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## **INTRODUCTION**

1. The XXVIII IAAC Meeting of the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) for MED POL was held in Izmir on 24-25 June 1994. The Meeting was attended by 6 representatives of the MED POL Cooperating Agencies, one representative from an International Organization, two officers from MAP/UNEP and one MAP Consultant (see list of participants attached as Annex I).

### **Agenda Item 1. Opening of the Meeting**

2. Mr L. Jetic, Deputy Coordinator of MAP, opened the Meeting and welcomed the participants. In particular he welcomed Mr G. Kamizoulis, newly recruited by WHO as the Senior Scientist attached to the Med Unit. Mr Jetic expressed special thanks to Mr Saliba, now retired, for the dedicated and highly appreciated work he performed in the Med Unit for twelve years. Mr Jetic informed the participants that, in addition to the members of IAAC, Mr S. Keckes would attend the meeting during the discussions related to MED POL-Phase III in view of the role he played, as MAP Consultant, in the preparation of the draft MED POL-Phase III programme as well as Mr D. Elder, IUCN Programme Coordinator, in view of the important role IUCN had been playing in the development and implementation of MAP and in view of a possible involvement of IUCN in the implementation of the concept of sustainable development in MAP and MED POL.

### **Agenda Item 2: Adoption of the Agenda**

3. The Agenda of the Meeting was adopted and it appears as Annex II to this report.

### **Agenda item 3: Review of the conclusions of the Meeting on the preparation of MED POL-Phase III**

4. The Committee extensively discussed the conclusions of the Expert Meeting on the Preparation of MED POL-Phase III. While on the one hand it was unanimously agreed that the Meeting had been very constructive, on the other hand it was noted that the programme document which had been revised and approved by the experts was only a policy document and that a scientific programme description (guidelines) covering the necessary technical details for the implementation of MED POL-Phase III had yet to be prepared.

5. The Committee therefore agreed that for the Joint Committees' Meeting (16-20 January 1995) an "annotated programme document" would be prepared which would contain a brief description of each of the activity listed in MED POL-Phase III.

The relevant inputs from each Agency should be sent to the MED Unit by 26 August 1994. During the Meeting flow charts were prepared covering the activities which have to be described in the document (see Annex III).

6. It was agreed that the full technical/scientific guidelines for the implementation of MED POL-Phase III would have to be prepared at a later stage with the assistance of experts.

**Agenda item 4. Brief progress report on the process of revision of MAP and Barcelona Convention**

7. Under this Agenda item Mr L. Jetic reminded the Committee of the actions being carried out and those planned as a follow up to the decisions of the Contracting Parties to undertake a process of revision/amendments to MAP, the Barcelona Convention and its protocols.

8. He recalled that, since the Regional Activity Centres of MAP were actively working on proposing changes in relevant instruments of the Barcelona Convention, also the Cooperating Agencies and the Secretariat were to come up with proposals related to MED POL, LBS, Dumping and any other relevant component of MAP.

9. In addition to reviewing the ideas brought forward by the Meeting on the Preparation of MED POL-Phase III held in Izmir from 20 to 23 June 1994 (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.75/3), the Committee raised a number of points.

10. It was suggested that the changes being made in the other regional instruments, in particular the Paris and Helsinki Conventions, should be closely followed. It was also pointed out that, if major changes were to be made, the philosophy of the Barcelona Convention should, in line with Agenda 21, move more towards "prevention" of pollution rather than pollution itself. The Committee also agreed that better cooperation and integration of the work carried out by the RACs were the key elements for the success of MAP. It was the common opinion of the participants that the focus should be on coastal zone management and that other related ongoing programmes (e.g. GOOS, as mentioned by the IOC representative) could provide important inputs into such a line of activity.

11. It was agreed that, following a formal request by the Med Unit, the Cooperating Agencies would send their views/proposals to the Med Unit by the end of August 1994.

**Agenda item 5: Review of 1994-1995 activities and workplan and timetable for 1996-1997 MED POL activities**

12. In the discussion on the implications that the new approach of MED POL-Phase III would have in the implementation of the 1996-1997 activities, Mr Elder of IUCN indicated that his Organization is facilitating the participation of a number of

countries in the Convention on Biological Diversity as well as the Interim-Secretariat to the Convention, by supporting the development of regional and national "biological diversity action plans". He indicated that in conjunction with this effort IUCN was hoping to hold a series of regional consultations for the purpose of determining regional and national priorities for marine biological diversity conservation. Mr Elder indicated that his Organization would be willing to collaborate with the MAP Secretariat and others to convene such a regional consultation for the Mediterranean. Because of the proximity of the Black Sea and its relationship with the Mediterranean, he indicated that it might make sense to hold a single meeting that covered both the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. The participants welcomed this initiative and encouraged IUCN to continue pursuing it.

13. Mr Elder informed the meeting that his Organization was already involved in helping to make recommendations for the revision of the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas. In a similar way, IUCN would be willing to make contributions or suggestions for the revision or amendments to the Convention.

