon: a) a total of 308 million tourists in the Mediterranean for the most part centered in the countries of the Northwest, with severe environmental degradation; b) a total of 162 million tourists - this is the lowest figure projected - with tourism heavily "targeted" reserved for a fortunate few and with contrasting effects on the environment (which however would still be affected by decreasing numbers of tourists in mass movement schemes); finally c) if economic development assumes a faster rate, a total of 350 million with pretty good distribution of tourists in the various areas around the Mediterranean but with a very negative impact on the environment.

The two alternative scenarios are based on a deliberate and close co-operation between North and South. Here are the figures:

a) a total of 375 million tourists, with the Eastern countries and the North African countries improving their position; furthermore, the extension of the tourist season promoted by governments makes possible the absorption of all these tourists; b) a total of 409 million with a better balance among the various countries. Now, for the 2025 horizon all predictions move upwards: from 379 to 758 million and very serious environmental impact.

These few figures give an idea of the projections contained in the Blue Plan. In truth, the scenarios allow a rather detailed analysis of the various perspectives by indicating for instance the relative share of international tourism (arrivals of foreign tourists) vis-a-vis national tourism (locals going on vacation in another part of their country); these ratios are very different depending on the level of development; the scenarios also give us data on the countries which will be favoured in the tourist market, the

economic impact etc. For each scenario, the Blue Plan classifies the tourists into various categories which correspond to the main trends of the market today. Thus there is the tourist who spends time in the resort he has chosen without moving around much and is mostly after the famous triptych "sun, sea and beach": this rather "passive" type represents today 80% of the market in the Mediterranean countries of the South and East.

Toward a different type of tourism

By exploring the scenarios to the end of the period taken into consideration (2025), the decision makers and planners have now a tool which allows them to "judge the reaction possibilities of the system and to identify the types of option for adjustment, in other words to delineate "what is possible".

On the basis of these projections, it seems that there will be considerable increase of Mediterranean tourism, even if economic development is not considerable. Thus the pressure on the environment will increase and this makes it imperative to start taking measures and plan tourist development right away.

However, despite some awesome numbers (like the projected 409 million tourists in the year 2000, or 4 times more than today within 10 years!), it also appears that most of the impact can be made acceptable if one thinks long and hard about the purpose of development, before one embarks on large-scale action. This is the reason why environment has to be taken into consideration by politicians, planners, investors and tourist professionals. What is also important is consultation among all Mediterranean countries like that carried out within MAP and the Priority Action "Development of Mediterranean tourism harmonised with the environment" which was the object of a meeting in 1986, a seminar in 1987 and a workshop in May 1989 in Split; the latter was convened to prepare the appropriate guidelines.

In most countries the role of public authorities and local authorities is becoming greater. The result of that has been to avert certain negative developments, by regulating for instance the construction of large-scale projects (e.g. marinas), by setting up nature reserves and national parks and by enacting anti-pollution legislation. Is this enough? Certainly not. The threats on the environment, due to uncontrolled tourist development, mean that radical choices have to be made with very little room to manoeuvre. They also mean that a new, alternative type of tourism has to be devised by exploiting the new aspirations of the public which is becoming more aware of the need for protecting the natural environment. The tourist professionals are also changing and realize that if they continue as they have in the past they would "kill the goose that lays the golden egg". In some places, original experiments are carried out and reveal new needs. In the last few years new "vacation formulas" have appeared: internal, small-scale tourism, network of "rural hostels", vacation in the farm, staying with families within the framework of folkloric festivals, theme parks which are better designed and located away from the coast, hiking vacations. In some nature reserves (e.g. in the Camargue in the South of France), the local population, which traditionally had been hostile to the various constraints for the protection of nature which limited agricultural or industrial activities, realizes now that nature reserves which more and more visitors want to see can also be profitable. It is also possible to space out vacation time: projections show that if summer saturation is avoided, the impact on the environment and the natural resources is smaller and the costs of infrastructure do not increase. Finally there is the thought (already implemented in Egypt) to impose a special tourist tax on tickets bought by foreign tourists visiting a country: these monies could go to a regional fund which would help implement activities aiming at the preservation of the Mediterranean environment. Several delegations endorsed this proposal during the 6th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties. It is interesting because it establishes a collective responsibility of the peoples concerning the damage brought about by tourism: the populations of the Northwest Mediterranean are the greatest users of the coasts around the Basin; thus it would be reasonable to ask them to contribute to the preservation of their favourite vacation spot.

