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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

Meeting of the MED POL National Co-ordinators

Athens, 6 - 9 May 1992

**REPORT OF
THE MEETING OF THE MED POL NATIONAL CO-ORDINATORS**

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Introduction

1. The Meeting of MED POL National Co-ordinators was held in the premises of the Co-ordinating Unit in Athens from 6 to 9 May 1992.

Participants

2. National Co-ordinators or their representatives from the following Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention attended the Meeting: Albania, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, European Economic Community, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

3. The following United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were represented: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC), Greenpeace, Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association (HELMEPA), Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) and European Environmental Bureau/Mediterranean Information Office (EEB/MIO).

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

Agenda item 1 - Opening of the Meeting

5. Mr L. Jeftic, Senior Marine Scientist, welcomed the participants on behalf of Dr Mostapha K. Tolba, Executive Director of UNEP and said that the MAP Co-ordinator, Mr S. Busuttil, who was absent on mission, had conveyed his best wishes for the success of the Meeting. After opening the Meeting, he recalled that the Seventh Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention had decided that during 1992 the Focal Points for MED POL, PAP, Blue Plan, REMPEC and SPA should meet separately and the present Meeting was the first of the series.

Agenda item 2 - Rules of procedure

6. 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 Meeting of MED POL National Co-ordinators.

Agenda item 3 - Election of officers

7. The Meeting unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman: Mr. Jacques Vaccarezza (European Economic Community)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Ridha Ben Aissa (Tunisia)
Mr. Lorenzo Villa (Italy)

Rapporteur: Mr. Shaban Kamberi (Albania)

Agenda item 4 - Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

8. The Meeting adopted the provisional agenda contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.35/1 and the timetable of work annexed to document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.35/2 (Annex II).

Agenda item 5 - Progress report on the implementation of the MED POL in 1991 and review of 1992 ongoing and planned activities

9. The Secretariat introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.35/3 which described the work carried out in the framework of MED POL during the year 1991, as well as the main ongoing or planned activities for 1992. A short description of the activities under agenda items 5.1 to 5.10 was given by the Secretariat as follows:

- Monitoring activities;
- Pilot Monitoring Surveys;
- Data Quality Assurance, Intercalibration and Maintenance;
- Data processing;
- Implementation of Land-based Sources Protocol (LBS) activities;
- Research activities;
- Training and Fellowships;
- Documentation;
- Climatic Changes;
- Institutional arrangements.

The presentation was followed by an exhaustive debate.

10. In commenting on the progress report, a number of delegations reported the latest developments in their countries related to monitoring activities under the MED POL monitoring programme.

11. The representative of Monaco informed the Meeting that his country was contemplating more active participation in MED POL activities in the future. While Monaco had not yet transmitted data directly to the Co-ordinating Unit, data had been transmitted indirectly through France since Monaco participated in the French national monitoring network, in particular concerning the measurement of levels of petroleum hydrocarbons. He said that data would soon be transmitted to the Co-ordinating Unit. Even though Monaco had not signed a formal monitoring agreement with the Co-ordinating Unit, a monitoring programme directly based on MED POL recommendations had been implemented for more than 15 years and it had been recently extended to cover the control of atmospheric pollutants.

12. The representative of Morocco informed the Meeting that his Government's new MED POL programme had been transmitted to the Secretariat. The transmittal of the programme underlined Morocco's determination to give new impetus to its activities within the framework of MED POL and Morocco therefore hoped that the national monitoring agreement would be finalized. Morocco hoped to be able to commence implementation of the programme in 1992 and would like to receive financial support to enable it to purchase the equipment and material corresponding to the requirements set out in the programme.

13. The representative of Tunisia informed the Meeting that his country intended to develop monitoring of air-borne pollution and a project would soon commence in Sfax. In order to implement the air-borne pollution programme and strengthen the monitoring programme, Tunisia would require support.

