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

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**PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN
1992 - 1993**

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Introduction

The Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Cairo, 8-11 October 1991), decided to convene during 1993 the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee meeting to review both separately and together the progress of the Action Plan and to propose recommendations to be considered at the next meeting of the Contracting Parties (Antalya, Turkey, 12-15 October 1993). In view of the fact that this year's meeting will have to discuss the programme and budget for the 1994-1995 biennium, the two Committees will meet jointly in a plenary session to consider matters of common interest and to review separately their respective programme components. The agenda will permit a clear distinction between the subjects falling within the responsibility of each Committee, so that individual experts may attend sessions as appropriate.

The present progress report describes, in summary, activities that were carried out during 1992 and part of 1993. Comments and factual corrections on the progress report should be transmitted in writing to the Secretariat at the beginning of the meeting.

A. Implementation of the Barcelona Convention

1. Programme approval through decision-making meetings

1. The Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties will be held in Antalya, Turkey, from 12 to 15 October 1993. The Secretariat in consultation with the UNEP H.Q. has prepared the Host Country Agreement, on the basis of the MAP technical mission, which visited Turkey during October 1992. It is expected that the Agreement which specifies the responsibilities of UNEP/MAP and the Host Country, will be signed very soon. This issue was discussed during the Co-ordinator's visit to Turkey on 1-4 April 1993.
2. During 1992, the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Meeting of MED UNIT and the Regional Activity Centres (RAC) on the MAP Programme were convened, in January, September and November 1992 - Documents: UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.40/2, WG.56/5 and WG.61/2, respectively. Two of the meetings were devoted entirely to the review of the CAMP Projects, during which a modus operandi for the future work on the Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP) was agreed upon.
3. The Seventh Meeting of the MED UNIT and Regional Activity Centres (RAC), took place in Malta on 15-16 February 1993. The meeting reviewed the preparation for the Joint Meeting and the Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties. It exchanged views on the programme and the budget for the 1994-1995 biennium. The report of the meeting was issued as document: UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.62/2.
4. Three meetings of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties were held in Cairo in February and November 1992 and March 1993. The Bureau reviewed progress achieved in the implementation of the MAP Programme and discussed and advised the Secretariat on various pending issues, including the admission of new states to MAP, CAMP Projects, sustainable development in the Mediterranean, legal, financial and administrative matters. The reports of the Bureau are contained in documents: UNEP/BUR/40/5, UNEP/BUR/41/3 and UNEP/BUR/42/3.
5. The calendar of meetings organized within the framework of MAP during 1992-1993, is contained in Annex I to this report.

2. Programme co-ordination

6. In conformance with a decision of the Bureau, H.E. Dr. A. Ebeid, President of the Bureau, and Professor S. Busuttil, MAP Co-ordinator, represented the Mediterranean Action Plan at the Rio Conference on Environment and Development (June 1992). They conducted various contacts with Mediterranean heads of delegations, as well as with other heads of delegations and representatives of international financial institutions, in support of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP). Due to logistics, as well as the heavy agenda of the Conference, it was not possible for the UNCED Secretariat to devote a special session of the Conference to Mediterranean affairs. Dr. Ebeid and Prof. Busuttil also had a long meeting with Mr. M.K. Tolba, Executive Director of UNEP.
7. As a follow-up to the UNCED Conference, ASPEN Italia organized a conference entitled "After Rio: Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean". The conference was held in Genoa from 3 to 5 July 1992. It brought together more than 120 persons from all over the Mediterranean including several ministers of the environment, directors of environmental agencies, heads of major international firms (e.g. FIAT, IBM) and leading environmental journalists.
8. The MAP Co-ordinator was one of the main speakers in the plenary, and "initial commentator" in two workshops. The meeting examined the impact of the UNCED decisions on the Mediterranean, and deliberated whether new structures were necessary to do justice to the Rio mandate. The conclusions reached were:
 - (i) that an Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean should be drawn up, a task to be undertaken urgently by MAP;

- (ii) that such an agenda should be assessed as soon as possible at an extraordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention;
- (iii) that the Barcelona Convention should remain the juridical base for further action in the Mediterranean;
- (iv) that MAP, "strengthened" and "upgraded", should remain the main mechanism to promote and stimulate environment/development interaction;
- (v) that MAP should hereafter be more "action-oriented" and concentrate on the following principal areas:
 - water management
 - creation of a green belt around the shores of North Africa
 - information
 - technology

9. Cooperation with Governmental and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) was intensified, in particular with the International Juridical Organization (IJO), in relation to the Offshore Protocol and the Foundation for International Studies (FIS), in relation to the Agenda 21 meeting.

Financial and technical assistance was rendered to some NGOs in the Mediterranean to enable them to prepare reports or to convene various meetings relevant to the protection of the Mediterranean environment (the Mediterranean Women's Association, the Moroccan Association for the Sea, MEDMARAVIS, MEDASSET, UN University, Collegio Officiale de Arquitecto of Balears of Spain). Moreover, MAP officials attended some NGO meetings and contributed to their programmes (MAREVIVO Seminar, ENTE Colombo meeting, ASPEN Conference on "After Rio", the Maison de l'Environnement colloque on the Environment Week, held in Montpellier, HELMEPA, MEDSERV, ICAMAS, the European Young Executive Forum - Rome, le Comité pour les Etudes méditerranéennes, the Mediterranean Institute, the Euro-Mediterranean Centre for Marine Contamination Hazards, the Council of Europe Centre for Seismic Risks - Athens).

10. During 1992, the Bureau was informed that the Italian government was proposing that the Telespazio Centre for Remote Sensing, incorporating its Scanzano Mediterranean Remote Sensing Centre (CCT), equipped, staffed and financed by the Italian government, be accepted as a Regional Activity Centre, operating within MAP.

In conformance with the decision of the Bureau, the Secretariat furnished the Contracting Parties with detailed information about the Centre, and requested their views on the Italian proposal. As at 30 September 1992, only six Contracting Parties expressed their views on this concrete proposal (EEC, Egypt, France, Libya, Morocco and Syria), which will be reviewed by the present meeting, as well as by the Eighth Ordinary Meeting.

In conformance with the decision of the November meeting of the Bureau, the Secretariat undertook the necessary consultation with the Italian authorities and the CTM Centre on the organization of training programmes for Mediterranean experts on the application of remote sensing techniques and their use. The first two experts to benefit from this programme were from Egypt, within the framework of the Fuka-Matrouh CAMP Project. The course started on 8 March 1993, and will last three months. All costs of the training course were covered by the CTM Centre.

11. During his visit to Turkey (April 1993), the MAP Co-ordinator discussed with the Turkish authorities, as the Host Country for the Black Sea Secretariat, ways and means of cooperation between the two Secretariats.
12. The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe organized a "Public Hearing on Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean", in Malta on 24-25 March 1993. The Co-ordinator represented UNEP/MAP at this hearing, made a presentation and answered questions from European Parliamentarians.

3. Sustainable Development/Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean:

(a) Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean/EC-MAP Programme (Nicosia Charter)

13. In conformance with the decision of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties to set into motion for the Mediterranean region, a process for the adoption of those principles elaborated at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro (June 1992) and specified in Agenda 21, the informal consultation meeting on the preparation of an "Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean" was convened in Malta from 11 to 13 February 1993. The meeting was hosted and partially financed by the Foundation of International Studies of Malta (FIS). More than 50 participants from governmental and non-governmental organizations, the media and representatives of the industrial sector attended the meeting which was intended as a brainstorming session, where it was anticipated that the proposals and suggestions put forward would form the basis of concrete recommendations and decisions, leading to the formulation of an "Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean". Two messages of support were received from the Prime Minister of Malta and from the Executive Director of UNEP.
14. Discussion at this important meeting centered on three main axes:
 - The scientific assessment of the state of the Mediterranean environment;
 - Sustainable development in the Mediterranean;
 - Institutional aspects.

Various proposals emerged from the general discussion which could be the basis and guidelines for concrete recommendations to be approved by the Contracting Parties.

The meeting will have before it the report of the meeting which is contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.63/4.

15. In reviewing the report of the informal consultation meeting, the Bureau, at its last meeting held in Cairo on 1-2 March 1993, decided that:
 - (i) the Mediterranean Action Plan should reorient its activities towards sustainable development principally through its two main components i.e., the Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP) and the follow-up mechanism of MAP/EC programme within the framework of the Nicosia Charter. The MED Unit is to have overall responsibility for all Sustainable Development projects, including CAMP.
 - (ii) the Joint Meeting would technically review the set of proposals contained in the report of the informal consultation meeting on Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean, held in Malta on 11-13 February 1993 and contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.63/4, with a view to submitting concrete proposals in conformity with the resolutions of UNCED, for the forthcoming Contracting Parties' meeting.
 - (iii) a new budget line for Sustainable Development within the framework of the MAP programme should be created. A specific amount would be proposed by the Secretariat for the Joint Meeting to cover this budget line for the next biennium 1994-1995.

A Professional staff member (P.4 level) would eventually be recruited in the Athens office of MAP

within the budget line, and he/she would have special responsibility for Sustainable Development projects, including CAMP. Pending approval of this professional post by the Contracting Parties, and taking into consideration the urgency of this matter, the Bureau noted that the Co-ordinator would fill the post on a temporary basis.

16. Another important development was the Second Ministerial Conference within the framework of the Nicosia Charter, convened in Cairo, 28-30 April 1992. The conference approved:

- a Declaration on Euro-Mediterranean Co-operation on the Environment in the Mediterranean Region;
- a programme of specific actions;

The Conference took note of the long-term strategy.

The President of the Bureau and the MAP Co-ordinator undertook intensive consultations related to the role of MAP in this exercise, which culminated in the following decision by the Conference:

"To set up a follow-up mechanism consisting of the Commission of the European Communities, the Mediterranean Action Plan, the World Bank, the European Investment Bank and UNDP."

As a follow-up to the decisions of the Cairo conference, the first meeting of the Co-ordinating Mechanism was held in Brussels on 14 July 1992. The MAP Co-ordinator represented MAP in this meeting in which it was agreed to operate on two parallel lines:

- (i) identification, by MAP, of major regional problems affecting sustainable development and requiring regional solutions.
- (ii) country-specific sustainable development two-year programmes. Tunisia and Egypt were chosen as areas for concentration, with Albania as a "special case" and Malta as a "pilot project".

17. The MAP Co-ordinator was entrusted to obtain the agreement, in principle, of the four countries concerned. The four countries accepted, in principle, this offer within the first phase of the joint programme. A paper was prepared and sent by the Secretariat to the EEC, identifying regional problems of sustainable development (point vii of the programme of specific actions, adopted in Cairo). A modus operandi for dealing with the four countries is being negotiated, with possibly (as noted in the Brussels meeting) a "joint" mission to identify, with the relevant authorities concerned, their development/environment priorities in accordance with the principles of the Nicosia Charter.

18. The second meeting of the Co-ordinating Mechanism was held in Brussels on 7-8 December 1992, during which, at the presence of the representatives of the four countries, a review of the on-going programmes related to sustainable development were made (in particular the Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP) of MAP). In addition, in order to achieve a proper coordination of the actions, the four countries were asked to prepare country-strategic plans which would indicate: 1) the political priorities in economic development, 2) environmental policy, 3) environmental and institutional problems, 4) existing coordinating mechanisms, and 5) proposed measures and actions to achieve sustainable development. Those country-strategic plans were presented at the MAP-organized "Informal Meeting on the Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean", held in Malta from 11-13 February 1993.

(b) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

19. The Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Cairo, October 1991) decided that work should continue on the four on-going CAMP projects (Bay of Kastela, Bay of Izmir, Island of Rhodes and the Coast of Syria). Moreover, the meeting approved two more CAMP projects (Fuka-Egypt and Sfax-Tunisia), and the start of preparation for the three new projects (Albania, Algeria and Morocco).
20. In addition to the information given under the various sections in this report relating to CAMP projects, as well as the detailed information contained in the 1992 progress report contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.56/2, the following major developments occurred:

Bay of Kastela, Bay of Izmir and the Coast of Syria

It is expected that the three projects will be completed by the end of 1993. A follow-up programme has to be agreed upon with the respective countries.

Rhodes CAMP project (Greece)

A presentation Conference of some of the activities completed or to be completed soon, was convened in Rhodes on 14-15 December 1992, its objective to present the activities to the Greek Government and local experts. The minutes of the Conference were issued as document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.60/3.

A contract was signed between MAP and the European Investment Bank (EIB) by which the Bank will finance some activities within the Rhodes CAMP project. The total amount of assistance would be 360,000 ECU.

Fuka-Matrouh CAMP project (Egypt)

The CAMP project for this area was signed during the meeting of the Bureau (Cairo, 9-10 November 1992). The first MAP policy/technical mission to the area took place in the beginning of April 1993.

Sfax CAMP project (Tunisia)

The MAP policy/technical mission to Tunisia took place from 6 to 10 February 1993. Various high level meetings as well as technical meetings were held in Tunis and in Sfax. The list of activities to be included in the Agreement to be signed by MAP and Tunisia was agreed upon. It is expected that the Agreement will be ready for signature before the forthcoming meeting of the Contracting Parties.

Albania CAMP project

A meeting of all the project's experts, as well as the representative of Albania, was convened in Malta on 13 February 1993, subsequent to the meeting of experts on Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean. The draft project document was reviewed and various suggestions were included in the new draft Agreement which is expected to be signed by MAP and Albania by May 1993.

Morocco

A mission to Morocco by a MAP official was undertaken from 18 to 22 February 1993. Preliminary discussions on the preparation and the launching of the CAMP project in Morocco were held during the visit.

21. Two requests for new CAMP projects were received: one from Israel and another from Malta. As regards the CAMP project for the Venice Lagoon in Italy, about which the Bureau had requested additional information before taking a final decision, the Secretariat received a reply from Italy on 28 January 1993, in the following terms:

- Delimitation of the area:

The project will concern the whole lagoon and the western basin.

- Objectives:

To include a heavily developed area within the CAMP projects of MAP. In this way other countries, above all developing countries, may receive information, concrete experience and operational contacts, administrative procedures, monitoring, data interpretation and decisional processes concerning the salvage of the Venetian lagoon.

- Financing:

It is intended to obtain support from:

EEC (LIFE programme) - on condition that this initiative be approved by MAP.

The Italian Ministry of Environment had expressed its interest in the creation of an "Observatory on the lagoon", and of an information centre with the Regione Veneta, the Province of Venice and the Municipality of Venice. Contacts were very promising and it is expected that the CAMP project will be hosted in a prestigious location, on the island of San Servolo and San Clemente.

22. During the recent RAC's meeting on CAMP projects (Malta, Nov. 1992), the idea was raised of creating a consultative steering group of three Mediterranean experts whose main responsibility would be reviewing individual CAMP projects and advising MAP on their implementation. The group which would convene twice a year, would work closely with and under the supervision of the MAP Liaison Officer for CAMP exercise and sustainable development. The group would be composed of a Regional Planner, an Economist and a Marine Scientist. The terms of reference of the group are to be submitted separately. This proposal was subsequently approved by the Bureau (Cairo, 1-2 March, 1993).

4. Legal component

Admission of new states and the status of PAP/RAC

23. In conformance with the decision of the Bureau, during its November 1992 meeting concerning the admission of Croatia to the Barcelona Convention, the Secretariat had informed the Croatian authorities that the issue was deferred to the Eighth Ordinary Meeting (October 1993) and that Croatia should apply for membership to the Barcelona Convention under the usual procedure as stipulated in Article 26 of the Convention.

Confirmation was received from the Croatian Government on 22 February 1993, to the effect that the Croatian Government viewed this matter with great interest, expressing the hope that it would be resolved as soon as possible, and reconfirmed that it would continue fulfilling all its obligations towards MAP when admitted as a full member. Moreover, the message underlined that Croatia was fulfilling its obligations towards the Split Centre (PAP/RAC) and that it would continue to do so. Finally, the Croatian authorities expressed their gratitude for allowing PAP/RAC to continue working efficiently according to the "business as usual" formula in the interim period until the admission of Croatia to MAP, as well as for allowing Croatia to participate in MAP's activities as an observer.

24. With regard to the status of the PAP/RAC Centre in Split, and in conformity with the decision of the Bureau, the MAP Co-ordinator paid a visit to Split on 11-12 January 1993, to assess the situation of PAP/RAC, and had reported to the Bureau the outcome of the mission.
25. The Bureau decided to reconfirm its previous decision to defer the question of the admission of Croatia to the Barcelona Convention to the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Antalya, Turkey, 12-15 October 1993) and decided that the present supervisory arrangements established at its November 1992 meeting regarding PAP/RAC should remain in force until the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (UNEP/BUR/42/3).

Offshore Protocol

26. As requested by the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Cairo, October 1991), and after reviewing the views of the Secretariat to the effect that the draft protocol had been revised on the basis of comments received from the Contracting Parties, which were mostly accommodated in the new version, the Bureau of the Contracting Parties authorized the Secretariat to convene a Conference of Plenipotentiaries for the Offshore Protocol during 1993, without any further meeting of experts. Furthermore, the Bureau requested the Secretariat to send the modified version of the draft protocol to the Contracting Parties seeking their views by a certain date, to be specified by the Secretariat on the said modus operandi.
27. Conscious of the fact that the financial situation of the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF) was not satisfactory, the Bureau further requested the Secretariat, during its March 1993 meeting, to continue its efforts with the Italian authorities with a view to hosting and partially financing the Conference of Plenipotentiaries during the last quarter of 1993.

