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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical
Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee

Athens, 26-30 June 1989

Report of the joint meeting of the Scientific and Technical
Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee

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Introduction

1. The meeting was convened in the premises of the Co-ordinating Unit in Athens, from 26-30 June 1989.

Participants

2. The following Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related protocols were represented at the meeting: Cyprus, European Economic Community, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

3. The following United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and other Organizations were present as observers: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The Regional Oil Combating Centre (ROCC), Regional Activity Centre for the Blue Plan (BP/RAC), Regional Activity Centre for Priority Actions Programme (RAC/PAP), and Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (RAC/SPA) were also represented.

4. The list of participants is attached as Annex I to this report.

Agenda Item 1 - Opening of the meeting

5. The meeting was opened by Mr A. Manos, Co-ordinator for the Mediterranean Action Plan, who welcomed the participants on behalf of the Executive Director of UNEP, Dr Mostafa K. Tolba.

6. In his opening statement, the Co-ordinator referred to the budget increase approved at the most recent meeting of the Governing Council of UNEP, reflecting the wish of member countries to strengthen UNEP and expand its activities. He expressed the hope that the present joint meeting would be inspired by that example. He pointed out that this is the first time that the two Committees were meeting jointly in conformity with the decision of the Bureau. It was the task of the joint meeting to consider and review about twenty main proposals for future activities, the ultimate decision on which was to be taken by the Contracting Parties in October 1989.

7. He drew attention to the following two documents: the progress report (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.3 and Add.1), which was submitted for information only and did not call for discussion, and the recommendations and programme budget for 1990/1991 as proposed by the Secretariat (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/3 and Add.1). The latter document should be the principal one to be considered by the meeting. It had been prepared according to a new format and with greater transparency, as requested by the Bureau. The budget proposed reflected a 5% increase per year, accepted by the Bureau as a planning figure.

8. While speaking on the subject of financial questions, he explained that, in respect of the 1988 contributions, an amount of one million dollars was still outstanding, and for 1989 about 3.8 million dollars still remained to be paid.

Agenda Item 2 - Rules of procedure

9. The Secretariat stated that the rules of procedure adopted for the meetings and conferences of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related protocols (UNEP/IG.43/6, Annex XI) would apply mutatis mutandis to the joint meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee, as a subsidiary body of the Conference of the Contracting Parties.

Agenda Item 3 - Election of Officers

10. After informal consultations, the meeting unanimously elected the following Officers:

Chairman	:	Mr Turgut Balkas	(Turkey)
Vice-Chairmen	:	Ms Athena Mourmouris	(Greece)
	:	Mr Serge Antoine	(France)
Rapporteur	:	Mr Yusef Elmehrik	(Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

Agenda Item 4 - Adoption of the Agenda and organization of work

11. The meeting considered the provisional agenda (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/1/Corr.1).

12. After some discussion, the meeting adopted the provisional agenda and the timetable suggested in the annex to the annotated agenda (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/2). It was agreed to conduct the work only in plenary sessions, with the proviso that ad hoc working groups or drafting committees might be formed in consultation with the Secretariat. The approved agenda appears as Annex II and the list of documents as Annex III to this report.

Agenda Item 5 - Progress report on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan during 1988/1989 and recommendations and programme budget for 1990/1991

13. The Co-ordinator introduced the progress report on the activities carried out since the meetings of the Scientific and Technical Committee (May 1988) and the Socio-Economic Committee (September 1988), contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.3 and Add.1.

14. He mentioned that the progress report contained a full reference to all documents issued since the previous meetings and summarized their conclusions and recommendations. Comments and corrections on the progress report should be transmitted to the Secretariat, but no general debate on it was to take place. He explained that some activities had been delayed owing to the late payment of some contributions.

15. On the conclusion of the brief debate on agenda item 5, the meeting took note of the progress report contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.3 and Add.1 and of the supplementary oral comments provided by the Co-ordinator and by a number of delegations.

16. The Co-ordinator also introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/3 entitled "Recommendations and programme budget for 1990/1991 - proposal by the Secretariat". He pointed out that this document was the main working document before the meeting. It contained a new presentation of the programme budget by objectives for the 1990/1991 biennium, as requested by the Bureau of the Contracting Parties. He explained the arrangement of the document and of the tables relating to the proposed budget. Several delegations requested an improved presentation of the budget for the October meeting.

17. He explained that the proposed budget reflected the refocusing of the activities to be carried on under the Mediterranean Action Plan, and endeavoured to reconcile the competing demands of new priorities with those of continuing activities while, at the same time, keeping expenditure within the limit of available resources.

18. As for WG.3/3/Add.1, it contained the recommendations of the Workshop on Combating Accidental Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Harmful Substances convened by the Regional Oil Combating Centre (ROCC) in Malta from 22 to 26 May 1989.

Agenda Item 5.1 - Programme management and co-ordination for the Mediterranean Action Plan

(a) Programme approval through decision-making meetings

19. The Co-ordinator introduced this item of the agenda.

20. In reply to some questions concerning the budget estimates, the Co-ordinator stated that expenses connected with meetings were increasing, a fact which explained the higher estimates in respect of 1991, and added that the estimates conformed to the standard United Nations rule of allowing 13% of the budget for administrative costs for all trust funds. In reply to a request for the itemizing of expenditure according to type of disbursement, he drew attention to Table III of document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/3 giving particulars of office equipment and other recent acquisitions.

21. It was agreed that the reference to the Committee of the Whole in the proposed budget should be replaced by reference to the joint meetings of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee

22. In reply to a suggestion by the representative of Greece, the Co-ordinator agreed to revise the presentation of the programme budget by setting out first the total figures and then a description of the activities and their expected results. For the sake of comparability, he further agreed to the inclusion of a column reflecting the figures for the preceding year.

23. With these comments and modifications, the meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations contained in Annex IV, Section I.1.

(b) Programme co-ordination

24. The Co-ordinator drew particular attention to existing or future co-operation with financial institutions in carrying out the activities of MAP, and added that discussions had been initiated with the World Bank concerning the conclusion of an agreement between UNEP and the Bank in respect of regional activities for the Mediterranean.

25. The representative of the World Bank stated that a Vice-President of the Bank expected to meet the Executive Director of UNEP shortly with a view to discussing how the Bank might co-operate in the activities being carried on in the Mediterranean. It was the intention of the Bank to design a Mediterranean-wide policy for the purpose of improving the quality of the environment in the region.

26. In reply to questions concerning staff costs, the Co-ordinator explained that these were governed by the rules of the United Nations and these, and any changes, were not within the control of the Co-ordinating Unit, but that no new posts were proposed for the next biennium.

27. In reply to another question, the Senior Programme Officer of the Co-ordinating Unit explained the reasons for the acquisition of certain equipment that was needed for the processing of an increasing flow of complex data.

28. The meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations concerning programme co-ordination contained in Annex IV, Section I.2, with the related programme budget.

(c) Legal component

29. Introducing the proposals under this heading, the Co-ordinator explained that a reference to the International Juridical Organization be dropped from the budget proposal since UNEP intended taking sole responsibility for the drafting of the documents concerning liability and compensation referred to under the sub-heading "Sub-contracts".

30. The representatives of the EEC, France and Greece considered it inadvisable to envisage additional protocols, like those suggested by the Secretariat, relating to the transboundary movement of waste and to liability for damage. It was pointed out that discussions on the subject had taken place in IMO.

31. The French delegation stated that the idea of an inter-State guarantee was not acceptable to France, for it was inconsistent with the "polluter pays principle" which remained the best guarantee that safety measures were taken by the companies insuring sea-borne traffic.

32. Furthermore, as regards the Basle Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste, concluded in March 1989, some delegations considered that the Convention should first be ratified by all the participants.

33. The Basle Convention should be analyzed for the purpose of determining its relationship to the Barcelona Convention. In the light of the results of the analysis, discussions might, if necessary, be envisaged in the context of the Scientific and Technical Committee.

34. Several representatives considered it inadvisable to decide to convene in 1990 a conference of plenipotentiaries on the protocol concerning the exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf, the seabed and its subsoil before the meeting of experts, designated by the Contracting Parties, scheduled for September 1989, had expressed an opinion on the subject.

35. With these and certain other changes, the meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations concerning the legal component contained in Annex IV, Section I.3, with the related programme budget.

Agenda Item 5.2 - Implementation of the Land-Based Sources (LBS) protocol and Dumping protocol

(a) Progress report on the implementation of the LBS protocol and the Dumping protocol

36. Mr L. Jeftic, the Senior Marine Scientist of the Co-ordinating Unit, introducing the discussion of this item, referred to the relevant passages of the progress report (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.3) and to the budget and programme proposals submitted by the Secretariat (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/3). He took note of certain oral changes or corrections submitted by delegations, and reported that some additional States had ratified the LBS Protocol. He also referred to additional information concerning the Dumping Protocol contained in UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.10. However, the information given in that document was not sufficient to indicate a trend. In reply to several questions concerning the definition of contaminant chemicals and the possible coverage of insecticides, in addition to fungicides and herbicides, he explained that the inclusion or exclusion of specific substances was governed by criteria laid down in the instruments in question.

37. The Greek delegation stated that Greece had recently submitted a "Nil" report in respect of the years 1986-1989.

38. In the light of the comments and explanations, the meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendation concerning implementation of the LBS Protocol contained in Annex IV, Section I.4(1), and the related programme budget.

(b) Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by used lubricating oils and proposed measures

39. The Senior Marine Scientist and the representative of WHO made some introductory remarks concerning this sub-item, and referred to document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.4, and the relevant parts of document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/3. They explained that any further information received within two months on the subject could be added in the final version of the document.

40. A number of delegations, while agreeing to the substance of the recommendations proposed by the Secretariat, suggested some drafting changes to the proposed control measures. The Libyan representative suggested that studies should be carried out to determine the best and most cost-effective methods of recycling used lubricating oils.

41. After further discussion, the meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting Parties approve the pollution assessment and the recommendations for the application of Article 5 and Annex I.6 of the LBS protocol contained in Annex IV below, Section I.4(2).

(c) Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by cadmium and proposed measures

42. The Senior Marine Scientist and the representative of FAO made some introductory remarks and referred to document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.5 and the relevant parts of document UNEP(OCA)MED WG.3/3.

43. There was general agreement on the assessment of pollution by cadmium as set out in Annex IV, Section I.4(3).

44. As far as recommendations to the Contracting Parties were concerned it was agreed, after some discussion and on the Chairman's suggestion, that a small drafting group should be established consisting of representatives of the EEC, France, Greece, Cyprus, Tunisia and FAO to prepare a revised version of the control measures. The revised text was submitted to the meeting, which gave its approval.

45. The meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations concerning the application of Article 5 and Annex I.5 of the LBS protocol contained in Annex IV below, Section I.4(3).

(d) Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organotin compounds and proposed measures

46. The Senior Marine Scientist and the representative of FAO made some introductory remarks and referred to the relevant parts of document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/3.

47. There was general agreement on the assessment of pollution by organotin compounds. In reply to a number of comments concerning alternative or substitute products that could be used as anti-fouling paints in lieu of organotin compounds, it was pointed out that copper-based paints, which were widely available, provided a possible substitute.

48. As far as control measures were concerned, it was agreed after further discussion and on the Chairman's suggestion that the same drafting group should prepare a revised version of the control measures. The revised text was submitted to the meeting, which gave its approval.

49. The meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations for the application of Article 5 and Annex I.3 of the LBS protocol contained in Annex IV below, Section I.4(4).

50. The representative of the EEC stated that, at the present state of discussions on the subject at Community level, he had to express a reservation to all the proposed recommendations concerning control measures relating to organotin compounds, in particular paragraph (a), set out in Annex IV, Section I.4(4).

51. 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.

(e) Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organohalogen compounds and proposed measures

52. The Senior Marine Scientist and the representative of FAO made some introductory remarks and referred to document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.6, and the relevant parts of document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/3.

53. As far as control measures were concerned, it was agreed after further discussion and on the Chairman's suggestion that the small drafting group should prepare a revised version of the text concerning control measures. The revised text was submitted to the meeting, which gave its approval.

54. The meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations for the application of Article 5 and Annex I.1 of the LBS protocol contained in Annex IV, Section I.4(5).

55. The meeting requested the secretariat to prepare rapidly, on the basis of information provided by the States, a list of the plants for the disposal of PCB that existed in the Mediterranean countries. It would be necessary to specify inter alia the treatment capacity of each plant and possibly the quantity of waste it could receive from a neighbouring country.

56. Technical advice should be available for the purpose of the construction of specific installations making it possible to eliminate, under supervision, the organohalogen products in question without harmful consequences for human beings or for the environment.