14. Mr Keckes brought to the attention of the meeting the various activities related to the Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) Concept that had been incorporated in projects funded through the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), or that had been proposed for funding. He indicated that UNEP's Evaluation Team had been critical of the LME concept. This was because the LME concept has not been sufficiently proven as a basis for marine living resources management; also because the reviewed LME components of the GEF projects had been incorporated in an incomplete fashion, and within an unrealistically short time-frame to yield the desired result. Mr Keckes pointed out that the Evaluation Team had therefore recommended that a specific long-term LME project be formulated for a suitable 'large marine ecosystem' for presentation to the GEF, the aim being to test the LME concept in a thorough way. Mr Keckes reckoned that the Mediterranean Sea would be an ideal system for testing the LME concept.

15. Mr Elder reported to the meeting that his Organization had been collaborating with IOC, FAO, NOAA and others in convening a series of regional workshops and symposia on the application of the LME concept and in fostering the development and formulation of LME field projects. Mr Elder also concurred with the suggestion of Mr Keckes and he further indicated that while he accepted that there were some critics of the LME concept and its application, it nonetheless had the advantage of taking a more holistic approach to the understanding of the various factors affecting marine resource use, i.e. pollution, productivity and biomass yields and harvesting effort; by contrast, most management of fisheries to date had only dealt with target species and had concentrated on determining maximum and optimum sustainable yields, while ignoring the effects of harvesting on other components of the ecosystem and vice versa. The advantage of an LME project for the MAP would be that it would provide the umbrella for undertaking a number of activities already proposed for MED POL III and other MAP components such as pollution assessment and monitoring for near-shore as well as open-sea areas, assessment and monitoring for CAMPS and SPAs and more emphasis on integrating these components with marine living resource management.

16. Mr Elder indicated that his Organization would be willing to collaborate with the MAP Secretariat and other organizations in formulating an LME project proposal for the Mediterranean for submission to GEF. The initial step would be to prepare a project concept (est. 5-8 pages) which should then be discussed and finalized through a consultative meeting involving key persons from 4-5 Mediterranean countries, the MAP Secretariat and its Cooperating Agencies. If the pre-proposal was approved by the GEF it would then be developed into a more comprehensive project document. IUCN would be willing to continue collaboration through this latter stage as well.

17. The participants in the meeting encouraged IUCN to follow up on the suggestion in close collaboration with the MAP Secretariat, cooperating Organizations and key MAP national counterparts.

18. Mr Elder encouraged the MAP Secretariat and Cooperating Agencies to augment their collaboration and relationship with the Mediterranean NGO community. He suggested that NGOs could contribute a great deal in terms of monitoring the compliance of the Contracting Parties to their obligations under the Barcelona Convention and its protocols. A major hindrance for many NGOs to become actively involved in promoting compliance to the Convention was a lack of understanding of how MAP activities contribute to compliance to the Convention. Many times NGO representatives, most of whom are predisposed to direct action, get blinded by the bureaucracy involved in implementation the MAP and therefore do not see how the activities have relevance to the issues they are facing at the local level (For example: how does monitoring of bathing beaches on Mediterranean-wide scale contribute to cleaning up a specific beach for which a local NGO has concerns ?).

19. Mr Elder suggested that one way of getting NGOs more actively involved in promoting compliance to the Convention would be through regular dialogue. This could be achieved by convening periodic NGO *fora* for the purpose of reviewing the status of the implementation of the Convention and its protocols, and discussing specific issues that are of interest to the NGO community. If this suggestion was considered, an "NGO *Forum* on the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols: progress in its implementation and future needs" would be organized.

20. The participants encouraged IUCN to follow-up on the suggestion in collaboration with the MAP Secretariat.

21. Under this Agenda item Mr F.S. Civili, First Officer of MAP, briefly introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.84/2 which contained summarized information on the MED POL activities since the last IAAC Meeting.

#### 5.1. Monitoring

22. After reviewing the relevant part of document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.84/2, the Committee agreed that, in order to avoid to send to national authorities for signature monitoring agreements incomplete in some parts, each draft agreement should be sent to all Agencies for comments and corrections before being formally sent out to the Countries.

23. The Committee agreed that IAEA/MEL should propose a new table to be included in the agreements with all the necessary details related to the participation in the DQA programme of the Institutes involved in the monitoring.

24. The FAO representative expressed his dissatisfaction for the fact that the decisions of previous IAAC concerning the preparation of the agreements, criteria for provision of assistance, etc. were not respected.

#### 5.2. Pilot Monitoring exercises

25. The FAO representative reported that the pilot monitoring exercise on herbicides would be completed by the end of 1994.

26. The WHO representative informed the Committee that, as to the pilot monitoring exercise on Cyanides and Fluorides, for which funds had not been made available, a number of laboratories had been contacted to explore the possibility to conduct such exercise free of charge but that the responses had been so far negative.

27. The IOC representative felt that the pilot monitoring exercise for coastal and marine litter should be repeated because of the very limited data existing on the subject as well as its growing importance.

#### 5.3. Data Quality Assurance:

28. After the presentation by the IAEA/MEL representative of the missions carried out and planned in the framework of DQA, Mr Jetic stressed the importance of informing the Med Unit of the dates for each DQA mission beforehand for a better coordination and in order to optimize the output of each mission by providing the travelling expert with all the information available.

