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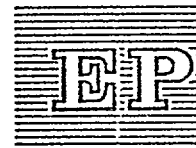
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Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention for the Protection of the  
Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its  
Related Protocols

Athens, 10-13 April 1984

REPORT OF THE EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES  
TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN  
SEA AGAINST POLLUTION AND ITS RELATED PROTOCOLS



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## Introduction

1. The Third Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related Protocols, which was held in Dubrovnik from 28 February to 4 March 1983, requested the secretariat to convene in 1984 an Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to, inter alia:

- Review the budgetary situation for the 1984-1985 biennium and decide on the final allocation of resources for that biennium
- Review and decide on steps to be taken in order to facilitate decisions relevant to the budget for the 1986-1987 biennium (to be taken at the meeting of the Contracting Parties in early 1985).

2. The Extraordinary Meeting was held in Athens, the headquarters for the Co-ordinating Unit, from 10-13 April 1984.

## Participation

3. Delegations from 15 Mediterranean coastal States and from the European Economic Community took part in the Meeting.

4. Representatives of two United Nations bodies, six specialized agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency and three intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attended the Meeting as observers.

5. A complete list of participants is attached as annex I to this report.

## Agenda item 1: Opening of the Meeting

6. The Meeting was opened by H.E. Mr. Zivorad Kovacevic, President of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties, who welcomed H.E. Mr. Antonis Tritsis, Minister for Housing, Planning and the Environment of the Government of Greece, all the representatives of the Contracting Parties and the other participants in the Meeting. He also expressed his pleasure at the presence in Athens of Dr. M.K. Tolba, Executive Director of UNEP, whom he thanked for his personal interest in, and constant support for, the Mediterranean Action Plan. He emphasized the importance of the Meeting for co-operation among the Mediterranean countries desirous of protecting the Mediterranean Sea and ensuring better living conditions for their inhabitants.

7. On behalf of the Greek Government, Mr. Tritsis welcomed all participants to Greece. He referred to the scale of the problems countries faced, and to their historic responsibility to deal with such problems as ecologically and culturally wrong models of tourist development, as well as other types of development in the economic sphere, illogical exploitation of the marine resources of the Mediterranean and the still high levels of pollution from inland sources and shipping.

8. In that critical situation, neither the constructive presence of the Governments and their programmes, nor their determination for an effective intervention, had yet been strongly manifest. He stressed the need for specific programmes of research and action, for more systematic movement of information among Governments on all projects, and for an effective and very transparent utilization of any funds available.

9. He noted that Greece felt special pride and satisfaction at being the host country for the Co-ordinating Unit of the United Nations Environment Programme. Greece had responded to its economic responsibilities and had submitted to Parliament for ratification, the Agreement covering the establishment of the United Nations Unit in Athens.

10. He then referred to several of his country's national programmes and international activities for the protection of the marine and coastal environment and, in particular, research and planning for sensitive areas like the Sporades sea park for the Mediterranean seal and a series of 41 specific projects developed by universities, polytechnics and other research centres for assessing the condition of rivers, lakes, bays, surface and ground water in Greece.

11. In concluding, he stated his conviction that the common Mediterranean identity, borne after millennia of contacts and exchanges, would ensure the proper development and integration of the joint undertaking for the protection of the Mediterranean.

12. In his opening statement, the Executive Director expressed to the Government of Greece the deep gratitude of UNEP for the important role Greece had played in the development of the Action Plan and for the support it was providing to the Co-ordinating Unit and through the Unit to all other coastal States and the European Community.

13. The record of 1983 had been a very positive one, with the entry into force of the Land-based Sources Protocol, ratified by seven Contracting Parties, which was a most resounding success and a clear indication that the spirit of Barcelona lived on. The Mediterranean monitoring and research programme was being placed on a completely new footing as Governments assumed full responsibility for setting up and operating national monitoring programmes. Phase one of the Blue Plan had been formally concluded and had set in motion a process of considered assessment of the priorities of development and gathered strong evidence of the disastrous impact of development when the realities of the environment were ignored. In the Priority Actions Programme, financing had been provided for a wide range of activities requiring the co-operation and support of national institutions.

14. The Executive Director then addressed a number of problem areas: the need for Governments to be represented by officials having substantive knowledge of the programmes being reviewed and a role in shaping national policies relating to those programmes; the need for the participation of national institutions in the programmes; the need to report available information to the Co-ordinating Unit, and the need for timely and full payment of contributions.

15. He invited the Meeting to give serious consideration to adopting the environmental quality criteria proposed by the secretariat with regard to mercury in Mediterranean seafood and the microbiological quality of bathing beaches, shellfish and shellfish-growing areas.

16. He proposed to undertake together, before the Fourth Ordinary Meeting, a review of the past 10 years of co-operation to assess the status of the Mediterranean Sea and its resources, and to assess the status of implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan. On the basis of that analysis he proposed to prepare an outline of the tasks ahead, at least up to

the year 1990, with realistic but precise objectives and landmarks to be attained by specific dates, together with an analysis of the budget requirements, of staff structure and capability, and of alternative levels of funding.

17. In concluding, the Executive Director said how gratified he had been during recent meetings with Ministers in several Mediterranean countries at the level of commitment those countries had to the safeguarding of the Mediterranean and was reassured about the level of support they were prepared to give to the Mediterranean Action Plan.

Agenda item 2: Rules of procedure

18. The Meeting noted that the rules of procedure contained in document UNP/IG.43/6, annex XI, applied to itself.

Agenda item 3: Adoption of the agenda

19. The Meeting adopted, without change, the agenda reproduced in annex III to this report.

Agenda item 4: Organization of work

20. The Meeting decided to establish a Committee of the Whole to consider agenda items 7 and 8 and appointed H.E. Mamdouh Abdel Razek, Vice-President of the Bureau, as Chairman of that Committee. It further decided that the Committee should give priority to the examination of agenda item 7(a), Blue Plan

21. At its first session the Committee of the Whole agreed that the two Vice-Presidents of the Bureau would in turn chair the session of the Committee.

22. The Vice-President, H.E. Mamdouh Abdel Razek proposed the election of the Rapporteur. The delegation of Spain suggested Mr. Tsotsos from the delegation of Greece, which was unanimously accepted.

Agenda item 5: Credentials

23. In accordance with rule 19 of the rules of procedure, the secretariat invited the representatives of the Contracting Parties to submit their credentials for examination by the Bureau. The Bureau met on 12 April 1984 and found the credentials of the delegations of Algeria, the European Economic Community, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia to be in order.