Hazardous Wastes

28. In conformance with the decision of the last meeting of the Contracting Parties (Cairo, October 1991) to convene a meeting of experts on the preparation of a draft Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Hazardous Wastes Protocol) and to authorize the Secretariat to seek outside financial support for such a meeting, the Bureau accepted the offer of the Italian NGO (la Facultá...), which was cleared by the Italian authorities, to host and partially finance the first meeting of experts on the Hazardous Wastes Protocol, in Cervia, Italy, on 23 to 25 April 1993. Meanwhile, the Bureau instructed the Secretariat to ensure coordination with existing conventions, especially the Basel Convention, when formulating the Hazardous Wastes Protocol. The report of the first meeting of experts will be available before the joint meeting.

Compilation of environmental legislation relevant to MAP

29. This activity, intended to develop the legal and policy components of the Mediterranean Action Plan, aims at promoting the management of all legal issues at national and international levels and helping to raise the quality of performance of the Barcelona Convention. It will help more particularly in:
 - (i) assisting the function of the Co-ordinating Unit in advancing the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan, through the compilation of all legal instruments which refer to the up-to-date action, national and international, as well as to the respective institutional structures of the Contracting Parties in the context of the Barcelona Convention;
 - (ii) strengthening the role of the Co-ordinating Unit and creating the condition for further integration and effective cooperation among the Contracting Parties;

- (iii) undertaking to focus on preparation and elaboration of international instruments indispensable for the effectiveness of the aims stated in the Barcelona Convention, the counselling of the Contracting Parties with regard to issues of international concern, and the promotion of harmonization of their national laws;
- (iv) giving a new impetus to the implementation of technical cooperation already achieved among the Contracting Parties, through the consideration, either on an individual or a collective basis, of all outstanding legal and policy issues which substantially affect the cooperation of the participants.

To date, compilation of environmental legislation has been undertaken in Greece, Egypt, Israel, Malta and Tunisia. Two more compilations are intended to be undertaken during 1993.

- 30. Only Syria and Lebanon have not ratified the LBS and the SPA Protocols. They were urged to do so. During his recent visit to Lebanon, the MAP Co-ordinator discussed this issue with the relevant Lebanese authorities, who stated that ratification was imminent.
- 31. The Status of signature and ratification of the Convention and its related protocols as of 31 December 1992 is contained in Annex II to this report.

5. Information and Training

- 32. During the Co-ordinator and MAP officials' visits to some Mediterranean capitals, the issue of improving MAP public relations and fomenting more public awareness of its objectives and endeavours was strongly emphasized. Taking into consideration this suggestion, the Co-ordinating Unit is envisaging an information programme directed towards strengthening its image and upgrading its public awareness objective.
- 33. The 1992 Mediterranean Environment Week was celebrated by Mediterranean Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention during the period from 5 to 11 June 1992. This coincided with two other main occasions:
 - the World Environment Day (5 June)
 - the Earth Conference - UNCED (1-12 June 1992).
- 34. Twenty five MAP technical report series were issued and distributed during the aforementioned period (from Nos.49 to No. 73).
- 35. The MAP information bulletin (MEDWAVES) Nos.24, 25, and 26 were published and distributed in Arabic, English and French.
- 36. The Mediterranean Action Plan has participated in three exhibitions since the new MAP exhibit was completed in August 1992. Fourteen panels depicting the structure and function of MAP within the framework of environmental protection of the Mediterranean basin were presented at the HELEXPO exhibition, Thessaloniki International Fair 12 -21 September 1992, at the MUSIC VISION MEDIA exhibition, Athens 28 October-1 November 1992 and at the HELECO First International Exhibition and Conference on Environmental Technology, Athens 1-4 April 1993, organized by the Technical Chamber of Greece.
- 37. Two training courses at MED Unit on MAP activities were organized for a Libyan national (2-6 November 1992) and for two Maltese nationals (8-12 March 1993).
- 38. A successful training course was organized at MED Unit on MAP activities (19-22 March 1993) for 22 junior diplomats from Mediterranean countries, through the Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies of the University of Malta.

B. Implementation of the Land-Based Sources Protocol (LBS) and Dumping Protocol

6. Implementation of the LBS Protocol and Dumping Protocol

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

39. By March 1993, only Syria and Lebanon have not yet ratified the LBS protocol. The two countries were urged by the Secretariat to speed-up the process of ratification.
40. Assistance is still offered by the Secretariat to Contracting Parties who may need it, towards the application of the Environmental Quality Criteria or Emission Standards adopted.
41. At the request of the Governing Council of UNEP (1991), a document (UNEP(OCA)/WG.12/3) outlining the possible strategies and options for a programme of action to reduce the degradation of the marine environment from land-based activities was prepared for the Meeting of Government Designated Experts, Nairobi, 9-13 December 1991. The document includes a preliminary estimate of the costs associated with the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from land-based sources and activities in coastal areas. The draft of this document was reviewed by an Informal Consultation of Technical and Legal Experts (Nairobi, 30 September-3 October 1991), who recommended the preparation of specific detailed case studies on the costs and benefits from the reduction of the degradation of the marine environment, as a supplement to the preliminary estimate of the costs associated with the protection of the Mediterranean Sea. In consultation between OCA/PAC, the Co-ordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan (MEDU) and the relevant national authorities, and taking into account the ongoing integrated coastal zone management pilot projects carried out in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan, the Bay of Izmir and the Island of Rhodes were selected by the secretariat as the sites for the case studies.
42. The preliminary versions of the case studies were presented as documents UNEP(OCA)/WG.14/Inf.8 and WG.14/Inf.9 to the Meeting of Government Designated Experts (Nairobi, 9-13 December 1991). Taking into account the comments and suggestions received from the Meeting of Experts, the two preliminary case studies have been completed and presented, as documents UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.45/2 and WG.45/3, together with methodologies used for their preparation (documents UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.45/4 and WG.45/5) to the Consultation on Costs and Benefits of Reduction of the Degradation of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Sources of Pollution, organized by MEDU (Athens, 6-8 April 1992). The Consultation reviewed and revised, as appropriate, these documents and the two case studies were published as MAP Technical Report Series No 72.
43. Progress in the implementation of the Dumping Protocol, contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.35/Inf.4, was presented to the Meeting of MED POL National Co-ordinators (Athens, 6-9 May 1992). Nine countries reported that either no dumping took place or that no dumping permits were issued (Albania, Croatia, Greece, Libya, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, Syria and Turkey), and three countries submitted a national report on dumping (France for 1990; Israel for 1991; and Italy for 1988, 1989 and 1990).
44. With reference to the proposal to amend the Dumping Protocol in order to ban incineration at sea and dumping of industrial waste, a letter was sent to the Contracting Parties seeking their views on the proposal. So far a response has been received from two Contracting Parties. One Contracting Party (Israel) is of the view that industrial waste could be dumped in the sea under strict procedure.
45. At the request of the Bureau (Cairo, 9-10 November 1992), Contracting Parties were asked to send information on the sources of dumping in the Mediterranean. By 5 March 1993, three countries had replied that dredged materials are sources of dumping, one country replied that industrial waste is a source of dumping and seven countries replied that dumping is not permitted.

Implementation of LBS workplan activities

46. The pilot monitoring projects on anionic detergents, in which institutions from Greece, Italy, Malta, Slovenia and Spain participated, were completed on 31 December 1992. Results are currently being analyzed.
47. The preliminary assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Zinc and Copper is presented to this meeting. The assessment documents on arsenic, lead, chromium and nickel are under preparation.
48. The guidelines for treatment and discharge of effluents containing substances listed in Annexes I and II to the LBS protocol were reviewed by four Mediterranean experts in Athens from 9 to 11 April 1992. Arrangements have been finalized for a specialist to finalize the draft version. The scheduled date of completion is 30 June 1993.
49. A specialist has commenced work on the preparation of the final draft version of the guidelines for submarine outfall in the Mediterranean. The scheduled date of completion is 31 May 1993.
50. The Survey on Pollutants from Land-based Sources in the Mediterranean organized by WHO, continued. Replies so far have been received from Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece (Rhodes), Slovenia, Spain and Syria. Work in Egypt is ongoing, and preparations for work to commence in Albania, Morocco and Tunisia are under way.
51. The assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by carcinogenic, teratogenic and mutagenic substances, prepared by WHO, was submitted to the meeting of National MED POL Co-ordinators (Athens, 6-9 May 1992). The meeting approved the document, on an interim basis, subject to further up-dating. Following the receipt of various comments and suggestions, work commenced on the revised version of the document, for submission to this joint meeting.
52. Work on the preparation of the assessment document on the problem of Eutrophication and Plankton Blooms in the Mediterranean is progressing. The first draft will be submitted by the consultants' team by the end of September and the final document, which will also include proposed measures, will be ready by the end of the year.
53. Preparations were commenced by WHO for: (a) a revised assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by pathogenic micro-organisms, (b) expanded guidelines for epidemiological studies correlating recreational water quality with health effects, through an expert consultation on microbiological quality of marine waters, scheduled for 9-12 June 1993 in Athens, and (c) a comprehensive assessment of the health risks from marine pollution in the Mediterranean. All three activities, scheduled for completion in 1993, are being financed from WHO's regular budget as part of the Organization's contribution to MAP.
54. A consultation on health risks from contaminants in Mediterranean seafood was jointly convened by WHO and UNEP in Athens from 10 to 14 December 1991, and was attended by 12 participants from seven Mediterranean countries (France, Greece, Italy, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia, Yugoslavia). The meeting concentrated on viruses and algal biotoxines in shellfish and identified priority actions in both cases.

(b) Preliminary Assessment of the State of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Copper, Zinc and their compounds and Proposed Measures

55. On this subject, a separate document containing the scientific data available as well as some draft control measures prepared by the secretariat for discussion is presented to the Meeting as UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/Inf.3.

(c) Assessment of the State of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Carcinogenic, Mutagenic and Teratogenic Substances and Proposed Measures

56. Under this subject, a separate document containing the scientific data available is presented by the secretariat as UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/Inf.4. Relevant proposed measures are included in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/4.

(d) Research projects relevant to the LBS Protocol

57. On the basis of the research projects which had been submitted to the Unit by the end of 1992, by March 1993 there were 190 ongoing projects covering the five research areas of the MED POL research component. The research component of the MED POL programme was under strain during 1992 as only 55 percent of the approved budget was made available. As a consequence, many new research proposals had to be turned down and others were not extended. The financial problems are expected to continue in 1993.

58. Under the following paragraphs only activities directly linked to the implementation of the LBS Protocol will be reviewed. Those directly linked to monitoring are dealt with under chapter 7(c).

Research Area III (Effects of selected contaminants to marine organisms, communities and ecosystems or man and human populations) (It also includes activities previously called C, D, G, H, I and J)

Projects completed in 1992:	19
Projects ongoing on 31 December 1992:	47
Total 1992 contribution:	US\$ 66,500

The FAO/IOC/UNEP Workshop on the biological effects of pollutants on marine organisms was organized in Malta from 10-14 September 1991. The workshop discussed the applicability of biological effects techniques in field studies on a routine basis and their significance and interpretation vis-à-vis marine pollution risk assessment. It was attended by 50 participants, 21 of which presented papers. The proceedings of the Workshop are published in MAP Technical Reports no. 69.

Health-related projects dealt with (a) correlations between recreational water quality and health effects on bathers, (b) biological monitoring of population groups exposed to heavy metals in seafood, and (c) carcinogenicity and mutagenicity of marine pollutants.

Research Area V (Determination of factors affecting the efficiency of waste treatment and disposal methods and development of environmental quality criteria) (It also includes activities previously called B and E)

Project completed in 1992:	1
Projects ongoing on 31 December 1992:	nil
Total 1992 contribution:	nil

One project was completed in 1992 which covered the study of coastal pollution due to solid wastes and its control by proper disposal, re-cycling and re-use.

C. Monitoring of Marine Pollution in the Mediterranean**7. Progress Report on the Implementation of the MED POL Programme****(a) Monitoring Programmes and supporting activities**

59. Agreements on national pollution monitoring programmes for 1992 were signed with Albania, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia. Between January 1992 and March 1993, data were received from Albania, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Malta, Syria, Tunisia as well as the 1991 country report for Yugoslavia.
60. As in the past, during 1992 the Secretariat, directly or indirectly through the Cooperating Agencies, provided assistance either in cash or in equipment and material to the countries who had finalized the monitoring agreements. However, since only very limited funds were available in 1992 due to the lack of receipt of contributions by the Contracting Parties to MTF, the direct assistance to individual countries had to be substantially decreased below each country's requirements. The assistance was distributed as follows: Albania: US\$ 15,000, Cyprus: US\$ 15,000, Egypt: US\$ 40,000, Israel: US\$ 45,000, Lebanon: US\$ 15,000, Morocco: US\$ 40,000, Syria: US\$ 25,000, Tunisia: US\$ 25,000. However, the above figures represent only funds committed, which may mean minor changes when final invoices are paid.
61. As to the activities related to the monitoring of transport of pollutants through the atmosphere, two countries (Cyprus and Israel) continued during 1992 this type of monitoring as part of the national monitoring agreements. In the same framework, a training course on the monitoring and assessment of airborne pollution of the Mediterranean Sea was jointly organized by WMO, UNEP and the Euro-Mediterranean Centre on Marine Contamination Hazards (Council of Europe) and took place in Malta from 9 to 18 February 1993. The course was attended by sixteen participants from fourteen countries and consisted of both lectures and practical exercises.
62. At the request of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Cairo, 9-10 November 1992), an overall evaluation of the MED POL programme is being prepared by three consultants (Mr M. Bernhard, team leader, Mr. A. Jernelov, Mr M. Ruivo). They met in a consultation meeting (Athens, 7-8 January 1993) at which the terms of reference, outline and timetable of the evaluation were agreed upon. The consultants will meet again (Athens, 26-28 April 1993) in order to review the draft evaluation, which is to be finalized by June 1993. The final document will be presented to the Contracting Parties' meeting (Antalya, 12-15 October 1993). The report of the Consultation Meeting was published as document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.67/1.
63. Work in the frame of the MED POL/METAP project continued through the purchase of instruments for Albania, Egypt and Slovenia and through the implementation of the comprehensive data quality assurance programme for individual countries and the organization of training courses in co-operation with the IAEA/MEL laboratory in Monaco. A draft country profile on the status and trends of pollution of the marine environment in Egypt was prepared and such draft profiles are being prepared for Croatia, Cyprus, Slovenia and Tunisia.
64. The meeting of MED POL National Co-ordinators was held in Athens from 6 to 9 May 1992. The meeting examined the progress made since the last meeting of the Contracting Parties, and advised the secretariat on the activities to be performed during the biennium 1992-1993 (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 35/4).
65. The XXXIII Congress and Plenary Assembly of ICSEM was held from 12 to 17 October 1992 in Trieste, Italy. The Co-ordinator was one of the speakers at the inauguration. In this context, the XI ICSEM/IOC/UNEP Workshop on pollution of the Mediterranean Sea, organized by the Mediterranean Action Plan, was held on 16 October and covered two subjects: eutrophication and plankton blooms and Data Quality Assurance. The subjects were introduced by two MAP-supported key-note speakers and followed by a general discussion. Twenty-four Scientists from twelve Mediterranean Countries received MAP travel grants which enabled them to attend the Meeting.

66. The XXVI Meeting of the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) was held in Athens, 8-11 December 1992. The Meeting reviewed the MED POL activities in 1992-1993 and adopted a programme proposal, including budget, for 1994-1995. Of particular interest were the discussions and the proposals concerning the evaluation of MED POL-Phase II and the preparation of the proposals for MED POL-Phase III (1996-2005). The report of the XXVI IAAC meeting was published as document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 58/1.
67. A UNEP/FAO Consultation meeting on the evaluation of the Israeli monitoring programme was organized in Haifa (21-22 December 1992) in the framework of the activities relative to the review and evaluation of MED POL Phase II and the preparation of Phase III. The results of the meeting will help national authorities in Israel to re-design their monitoring programme and the Secretariat to make proposals for MED POL Phase III (Document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.59/2).

Pilot monitoring surveys

68. The pilot survey for the determination of herbicides in environmental samples from selected Mediterranean areas is completed. Four institutions participated in the survey; these are: IFREMER, Nantes, covering the Rhône estuary; ISRA, Milano, covering the Pô river; the Institute for Research and Development in Barcelona covering the Ebro river; and the University of Ioannina (Greece) covering the estuaries of 3 rivers in Thermaikos Gulf and 2 rivers in Amvrakikos Gulf. In addition, samples were collected from the Nile delta by the Institute of Graduate Studies of the University of Alexandria, which were analyzed in Barcelona. At the end of the survey, a small FAO/UNEP/IAEA meeting of the principal investigators took place in Athens from 7-9 April 1992 to review the results and prepare a consolidated report (Document FIR/MED POL/HERB/2) which contains all the data generated.
69. The pilot monitoring exercise for titanium, beryllium, cobalt, thallium, silver, antimony, molybdenum, uranium and vanadium was not implemented as expected, because the meeting of the Contracting Parties in Cairo (1991) decided that this survey should take place only if unused MED POL funds could be made available. Only one project was initiated using 1991 unused funds.
70. A consultation meeting is convened in Ioannina, Greece from 27-29 May 1993 to prepare the programme for the pilot survey on fungicides to be initiated as soon as funds are made available.