Agenda Item 5.3 - Monitoring of marine pollution in the Mediterranean

57. The Senior Marine Scientist introduced Section 5 of the progress report (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.3) concerning monitoring of marine pollution through MED POL during 1988/1989, and the relevant parts of document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/3.

58. The meeting took note of this section of the progress report.

59. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya delegation and several other delegations indicated the weakness of monitoring activities in the countries of the South, which have not been able to receive enough assistance compared to those allocated to Northern regions. This weakness in the South must be improved in the light of refocusing of MAP in the near future.

60. The Senior Marine Scientist introduced the relevant recommendations of the Meeting of Responsible Investigators of Monitoring Programmes (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.5/3). The meeting took note of these recommendations. It further agreed to recommend that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations concerning future activities of the monitoring programme contained in Annex IV below, Section I.5(2).

61. Owing to pressure of time, the meeting did not consider the proposed five new research areas, and decided to retain the research activities currently being implemented (A-L).

62. As regards scientific research, the representative of Morocco stated that the choice and apportionment of research projects as practiced at present, were inequitable in that the countries of the Southern Mediterranean did not benefit from such projects to any significant extent; that meant that these countries were not able to contribute fully to pollution control in the Mediterranean.

63. The Senior Marine Scientist explained the approved procedures for acceptance which were applied to all research proposals. Such procedures had originally been approved by the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation of MED POL. Acceptance of proposals depended on their relevance to the approved objectives of the MED POL research component and scientific merit. All efforts had been, and were still being made to attract more proposals from the Southern region of the Mediterranean.

64. The Senior Marine Scientist introduced the recommendations of the Meeting of Experts on Implications and Control of Undesirable Plankton Blooms (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.4/2). The meeting took note of the recommendations and considered that they would contribute to the harmonizing of methodologies for measurements and to mobilizing national funds for studying the phenomenon. The meeting to provide funds in the budget for assistance to institutions for monitoring of plankton blooms and eutrophication.

65. The Senior Marine Scientist referred to the work done by UNEP on the subject of possible climatic changes. In this connection, he drew attention to the publication "High and Dry". He announced that the results of the UNEP task team's studies on the implications of climatic changes in the Mediterranean would be presented in a book to be published by Pergamon Press later in 1989.

66. In the opinion of some delegations, work on possible climatic changes and its effects on the Mediterranean region must be followed up within the framework of co-operation in MAP. Several delegations stressed this point, although views differed with regard to its urgency. General work at the global level had led to a number of meetings and documents (the synthesis carried out by the IPCC was being prepared and would be available in September 1990). MAP should not duplicate these efforts and was not in a position to devote large sums to this problem. However, the Co-ordinating Unit was requested to inform States of aspects relevant to the Mediterranean region. Some delegations considered that the Contracting Parties should discuss this item in October. The representative of Egypt stated that an international conference would be held in Cairo in December and all States bordering the Mediterranean would be invited to attend. Such meetings would provide useful opportunities for co-operation among Mediterranean countries.

67. The meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendation concerning impact of climatic change contained in Annex IV, Section I.5(4).

68. The meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations concerning monitoring of marine pollution in the Mediterranean contained in Annex IV, Section I.5(1), with the related programme budget.

Agenda Item 5.4 - Prevention and combating pollution from ships

(a) Implementation of the protocol on emergency

(b) Progress report on the work of the Regional Oil Combating Centre (ROCC)

69. Mr J.C. Sainlos, Director of the Regional Oil Combating Centre (ROCC) introduced Section 6(a) of the progress report contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.3 on the status of implementation of the Protocol on Emergencies and on the activities of ROCC during 1988/1989.

70. The meeting took note of this section of the progress report.

71. The Director also introduced the relevant sections in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/3 and Add.1 on the recommendations of the Workshop on Combating Accident of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Harmful Substances (Malta, 22-26 May 1989).

72. In reply to comments made during the discussion, the Director of ROCC acknowledged the support received from the EEC. Several delegations expressed appreciation for the work carried out by the Centre, and considered that the resources at the Centre's disposal should be increased. With reference to this suggestion, the Co-ordinator explained that, for this purpose, it would be necessary either to take funds from other items, or else to raise the budget as a whole which, under present conditions, was impossible.

73. The Secretariat was requested to look into the possibility of finding outside funds for workshops that would:

- review the technical aspects of the implementation of the workplan, giving special emphasis to aspects relating to combating accidental pollution by harmful substances;
- examine the progress of the regional information system.

74. In reply to some comments concerning the importance of training in methods of combating marine accidental pollution, the Director of ROCC referred to a number of practical training courses carried out in co-operation with and with the technical support of certain States (Italy, France).

75. In response to some remarks concerning the format of the recommendations in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/3/Add.1, it was agreed to appoint a small drafting group to revise the text of that document. The members of the drafting group were the representatives of France, Greece, Israel and the Director of ROCC. The revised text was submitted to the meeting which gave its approval.

76. In connection with the consideration of the proposed programme budget for ROCC for 1990-1991, the Co-ordinator expressed appreciation to France for placing the services of an engineer at the disposal of the Centre.

77. The meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations concerning ROCC contained in Annex IV, Section I.6.(a), with the related programme budget.

(c) Port reception facilities for ballast water and other oily residues in the Mediterranean

78. The Co-ordinator introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.3, Section 6(b) of the progress report concerning port reception facilities.

79. The meeting took note of this section of the progress report.

80. He also introduced the relevant sections in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/3. He thanked the EEC for its financial contribution to pilot projects in this important activity.

81. The representative of the World Bank referred to a survey carried out by the Bank of port facilities in the Mediterranean. She suggested that ROCC might devote the budgeted resources for training purposes, in which event, the Bank would be prepared to provide resources for follow-up activities. A survey of port reception facilities that were in existence or useful for the Mediterranean had been carried out in 1984. The survey had to be updated, and States were being asked to prepare a list of needs in this respect by geographical area.

82. The meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations concerning port reception facilities contained in Annex IV, Section I.6(b), with the related programme budget.

Agenda Item 5.5 - Protection of the common Mediterranean heritage

(a) Implementation of the protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas

(b) Progress report on the work of the Specially Protected Areas/Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC)

83. Mr Hadj Ali, Director of the Specially Protected Areas/Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC), introduced Section 7(a) of the progress report contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.3, on the activities of the Centre during 1988-1989.

84. The meeting took note of this section of the progress report.

85. The Director of SPA/RAC also introduced the relevant sections in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/3.

86. During the discussion, all speakers expressed appreciation for the work of the Centre and many urged that greater publicity should be given to its work, particularly for the information of young people. It was stressed that, for the purpose of the protection of some of the areas, legislation should be enacted or strengthened at the national level.

87. Concerning the status of the Centre, the representative of Tunisia stated that his government was and would always be ready to do everything in its power to upgrade the status of the Centre. In this connection he expressed the wish that the Contracting Parties decide to act in the same direction. On the other hand, the representative of Tunisia, supported by several delegations, asked that the SPA Centre be aligned on the other MAP Centres.

88. Concerning the situation of the foreign expert of the RAC/SPA Centre, the Co-ordinator expressed the wish that the Tunisian authorities clarify his status. The delegate of Tunisia answered that a suitable response would be given to this request.

89. On a proposal to set in place a mechanism to receive complaints regarding alleged violations of the SPA Protocol, the Co-ordinator informed the meeting that such cases were brought to the attention of the Co-ordinating Unit which transmitted them to the Parties concerned.

90. The Co-ordinator expressed thanks for the tangible support received from the Government of Cyprus with regard to the Turtle project and to the EEC and Greece with regard to the Monk Seal project.

91. During the course of the discussions, attention was drawn to the proposed recommendation relative to the part of the salary of the Director of the Centre to be included as an item in the budget. It was pointed out that there was no reference to such an item in the proposed budget. The Co-ordinator explained that, if the recommendation in question was approved, it would be for the Contracting Parties at the October 1989 meeting to adjust the budget accordingly.

92. Regarding the said recommendation, the Israeli delegate considered that the proposed change in the budget provided for in that paragraph had an implied meaning of changing the status of the SPA Centre in Tunis as it had been set up (a national centre with a regional role) and, therefore, was not within the mandate of the present meeting. In case such a change might be recommended by the meeting, the Israeli delegation wished to express its concern and might have to consult its national authorities.

93. During the adoption of the present report, the representative of Tunisia, with reference to the foregoing paragraph, stated that his statement reflected in paragraph 87 had no effect on the legal status of the Centre. However, the representative of Israel maintained her position.

94. Concerning future activities, the representative of France stressed that, in addition to the identification and legal protection of protected areas, RAC/SPA should encourage the establishment of a network of gene banks and reserves of plant and animal species threatened with extinction.

95. The meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations as they appear in Annex IV, Section I.7(a), with the related programme budget.

(c) Preservation of the 100 historic sites

96. The Co-ordinator introduced Section 7(b) of the progress report contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.3 relating to activities concerning historic sites during 1988-1989.

97. The meeting took note of this section of the progress report.

98. The Co-ordinator also introduced the relevant sections in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/3. He suggested some changes with regard to the text of the proposed budget.

99. Some delegations stressed the need for a link between the activity concerning historic settlements and those concerning historic sites and the PAP focal points. Others pointed out that there should not be overlapping between activities connected with historic sites and those concerning specially protected areas. Several delegations suggested that official channels should be used for communications concerning this subject. In the course of the debate, it was confirmed that the list of historic sites remained open.

100. The meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations contained in Annex IV, Section I.7(b), with the related programme budget.

Agenda Item 5.6 - Environmentally sound management of the Mediterranean coastal zone

(a) Data base on Mediterranean environment and development. Progress report on the work of the Blue Plan/Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC)

101. Mr M. Batisse, the President of the Blue Plan/Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC) introduced Section 8(a) of the progress report on the activities of the Blue Plan Centre during 1988/1989, document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.3.

102. The meeting took note of this section of the progress report.

103. The President of BP/RAC also introduced the relevant sections of document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/3 on the proposed activities and budgetary requirements of this Centre for the 1990/1991 biennium.

104. He summarized the progress made by the Blue Plan in 1988 and 1989. He stated that the "executive" summary, available in Arabic, English and French, had been widely distributed and that the main report on Mediterranean scenarios would shortly be published by international publishers in English and French. The relevant illustrations and other elements had been transmitted to the Spanish Government for the edition it was publishing. Computerized socio-economic databases updated in 1987 were available in the form of 17 floppy disks, and the environmental database was being revised. Texts concerning fisheries, water resources, forests, conservation and agriculture, islands and natural hazards were ready for distribution. Visits by the Scientific Director to some countries and the Workshop programmed for 1988 had been postponed due to budgetary constraints, but they had taken place in 1989.

105. Mr M. Grenon, the Scientific Director of the Blue Plan, introduced the main results of the Technical Workshop on Mediterranean Scenarios, held in Antibes from 22 to 26 May 1989, in which 40 participants from 11 Mediterranean countries and PAP pilot projects took part. The Workshop had shown that many countries were already using the results of the scenarios and that others had asked for the support of the Blue Plan team either for drawing up their own national scenarios or for completing their coastal planning projects by long-term perspectives. Blue Plan methodology could inter alia make a useful contribution to development of PAP pilot projects. The Blue Plan database submitted to many participants had aroused great interest. It had led to several requests that it should be made available to national users and a number of offers to co-operate in its continuation had been made.

106. The President of BP/RAC described the action he considered could be usefully undertaken in 1990-1991. He believed that it was necessary to carry out a prospective analysis of environment development relations directly linked to the requirements of countries in the coastal areas, and underlined the need highlighted in the Blue Plan to elaborate coastal scenarios that did not simply show trends. For this purpose, such scenarios should be seen within the wider context of national and Mediterranean scenarios, and there should be linkages among the three levels. BP/RAC should assist countries with the methodology for carrying out such scenarios, especially in conjunction with the PAP pilot projects. It should also help to train the national teams required through courses and the organization of one or several technical workshops. Finally, it should continue to update socio-economic and environmental databases and enlarge them to include data on coastal areas, including geocoded data. Dissemination of the results achieved, publication of methodological documents and thematic fascicles would complete this programme. In his view, it was important to consolidate the results achieved over a number of years at Sophia Antipolis, not only the documents and working methods, but above all the experience of all the experts from different countries who were still prepared to participate in BP/RAC.

107. Several delegations paid tribute to the valuable work carried out under the auspices of the Blue Plan Centre, the results of which had already proved useful to governments in national projects, and they hoped that greater publicity would be given to the output of the Blue Plan exercise. The representative of the World Bank stated that the Bank had made extensive use of the Blue Plan studies in the preparation of its own environmental programme for the Mediterranean. She said that the Bank would soon initiate discussions with UNEP and Blue Plan officials on the nature and modalities of closer collaboration and support.