Agenda item 6: Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1983 and the recommendations for activities to be undertaken in the 1984-1985 biennium, with related budget proposals

24. The Co-ordinator introduced the documents relating to item 6 (UNEP/IG.49/3 and Add.1 and Add.2).

25. During the general debate that followed, the 12 delegations which took part expressed satisfaction at the progress achieved in implementing the Mediterranean Action Plan. The close co-operation which had grown up among all countries in the Region since the signing of the Barcelona Convention was recognized as an essential element of that progress, the structures for which were well established. One delegation expressed the hope that co-operation would not be hampered in future by political differences.

26. The Meeting supported the proposal made by the Executive Director in his introductory statement that an evaluation of the work carried out during the past decade should be prepared for the Fourth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, that specific objectives should be defined and that a precise timetable should be drawn up for the years to come. However, those objectives should take account the difficulties to be overcome by Governments in implementing the Convention at the national, regional and local levels, in order to avoid raising hopes of rapid solutions to problems, the complexity of which called for sustained efforts.

27. The Meeting also accepted the suggestions made by the delegation of the European Economic Community that the Fourth Meeting of Contracting Parties should be held at a ministerial level in order to emphasize the political will of States and to give fresh impetus to co-operation in the Mediterranean. In order to ensure the best impact of this meeting, each Government must define an information programme tailored to national conditions. A decision has been approved on this subject.

28. One delegation requested that a comparative presentation of the institutional, as well as of technical and methodological aspects of the various programmes and structure developed by countries participating in other Regional Seas Programmes, should constitute from now on, a necessary part of the Executive Director's Report.

29. A number of delegations welcomed the strengthened cohesion between the various components of the Mediterranean Action Plan, in particular the Blue Plan and the Priority Actions Programme. In that regard, the National Focal Points had a crucial role to play in guiding regional centres in the choice of activities and securing the participation of national institutions in the joint programme. In addition, UNEP should endeavour to integrate North-South co-operation programmes into the Action Plan within the framework of the Brussels meeting.

30. One delegation requested that, in preparing reports, the secretariat should place greater emphasis on substantive, and less on administrative, questions. The secretariat was also requested to make a special effort to expedite the approval of projects and the disbursement of financial assistance to national institutions. Finally, the delegation of Greece requested the secretariat to ensure that the islands belonging to his country were not omitted from maps of the area and informed the meeting of the full activation of the sub-regional agreement between Greece and Italy for the Ionian Sea and of the first meeting of the Greek-Italian Mixed Committee convened in Athens.

31. Detailed information was provided by Government representatives on the strengthening of national legislation for the protection of the Mediterranean and of coastal areas. Finally, the delegations of Greece, Spain and Tunisia announced the payment of their contributions.

32. The Greek delegation could not agree on paragraphs 2, 103-105 of the Report. It explained that the inclusion of the phrase "legal vacuum" with regard to the operation of the secretariat in Athens was an unfortunate one because:

- (i) Under Section 37 of the Headquarters Agreement, this Agreement has entered into force provisionally upon signature and under Article 25 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969), this is a well established international practice.
- (ii) In the context of her Provisional Application, Greece by the decision of the Counsel of Ministers 102 (2.12.83) has made her voluntary contribution to the Co-ordinating Unit in Athens which would have been impossible if the secretariat was not in existence in the eyes of the Greek Legal Order.
- (iii) When applied provisionally, Greece was, at the minimum level, guided by the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (1946).

Greece, finally, drew the attention of the Meeting for the imperative need for an effective and transparent utilization of funds available in the Mediterranean Action Plan.

Agenda item 7(a): Blue Plan

33. The Chairman asked the Blue Plan Co-ordinator to introduce the main characteristics of the Blue Plan exercise.

34. Mr. Sabri Abdalla highlighted the main conclusions reached at the end of the first phase of the programme (whose findings have been compiled in the Synthesis Report of the Blue Plan), and discussed the philosophy behind the second phase which had been reviewed by the Fifth Meeting of Focal Points and contained in the report of that meeting (UNEP/WG.100/6).

35. In the course of his presentation Mr. Sabri Abdalla referred to the main goal of this second phase which should be a scientific study, following a systemic approach, of the possibilities to link environmental protection with human development in the Mediterranean Region and to develop scenarios which could be used as advice in the decision-making process of the various countries.

36. Mr. Sabri Abdalla pointed out the need to move from the initial stage of exploration of the problems (phase I) to real action (phase II) in the form of concrete proposals, particularly in the fields of food and agriculture, industry and energy and coastal area development.

37. The Executive Director of UNEP commented on the presentation of the Blue Plan Co-ordinator and requested the meeting to provide the secretariat with very precise instructions as to the structure, methodology and timetable to follow for the implementation of the second phase of the Blue Plan.

38. The Meeting complained that the report of the Fifth Meeting of Focal Points held in January had not been distributed before the Contracting Parties Meeting, which hampered their work.



39. Dr. M.K. Tolba reminded the meeting of the need for concrete tools to be provided to users of the Blue Plan (decision-makers, specialized agencies and the public) in order for this second phase not to be a purely academic exercise.

40. After extensive discussion, the recommendations contained in the Executive Director's report were amended and adopted as shown on pages 13 - 14.

41. At the suggestion of the Yugoslav delegation the Blue Plan Focal Point from Italy was elected Chairman of the Steering Committee.

42. The Meeting decided that, in order to give a greater thrust to the Steering Committee in its first year, five members (Morocco, Spain, Syria, Turkey and Yugoslavia) would be appointed.

Agenda item 7(b): Priority Actions Programme

43. The Chairman invited the Director of the Regional Activity Centre of PAP to summarize the progress report prepared by the Centre. In presenting the documents UNEP/IG.47/Inf.3 and UNEP/IG.47/Inf.3/Add.1, Mr. Kalogjera reported on the status of the implementation of the activities of PAP outlining, in particular, the compilation of the three directories of institutions and experts in the fields of water resources, aquaculture and renewable sources of energy, which were considered an important step for better contacts among Mediterranean scientists in those fields. Furthermore, he pointed out the efforts made by the Centre in preparing the projet documents for the PAP activities, the convening of the Workshop on housing hygiene in Mediterranean countries, Split, 9-13 May 1983, and the various contacts established by the PAP staff and consultants with national Focal Points and MEDEAS. He emphasized the fact that only a limited part of the approved 1983 budget had been made available to the Centre.

44. Following the presentation of Mr. Kalogjera's report, the Chairman invited the Contracting Parties to examine the recommendations of UNEP's Executive Director, contained in document UNEP/IG.49/3, which were discussed, amended and adopted as shown on page 15 of this report.