MED POL Data Processing

71. With regard to data processing all existing monitoring agreements, data on microbial pollution (in sea water), heavy metals and halogenated hydrocarbons (in biota, plankton, sediment and suspended matter) were computerized. With the transfer of Phase I data into the established database, some pollution data archives span fifteen years.
72. Two manuals ("CODES" and "DATA TRANSFER FORMATS") were prepared and sent to the countries as guidelines on the computerization and transfer of marine pollution data to MEDU on magnetic media. These manuals are being regularly updated as necessary.
73. Analysis and presentation of MED POL pollution data continued with the assistance of consultants. On this line, computerized heavy metals and halogenated hydrocarbons in biota data were analyzed. The report of the consultant on the Statistical Analysis of the MED POL data on Heavy Metals and Halogenated Hydrocarbons in Biota with special reference to Temporal Trends (1974-1991) was distributed to National Co-ordinators for comments. Similarly, through a consultant-developed computer programme and GIS facilities acquired by MEDU, quality of the bathing waters (utilizing microbial data in sea water) are being presented on maps.

Maintenance

74. In 1992 several new instruments were installed in MED POL monitoring laboratories through the METAP programme. Atomic Absorption Spectrometers (Spectra 10, Varian) were installed in Slovenia and Egypt. Gas chromatographs (HP 5890 Ser.II) were installed in Croatia and Albania. These installations supplemented the normal instrument maintenance missions of the IAEA-MEL/UNEP maintenance engineer. The remaining instruments supplied through METAP (2 AASs and 3 GCs) will be installed during 1993. A stock of spare parts is currently being purchased for the new instruments.

Training and fellowships

75. As in the past, during 1992 assistance was provided to MED POL participants in the form of individual group training, visits of experts to less experienced laboratories, support for participation at MED POL meetings (workshops, intercalibration exercises and quality assurance meetings), and travel grants for attendance at meetings related to the MED POL programme.

A total of 145 scientists from 19 countries benefitted from this support programme.

76. A group training course was organized (23 November - 4 December 1992) in MESL/MEL/IAEA in the frame of MED POL/METAP project on total and methyl mercury determination in marine biological and environmental samples (five trainees).
77. A group training course was organized (26 October - 13 November 1992) in MESL/MEL/IAEA in the frame of MED POL/METAP project on the determination of heavy metals and usage of the Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometers (AAS) (six trainees).
78. A consultation on health risks from contaminants in Mediterranean seafood was jointly convened by WHO and UNEP in Athens from 10 to 14 December 1991, and was attended by 12 participants from seven Mediterranean countries (France, Greece, Italy, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia, Yugoslavia). The meeting concentrated on viruses and algal biotoxins in shellfish and identified priority actions in both cases.
79. The fourth training course and intercalibration exercise in microbiological methods for marine pollution monitoring was convened by WHO and UNEP in Rabat, Morocco from 21 to 26 October 1991, in collaboration with the Institut National d'Hygiène. The course was conducted in French and was attended by 19 participants from Algeria, Egypt, Italy, Monaco, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia.
80. The fifth training course and intercalibration exercise in microbiological methods for marine pollution monitoring was held in Athens, Greece, from 2 to 7 November 1992, in collaboration with the Athens School of Hygiene. It was conducted in English and was attended by 16 participants from Albania, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Israel, Lebanon and Malta. This particular course was designed for experienced participants, to enable them to organize courses in their own countries. Apart from bacterial indicator organisms, pathogenic bacteria were also covered.

81. Preparations for the sixth training course and intercalibration exercise on microbiological methods for marine pollution monitoring, which will be in French, and scheduled to be held at the Institut Pasteur de Tunis from 21 to 26 September 1993, were commenced.
82. The WHO/UNEP Consultation on determination of pathogenic micro-organisms in coastal marine waters was held in Chioggia, Italy, from 7-10 October 1992, in collaboration with the Institute of Hygiene, University of Padua. It was attended by 21 participants from 11 Mediterranean countries. The meeting reviewed and finalized six recommended methods for pathogen determination, reviewed the general situation concerning pathogen occurrence in coastal recreational and shellfish waters, and also reviewed the capabilities of Mediterranean laboratories to deal with pathogen monitoring on a routine basis.
83. The FAO/IOC/UNEP Training Workshop on the Statistical Treatment and Interpretation of Marine Community Data was organized twice during the reporting period. Firstly, a regional basis workshop so that more scientists from the South could benefit. It took place in Alexandria from 9 to 19 December 1991 and 16 out of 21 participants came from the South (document FIR/MED POL/ALE/4). Secondly, it was organized at a national level, in Israel. The course was, however, reduced to five and a half days to include only multivariate statistics and only two lecturers participated. It took place at the Bar-Ilan University from 14-19 June and was attended by 15 participants from all over the country (document FIR/MED POL/ISR/4). An evaluation of this series of training workshops appears in MAP Technical Report Series No 68.
84. A small FAO/UNEP/IAEA meeting of the principal investigators of the herbicide pilot survey took place in Athens from 7-9 April 1992 to review the results of the survey and prepare a consolidated report (FIR/MEDPOL/HERB/2). The report contains data from the Rhône river, the Pô river and the Adriatic sea, the Ebro delta, rivers in Thermaïkos and Amvrakikos Gulfs (Greece) and the Nile delta.
85. The FAO/IOC/UNEP Training Workshop on the techniques for monitoring biological effects of pollutants in marine organisms was organized at the University of Nice-Sophia Antipolis from 14-25 September 1992. It was attended by 27 participants from Algeria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Romania, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey (document FIR/MED POL/NICE/3).
86. A FAO/UNEP/EUROMED Working Group on Biomonitoring in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea was convened in collaboration with the Euro-Mediterranean Centre on Marine Contamination Hazards (Council of Europe). This Group, which met in Malta on 10 and 11 November 1992, concluded that biomonitoring could be initiated on a pilot scale and prepared a relevant programme for its implementation. It recommended two general stress and two specific stress indices to be included in the programme (report of meeting available).
87. The FAO/UNEP/IAEA Training Workshop on the design of monitoring programmes and management of data concerning chemical contaminants in marine organisms will take place in Athens from 22 to 26 June 1993.

(b) Intercalibration and Data Quality Assurance

88. The Marine Environmental Studies Laboratory (MESL) of IAEA-MEL, Monaco, has continued to assist MED POL with the implementation of intercalibration exercises and a comprehensive data quality assurance programme. The work has been focused on the continuing development of an integrated approach towards quality assurance which includes training, analytical intercomparisons, joint monitoring exercises, the preparation and distribution of reference materials and standards and the provision of support for instrument installation and servicing.

89. To this effect, during 1992 an intensive training programme was implemented by IAEA-MEL. Three courses were organized at the Monaco Laboratory to provide training in the analyses of trace metals (8 trainees), trace organic contaminants (6 trainees) and, for the first time, methyl-and total mercury (6 trainees). Training courses on these topics and additionally on the maintenance of atomic absorption spectrometers are planned for 1993.
90. Data analysis assurance training was also conducted by MESL staff at laboratories in Alexandria, Egypt. Trainees from all three local MED POL monitoring laboratories participated. Several other QA missions were also organized (Tunisia, Albania and Egypt) to provide training and to enable IAEA experts to evaluate problems affecting participation in the MED POL Monitoring Programme. As in previous years, laboratories have also been provided with advice and support, including the provision of essential consumables. Similar training and QA missions to other laboratories will be organized during 1993.
91. More than 20 MED POL laboratories reported results for the trace metal intercomparison exercise using "polluted" sediment sample IAEA-356. The results are currently being evaluated and a report will be issued by the middle of this year. Results from the "World-wide and Regional Intercomparison for the Determination of Organochlorine Compounds and Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Sediment IAEA-357" have been evaluated and are detailed in UNEP/IOC Report No. 51. A total of 32 laboratories participated in this exercise including 12 from the MED POL Monitoring Programme.
92. Intercomparison exercises on methyl mercury and herbicides also commenced during 1992. Results from participating laboratories are currently being received.
93. Through GESREM (the IOC/IAEA/UNEP Group of Experts on Standards and Reference Materials) a new bivalve reference material has been produced (GESREM I) and new materials are currently in preparation (GESREM II and III). These reference materials will be made available to the MED POL monitoring laboratories in developing countries. An extensive world-wide catalogue of reference materials for marine environmental applications has been produced.
94. During 1992 several new Reference Methods were edited. Work at IAEA-MEL is continuing on the development of methodologies for organophosphorous pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and sewage pollution indicators. Results will lead to the production of new Reference Methods and will facilitate IAEA-MEL participation in proposed pilot monitoring studies on fungicides and on domestic waste indicators. Over 60 Reference Methods are now in print and the task of maintaining the series remains substantial. During 1992 a new series of "Technical Bulletins for Marine Pollution Studies" commenced.

(c) Research Projects relevant to the Monitoring

95. On the basis of the project proposals which had been submitted to the Unit by the end of 1992, by March 1993 there were 190 ongoing projects covering the five research areas of the MED POL research component. In addition, in pursuing the decision of the Contracting Parties to use half of the research funds for projects on one specific subject (called for easy reference Research Area VI), which, for the biennium 1992-1993 was decided to be eutrophication and plankton blooms, a number of case studies were initiated.
96. The research component of the MED POL programme was under strain during 1992 as only 55% of the approved budget was made available. As a consequence, many new research proposals had to be turned down and others were not extended. The financial problems are expected to continue in 1993.
97. Under the following paragraphs only activities directly linked to monitoring will be reviewed. (Those directly relevant to the implementation of the LBS are dealt with under chapter 6 (d))

Research Area I (Development and testing of methodologies for the characterization and measurements of specific contaminants) (It also includes activity previously called A)

Projects completed in 1992:	7
Projects ongoing on 31 December 1992:	18
Total 1992 contribution:	US\$ 36,000

The ongoing projects covered study of the electrochemical methodology for the direct measurement of dissolved and dispersed organic matter in marine waters and on the use and applicability of remote sensing for the monitoring of coastal water pollution.

In the microbiological field, projects continued to be linked with the revision of existing recommended methods and the development of new ones, or dealt with the relationships between pathogens and bacterial indicators in seawater and shellfish.

Research Area II (Study of the physical, chemical and biological mechanisms of the pollutants' transport from the source to the repository) (It also includes activities previously called F and L)

Projects completed in 1992:	6
Projects ongoing on 31 December 1992:	26
Total 1992 contribution:	US\$ 20,000

The ongoing projects covered the study and the modelling of atmospheric transport, dispersion and deposition of nutrients and heavy metals in the Mediterranean as well as the study of the current system in coastal waters and the sedimentation and benthic fluxes of heavy metals in shallow coastal waters.

Research Area IV (Study of the fate of contaminants, including micro-organisms, in the marine environment, i.e. survival, degradation, transformation, bioaccumulation, etc.) (It also includes activity previously called K)

Projects completed in 1992:	2
Projects ongoing on 31 December 1992:	24
Total 1992 contribution:	US\$ 32,500

Ongoing projects covered the study of the fate of hydrocarbons in coastal waters, geochemical cycles of heavy metals in estuarine sediments, the importance of micro-organisms on chromium accumulation and the transfer of trace metals from water to sediment through green algae.

The microbiological part of this activity continued to deal with the comparative survival of indicator organisms and pathogens in seawater and shellfish under Mediterranean conditions, including both exogenic and endogenic factors influencing survival and adaptation.

Research Area VI (Eutrophication and Plankton Blooms case studies)

Projects completed in 1992:	nil
Projects ongoing on 31 December 1992:	6
Total 1992 contribution:	US\$ 27,500

In order to initiate the work on the subject, a small consultation meeting was held in Athens from 19 to 20 March 1992 to decide on the appropriate approach to follow and to define a detailed scientific programme (see document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.44/1). The Meeting therefore finalized a scientific programme including the basic objectives and the specific studies to be covered. The Meeting also decided to implement the programme through case studies which should be carried out in a comparable way. Negotiations were made for the starting of the work in some of the suggested areas

(Emilia-Romagna coast, Alexandria Bay, Thermaïkos Gulf and Etang de Prevost) and some projects in the Emilia-Romagna Coast and Thermaïkos Gulf commenced at the end of 1992.

(d) Climatic changes

98. Extensive work was carried out on the implications of climatic changes in the Mediterranean. The first, second and third meetings of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on Cres/Losinj islands were held, respectively, on 2-3 March, 4 May and 16-19 July 1992 in Rijeka (documents UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 43/2, UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 52/1 and UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 53/2). The second and third meetings of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on Kastela Bay were held, respectively, on 24 January and 16-19 July 1992 in Split and Rijeka (documents UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 42/1 and UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 53/2). The fourth meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on the Island of Rhodes was held in Athens from 30 to 31 March 1992 (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 46/8). The first, the second, the third and the fourth meetings of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on the Syrian coast were held, respectively, on 23-24 November 1991, 14-15 December, 11-14 April and 3-7 July 1992 in Damascus (documents UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 33/2, 47/1, 48/1 and 51/1). The first, second, third and fourth meetings of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on the Island of Malta were held, respectively, on 11-12 November 1991, 14 February, 18-20 May and 14 September 1992 (documents UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 31/2, 50/1, 49/10 and 54/1). A joint meeting of the Task Teams on implications of climatic changes on the Cres/Losinj Islands, the Island of Rhodes, the Syrian coast, the Island of Malta and Kastela Bay was held in Malta from 15 to 19 September 1992 (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 55/7).
99. The book "Climate Change and the Mediterranean" (673 pages), edited by Messrs. L. Jeftic, J.D. Milliman and G. Sestini was published by Edward Arnold publishers. It contains 16 chapters of which six are the first generation site-specific case studies (deltas of rivers Nile, Pô, Rhône and Ebro, Ichkeul/Bizerte lakes and Thermaïkos Gulf). The book covers the work co-ordinated by the Mediterranean Co-ordinating Unit from 1987 to 1990.

D. Implementation of the Emergency Protocol

8. Prevention and Combating Pollution from Ships

(a) The Protocol concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency

(b) The Regional Marine pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC)

100. The Sixth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties held in Athens in October 1989, approved for the period 1990-1993 a medium term programme related to preparedness, response and co-operation to accidental marine pollution by oil and other harmful substances.

In the years following the adoption of the medium term programme, the Centre focused its activities mainly on two topics considered essential:

- (i) development of the Centre's capacities in order to provide rapidly and as completely as possible information which the states served by the Centre might need either within the framework of the preparedness for response or in case of an accident, regardless of whether it involves oil or other harmful substances. The large part of this has been accomplished through the development and upgrading of a partially computerized Regional Information System;
- (ii) the preparation of Recommendations, Principles and Guidelines concerning accidental marine pollution preparedness, response and mutual assistance. A complete set of "Recommendations, Principles and Guidelines concerning co-operation and mutual assistance in case of emergency", essential for facilitating co-operation among the Mediterranean coastal states and for obtaining international assistance, has been adopted by the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, held in Cairo in October, 1991 (UNEP(OCA)/MED.IG.2/4).

The Centre also carried out activities falling under two other major domains, namely:

- (i) assistance to the countries which so request in the development of their own national organizations;
 - (ii) training of personnel.
101. After having, as a first step, endeavoured to improve the regional system for co-operation in case of emergency, concentrating the actions on the development of the capacities of the Centre as a tool which serves the states and on adopting arrangements and procedures applicable in case of international assistance operations, REMPEC, as a second step, is now giving priority to developing national and sub-regional capacities particularly through orientation towards the adoption of sub-regional contingency plans. The development of national systems for preparedness and response to accidental pollution constitutes the objective of the present policy of REMPEC.

Development of a regional information system

102. At present the REGIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (RIS) comprises mainly printed documents and some electronically stored data banks. Certain parts of RIS are likely to remain in the form of printed documents. However, the majority of data are gradually being computerized and it will soon be possible to disseminate them to the coastal States in the form of ready-to-use floppy disks. In the future it might be possible to access these data directly through EDI (Electronic Data Interchange), thus reducing the quantity of printed material sent to the coastal states and making available the most up-to-date information at any time.

This system is made up of four parts;

- Basic documents;
- Lists and inventories;
- Databanks, simulation models and decision support system;
- Operational guides and technical documents.

PART A: Basic documents, Recommendations, Principles and Guidelines concerning Accidental Marine Pollution Preparedness, Response and Mutual Assistance

103. Part A, including all relevant documents adopted up to date, was prepared and disseminated to the Mediterranean coastal states in January 1992.

PART B: Lists and Inventories

104. Since information included in various Sections of Part B necessitates permanent updating and modifying, a systematic computerization of data necessary for the production of documents forming this part of RIS was initiated in 1991-1992 and led to the development of a relational data base.

Section 1: Directory of competent national authorities in charge of accidental marine pollution preparedness, response and mutual assistance and other relevant information (RIS/B/1)

105. A preliminary version was published and circulated in January 1991, and an updated version was published and circulated in May 1992 and March 1993.

Section 2: Inventory of experts, equipment and products which can, under certain conditions be put at the disposal of a State, which so requests in cases of emergency (RIS/B/2).

106. This inventory is currently under preparation. A questionnaire aimed at collecting data on equipment and products was disseminated to the Coastal States in January 1993. The questionnaire takes into account the comments made on this subject by the Focal Points Meeting (REMPEC/WG.5/12) which are the following:

- (i) the list of equipment does not bind the Contracting Parties to put this equipment at the disposal of other Parties which so request; each Contracting Party remains free to determine, on a case by case basis, which equipment it may put at the disposal of another Party, taking into account that it must not be deprived excessively in case the country concerned might also be the victim of an accident;
- (ii) the objective of the inventory is to help a Party needing assistance to determine who is best suited to satisfy its request. To this end, the inventory should list broad categories without entering into too much detail.

107. The Meeting also considered that the Mediterranean Inventory should be exhaustive even though it might lead to duplication, but did not object to the reproduction of the relevant extracts of the Community's inventory for those countries which are members of the EC. It was considered that private companies' stockpiles which are not directly available to governments should not be introduced in the Inventory. Indeed, although the governments are obliged to inform REMPEC of the stockpiles at their disposal, they cannot commit themselves on behalf of the companies.