14. The representative of Algeria informed the participants that the sampling stations under his country's MED POL Monitoring Programme represented less than 10% of the total number of sampling stations identified to date and the number would increase substantially over the next five years as the network was being strengthened. Monitoring of atmospheric pollution would also begin in certain areas on the basis of the results obtained from tests carried out for over a year on an industrial site. He stated that the MED POL programme constituted an important component of the Algerian monitoring programme and that it was taken into due account in the planning of future activities. He also said that the contribution from the MED POL programme mostly covered standardization of the methodology rather than the material level, although the latter remained important. He concluded his remarks by stating that his country hoped that the methodological aspects, which comprised the standardization of analytical methods, the search for new indicators

and, together with Mediterranean countries, the identification of realistic objectives, would gradually take the place of simple statistics and assessments of the situation.

15. The representative of Turkey stated that in 1992, the existing Turkish national marine pollution monitoring programme had been extended to the monitoring of air-borne pollutants. A permanent monitoring station had been established at Antalya on the Turkish Mediterranean Coast. He also informed the Meeting that the MED POL Phase II Turkish Monitoring Programme had been prepared and when finalized - most probably during the second half of 1992 - it would be transmitted to the Co-ordinating Unit.

16. The representative of Italy informed the Meeting that the Italian Ministry of Health had published the 1991 report on the quality of bathing waters. The report comprised two volumes, one showing the actual values, which was useful for technicians in the public health sector, and the other containing informative maps which showed the public the quality of bathing waters and their conformity with the regulations laid down in Italian law. Copies of the reports had been sent to the Co-ordinating Unit and would be distributed to the National Co-ordinators in the near future.

17. The representative of Lebanon thanked the Secretariat for their assistance and in particular for their efforts to obtain funds within the framework of METAP. He mentioned that his country would greatly appreciate rapid action regarding their training needs and support in connection with the land-based sources Protocol. He added that he would clarify the question of the 1989 MED POL report and could make a copy available.

18. The representative of Yugoslavia briefly presented an ongoing project related to the primary sewage system in Kotor Bay, for which the Republic of Montenegro had already invested 80.000.000 ECU (approximately 90% of the total cost of the purification system). The project's objectives were to improve the environmental quality of Kotor Bay so that it could serve as a model for other areas in the Adriatic and Mediterranean Seas. He said that Yugoslavia would like to obtain support from MED POL in order to complete the project and to include Kotor Bay in the Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) in the coming year.

19. In the course of the discussion on agenda item 5.1. "Monitoring activities", a number of delegations expressed their views on the future orientation to be followed by the monitoring component of MED POL with a view to presentation by the Secretariat to the next Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee in 1993 of the new MED POL programme to be adopted by the Contracting Parties later in 1993.

20. The Secretariat informed the Meeting that a number of activities had been and were continuing to be carried out in relation to the preparation of the new MED POL programme, including its monitoring component, to be presented in 1993. In particular, in addition to permanent contact with the co-operating agencies, ICES and Oslo/Paris Commission experts, the 1990 ICSEM Meeting in Perpignan had devoted a full session of the ICSEM/IOC/UNEP Workshop on Marine Pollution to a discussion of monitoring strategies in which a large number of scientists had participated.

21. The representative of the EEC considered that, in general, document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.35/3 was not sufficiently oriented towards the future and should have provided more technical and scientific information on some aspects such as "monitoring activities". Furthermore, in connection with such activities, in view of the information provided by the Secretariat on monitoring data over a number of years, the EEC delegation proposed that the Meeting should request the Secretariat to draw up a preliminary report on monitoring data in accordance with a timetable to be adopted. The Contracting Parties would then have to take a decision on the follow-up to the report.

22. The representative of France stressed the need to take into account the ultimate objective of monitoring from the moment of its establishment. That meant that not only should problems of utilization and interpretation of data be tackled from the outset, but also that consideration should be given to the way in which trends could be identified so that at the national and regional levels it would be possible to check whether the measures recommended or taken had been followed by concrete efforts to improve the quality of the marine environment.