Agenda item 7(c): Specially Protected Areas

45. The Chairman invited the Meeting to examine the recommendations contained in the report of UNEP's Executive Director (UNEP/IG.49/3), for adoption.

46. After discussions, the recommendations were amended and adopted as shown on page 15 of this report.

Agenda item 8: Long-term Programme for Pollution Monitoring and Research in the Mediterranean Sea (MED POL - PHASE II)

47. The Chairman invited the Meeting to examine the recommendations contained in the report of the Executive Director (UNEP/IG.49/3), for adoption.

48. At the request of the delegation of Greece, the Secretary informed the meeting that eleven proposals of National Monitoring Programmes had been received and agreements with the Government of Cyprus, Israel, Lebanon, Malta, Yugoslavia and Turkey had been cleared and signed by UNEP. Of these, the first five had been returned countersigned and the necessary steps required to implement the agreed assistance had been taken.

49. The Spanish delegation provided the Meeting with some information on the preliminary analysis of the results of the questionnaires on the management of waste waters that the Secretariat for the Protection of the Mediterranean of the Union of Mediterranean Towns had sent, through the Ayuntamiento de Barcelona, to all Mediterranean municipalities. The delegation expressed appreciation for the collaboration of the Co-ordinating Unit of the Mediterranean Action Plan to which the final results of the analysis would be sent.

50. After discussions, the recommendations were amended and adopted as shown in pages 16 - 28 of this report.

Agenda item 9: Framework convention and related protocols with their technical annexes for the protection of the Mediterranean environment

51. The documents relating to item 9 (UNEP/WG.91/8, UNEP/IG.49/Inf.7 and Add.1 and UNEP/IG.49/Inf.9) were introduced by the Co-ordinator.

Agenda item 9(a): Implementation of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution

52. The representative of Israel announced his Government's ratification of the MARPOL 73/78 Convention. The representative of the International Maritime Organization offered to present, at the following meeting of Contracting Parties, an updated report on ratifications of conventions relating to pollution of the sea by ships.

53. The representative of the International Juridical Organization proposed that the study which his organization had prepared on the exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed should be updated in order to facilitate the drafting of any future protocol on that question. That proposal was supported by two delegations, which requested that provision should be made in the budget to cover the costs of the study.

54. The Meeting did not approve the secretariat's proposal that an expert meeting should be held on the Inter-State Guarantee Fund. However, in view of the shortcomings of the current compensation system, the Meeting requested the secretariat to prepare a study for submission to the Contracting Parties at their following meeting.

Agenda item 9(b): Implementation of the Protocol on the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by dumping from ships and aircraft

55. The delegation of Israel announced its Government's ratification of the Protocol.

Agenda item 9(c): Implementation of the Protocol concerning co-operation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean by oil and other harmful substances in case of emergency

56. One delegation proposed that the secretariat, working in close co-operation with IMO, simplify the accident declaration forms and harmonize them with those used under other conventions.

Agenda item 9(d): Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from Land-Based Sources

57. The meeting took note with satisfaction of the entry into force of the Protocol and invited all Mediterranean coastal States to become Parties to this Protocol.

58. The meeting decided to convene in 1984 a meeting of Governmental experts on the technical implementation of the Protocol.

59. The recommendations related to this Protocol appear on page 16, 17 and 30 of this report.

Agenda item 9(e): Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas

60. The representative of the European Economic Community made the following statement:

"The Community is about to deposit its instrument of accession to the Protocol to the Barcelona Convention concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas. However, since it does not have territory in which its own specially protected areas might be established, it does not intend to share in any of the operational costs which the Protocol might entail. It will contribute to management costs by making a lump-sum payment.

Within the framework of existing bilateral agreements on co-operation with Mediterranean basin countries, the Community is, moreover, prepared to give favourable consideration to any request by those countries for the establishment of specially protected areas in their territory.

At the Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Convention which is to be held in Genoa in 1985, the Community had intended to propose that the financial rules of the Convention should be amended so that the operational costs of each Protocol would be shown separately in the budget for the Convention.

Since the current meeting might adopt decisions extending the validity of the financial rules until 1987, the delegation of the European Economic Community considers it appropriate to propose such an amendment at the present time. The text of the amendment might read: 'The draft budget shall be presented in such a way that the operational costs of each Protocol are shown separately'.

It is proposed that this text should be included at the end of paragraph 15 of the rules on the management of the Trust Fund for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution".

61. The delegation of Israel had expressed concern about the reservation which Tunisia had made in ratifying the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and notified the Meeting that the Government of Israel had deposited its objection, to the reservation, to the Government of Spain on the grounds that such reservation is in contradiction to the spirit and principle of co-operation among the Contracting Parties. The delegation of Tunisia stated that each country has the right to make reservations, as was the practice of the United Nations, and that his Government had always supported the Mediterranean Action Plan and that, in any event, the Protocol and the Centre for Specially Protected Areas were not in any way linked.

It is proposed that this text should be included at the end of paragraph 15 of the rules on the management of the Trust Fund for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution".

Agenda item 9(f): Other legal matters

62. After a lengthy exchange of views on the secretariat's proposal for the preparation of a study on the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and their bearing on the co-operation of the States of the Mediterranean Region, the Meeting decided to authorize such a study on the basis of recommendations as shown on page 30 of this report.

63. The delegation of Turkey stated that its Government fully supported actions for the protection and preservation of the marine environment and for regional co-operation. Since it had, however, not signed the Convention on the Law of the Sea, it was not bound by its provisions and maintained its position with regard to that Convention.

64. The recommendations of the meeting concerning agenda item 9 are contained in page 29 of this report.

Agenda item 10: Institutional and financial implications of the Action Plan

Agenda item 10(a): Co-ordination

65. The secretariat's recommendations concerning co-ordination and meetings were introduced by the Co-ordinator.

66. Two delegations objected to those proposals for financial reasons and agreed to the upgrading of posts provided that they did not mean any permanent change in their level. The secretariat provided assurance in that regard.

67. With regard to the post of an economist, whose recruitment had been authorized by the Bureau during the detailed consideration of the 1984 budget carried out on the instructions of the Third Ordinary Meeting, the delegation of France made the following statement:

"The delegation of France is of the opinion that it is neither necessary nor advisable to recruit an economist. The much-needed decentralization should allow for the transfer of staff resources from the Co-ordinating Unit to national centres and Focal Points. In view of the current economic situation in the Mediterranean countries, moreover, attempts should be made to reduce costs as much as possible. The delegation of France therefore requests that the procedure for the recruitment of an economist should be suspended".