Section 3: Catalogue of response equipment and products (RIS/B/3).

108. An updated and modified version of the Catalogue was published by the Centre in 1989.

Section 4: Directory of companies offering services in the Mediterranean in case of emergency (RIS/B/4).

109. An updated and modified version of this directory was published and circulated in January 1992.

PART C: Databanks, Forecasting Models and Decision Support Systems

Databanks

110. As a first phase, the Centre has directed its efforts to the development of its capabilities so that it will be in a position to provide rapidly, to the national authorities, in case of an accident, the necessary information concerning the behaviour, risk and different possibilities for action. The information that has been collected is also of use in preparedness activities since it provides the basis for assessing the type of hazard that may be encountered if a chemical is spilled and therefore helps in the planning of the response measures to be taken.
111. As a first step, a databank on chemical substances which is partially computerized has been established by the Centre with the support and assistance of various organizations. A document, RIS/C/1, describing the current status of the Centre's databank on hazardous substances and information services provided by the Centre, was distributed in December 1991 and an updated version distributed in November 1992.
112. The Centre has also developed a maritime transport-oriented database (TROCS) incorporating information on the physical and chemical properties of about 400 chemicals, method of transport, marine hazards and behaviour of the spilled chemical which is available on diskette. This database has recently been modified so that each substance, albeit not all the substances, is linked to a group guide by which appropriate response actions can be taken to stabilize the initial phases of an accident. Recently a number of modifications were done to this database in order to improve its utility as a tool to assist decision-making in chemical spill situations and in particular to provide assistance in dealing with the hazards associated with packages containing dangerous goods.
113. Modifications to the database are currently being made to increase its versatility as a tool for decision making in preparedness and response. In order to assist the coastal States build their own national capabilities and to have available a minimum of information sources at the national level, the Centre has distributed a preliminary version of the computerized database in December 1991 and more recently in December 1992, the second version of the TROCS was distributed.
114. The distribution of such a database to the coastal states can be considered to constitute the second step of the first phase of the adopted strategy whereby efforts will be now directed towards developing the information sources at the national level, at the same time recognizing that efforts and activities at the regional level have to be continued.

Simulation Models

115. As part of the second phase, action has been initiated to acquire simulation models and the Centre has been able to obtain a number of models.

Decision-support system

116. A third phase, earmarked for the near future, is the acquisition and operation of a decision support system and its operation for the needs of the region. The Centre hired a consultant, Mr. Henrik Olesen from UNEP/GRID, to assist REMPEC in establishing a decision support system for hazardous substances. The visit of the Consultant took place in January 18-20, 1993. The report of the Consultant containing proposals concerning the actions to be taken by the Centre to progressively establish a decision support system was issued in January 1993.

Section 5: Directory of Mediterranean Ports (RIS/C/5)

117. In order to act as a catalyst, with a view to initiating the establishment of a regional network of correspondents for the collection of data on maritime transport of harmful substances in the Mediterranean, the Centre has prepared a preliminary version of a "Directory of Mediterranean Ports" which was distributed to the national authorities in November 1992.

Section 7: Directory of Mediterranean Meteorological Centres (RIS/C/7)

118. By using existing information, in particular that available through the World Meteorological Organization, the Centre has prepared a Directory of Mediterranean Meteorological Centres which describes the services offered by national centres for meteorological support in the Mediterranean region in the case of a marine pollution emergency. The preliminary version of this directory was distributed in November 1992.

Collection of Cartographic data

119. With reference to cartographic information, the Centre has started to collect existing maps of the region, and of particular relevance are the International Bathymetric Charts of the Mediterranean prepared within the framework of the IOC Consultative Group on Ocean Mapping.

Atlas of the Mediterranean Region for Preparedness and Response

120. REMPEC has begun to collect existing maps and data relevant for the preparation of this Atlas. They are contacting various international, governmental and non-governmental agencies so as to be in a position to obtain existing data, information and maps that can be used as source material in the Atlas' preparation. GRID/UNEP and IFREMER France have already expressed their wish to co-operate with REMPEC in this activity.
121. The Focal Points Meeting in September 1992 considered that the publication of such an Atlas, which entails a substantial amount of work, should not be a first priority and therefore the Meeting advised that this activity should be carried out over a long-term period of 4 years. The proposed medium-term project for the period 1994-1997 reflects this view.

Section 4: List of alerts and accidents in the Mediterranean (RIS/C/4)

122. For statistical purposes and risk assessment the Centre publishes and circulates annually the document entitled "List of alerts and accidents in the Mediterranean" - one edition was published in January 1992 and the most recent one was published in March 1993.

Section 5: Standardized classification system for chemicals accidentally spilt at sea (RIS/C/6)

123. A document presenting the ways chemicals transported by sea are classified was prepared and distributed in May 1991 in English only. It describes in detail the classification of chemicals based on their behavioral characteristics as well as the use of classification systems in preparedness and response.

PART D: Operational Guides and Technical Documents

Section 1: Guide for combating accidental marine pollution in the Mediterranean (RIS/D/1)

124. This document, which has had four revised editions since it was first published in May 1986, contains necessary information for planning and conducting marine pollution response operations. A new, completely revised version of the document is currently under preparation.

Section 4: The significance of a Material Safety Data Sheet (RIS/D/4)

125. This document, intended to provide response personnel with an explanation of the basic terminology and definitions contained in a material safety data sheet, was published and circulated in March 1991.

Section 7: Theory and practice of foams in chemical spill response (RIS/D/7)

126. This document, aimed at providing those involved in response operations with background information on the various technicalities associated with the use of foam as a response method, was published and circulated in May 1992.

Section 6: The TROCS database and its use in response to lost packages washed ashore (RIS/D/6)

127. The main goal in preparing this document is to introduce the new version of the TROCS database and to demonstrate its use as a tool for assisting personnel in the selection of response methods and emergency measures to be taken when lost packages are washed ashore. This document also provides information to facilitate the hazard assessment process of packages which are lost at sea as well as of those which are finally washed ashore. It was published in December 1992 and circulated in January 1993.
128. The Competent National Authorities have at their disposal, with the Regional Information System, a full range of documents containing the necessary information for marine pollution preparedness, response and mutual assistance.

Studies and Surveys

129. For the Meeting of National Experts on Port Reception Facilities in the Mediterranean held in Cairo, 16-19 December 1991, the Centre prepared with the assistance of a Consultant, a "Review of the current situation concerning reception facilities for ship-generated wastes in Mediterranean Ports".
130. For the September 1992 Focal Points Meeting the Centre prepared two brief surveys: one on major accidents in the Mediterranean during the period January 1990-June 1992 (REMPEC/WG.5/INF.21), the second presented a review of the implementation of the regional system regarding international assistance in cases of emergency (REMPEC/WG.5/INF.22).

Assistance to countries in the development of national systems for preparedness and response and on the development of bilateral or multilateral operational agreements (sub-regional contingency plans)

131. The Centre is presently making special efforts and a priority is given to developing the national systems for preparedness and response and to the adoption of sub-regional contingency plans. These areas constitute the main impetus of the present and future actions of REMPEC.

Assistance in developing national systems for preparedness and response

132. The Centre started actions leading to the development of the national system for preparedness and response of the following requesting countries:

Albania: At the invitation of the Albanian Focal Point of REMPEC, the Director visited Albania from the 21 to the 24 November 1992 with the view to discussing the development of the Albanian organization for preparedness and response to accidental marine pollution, to examine the possible assistance REMPEC could provide, as well as to consider a possible workplan and time table for action to be undertaken.

A workplan and time table are now incorporated into the Agreement for the Coastal Area Management Programme for Albania.

With the view to developing the Albanian system for Preparedness and Response to marine pollution accidents, two Albanian officials visited REMPEC from the 10 to the 13 March 1993 and had working sessions for the preparation of a draft national contingency plan.

Libya: REMPEC has been requested by its Libyan Focal Point, the Technical Centre for Environment Protection, to assist the recently established "technical committee" in preparing a draft national contingency plan. Based on information available and on discussions during a recent visit to REMPEC by the Libyan Focal Point, a proposal for the development of the national system for preparedness and response to accidental marine pollution in Libya, including the preparation of the national contingency plan, was prepared and sent to Libya on the 23 November 1992.

During the same period the Centre was visited by representatives from the Libyan oil industry sector regarding the same subject.

Syria: Following the request of the Syrian Focal Point of REMPEC, the Centre sent on the 10 December 1992 its comments on the preliminary draft of the national contingency plan for combating marine pollution in the territorial waters of Syria, together with advice and guidance regarding the process for the development of a national system for preparedness and response.

In his reply, the Syrian Focal Point of REMPEC (Minister of State for Environment) invited the Director of REMPEC to visit Syria after March 1993.

Lebanon: Following the request of REMPEC Focal Point for Lebanon, the Director of REMPEC is planning to visit Lebanon in April 1993 for discussing possible co-operation for the development of a national system for preparedness and response.

133. For facilitating discussion and for the understanding of the nature of the problems as well as for providing national authorities with some advice and guidance on the development of a national system for preparedness and response, a supporting document was prepared by the Centre.

Assistance in the development of sub-regional systems for combating major marine pollution accidents

134. The Centre finalized, in close cooperation with the Commission of European Community, two projects for the development of sub-regional systems for combating major marine pollution accidents; one for the eastern part of the Mediterranean which concerned Cyprus, Egypt and Israel; the other one for the western part of the Mediterranean which concerned Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. These two projects are financially supported by the EC through its financial mechanism LIFE.

135. Contracts between IMO for REMPEC and EC were signed on the 22 December 1992. One contract (Eastern Mediterranean) covers the three phases of the project for a total budget of 562,650 ECUs; the second contract (Western Mediterranean) covers, for the time being only, a preliminary phase for a total budget of 91,500 ECUs.

136. In connection with the development of a sub-regional system for combating major marine pollution accidents for Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, the Director of REMPEC visited from 13 to 22 December 1992 these three countries with the view to discussing the EC/IMO-REMPEC project with national authorities.
137. For the management and the follow-up of the implementation of these projects, a Steering Committee has been created for each project. The first meeting of these Steering Committees took place in Brussels on the 26 January 1993 for the project concerning Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia and on the 27 January 1993 for the project concerning Cyprus, Egypt and Israel.

Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

138. The Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points held in Malta 22-26 September 1992 (REMPEC/WG.5/12), reviewed the participation of REMPEC in the coastal area management projects as well as the priorities of REMPEC with regard to the orientation of its policies and priority needs. It considered that the next Meeting of the Contracting Parties should examine the redistribution of funds, in particular to provide REMPEC with the financial means sufficient for assisting the development of national systems for preparedness and response.

Training of personnel

139. It is probably in the area of training that the Regional Centre has obtained the most significant results. If, at the time of its establishment, in 1976, there existed no real possibility for training in the Mediterranean, progressively the Centre has successfully developed a training programme. Since 1976, approximately 750 persons have participated in either the training courses organized and financed by the Centre, or in training courses to which the Centre has provided technical assistance. In 15 years, from 1977 to 1992 inclusive, the budget spent by the Centre for training has reached approximately US\$ 860,000.
140. An "Inventory of Participants from the Mediterranean Countries to Marine Pollution Combating Training Courses", which provides more in-depth information on the training activities of the Centre since its inception, was prepared in September 1992 and distributed in February 1993.

Training Courses organized and financially supported by REMPEC

141. The Centre organized with the technical support of the International Fire and Safety Training School of Malta, a regional training course entitled "Introductory Training Course on the Theory and Handling of Protective Equipment in Response to Maritime Accidents Involving Chemical Substances - Medexpol 91" from the 25-29 November 1991.

National Training courses organized in co-operation with REMPEC

142. Israel: A national training course on oil pollution combating was held in Eilat between 21 and 25 October 1991 with the technical support of REMPEC.
143. Egypt: A national training course on marine pollution prevention control and response was held in Alexandria between 24 February and 4 March 1992 with the technical support of REMPEC.

144. Malta: Following the request put forward by the Maltese national authority in charge of accidental marine pollution preparedness and response, REMPEC assisted Malta in preparing, organizing and conducting the Seminar on Accidental Marine Pollution Preparedness and Response, which was held on Manoel Island, 2-3 March 1993.

Difficulties encountered

145. The medium-term programme (1990-1993) of the activities of the Centre, adopted by the Sixth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, planned for training activities which the Centre has done its utmost to complete, unfortunately without succeeding entirely. The difficulties the Centre faces in the organization of regional training courses are principally of two kinds:

- a) for a long time, the budgets approved for the courses have been unrealistic;
- b) the delay in the allocation of the budgets for the training courses is also a problem.

146. If one compares the present budget of the Centre with those of past years, it can be noted that whereas this has only slightly increased, the costs of training courses have increased considerably. An allocated minimum budget of US \$65,000 per course would be a more reasonable amount. This would mean an annual minimum budget of US \$130,000 for 2 courses, rather than the present budget of US \$85,000.

147. In this respect the Meeting of the Focal Points held in Malta on the 22-26 September 1992 (REMPEC/WG.5/12) insisted on the importance of training, expressed the wish that the budget allocated to REMPEC for this activity increases accordingly, and reiterated the hope that the oil industry will co-operate in this activity.

Cooperation and mutual assistance in case of emergency

Communication and Exercises

148. In cases of emergency the complete and accurate information should be rapidly transmitted to the persons competent to deal with it. To this end, procedures and formats have been established and communication networks have been developed and are tested periodically. Thus, the Centre organized during the last two weeks of June 1992 the communication exercise ALERTEX 92 to test the communication system and the adopted alert procedures in the region.

Means of Communication

149. The Seventh Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention decided that the REMPEC will upgrade its communication facilities by acquiring a standard A INMARSAT Satellite communication system and approved the necessary budget for that purpose.
150. The Centre took initiatives to purchase this equipment. Investigations were made with the assistance of IMO in identifying a suitable company. A company (Marconi) and a local agent (Malta Drydocks) have been selected and a contract including purchasing, transport, installation and commissioning of the equipment was signed on the 7 September 1992. However, prior to the setting up of the satellite communication equipment on the roof, repairs to the Centre building had to be done. The waterproofing of the building of the Centre was completed on the 4 September 1992, and the works for the construction of an internal access to the roof and for the fixing of the equipment started on the 8 March 1993. Thus, instructions were given on the 26 February 1993 to the company (Marconi) to make the necessary shipping arrangements for delivering the equipment. It is expected that the equipment will be installed in the near future.

Facilitation in obtaining assistance and co-ordination of international assistance

151. In case of a marine pollution accident, REMPEC, in accordance with its objectives and functions assigned to it by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, and taking into account the means at its disposal, might at the request of the States:
- (i) provide advice and technical expertise as well as any other information which the states might need, using the Regional Information System, developed and kept up to date by the Centre;
 - (ii) put into action once it will be operational, the Mediterranean Task Force which will assist response to accidental marine pollution;
 - (iii) help to obtain international assistance and its co-ordination, whether the means (equipment, products, combating equipment) come from government or the private sector;
 - (iv) endeavour to help states affected by an accident in disseminating information.

The assistance that the Centre can thus give at the request of the states shall be decided on a case by case basis, between the competent national authorities and REMPEC. REMPEC shall endeavour to reply in the quickest and best possible way to all the requests for assistance, supported by the Regional Information System.

152. Assistance in the form of information exchange/transmission, giving technical advice and providing requested information was given to authorities of various Mediterranean coastal states during several accidents which occurred within the Region during the period covered.

Dissemination of information on vessels carrying dangerous wastes

153. On several occasions during 1992, the Centre was asked, either by a national authority, official focal point of REMPEC or by the Co-ordinating Unit of MAP, to disseminate information, to collect information on certain vessels carrying dangerous wastes, or to disseminate information concerning a ship that was defective and which was likely to present a risk to navigation and to the environment. As requested, the Centre collected the relevant information and disseminated it. These actions were considered useful.
154. The role of disseminating and collecting information in relation to the kind of situations above-mentioned do not presently fall within the functions of the Centre. In addition, this role has not been subjected to a decision of the Contracting Parties. The Meeting of the Focal Points held in Malta on the 22-26 September 1992 (REMPEC/WG.5/12) considered that such information should as a matter of priority be communicated directly between the "National Contact points in cases of emergency" designated in Part B of the Regional Information System. The information should also be transmitted to REMPEC together with an indication of the states to which the information was sent. The Meeting considered that if, in exceptional circumstances, REMPEC was approached to transmit that type of information, it should endeavour to respond to the request as far as its capabilities permit. The Meeting was also informed that the next Meeting of the Contracting Parties might have to raise the question of the dissemination of information on hazardous wastes and might entrust the Centre with new responsibilities in this respect.

Meeting of REMPEC National Focal Points, Malta, 22-26 September 1992

The major outcome of the Meeting included the following:

Approval of a Code of Practice for the use of dispersants for combating oil pollution at sea in the Mediterranean Region

155. The Meeting discussed and amended a draft Code of Practice for the Use of Dispersants for Combating Oil Pollution at Sea in the Mediterranean Region prepared by REMPEC. The amended Code of practice will be submitted for final adoption to the next Meeting of the Contracting Parties. It will serve as a guideline to the Mediterranean coastal States in developing and harmonizing national laws and regulations regarding the use of dispersants in response to oil spills at sea.

Approval of a proposal for the establishment of a Mediterranean Task Force for assistance in combating accidental marine pollution

156. By going to the scene of an accident the selected experts of the Task Force will provide advice and technical expertise to the national authorities with a view to assisting them during the initial phases in deciding on the combating measures to take and on the assistance that it might be necessary to request. This proposal will be submitted to the next meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention for final adoption.