29. The view was expressed that on-the-job training should be preferred as much as possible, being the working conditions of the laboratory providing training sometimes too different from those the trainee would have to face in his own laboratory.

#### 5.4. Reporting Forms

30. After reviewing the list of the reporting forms still to be prepared, it was agreed that those relevant to air and precipitation (WMO), microbial pollutants in sand (WHO), radionuclides in sea water (IAEA) and litter in sea water and beaches (IOC), should be prepared in a computerized form and sent to the Med Unit by the end of September 1994.

#### 5.5 Reference Methods

31. In reviewing the process of preparation of reference methods, it was suggested that Cooperating Agencies should indicate through UNEP the existing gaps, i.e. the methods they felt were missing and that should be covered and those which should be considered obsolete and be re-written, such as ref. methods no. 8, 9, 10 and 11. It was also considered necessary to issue regularly new revised catalogues of all the methods available.

32. The WHO representative informed the meeting that Guidelines for monitoring of recreational waters had been prepared and published as WHO publication, and that discussions were being held with IAEA and UNEP as to whether they will also be published as part of the UNEP/IAEA Series.

#### 5.6. Data Processing

33. In discussing this agenda item, the Committee considered that priority should be given to the validation of the data already computerized rather than to the entering of new data. To this effect, while the data on heavy metals in biota had already been the object of a thorough control by FAO, including contacts with the relevant laboratories, it was agreed that similar work had to be carried out also for the microbial data (WHO, by November 1994) as well as for those on heavy metals and pesticides in sediments (FAO/IAEA by the end of the year).

#### 5.7. Meetings/training workshops

34. The list of Meetings to be held in 1994 and 1995 was reviewed by the Meeting and it appears as Annex IV.

#### 5.8. Workplan for LBS implementation

35. The workplan for the implementation of the LBS activities was reviewed and revised and it appears as Annex V to this report. In particular, it was agreed that funds should be made available for the preparation of some assessment documents as follows: chromium and lead (US\$ 5,000 each) and oil (US\$ 7,000).

#### 5.9. Research projects

36. The full list of all research projects was given to all representatives of the Cooperating Agencies for corrections and additions. It was agreed that at the beginning of each year the complete list of all new projects should be given to all Agencies to control the correct distribution of the various projects. Each new project being accepted later during the year should be also copied (title and principal investigator) to all Agencies for information.



#### 5.10. MAP Technical Report Series

37. The full list of MAP Technical Report Series was given to the participants for information.

38. The IAEA and the WMO representatives informed the meeting that two new publications were ready for printing, i.e., respectively, the Technical Report on the application of chemical tracers of domestic contaminants for Marine Pollution Surveys and the Assessment of the airborne pollution by sulphur and nitrogen compounds and heavy metals. The WHO representative informed the meeting that four volumes on microbial pollution would be ready for publication soon. Also a volume on the "Monitoring programme of the Eastern Adriatic Coastal Area, Report for 1983-1991" was being finalized.

#### 5.11. Climatic Changes

39. Mr Jetic informed the meeting that five case studies were completed and being published either through Arnold Publishers or MTS. Two new task team meetings relative to the Albanian and Fuka CAMPs were being held in the next months.

#### 5.12 CAMPs

40. The Meeting was informed by Mr Jetic of the status of the ongoing CAMPs (Rhodes, Albania, Fuka and Sfax) and of the prospectives for the other planned CAMPs (Morocco, Algeria, Israel, Malta and Lebanon).

### **Agenda item 6: Tentative budget for 1996-1997**

41. The Meeting discussed the basic elements for the 1996-1997 MED POL budget. Although the participants felt that it was not possible to prepare a detailed budget, a number of actions were identified and given priority to. In particular, the preparation of the assessment documents indicated in the workplan for the implementation of the LBS protocol (see Annex V), and the meetings (see Annex IV).

42. As to the preparation of the assessment documents, it was felt that starting from the next biennium, more funds should be allocated to each of the assessments to allow the convening of small consultation meetings to discuss and agree on the scientific rationale for the measures proposed as well as on the formulation of the control measures themselves.

43. As a follow up to the re-focusing of MED POL towards control of pollution rather than assessment, it was suggested that starting from 1996 a drastic shift should also be made in proposing the budget for direct assistance, i.e. the figures of US\$ 420,000 (assistance for monitoring) and of US\$ 20,000 (assistance for the implementation of LBS) approved for 1994-1995 should be changed and almost equalized giving then strong emphasis to the assistance to be given to countries for the implementation of the control measures adopted.

44. In the course of the discussion, Mr Keckes suggested the following repartition in percentage which may be possibly used for the 1996-1997 budget for the various components of MED POL-Phase III: assessment: 15 per cent; preparation of measures: 20 per cent; compliance monitoring: 10 per cent; direct assistance: 50 per cent; and data management: 5 per cent

**Agenda item 7: Preparation of Joint Committees Meeting**

45. The Committee agreed that the following assessment/technical documents should be prepared and presented to the next Joint Meeting of Scientific and Technical Committee and Socio-Economic Committee (Athens, 16-20 January 1995):

- a) Guidelines for the determination of length, depth and position of pipelines for coastal outfalls (action 5. and 22 of LBS workplan);
- b) Assessment of the state of pollution by zinc and copper (action 13.);
- c) Assessment of the state of pollution by non-biodegradable detergents (action 20.);
- d) Guidelines, standards and criteria for effluents with separate treatment (action 24.);
- e) Assessment of eutrophication (action 27.); and
- f) Assessment of the airborne pollution by sulphur compounds and heavy metals (only as information document) (action 37.).