68. The budget adopted for 1984-1985 is contained in annex VII (chapter 1, section I).

Agenda item 10(b): Meetings

69. It was decided not to convene a meeting of experts on the Inter-State Guarantee Fund and to reduce the 1985 budget accordingly.

70. The list of meetings approved and the budget for 1984 and 1985 are contained in annex VII (chapter 2, section I).

Agenda item 10(c): Regional Oil Combating Centre

71. The Director of ROCC introduced the documents submitted to the Meeting and reviewed the Centre's recent activities, including those in the area of training. He also presented displays illustrating those activities.

72. It was noted that an additional source of income could be found in the sale of documents containing information available to the Centre. It was recommended that the recruitment of the technical expert should be expedited as far as possible in order to limit the use of consultants. The budget adopted for 1984-1985 is contained in annex VII (Chapter 5, section I).

73. Noting that Mr. P. Le Lourd would shortly be leaving the Centre, the Meeting expressed its deep appreciation and gratitude for the many years of service rendered by Mr. Le Lourd since the establishment of the Centre and his creative and devoted efforts in transforming the Centre from an idea into a reality.

Agenda item 10(d): Training and exchange of information

74. The delegation of Greece recalled that it had contributed the equivalent of \$50,000 for training activities and that it intended to organize two seminars in Athens whose topics would be decided on in co-operation with the secretariat. The delegation of Italy had announced that a training course would be held at the University of Rome. The delegation of Spain had also announced that a seminar would be organized in Barcelona for municipal experts and other regional authorities, and expressed the wish that such an exercise be co-sponsored by the Mediterranean Action Plan.

75. One delegation considered that the sending of trainees to the Co-ordinating Unit would not appear to be a matter of priority, since no requests were received in 1983, and therefore suggested that the funds allocated be used, in part, for other items of chapter 6.

76. Several delegations called for the strengthening and harmonization of the information exchange activities. To this end, the Meeting requested the Bureau to examine with the secretariat all aspects of information exchange, including the existing bulletins, bibliographical publications and registers, with a view to defining a coherent programme within the available budgetary resources. Reference was made to the possibility of issuing an information bulletin listing the various activities, particularly those relating to training. One delegation requested that efforts should be made to ensure the availability of certain essential documents in Arabic, and the secretariat undertook to study all aspects of this matter. One delegation requested that use should be made for all exchanges of information of the channels that had been officially designated by Governments in order to better co-ordinate the responses and participation of national organs.

Agenda item 10(e): Mediterranean Trust Fund

77. On the recommendations of the secretariat, the Meeting examined separately the documents relating to 1983 and those relating to 1984 and 1985. Several delegations expressed a desire to see in the budget for 1984 an adequate contribution by UNEP. In that respect, the representative of the Environment Fund gave assurances in keeping with the wishes of the Executive Director, but was unable to state any precise figure for the UNEP contribution.

78. A request was made that, as in the past, the extent of the contribution - in experts and in cash - by international organizations should be indicated in the documents submitted by the secretariat.

79. It was suggested that, in order to avoid giving the impression that authorizations had been exceeded, clear identification should be made of all funds that had been approved by the Contracting Parties for a previous financial period but had not been used. The secretariat agreed to employ in the future a chapter-by-chapter layout in which the decisions of the Contracting Parties and those of Bureau would be clearly shown. During the examination of the documents concerning the 1984-1985 budgetary period (UNEP/IG.49/4, p.1; UNEP/IG.49/3/Add.3/Rev.1 and Add.4), a number of questions were asked regarding the reasons for the delays in the provisions of support to national laboratories. Despite explanations by the secretariat concerning the procedures involved in allocating financial support to laboratories, the time taken for such action was felt to be excessive. Since it concerns mainly the MED POL programme, this question will be examined by the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation. The Bureau was requested to study the procedures in question, with a view to identifying the reasons for those delays.

80. A number of delegations raised the issue of disparity in the allocation of financial inputs to the various elements of the Mediterranean Action Plan and, in particular of the Priority Actions Programme. The Co-ordinator explained that differences were due to delays in the payment of contributions and that the allocation plan was drawn up in conjunction with the Bureau.

81. The Greek representative explained that the voluntary contribution of the host country to the Co-ordinating Unit is up to \$400,000 in drachmas. He asked the Co-ordinator to present a detailed budget of operative and administrative expenses of the Co-ordinating Unit every year and added that the annual voluntary contribution of Greece to the Co-ordinating Unit will correspond to \$400,000 which are expected to be spent within each fiscal year. Amounts not spent within the fiscal year for which they have been allocated will be transferred to the following fiscal year. These amounts will be deducted from the earmarked annual contribution of \$400,000 in drachmas.

82. The Meeting took note of the commitments (UNEP/IG.49/3/Add.1) and of the expenditure in 1983 (UNEP/IG.49/4, p.2)

83. The representative of the European Economic Community drew attention to his proposals for the amendment of the financial rules. The secretariat said that those proposals would be studied and submitted to the Fourth Ordinary Meeting for formal amendment of the rules.

84. The representative of the International Oceanographic Commission drew attention to his organization's \$15,000 contribution to the ICSEM/UNEP workshops, which had not been recorded in the 1983 budget, and to the IOC programmes of direct relevance to the Mediterranean. Not receiving support from MED POL for additional manpower, unlike other Agencies, IOC found it difficult to provide a more substantial contribution to this important programme.

85. The proposal by the secretariat in paragraph 6 of document UNEP/IG.49/3/Add.4 gave rise to a broad exchange of views on information activities. The Meeting was of the opinion that the budget and programme proposals failed to reflect the importance which Contracting Parties attached to such activities. It approved the allocation proposed in the paragraph in question, but requested the Bureau to look into the matter at a future meeting, on the basis of a synthesis document to be prepared by the secretariat.

86. The allocation for a joint meeting of the National Blue Plan Focal Points and of the National Focal Points for the Priority Actions Programme in 1984 was retained.

87. The Meeting endorsed the President's proposal to allocate increased funds for the organization of the Fourth Meeting of the Contracting Parties at ministerial level and the preparation of associated documentation. The Meeting's decision appears on page 32 of this report.

88. The Meeting's recommendations on budgetary matters are contained in page 31 of the recommendations.

Agenda item 10(f): Mediterranean Action Plan programming and budgetary cycle

89. The proposal to hold meetings of the Contracting Parties in September was adopted unanimously. With the agreement of the delegation of Italy, it was decided that the dates of the Fourth Ordinary Meeting (Genoa, Italy) would be 9-13 September 1985.