108. Some representatives referred to the post Blue Plan period, pointing out the necessity to define the objectives and organizational characteristics or any continuation scheme. They noted that they would have liked to receive more specific information about the work programme of the post Blue Plan structure which eventually might be the new institution of post Blue Plan exercise.

109. The representative of Italy confirmed the offer of a research institution (Genoa Ricerche) to carry out the updating of the Blue Plan database, for which a partial costing was included in the budget proposal, and to participate in the post Blue Plan phase.

110. The representative of Spain announced that his government had undertaken the translation and publication of the Spanish version of the main report of the Blue Plan, which were well advanced, in conformity with Spain's commitment announced at the previous meeting of the Socio-Economic Committee.

111. Several representatives of Arabic speaking countries and the representative of France said that every effort should be made to make the Arabic text of the main report available.

112. After lengthy discussions, a revised version of the proposed recommendations was submitted by the Secretariat, taking into account relevant proposals made by representatives. With a number of changes, the revised version was accepted.

113. On conclusion of the debate on Agenda item 5.6(a), the meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations concerning the prospective analysis of the relationship between environment and development contained in Annex IV, Section I.8(a), with the related budget proposals.

(b) Coastal planning and management

114. Mr A. Pavasovic, the Director of the Priority Actions Programme (PAP/RAC), introduced Section 8(b) of the progress report relative to the activities of the PAP/RAC during 1988/1989 (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.3). He also introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/3.

115. He described in some detail the action carried out by the Centre, and stressed the catalytic role of PAP. He acknowledged the value of the very important extra-budgetary contributions received from a number of sources. The status of the Centre in the host country had recently been defined in a law enacted by the Yugoslav Federal Parliament.

116. Among the projects in which the Centre had been engaged, he drew special attention to those concerning training, historic settlements, soil erosion, water management, tourism and renewable sources of energy. He drew special attention to the Pilot Project on water resources management of the Island of Malta, to the achievements within the priority action on soil erosion where a co-operative project had been prepared with Spain as host country, and in the actions related to methodology of integrated planning of a Geographic Information System (GIS) in PC-Arc Info, and implementation of simplified EIA procedure, which is being tested in Cyprus, Egypt and Morocco.

117. All the speakers who participated in the debate paid tribute to the valuable work done by the Centre, and expressed the hope that it would continue to receive financial and other assistance from participating countries and international agencies.

118. The representative of the World Bank stated that the Bank was keenly interested in the activities of the Centre. She suggested that, for the purpose of harmonizing guidelines for environmental impact assessments, consultations should be arranged between representatives of the Blue Plan, PAP and the World Bank.

119. Several of the representatives described the progress of projects being carried out in their countries under the auspices of the Centre, including those in partnership with other countries or with the financial support of the EEC.

120. The representative of Italy informed the meeting about the workshop on the establishment of Historic Centres convened at Genoa in May 1989 along with an exhibit on the same subject, both financed (as was the catalogue of the exhibit) jointly by the Municipality and the University of Genoa and the Lions Club. He stated that the exhibit can travel to other Contracting Parties; it features several Mediterranean historic centres and "Medinas" from Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Libya, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia. Concerning soil erosion, the meeting was briefed on the establishment of a measuring station.

121. The representative of Malta briefed the meeting on the progress achieved towards the pilot project on water resources management in Malta costing \$1.3m and funded by the EEC and the Maltese Government. PAP funds are being allocated for training purposes but it is the wish of Malta that this project be treated as a coastal pilot project in view of the inter-dependency on other activities of MAP.

122. The delegate of Cyprus referred to the two environmental impact assessment pilot projects carried out in his country by local experts with the help of PAP, and the substantial economic assistance of the Government of Cyprus. The whole exercise proved to be of paramount importance in that it can be executed in a rather short time and contribute considerably towards harmonizing development with the protection of the environment.

123. The representative of Spain stressed the importance of co-operation on the project dealing with soil erosion, which is a serious problem for the Mediterranean basin. Consequently Spain, in its capacity as host country, asked that the Contracting Parties and international bodies give a formal response to the request for collaboration on the development of this project.

124. Reference was made to the Genoa centre on seismic risk reduction, which was related to PAP activities. In this connection, the Project Manager explained the origins of the Project and described how the activities had developed, and how future activities were envisaged. He stated that the Project was funded jointly by UNDP, the Government of Italy and other United Nations agencies.

125. It was the sense of the meeting that the implementation of the work of the Centre on Seismic Risk Reduction should be accelerated, and the Secretariat was requested to convey this to UNDP and the Italian authorities.

126. On conclusion of the debate on agenda item 5.6(b), the meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations concerning coastal planning and management contained in Annex IV, Section I.8(b), with the related programme budget.

(c) Coastal zones pilot projects

127. The Director of the Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC) introduced Section 8(c) of the progress report contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.3 relative to the activities of the Centre in the four ongoing country pilot projects during 1988-1989.

128. The meeting took note of this section of the progress report.

129. He also introduced the relevant sections of document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/3 on the activities and budgetary requirements for the 1990/1991 biennium concerning country pilot projects.

130. In the ensuing discussions, the representatives of Greece, Syria, Turkey and Yugoslavia briefed the meeting on the progress achieved in the pilot projects in their countries.

131. The representative of Greece stated that the Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works had elaborated an organizational and methodological framework which had just been submitted to the MED Unit and PAP/RAC. In that document the structure, stages and priority fields were clearly defined in order to achieve well prepared practical actions. The philosophy of the related procedure was to work on concrete workplans and time-tables, avoiding premature studies and final projects. In the years 1988-1989 some preliminary missions and training on selected subjects had been carried out aiming at the quick estimation of the existing situation on the island of Rhodes. It was hoped that, by the end of 1989, this stage would be completed in all mentioned action fields.

132. The Syrian delegation emphasized the importance of the study achieved by the team of PAP experts with the co-operation of the Syrian authorities. This study envisaged the dangerous state of pollution either by wastes, land-use, ports, pipeline terminals, settlements, etc. However, the State had launched a programme for socio-economic development and was highly interested in completing the pilot project as soon as possible. From this point of view, Syria requested assistance for funding this project and starting the first step with the participation of all components of PAP.

133. The representative of Turkey briefed the meeting on the progress of the studies included in the Izmir pilot project. She referred to the Turkish financial support and stated that the institutional framework for the project had begun to take form and that the overall assessment of the project carried out. The project's implementation would exceed the period of two years. Consequently the duration of the project could not be limited to two years. She added that Turkey wished to form sub-regional scenarios combining the existing information of the Blue Plan in the project.

134. The representative of Yugoslavia reported on the progress achieved in the implementation of the pilot project in Kastela Bay. He stressed the important part played by PAP in the carrying out of the project, not only its contribution to the execution of the project, but also its function as a catalytic agent with other international organizations.

135. In view of the promises of financial support made by PAP/RAC experts during a mission to Morocco concerning the initiation of pilot projects concerning impacts (simplified method), the Moroccan delegation considered that the budget items proposed for this activity were insufficient. Accordingly, it expressed the hope that the amount allocated to this operation would be increased.

136. Several delegations pointed out that existing coastal zones pilot projects were being carried out in the northern part of the Mediterranean, and considered that thought should be given to initiating such projects in other parts.

137. The Co-ordinator explained how existing funds were allocated among projects and advised against any excessive dilution of resources through a proliferation of projects.

138. The representative of France expressed the opinion that it was necessary both to make more flexible the definition of coastal pilot projects, and to define more differentiated types of projects:

- those that are still at the preliminary stage and need to be more clearly defined, supported and encouraged;
- the coastal pilot projects which have been officially launched and adequately financed with national and international funds;
- finally, those that are demonstration projects.

If such projects were defined and regulations made less rigid, projects in Egypt, Malta, Morocco and Tunisia could be taken into consideration.

139. At the end of the discussion on sub-item 5.6(c), the meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations on coastal zone pilot projects, contained in Annex IV, Section I.8(c), with the related programme budget.

Agenda Item 5.7 - Information

140. The Co-ordinator of MAP introduced Section 9 of the progress report contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.3 on public information during 1988/1989.

141. The meeting took note of this section of the progress report.

142. The Co-ordinator also introduced the relevant sections of document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/3. He explained that the proposed increase in the budget allocation for public information reflected a decision of the Bureau. He added that one public information exercise, the Mediterranean Environment Week, and related exhibition, had met with considerable success in a number of Mediterranean countries. He mentioned furthermore that a consultant had been appointed to advise the Secretariat on the best way to give effect to the Contracting Parties' recommendation on public information.

143. Several delegations stressed the importance of reaching the general public by means of material disseminated by the Co-ordinating Unit. It was important that the publications should reach the persons and authorities most directly interested. It was also suggested that MEDWAVES should have an Editorial Board.

144. The meeting agreed to recommend that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations concerning information contained in Annex IV, Section I.9, with the related programme budget.

Agenda Item 6 - Preparation by the secretariat of an annual report on the implementation of the protocols to the Barcelona Convention

145. The representative of the European Economic Community introduced the discussion on this item. He stressed that it should be normal practice to circulate an annual report of about 20 pages showing how States complied with their commitments under the Barcelona Convention and related protocols. This report should give detailed information for instance on quantities dumped, bathing water quality and all appropriate and pertinent information which allow a rapid overview of the state of the Mediterranean Sea.

146. The Co-ordinator referred to Article 20 of the Barcelona Convention, which required the Parties to transmit reports without, however, specifying their periodicity. Later on the Parties had agreed to submit annual reports, but few of them had complied. In fact, little or no information had been received from governments giving data of their performance under the Convention and its protocols. He suggested that the meeting might wish to prepare an appropriate recommendation for adoption by the Contracting Parties.

147. The Co-ordinator's suggestion was accepted and the meeting requested the Secretariat to prepare a statement of the commitments accepted by the Contracting Parties under the Barcelona Convention, the Protocols, the Genoa Declaration and other decisions of the Contracting Parties, as a basis for national reports to be prepared annually.

Agenda Item 7 - Other business

148. The Co-ordinator recalled that, at the Sixth meeting of the Contracting Parties, Italy had submitted a communication concerning its project for a national remote sensing centre for the Mediterranean environment. He invited the Italian delegation to report on the progress of the project at the Seventh meeting in October 1989.

149. The representative of Italy stated that the project in question was making progress and that his delegation would report further developments in due course.

150. The Greek delegate informed the meeting that, during Greece's Presidency of the EEC, special emphasis had been given to the Mediterranean priorities. She expressed the view that Community assistance and financing was still needed in the Mediterranean area for both EEC and non-EEC countries, and assured the meeting about the intention of Greece to contribute substantially towards this direction.

151. Several delegations suggested that the Contracting Parties should consider possible recourse to non-budgetary renewable contributions to special trust funds for the financing on a significant scale of the major projects for the protection of the marine or coastal environment. They invited the Co-ordinating Unit to prepare some documentary material for consideration by the Contracting Parties.

152. The representative of the EEC suggested that, by the end of 1990, a budget forecast for 1992-1993 be established, taking into account inter alia the foreseeable inflation rate, studies and work completed, as well as the list of recommendations to be submitted to the Contracting Parties. He added that this delegation had requested of the Secretariat, concerning the EEC contribution, to differentiate between the legal obligation and the voluntary contribution by the EEC.

153. On the other hand, the representative of the EEC pointed out that the proposed budget could be adopted under the condition that the responsible authority would adopt the total budget under the appropriate budget line.

154. One delegation pointed out that, as regards the presentation of the 1990-1991 budgets, the Co-ordinating Unit was expected to produce evidence justifying increases up to 5%. In reply, the Co-ordinator stated that he would prepare a document on the specific subject.

155. Several delegates referred to the United Nations Conference scheduled for 1992 on the subject of environment and development, and suggested that Mediterranean countries prepare, from an early stage, a presentation of common positions on Mediterranean priorities. To this end, the Greek delegate invited the Secretariat to prepare a document for the Contracting Parties meeting in October 1989, referring to the need for such preparation, the list of indicative priority topics to be dealt with, and the envisaged workplan of the Mediterranean countries through MAP structure. After discussion, these proposals were accepted by the meeting.

156. The meeting expressed appreciation for the work accomplished by the Secretariat to improve the presentation of the budget in conformity with the request formulated by the Bureau. However, several delegations felt that some further improvements were possible, in order that it be made clearer which line of the budget corresponds to each individual action.