23. The representative of FAO informed the Meeting that the monitoring data collected at the Unit were evaluated by the respective competent agencies and that FAO was responsible for the data on chemical contaminants in marine biota. FAO believed that the data generated should not only give an idea of the levels of contamination in a given area but should also be useful for decision-making. Specifically, data should be used to assess the efficiency of the control measures taken within the framework of the Barcelona Convention. For this purpose, he stressed the need to compare statistically data sets from one year to the next (trend monitoring). Unfortunately, the real differences in pollution levels were masked by the natural variability and the quality of the data. Monitoring programmes should be designed in such a way as to minimize the effects of natural variability and variability resulting from sample handling and analysis. However, while considerable progress had been achieved regarding the quality of data, the sampling programmes were still not appropriate and consistent. He finally referred to the activities undertaken to improve the situation, as well as the activities aimed at introducing biological effects monitoring in the Mediterranean region.

24. In order to respond to the concerns of States which wished to have a work programme for the future, the representative of France also drew attention to the advantages of publishing an "assessment of the state of the Mediterranean environment" at intervals to be determined in order to show the current status of pollution of the marine environment. Such an approach would give States a concrete framework and would underline the lacunae which required further efforts. The assessment would also help Ministers to adopt a position during the ministerial-level meetings of the Barcelona Convention.

25. The Chairman, in closing the discussion on agenda item 5.1 and taking into account the suggestions made by several delegations, requested the Secretariat to prepare a document on monitoring to be considered at the next Joint Meeting of the Committees in 1993. The document should show inter alia the areas which were the subjects of monitoring, the parameters measured and the sampling stations, over a period covering, for example, the previous five years. Such an analytical document would allow the objectives of monitoring to be reoriented, if necessary.

26. Many delegations stressed the importance of the Data Quality Assurance Programme and the intercalibration exercises as essential tools for the improvement of the quality of the MED POL monitoring data. All delegations agreed that this component should be considered a priority in the future MED POL programme.

27. A wide-ranging debate was held on the data processing activities of MED POL. Many delegations expressed satisfaction at the progress achieved in that field and expressed the view that efforts should be made to present uniform computerized monitoring agreements and data reports.

28. The representative of Israel suggested that training courses and intercalibration exercises should include, as an integral part of the exercise, instruction and training on the use of computerized data reports. He also recommended that the reporting formats of the monitoring activities prepared by MEDU should be based on a single, standard available software which should be distributed to all monitoring institutions. The reports would then be formulated according to MEDU guidelines using the specific software.

29. The representative of Israel expressed the view that all monitoring data submitted to the Unit should be available to all member states. The analysis and presentation of the monitoring data should not be limited for reasons of "confidentiality", unless specifically requested by a particular country. The representative of France concurred with that view.

30. The representative of Algeria informed the Meeting that, by the end of 1992, his country intended to establish an environmental data bank, together with the computer system best adapted to the task. Since different technological solutions were available, he drew attention to the danger of seeing inflexible and incompatible national systems. He therefore proposed that National Co-ordinators should receive appropriate advice from the Co-ordinating Unit as soon as possible so as to be guided in their future technological decisions and to solve the problem of compatibility which might arise if it was envisaged to link national systems in the Mediterranean.

31. As part of the discussion on agenda item 5.5, the Secretariat introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.35/Inf.5 "Progress report on the implementation of the survey on pollutants from land-based sources in the Mediterranean (MED X-BIS)", which summarized the responses by Contracting Parties to the questionnaires on the survey on pollutants from land-based sources.

32. The document showed that very few countries had responded to the questionnaire, which was making the task of the Secretariat in preparing the survey very difficult. The Secretariat reminded the Meeting that assistance was available and would be offered to those countries which encountered difficulties in replying to the questionnaires.

33. The Secretariat briefly informed the Meeting of the MED POL activities related to eutrophication and plankton blooms. In addition to the work on preparation of the assessment of eutrophication and plankton blooms presently being carried out by consultants in close co-operation with the MED Unit, the Secretariat reported on follow-up action to the decisions by the Contracting Parties to organize a regional research programme on the above subject by using half of the funds earmarked for research for the years 1992-1993.

34. A small consultation meeting on the subject had been held in Athens from 19 to 20 March 1992. The meeting had discussed extensively the most effective approach to be followed in order to organize a regional co-ordinated research programme which could produce some tangible results. Considering that the phenomenon of eutrophication and plankton blooms was a local phenomenon, although it occurred all round the Mediterranean, the meeting had agreed that the best approach would be to organize case studies in areas where there were obvious problems and where scientific work was already being undertaken, and to carry out a research programme by making use of local scientists and local experience.