(Footnote) 1. Blue Plan - Futures of the Mediterranean Basin, RAC/BP Sophia Antipolis. See heading Books - Magazines in this issue.

ANTI-POLLUTION MEASURES ADOPTED AT ATHENS

for the prevention of fouling by micro-organisms, plants or animals:

— on hulls of boats having an overall length (as defined by ISO standards No. 8666) of less than 25 m;

— on all structures, equipment or apparatus used in mariculture.

This measure should not apply to any ships owned or operated by a state party to the LBS protocol and used only on government non-commercial service.

Contracting Parties not having access to substitute products for organotin compounds by 1 July 1991 would be free to make an exception for a period not exceeding two years, after having so informed the Secretariat. After agreement, the Secretariat would inform the other Contracting Parties at the earliest opportunity;

(b) to report to the Secretariat on measures taken in accordance with this decision;

(c) that a code of practice be developed to minimise the contamination of the marine environment in the vicinity of boat-yards, dry docks, etc., where ships are cleaned of old anti-fouling paint and subsequently repainted.

4. Measures for control of pollution by organohalogen compounds

On the basis of the assessment prepared by FAO/WHO/IAEA/UNEP (document UNEP (OCA)/MED WG. 3/Inf. 6) the Contracting Parties agree as follows from 1 January 1991:

(a) To adopt an environmental quality objective in coastal waters of $25 \mu\text{g l}^{-1}$ for total DDT 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) to use the International Code of Conduct on the distribution and use of pesticides as adopted by the FAO Conference in 1985;

(c) to promote monitoring programmes wherever possible for:

— the establishment of trends and baseline concentrations for the organohalogen compounds;

— the detection of "hot-spot" areas.

(d) to provide the Secretariat with information on the present legal and administrative measures in force in each country for the production, use and disposal of organohalogen compounds and relevant monitoring data on (c) above.

BOOKS - MAGAZINES

THE BLUE PLAN REPORT IS NOW COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE

The Blue Plan and its results presented in September 1988 in the form of a main report and a synthesis report needn't be presented to our readers again who are familiar with them and their importance for the future of the Mediterranean Basin. But the report is a precious tool for decision makers, those responsible for economic, social and environmental policy making, teachers, researchers, students. However this large public is not always easily accessible to an international organization which has its own communication network mostly consisting of experts, researchers and specialists. The idea of the commercial publication of the BP report was brought forward as soon as the results of the Blue Plan became known within the MAP framework. This publication was done in France by the ECONOMICA publishing house; it will soon come out in the United Kingdom by Oxford University Press. On the other hand, several Arabic speaking Mediterranean countries have asked that funds become available from the Action Plan for the translation of the report and the preparation of a version in Arabic. Moreover the Spanish ministry of Public Works and Urbanism is preparing an edition in Spanish and the Italian Government intends to do the same for the Italian version. The potential readers of the Blue Plan report will become more numerous around the Mediterranean, as these various initiatives are implemented. The text of the French edition has been revised and updated throughout on the basis of the most recent data available. (The same will be done for the forthcoming English edition). In the preface, UNEP's Executive Director, Dr. Mostafa K. Tolba, states: "However, the interest of this report goes beyond the Mediterranean itself. The Mediterranean, because of the complexity of its geography and history, the diversity of its peoples, their cultures, religions and social systems, the tensions which divide it, but also because of the inescapable unity which determines its destiny, the disparity between the industrialized countries of the North and the developing countries of the South, but also because of the will of its peoples to co-operate among themselves, the Mediterranean then is a microcosm representative of the whole planet". Edition française: *Le Plan Bleu - Avenir du bassin méditerranéen* sous la direction de Michel Grenon et Michel Batisse. Préface de Mostafa K. Tolba, Directeur exécutif du PNUE. Introduction de Michel Batisse. Editions ECONOMICA, 49 rue Héricart, 75015 Paris, prix: 185 FF, 442 pages).

INDUSTRY AND ENVIRONMENT is a quarterly published by the Industry and

Environment Office. It has appeared regularly since 1978 and each issue focuses on a particular topic. In 1989 the topics were: minimization of waste, setting up industrial plants, sustainable industrial development, energy efficiency. The quarterly reflects the opinions of government officials, heads of industry, scientists and representatives of international organizations throughout the world. In addition, in its sections World News and Industry and Environment Features, the quarterly presents some important issues and the developments at international or national level in the areas of industry and development. (Most articles in English, some articles and the summaries of all articles in French and Spanish. For further information: UNEP/IEO, Tour Mirabeau, 39/43 quai André Citroën, 75739 Paris, Cedex 15, France).