157. A number of representatives commented on the experience of the joint meeting from the organizational point of view. The majority of speakers were in favour of separate meetings of the two Committees. Some expressed a different opinion. However, they all realized that the joint meeting had originally been suggested for the sake of efficiency and saving of expenditure. It was pointed out that the holding of a joint meeting had necessitated the compressing of a large volume of work into the space of a few days. The experience had been instructive, and the lessons learnt from it should be brought to the attention of the Contracting Parties in 1989.

Agenda Item 8 - Adoption of the report

158. The meeting adopted its report on 30 June 1989.

Agenda Item 9 - Closure of the meeting

159. After the customary exchange of courtesies, the Chairman declared the meeting closed on Friday, 30 June 1989, at 19.00 hours.

ANNEX I

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ANNEX II

AGENDA

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Rules of Procedure
3. Election of officers
4. Adoption of the Agenda and Organization of Work
5. Progress report on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan during 1988/1989 and recommendations and programme budget for 1990/1991:
 - 5.1 Programme management and co-ordination for the Mediterranean Action Plan:
 - (a) Programme approval through decision-making meetings
 - (b) Programme co-ordination
 - (c) Legal component
 - 5.2. Implementation of the Land-Based Sources Protocol (LBS) and Dumping Protocol:
 - (a) Progress report on the implementation of the LBS protocol and the Dumping protocol
 - (b) Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by used lubricating oils and proposed measures
 - (c) Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by cadmium and proposed measures
 - (d) Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organotin compounds and proposed measures
 - (e) Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organochalogen compounds and proposed measures
 - 5.3 Monitoring of marine pollution in the Mediterranean:

Progress report on monitoring marine pollution through MED POL

5.4 Prevention and combating pollution from ships:

- (a) Implementation of the protocol on Emergency
- (b) Progress report on the work of the Regional Oil Combating Centre (ROCC)
- (c) Port reception facilities for ballast water and other oily residues in the Mediterranean

5.5 Protection of the common Mediterranean heritage:

- (a) Implementation of the protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas
- (b) Progress report on the work of the Specially Protected Areas/Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC)
- (c) Preservation of the 100 historic sites

5.6 Environmentally sound management of the Mediterranean coastal zone:

- (a) Database on Mediterranean environment and development. Progress report on the work of the Blue Plan/Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC)
- (b) Coastal planning and management. Progress report on the work of the Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC)
- (c) Coastal zones pilot projects

5.7 Public information

- 6. Preparation by the secretariat of an annual report on the implementation of the protocols to the Barcelona Convention
- 7. Other business
- 8. Adoption of the report
- 9. Closure of the meeting

ANNEX III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Working documents

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/1/Corr.1	Provisional Agenda
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/2	Annotated Provisional Agenda
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/3	Recommendations and programme budget for 1990/1991 - Proposal by the Secretariat
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/3/Add.1	Recommendations and programme budget for 1990/1991 for the Regional Oil Combating Centre (ROCC) - proposal by the Secretariat
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/4	Report of the Meeting

Information documents

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.1/Corr.1	List of documents
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.2	List of participants
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.3	Progress report on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan during 1988/1989
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.3/Add.1	Progress Report on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan during 1988/1989. Annex V - 1988 Expenditures vs. approved budget (as at 16 June 1989)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.4	Assessment of the situation regarding used lubricating oils in the Mediterranean Basin and suggested progressive measures for their elimination as marine pollutants
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.5	Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by cadmium and cadmium compounds
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.6	Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organohalogen compounds
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.7	Transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous waste in the Mediterranean - paper

- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.8 Coastal zones pilot projects
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.9 Report of the ROCC workshop on combating accidental pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by harmful substances (Malta, 22-26 May 1989 - ROCC/WG.1/5)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.10 Progress Report on the implementation of the Dumping protocol

Reference documents

As listed in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf. 3

ANNEX IV

APPROVED RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROGRAMME BUDGET

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I. APPROVED RECOMMENDATIONS

The meeting recommends that the Contracting Parties:

1. PROGRAMME APPROVAL THROUGH DECISION-MAKING MEETINGS

1. Approve the programme budget as proposed in Section II.A.1.
2. Conduct their Sixth Ordinary Meeting in plenary session, without establishing a Committee of the Whole.
3. Convene every year a joint meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and of the Socio-Economic Committee to review the progress of the Action Plan and to prepare the decisions of the Contracting Parties.

2. PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION

1. Approve the programme budget as proposed in Section II.A.2 and Section II.B.1.
2. Invite the secretariat to strengthen co-operation with financing institutions with a view to their participation in MAP activities, and particularly in coastal zone pilot projects.

3. LEGAL COMPONENT

1. Approve the programme budget as proposed in Section II.A.3.
2. Authorize the Secretariat to prepare an assessment and a draft Protocol, if necessary, to implement the provisions of the Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal in the Mediterranean Sea area.
3. Authorize the Secretariat to develop draft procedures for liability and compensation.
4. Authorize the Executive Director to convene in 1990 a Conference of Plenipotentiaries to consider the draft Protocol on Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Sea-bed and its Sub-soil, subject to the recommendations of the Working Group of experts nominated by the Contracting Parties.

4. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL

1. Approve the programme budget as proposed in Section II.A.4. and Section II.B.2
2. Pollution by used lubricating oils

Adopt the:

- (i) Assessment of the situation regarding used lubricating oils in the Mediterranean Basin

Lubricating oils are essential for many industrial and transportation purposes as well as for a number of other uses. Following their use, they represent a potentially serious pollution threat, as they can reach the marine environment via municipal and industrial wastewaters and urban run-off. For this reason, used lubricating oils have been included in Annex I to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from land-based sources which contains substances pollution by which Contracting Parties have undertaken to eliminate.

In the absence of direct data from all countries in the region regarding production and consumption of lubricating oils and the eventual fate of the used product, it is not possible at this stage to make an accurate assessment of the actual state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by used lubricating oils in the specific sense. However, extrapolation of data available from other regions on the used lubricating oil or petroleum hydrocarbon content of urban run-off and municipal and industrial wastewaters, together with available information on population numbers, industrial activities involving used lubrication oil generation, and vehicular figures in the coastal zone of the Mediterranean affords a reasonable indication that a significant marine pollution problem could actually or potentially exist in the region.

Apart from the four Mediterranean states members of the Commission of the European Communities, which are expressly bound by the terms of EEC Directive 75/439/EEC of 16 June 1975, as amended by Directive 87/101/EEC of 22 December 1986, specifically dealing with the disposal of waste oils, few of the other countries in the region currently possess specific legislation for dealing with marine pollution by used lubricating oils, although partial coverage through more general legislation exists in a number of cases.

(ii) 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.

3. Pollution by cadmium and cadmium compounds

Adopt the:

(i) Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by cadmium and cadmium compounds

Cadmium is a scarce, naturally occurring and fairly expensive metal of low mechanical strength. Its yearly world production is about 18,000 tons. Mediterranean countries account for about 10% of this. It is mainly used in batteries, electroplating, pigments, stabilizers and alloys. It reaches the marine environment from contaminated agricultural soils, mining wastes, mine waters, and the industrial use of cadmium. An important source is municipal sewage effluents and sludges, including those of domestic origin. No reliable data on cadmium inputs are available. The currently available technology for the removal of cadmium from industrial waste waters is based on physico-chemical methods such as ion exchange, reverse osmosis, dialysis and electrodialysis, adsorption, evaporation, electrolysis, freezing, ion flotation, liquid-liquid extraction and ultrafiltration. Phosphatic fertilizer manufacturers can also decrease the cadmium concentration in their product by choosing raw phosphate with low cadmium content.

Levels of cadmium reported for the various compartments of the Mediterranean marine environment are not alarming and in general they are comparable to those found in other regions of the world. Data available for air are limited to the western Mediterranean. The lack of proper quality control and the diversity of analytical methods used do not allow a comparison of the seawater data. Levels of up to 2 mg Cd l⁻¹ have been reported for coastal waters. Only in coastal lagoons and river deltas were cadmium concentrations high in sediments. Research workers use different extraction methods and many of them do not take into consideration the mineralogical composition of the sediment. It is estimated however that the background concentration must be in the range of 0.1 to 2.5 µg g⁻¹ (DW). Typical cadmium levels in biota are 50-150 µg kg⁻¹ (FW) for shrimps, 40-1200 µg kg⁻¹ (FW) for mussels and 20-150 µg kg⁻¹ (FW) for demersal fish.

The uptake of cadmium in marine organisms depends both on the chemical species of cadmium and on the route of entry into the organism. Cadmium is slowly accumulated at low water concentrations and therefore only low-term chronic exposures can be used to estimate the toxicity of this metal. In fact 96-h LC₅₀s for a wide range of species are usually in excess of 1 mg Cd l⁻¹ while chronic effects usually become apparent at concentrations greater than 50 µg Cd l⁻¹. However, some species have been reported to be affected at concentrations less than 15 µg l⁻¹. A concentration of 0.5 µg l⁻¹ could be an eventual water quality objective.

In general, cadmium in seafood constitutes only a small fraction of the total daily intake. Terrestrial food and smoking are much more important for humans who are non-occupationally exposed. A provisional tolerable weekly intake of 400 to 500 µg of cadmium for an average person was proposed in 1972 by FAO/WHO. At this stage, it is not considered that the adoption of a common regional legal limit on the permissible concentration of cadmium in seafood would be justified.

A limitation on the amount of cadmium discharged into the marine environment is recommended. Some countries in the Mediterranean have already set effluent standards. The EEC countries have to apply directive 83/513/EEC of 26/9/83 which sets limits for effluents from various industrial sectors. No limit is set for the manufacturers of phosphatic fertilizers.

(ii) 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 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 ug 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 monitor 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.

4. Pollution by organotin compounds

Adopt the:

- (i) Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by organotin compounds

The worldwide production of organotin compounds had risen from a very low level in the late 1940's to more than 30,000 tons per year at present. It is estimated that about one third of this amount is used for biocidal purposes which can be divided equally between uses in agriculture and for antifouling treatments. The main uses of antifouling agents are in cooling-water pipes for electric power plants and other industries such as chemical and steel factories, and in paints for boats, ships, and marine structures. The compounds used are mainly tri-organotin compounds and especially tributyltin (TBT) derivatives. Two types of antifouling paints are available: "free association" and copolymer paints. The leaching rate (ie the input rate of these contaminants from the painted surface to the marine environment) from copolymer paints is less than that from free association paints.

At present, little information is available in the current scientific literature on amounts of organotin compounds released into the environment by way of production and processing operations. Estimation of inputs from painted surfaces are based on leaching rates. Assuming a constant release rate of $10 \mu\text{g cm}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$, 15 g d^{-1} would be the input into the marine environment from a painted surface of 150 m^2 . Inputs from the use of TBT in protecting pipes against fouling organisms could also be important especially when the water flow is high.

The solubility of TBT compounds is of the order of 10 mg l^{-1} while that for triphenyl (TPT) derivatives is 1 mg l^{-1} or less. In locations where surfaces have been treated with TBT based antifoulants, the levels of TBT can exceed $1 \mu\text{g l}^{-1}$ in water and $10 \mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ in sediments. The results from the pilot survey in selected Mediterranean areas indicate that the following are typical TBT contaminated sites:

- those receiving industrial discharges, mainly related to the use of TBT as an antifoulant in cooling pipes;
- harbours, where commercial shipping activities occur, often together with ship maintenance operations, and which receive large quantities of industrial and other effluents;
- marinas, occupied by pleasure boats;
- mariculture areas.

Marinas have shown to be one of the most polluted areas but values of TBT did not exceed $1,000 \text{ ng l}^{-1}$ except in one case. The degradation products of TBT, dibutyltin and monobutyltin were also detected but in lower concentrations. The highest TBT levels recorded were in front of a power plant outlet in North Tyrrhenian sea. In general, values were similar to those found in similar situations outside the Mediterranean area. Marine organisms are able to accumulate TBT to levels considerably greater than those found in the surrounding water. With a cessation of inputs, TBT concentrations can be lost in a relatively short time (within one year).

The toxic potential of organotin compounds received considerable attention in the 1950's following the "Stalino" incident in France. In the late 1970's French scientists found anomalies in the shell calcification of the Pacific oysters growing in Arcachon bay close to a yacht harbour. Since then, work undertaken demonstrated that TBT, together with methyltins and phenyltins, belongs to the most toxic organotin compounds; even low concentrations in aqueous environments may have adverse effects on sensitive stages of invertebrates as well as vertebrates. The most sensitive effect found for TBT is the development of imposex (change of sex) in certain gasteropod molluscs at concentrations greater than 1 ng l^{-1} .