35. Following this decision, the meeting had examined a number of representative areas around the Mediterranean region in order to recommend, from a scientific point of view, those where such case studies could take place. An effort would be made to initiate and carry out case studies in the suggested areas during the 1992-1993 biennium following the establishment of research groups, the submission of research proposals and the availability of funds.

36. In addition, the meeting had discussed and agreed upon a detailed scientific programme which should be followed in each case study. It had been felt that the best way to achieve the objectives of the programme would be through the development of a model to be used as a tool. Eight study areas which could be undertaken by different research groups had been identified (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.44/1).

Agenda item 6 - Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by carcinogenic, teratogenic and mutagenic substances

37. The Secretariat introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.35/Inf.3 "Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by carcinogenic, teratogenic or mutagenic substances".

38. In describing the content of the document, the representative of WHO reminded the Meeting that the final version of the assessment would be prepared for the 1993 Joint Meeting of the Committees and that this would allow time for its further improvement.

39. Many delegations congratulated the Secretariat on the quality of the document, which represented an excellent base for the preparation of the final assessment.

40. During the discussion on the scientific content of the document, a number of comments were expressed, including (a) the need for data on pollution of the marine microlayer within the appropriate sections of the document and (b) the desirability of including air pollution levels where such were relevant to pollution of the marine environment.

41. It was agreed that all the comments expressed at the Meeting and any other remarks which National Co-ordinators might transmit to the Secretariat by the end of October 1992 would be taken into account when preparing the final version of the assessment document.

Agenda item 7 - Progress report on the implementation of the Dumping Protocol

42. The Secretariat introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.35/Inf.4 "Progress report on the implementation of the Dumping Protocol" and explained that it only covered the activities carried out in 1991. A more complete document covering the activities of Contracting Parties since 1978 had been presented at the 1991 Joint Meeting of the Committees as document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.8.

43. The Secretariat informed the Meeting that, after the document had been prepared, Greece and the Syrian Arab Republic had informed the Secretariat that no dumping permits had been issued in 1991.

44. The representative of Algeria informed the Meeting that in 1991 three Algerian ports - Algiers, Annaba and Ghazaouet - had applied for permits to dump the spoil caused by dredging their basins. Analysis had shown that, in all three cases, the concentration of toxic and hazardous pollutants exceeded the levels permitted and the three applications had therefore been rejected. The relevant information would be transmitted to the Co-ordinating Unit shortly.

45. The representative of Italy stated that the problem of dumping dredging spoil was extremely serious and that in Italy the need to carry out dredging was related to the operation of ports and the problem of utilizing dumping, storage on land or other solutions was resolved on a "case-by-case" basis. He stressed that the issue called for a scientific approach which would take into account inter alia the chemical, toxic and biological characteristics of dredging spoil and the possible effects on the marine environment.

Agenda item 8 - Other business

46. Following the announcement made at the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Cairo (paragraph 116 of the report), the representative of Italy was pleased to confirm that the Italian Cancer Research Institute in Genoa was in the process of setting up the regional centre for carcinogenic and mutagenic marine pollutants in the Mediterranean to carry out liaison among scientific institutions in the Mediterranean active in the field in the framework of MED POL. He informed the Meeting that the Centre's headquarters would be in the Cancer Research Institute in Genoa and it would shortly start to function. Its Scientific Committee had held its first meeting on 16 April to define the guidelines for the Centre's activity. The Centre's programme of activities, which had been approved by the Scientific Committee, included the following:

- compiling a list of institutions working in the field in the Mediterranean and elsewhere so as to develop the necessary contacts;
- creation of a data bank in liaison with the inventory of chemical products located at the Istituto Superiore di Sanità in Rome;
- carrying out research activities at the Italian Cancer Research Institute;

- organization of meetings at the international level, the first of which would be held in March 1993. Mediterranean institutions working in the field and MED POL National Co-ordinators would be invited to attend. Advance notification of the Meeting would be sent out shortly.