**Agenda item 8: Other business**

46. In discussing the dates for the next IAAC Meeting, it was felt that it would be appropriate to convene it, if possible, in connection with the Expert Meeting for the revision of MAP, the Barcelona Convention and its related protocols scheduled for 14-18 November 1994 in Barcelona.

**Agenda item 9: Adoption of the report**

47. The report of the XXVIII IAAC meeting was unanimously adopted on 25 June 1994.

**Agenda item 10: Closure of the meeting**

48. Mr Jetic thanked the participants for their contributions and closed the meeting at 15,00 hours of 25 June 1994.

ANNEX I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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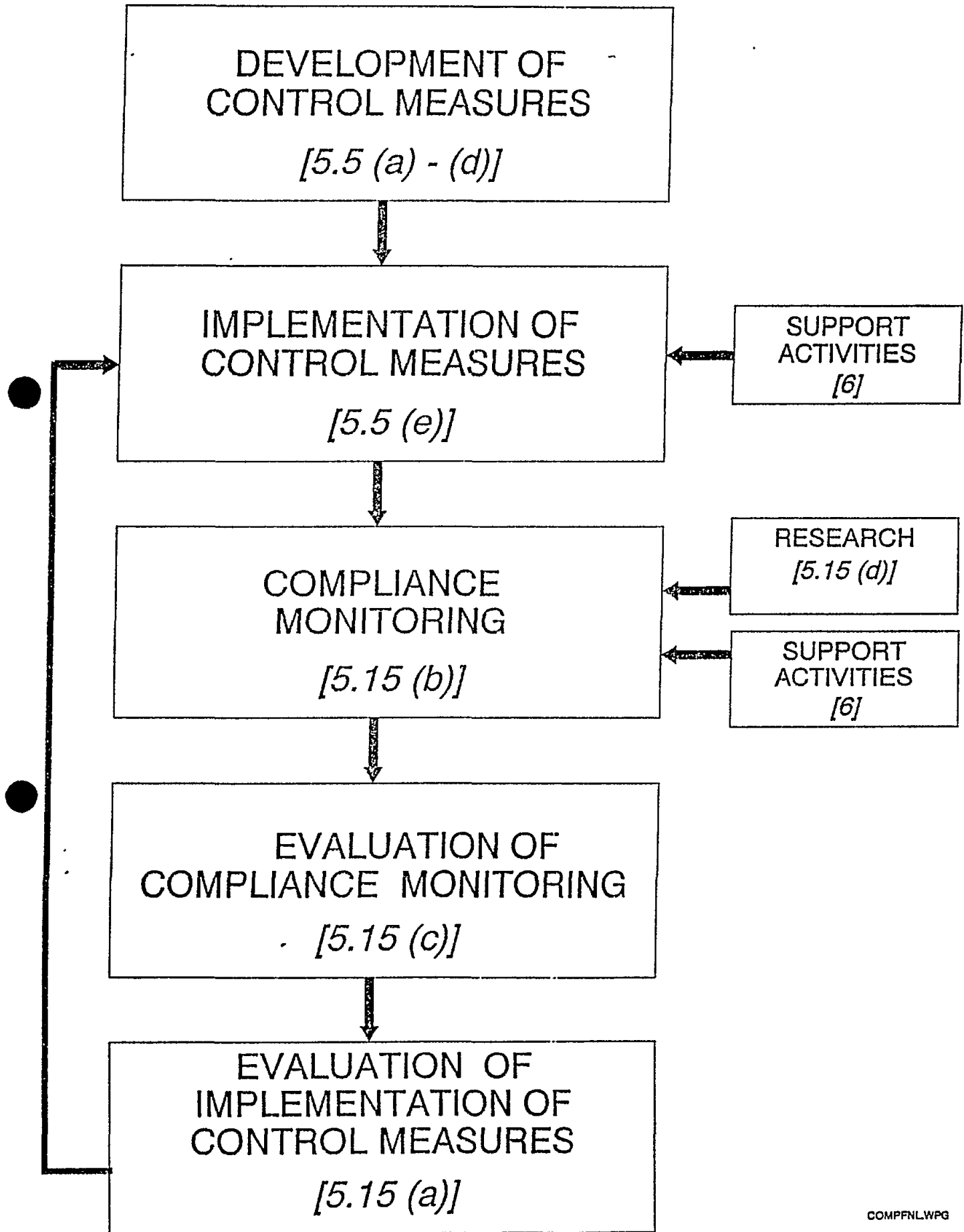
**ANNEX II****AGENDA**