Approval of a workplan for the period 1994-1997

157. The Focal Points Meeting agreed that REMPEC should, in the future, concentrate its actions principally on the development of national systems for preparedness and response and on the adoption of sub-regional contingency plans. Reference was made in this respect to the progress achieved regarding the development of two sub-regional agreements.
158. This guidance is reflected, and the corresponding actions summarized, in the Medium Term Programme of the activities of REMPEC for the period 1994-1997, approved by the Meeting and which will be submitted to the next Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention for final approval. In approving the workplan the Focal Points insisted on the importance of training. The Meeting expressed the wish that co-operation between the oil and shipping industry and REMPEC be developed.
159. The Meeting expressed the wish that co-operation between the oil and shipping industry and REMPEC be developed, indicating that actions might be jointly taken - in particular in the field of training and exchange of information - and requested REMPEC to take the necessary initiatives to this end. It also proposed that in the future representatives of the organizations of the oil and shipping industry be invited as observers to REMPEC's Meetings.

Administration of the Centre

Equipment

160. In the last years, the Centre has made efforts to improve and develop its capacities for word processing, reproduction of documents and data management as well as its means of communications. The present day facilities of the Centre for word processing and reproduction of documents can be considered to be satisfactory. The Centre acquired in 1992 a new P.C. with large memory capacity which will allow the Centre to operate certain databases and simulation models it has been acquiring. The Centre envisages acquiring in the future a CD-ROM reader which will allow it to use the CC-INFO database which is available on CD-ROM.

Building

161. After the signature of the Headquarters' Agreement, the Centre approached the Maltese authorities regarding the implementation of the Agreement, in particular concerning the maintenance and repair to the building as well as the conditions of the surrounding environment. Works related to the rehabilitation of the building of the Centre are currently under way.

Personnel

162. Mr. Jean Nicolas Hutin, an engineer seconded by the French Government, replaced on 20 November 1992, Mr. Laurent Daverio who ended his assignment at the Centre on 31 October 1992.
163. The extension of the mandate of the Centre to harmful substances other than oil, decided by the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, and the decision to abolish the post of Deputy Director (Administration) and create a new post of Chemist, has as a consequence increased the activities of the Centre. In addition the possible further extension of the Centre's functions in the prevention of pollution of the marine environment from ships, lead to the reconsideration of the staffing of the Centre. For this purpose and according to the decisions which will be made regarding the future functions of REMPEC, proposals should be prepared by IMO for submission to the Coordinating Unit.

(c) **Implementation of the Action Plan on Port Reception Facilities for the Mediterranean Region**

164. Pursuant to the decision of the September 1990 Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (UNEP/BUR/37/6), a Meeting of National Experts on Port Reception Facilities in the Mediterranean was held in Cairo, 16-19 December 1991 (REMPEC/WG.4/4). This Meeting, organized by the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC), adopted an Action Plan concerning the Provision of Adequate Port Reception Facilities within the Mediterranean Region (REMPEC/WG.4/4 - Appendix IV). This Action Plan proposes a comprehensive, integrated and co-ordinated approach leading to compliance by Mediterranean Coastal States with the requirements of Annexes I, II and V of the MARPOL Convention 73/78 and to the achievement of the main objective of this Action Plan which is the complete elimination of intentional pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by ship-generated wastes.
165. This Action Plan:
- (i) determines the objectives and establishes priority actions aimed at achieving these objectives;
 - (ii) identifies the corresponding activities outlined in a Regional Activities Programme which should be implemented at the national and at the regional level;
 - (iii) organizes co-ordination and co-operation among states and various organizations;
 - (iv) decides on co-ordinating arrangements.

These components are interdependent and mutually reinforcing and must be taken together to attain the objectives of the Action Plan successfully.

166. The Meeting agreed that the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC), established under the Emergency Protocol to the Barcelona Convention, operated by the International Maritime Organization, will be the appropriate co-ordinating structure for the co-ordination and the follow-up of the implementation of the Action Plan. The Meeting agreed that the function of REMPEC as the co-ordinating structure will be:
- (i) to provide the framework for consultation and co-operation among Mediterranean coastal States and the various organizations with regard to regional co-operation on port reception facilities;
 - (ii) to serve as a focal point for the co-ordination of the implementation of the Action Plan;
 - (iii) to carry out all the tasks assigned to it by the Action Plan.
167. The Meeting, aware that REMPEC, without additional staffing and the necessary budget, lacks the capacity to carry out this task (and being also of the view that the financial implications of this co-ordination cannot be presently supported by the Mediterranean Trust Fund established under MAP), asked the Secretary-General of IMO, in co-operation with the METAP participating organizations, to take the necessary steps to conclude an arrangement for an intermediate period of 2 years for the financial support of the co-ordinating mechanisms. It also asked him to inform the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention of the result of his actions.
168. On the 7 February 1992, REMPEC submitted to IMO a project document proposal on the administrative and financial arrangements for the co-ordination of the implementation of the Action Plan concerning the provision of adequate Port Reception Facilities within the Mediterranean Region. After being finalized by IMO, the project document was sent on the 27 March 1992 for approval and signature, to the UNDP, the World Bank, the Commission of European Communities and the European Investment Bank.
169. In order to give the approved Action Plan all the necessary emphasis, in addition to circulating the Report together with the Action Plan to REMPEC official Focal Points, the Meeting asked the Coordinator of the Mediterranean Action Plan to send to the governmental Focal Points of the MAP, a copy of the Action Plan. The Meeting requested that a copy of this Report, as well as future reports of various meetings scheduled according to the approved Action Plan, be sent to the Bureau of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention. This was achieved by sending on the 31 January 1992 reports with covering letters, the latter signed by the Co-ordinator of the Action Plan.
170. On the occasion of the "Second Ministerial Conference on Euro-Mediterranean Co-operation on the Environment in the Mediterranean Basin" which was held in Cairo from the 28 to 30 April 1992, the Director of REMPEC gave a brief presentation of the Action Plan concerning the provision of adequate port reception facilities within the Mediterranean region. The Ministerial Conference approved, among others, a programme of specifications which within the framework of actions for supporting sustainable development under regional co-operation, calls for "an addition to the programme of the appropriate port reception facilities in the Mediterranean region; REMPEC (Malta) will prepare a programme for monitoring and prevention of accidental or operational marine pollution based, in particular, on the strict application of existing legislation and co-ordination of national surveillance systems, to be presented to the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention (Objective 1994)". (See REMPEC/WG.5/INF.30 - Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Environment, Cairo, Egypt, 28-30 April, 1992).

171. The Cairo Meeting of December 1991 was of the opinion that a comprehensive and updated document on the current situation concerning the provision of reception facilities in Mediterranean ports will be of paramount importance. Therefore, the Meeting requested the Regional centre to prepare for the next Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points a consolidated document using inter alia the information documents presented by representatives of various Mediterranean coastal states and Organizations during this Meeting. The Meeting agreed that for the collection of information regarding the provision of reception facilities, the questionnaire prepared by the Meeting and attached to the Report should be used. To date, only Spain and Tunisia have passed on information to REMPEC.
172. Moreover the Greek Organization, HELMEPA, approached the Centre to examine how co-operation could be organized between REMPEC and HELMEPA to implement certain activities planned under the Action Plan. Due to the absence of capabilities for following up this co-operation, the Centre has only been able to give a temporary response.
173. The Cairo Meeting also agreed that the Meetings of REMPEC Focal Points should review the implementation of the Action Plan, make the necessary adjustment and revise it according to the needs for future development and that a report on the Action Plan together with proposals regarding financial and institutional arrangements should be presented to the next meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.
174. The Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points of 22-26 September 1992 (REMPEC/WG.5/12), underlining the particular importance port reception facilities have in preventing pollution, hoped that the Meeting of the Contracting Parties would provide REMPEC with the necessary means to allow it to carry out its new task.

E. Environmentally Sound Management of the Mediterranean Coastal Zone

2. Environmentally Sound Management of the Mediterranean Coastal Zone

(a) Prospective analysis of the relationship between environment and development

The Blue Plan/Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC)

175. Institutional meetings

The staff of the Centre participated in all the Coordinating meetings organized by MAP for the period under consideration. Moreover, the Centre participated in the following:

- Meeting of the BP/RAC Advisory Board at Ministry of the Environment, February 1992, Paris.
- Preparation and organization of a regional seminar on Mediterranean Prospective for development and environment decision-makers from Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries, October 1992, Sophia Antipolis.

In addition the Centre organized:

- The BP/RAC Focal Points Meeting, concluded by a press conference with H.E. the French Minister of Environment, October 1992. The meeting was chaired by the MAP Co-ordinator.
- The BP/RAC Advisory Board, January 1993, Paris.

176. Systematic and Prospective Studies

The Centre updated and prepared studies on tourism in the Mediterranean Basin and actualization of scenarios, demography in the Mediterranean Basin and actualization of scenarios, and economies and geopolitics in the Mediterranean Basin and actualization of scenarios.

177. Coastal Areas Management Programme and development of prospective methods at the local/coastal level

- Kastella Bay: report on "Management of Natural resources of the Kastella Bay: development/environment scenarios", February 1992.
- Island of Rhodes: preparation of the study in three phases (July 1991, March and December 1992). Final overall report to be prepared.
- Syrian Coastal Region: contacts were initiated early 1992, production is lengthy but cooperation is being strengthened. In any case, the study should be finalized by end 1993.
- Albania: participation in preparatory mission and preparation of contribution on systemic and prospective approach for development/environment scenarios.
- Fuka-Matrouh: preliminary preparation of contribution to this CAMP and participation in MAP policy/technical mission.
- Sfax: participation in MAP policy/technical mission and preparation of contribution.

178. National scenarios

- Lebanon: contacts were initiated with Lebanese decision-makers and scientists but follow-up for a systemic scenario and prospective approach is complicated by the situation of the country.
- Israel: "Environmental Quality in Israel, 2000-2025", edited by the Ministry of Environment (an updated and actualized version of the national scenarios).
- Libya: a summary of the main report "The Blue Plan National Scenarios - Libya: 2000-2025", together with two sectorial reports (water, urbanization), were received in March 1992. Follow-up is being organized.
- National scenarios for other countries are either being reviewed and updated, or just prepared when not done previously, while implementing BP contribution to the specific CAMP.

179. Other

- Iskenderun: selected as a concrete geographical project, the Iskenderun area was studied in more detail with close cooperation with a team from the University of Ankara and upon a request from the Ministry of Environment. Geographical Information System was applied, systemic methodology was extensively used (mapping, matrices, actors' games) and scenario prospective approach applied.
- Actualization of scenarios for other specific subjects (water, energy, industry) has been done in related edited fascicules.

180. Data Base - "Observatory"

- In conformance with a Contracting Parties recommendation, BP/RAC has prepared a project document (several versions of a feasibility study) for the promotion of a "Mediterranean Environment Observatory" function ("Observatory"). Submitted to and discussed with the Commission of the European Communities, DG-XI, this project was selected in July 1992, approved in October 1992 and signed in February 1993. This "Observatory" will strengthen the BP/RAC capacity for the socio-economic database and mainly the development of a relevant Mediterranean environment database and indicators. Contacts for cooperation with OECD and IFEN (French Institute for Environment) are being initiated. The "Observatory" will be implemented in close cooperation with the European Agency for Environment and Mediterranean National Environment Agencies.
- Classification of documentation has been reviewed and typology will be definitely adopted with development of the "Observatory" (Documentation expert to start working from April 1993).
- A study on methodological approach and environmental indicators for Mediterranean countries has been prepared (under review by an EEC expert in biodiversity, who joined the "Observatory Team"). To be edited and dispatched soon.
- "Littoralization" and "environmentalization" of BP/RAC database is going on. New equipment to increase capacity analysis and improve output quality was acquired. It has already been applied to local cases (mainly Iskenderun) and global approach.
- Preparation of a seminar (26-28 April 1993, Sophia Antipolis) in cooperation with CEC/DG-XI/EAE on "Natural Resources Information Systems and Statistics". Concerned and interested Mediterranean institutions and experts are being invited.

181. Communication - Training

- Regional seminar on Mediterranean prospective.
- Preparation of a Summer School at the University of Nice, 30 August to 17 September 1993, on "Biogeochemical processes and Mediterranean Environment", with assistance from CEC, UNESCO, ICSEM. Participation from most Mediterranean and European countries is expected.
- Participation in several seminars and workshops concerned with the development and environment of the Mediterranean Basin.
- Preparation of a study field mission for Turkish national and local leaders to Southern France (Camargue-Fos-Marseille).
- A practical manual on the use of prospective tools for Mediterranean decision-makers and experts is being prepared. Several experts meetings have already taken place. The next one will be in Barcelona in April 1993. A draft is expected for July/August 1993 and final by end of 1993.
- Participation in a public exhibition with a MAP/BP stand.
- Preparation and editing of a new BP/RAC brochure widely distributed at the Rio Conference and dispatched to Mediterranean institutions and experts.
- Publication of the fourth, fifth and sixth volumes of the "Fascicles" Blue Plan series on "Industries", "Islands" and "Water" respectively. The seventh issue on "Energy" will be published in April 1993. Issues on "Tourism" and "Major Risks" are being prepared.

182. General Comments

Most activities to be implemented by BP/RAC were achieved rather satisfactorily. BP/RAC activities are progressively better known and increasing requests for presentations, explanations, training and assistance are being received.

183. Main documents and reports prepared during this period

- Fascicules du Plan Bleu:
 - N 4: Industrie et Environnement en Méditerranée, évolution et perspectives.
 - N 5: Les Iles Méditerranéennes, enjeux et perspectives.
 - N 6: L'eau dans le bassin méditerranéen, situation et prospective.
- L'avenir démographique de la rive Sud de la Méditerranée, May 1992.
- Evolution récente du tourisme: comparaison entre Nord et Sud de la Méditerranée, January 1992.
- Development/Environment scenarios for Rhodes, December 1992.
- Prospective de l'Ile de Rhodes, February 1992.
- Reflexion sur une révision des hypothèses économiques des scénarios méditerranéens du Plan Bleu, September 1992.

- Projet Iskenderun: analyse systémique et prospective, March 1992.
- Données statistiques et indicateurs de l'environnement pour l'analyse systémique et prospective dans les zones côtières méditerranéennes, April 1993.

(b) Coastal planning and management**The Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC)**

184. The implementation of the Priority Actions Programme in 1992-93 is based on the workplan and budget approved by the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, held in Cairo in October 1991. The conceptual framework is based on the general terms of reference for PAP/RAC and on the deliberations of the Genoa Declaration and Nicosia Charter.

The basic objective of the workplan is to contribute to the establishment and/or enhancement of the Integrated coastal area management process in the Mediterranean, oriented to the achievement of a sustainable development, wherein the environmental concern, protection and rational use of coastal and marine resources and pollution abatement are among the main targets.

According to the approved workplan the activities were focused on:

- (i) PAP related activities in MAP CAMP;
- (ii) identification, evaluation and development of tools and techniques of integrated coastal area management;
- (iii) implementation of on-going cooperative projects;
- (iv) implementation of individual priority actions.

185. Implementation of PAP related activities in MAP CAMP

- CAMP "The Syrian Coast". The main PAP activity within this CAMP, the coastal management plan, was finalized early in 1992. The Plan was presented to the national authorities in a meeting in Damascus (20 participants), and to local authorities (more than 100 participants) in Lattakia. The Plan was well received very well, some amendments were proposed and a new chapter on implementation added. The final version was prepared in English and Arabic, and distributed. It is worth mentioning that some of the Plan recommendations have already been implemented. GIS training and application were completed by the end of 1992, and the final report disseminated.

EIA of a tourist complex was prepared. Upon the request by Syrian authorities, one mission to assist national authorities in the implementation of EIA, and one on preparation of data base for Banyas were performed. With the above, PAP activities within this CAMP have been completed.

- CAMP "Rhodes". Sectorial reports for the integrated management study, a study on the carrying capacity for tourist activities, EIA of the sewage treatment plant, and data base were completed. GIS training on and practical application were also completed. The activities related to the energy planning started in the beginning of 1992, while the activities on liquid waste management and water resources management started only in 1993 due to the late signing of the contract with the European Investment Bank. Several missions and expert meetings were organized. In December 1992, a joint MAP presentation of hitherto achieved results was organized with the participation of approximately 50 representatives of various national and local authorities and institutions. According to the deliberations of this meeting, the final version of the Integrated Management Study will be prepared and presented in the second half of 1993.

- CAMP "The Bay of Izmir". Six sectorial reports and a progress report on the Integrated Management Study were completed in 1992, as well as GIS training and application, which is now used on permanent basis in the Urban Planning Division of the Metropolitan Municipality of Izmir. In November 1992, the Interactive Workshop on Environment-Development Interrelations in the Area of Metropolitan Municipality of Izmir was organized with the participation of more than 50 representatives of national and local authorities and institutions. The deliberations of this workshop are being used for the formulation of the Integrated Management Study. The final presentation of all PAP and MAP activities within this CAMP is scheduled for September 1993.
- CAMP "The Bay of Kastela". Within this CAMP, two documents related to water resources management of the area have been completed and presented to the local authorities in 1992. GIS training and application on urban rent, assessment of quality of soils for agriculture, and rehabilitation of the historic centre (co-funded by the World Bank) were completed. Another study, on the selection of optimum waste water treatment plant, has been completed and its results used for the design of the plant. Finally, the study "Assessment and Protection of the Pantan Area" was completed and submitted to SPA/RAC for review. It should be mentioned that the World Bank supported the PAP related activities within this CAMP with considerable funds. The results of PAP studies in this CAMP were used for the design of the sewerage, treatment and disposal system of the area, as well as for water resources management plans and practice. With the above, the PAP activities within this project have been completed. A final synthesis report will be prepared and presented to national and local authorities in the second half of 1993.
- CAMP "Albania". One mission related to water resources management was organized (Tirana, December 1992), as well as one mission to CIHEAM - Bari to establish the harmonization of activities within this CAMP. The draft proposal of PAP related activities to be included in the Agreement has been prepared. Two missions are in preparation, for March and April respectively, with the task to set up the framework for the integrated management study, GIS, EIA and sectorial activities on tourism development.
- CAMP "Sfax". An updated report on the natural characteristics and problems of the area has been prepared. PAP participated in a MAP mission (February 1993) organized in order to discuss the contents of this CAMP with national and local authorities and institutions.
- CAMP "Fuka". One PAP expert participated in a MAP preparatory mission. Preparatory work for the start of PAP activities is in process.