Triorganotin compounds can enter the human body directly at the workplace where these chemicals are manufactured or formulated, and where formulations are used or removed after use. These compounds can also enter the human body directly, through residues contained in treated vegetarian food or in contaminated seafood. Some of the symptoms in humans are headaches, memory defects, loss of vigilance, disorientation, etc. An acceptable daily intake (ADI) for man was proposed by FAO/WHO in 1971 for the triphenyltin compounds of chloride, hydroxide and acetate, at $0.5 \text{ } \mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$ body weight. Recent estimates of research workers for the ADI of TBT oxide vary from 1.6 to $3.2 \text{ } \mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$ body weight.

The first measures for controlling the use of antifouling paints containing organotin compounds were brought by France in 1982. Since then, other countries have followed suite, the most common measures being the ban on the use of TBT paints on vessels smaller than 25m and on mariculture structures. Recently, measures have also been introduced for sea-going vessels. Measures at regional and international level are promoted through the competent organizations.

(ii) 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 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.
- (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.

5. Pollution by organohalogen compounds

Adopt the:

(i) Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by organohalogen compounds

Relevant information was assembled on the pesticides, DDT, Drins, Heptachlor, HCH, HCB and the industrial compound PCB. No reliable data on the production and use of these compounds is available and the figures for their inputs are rather rough estimates. World literature indicates that the transport of organohalogens from continental sources to the sea by wet and dry deposition is one of the most important sources of contamination of the marine environment by these compounds.

Very few data are available on organohalogens in effluents discharged into the Mediterranean sea.

Organochlorine incorporation into biogenic particles, with subsequent migration via chain transfer, or faecal pellet deposition, provides a rapid and ecologically important transport system in the marine environment. The toxicity of some organohalogen pesticides and PCBs to marine organisms is relatively well documented through toxicological investigations performed both in the Mediterranean and elsewhere in the world. This toxicity in combination with their persistence and bioaccumulation properties makes them one of the most hazardous group of compounds for the marine environment.

Using the acceptable daily intake (ADI) recommended by FAO/WHO and the levels of contamination reported, a risk assessment showed association with the consumption of seafood. HCB, HCH and heptachlor is safe for low, and mostly safe for medium consumption, while the intake of DDT and PCB from one fish meal per week elevates life-time risk above 10^{-5} . The drugs present intermediate risk but the evidence for their carcinogenicity is very weak.

(ii) 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 ug 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.

5. MONITORING OF MARINE POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

1. Approve the programme budget as proposed in Section II.A.5.
2. Monitoring Programme
 - (i) To take note of the recommendations of the Meeting of Responsible Investigators of Monitoring Programmes (document UNEP(OCA).MED WG.5/3):
 - (ii) To endorse the following recommendations:
 - In view of the assessment of the present situation and recent encouraging developments in the collection of data and data quality assurance programmes, it is recommended that the MED POL-Phase II monitoring programme be extended for four additional years (until 1995) to enable full participation of all Mediterranean countries and to allow for a proper evaluation of the situation at a regional level;
 - In the light of the experience gained so far it is considered important that national monitoring programmes be designed in such a way that they ensure assessment of the state of pollution but also simultaneously lead to solution of defined scientific and environmental problems and motivate both young and experienced scientists to participate in the monitoring programme;
 - In this context, a scientific in-depth assessment on monitoring itself should be promoted on the basis of passed experience in order to prepare the programmes to be implemented in 1995 in the best possible way;
 - Particular emphasis should be given to the improvement of the geographical coverage of the monitoring programmes in the South of the Mediterranean.
3. Plankton blooms and eutrophication
 - (i) To take note of the recommendations of the Meeting of Experts on Implications and Control of Undesirable Plankton Blooms (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.4/2);
 - (ii) To provide funds in the budget for assistance to institutions for monitoring of plankton blooms and eutrophication;
4. Impact of climatic change on the Mediterranean coastal zone

To approve the continuation of studies of the impact of climatic change on the Mediterranean coastal zone in the light of the importance of the problem and the basis of the work done so far.

6. PREVENTION AND COMBATING POLLUTION FROM SHIPS

(a) Protocol on emergencies

1. To approve the programme budget as proposed in Section II.A.6(a) and II B.3.
2. To approve the following recommendations, based on those of the Workshop on Combating Accidental Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Harmful Substances, held in Malta from 22 to 26 May 1989 (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/3/Add.1).

It was recommended:

- (a) that the Regional Centre should undertake the steps necessary for the establishment, on a voluntary basis, of a regional network of correspondents within port authorities and within authorities responsible for vessel traffic services who receive reports of the movements of ships and their cargoes, to assist in collecting data on the maritime transport of harmful substances other than oil in the Mediterranean and to facilitate, in case of accident and where possible, rapid access to information on cargo, including the loading plan;
- (b) that a selective list of data concerning the dangerous substances should be prepared, and that a partly computerised data base should be established;
- (c) that the Regional Centre should assist States in activities at the national level aimed at collecting data necessary for the establishment in the future of a computerised marine pollution emergency decision support system, taking into account all existing databases, systems and experience gained in this field throughout the world and, in particular, make use of existing sources of cartographic and oceanographic data on the Mediterranean, with a view to adapting the decision system and its simulation models to the region;
- (d) that a priority list of substances, based on the highest spillage probability, should be established and that, on the basis of existing information, operational technical files for intervention, including accident scenarios, for these substances should be prepared;
- (e) that the Regional Centre should assist Mediterranean coastal States which so request to adapt their national oil spill contingency plans to combating accidents involving other hazardous substances and, in particular, to develop their own data banks compatible with the Centre's data bank, and to prepare bilateral or multilateral operational agreements among neighbouring coastal States;

- (f) that alert exercises in order to test use of the standard alert message and the communications network should be organized periodically;
- (g) that the Centre using, in particular, the results of the IMO work on the preparation of a "Guide to International Assistance in Marine Pollution Emergencies" should compile and disseminate to the Mediterranean coastal States information on the nature, conditions and procedures by which assistance can be provided by States and organizations;
- (h) that the following training courses should be organized during the 1990-1991 biennium:
- a general training course on combating accidental pollution by harmful substances in 1990 and 1991;
 - a regional seminar on financial questions, liability and compensation for consequences of accidents causing pollution by oil and other harmful substances in 1990;
 - a specialised training course on combating pollution by harmful substances in 1991.
- (i) that the future functions of the Centre as proposed in the draft amended Annex to Resolution 7 contained in Annex VI to the Report of the Workshop on Combating Accidental Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Harmful Substances, held in Malta from 22 to 26 May 1989 (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.9) should be approved;
- (j) that approval should be given to the workplan of the future activities related to oil and other harmful substances which should be carried out or co-ordinated by the Centre, as set out in Annex VII of the report of the Workshop (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.3/Inf.9);
- (k) that the changed name of the Centre to "Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea" should be approved.
- (b) Port reception facilities
1. Approve the programme budget proposed in Section I.A.6(b).
 2. Promote port reception facilities and inform the Secretariat on progress made.

7. PROTECTION OF THE COMMON MEDITERRANEAN HERITAGE

(a) Protocol on Specially Protected Areas

1. Approve the programme budget proposed in Section II.A.7(a) and Section II.B.4.
2. Recommend to the Co-ordinating Unit of MAP, in co-operation with the responsible bodies of the country hosting SPA/RAC, signing of an agreement between the host country and UNEP on their mutual obligations regarding the Centre.
3. Open a line in the budget to cover one half of the salary of the full time Director of the Centre, as is the case for the other MAP Centres and following the recommendations of UNEP evaluation report "The Regional Activity Centre for the Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas: evaluation of its development and achievements" - UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 100. If this budget were approved, SPA/RAC would have a full-time director appointed to the Centre.
4. SPA/RAC to assist countries in their endeavour to promote activities relevant to the identification and protection of at least 50 new marine and coastal sites or reserves of Mediterranean interest in accordance with the protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and the Genoa Declaration.
5. SPA/RAC to assist countries to develop activities for the protection of endangered species (Monk Seal and Marine Turtles) through the Action plans developed or being developed by the SPA Centre and in accordance with the protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and the Genoa Declaration.
6. Support other actions concerning additional endangered species and the ecosystems important for their protection (e.g. marine plants).
7. SPA/RAC to develop and support national activities in the field of selection, creation and management of Specially Protected Areas in accordance with the already approved guidelines.

(b) 100 Historic Sites

1. Approve the programme budget as proposed in Section II.A.7(b).
2. Use the PAP structure and experience for the development of the new activities, in close cooperation with SPA/RAC and the Coordinating Unit.
3. Express appreciation to the authorities in France for the offer of Marseilles to service the network of 100 Mediterranean historic sites.

8. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN
COASTAL ZONE

(a) Prospective analysis of the relationship between Environment
and Development

1. Approve the programme budget as proposed in Section II.A.8(a) and Section II.B.5.

The detailed terms of reference and the related budget requirements of the post Blue Plan activities should be discussed by the Committee of the Whole during the next meeting of the Contracting Parties.

2. As a follow-up to the report on the Mediterranean scenarios of the Blue Plan published in 1989, to assist the countries of the region at their request in preparing scenarios at the national, coastal or sectoral level in keeping with the result and methodologies of the Blue Plan. For this purpose the Regional Activity Centre of the Blue Plan, acting as the Mediterranean observatory of the relationship between the environment and economic activities in favour of sustainable development, will adjust the forward-looking methods already worked out in respect of the national level to the level of the coastal regions and to the level of the major sectors (town planning, agriculture, industry, energy or tourism). The Scientific Director and Mediterranean experts associated with the Blue Plan will provide assistance to the countries concerned by means of local visits or technical consultations in the RAC/BP. Special attention will be given to the preparation of the scenarios necessary for the development of PAP pilot projects in the coastal areas.
3. To encourage the exchange of information and to make provision for training of national experts in the forward-looking and systemic methods of the relationship between environment, development and land use by means of technical workshops and individual training courses.
4. To bring up to date regularly the demographic, economic and environmental databases of the Blue Plan, to extend them to the level of the Mediterranean coastal regions and the coastal strip and to keep the information at the disposal of the countries. This computerised information will inter alia make it possible to supervise the interaction and analysis of the trends to be followed in keeping with the planning, investment and development activities.
5. To welcome the offer of the Research Centre of the University of Genoa, and of any other institutions, willing to contribute to the development of the Mediterranean databases, including the geocoded bases necessary for coastal scenarios.

6. To welcome the offer of France to continue to host and to provide intellectual and financial support for the RAC/BP for the continuance of the forward-looking analytical activities of the Blue Plan.
7. To provide the greatest possible publicity for the report on the Blue Plan scenarios, and to facilitate its publication in the official languages of the U.N. and possibly in other languages, to continue the preparation and dissemination of thematic fascicles with the participation of experts from the various Mediterranean countries.

(b) Coastal planning and management

1. Approve the programme budget as proposed in Section II.A.8(b) and Section II.B.6.
2. Recommend to the Co-ordinating Unit of MAP to speed up, in co-operation with the responsible bodies of the country hosting PAP/RAC, signing of the agreement between the host country and UNEP on their mutual obligations regarding the Centre.
3. Recommend to National Focal Points for PAP, particularly those with whom a direct and continuing co-operation has not yet been developed, to intensify the co-operation by including their consultants in various PAP activities and improving communication with PAP/RAC.

(c) Coastal zone pilot projects

1. Approve the programme budget as proposed in Section II.A.8(c), also recommend that, for projects under preparation, additional funds should be allocated.
2. Continue work on the list of four coastal zone MAP pilot projects (Bay of Kastela, Bay of Izmir, Island of Rhodes, Coast of Syria).
3. Assist Mediterranean States to identify and formulate environmental protection and integrated development projects in coastal zones, making use of significant national and international financing: less than ten projects could be studied; attention will be focused on projects that are the most viable from the point of view of the Mediterranean environment and financing organizations;
4. Continue to take action, but to a lesser extent (except in the case of information), with regard to "pilot projects" that have specifically received significant national and international financing;
5. Assist in drawing up, implementing and disseminating model thematic projects likely to be of interest to Mediterranean countries because of their innovations and degree of integration.
6. UNEP and the other international organisations (e.g. the World Bank) should be invited to provide financial support to cooperative and pilot projects.
7. Invite the national authorities concerned and the relevant bilateral and multilateral programmes to support the above four pilot projects as practical demonstration areas for the protection of the Mediterranean.