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Review of the conclusions of the Meeting on the preparation of MED POL-Phase III
4. Brief progress report on the process of revision of MAP and Barcelona Convention
5. Review of 1994-1995 activities and workplan and timetable for 1996-1997 MED POL activities
  - 5.1. Monitoring
  - 5.2. Pilot monitoring exercises
  - 5.3. Data quality assurance
  - 5.4. Reporting forms
  - 5.5. Reference methods
  - 5.6. Data processing
    - Procedures for analysis of incoming data
    - Use of results of Data quality assurance and intercalibration
    - Statistical analysis and graphic presentation of data
  - 5.7. Meeting/training workshops
  - 5.8. Workplan for LBS implementation
  - 5.9. Research projects
  - 5.10. MAP Technical Report Series
  - 5.11. Climatic changes
  - 5.12. Coastal Areas Management Programmes (CAMP)
6. Tentative budget for 1996-1997
7. Preparation of Joint Committees Meeting
8. Other business
9. Adoption of the report
10. Closure of the meeting

**ANNEX III**

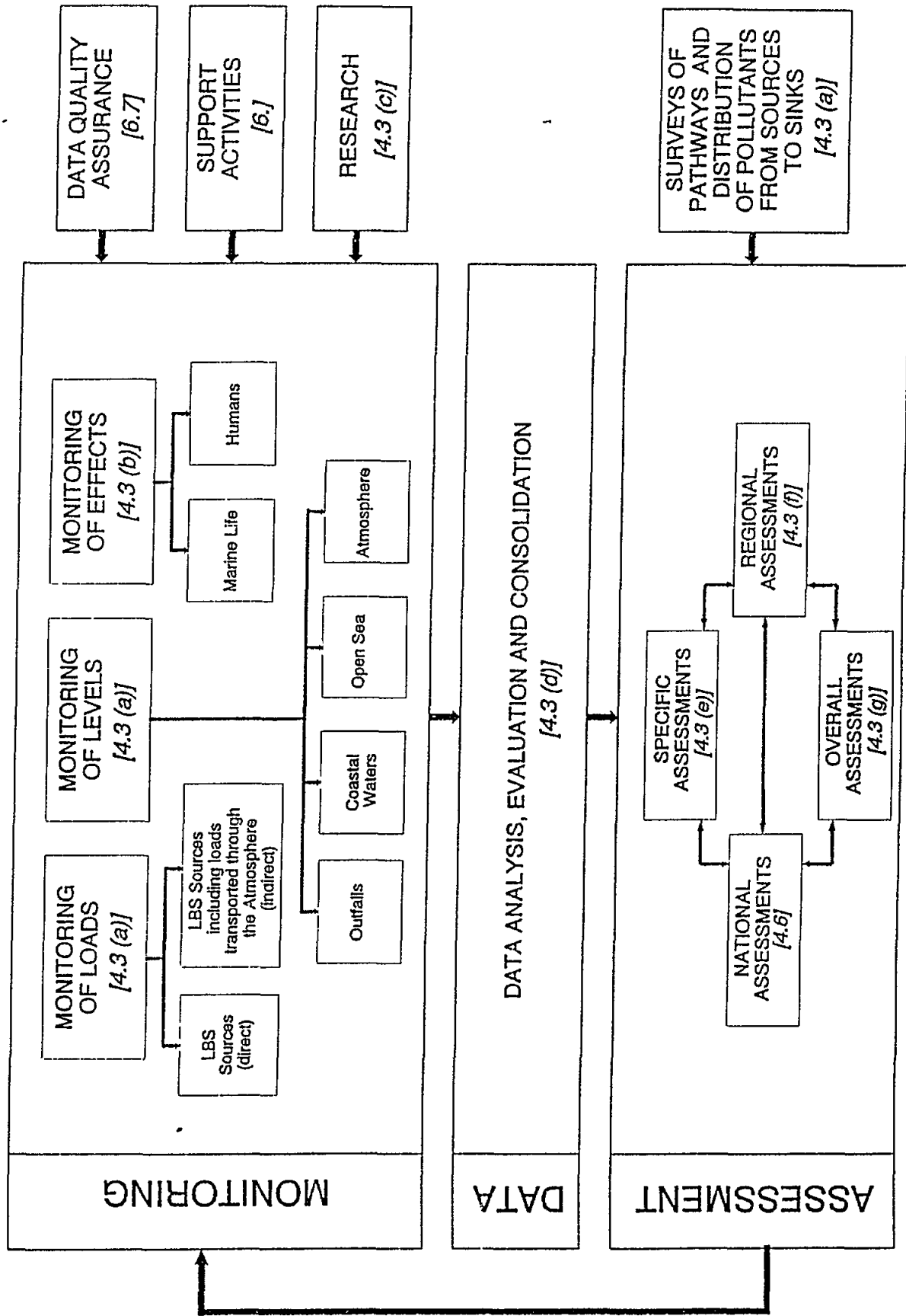
**SUMMARY FLOW CHARTS**

# COMPLIANCE CONTROL

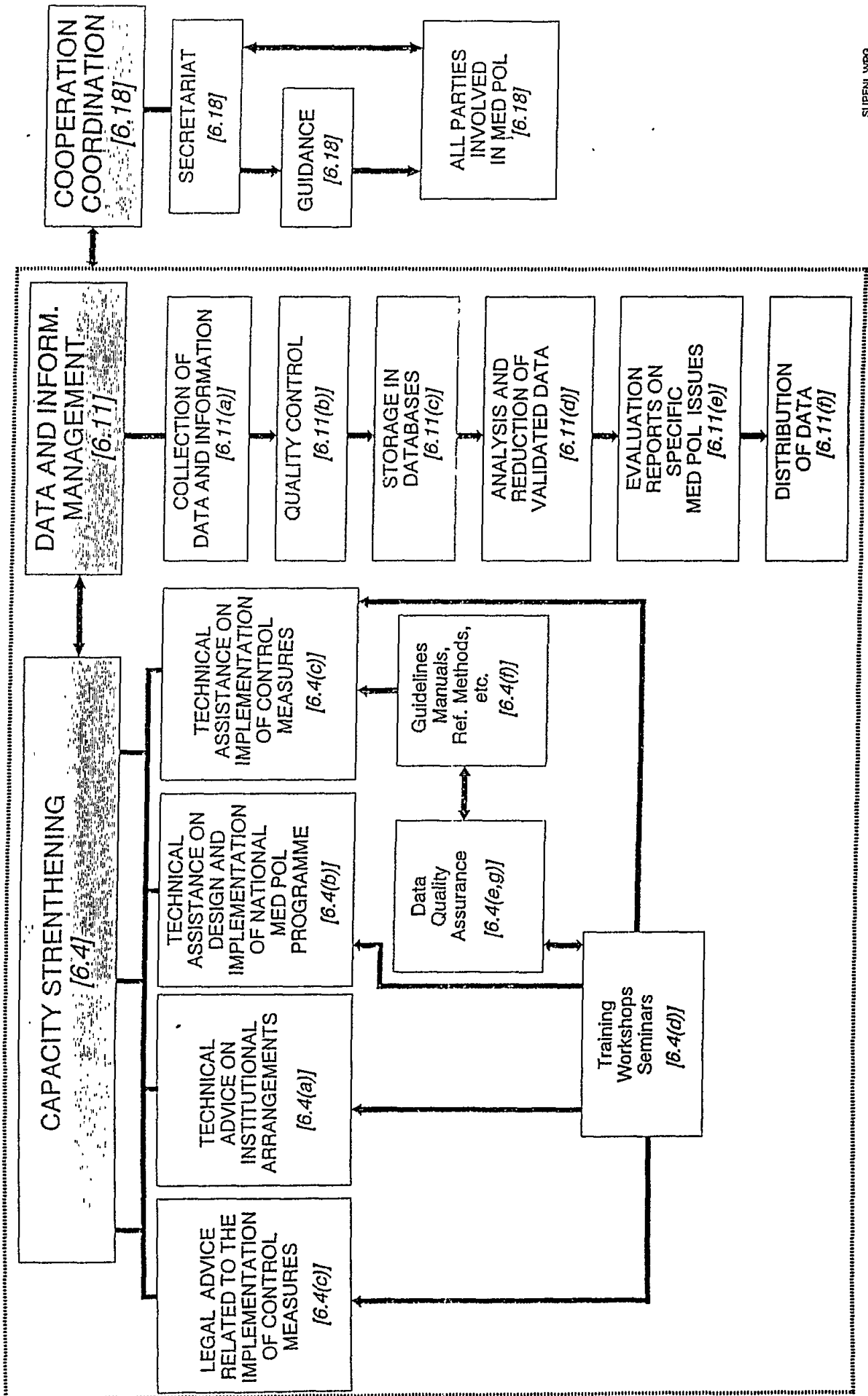