ECOFORUM is a bi-monthly publication of the Liaison Centre (E.L.C.), Nairobi, Kenya. It functions as networking instrument for non-governmental organizations around the world to share information and strategies relating to environment and sustainable development issues. It also transmits information on UNEP activities. It is funded monthly by UNEP and the Canadian International Development Agency.

THE MAP BROCHURE IN MALTESE HAS JUST COME OUT

this publication completes the series of all the Mediterranean language versions of the MAP brochure (English, French, Arabic, Spanish, Hebrew, Turkish, Serbo-croatian, Greek, Italian and Maltese).



The last two numbers of the Technical Reports Series deal with the problem of atmospheric pollution. Number 30, by Uri Dayan, Jerome L. Heffter and John M. Miller bears the title "Meteorological and Climatological data from surface and upper air measurements for the assessment of atmospheric transport and deposition of pollutants in the Mediterranean Basin: A review. Part A contains the results of a detailed study carried out to determine the spatial and temporal distribution of the planetary boundary layer depths over the Mediterranean Basin. More than 65,000 measurements were carried out at 45 Rawinsonde stations. The main purpose of this part is to make available seasonal input values for dynamic meteorological models so that transport and dispersion over the Mediterranean Basin can better be assessed. In the second part an overview of the pertinent meteorological measurements is presented in order to describe the transport and deposition of pollutants in the Mediterranean region.

Number 31, "Airborne pollution of the Mediterranean Sea; Report and Proceedings of a WMO/UNEP Workshop (in English with a summary in French) contains the scientific papers of a workshop convened in November 1987 to discuss preliminary results of a pilot project on studying air pollutant deposition and pollutant concentrations in air in the Mediterranean. This volume also contains an overview of airborne pollution over the Mediterranean prepared after the workshop especially for this publication to summarize the present knowledge and to review ongoing activities in the region.

MAP ACTIVITIES

IOC/FAO/UNEP meeting concerning the pilot study on persistent synthetic materials, Haifa, Israel 12-14 June, 1989

This meeting was convened to examine the results of an on-going pilot study launched in 1988, to assess the quantities of waste on beaches, to determine seasonal variations of the composition and volume of such waste as well as its origin (land or sea). Laboratories from Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Turkey and Israel participated. The conclusion drawn from the meeting was that persistent synthetic materials are the main element of waste on beaches (65 to 75%). On the basis of waste composition, the meeting participants felt that the greatest part is of land origin and depends on anthropogenic activities. The greatest amounts of pollution were found on beaches near urban centres. Wind plays a major role in removing waste

away from beaches, which explains the reduction in quantities during the winter months.

Consultation on microbiological pollution of the Mediterranean sea (WHO/UNEP point project, MED POL Phase II) Valletta, 13-16 Dec. 1989

The Consultation was attended by 23 temporary advisers from ten Mediterranean countries and two non-Mediterranean countries and by two representatives each of the Council of Europe's Euro-Mediterranean Centre on Marine Contamination Hazards and the WHO Regional Office for Europe.

The meeting assessed the current state of microbiological monitoring of bathing waters and of shellfish growing waters in the Mediterranean. It examined the results of microbiological and epidemiological studies, especially as concerns the correlation between the quality of marine water and sand on the one hand and the impact on public health on the other. It furthermore reviewed the current state of knowledge on the contamination of Mediterranean water by pathogenic microorganisms.

In their final recommendations, the meeting participants asked that WHO prepare a revised version of the guidelines for monitoring of coastal recreational and shellfish areas, that it modify and update all existing methods for the determination of microbiological parameters in seawater in the light of available information and finally that it make efforts to organize intercalibration exercises at regional, subregional and local levels to ensure reliability and comparability of results. These recommendations fall within the scope of a refocusing of the microbiological component of MED POL in order that it meet the new needs of the Mediterranean concerning beach and seawater monitoring.

ECHOES OF MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

First conference on environment science, Sabha, Lybian Jamahiriya, 27-31 January 1990.

This conference is organized by the Basic Sciences Research Center of Libya in cooperation with several other research centres in that country. Its purpose is to define and characterize the main pollution sources in Libya, set guidelines for environmental pro-

tection policy, create public awareness and set the basis for environmental education. There will be discussions and scientific presentations in the main areas of pollution (air, marine, industrial etc.)