9. INFORMATION

1. Approve the programme budget as proposed in Section II.A.9.
2. Combine the existing information bulletins (Medwaves, PAP Bulletin, ROCC News, SPA Bulletin) into one simple bulletin, Medwaves, to be issued in Arabic, English and French.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR 1990 - 1991

<u>A. Activities</u>	1989	1990	1991
1. Programme approval through decision-making meetings	193	79	259
2. Programme co-ordination	77	70	70
3. Legal component	78	90	65
4. Implementation of the LBS Protocol	340	301	315
5. Monitoring of marine pollution in the Mediterranean	1,068	1,087	1,078
6. Prevention and combating pollution from ships			
a) Protocol on emergencies	98	98	98
b) Port reception facilities	0	30	30
7. Protection of the common Mediterranean heritage			
a) Protocol on Specially Protected Areas	85	90	90
b) Coastal historic sites	0	52	52
8. Environmentally sound management of the Mediterranean coastal zone			
a) Prospective analysis of the relationship between environment and development	95	70	70
b) Coastal planning and management	361	347	347
c) Coastal zones pilot projects	125	332	338
9. Public information	47	109	110

B. Personnel and Operational Costs

1. Co-ordinating Unit (MAP)*	358	438	468
2. MEDPOL Co-operating Agencies	324	338	352
3. Regional Oil Combating Centre (ROCC)	326	343	354
4. Specially Protected Areas/Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC)	160	155	155
5. Prospective analysis of the relationship between environment and development/Blue plan/Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC)	255	200	200
6. Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC)	224	216	216

C. Programme Support Costs

542	578	609
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T O T A L

4,756	5,023	5,276
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* Additional Greek Counterpart Contribution

400 400 400

GRAND TOTAL

5,156	5,423	5,676
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II. APPROVED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR 1990 - 1991

A. ACTIVITIES AND BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS FOR 1990 - 1991 BIENNIUM:

1. PROGRAMME APPROVAL THROUGH DECISION-MAKING MEETINGS

Objective

To prepare the work-programme and budget for the Mediterranean Action Plan for review by the meetings of the Bureau and of the subsidiary committee and to be reviewed and approved by the ordinary meetings of the Contracting Parties.

Activities and Budgetary Requirements for 1990-1991 Biennium

	Proposed Budget	
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
1. CONSULTANTS	-	-
2. SUB-CONTRACTS	-	-
3. MEETINGS		
- Meetings of the Bureau (two per year) to review the progress of the Action Plan, advise the secretariat on matters arisen since the meeting of Contracting Parties, and decide on programme/budget adjustments	24	24
- Joint Meetings of the Scientific and Technical Committee and of the Socio-Economic Committee to consider the progress of the Action Plan and review technical matters and approve the programme and budget for MAP prior to submission to the Contracting Parties	55	55
- Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 1991 to review and approve the programme and the budget for MAP; review the progress of the Action Plan; consider reports on the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea and adopt common measures for its protection	-	180
4. TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS	-	-

	1989	1990	1991
TOTAL	193	79	259

2. PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION

Objective

To co-ordinate MAP activities with participating UN Agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations; to co-ordinate activities of the Regional Activity Centres and to manage the Mediterranean Trust Fund.

Activities and Budgetary Requirements for 1990-1991 Biennium

	Proposed Budget	
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
1. CONSULTANTS		
- Facilitate co-operation with:	30	30
(i) intergovernmental organizations and sub-regional agreements;		
(ii) the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, the Islamic Development Bank and other sources of financing;		
(iii) non-governmental organizations and youth organizations		
2. SUB-CONTRACTS	-	-
3. MEETINGS		
- Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) meeting to co-ordinate activities on MEDPOL with UN Agencies	(1)	(1)
- Meeting with Regional Activity Centres' Directors for programming and co-ordination of MAP activities	(2)	(2)

(1) Travel cost included in B.2. (MEDPOL Co-operating Agencies)

(2) Travel cost included under the relevant Regional Activity Centres

4. TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS

- Training of national officials at MED Unit on MAP programmes and procedures 10 10
- Support to training courses relevant to MAP 30 30

	1989	1990	1991
TOTAL	77	70	70

3. LEGAL COMPONENT

Objective

To develop additional protocols, to promote sub-regional agreements, to formulate and adopt appropriate procedures for determination of liability and compensation for damage resulting from the pollution of the marine environment, and to promote the adoption of relevant national legislation.

Activities and Budgetary Requirements for 1990-1991 Biennium

	Proposed Budget	
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
1. CONSULTANTS		
- Develop Annex IV of the Land-Based Sources Protocol, concerning airborne pollution	5	5
- Assessment of the implementation in the Mediterranean of the Basel Convention on transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and preparation of a draft protocol, if necessary.	20	20*
- Assist four more Contracting Parties to compile their national legislation related to the protection of the marine coastal environment	10	10
2. SUB-CONTRACTS		
- Prepare (UNEP) a draft of appropriate procedure for the determination of liability and compensation for damages from the pollution of the marine environment	-	20

* Subject to approval by the Bureau

Proposed Budget
1990 1991
 (in thousands of US \$)

3. MEETINGS

- Conference of Plenipotentiaries, to be convened in Athens during 1990, on the protocol on exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and the sea-bed and its sub-soil, prepared by the International Juridical Organization, subject to the recommendations of the Working Group of experts nominated by the Contracting Parties (Athens, September 1989) 45 -

4. TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS

- Assist participation in training courses relevant to national legislation on marine and coastal environment 10 10

	1989	1990	1991
TOTAL	78	90	65

4. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL

Objective

To prepare assessments of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Annex I and II substances, to prepare proposed common measures for such substances and to assist countries in the implementation of such measures. To develop guidelines, and as appropriate, standards or criteria for the progressive implementation of the Protocol, and to assist countries in such implementation.

Activities and Budgetary Requirements for 1990-1991 Biennium

	Proposed Budget	
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
1. CONSULTANTS		
- To prepare documents on assessments of Mediterranean pollution by LBS substances	15	15
2. SUB-CONTRACTS		
<u>Pilot projects:</u>		
- Pilot project on monitoring of herbicides and fungicides	10	25
- Pilot project on monitoring of non-bio degradable detergents and other surface-active substances	10	25
- Pilot project on monitoring of selected chemical elements and their compounds listed in item 1 of Annex II of the LBS Protocol	5	30
<u>Assessment of the pollution:</u>		
- Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by pathogenic organisms	5	-
<u>Common guidelines:</u>		
- Preparation of common guidelines for the determination of the length, depth and position of pipelines for coastal outfalls	5	5
- Compilation of Mediterranean inventory of effluents requiring special and/or separate treatment	5	5

- Formulation of draft common guidelines, standards and criteria for effluents necessitating separate treatment 5 5
- Preparation of common guidelines for the inventory of air pollution sources 5 -

Research:

- Assistance to institutions participating in research programmes, through provision of research grants (about 70 grants to about 60 institutions) 190 190

3. MEETINGS

- Consultation meeting (WHO/UNEP) on health effects of chemical contaminants in Mediterranean seafood (about 15 participants) - 15
- Consultation meeting (FAO/IAEA/UNEP) on environmental transformation of chemical contaminants (about 15 participants) 15 -
- Consultation meeting (WHO/UNEP) on updated survey on pollution from Land-Based sources (about 15 participants) * -
- Workshop (IOC/UNEP) on transport and dispersion of pollutants in the sea (about 15 participants) 15 -
- Consultation meeting (IAEA/FAO/UNEP) on assessment of pollution by herbicides and fungicides (about 10 participants) 8 -
- Consultation meeting (FAO/UNEP) on assessment of pollution by chemical elements and their compounds listed in item 1 of Annex II of the LBS Protocol (about 10 participants) 8 -

4. TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS - -

	1989	1990	1991
TOTAL	340	301	315

* Financed by WHO.

5. MONITORING OF MARINE POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Objective

To achieve a comprehensive and co-ordinated marine pollution monitoring programme including all Mediterranean countries, covering pollution sources, coastal and reference areas and airborne pollution and to achieve a high quality of monitoring data.

Activities and Budgetary Requirements for 1990-1991 Biennium

	Proposed Budget	
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
1. CONSULTANTS		
- To prepare documents on analysis and data processing of MED POL data	20	20
2. SUB-CONTRACTS		
<u>Monitoring:</u>		
- Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes, through provision of instruments and supplies (about 80 institutions)	530*	530*
- Assistance to institutions for monitoring of plankton blooms and eutrophication	20	25
- Maintenance of instruments provided to institutions participating in MEDPOL (spare parts) (about 40 institutions)	38	38

* An additional 40 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted for monitoring programmes in coastal zones pilot projects

Proposed Budget
1990 1991
 (in thousands of US \$)

Data quality assurance:

- | | | |
|--|----|----|
| - Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes in order to assure reliable and high quality data, through country data quality assurance programmes, joint monitoring exercises, intercomparison of results and dissemination of scientific information (about 20 institutions) | 70 | 70 |
| - Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes through purchase and provision of standards and reference materials (about 40 institutions) | 20 | 23 |
| - Intercalibration programme for institutions participating in MEDPOL (about 40 institutions) | 16 | 16 |

Research:

- | | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| - Assistance to institutions participating in research programme, through provision of research grants (about 30 grants to about 25 institutions) | 100 | 100 |
|---|-----|-----|

Assessment of the pollution:

- | | | |
|---|----|----|
| - Preparation of an assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean sea, based on the set of assessments already prepared, results of monitoring programmes and other available information | 50 | - |
| - Printing of Proceedings of the 10th ICSEM/UNEP/IOC Workshop on Mediterranean marine pollution | 10 | - |
| - Study of the impact of climate change on Mediterranean coastal zones | 20 | 20 |

Proposed Budget
1990 1991
 (in thousands of US \$)

3. MEETINGS

Monitoring:

- | | | |
|--|---|----|
| - Workshop (WMO/UNEP) on evaluation of results on airborne pollution measurements (about 15 participants) | - | 15 |
| - Consultation meeting on the evaluation of monitoring programmes (about 8 participants) | - | 8 |
| - Consultation meeting on MEDPOL data processing programme and guidance for future work (about 8 participants) | 8 | 8 |

Data quality assurance:

- | | | |
|---|---|----|
| - Workshop (FAO/IOC/UNEP) on effects of pollutants on marine organisms, communities and ecosystems (about 15 participants) | - | 15 |
| - Consultation meeting (IAEA/UNEP) on guidelines on data quality assurance (about 15 participants) | - | 15 |
| - Workshop on guidelines and reference method on sample work-up for organic contaminants analysis (IAEA/UNEP) (about 15 participants) | - | 15 |

4. TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS

- | | | |
|--|----|----|
| - Intercalibration and training course (WHO/UNEP) on determination of microbiological pollution (about 15 <u>new</u> trainees each year) | 20 | 20 |
| - Intercalibration and training workshop (IAEA/FAO/UNEP) on determination of organotin compounds (about 15 participants) | 15 | - |
| - Training workshop (FAO/IOC/UNEP) on statistical treatment and interpretation of marine community data (about 15 participants) | - | 20 |
| - Assistance for on-job training to participants in MEDPOL monitoring programme (about 40 participants) | 80 | 80 |

- Assistance for fellowships to participants in MEDPOL research and monitoring programme in order to present at meetings MEDPOL data (about 70 persons in 1990, including participants at ICSEM/UNEP workshop, and 40 in 1991) 70 40

TOTAL

1989	1990	1991
1,068	1,087	1,078

6. PREVENTION AND COMBATING POLLUTION FROM SHIPS

Objective

- a. To strengthen the capacities of the coastal states in the Mediterranean and to facilitate co-operation among them in order to respond to accidents causing or likely to cause pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances especially in case of emergency in which there is grave and imminent danger to the marine environment or when it can affect human lives.
- b. To promote port reception facilities for dirty ballast waters and other oily residues received from tankers and ships in 56 major ports in the Mediterranean.

(a) Protocol on emergencies

Activities and Budgetary Requirements for 1990-1991 Biennium

	Proposed Budget	
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
1. CONSULTANTS	13	13
- Assist countries in preparation of national contingency plans and bilateral or multilateral agreements; assist countries in the case of emergencies		
- Develop and maintain a regional information system:		
a) Assist ROCC in establishing a partially computerized database on hazardous substances		
b) Assist ROCC in adapting behavior simulation and Risk Assessment models to the region		
2. SUB-CONTRACTS	-	-
- Catalogue of spill response equipment and products	*	*
3. MEETINGS	-	-

* at no extra cost

Proposed Budget
1990 1991
 (in thousands of US \$)

4. TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS

- General training course on harmful substances (MEDIPOL) (about 20 participants)	40	40
- Specialized training course on harmful substances (MEDEXPOL) (about 20 participants)	-	40
- Regional seminar on financial questions, liability and compensation for consequences of accidents causing pollution by oil or other harmful substances (about 20 participants)	40	-
- Assistance to states in the organization of national training courses (2 per year) (about 35 participants)	5	5
- Alert exercises	*	*

	1989	1990	1991
TOTAL	98	98**	98**

* at no extra cost

** An additional 15 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted for coastal zones pilot projects

(b) Port reception facilities

Activities and Budgetary Requirements for 1990-1991 Biennium

	Proposed Budget	
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
1. CONSULTANTS		
- Follow-up on the establishment of port reception facilities in 56 major ports in the Mediterranean region	20	20
2. SUB-CONTRACTS	-	-
3. MEETINGS	-	-
4. TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS		
- To assist participants in training courses relevant to port reception facilities	10	10

	1989	1990	1991
TOTAL	0	30	30

7. PROTECTION OF THE COMMON MEDITERRANEAN HERITAGE

Objective

- a. To strengthen and co-ordinate activities undertaken by the Contracting Parties for the safeguard of the natural resources and natural sites of the Mediterranean Sea Area, as well as for the safeguard of their cultural heritage in the region.
- b. To protect the coastal historic sites of common Mediterranean interest already identified by the Contracting Parties.