# ASSESSMENT (STATUS AND TRENDS OF POLLUTANTS)



# SUPPORT ACTIVITIES [6.]



**ANNEX IV**

**LIST OF 1994-1995 MEETINGS**

a) MED POL MEETINGS TO BE HELD IN 1994

Meeting	Place	Date	Responsible Agency	No of Partic	Amount Allocated
1. Consultation meeting on Croatian monitoring programme	Zagreb	2-4 Feb	UNEP	15	7,500
2. Consultation meeting on the formulation of MED POL-PHASE III	Izmir	20-23 June	UNEP	16	15,000 <sup>1</sup>
3. Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) meeting on MED POL	Izmir	24-25 June	UNEP	10	-
4. First meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes in the coastal region of Albania	Tirana	12-14 July	UNEP	15	-
5. Second meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes for Fuka Matruh region	Alexandria	30 Aug -01 Sept	UNEP	15	-
6. Meeting of Government designated Experts on the preparation of guidelines for dumping of sewage sludge and dredging spoils	?	?	UNEP	30	10,000 <sup>2</sup>
7. Workshop on determination of Polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and other contaminants in sediments	Mitilini	20-24 September	IAEA/IOC/UNEP	10	15,000
8. Meeting of experts on airborne pollution	Barcelona	3-7 October	WMO/UNEP	20	25,000