90. The Meeting also requested that the Mediterranean Trust Fund should be extended to 1987 in order to take account of the report of the Fourth Ordinary Meeting.

91. The recommendations concerning the programming and budgetary cycle are contained in page 31 of the recommendations.

Agenda item 11: Other business

92. The representative of Israel recommended that the statement of the Executive Director made in the meeting of Heads of Delegations be repeated in Plenary by his representative. This was opposed by the representative of Tunisia who stated that it had been an informal meeting which cannot form part of the report. The representative of Syria expressed its reservation concerning the informal meeting. Several delegations (Italy, Egypt, France and Algeria) spoke on this subject.

93. The meeting recalled the satisfactory agreement reached in Cannes on the subject. In response to a request of the delegate of France the delegate of Tunisia reaffirmed the position expressed at the meeting in Cannes.

94. Statements were made by France, Italy and Spain who expressed the wish that the activities of Mediterranean Action Plan be always characterized by general agreement and participation, whereupon the meeting expressed satisfaction with the outcome of this discussion.

Agenda item 12: Adoption of the report

95. The Committee of the Whole adopted its report on 13 April 1984. The Meeting adopted its report on 13 April 1984 and took note of the report of the Committee of the Whole which appears in the present report under the relevant items of the Agenda.

Agenda item 13: Closure of meeting

96. On 13 April 1984, at 23.30 hours, the President declared the Meeting closed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE BLUE PLAN

The Contracting Parties:

1. Take note of the report of the Fifth Meeting of the National Blue Plan Focal Points (Sophia Antipolis, 24-27 January 1984), document UNEP/WG.100/6.
2. Accept the Synthesis Report of the first phase, recognizing its usefulness, and declare the first phase formally closed.
3. Request that the material of the first phase in suitable revised form, be published and distributed in print and audiovisual forms for the information of decision-makers and specialists, as well as the general public.
4. Decide to launch the second phase of the Blue Plan for a period of two years following the guidance contained in document UNEP/WG.100/6, and in particular the paragraphs amended as shown in appendix 1.
5. Approve the budgetary allocations for 1984-1985 contained in Section II, Chapter 1 of annex VII to this report.
6. Request the secretariat to negotiate with the supporting organization MEDEAS, the appropriate modalities for the execution of the second phase.
7. Emphasize the need to provide support in kind, especially through the involvement of their national institutions and experts, to supplement the work in the second phase.
8. Request the secretariat to review its efforts in order to ensure the effective participation of all Blue Plan National Focal Points.



APPENDIX 1 (BLUE PLAN)

The following are guidelines which were approved in relation to paragraphs 42-49 of UNEP/WG.100/6:

42. Having examined the structures proposed for phase two, the meeting agreed to the following ones:
  - a permanent team with its scientific management;
  - Focal Points and a Steering Committee made up of focal points, and
  - an institution network.
43. The permanent team will be the basic component of phase two and will have to include at least four full-time research workers. The need for having a permanent team working together at MEDEAS was stressed. All best endeavours should be made to increase the number of permanent research workers and the staff so as to accommodate the greatest possible number of disciplines whilst attempting to make savings on other budget items and calling on Governments to make experts available for phase two.
44. As regards recruiting members of the permanent team, the new directives laid down by the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (UNEP/Bur/18.Corr.1) were repeated and it was requested that they be applied.
45. In order to ensure adequate involvement of the countries of the south of the Mediterranean in phase two of the Blue Plan it has been decided to appoint a senior consultant from this area.
46. Deleted
47. It was considered that the role of Focal Points should be strengthened in phase two. Focal Points are basic structures of the Blue Plan and their role is to define the orientation for the Blue Plan, to monitor the way the Blue Plan is run and ensure that it complies with intergovernmental decisions in addition to providing contact with Governments and national organizations likely to contribute to the work programme and seeking out further participation by such organizations to the work done by the Blue Plan.
48. The meeting decided that a Steering Committee made up of one Chairman appointed for two years, and four Focal Points appointed for one year, should be set up and meet two or three times a year and whenever the need arises. Focal Points will take turn to be appointed as members of this committee.
49. The Steering Committee will not be responsible for the scientific management of the project, but would monitor activities and steer work content according to the guidelines defined by Focal Points and the Contracting Parties, co-operate in the preparation of the next meeting of Focal Points and assist the permanent team in their work.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMMEThe Contracting Parties:

1. Note with satisfaction the progress achieved in the implementation of the Priority Actions Programme.
2. Endorse the initiated activities through the Regional Activity Centre for PAP (PAP/RAC) in Split.
3. Invite interested intergovernmental and international organizations to co-operate with PAP/RAC in their field of competence, and request the secretariat to implement procedures allowing full association of U.N. specialized agencies in these activities.
4. Recognize with appreciation the support provided by UNDP and FAO in the development of the aquaculture project (MEDRAP) and recommends PAP/RAC to provide the PAP Focal Points with all available information on the development of this activity to enable a wider participation of Mediterranean countries.
5. Commend the Government of Yugoslavia for the support provided for the operation of PAP/RAC.
6. Call on the National Focal Points to provide full support to PAP through the involvement of their national institutions and experts.
7. Welcome the relations already existing between the various components of the Mediterranean Action Plan and, request the secretariat to organize a joint meeting of PAP and Blue Plan Focal Points to be held in the course of 1984 to review the progress of those two activities and to advise on their future development, as well as on their interrelationship.
8. Approve the budgetary allocations for 1984 and 1985 contained in Section II, Chapter 2 of the MAP budget (annex VII to this report) on the assumption that the Bureau, in considering the budgetary allocations for 1985, would make every effort to reduce, on the basis of a detailed programme, the 1985 expenditures, especially the ones foreseen for reporting costs.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREASThe Contracting Parties:

1. Note the progress towards the establishment of the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC) in Tunis and in initiating its activities.
2. Approve the budgetary allocations for 1984 and 1985 contained in Section II, Chapter 3 of the MAP budget (annex VII to this report) in conformity with the earlier observations relevant to the modalities of this implementation, and entrust the Bureau to decide upon provision of funds on the basis of the programme to be presented by the Centre.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE LONG-TERM PROGRAMME FOR  
POLLUTION MONITORING AND RESEARCH IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA  
(MED POL - PHASE II)

The Contracting Parties:

1. Note with satisfaction the progress achieved in the implementation of the Long-term Programme for Pollution Monitoring and Research in the Mediterranean Sea (MED POL - PHASE II), but recommend that the Bureau examine the procedure for the establishment of monitoring agreements in order to accelerate the implementation of the assistance covered by the monitoring agreements.
2. Endorse the planned activities relevant to the evaluation and publication of results obtained during MED POL - PHASE I.
3. Recommend the MED POL National Co-ordinators to submit, without delay, the missing information on national monitoring programmes and to report on the results obtained through those programmes according to the decisions of the Second Meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation for MED POL (UNEP/WG.91/12).
4. Endorse the specific recommendations relevant to the monitoring and research activities as they appear in appendices 2 and 3 to the present recommendations.
5. Endorse the proposed programme of work related to the jelly-fish problem as it appears in appendix 4 to this annex and request the secretariat to submit to the Bureau a workplan based on proposals by Contracting Parties according to the guidelines contained in UNEP/IG.49/Inf.5. for approval.
6. Request the secretariat to convene in late 1984, a meeting of Governmental Experts to consider matters related to the technical implementation of the Land-based Sources Protocol, and in particular, the environmental quality criteria, taking into account other relevant discussions in the framework of the United Nations.
7. Endorse the specific recommendations related to the implementation of the Dumping Protocol, as they appear in appendix 5.
8. Express appreciation for the reports assessing the microbiological and mercury pollution of the Mediterranean (UNEP/WG.91/5 and UNEP/WG.91/6) prepared by the secretariat in co-operation with WHO and FAO on the basis of results reported by the national institutions, ask the secretariat to keep them updated, and take note of the conclusions contained in these documents.
9. Recommend the proposed WHO/UNEP interim environmental quality criteria for coastal recreational waters, shellfish and shellfish-growing waters, as well as the proposed FAO/WHO/UNEP interim environmental quality criteria for mercury in seafood as they appear in appendices 6 and 7, to be used as the basis for adoption of legal and/or administrative measures, particularly by those Contracting Parties not having standards in force at present.

10. Recommend that the Meeting of the Governmental Experts on the Technical Implementation of the Land-based Sources Protocol includes in its agenda the reviewing of the measures proposed in appendices 6 and 7, taking into account comments which will be sent to the secretariat by the Contracting Parties.
11. Approve the budgetary allocation for 1984-1985 contained in Section I, Chapters 3 and 4 of the MAP budget (annex VII to this report).

APPENDIX 2 (MED POL - PHASE II)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING MONITORING ACTIVITIES

On the basis of the deliberations of the Second Meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation for MED POL (Athens, 21 - 25 November 1983), the following activities are recommended to be carried out by the secretariat, in close collaboration with the Co-operating Agencies, during the period 1984-1985:

1. Convene two meetings of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation in December 1984 and December 1985;
2. Continue close co-operation with the MED POL National Co-ordinators in order to:
  - increase contributions to MED POL - PHASE II through the national monitoring programmes;
  - facilitate contacts with national research centres which are designated as participants in the monitoring activities of MED POL - PHASE II so as to strengthen their participation in the programme;
  - provide equipment, training and fellowships to, and prepare an assessment of mid-term requirements of, national research centres;
  - continue the close collaboration with Co-operating Agencies on all relevant aspects of MED POL monitoring activities in order to benefit from their experience, expertise and contributions; and
  - organize small ad hoc meetings of scientists/experts from collaborating research centres to discuss specific problems related to their participation in the programme;
3. Continue to support the national research centres through the common maintenance service of laboratory instruments, provision of reference methods for marine pollution studies, provision of reference materials and analytical standards, and involvement in intercalibration;
4. Further the analysis of the data collected during MED POL - PHASE I, and prepare the relevant scientific publications, in particular the assessment of: (a) pollution from petroleum hydrocarbons, (b) pollution from heavy metals other than mercury and (c) pollution from halogenated hydrocarbons;

5. Strengthen the computerized MED POL data bank by processing the data reported to the secretariat and prepare periodic data profiles of specific pollutants;
6. Continue to develop and test additional reference methods for marine pollution studies, and prepare analytical standards and reference materials relevant to parameters to be monitored during MED POL - PHASE II;
7. Prepare and implement, as a result of research activity 'L', a pilot project which will provide the basis for monitoring the transport of pollutants into the Mediterranean Sea through the atmosphere;
8. Follow activities of bodies whose work is relevant to the MED POL programme, informing the National Co-ordinators, and sponsor the participation of scientists/experts in meetings organized by other bodies on subjects relevant to monitoring activities of MED POL; and
9. Co-sponsor with ICSEM and IOC, the VII ICSEM/IOC/UNEP Workshop on Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (Lucerne, October 1984), support the participation of scientists from MED POL research centres, and contribute to the publication of the proceedings.

APPENDIX 3 (MED POL - PHASE II)RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

On the basis of the deliberations of the second Meeting of Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation for MED POL (Athens, 21 - 25 November 1983) the following general and specific procedures are recommended to be followed:

1. All research proposals should reach the secretariat, with the endorsement of the relevant MED POL National Co-ordinator, not later than 15 March of each year. Project proposals reaching the secretariat after that date would only be considered for financial support in the following year. This procedure would allow for proper planning of resources and would allow the secretariat to draw the attention of the Contracting Parties to research subjects not covered by proposals.
2. The secretariat, in collaboration with the Co-operating Agencies, would evaluate each proposal and inform officially, by the end of June of each year, the originator of the proposal and the National Co-ordinator about the acceptance or the refusal of the proposal, as well as the size of support allocated to the project.
3. Regardless of the duration of the project indicated at the beginning, funding will be ensured for a period of twelve months, with the possibility of additional funding subject to receipt of a satisfactory progress report.
4. Support provided through MED POL should continue to have a catalytic function, and most of the cost of each project should be covered by the Governments, or other sources at the disposal of the project.
5. A single project should not receive more than US\$ 10,000 over any twelve month period, without explicit approval of the Working Group.
6. When no adequate proposals have reached the secretariat for certain type of research activities approved by the Contracting Parties, the secretariat may actively solicit proposals from Mediterranean research centres, in particular on topics essential for the successful implementation of the monitoring component of MED POL.
7. Activity 'A'. Development and testing of sampling and analytical techniques for monitoring of marine pollutants

Project proposals related to development and testing of methods for mandatory monitoring parameters should have priority. Allocation for Activity 'A' could also be used in connection with the cost of the meetings (workshops) related to testing and intercalibration of sampling and analytical techniques.

8. Activity 'B' Development of reporting formats required according to the Dumping, Emergency and Land-based Sources Protocols

Activity 'C' Formulation of the scientific rationale for Mediterranean Environmental Quality Criteria

Activity 'E' Guidelines and criteria for the application of the Land-Based Sources Protocol

The commencement of these research activities and the content of their programme will be based on the progress of the work of the group responsible for the implementation of the Land-based Sources Protocol.