(a) Protocol on Specially Protected Areas

Activities and Budgetary Requirements for 1990-1991 Biennium

	Proposed Budget	
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
1. CONSULTANTS	55*	55*
- Promote (SPA-RAC/IUCN) the establishment of at least 50 new protected areas through the approved guidelines (1985-1995)		
- Assist (SPA-RAC/IUCN) countries to develop their legislation related to protected areas		
- Promote (SPA-RAC/IUCN) the application of the Action Plan on the conservation of the Mediterranean Monk Seal approved in 1987		
- Implement (SPA-RAC/IUCN) the action plan on the conservation of the Mediterranean Marine Turtles prepared by an expert meeting held in 1989		
- Promote (SPA-RAC/IUCN) the protection of the Mediterranean marine vegetation in accordance with the recommendations of the expert's meeting held in 1989		

* An additional 10 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted for coastal zones pilot projects

Proposed Budget
1990 1991
 (in thousands of US \$)

2. SUB-CONTRACTS

- Prepare (SPA-RAC/IUCN) the directory on marine and coastal protected areas (part II - sites of particular importance because of their scientific, aesthetic, historical, archeological, cultural or educational interest, 1990) 10 5

3. MEETINGS

- Workshop on selection and creation of protected areas 15 -
- Workshop on protected areas of particular importance because of their scientific, aesthetic, historical, archeological, cultural or educational interest - 15

4. TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS

- To assist participants in training courses relevant to Specially Protected Areas 10 15

TOTAL

	1989	1990	1991
TOTAL	85	90	90

(b) 100 Historic Sites

Activities and Budgetary Requirements for 1990-1991 Biennium

	Proposed Budget	
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
1. CONSULTANTS		
- Assist (UNESCO/Atelier du patrimoine/ /PAP-RAC in co-operation with the authorities responsible for the coastal historic sites designated through the MAP procedures and developed co-operative programme in the field of stone degradation and protection of underwater archaeological sites, including shipwrecks (SPA-RAC/IUCN)	10	10
2. SUB-CONTRACTS		
- Promote (MAP/Atelier du patrimoine) co-operation among the authorities responsible for the historic sites, the list of which remains open, and develop a work programme on the above mentioned fields	22	22
3. MEETINGS		
- Two meetings to be hosted by Naples and Salonica	-	-
4. TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS		
- To assist PAP/RAC Atelier du patrimoine participants in training courses	20	20

	1989	1990	1991
TOTAL	0	52	52

8. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN
COASTAL ZONE

Objective

- a. To assist in preparing national, coastal or sectoral scenarios in the Mediterranean countries in keeping with the results and methodologies of the Blue Plan; to gather and process socio-economic, and environmental data and data relating to the appropriate technologies for the entire Mediterranean region, its coastal areas and coastal strip; to provide for the authorities concerned the instruments and methods of forward-looking work as applied to the sustainable development of the coastal regions, on the basis of the experience and achievements of the RAC/BP.
- b. To develop methodology on integrated management for sustainable development of the Mediterranean coastal region with the full integration of environmental considerations and to develop and implement specific priority actions relative to integrated planning.
- c. To integrate environmental and resource management policies in coastal zones proposed and accepted by Contracting Parties. Such integrated management programmes will include, as appropriate, findings and knowhow of all components of MAP such as development of coastal zones (including development scenaria), particular PAP actions, monitoring, implementation of common measures adopted by Contracting Parties, implementation of Barcelona Convention and related protocols, contingency plans, and specially protected areas.
At present the following four pilot country projects are on-going:
Kastela Bay (Yugoslavia), Izmir Bay (Turkey), island of Rhodes (Greece) and Syrian coast.

(a) Prospective analysis of the relationship between Environment and Development

Activities and Budgetary Requirements for 1990-1991 Biennium

	Proposed Budget	
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
1. CONSULTANTS		
- Responding to request of states for assistance on scenaria	25*	25*
2. SUB-CONTRACTS		
- Develop and update** the Mediterranean database established through the Blue Plan exercise giving priority to the environment of coastal areas, technological changes, training programmes, etc. and use it for national and regional scenarios and coastal zone planning pilot project exercises	20	20
3. MEETINGS	-	-
4. TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS		
- Training course on scenaria	25	25

	1989	1990	1991
TOTAL	95	70	70

* An additional 30 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted for scenaria in selected coastal zones pilot projects

** Regular up-dating of B.P. data base will require matching funds from outside sources

(b) Coastal Planning and Management

Activities and Budgetary Requirements for 1990-1991 Biennium

	Proposed Budget	
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
1. CONSULTANTS		
(a) <u>Priority action "Integrated planning and management of Mediterranean coastal areas"</u>	10	10
Identify, develop and evaluate mechanisms, tools and techniques for integrated planning and environmentally sound management applicable in Mediterranean coastal areas		
(b) <u>Priority action "Application of environmental impact assessment in the development of Mediterranean coastal zones"</u>	15	15
Assist in preparation of pilot EIAs in Morocco (3), Egypt (2), in on-going CPPs (3); prepare training course documents and documents for an inter-regional conference on application of a simplified procedure for EIA (supported by OCA/PAC)		
Four expert consultations for preparation of EIA in selected countries (3 participants each), 1 inter-regional meeting on EIA (25 participants)	10	10
(c) <u>Priority action "Water resources development for Mediterranean islands and isolated coastal areas"</u>	10	10
Prepare documents for training course on modelling of aquifers in Mediterranean; assist national institution in the implementation of the on-going project on Water resources management of the island of Malta (supported partially by host country)		
Two expert consultations for the evaluation of water resources management of the island of Malta (6 participants)	4	4

		Proposed Budget	
		<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
		(in thousands of US \$)	
(d)	<u>Priority action "Rehabilitation and reconstruction of historic settlements"</u> Prepare methodological documents for a workshop on planning and design and a workshop on implementation of the rehabilitation process of Mediterranean historic sites; prepare training documents on the subjects; participate in missions to selected sites	12	12
	Two expert consultations for the preparation of the workshop documents (6 participants each, 4 supported by PAP)	5	5
(e)	<u>Priority action "Land-use planning in earthquake zones"</u> Participate in activities of the Co-operative project on seismic risk mitigation in the region related to urban planning and macro- and micro-zoning; prepare proposal for follow-up activities in 1992-93 biennium	5	5
	Expert consultation for the preparation of documents (6 participants - partial funding by the Co-operative project) Expert consultation for the preparation of follow-up activities (6 participants - partial funding by Co-operative project)	5	5
(f)	<u>Priority action "Soil erosion mapping and measurements"</u> Assist in: creation of network of institutions and pilot areas for erosion mapping and measurements of rainfall induced erosion, in establishment of data base and common methodology for mapping and measurements applicable in Mediterranean conditions; preparation of demonstration maps and erosion measurements, correlation and interpretation of results (partial funding by host country and host institution)	25	25

	Proposed Budget	
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
(g) <u>Priority action "Solid and liquid waste management, collection and disposal"</u> Prepare guidelines for planning and design of urban waste treatment plants and submarine outfalls and training course documents on the subject; prepare training course documentation on solid waste management in developing countries of the region (partial funding by host country and host institution)	10	10
(h) <u>Priority action "Development of Mediterranean tourism harmonized with the environment"</u> Preparation of guidelines on application of Carrying Capacity assessment in planning and management of touristic complexes; preparation of 4 pilot assessments; guidelines for planning of tourism activities within the coastal zones planning process; pilot implementations of guidelines in 2 PAP projects	16	15
Expert consultation for the preparation of guidelines on Carrying Capacity (6 participants), and one expert consultation for the preparation of workshop on guidelines (6 participants)	9	9
(i) <u>Priority action "Environmental planning and management of aquaculture in Mediterranean conditions"</u> Prepare guidelines for the inventory and protection of sites suitable for aquaculture; guidelines for environmentally sound planning, management and monitoring of aquaculture activities	10	10
(j) <u>Priority action "Mediterranean co-operative network in renewable sources of energy"</u> Prepare guidelines on role and application of renewable sources of energy in planning and management of Mediterranean coastal areas e.g. participation in UNEP project "Development of computerized energy planning systems"; prepare training documents for national course on renewable energy sources (partial funding by host country and host institution)	10	10

Proposed Budget
1990 1991
 (in thousands of US \$)

2. SUB-CONTRACTS

(a)	Priority action on water resources	16	-
	- Sub-contract with host institution to assist in preparation of an aquifer model for training purposes		
(b)	Priority action on soil erosion	15	15
	- Sub-contract with host institution as support to activities on data base creation, erosion mapping and measurements in participating developing Mediterranean countries (PAP support to the project)		

3. MEETINGS

- -

4. TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS

(a)	Priority action on integrated planning:	30	30
	- One training course on application of EIA and Risk assessment in integrated planning (25 participants)		
	- One workshop for the presentation and assessment of results hitherto achieved in PAP CPPs (25 participants)		
(b)	Priority action on environmental impact assessment (supported partially by OCA/PAC)	20	20
	- Workshop in French to evaluate the pilot EIAs and amend the relevant draft guidelines on procedure and preparation of EIAs (30 participants)		
	- Two training courses on application and preparation of EIAs (1 in English, 1 in French) (20 participants each)		

Proposed Budget
1990 1991
 (in thousands of US \$)

(c) Priority action on water resources development	-	20
- Training course on mathematical modelling of aquifers in Mediterranean islands (25 participants - partial funding by PAP/RAC)		
(d) Priority action on historic settlements	25	25
- Workshop on planning and design in the process of rehabilitation of Mediterranean historic settlements (30 participants - 15 participants supported by PAP/RAC)		
- Workshop on implementation of the rehabilitation process of Mediterranean historic settlements (30 participants - 15 participants supported by PAP/RAC)		
(e) Priority action on soil erosion (partial funding by host country and host institution)	10	10
- Training course of national and local experts on erosion mapping and erosion measurements in 3 countries (10 participants each)		
(f) Priority action on solid and liquid waste	40	38
- Two training courses on maintenance and management of urban waste treatment plants (1 in English, 1 in French) (15 participants each - partial funding by host institution)		
- Two training courses on planning and design of urban waste treatment plants and submarine outfalls (15 participants each - partial funding by host institution and MEDU)		

- (e) Priority action on renewable sources of energy (partial funding by host country and host institution) 35 34
- Two training courses on practical application of renewable sources of energy in the region (1 in English, 1 in French) (20 participants each)
 - Workshop on application of renewable sources of energy in the planning and management of renewable sources of energy (20 participants)
 - National training courses on application of renewable sources of energy (25 participants each - partial funding by host country)

	1989	1990	1991
TOTAL	361	347*	347*

* An additional 150 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted for coastal zones pilot projects

c. Coastal Zones Pilot Projects

Activities and Budgetary Requirements for 1990-1991 Biennium

	Proposed Budget	
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands of US \$)	
1. CONSULTANTS	110	110
- To assist in preparation and implementation of documents and activities resulting in the implementation of coastal zones pilot projects		
- Preparatory activities for follow-up		
2. SUB-CONTRACTS		
- Assistance to institutions participating in coastal zone pilot projects approved by the Contracting Parties	182	188
3. MEETINGS		
- Consultation meetings relevant to each pilot coastal zone	40	40
4. TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS	-	-

	1989	1990	1991
TOTAL	125	332	338

Note: The above programme is broken down as follows:
 PAP 150; Med Pol 40; Scenaria 30; ROCC 15; SPA 10; Data 20;
 Co-ordinating Unit 67 (1990) and 73 (1991)

It is expected that the four host countries of the pilot projects will contribute matching funds for the implementation of the projects.

9. INFORMATION

Objective

To communicate environmental information to governments in order to influence response and follow up action; to develop greater public awareness and create attitudes that will support policies and action for sustainable development and environmental protection.