He concluded by informing the meeting that the Centre had already received financial support from the Ligurian Region and the Province and Commune of Genoa.

47. The representative of Italy informed the Meeting that, in connection with the "Day of the Sea" organized by MAREVIVO in Venice on 5 July 1992, which had been announced at the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Cairo, 8-11 October 1991), an International Seminar on Mediterranean Authority would be held in Venice from 3 to 5 July 1992. A short explanatory paper on the Seminar was distributed during the Meeting.

48. The representative of the EEC requested additional information on the amendments proposed by the Secretariat to the Dumping Protocol and contained in the documents submitted to the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (Cairo, 8-11 October 1991), as well as on the relevant timetable and procedures.

49. Upon the request of the Chairman, the representative of Turkey gave the following introductory statement in relation to the Black Sea and on-going activities.

A Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution had taken place in Bucharest from 21 to 22 April 1992. The following riparian countries of the Black Sea had taken part in the Conference: Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Turkey. Representatives of UNEP, WHO, WMO, UNDP, IOC and IMO had attended the Conference as observers.

The Conference had adopted the Convention (Bucharest Convention) and three Protocols. It had also decided to invite UNEP-OCA/PAC to co-operate with the Commission in the elaboration of a Black Sea Action Plan. It also decided to establish the Commission's headquarters and the Secretariat in Istanbul.

Regarding the preparation of the Action Plan, the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) had prepared an initial executive summary on Environmental Management and Protection of the Black Sea. Following a UNDP/UNEP/World Bank mission to the Black Sea region, the riparian States had welcomed such a programme. Following those positive indications it was decided to develop the project further and, as a result, a GEF National Co-ordinators Meeting had been arranged at Constanza, Romania on 19-20 May 1992. In addition, a programme co-ordination meeting with the participation of riparian States, GEF partner and other donors was also planned for 21-22 May 1992.

50. The representative of Greece suggested that, in view of the fact that in 1993 the Joint Meeting of the Committees would not have sufficient time for a lengthy discussion on specific MED POL topics such as the new monitoring programme, the Secretariat should arrange the agenda accordingly in order to give priority to the most important subjects and make provision so that in the future separate meetings of National Co-ordinators were organized in such a way that discussion of more substantive matters was assured.

51. The representatives of the EEC and Greece also requested the Secretariat to send to all National Co-ordinators ten weeks before the Joint Meeting of the Committees in 1993 the document on monitoring activities including proposals for re-orientation.

52. The representative of the EEC then briefly reported on the Second Ministerial Conference on Euro-Mediterranean Co-operation on the Environment in the Mediterranean Basin, held in Cairo from 28 to 30 April 1992. He drew attention to the Charter on Euro-mediterranean Co-operation in the Mediterranean Basin (Nicosia Charter, adopted at Nicosia in April 1990), which resulted from initiatives by the European Community, Contracting Party to the Barcelona Convention. Its aim was to strengthen the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) by promoting its implementation. The representative of Greece provided further information on the Conference.

53. The Secretariat also underlined the importance of the EEC initiative within the framework of the Nicosia Charter and stressed that the resulting activities would substantially strengthen the whole Mediterranean Action Plan and, in particular, the sustainable development of the region.

Agenda item 9 - Adoption of the report of the Meeting

54. The report of the Meeting was unanimously adopted in its English and French version.

Agenda item 10 - Closure of the Meeting

55. After the customary exchange of courtesy, the Chairman closed the Meeting at 11.00 hours of 9 May 1992.

ANNEX I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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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 MED POL in 1991 and review of 1992 ongoing and planned activities
 - 5.1 Monitoring activities
 - 5.2 Pilot Monitoring Surveys
 - 5.3 Data Quality Assurance, Intercalibration and Maintenance
 - 5.4 Data processing
 - 5.5 Implementation of Land-based Sources Protocol (LBS) activities
 - 5.6 Research activities
 - 5.7 Training and Fellowships
 - 5.8 Documentation
 - 5.9 Climatic Changes
 - 5.10 Institutional arrangements
6. Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by carcinogenic, teratogenic and mutagenic substances
7. Progress reports on the implementation of the Dumping Protocol
8. Other business
9. Adoption of the report of the Meeting
10. Closure of the Meeting