186. Planning and management tools and techniques

- Application of EIA. Training courses were organized: in April 1992 in Damascus (45 participants) and in January 1993 in Mersin - Turkey (30 participants). A one-expert mission was sent to Syria in order to assist the Ministry of Environment in introducing the EIA into the national system of approving development projects. EIA for a tourist complex in Turkey (Patara), a sewage treatment plant in Rhodes, a submarine outfall in Kastela Bay, and a tourist complex in Syria (Amrit) have been completed by national experts with the assistance of PAP consultants. Finally, a set of training documents on EIA has been prepared and disseminated.

- Training on and application of GIS. Activities on the above are reported under CAMP. Furthermore, two PAP consultants, sponsored by GRID - Nairobi, participated in an advanced training course in Prague. Final reports on all activities and a summary report have been completed and disseminated.
- Identification and application of economic instruments for integrated coastal area management. Several documents on the subject were prepared, an expert meeting organized (Triest, May 1992), and the relevant report and documents disseminated. Presently, preparations are under way for a workshop on the subject, to be held in the second half of 1993.
- CCA for tourist activities. Based on two PAP expert missions and the contribution of a group of local and national experts, the project "Assessment of Carrying Capacity for Tourist Activities in Rhodes" has been completed and presented to the local and national authorities. The results of the study indicate that the carrying capacity for future tourism development of the island is considerably lower than previously estimated by classical methods. Preparatory activities for the implementation of the same tool in CAMPs "Fuka", "Albania" and "Sfax" during 1993 are in process.

187. Implementation of cooperative projects

- Pilot project on mapping and measurement of erosion processes, implemented by PAP and ICONA - Spain, with the assistance of FAO and the participation of Spain, Tunisia and Turkey. The sub-project related to erosion mapping has been completed in 1992 (field work of national teams, missions of PAP, ICONA and FAO experts, completed set of maps, national reports of Spain, Tunisia and Turkey). In December 1992, a seminar was organized to present the project results and the complementary methodology developed within it. The seminar gave high marks to the results of the sub-project, adopted the developed methodology and recommended it for urgent implementation through organization of training activities at both regional and national levels. The second part of the project - measurement of erosion processes - started in September 1992 with the selection of monitoring areas, installation of measurement equipment and monitoring of the erosion phenomena. This sub-project will be completed by the end of 1993, while the reports on final results, their dissemination and use will be done in 1994.
- Aquaculture. Early in 1992, the management of MEDRAP II and FAO proposed to PAP to discuss the possibilities of implementing a joint action in 1993 and 1994/95 using as the basis the PAP/FAO project proposal "Definition of Ecological Criteria for the Rational Development of Aquaculture in Mediterranean Coastal Areas", prepared in the period 1987-89. A meeting was held in Rome (FAO) in July 1992; it was agreed to update the project and start the activity if external funding is secured. The updated project proposal was presented to the meeting of the MEDRAP II Steering Committee (Tirana, December 1992). On the occasion of MAP mission to Tunisia (February 1993), a meeting was organized with the director of MEDRAP II, in which it was agreed that a workshop on the subject would be organized on 29-30 April 1993, in Athens, to be funded by MEDRAP II.
- Seismic risk reduction. The Cooperative Project for Seismic Risk Reduction in the Mediterranean Region (SEISMED), initiated by PAP and implemented as a UNDP project funded mainly by the donation of the Italian Government, has been completed in 1992. The results of the project were presented to the meeting of NFPs for PAP in October 1992. The meeting expressed satisfaction with its results and suggested that PAP/MAP should support the initiative for the follow-up to this project.
- The Co-ordinator of MAP was nominated by the Greek government as one of seven members of the Administrative Council of the newly established European Centre for the Prevention and Forecasting of Earthquakes (ECPFE), in Athens. The Centre is a non-profit organization, established under Greek law, within the framework of the Open Partial Agreement of the

Council of Europe, on the prevention of, the protection against, and the organization of relief for major natural and technological disasters. Its main objectives are to undertake research on the forecasting of earthquakes, minimize casualties and damage, and provide civilian emergency training.

188. Implementation of individual priority actions

- Water resources management. The Project "Water Resources Management in Malta", funded by the EC and implemented by BRGM - Orleans, has been completed in mid 1992. The final report of the project has been presented to the national authorities, and its results are now used in practice. A synthesis report of the project was presented in the Meeting of NFPs for PAP in October 1992. The meeting commented the results of the project.

During 1992 PAP developed and presented to the Maltese authorities a second project proposal on "Water Resources Conservation for the Maltese Islands".

The results of the above activities were used within the training programme in this PA: jointly with the national authorities and institutions of Malta, regional training courses were organized in Valetta on the use of aquifer models (January 1992) and data base for water resources management (November 1992).

Finally, in consultation with Maltese authorities and institutions, PAP/RAC presented to the Meeting of NFPs for PAP the proposal for the establishment in Malta of a permanent training programme on water resources management. The proposal was discussed at the meeting, at which some delegates recommended that other possible alternatives be considered before taking a 'final' decision.

- Conservation of historic settlements. An expert meeting on conservation of Arab historic settlements, scheduled and prepared for mid-1992, had to be cancelled due to force majeure. The subject and documents of the meeting were included in the Conclusive Workshop on the Methodology of Conservation of Mediterranean Historic Settlements, held in December 1992 in Genoa. The workshop discussed, amended and adopted the methodology of conservation of Mediterranean historic settlements developed by a number of Mediterranean experts within the PAP programme in 1987-91. Furthermore, the workshop recommended urgent implementation of the methodology through the preparation and dissemination of relevant guidelines (in 1993) and regional and national training courses to be organized in 1994-95. In 1993, PAP started the preparation of the guidelines, with the involvement of renowned experts from five Mediterranean countries.
- Management of urban solid and liquid wastes. Jointly with OIE-CEFIGRE (France), training documents were prepared and a training course on liquid waste management organized in Rabat (September 1992). The documents were translated into English and disseminated in January 1993. In January 1993, PAP started the preparation of the training course on solid waste management in Mediterranean developing countries.

- Development of Mediterranean tourism harmonized with the environment. Activities in this priority action are implemented through tools and techniques for CAMP. Presently, they are focused on the implementation of the Carrying Capacity Assessment (CCA) for tourist activities. Hitherto achieved results and experience indicate that CCA could develop into an easily applicable and effective tool of sustainable and environmentally sound development for the Mediterranean tourism.

189. Activities of general nature

- The final report for 1991, quarterly financial reports and half yearly progress reports for 1992, have been prepared and sent to MEDU and UNEP. Both final reports have been audited, and audit reports sent to MEDU and UNEP. The director of the Centre participated at the meetings of RAC directors and MEDU in 1992 and 1993, two conferences on coastal management held in Genoa on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America (funded by Ente Colombo), consultation meeting on Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean and two meetings on preparation of guidelines for Coastal Area Management Programme (funded by OCA/PAC).

190. Cooperation with NFPs for PAP, UN agencies and international institutions

- The cooperation of the Centre with NFPs for PAP was intensive and continuous. The active involvement of the NFPs for PAP in the formulation and implementation of various activities was of great importance, and the Centre expresses its gratitude and appreciation.
- A very intensive and fruitful cooperation continued with FAO (on soil erosion, water resources management, aquaculture and Coastal Area Management Programme), ICONA - Madrid (on soil erosion), Mediterranean Water Institute, the European Water Institute, Office International de l'Eau - CEFIGRE, and Water Service Corporation - Malta (on water resources management), UNEP-OCA/PAC (Coastal Area Management Programme), DHA-UNDRO (on seismic risk), and GRID-Nairobi, UNITAR-Geneva and Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI-Redlands, USA) (on GIS and ARC/INFO).

191. Cooperation with and support of the host-country authorities and institutions

- During 1991 and 1992 a new legal situation for the host-country has been established. The Republic of Croatia, formerly one of the republics of Yugoslavia, was recognized internationally as an independent state and member of the United Nations. Since Croatia was the host-republic, responsible for the Centre and contributing the main part of the support also in the former legal status, the Government and local authorities of the independent Republic of Croatia continued providing support and the host-country contribution to the Centre. Good working and other conditions were thus secured for the implementation of the programme. Furthermore, the Centre established cooperation with a number of local and national universities and institutions, securing the participation of reputed experts on a non-commercial basis. Furthermore, national and local authorities and institutions have secured the involvement of their reputed permanent scientific and professional staff under non-commercial conditions, thus considerably reducing the costs of their engagement. The Government of Croatia applied in 1992 for membership of MAP, the procedure being in course. The support given by the Government and local authorities and institutions has been essential for the smooth and efficient implementation of the programme. Consequently, during the whole reporting period, the Centre was working normally.

192. Major problems encountered

- Among the problems encountered in the implementation of the programme, the following can be highlighted:
 - Belated approval of funds in 1992 and the beginning of 1993 caused delays in the preparation and implementation of the Programme. Some activities had to be postponed for 1993, while a few could not be implemented at all.
 - Evaluation of training activities indicated that, although personal histories were requested for nominated trainees, in some cases trainees had insufficient knowledge of the working language, or were not in the position to disseminate and/or use the gained knowledge. Furthermore, national training courses were much more effective than the regional ones.
 - In some cases need was felt for a better co-ordination between national and local authorities, and harmonization of various MAP activities within CAMP. Harmonized, efficient and well organized data collection was the weakest point in CAMP.
 - Late approval of outside funds caused delays in some CAMP, while limited MAP resources prevented deeper involvement in some activities.
 - Within the efforts to secure an even geographic distribution of consultants engaged in various activities, several problems were encountered: some NFPs had difficulties in proposing consultants of appropriate profile, experience and knowledge of the working language; some proposed consultants who could not be accepted for the same reasons; and sometimes the financial conditions requested by some consultants could not be met. Finally, in a few cases difficulties were met in harmonizing the time table of the activity and availability of consultants.
 - On several occasions difficulties arose, related to subcontracts to be signed by various national authorities and/or institutions. Therefore, consultants' contracts instead of subcontracts had to be signed.

F. Implementation of the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Historic Sites

10. Protection of the Common Mediterranean Heritage

(a) The Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas

(b) The Specially Protected Areas/Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC)

Assistance to countries in the selection, establishment and management of Specially Protected Areas with ecological and biological ecological interests

193. This activity is developed in conformance with Article 3 and 4 of the Protocol SPA and with point 17(h) of the Genoa Declaration.

The notification and the transmission of information related to Protected Areas have been undertaken for the preparation of a second edition of the Directory of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas in the Mediterranean Region, Part I: Sites of Biological and Ecological Value. This new edition will contain 128 sites instead of the 74 initially created (conforming with point 17(h) of the Genoa Declaration).

According to the work done in 1989 proposing 55 sites to be created and with the collaboration of IUCN, a revision of the Directory of Areas of Ecological and Biological Interest Proposed for Protection has been achieved.

194. A provisional version of the second edition of the "Directory of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas in the Mediterranean region, Part I: Sites of Biological and Ecological Value" was presented to the meeting of the NFPs for Specially Protected Areas. This revision includes the addition of new sheets, as well as an updating (where necessary) of the existing ones. The NFPs were requested for comments and amendments, to be communicated to SPA/RAC by 31 January 1993. Part of the received sheets are in the process of treatment. A reminder was sent to the countries which have not answered yet.
195. In the framework of its general activity, SPA/RAC realized a mission of experts (SPA/RAC expert and a consultant) to Albania (10 - 15 December 1992) aimed mainly at:
- making contacts with Albanian authorities, scientists and technicians
 - collecting information and documentation about marine and coastal protected areas and threatened species in Albania
 - informing Albanian authorities of SPA/RAC initiatives for the implementation of SPA Protocol
 - defining interests and priorities of the country in the SPA/RAC field of interest in order to evaluate the possibilities of cooperation and assistance to Albania by the Centre.
196. Concerning management, the Centre has organized in collaboration with MEDPAN a visit of training and information to a group of South countries of the Mediterranean in French Parks: Port Cros, Camargue and Cévennes in April 1992.
197. Referring to a request made by the Tunisian focal point for Specially Protected Areas, the Centre has realized a study on the feasibility and opportuneness of establishing natural reserves in 8 Tunisian sites.

198. Certain countries are looking either to create new protected areas or to improving their management, for example: the National Park of Zembra-Zembretta in Tunisia, the National Park of El Kala in Algeria; Turkey has created nine new sites; Italy is mentioning many sites to be protected in the future and has created four new sites. Morocco, Cyprus, Malta and Lebanon have a new site each. The Coordinating Unit has already been notified of these sites.

Assistance to countries in the selection, establishment and management of specially protected areas with scientific, aesthetic, historical, archaeological, cultural or educational interests

199. This activity has been developed according to Article 3 and 4 of the Protocol SPA and the point 1/(g) of the Genoa Declaration. Within this activity, the Centre has developed or has participated in the following actions:
- Preparation of the directory on Marine and Coastal Protected Areas, Part II: Sites with Scientific, Aesthetic, Historical, Archaeological, Cultural or Educational interests. One action has started in cooperation with IUCN dealing with definitions of sites and descriptive data sheets that could be included in the Directory. These definitions were presented and distributed at the meeting of the National Focal Points. The document mainly regards the definition of the sites to be included in this category and the criteria for their inclusion in the Directory. It was agreed that written comments should be transmitted to SPA/RAC by 31 March 1993.
 - Definitions of the respective responsibilities of the SPA Centre, the PAP/RAC Centre and the Atelier of Marseille (100 historical sites) relating to this activity.
 - Participation in the Second Meeting for the 100 Mediterranean historical sites (Thessaloniki, June 1992).
 - SPA/RAC has conducted a case-study on the historical site of Carthage in Tunisia.
 - In the framework of developing a network for site managers, the SPA/RAC is partly sponsoring the meeting with those responsible for historical sites in the Maghreb countries with the collaboration of the "Atelier de Marseille". The meeting is expected to be held in April 1993 at Djerba (Tunisia).

Assistance to countries to set up their legislation related to the implementation of the SPA Protocol

200. The Centre has initiated an action on this subject since 1987, in collaboration with IUCN (Environmental Law Centre) which conduct to the following documents:
- A Directory on the environmental legislation of Mediterranean countries with relevance to the implementation of the SPA Protocol. SPA/RAC presented and distributed extracts concerning each country for discussion and revision at the NFPs' meeting (Athens, 28-30 October, 1992). Comments on the document are expected from the NFPs by January 1993. The revision will issue a report expected by March 1993.

- A review of the environmental legislation of Mediterranean countries with relevance to the implementation of the SPA Protocol. The document "Protected Areas in the Mediterranean: Analytical Study of the Relevant Legislation", based on the available information up to December 1991, was presented and distributed at the last meeting of the National Focal Points, in the English and French versions; it was agreed that possible comments and amendments should be transmitted by writing to the SPA/RAC not later than 31 January 1993. A revised version based on newly available information and countries' comments is expected by March 1993.
 - A report on the legislation of Mediterranean countries concerning threatened species, in particular marine turtles, monk seal, marine vegetation and aquatic birds.
 - A request for cooperation on this subject was sent by the Centre to the National Focal Points (10.06.1992). The final report is expected by March 1993.
 - SPA/RAC is editing an Arabic version of the document "Protected Areas in the Mediterranean: Analytical Study of the Relevant Legislation".
201. All these documents were prepared and updated while preparing the Expert Meeting on Legislation due in 1993 and for which a provisional agenda has been prepared and transmitted to NFPs for comments. The subject is involved with the necessary legislation for the implementation of the Protocol and the possibilities of increasing the efficiency of the SPA Protocol.

Assistance to countries in the management and conservation of endangered species

202. **Assist countries in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Turtles:**
- (i) Research: several projects of research or of assistance to research are reviewed or in preparation by the Centre.
 - study of the potential nesting beaches (Egypt, Libya, Tunisia);
 - study of the status of the marine turtles, their growth population and their interaction with fishing;
 - technical assistance for tagging campaigns of marine turtles by supplying pliers and tags.
 - (ii) Training: two actions were undertaken by the Centre.
 - taking in charge of three Mediterranean participants for a training course in Cyprus (July and August 1992);
 - contact made with the Greek authorities in order to prepare a training course on monk seals in 1993 in Greece.
 - (iii) Information: preparation of a manual on the conservation of marine turtles' nesting beaches for managers; the first draft was distributed to the participants during the last NFPs meeting. The final English version is expected by the first half of 1993.
 - (iv) Contacts with other organizations: two actions will be undertaken by MEDASSET and SPA/RAC in Libya and in Egypt. The project has been submitted to the concerned countries' authorities for approval.