Activities and Budgetary Requirements for 1990-1991 Biennium

	Proposed Budget		
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	
	(in thousands of US \$)		
1. CONSULTANTS			
- Preparation and editing of MAP Technical Reports Series	21	21	
- Preparation of and translation of MEDWAVES (Arabic, English and French)	12	12	
- Support for the celebration of the Mediterranean Environment Week	20	20	
- Librarian (exchange of information, dissemination of information)	10	10	
2. SUB-CONTRACTS			
- Preparation of posters, stickers and Press releases; promotion of television; display the MAP Exhibition in two countries	10	10	
- Printing and dissemination of MAP, MEDWAVES and other documents	36	37	
3. MEETINGS	-	-	
4. TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	
	1989	1990	1991
TOTAL	47	09	110

B. PERSONNEL AND OPERATIONAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS FOR 1990 - 1991 BIENNIUM:

1. CO-ORDINATING UNIT (UNEP) (Athens, Greece)

	m/m	1989	1990	1991
		(in thousands of U.S. \$)		
(a) Professional Staff				
- Co-ordinator - A. Manos (Italy) - D.2	12	84	88	92
- Senior Programme Officer/Marine Scientist L.Jeftic (Yugoslavia) - P.5	12	69	72	76
- Programme Officer/Economist - I. Dharat (Libya) - P.4	12	60	63	66
- Programme Officer/Marine Scientist - F.S. Civili (Italy) - P.3	12	46	48	50
- Data Processing Officer - A. Aksel (Turkey) - P.3	12	40	42	44
- Fund Management/Admin. Officer - C. Marx (France) - P.2	12	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total Professional Staff		299	313	328
(b) Administrative Support				
- Administrative Assistant - N. Zevelakis (Greece) G.6	12	(1)	(1)	(1)
- Information Assistant - H. Pissala-Petrou (Greece) G.5	12	(2)	(2)	(2)
- Senior Secretary - D. Voga (Greece) - G.4	12	(1)	(1)	(1)
- Senior Secretary - E. Stamatopoulou-Kalimani (Greece) - G.4	12	(2)	(2)	(2)
- Senior Secretary - D. Mandika (Greece) G.4	12	(2)	(2)	(2)
- Research Assistant - G.4 (under recruitment)	12	(2)	(2)	(2)
- Bilingual Typist - P. Ballis (Greece) - G.3	12	(2)	(2)	(2)
- Telephone Operator/Receptionist - E. Zaimis (Greece) - G.3	12	(2)	(2)	(2)
- Bilingual Typist- M. Foerter-Platis (France/Greece) - G.3	12	(2)	(2)	(2)
- Data Processing Assistant - L. Janssen (Canada) - G.3	12	(1)	(1)	(1)
- Typist - G.3 (under recruitment)	12	(2)	(2)	(2)
- Clerk/Driver - D. Magiras (Greece) - G.2	12	(2)	(2)	(2)
- Clerk - S. Fakis (Greece) - G.2	12	(2)	(2)	(2)
- Temporary Assistance	8	(2)	(2)	(2)
- Overtime		(2)	(2)	(2)
Total Administrative Support		-	-	-

(1) Paid under Programme Support costs

(2) Paid from Greek counterpart contribution

1989 1990 1991
(in thousands of U.S. \$)

(c) Travel on Official Business	45	50	50
(d) Office Costs			
- <u>Equipment</u>			
a) expendable equipment	(2)	(2)	(2)
b) non-expendable equipment	10	9	18
- <u>Rental and maintenance of premises</u>			
a) Rent	(2)	(2)	(2)
b) Cleaning	(2)	(2)	(2)
- <u>Operation and maintenance of equipment</u>	(2)	46	49
- <u>Reporting costs</u>	(2)	17	20
- <u>Sundry</u>			
a) Telephone, telex and postage	(2)	(2)	(2)
b) Miscellaneous	4	3	3
Total Office Costs	14	75	90

TOTAL

1989	1990	1991
358	438	468

(2) Paid from Greek counterpart contribution

Expenditures to be covered by
Greek Counterpart contribution
to the MAP Programme
(in thousands of U.S. \$)

	m/m	1989	1990	1991
(in thousands of U.S. \$)				
Administrative Support				
- Administrative Assistant - N. Zevelakis(1) (Greece) G.6	12	-	-	-
- Information Assistant - H. Pissala-Petrou (Greece) G.5	12	10	13	13
- Senior Secretary - D. Voga(1)(Greece) - G.4	12	-	-	-
- Senior Secretary - E. Stamatopoulou-Kalimani (Greece) - G.4	12	11	13	14
- Senior Secretary - D. Mandika (Greece) G.4	12	10	12	12
- Research Assistant - G.4 (under recruitment)	12	10	12	12
- Bilingual Typist - P. Ballis (Greece) - G.3	12	10	12	12
- Telephone Operator/Receptionist - E. Zaimis (Greece) - G.3	12	9	10	10
- Bilingual Typist- M. Foerter-Platis (France/Greece) - G.3	12	8	10	11
- Data Processing Assistant - L. Janssen (Canada) - G.3 (1)	12	-	-	-
- Typist - G.3 (under recruitment)	12	9	10	10
- Clerk/Driver - D. Magiras (Greece) - G.2	12	9	10	11
- Clerk - S. Fakis (Greece) - G.2	12	7	9	10
- Temporary Assistance	8	19	19	19
- Overtime		7	7	7
Sub-Total		119	137	141
Office Costs				
- Equipment				
a) expendable equipment		21	38	36
b) non-expendable equipment		12	9	-
- Rental and maintenance of premises				
a) Rent		80	75	82
b) Cleaning		14	21	22
- Operation and maintenance of equipment		38	-	-
- Reporting costs		25	8	9
- Sundry				
a) Telephone, telex and postage		85	112	110
b) Miscellaneous		6	-	-
Sub-Total		281	263	259
Total Greek counterpart contribution		400	400	400

2. MEDPOL CO-OPERATING AGENCIES

	m/m	1989	1990	1991
		(in thousands of U.S. \$)		
(a) Professional Staff				
- WHO Senior Scientist - MAP Co-ordinating Unit (Athens) - L. Saliba (Malta) - P.5	12	70	73	77
- FAO Senior Fishery Officer - MAP Co-ordinating Unit (Athens) - G. Gabrielides (Cyprus) - P.5	12	68	71	74
- IAEA Maintenance Engineer - ILMR - (Monaco) T. Barisic (Yugoslavia) - P.3	12	63	66	69
Total Professional Staff		201	210	220
(b) Administrative Support				
- WHO Secretary - WHO/EURO. - (Copenhagen) - S. Louro (Portugal) - G.4	6	10	11	11
- WHO Secretary - MAP Co-ordinating Unit (Athens) - M. Rollo (Ireland) - G.4	12	12	13	14
- FAO Secretary - MAP Co-ordinating Unit (Athens) - V. Papapanagiotou (Greece) - G.4	12	11	12	13
- IAEA Laboratory Assistant - ILMR - (Monaco) - C. Cattini (France) - G.5	12	28	30	32
Total Administrative Support		61	66	70
(c) Travel on Official Business				
- WHO (Athens)		12	12	12
- FAO (Athens)		12	12	12
- WMO (Geneva)		8	8	8
- IAEA (Monaco)		24	24	24
- UNESCO/IOC (Paris)		6	6	6
Total Travel		62	62	62
(d) Office Costs:				
Office costs incurred by FAO and WHO staff stationed in Co-ordinating Unit in Athens are covered by MED Unit office costs. Office costs incurred by all Agencies at their own Headquarters or Regional Offices are covered by the respective agencies as part of their counterpart contributions.				

TOTAL

1989	1990	1991
324	338	352

3. REGIONAL OIL COMBATING CENTRE (ROCC) - (Malta)

Co-operating Agency IMO

	m/m	1989	1990	1991
		(in thousands of U.S. \$)		
(a) Professional Staff				
- Director - J.C. Sainlos (France) P.4	12	68	71	71
- Technical Expert - D. Domovic (Yugoslavia) P.4	12	60	62	64
- Chemist - P.3 (under recruitment)	12	43	43	45
- Engineer - P. Moreuil (France) G.2	12	(1)	(1)	(1)
		<hr/>		
Total Professional Staff		171	176	180
(b) Administrative Support				
- Information Officer - R. Laiviera (Malta) - G.4	12	20	21	22
- Bilingual Secretary - A. Trigona (Malta) - G.4	12	17	20	21
- Clerk/Secretary - D. Stellini (Malta) - G.3	12	15	18	19
- Caretaker/Docs. Reproducer - A. Zerafa (Malta) - G.2	12	14	16	17
- Clerk/Telex Operator - J. Pace (Malta) - G.3	12	15	18	19
		<hr/>		
Total Administrative Support		81	93	98
(c) Travel on Official Business				
		16	16	16
<hr/>				
(d) Office Costs				
		58	58	60
<hr/>				
		1989	1990	1991
TOTAL		326	343	354

(1) On secondment from the government of France

4. SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS/REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE
(SPA/RAC) (Salambo, Tunisia)

In association with IUCN

	m/m	1989	1990	1991
	(in thousands of U.S. \$)			
(a) Professional Staff				
- Director - M. Haj Ali (Tunisia)	12	(1)	(1)	(1)
- Expert - (Tunisia)	12	(1)	(1)	(1)
- IUCN Expert - A. Jeudy de Grissac (France)	12	50	50	50
- IUCN Data Researcher (under recruitment)	12	40	40	40
Total Professional Staff		90	90	90
(b) Administrative Support				
- Bilingual Secretary - L. Chakchouk (Tunisia)	12	8	7	7
- Typist - M. Laalaa - (Tunisia)	12	-	3	3
- Driver - H. Sayeh (Tunisia)	12	5	3	3
- Clerk/Driver - Aloui (Tunisia)	12	(1)	(1)	(1)
- Finance Officer - Resghi (Tunisia)	12	(1)	(1)	(1)
- Cleaning - Toujani (Tunisia)	12	(1)	(1)	(1)
- Caretaker	12	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total Administrative Support		13	13	13
(c) Travel on Official Business		15	15	15
(d) Office Costs		42	37	37
TOTAL		160	155	155

(1) Paid by host country

5. PROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
(BP/RAC - Sophia Antipolis, France)

	m/m	1989	1990	1991
		(in thousands of U.S. \$)		
(a) Professional Staff				
- President - M. Batisse (France)	-	-	-	-
- Scientific Director - M. Grenon (France) ⁽¹⁾	6	50	50	50
- Technical Expert - Ecogeographer (under recruitment)	12	70	70	70
- Statistician - Computer Expert - J. Giraud (France) ⁽²⁾	6	20	20	20
Total Professional Staff		140	140	140
(b) Administrative Support				
- Secretary - Information retrieval Specialist - M. Watkins (France)	12	30	30	30
- Executive Secretary	12	(3)	(3)	(3)
- Secretary	12	(3)	(3)	(3)
- Administrator	12	(3)	(3)	(3)
Total Administrative Support		30	30	30
(c) Travel on Official Business		30	15	15
(d) Office Costs		55	15	15
TOTAL		255	200	200

(1) Part of salary paid by host country

(2) Half time paid by host country

(3) Paid by host country

6. PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME/REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE
(PAP/RAC) - (Split, Yugoslavia)

m/m 1989 1990 1991
(in thousands of U.S. \$)

(a) Professional Staff

- Director - A. Pavasovic (Yugoslavia)	12	35	30	30
- Co-ordinator of Pilot Projects - I. Trumbic - (Yugoslavia)	12	20	20	20
Total Professional Staff		55	50	50

(b) Administrative Support

- Technical Assistant to Projects - K. Tulic (Yugoslavia)	12	9	10	10
- Technical Assistant to Projects - V. Katunaric (Yugoslavia)	12	8	10	10
- Technical Assistant to Projects - Z. Skaricic (Yugoslavia)	12	8	10	10
- Technical Assistant to Projects - N. Stipica (Yugoslavia)	12	7	10	10
- Administrative Assistant - L. Prebanda (Yugoslavia)	12	9	10	10
- Fund Management Affairs - A. Bjelica (Yugoslavia)	12	9	10	10
- Temporary Assistance		16	6	6
Total Administrative Support		66	66	66

(c) Travel on Official Business

32 32 32

(d) Office Costs

71 68 68

TOTAL

1989	1990	1991
324	216	216

C. PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS

In accordance with United Nations rules concerning the establishment and management of trust funds, administrative and technical costs incurred in the implementation of programmes and projects financed from trust funds are reimbursed to UNEP. The amount of the reimbursement is calculated at the standard percentages rate approved by the General Assembly (13%).

They cover the administrative services provided in the Headquarters or in the Med Unit such as project management, personnel administration, accounting, internal and external auditing.

TOTAL

1989	1990	1991
542	578	609