9. Activity 'D' Epidemiological studies related to Environmental Quality Criteria

In view of the progress made through MED POL in the evaluation of the environmental quality of bathing beaches and shellfish growing waters, as well as of the levels of mercury in sea-food, efforts should be continued and intensified to obtain the additional epidemiological knowledge needed for the full understanding and interpretation of data obtained up until now. Two small expert group meetings are planned to be convened to further research in each of these fields.

10. Activity 'F' Research on oceanographic processes

In addition to the work proposed to be carried out through project proposals, IOC will collect and analyse information on oceanographic processes relevant to the surface circulation and vertical transport in the Mediterranean.

11. Activity 'G' Research on the toxicity, persistence, bio-accumulation, carcinogenicity and mutagenicity

Activity 'I' Pollution-induced ecosystems modifications

Two small workshops are planned to be convened in 1984 and 1985 respectively to evaluate the first results of the approved projects and to discuss methodological problems related to these activities.

12. Activity 'H' Eutrophication and concomittant plankton blooms

The results of the Workshop on Jelly-fish Blooms in the Mediterranean, held in Athens from 31 October to 4 November 1983, will be used for the further development of this activity.



13. Activity 'J' Effects of thermal discharges on coastal organisms and ecosystems

The activity of GESAMP's Working Group on Biological Effects of Thermal Effluents in the Marine Environment will be closely followed and taken into account in approving project proposals in this field.

14. Activity 'K' Biogeochemical cycles of specific pollutants

A Workshop is planned to be convened in 1984 to review the biogeochemical cycle of mercury in the Mediterranean in order to provide additional information needed for the assessment of mercury pollution in the Mediterranean.

15. Activity 'L' Pollutant-transfer processes

In addition to the work proposed to be carried out through the research proposals, the activity of GESAMP's Working Group on Interchange of Pollutants between the Atmosphere and the Oceans will be used to formulate a pilot project which will provide the basis for monitoring of air-borne pollutants.

APPENDIX 4 (MED POL - PHASE II)RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING A JELLY-FISH PROGRAMME

1. In the framework of the monitoring activities of MED POL - PHASE II, all national monitoring programmes should include observations on the presence of jelly-fish in coastal waters and reference areas.
2. A standardized methodology for observation and data reporting should be developed by the secretariat and tested by participants in the programme.
3. Observations from other sources, such as fishermen, coast guards, ships of opportunity, etc. should be solicited and, when available, taken into account as appropriate.
4. In the framework of the research activities of MED POL - PHASE II scientists should be encouraged to present research proposals, through the agreed channels, on the following topics:
  - a) factors affecting population dynamics of jelly-fish;
  - b) biology, ecology, physiology, biochemistry, etc., of jelly-fish for the understanding of the observed distribution;
  - c) hydrodynamics of coastal and open-sea areas controlling the transport of jelly-fish swarms, and
  - d) characterization of jelly-fish poisoning and preventive and curative treatments.
5. The secretariat should prepare, in close co-operation with the relevant specialized agencies, PAP/RAC, Blue Plan/RAC, MED POL National Co-ordinators and other relevant institutions such as the International Center on Mediterranean Jellyfish of Trieste (CIMAM), and the Mediterranean Documentation Centre (Mediterra - Centre for Unusual Ecological Phenomena) of Athens.
  - a) assessment of the impact of jelly-fish blooms on human activities especially in the fields of tourism and fisheries, including aquaculture,
  - b) criteria and guidelines related to health education and protection (i.e., beach management, preventive measures and treatment of stings, preparation of information leaflets on the subject, etc.).

APPENDIX 5 (MED POL - PHASE II)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE  
PROTOCOL FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN  
SEA BY DUMPING FROM SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT

On the basis of the deliberations of the Second Meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation, Athens, 21-25 November 1983) the following recommendations should be carried out in order to ensure the effective implementation of the protocol:

1. All Contracting Parties should without delay designate national authorities in accordance with Article 10.
2. Issuance of general permits in accordance with Article 6 should be reported to the secretariat once a year, by the end of February.
3. The annual reports on the actual amounts of waste dumped in accordance with Articles 5, 6 and 8 should reach the secretariat by the end of February and cover the whole of the preceding calendar year. The reports should cover all dumping activities, in order to enable the secretariat to assess the pollutant load reaching the Mediterranean Sea through dumping, as well as the efficiency of control measures taken.
4. In view of the diversity of languages used by the national authorities in their correspondence with the secretariat, the secretariat should receive information in one of its working languages (English or French).
5. The members of the Working Group, in particular States where no national authorities have been designated under Article 10, should provide assistance to the secretariat in updating document UNEP/WG.91/8. This will enable the secretariat to prepare a more substantive report on the implementation of the Protocol.

APPENDIX 6 (MED POL - PHASE II)MEASURES CONCERNING ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY OF RECREATIONAL BATHING WATERS,  
SHELLFISH AND SHELLFISH-GROWING WATERS RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION  
BY THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

On the basis of the results of MED POL VII (including the assessment of the quality of Mediterranean recreational waters, shellfish and shellfish-growing waters) and the analysis of the present national and international regulations related to the environmental quality criteria of the Mediterranean recreational waters, shellfish and shellfish-growing waters, the following recommendations should be implemented as concrete steps towards the application of the Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from land-based sources.

1. Adopt the following WHO/UNEP interim environmental quality criteria for coastal recreational waters, shellfish and shellfish-growing areas and apply them to the extent possible by appropriate national legal and/or administrative measures:

- a. Recreational bathing waters:

"The coastal bathing waters of the Mediterranean will be considered as satisfactory and safe for use by the general public if the concentrations of faecal coliforms (FC) and faecal streptococci (FS) in at least 10 representative water samples collected during the bathing season at intervals of not more than 14 days do not exceed 100 FC or FS per 100 ml in 50% of the samples and 1000 FC or FS per 100 ml in 90% of the samples. The concentration of FC and FS should be determined by agreed reference methods or by methods yielding comparable results, proved by intercalibration with the relevant reference methods."