203. **Assist countries in the implementation of the Action Plan for the management of monk seals in the Mediterranean:**

- Two studies have been conducted by the SPA/RAC:
 - a study on the feasibility and possible necessity of captive breeding for monk seals. The final report was prepared by Mr. W.G. Gilmartin (IUCN consultant);
 - an analysis of legislation applicable in the Mediterranean for the monk seal.
- SPA/RAC charged the National Park of Port Cros to prepare two documents on the Mediterranean monk seal: one with a scientific aspect and another for public awareness. Both documents will be prepared in English and in French. Provisional versions of the documents are expected by April 1993; the final versions by June 1993.
- SPA/RAC has organized a visit for the managers of the South Mediterranean Protected Areas, to be informed about the Rescue Centre for monk seals of the National Park of Port Cros, located within the Marineland of Antibes.
- SPA/RAC has followed with interest the activities developed in certain countries in this field, notably Turkey and Greece. Turkey has adopted a national strategy for the species, created a national committee and developed a pilot project (Fuka); Greece has been carrying out several activities to conserve the monk seal: protection of sites, information for the public and the fishermen, assessment of threats and the development of methods to limit or eliminate those threats.

204. **Assistance to countries for the implementation of the Action Plan for Conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean:**

- SPA/RAC has prepared a review of the technical report on cetaceans which was later presented in the NFP meeting.
- SPA/RAC has organized a meeting "Joint consultation concerning the conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean and the Black Seas" with the Barcelona Conventions of Berne and Bonn (Athens, 26-27 October 1992). The meeting gathered experts from several European and Mediterranean countries, to discuss additional points relating to the implementation of the action plan. These additional points were adopted by the National Focal Points during the SPA/NFP meeting (Athens, 28-30 October 1992) and were considered as an integral part of the action plan.

205. **Assistance to countries in the protection of marine vegetation:**

- The Centre had developed several actions on Mediterranean marine vegetation, such as:
 - The realization of the first training course on Mediterranean marine vegetation (Tunis, 6-11 July). After this successful session, and according to the recommendations of NFP, a second session in English will be organized in 1993
 - A preliminary thought on the species introduced naturally or accidentally in the Mediterranean.

206. Training

- The Centre organized and sponsored three actions of training:
 - Course on Marine Turtles in Cyprus
 - Course on Marine Vegetation in Tunis
 - Course on the management of protected species in France (Port Cros, Camargue, Cevennes) with the cooperation of the MEDPAN Secretariat.
- Contacts are being made with the Greek and the French authorities to assist in the financing of other training courses for 1993.
- The Centre is preparing a directory of training courses relating to Coastal Protected Areas, with the cooperation of MEDPAN.

207. Coastal Areas Management Programme(CAMP)

- The general strategy of CAMP is reexamined by the Coordinating Unit with the cooperation of all the MAP components. The Centre elaborated proposals about the methodology and coordination, presented by the SPA/RAC Director on the occasion of the Fifth Meeting of MED Unit and Regional Activity Centres (RAC) on MAP programme (Malta, 19-20 September 1992)
- The activities concerning the CAMP, developed by the Centre from January 1992 to February 1993 are the following:

Rhodes: activation of an expert for the Valley of Butterflies (mission planned for June 1992 but postponed to April 1993).

Albania/Fuka-Matrouh: Proposals for activities to be implemented by SPA/RAC were prepared and submitted to the Coordinating Unit.

Sfax: SPA/RAC has participated in the MAP mission to Sfax (5-9 February 1993)

208. Information and awareness

Within this activity, the Centre has realized the following:

- The translation of the Directory I in Arabic;
- The translation of the Analytical Study of Legislation in Arabic (in hand);
- A report on the marine vegetation species introduced in the Mediterranean;
- A manual for managers of marine turtles' nesting beaches in the Mediterranean;
- The preparation of two technical documents: one about the biological status of the monk seal in the Mediterranean, the other about awareness in general.

209. Cooperation and international assistance

The Centre has made contacts to look for cooperation and assistance in a first phase with the following countries: France, Greece, Spain, Italy.

France replied positively and actions are in progress towards three possibilities:

- assistance of a voluntary person of the national civil service;
- additional financing of training actions;
- documentation.

210. Other activities

- SPA/RAC has been undertaking the edition of several documents: SPA/RAC brochure, the Action Plan for conservation of cetaceans, and other studies.
- Besides the restructuring and the updating of its Data Base, SPA/RAC is undertaking the establishment of a new Data Base on endangered species.
- In the general framework of the activities of the Centre, members of the SPA/RAC staff attended the following meetings and seminars:
 - 38th Regional Working Session of the IUCN Commission of National Parks and Protected Areas, held at the Etna Regional Park, Italy, from 16 to 19 October 1992.
 - Experts meeting on the protection of marine mammals in the Western Mediterranean Basin, held at Antibes, France, from 21 to 23 October 1992, and organized by the R.I.M.M.O. Association.
 - Forum: "What is the future of the Mediterranean?", held in Tunis, 4 November 1992, and organized by Tunisian authorities.
 - Preparatory meeting for responsible for Maghreb historical sites, to be held in April 1993 at Jerba (Tunisia) to be organized by the National Institute of Archaeology and Art (Tunis) and by the Association for the Protection of the Island of Jerba (ONG). SPA/RAC will sponsor the participants (together with the "Atelier de Marseille" for 100 Historical Sites) in the framework of its activities of assistance to countries to develop Specially Protected Areas of cultural interest.

211. **Implementation of the agreement between the Tunisian Government and the United Nations Environment Programme related to the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (dated 29 April 1991)**

All the engagements taken by the host country have been fulfilled:

- Appointment of a full time director;
- Opening of a foreign exchange account;
- Availability of adequate new premises.

Contribution of the host country

In addition, and within the counterpart contribution of the host country, there are:

- an expert in marine biology;
- maintenance and guarding personnel;
- a Financial Officer (on hand).

(c) Preservation of the 100 Historic Sites of common Mediterranean interest**212. Cooperation of Historic Sites and development of a working programme****(i) First assessment of the state of Mediterranean sites**

Expert missions in conjunction with the authorities of the countries concerned. Technical missions to define the various types of needs for the protection and management of historic sites were carried out during the 92\93 biennium (11-13 February 1992 Naples, Genoa (Italy), 13-16 February Ravenna (Italy), 23-24 March Tipasa (Algeria) and 27\30 March Tipasa (Algeria), 15-19 May Tetouan (Morocco) and 27-28 May Tetouan Rabat (Morocco), 11-19 July Santorini, Epidaurus, Mauplia, Thasos (Greece) and 24-24 July Samor, Crete in particular Heraclion, Arcadi, Chania (Greece), 23-25 October Algiers (Algeria).

On the occasion of institutional meetings, additional technical visits: Athens 16-18 January 1992, Athens Centre of the Stone (Greece), 10-15 June Salonica Byzantine Church, 12-15 September Istanbul - Historical Area (Turkey), 19-20 September Valletta - Hypogeum Hal Saflieni (Malta), 26-27 November Athens - Centre of the Stone (Greece), 11-17 February 1993 Gigantija-Tarxien - Valletta (Malta).

(ii) Technical assistance to those responsible for Mediterranean Historic Sites.

Permanent cooperation with more than 250 persons in the form of technical advice, help to prepare dossiers for funding, to establish protection plans, to revise legislations concerning the Historical Archaeological and Architectural Heritage on the request of national\local authorities, bibliographic help, mailing of publications, exchange of information, etc.

(iii) Meetings of technical officials responsible for Mediterranean Historic Sites.

Support for technical and financial organization of international meetings of experts and technical officials responsible for sites included in the 100 Historic Sites list.

Second international meetings of technical officials responsible for Mediterranean historic sites - Salonica 10-14 June 1992 (Greece). Chief organizer: Municipality of Salonica. Publication of the proceedings in 3 languages.

Meeting of technical officials responsible for Historic Sites of the Mediterranean Maghreb. Chief organizer: National and local authorities of Tunisia. Meeting scheduled for 4-6 June 1993.

Meeting of Chairmen of the National Committees of ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites), Marseille 21-22 May 1993. Chief organizer: Marseille Centre, Atelier du patrimoine of the City of Marseille

213. Development of the cooperation programme on stone degradation**(i) Inventory of stone materials used in the historic, archaeological and architectural structures of Mediterranean historic sites.**

Continuation of the work in progress.

(ii) Preparation of a volume on Mediterranean historic sites. Publication scheduled for June 1993.**(iii) Contribution of the 100 Historic Sites to the organization of the International Congress on the conservation of stone and other materials Paris, June 1993.**

Joint contribution with ICCROM, ICOM, ICOMOS, EUREKA\EUROCARE, Getty Conservation Institute. Chief organizer: RILEM-UNESCO.

214. **Protection of underwater archaeological sites, including wrecks**

- (i) Assessment of the state of underwater historic and archaeological sites in the Mediterranean. Knowledge - Means\Infrastructures - protection\legislation.
- (ii) Publication of a study on the state of underwater archaeological heritage. French edition December 1991. English edition Spring 1993.
- (iii) Expert meeting on the protection of underwater archaeological heritage - Bodrum (Turkey) 28 April-1 May 1993, jointly organized by Turkey and Centre of Marseille.

215. **Training and dissemination of information to technical officials responsible for Mediterranean historic sites**

- (i) Reception and practical assistance to scientists and technical officials responsible for historic sites in Marseille for activities oriented to the protection and management of historic sites.
- (ii) Technical visit of representatives of Institutions and Laboratories specializing in the areas of photogrammetry, geographical information systems, computerized mapping of the Heritage, analysis and restoration of stone masonry constructions, protection and treatment of underwater archaeological heritage.
- (iii) Training courses for architects from Mediterranean countries in developing programmes for protection and upgrading.

216. **Institutional meetings**

Participation in the Meeting of Directors of MAP\RAC, 13-15 January 1992 (Athens), 19-29 September 1992 (Malta), 26-27 November 1992 (Athens), 15-16 February 1993 (Malta)

217. **Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)**

- (i) Technical assistance to National\Local authorities for the Rhodes CAMP (Greece) 1993. Technical mission scheduled for Rhodes.
- (ii) Technical assistance to national authorities for the Albania CAMP, 1993 Mission scheduled.
- (iii) Technical assistance to National\Local authorities for the Sfax (Tunisia) CAMP, 1993. Technical mission to Sfax 1-4 April 1993.
- (iv) Technical assistance to National Authorities for the Fuka (Egypt) CAMP 1993 - Assessment of urgent protection measures to be taken for the Historical and Archaeological Heritage. Technical mission is scheduled for Cairo.

218. Publications

- (i) Publication of brochures on methodology (2 per year) "Diagnostic methods, Data base and Intervention on Historic Sites".
- (ii) Publication of an illustrated guide on the Ancient Harbour of Marseille.
- (iii) Publication of Technical Document IV "Photogrammetric data of the Heritage in Seismic Regions".
- (iv) Joint publication of the volume "Treatment of facades of buildings" with the French section of ICOMOS.

Financial matters**219. Status of the Mediterranean Trust Fund:**

- The status of the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF) as at 28 February 1993, as well as the cash statement of the MTF as at 31 December 1992 is attached as Annex III to this report.
- The unpaid pledges for the MTF for 1992 represent an amount of US \$1,776.198. This situation has resulted in the postponement of some major MAP activities, such as the CAMP and the assistance to countries through the MEDPOL component of the MAP. Also due to this financial situation, only six months salary could be granted to all MAP staff.
- In line with a decision by the Contracting Parties during their last meeting, an official document (Revision VII of the project document CP/FP/NE/CA 5101-89-02 "The Mediterranean Action Plan") with the 1991 certified expenditures, as well as the 1992 budgetary allocations, has been provided to the Bureau of the Contracting Parties.
- The Greek counterpart contribution (equivalent to US \$400,000 in local currency) was received in full in 1992.
- Use of alternative currency: The Bureau has re-examined the possibility of the use of the ECU in the MTF and it has decided that as a first step, some outside funding (counterpart contribution) could be reflected in ECU. The decision to change the current currency in use in the Mediterranean Action Plan (the US dollar) to the ECU, will require a change in the status of the Mediterranean Trust Fund (which is defined by the General Assembly of the United Nations), needing the approval of the Contracting Parties.

Administrative matters220. **Administrative matters**

- Concerning personnel matters, a new post of Senior Administrative Assistant funded by programme support cost, has been approved by UNEP Headquarters. This post will enable the Secretariat to better meet the increase in workload due to the multiplication of meetings and workshops in the Mediterranean.

The post of cleaner (G2) has been transformed into a driver position attached to the Coordinator, by a Bureau decision.

- UNEP/MEDU premises: following the decision of the National Hellenic Research Centre to terminate the lease agreement with UNEP in 1992, alternative premises proposed by the Greek authorities were visited but were found inappropriate (location, cost, etc.). Pending a final decision and in the absence of any lease agreement, the rent is paid on a monthly basis. It is informally understood, however, that for the time being MED Unit can remain at its present location.
- During the Contracting Parties' meeting held in Cairo in 1991, at the request of some countries, an informal working group composed of representatives of Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Morocco and Tunisia met to discuss and propose a number of "MAP Working Rules" aiming at a better and smoother functioning of the various MAP offices, in the future. The minutes of the informal meeting of the working group were prepared and circulated to all Contracting Parties requesting comments and remarks on the content. Four Contracting Parties sent their comments and, as a result, the Secretariat is studying the implications, as well as the feasibility of the suggestions made, in order to prepare a set of recommendations to be submitted to the forthcoming Meeting of the Contracting Parties to be held in Antalya in October 1993.

221. **Staff of U.N. Agencies outposted to Athens**

- In conformity with the decision of the last meeting of the Bureau, the president of the Bureau has sent two letters to the Directors General of WHO and FAO on 24 February 1992, requesting that they examine the possibility of financing the salaries of the staff of the Agencies outposted in Athens from their budgets as from 1993.

On 07 May 1992 and 09 April 1992, replies were received from the Director General of WHO and the Director General of FAO, respectively. Copies of these letters were sent at the time, to the members of the Bureau.

- While enumerating the various forms of assistance given by the two Organizations to MAP and their readiness for continued cooperation, they were unable, however, to accept the Contracting Parties' request due to the financial and administrative regulations of the two Organizations and to the critical financial period they are experiencing.
- At its meeting in Cairo on November 1992, the Bureau of the Contracting Parties reviewed the situation and decided to close this issue. The Bureau further recommended that the Secretariat should continue its cooperation with the U.N. Agencies, which contributed in an important manner to the work of MAP.

ANNEX I

Calendar of Meetings
organized in the framework of MAP
1992-1993

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
1992				
Training Course on Database for Water Resources Management	6-10 Jan. Malta	PAP/RAC Service Corporation MALTA (UNEP-MEDU)	A. Pavasovic*	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Meeting of RACs' Directors and MEDU	14-16 Jan. Athens	UNEP-MEDU	S. Busuttil I. Dharat	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.40/2
Consultation with representatives of IOC/UNESCO, Council of Europe/EURO-Med. Centre for Marine Contamination Hazards	16-17 Jan. Athens	UNEP-MEDU	S. Busuttil	Note for the file
Second meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on Kastela Bay	24 January Split	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.42/1
Second meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on Malta	14 February Msida	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.50/1

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (BUR 40)	25-26 Feb. Cairo	UNEP-MEDU	S. Busuttil* L. Jeftic* I. Dharat*	UNEP/BUR/ 40/5
Consultation on pilot monitoring project on anionic detergent	27-29 Feb. Athens	WHO (UNEP-MEDU)	L. Saliba	EUR/ICP/ CEH 104/S
First meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on Cres/Losinj islands	2-3 March Rijeka	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.43/2
Fourth Meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on the island of Rhodes	30-31 March Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.46/8
Consultation on cost and benefits of reduction of the degradation of the marine environment from land-based sources of pollution and activities in coastal areas	6-8 April Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.45/6

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
Third Meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on the Syrian coast	11-14 April Damascus	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.48/1
Training Course on the Environmental Impact Assessment	27-30 April Damascus	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	A. Baric*	PAP-3/MT/TC.2
Second Meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on Cres/Losinj islands	4 May Rijeka	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.52/1
Meeting of MED POL Co-ordinators	6-9 May Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic F.S. Civili	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.35/4
Expert Meeting on economic instruments for environmental planning and management	29-30 May Trieste	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MED)	A. Pavasovic*	Issued by PAP/RAC
Third meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on Malta	18-20 May Valletta	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.49/10

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
Second meeting of experts on 100 Historic Sites	12-14 June Thessaloniki	Marseille Centre for Historic Sites Municipality of Thessaloniki (UNEP-MEDU)	D. Drocourt* I. Dharat*	to be issued by Marseille Centre
Fourth Meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on Syrian Coast	3-7 July Damascus	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.51/1
Training course on Marine Vegetation in the Mediterranean	6-10 July Tunis	SPA/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	M. Saied	to be issued by SPA/RAC
Training course on Marine Turtles conservation	19-30 July Lara (Cyprus)	SPA/RAC CYPRUS (UNEP-MEDU)	M. Saied	Note for the file
Training course on Marine Turtles conservation	1-10 Aug. Lara (Cyprus)	SPA/RAC CYPRUS (UNEP-MEDU)	M. Saied	Note for the file

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
Training course on urban liquid waste management	7-19 Sept. Rabat	PAP/RAC CEFIGRE (UNEP-MEDU)	S. Tedeschi*	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Fourth Meeting of the Task Team on implications on climatic changes on Malta	14 Sept. Valletta	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.54/2
Meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes on the Island of Rhodes, Kastela Bay, Syrian Coast, Malta, Cres/Losinj islands	15-19 Sept. Valletta	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.57/7
Training workshop on the techniques for monitoring biological effects of pollutants in marine organisms	14-25 Sept. Nice	FAO/IOC (UNEP-MEDU)	G.Gabrielides*	FIR/MEDPOL/ NICE/3
Fifth meeting of MEDUNIT and Regional Activity Centres (RAC) on MAP Programme	19-20 Sept. Malta	UNEP-MEDU	S. Busuttil* L. Jeftic* I. Dharat*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.56/5