1 Additional US\$ 15,000 offered by Turkey

2 Additional funds necessary

Meeting	Place	Date	Responsible Agency	No. of Partic.	Amount Allocated
9. Second meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes for Albanian coastal region	Tirana	October (tentative)	UNEP	15	-
10. National training course on determination of microbiological pollution	Athens	October (tentative)	WHO/UNEP	10-15	10,000
11. Training course on identification and quantification of algal toxins	? Bremen (Germany)	October ?	IOC/WHO/ FAO/State of Bremen	12	15,000 <sup>1</sup>
12. First Sub-regional workshop on the monitoring of chemical contaminants in marine biota for trends	Rovinj	12-15 October	FAO/UNEP	20-25	15,000
13. Second Sub-regional workshop on the monitoring of chemical contaminants in marine biota for trends	Lesvos	19-22 October	FAO/UNEP	20-25	10,000
14. Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) meeting on MED POL	Barcelona	17-18 November or 12-13 November (tentative)	UNEP	10	-
15. Evaluation of the LBS Survey	Athens	November	WHO/UNEP	5	10,000
16. Third Sub-regional workshop on the monitoring of chemical contaminants in marine biota for trends	Rabat	30 Nov-03 Dec	FAO/UNEP	20-25	15,000

<sup>1</sup> Additional US\$ 55,000 from various sources.

Meeting	Place	Date	Responsible Agency	No of Partic	Amount Allocated
17. Third meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic change for FuKa-Matruh region	Fuka	December (tentative)	UNEP	15	-
18. Third meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes for Albanian coastal region	Tirana	December (tentative)	UNEP	15	-

b) MED POL MEETINGS TO BE HELD IN 1995

Meeting	Place	Date	Responsible Agency	No of Partic	Amount Allocated
1. Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-economic Committee	Athens	16-20 January	UNEP	40	98,000
2. Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) Meeting on MED POL	Athens	January (tentative)	UNEP	10	-
3. National training course on determination of microbiological pollution	Rabat	April	WHO	10-15	7,500 (rephased from 1994)
4. Consultation meeting on microbiological monitoring of recreational and shellfish growing water	Malta	May	WHO/UNEP	15-20	25,000
5. National training course on determination of microbiological pollution	Turkey	September	WHO	10-15	7,500 (rephased from 1994)
6. Training and intercalibration exercise on airborne pollution monitoring	Italy	November	WMO/UNEP	15	25,000

**ANNEX V**

**WORKPLAN FOR LBS IMPLEMENTATION  
(1985-1995)**



**WORKPLAN FOR LBS IMPLEMENTATION**

(1985 - 1995)

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

(based on the calendar adopted by the Contracting Parties  
in 1985 and 1991)

As prepared at XXVIII IAAC Meeting (Izmir, 24-25 June 1994)

**Categories:**

- a) items which should be considered for the preparation of an assessment;
- b) items which should be considered for the preparation of a revision of the existing assessment;
- c) items for which the opinion of experts was necessary before deciding on whether to proceed with the preparation of an assessment;
- d) items which should not be considered for the preparation of an assessment.

Actions	Relevance to the Protocol	Responsible Agencies	Original target date	Present status
1. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by persistent synthetic materials which may float, sink or remain in suspension, and proposed measures	Article 5; Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, IOC, FAO	Dec. 1988	Adopted by C.P. 1991 MTS No 50 Cat. d) Assessment prepared
2. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organophosphorus compounds and proposed measures	Article 5; Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1988	Adopted by C.P. 1991 MTS No 58 Cat. d) Assessment prepared
3. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organotin compounds and proposed measures	Article 5; Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1988	Adopted by C.P. 1989 MTS No 33 Cat. d) Assessment prepared
4. Completion and revision of the list of substances included in the groups contained in annexes I and II to the Protocol	Annexes I, & II	UNEP/MEDU, All Agencies	Dec. 1988	Continuously covered in the assessments
5. Evaluation of <u>in situ</u> investigations on selected submarine outfalls to determine their efficiency and cost-effectiveness	Article 7, para 1(a)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1988	Document prepared as part of the guidelines (see 22.) and being edited. English version finalized in December 1993. To be presented at STC 1995

Actions	Relevance to the Protocol	Responsible Agencies	Original target date	Present status
6. Survey of the situation currently existing with regard to products, installations and other processes within the region actually or potentially causing significant pollution of the marine environment	Article 7, para 1(d)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO, UNIDO	Dec. 1988	Pending results of MED X bis
7. Preparation of draft Annex IV Protocol concerning pollution from land-based sources transported by the atmosphere	Article 4	UNEP/MEDU, WMO	Dec. 1988	Annex IV adopted by C.P. 1991
8. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by radioactive substances and proposed measures	Article 5; Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, IAEA	Dec. 1989	Adopted by C.P. 1991. MTS No 62 Cat. d)
9. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by substances proven carcinogenic, teratogenic or mutagenic and proposed measures	Article 5; Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1989	Adopted by C.P., October 1993. Published as document (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.66/Inf.4) Cat. b) by 1998
10. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by pathogenic microorganisms and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1989	Adopted by C.P. 1991. To be published as MTS. Cat. b) by 1997
11. Compilation and evaluation of already existing international experience of use of alternative products and processes. In this regard, experiences on recycling and re-use of solid and liquid wastes will be taken into account	Article 7; para 1(d)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO, UNIDO	Dec. 1989	Activity postponed indefinitely.
12. Assessment of the state of pollution by crude oils and hydrocarbons of any origin and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, IOC	Dec. 1990	Postponed. Cat. a) by 1995
13. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by zinc and copper with proposed measures	Article 6; para 1(a)	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1990	First draft submitted to STC 93. New to STC 95. Cat. a)
14. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by chromium with proposed measures	Article 6, para II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1990	Draft ass. ready. Needs improvement. Cat. a) New to STC 1996
15. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by nickel with proposed measures	Article 6, para II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1990	Draft ass. ready. Needs improvement. Cat. a) New to STC 1997