THE MAP CALENDAR OF MEETINGS

| | Date, place |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Training on Integrated Planning | 11-22 Dec. Izmir Turkey |
| Informal Consultation on the Adriatic Initiative | 18-20 Dec. Athens Greece |
| XXIII Meeting of the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAC) for MED POL | 8-11 Jan. Athens Greece |
| Consultation Meeting on data quality and utilization | 12-13 Jan. Athens Greece |
| Meeting of Directors of Regional Centres | 17-19 Jan. Athens Greece |
| Training course on Marine Oil Pollution | 10-19 Feb. Alexandria Egypt |
| Consultation on guidelines for Monitoring of land-based marine pollution sources | 15-17 Feb. Istanbul Turkey |
| Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties | 19-20 Feb. Cairo Egypt |
| Expert Group on Offshore Protocol | 5-9 Mar. Athens Greece |

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THE COMPLETE LIST OF THE MEDITERRANEAN RECIPIENTS OF THE 1989 GLOBAL 500 AWARD

In the last issue of MEDWAVES an incomplete list of the Mediterranean recipients of the 1989 GLOBAL 500 Award was inadvertently given. We express our most sincere apologies to the following persons and associations whose names were omitted: Environmental Committee of Limassol, Mr. Youssef Halim, Mr. Kamal H. Batanouny, Mrs. Fatma El-Gohary, Mr. Uri Marinov and the Gorani movement of Serbia. Here now is a complete list of all recipients of the award from each Mediterranean country. Congratulations again!

CYPRUS: Environmental Committee of Limassol, established in 1973 which involves trade unions, community groups and professional bodies. The Committee has lobbied successfully against unsound development of wetlands and coastal areas and for the protection of green areas in Limassol.

EGYPT: Prof. Kamal H. Batanouny who has extensively researched desert ecosystems and plants in Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Qatar; Mrs. Fatma El-Gohary who has conducted applied research on water pol-

lution and waste management and Prof. Youssef Halim who, since 1975, has made important contributions to the pollution monitoring and research activities of the Mediterranean Action Plan and is leader of UNEP's team on the state of the marine environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.

FRANCE: Les Amis de la Terre whose work on air quality has been used by the European Community in setting standards for air pollution control; Mr. François Bourliere, a specialist on tropical ecosystems and mammals and IUCN President between 1963 and 1966.

GREECE: Mr. Nicos Margaritis who has conducted extensive research on ecosystem management in the Mediterranean; Dr. Thodoros Skoulidakis, a chemist who conducted pioneer research work on the impacts of air pollution on historic monuments and particularly the Acropolis of Athens, and Mr. Vlasis Vellopoulos, a social worker who has led successful campaigns for environmental legislation in Greece and against pollution in the Gulf of Patras.

ISRAEL: Mr. Uri Marinov, director of

the Environmental Protection Service of Israel since 1973, who was the driving force behind the adoption of a national environmental policy and who, through his vast experience and constructive comments has helped formulate the Mediterranean Action Plan.

ITALY: Dr. Gaetano Allotta is the head (at Agrigento) of the Sicilian branch of the Italian Navy League which encourages officials and scientists to protect marine environments.

TURKEY: The Society for protection of wildlife in Turkey established in 1975 in Istanbul is the most active conservation organization of that country; among other activities it has carried out information campaigns on the protection of the many bird species which migrate through Turkey.

And finally **YUGOSLAVIA:** The Gorani movement of Serbia which has been involved in afforestation since 1960 through the mobilization of volunteers; Mr. Nijaz Abadzic, a leading journalist and producer of a popular TV series which has promoted public awareness on environmental issues.

THE WORLD BANK AND THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK ANNOUNCE A NEW ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

A week before the Athens meeting (3-6 October), the World Bank and the European Investment Bank announced that they had agreed to take strong measures to protect the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal areas from further environmental degradation.

The two multinational institutions will soon launch the operational phase of their Environmental Programme for the Mediterranean (EPM) aimed at supporting the environmental policy institutional and investment rela-

ted actions of the Mediterranean countries. The Environmental Programme for the Mediterranean was initiated in 1988 as a regional study jointly funded by the two multinational banks.

This first diagnostic phase, which builds on extensive work by UNEP and MAP has just been completed. The second phase to be started in early 1990 will focus on specific policy measures, the identification and preparation of investment projects and institutional strengthening activities based on the

priority areas identified in the first phase. In order to guide and support the implementation of the programme, the two banks have also agreed to create by the end of 1989 a new operational instrument, the Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Programme (METAP), to be funded initially by the two banks and UNDP. During the Athens meeting, the representatives of the World Bank and the EIB explained that the resources would come from their institutions to supplement MAP resources.