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
Meeting of REMPEC National Focal Points	22-26 Sept. Malta	REMPEC (UNEP-MEDU)	S. Busuttil* J.C. Sainlos I. Dharat*	REMPEC/ WG.5/12
Consultation meeting on determination of pathogenic micro-organisms in coastal marine waters	7-10 Oct. Chioggia Italy	WHO (UNEP-MEDU)	L. Saliba	WUR/ICP/ CEH 115
Seminar for Decision Makers on Mediterranean prospective	19-21 Oct. Sophia Antipolis	BP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	M. Batisse B. Glass	Issued by Blue Plan
Ninth Meeting of Blue Plan National Focal Points	22-23 Oct. Sophia Antipolis	BP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	S. Busuttil* M. Batisse B. Glass	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.39/4
Consultation meeting MAP/CMS/Council of Europe on cetaceans on the Mediterranean and Black Sea	26-27 Oct. Athens	SPA (UNEP-MEDU)	S. Busuttil M. Saied* I. Dharat	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.36/6
Meeting of SPA National Focal Points	26-30 Oct. Athens	SPA/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	S. Busuttil M. Saied* I. Dharat	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.36/7

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
Training course at MEDU (a Libyan national)	2-6 Nov. Athens	UNEP-MEDU	I. Dharat	Note for the file
Training and Inter- liberation exercise on determination of microbiological pollution	2-7 Nov. Athens	WHO (UNEP-MEDU)	L. Saliba	to be issued by WHO
Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (BUR 41)	9-10 Nov. Cairo	UNEP-MEDU	S. Busuttil* I. Dharat*	UNEP/BUR/41/3
Regional training course on use of aquifer modelling water resources management	16-20 Nov Malta	PAP/RAC MALTA (UNEP-MEDU)	J. Margeta*	Issued by PAP/RAC
XXVI Meeting of the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) for MEDPOL	8-11 Dec. Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic F.S. Civili	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.58/1

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer, Travel marked with *	Report Status
1993				
Training workshop on the monitoring and assessment of airborne pollution	9-18 Feb. Malta	WMO (UNEP-MEDU) EUROMED CENTER	A. Soudine*	to be issued by WMO
Consultation Meeting on the evaluation of the	3-8 Jan. Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.67/1
Informal Consultation Meeting of Mediterranean Experts on "Agenda 21" for the Mediterranean	11-13 Feb. Malta	UNEP-MEDU	S. Busuttil*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.63/4
Consultation Meeting on Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP) for Albania	13 Feb. Malta	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.68/1
Seventh Meeting of RAC's Directors and MEDU	15-16 Feb. Malta	UNEP-MEDU	S. Busuttil*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.62/2
Meeting of the Bureau (BUR 42)	1-2 March Cairo	UNEP-MEDU	S. Busuttil I. Dharat	UNEP/BUR/42/3
Training at MEDU on MAP Programme	8-12 March Athens	UNEP-MEDU	I. Dharat	Note to the file

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
Training at MEDU on MAP Programme	12-15 March Athens	UNEP-MEDU	I. Dharat	Note to the file
Consultation Meeting on guidelines on data quality assurance	March Monaco	IAEA (UNEP-MEDU)	L. Mee M. Horvat	to be issued by IAEA
First Meeting of experts on the Draft Protocol on Hazardous Wastes in the Mediterranean	23-25 Apr. Cervia Italy	UNEP-MEDU ITALY	I. Dharat*	to be issued by MEDU
Consultation Meeting on the evaluation of the MED POL Programme	26-28 Apr. Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic	to be issued by MEDU
Role of information and data for space management and environment protection	26-28 Apr. Sophia Antipolis	CEC (BP/RAC)	A. Hoballah	to be issued by CEC and BP/RAC
Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio- economic Committee	3-7 May Athens	UNEP-MEDU	S. Busuttil	to be issued by MEDU ...
Consultation Meeting on the fungicides pilot survey	27-29 May Ioannina (Greece)	FAO/IAEA (UNEP/MEDU)	G. Gabrielides*	to be issued by FAO

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
Consultation on microbiological quality of marine recreational water	9-12 June Athens	WHO	L.J. Saliba	to be issued by WHO
Training workshop on the monitoring of chemical contaminants using marine organisms	22-26 June Athens	FAO/IAEA (UNEP-MEDU)	G. Gabrielides	to be issued by FAO
Summer School on Biogeochemical processes, environment/development interactions and futures for the Mediterranean Basin	30 August- 17 September Nice	BP/RAC (CEC-MAST UNESCO-IOC CIESM,CNRS)	J. Morelli B. Glass	to be issued by BP/RAC
Sixth Training Course and Intercalibration Exercise on Microbio- logical Methods for Marine Pollution Monitoring	20-25 Sept.	WHO (UNEP-MEDU)	L.J. Saliba*	to be issued by WHO
Training workshop on the monitoring of chemical contaminants using marine sediments	September Monaco	IAEA/IOC (UNEP-MEDU)	L. Mee	to be issued by IAEA

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
Consultation Meeting on the application of chemical tracers of domestic contaminants for marine pollution surveys	September Monaco	IAEA/WHO (UNEP-MEDU)	L. Mee	to be issued by IAEA
Eigth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related protocols	12-15 Oct. Antalya Turkey	UNEP/MEDU TURKEY	S. Busuttil*	to be issued by MEDU
Mediterranean Conference on Agriculture and Environment	21-23 Oct. Malta	ICAMAS UNEP-MEDU	S. Busuttil*	to be issued by ICAMAS
Consultation Meeting on MEDPOL data processing programme and guidance for future work	October Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic A. Aksel	to be issued by MEDU
Clean Seas 93	9-11 Nov. Valletta- Malta	MEDSERV UNEP-MEDU	S. Busuttil*	to be issued by MEDSERV

Meeting	Date, place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets).	Responsible officer. Travel marked with *	Report Status
Consultation Meeting on treatment and discharge of toxic wastes	November Istanbul	WHO (UNEP-MEDU)	L.J. Saliba*	to be issued by WHO
Training workshops on systemic and prospective approach to coastal regions	November Turkey	BP/RAC	A. Hoballah	to be issued by BP/RAC
Training workshop on collecting emission data for assessing airborne pollution	Nov.Dec	WMO (UNEP-MEDU)	A. Soudine	to be issued by WMO
XXVII Meeting of the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) for MEDPOL	December Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic F.S. Civili	to be issued by MEDU

ANNEX II

Status of signatures and ratification of
the Convention and its related protocols
as at 31 December 1992

STATUS OF SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION AND ITS RELATED PROTOCOLS
Status as at 31 December 1992

	<u>Convention(1)</u>		<u>Dumping(2)</u>		<u>Emergency(3)</u>		<u>Land-Based Sources(4)</u>		<u>Specially Protected Areas(5)</u>	
	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification
Albania	--	30 May 90/AC	--	30 May 90/AC	--	30 May 90/AC	--	30 May 90/AC	--	30 May 90/AC
Algeria	--	16 Feb 81/AC	--	16 Mar 81/AC	--	16 Mar 81/AC	--	2 May 83/AC	--	16 May 85/AC
Cyprus	16 Feb 76	19 Nov 79	16 Feb 76	19 Nov 79	16 Feb 76	19 Nov 79	17 May 80	28 Jun 88/AC	--	28 Jun 88/AC
Egypt	16 Feb 76	24 Aug 78/AP	16 Feb 76	24 Aug 78/AP	16 Feb 76	24 Aug 78/AP	--	18 May 83/AC	16 Feb 83	8 Jul 83
France	16 Feb 76	11 Mar 78/AP-R	16 Feb 76	11 Mar 78/AP-R	16 Feb 76	11 Mar 78/AP-R	17 May 80	13 Jul 82/AP-R	3 Apr 82	2 Sep 86/AP-R
Greece	16 Feb 76	3 Jan 79	11 Feb 77	3 Jan 79	16 Feb 76	3 Jan 79	17 May 80	26 Jan 87	3 Apr 82	26 Jan 87
Israel	16 Feb 76	3 Mar 78	16 Feb 76	1 Mar 84	16 Feb 76	3 Mar 78	17 May 80	21 Feb 91	3 Apr 82	28 Oct 87
Italy	16 Feb 76	3 Feb 79	16 Feb 76	3 Feb 79	16 Feb 76	3 Feb 79	17 May 80	4 Jul 85	3 Apr 82	4 Jul 85
Lebanon	16 Feb 76	8 Nov 77/AC	16 Feb 76	8 Nov 77/AC	16 Feb 76	8 Nov 77/AC	17 May 80	--	--	--
Libya	31 Jan 77	31 Jan 79	31 Jan 77	31 Jan 79	31 Jan 77	31 Jan 79	17 May 80	6 Jun 89/AP	--	6 Jun 89/AP
Malta	16 Feb 76	30 Dec 77	16 Feb 76	30 Dec 77	16 Feb 76	30 Dec 77	17 May 80	2 Mar 89	3 Apr 82	11 Jan 88
Monaco	16 Feb 76	20 Sep 77	16 Feb 76	20 Sep 77	16 Feb 76	20 Sep 77	17 May 80	12 Jan 83	3 Apr 82	29 May 89/R
Morocco	16 Feb 76	15 Jan 80	16 Feb 76	15 Jan 80	16 Feb 76	15 Jan 80	17 May 80	9 Feb 87	2 Apr 83	22 Jun 90
Spain	16 Feb 76	17 Dec 76	16 Feb 76	17 Dec 76	16 Feb 76	17 Dec 76	17 May 80	6 Jun 84	3 Apr 82	22 Dec 87
Syria	--	26 Dec 78/AC-R	--	26 Dec 78/AC	--	26 Dec 78/AC	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	25 May 76	30 Jul 77	25 May 76	30 Jul 77	25 May 76	30 Jul 77	17 May 80	29 Oct 81	3 Apr 82	26 May 83/R
Turkey	16 Feb 76	6 Apr 81	16 Feb 76	6 Apr 81	16 Feb 76	6 Apr 81	--	21 Feb 83/AC	--	6 Nov 86/AC-R
Yugoslavia	15 Sep 76	13 Jan 78	15 Sep 76	13 Jan 78	15 Sep 76	13 Jan 78	--	16 Apr 90	30 Mar 83	21 Feb 86
EEC	13 Sep 76	16 Mar 78/AP	13 Sep 76	16 Mar 78/AP	13 Sep 76	12 Aug 81/AP	17 May 80	7 Oct 83/AP	30 Mar 83	30 Jun 84/AP

- 1- Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution Adopted (Barcelona): 16 February 1976 Entry into force: 12 February 1978
- 2- The Protocol for the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by dumping from ships and aircraft
Adopted (Barcelona): 16 February 1976
Entry into force: 12 February 1978
- 3- The Protocol concerning co-operation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency
Adopted (Barcelona): 16 February 1976
Entry into force: 12 February 1978
- 4- The Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from land-based sources
Adopted (Athens): 17 May 1980
Entry into force: 17 June 1983
- 5- The Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas Adopted (Geneva): 3 April 1982 Entry into force: 23 March 1986

Accession - AC Approval - AP Reservation - R

ANNEX III

Status of contributions to the
Mediterranean Trust Fund
as at 28 February 1993

REGIONAL TRUST FUND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION
Status of Contributions as at 28 February 1993
(in United States Dollars)

COUNTRIES	Unpaid pledges as at 31 Dec. 1992	Adjustments for prior years	Pledges for 1993	Collections during 1992 for 1992 and fut. years	Collections during 1993 for prior years	Collections in 1993 for 1993 & fut. years	Unpaid pledges for prior years	Unpaid pledges for 1993
Albania	0.00	0	2,695	0	0	0	0.00	2,695.00
Algeria	0.00	0	40,425	0	0	0	0.00	40,425.00
Cyprus	0.00	0	5,390	0	0	0	0.00	5,390.00
Egypt	0.00	0	18,865	18,865	0	0	0.00	0.00
France	0.00	0	1,461,845	0	0	0	0.00	1,461,845.00
Greece	7,166.00	0	108,185	0	0	0	7,166.00	108,185.00
Israel	0.00	0	56,595	0	0	0	0.00	56,595.00
Italy	1,133,721.00	0	1,158,080	0	0	0	1,133,721.00	1,158,080.00
Lebanon	2,695.00	0	2,695	0	0	0	2,695.00	2,695.00
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	257,283.00	0	75,845	0	0	0	257,283.00	75,845.00
Malta	0.00	0	2,695	0	0	0	0.00	2,695.00
Monaco	0.00	0	2,695	0	0	0	0.00	2,695.00
Morocco	0.00	0	10,780	0	0	0	0.00	10,780.00
Spain	0.00	0	577,115	0	0	0	0.00	577,115.00
Syrian Arab Republic	13,596.00	0	10,780	0	13,596	0	0.00	10,780.00
Tunisia	0.00	0	8,085	0	0	0	0.00	8,085.00
Turkey	29,713.00	0	86,625	0	0	0	29,713.00	86,625.00
Yugoslavia	345,620.40	0	124,355	0	0	0	345,620.40	124,355.00
European Economic Community pledge	0.00	0	96,250	0	0	0	0.00	96,250.00
Total	1,789,794.40	0	3,850,000	18,865	13,596	0	1,776,198.40	3,831,135.00
EEC Voluntary Contribution	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	573,798.00
Total	1,789,794.40	0	3,850,000	18,865	13,596	0	1,776,198.40	4,404,933.00

Total collections during 1993 as at 28 February 1993: US \$ 13,596.00

TRUST FUND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AGAINST POLLUTION
STATUS AS AT
31/12/92
=====

	U.S. \$
INCOME: =====	
Balance available as at 01.01.1992	935,981
Contributions received in 1992	6,434,491
Interest accrued in 1992	131,702
A. TOTAL INCOME OF TRUST FUND AS AT 31/12/92	7,502,174
COMMITMENTS: =====	
1992 allocation issued by the Deputy Executive Director	4,990,730
1993 allocation issued by the Deputy Executive Director	2,393,257
APPROVED COMMITMENTS: =====	
Approved commitments for 1992	4,416,575
Approved provisions for programme support costs for 1992	574,155
B. TOTAL APPROVED COMMITMENTS/PROVISIONS FOR 1992	4,990,730
C. BALANCE AVAILABLE (A - B)	2,511,444
PROPOSED COMMITMENTS: =====	
Proposed commitments for 1993	2,095,228
Proposed provisions for programme support costs for 1992	272,380
D. TOTAL PROPOSED COMMITMENTS/PROVISIONS AS AT 31/12/92	2,367,608
E. TOTAL APPROVED/PROPOSED COMMITMENTS/ PROVISIONS (B + D)	7,358,337
F. SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) OF TRUST FUND (A - E)	143,837

A. APPROVED COMMITMENTS:

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	1991	1992	1993	1992-93 TOTAL
1 ME/5101-89-02(2911)/Rev. 8	3,897,496	4,416,575	0	4,416,575
2 ME/5102-84-04()/Rev. 14	0	0	0	0
3 ME/5101-84-02()/Rev. 9	17,140	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROVED COMMITMENTS	3,914,636	4,416,575	0	4,416,575

B. PROPOSED COMMITMENTS:

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	1991	1992	1993	1992 - 93 TOTAL
1 ME/5102-84-04()/Rev. 15	(2,500)	0	0	0
2 ME/5101-89-02(2911)/Rev. 9	0	(363,022)	2,458,250	2,095,228
TOTAL PROPOSED COMMITMENTS	(2,500)	(363,022)	2,458,250	2,095,228

Copies Mr. L. Guerrero
Co-ordinator - Medunit Athens
Mr. C. Marx - Medunit Athens
Ms. Glavind (2)
PAU

CP/FP/ME/CA-5101-89-02(2911)

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS

	Med Trust Fund	Great Govt. (CA)	Environent Fund	IBRD/World Bank (CP)	Total
1990	4,017,387	500,176	17,175	0	4,534,738
1991	3,877,496	383,250	77,916	366,519	4,725,181
1992	4,093,553	385,514	0	419,581	4,898,648
1993	2,458,250	0	55,084	47,700	2,561,034
	<hr/>				
	14,446,686	1,268,940	150,175	833,800	16,719,601

COST TO AGENCIES

	FAO	WHO	UNESCO/IOC	WHO	IAEA	Total
1990	98,000	100,000	50,000	22,000	98,000	368,000
1991	98,000	100,000	50,000	22,000	98,000	368,000
1992	98,000	100,000	50,000	60,000	98,000	406,000
1993	98,000	100,000	50,000	60,000	98,000	406,000
	<hr/>					
Total	392,000	400,000	200,000	164,000	392,000	1,548,000

COST TO COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTIONS

	Govt. of France (CP/RAC)	Govt. of France (REMPEC)	Govt. of Yugoslavia (PAP/RAC)	Govt. of Malta (REMPEC)	Govt. of Tunisia (RAC/EPFA)	Govt. of France City of Marseille (Atelier de Patrimoine/CP/CP)
1990	280,000	30,000	150,000	20,000	50,000	0
1991	280,000	30,000	150,000	20,000	50,000	0
1992	280,000	30,000	150,000	20,000	50,000	50,000
1993	280,000	30,000	0	20,000	50,000	50,000
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Total	1,120,000	120,000	450,000	80,000	200,000	100,000