ANNEX III
LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Working documents

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.35/1

Provisional Agenda

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.35/2

Annotated Provisional Agenda

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.35/3

Progress report on the implementation of MED POL in 1991 and review of 1992 on-going and planned activities

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.35/4

Report of the meeting (to be issued at the end of the Meeting)

Information documents

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.35/Inf.1

List of documents

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.35/Inf.2

List of participants

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.35/Inf.3

Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by carcinogenic, teratogenic or mutagenic substances

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.35/Inf.4

Progress report on the implementation of the Dumping Protocol

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.35/Inf.5

Progress report on the survey on pollutants from Land-based Sources (MED X-BIS)

Reference documents

UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.2/4

Report of the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related protocols (Cairo, 8-11 October 1991)

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.34/1	Report of the XXV Meeting of the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) for MED POL (Athens, 2-5 December 1991)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/5	Report of the Joint Committee Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee (Athens, 6-10 May 1991)
UNEP/BUR/40/5	Report of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related Protocols (Cairo, 25-26 February 1992)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.25/Inf.9	Progress report on the activities concerning implications of Climatic Changes in the Mediterranean Region
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.44/1	Report of the Consultation Meeting on the preparation of a research programme on Eutrophication and Plankton Blooms (Athens, 19-20 March 1992)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.45/6	Report of the Consultation Meeting on costs and benefits of reduction of the degradation of the marine environment from Land-based Sources of pollution and activities in coastal areas (Athens, 6-8 April 1992)
FIR/MEDPOL/MAL/23	Report of the FAO/UNEP/IOC Workshop on the biological effects of pollutants on marine organisms (Malta, 10-14 September 1991)
FIR/MEDPOL/ALE/4	Report of the FAO/IOC/UNEP Training Workshop on the statistical treatment and interpretation of marine community data (Alexandria, 9-19 December 1991)
EUR/ICP/CEH 103	Report of the WHO/UNEP Consultation Meeting on health risks from bathing in marine waters (Athens, 15-18 May 1991)
EUR/ICP/CEH 105	Report of the Fourth Training Course and Intercalibration Exercise in microbial methodology for marine pollution monitoring (Rabat, 21-26 October 1991)
EUR/ICP/CEH 110	Report of a WHO/UNEP Consultation Meeting on health risks from contaminants in Mediterranean seafood (Athens, 10-14 December 1991)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 29/1	Report of the Second Task Team Meeting on the Climatic Changes on the Island of Rhodes (Athens, 24 June 1991)

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 41/1	Report of the Third Task Team Meeting on the Climatic Changes on the Island of Rhodes (Athens, 9 October 1991)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 31/2	Report of the First Meeting of the Task Team on Implications of Climatic Changes on Malta (Msida, 11-12 November 1991)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 33/2	Report of the First Meeting of the Task Team on Implications of Climatic Changes on the Syrian Coast (Damascus, 23-24 November 1991)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 42/1	Report of the Second Meeting of the Task Team on the Implications of Climatic Changes on the Kastela Bay Coastal Area (Split, 24 January 1992)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 43/2	Report of the First Meeting of the Task Team on Implications of Climatic Changes on Cres/Losinj Islands (Rijeka, 2-3 March 1992)
MAP TECHNICAL REPORTS SERIES NO.46	UNEP/WHO: Epidemiological studies related to environmental quality criteria for bathing waters, shellfish-growing waters and edible marine organisms (Activity D). Final report on project on relationship between microbial quality of coastal seawater and rotavirus-induced gastroenteritis among bathers (1986-88). MAP Technical Reports Series No.46, UNEP, Athens, 1991 (64 pages) (English only).
MAP TECHNICAL REPORTS SERIES NO.47	UNEP: Jellyfish blooms in the Mediterranean. Proceedings of the II workshop on jellyfish in the Mediterranean Sea. MAP Technical Reports Series No.47. UNEP, Athens, 1991 (320 pages) (parts in English or French only).
MAP TECHNICAL REPORTS SERIES NO.48	UNEP/FAO: Final reports on research projects (Activity G). MAP Technical Reports Series No. 48. UNEP, Athens, 1991 (126 pages) (parts in English or French only).
MAP TECHNICAL REPORTS SERIES NO.49	UNEP/WHO: Biogeochemical cycles of specific pollutants. Survival of pathogens. Final reports on research projects (Activity K). MAP Technical Reports Series No. 49. UNEP, Athens, 1991 (71 pages) (parts in English or French only).
MAP TECHNICAL REPORTS SERIES NO.50	UNEP: Bibliography on marine litter. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 50. UNEP, Athens, 1991 (62 pages) (English only).
MAP TECHNICAL REPORTS SERIES NO.51	UNEP/FAO: Final reports on research projects dealing with mercury, toxicity and analytical techniques. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 51. UNEP, Athens, 1991 (166 pages) (parts in English or French only).