Actions	Relevance to the Protocol	Responsible Agencies	Original target date	Present status
16. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by arsenic with proposed measures	Article 6, Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1990	Draft ass. ready. Needs improvement. Cat. a) New to STC 1997
17. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by lead with proposed measures	Article 6, Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1990	Draft ass. ready. Needs improvement. Cat. a) New to STC 1996
18. Identification and categorisation of alternative products, installations and other processes capable of reducing pollution of the Mediterranean marine environment	Article 7, para 1(d)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO, UNIDO	Dec. 1990	Activity integrated with 11. above
19. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by inorganic compounds of phosphorus and elemental phosphorus and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1991	Ass. as part of 27.
20. Assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by non-biodegradable detergents and other surface-active substances and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1991	Pilot project completed end 1992. Consult. in Oct. 1993. Assessment in 1994. To be presented at STC 1995. Cat. a)
21. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by thermal discharges and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1991	Postponed. Cat. d)
22. Common guidelines for the determination of the length, depth and position of pipelines for coastal outfalls, taking into account, in particular, the methods used for pre-treatment of effluents	Article 7, para 1(a)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO, UNIDO	Dec. 1991	Document ready. To be presented at STC 1995 (includes 5.)
23. Compilation of a Mediterranean inventory of effluents requiring special and/or separate treatment including type, category, amount, locality and existing treatment, if any, together with, wherever possible, those local characteristics influencing the effects of such effluents on the marine environment and the feasibility of separate and/or special treatment	Article 7, para 1(b)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO, UNIDO	Dec. 1991	Pending results of MED X bis

Actions	Relevance to the Protocol	Responsible Agencies	Original target date	Present status
24. Formulation of draft common guidelines, standards and criteria for special requirements for effluents necessitating separate treatment	Article 7, para 1(b)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1991	Guideline in edit. Compl. in Aug. 1994. To be submitted to STC in 1995.
25. Survey on the yield and the cost/benefit of the application of alternative products and processes	Article 7, para 1(d)	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1991	Integrated with 11. above
26. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by acid or alkaline compounds of such composition and in such quantity that they may impair the quality of seawater and proposed measures	Article 6, Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1992	Postponed. Cat. d)
27. Assessment of the present state pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by substances which have, directly or indirectly, an adverse effect on the oxygen content of the marine environment, especially those which may cause eutrophication and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1992	First draft of Ass. of eutrofication and plankton blooms prepared. Document to be prepared for STC 95. Cat. a)
28. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by titanium, cobalt, silver, boron, beryllium, selenium and thallium with proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO/IAEA	Dec. 1992	Cat. c) Explore feasibility through correspondence
29. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by cyanides and fluorides and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1993	Ass. to be prepared for STC 1997 Cat. a)
30. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by substances which, though of a non-toxic nature, may become harmful to the marine environment or may interfere with any legitimate use of the sea owing to the quantities in which they are discharged and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, IMO	Dec. 1993	Cat. d)
31. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by organosilicon compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment, excluding those which are biologically harmless or are rapidly converted into biologically harmless substances and proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1993	Deleted from Annex II Cat. d)

Actions	Relevance to the Protocol	Responsible Agencies	Original target date	Present status
32. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by antimony, tin, barium, uranium, tellurium, molybdenum and vanadium with proposed measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1994	Postponed. Cat. d)
33. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by substances which have a <i>deterious effect on the taste and/or smell of products for human consumption derived from the aquatic environment, and compounds liable to give rise to such substances in the marine environment and proposed measures</i>	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, WHO	Dec. 1994	Cat. d)
34. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by herbicides and their derivatives not covered in Annex I and proposed Measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1994	Consult. in 1994. Ass. to be prepared for STC 1996 Cat. a)
35. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by fungicides and their derivatives not covered in Annex I and proposed Measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1994	Consult. in 1995. Ass. to be prepared for STC 1996 Cat. a)
36. Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by other biocides other than fungides and herbicides and their derivatives not covered in Annex I and proposed Measures	Article 6; Annex II	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1994	Cat. c). Meeting of experts in 1996. Pilot Monitoring(?) 1996-97.
37. Assessment of the airborne pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by sulphur compounds and heavy metals	Annex IV	UNEP/MEDU, WMO	Dec. 1993	Completed and published as MTS in 1994 To be submitted as info to STC in 1995 Cat. a).
38. Assessment of the present state of the Mediterranean Sea by organohalogen compounds and proposed measures	Article 5 Annex I	UNEP/MEDU, FAO	Dec. 1990	To be prepared for STC 1996 Cat. b)