- MAP TECHNICAL REPORTS SERIES NO.52 UNEP/FAO: Final reports on research projects dealing with bioaccumulation and toxicity of chemical pollutants. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 52. UNEP, Athens, 1991 (86 pages) (parts in English or French only).
- MAP TECHNICAL REPORTS SERIES NO.53 UNEP/WHO: Epidemiological studies related to environmental quality criteria for bathing waters, shellfish-growing waters and edible marine organisms (Activity D). Final report on epidemiological study on bathers from selected beaches in Malaga, Spain (1988-1989). MAP Technical Reports Series No. 53. UNEP, Athens, 1991 (127 pages) (English only).
- MAP TECHNICAL REPORTS SERIES NO.54 UNEP/WHO: Development and testing of sampling and analytical techniques for monitoring of marine pollutants (Activity A): Final reports on selected microbiological projects. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 54. UNEP, Athens, 1991 (83 pages) (English only).
- MAP TECHNICAL REPORTS SERIES NO.55 UNEP/WHO: Biogeochemical cycles of specific pollutants (Activity K): Final report on project on survival of pathogenic organisms in seawater. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 55. UNEP, Athens, 1991 (95 pages) (English only).
- MAP TECHNICAL REPORTS SERIES NO.56 UNEP/IOC/FAO: Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by persistent synthetic materials which may float, sink or remain in suspension. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 56. UNEP, Athens, 1991 (113 pages) (English and French).
- MAP TECHNICAL REPORTS SERIES NO.57 UNEP/WHO: Research on the toxicity, persistence, bioaccumulation, carcinogenicity and mutagenicity of selected substances (Activity G): Final reports on projects dealing with carcinogenicity and mutagenicity. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 57. UNEP, Athens, 1991 (59 pages) (English only).
- MAP TECHNICAL REPORTS SERIES NO.58 UNEP/FAO/WHO/IAEA: Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by organophosphorus compounds. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 58. UNEP, Athens, 1991 (122 pages) (English and French).
- MAP TECHNICAL REPORTS SERIES NO.59 UNEP/FAO/IAEA: Proceedings of the FAO/UNEP/IAEA Consultation Meeting on the Accumulation and Transformation of Chemical contaminants by Biotic and Abiotic Processes in the Marine Environment (La Spezia, Italy, 24-28 September 1990), edited by G.P. Gabrielides. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 59. UNEP, Athens, 1991 (392 pages) (English only).

- MAP TECHNICAL REPORTS SERIES NO.60 UNEP/WHO: Development and testing of sampling and analytical techniques for monitoring of marine pollutants (Activity A): Final reports on selected microbiological projects (1987-1990). MAP Technical Reports Series No. 60. UNEP, Athens, 1991 (76 pages) (parts in English or French only).
- MAP TECHNICAL REPORTS SERIES NO.62 UNEP/IAEA: Assessment of the State of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Radioactive Substances. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 62, UNEP, Athens, 1992 (133 pages) (English and French).
- MAP TECHNICAL REPORTS SERIES NO.63 UNEP/WHO: Biogeochemical cycles of specific pollutants (Activity K) - Survival of Pathogens - Final reports on Research Projects (1989-1991). MAP Technical Reports Series No. 63, UNEP, Athens, 1992 (86 pages) (French only).