- b. Shellfish for human consumption:

"Shellfish will be considered as suitable and safe for direct sale to the general public if the concentration of FC in representative shellfish flesh, sampled monthly (in winter) and fortnightly (in summer), does not exceed 2 FC per gram (soft weight) of flesh. Shellfish with concentrations of 3 - 10 FC per gram of flesh should be temporarily prohibited for direct sale until the concentration of FC is lowered to at least 2 FC per gram of flesh by adequate purification methods. Shellfish with more than 10 FC per gram of flesh should be prohibited for sale. The concentration of FC should be determined by agreed reference methods or by methods yielding comparable results, proved by intercalibration with relevant reference methods."

c. Shellfish-growing waters:

"The coastal waters of the Mediterranean will be considered as satisfactory and safe for shellfish-growing if the concentration of faecal coliforms (FC) of representative water samples, sampled monthly (in winter) and fortnightly (in summer), does not exceed 10 FC per 100 ml in 80% of the samples and 100 FC per 100 ml in any of the samples. The concentration of FC should be determined by agreed reference methods or by methods yielding comparable results, proved by intercalibration with relevant reference methods."

2. Adopt the methods developed to support the proposed interim environmental quality criteria as the reference methods to be used in connexion with these criteria:

- UNEP/WHO: Determination of faecal coliforms in seawater by the membrane filtration culture method. Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies No. 3, Rev.1, UNEP, 1983.

- UNEP/WHO: Determination of faecal streptococci in seawater by the membrane filtration culture method. Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies No. 4, Rev.1, UNEP, 1983.

- UNEP/WHO: Determination of faecal coliforms in bivalves by the multiple test-tube method. Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies No. 5, Rev.1, UNEP, 1983.

3. Include, to the extent possible, all public coastal recreational beaches and shellfish-growing areas in national monitoring programmes within the framework of MED POL - PHASE II.

4. Provide the secretariat to the Convention with the fullest information possible on:

- present legislation and administrative measures on existing national criteria for coastal recreational and shellfish-growing waters;

- measures taken on (a) and (c) above;

- relevant monitoring data from (c) above.

5. Continue to provide full support to the research and monitoring component of MED POL - PHASE II relevant to the assessment of the environmental quality of recreational waters, shellfish and shellfish-growing waters (see UNEP/IG.49/INF.4 paras 158, 173 and 180); in particular to:

- studies on the intercomparison of various analytical techniques for the main microbiological indicators;

- development of sampling and analytical techniques for pathogenic organisms in coastal recreational and shellfish-growing waters;

- studies on the survival of pathogenic organisms in seawater;

- expansion of the present programme of epidemiological studies to achieve the necessary information on the relationship between water quality and health effects.

APPENDIX 7 (MED POL - PHASE II)MEASURES CONCERNING MERCURY IN SEA FOOD RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION  
BY THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

On the basis of the assessment of the quality of Mediterranean seafood with regard to its mercury content, and taking into account the general seafood consumption in the region, the general public is not considered at risk. Consequently the imposition of upper limits for mercury concentrations in seafood on a common regional basis seems not to be justified, although individual countries not already applying these could consider their introduction if national circumstances so require. In order to keep the problems of mercury pollution under control the following recommendations should be implemented as concrete steps towards the application of the Protocol on Land-based sources of pollution.

1. Adopt the following FAO/WHO/UNEP interim environmental quality criteria for mercury in Mediterranean seafood and implement them to the extent possible by appropriate national legal and/or administrative measures as the minimal common measures safeguarding the general public:

"Seafood of Mediterranean origin is considered to present no hazard for consumption by the general population, provided that the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) Provisional Tolerable Weekly Intake (PTWI) of 300 ug of mercury, of which not more than 200 ug should be present as methylmercury, for a person of 70 kg bodyweight is not exceeded. Compliance with this interim criterion shall be established on the basis of the concentration of mercury in relevant species of seafood sampled at quarterly (3-month) intervals and on seafood consumption patterns. The concentration of mercury should be determined by an agreed reference method, or by other methods yielding comparable results, proved by intercalibration with the relevant reference method. Consumption patterns shall be determined by agreed methods and protocols for those sectors of populations where either a high level of fish consumption is known or suspected, or where exposure to mercury from sources other than seafood is similarly known or suspected."

2. Adopt the method UNEP/FAO/IAEA: "Determination of total mercury in selected marine organisms by flameless atomic absorption spectrophotometry. (Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies No.8, UNEP, 1982), as the reference method to be used in connexion with these criteria.

3. Include, to the extent possible, in their national monitoring programmes within the framework of MED POL - PHASE II, the sampling and analysis of all species of seafood known to accumulate mercury.
4. Limit, to the extent possible, anthropogenic discharges of mercury into the Mediterranean Sea, pending the eventual formulation of emission standards for mercury, as a result of the entry into force of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources, and in terms of Article 5 of that Protocol, commence as early as possible, the elaboration of the necessary programmes and measures with respect to mercury.
5. Provide the secretariat to the Convention with the fullest information possible on:
  - present legislation and administrative measures on existing national criteria for levels of mercury in seafood;
  - measures taken on (1), (3) and (4) above;
  - relevant monitoring data on (3) above.
6. Continue to provide full support to the monitoring and research component of MED POL - PHASE II relevant to the assessment of the mercury content of Mediterranean seafood, and the hazards affecting all sectors of the population arising from seafood consumption (see UNEP/IG.49/Inf.4 paragraphs 101-102), in particular:
  - identification of population groups at risk;
  - surveys on seafood consumption patterns among such populations;
  - surveys on mercury levels in affected population groups;
  - epidemiological studies to obtain the necessary information on the relationship between mercury intake and health effects;
  - studies of the relationship between total mercury and methylmercury content of seafood, and the effects of cooking on such content;
  - studies on biogeochemical cycles of mercury in the Mediterranean;
  - acquisition of the data detailed in UNEP/IG.49/INF.4 paras 102 and 103.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION AND  
RELATED PROTOCOLS

The Contracting Parties:

1. Take note with satisfaction of the entry into force of MARPOL 73/78;
2. Invite all Mediterranean coastal States to become parties to the MARPOL 73/78 Convention;
3. Invite States which are Parties to MARPOL 73/78, to initiate practical steps for its implementation;
4. Request the secretariat in co-operation with IJO to update the study on off-shore exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed and to submit it to the next meeting of the Contracting Parties;
5. Request the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Co-operation at its 1984 meeting to propose common procedures and standards for pollution monitoring as developed in the framework of MED POL for adoption by the Fourth Meeting of Contracting Parties;
6. Invite all Contracting Parties that have not done so to designate the competent authorities responsible for pollution monitoring and as required by Article 10.3 of the Convention and to inform the secretariat of such designation;
7. Approve the preparation by the secretariat of a study that would evaluate the adequacy of the existing coverage for environmental pollution damage in the Mediterranean and advise the Contracting Parties at their fourth meeting on the need, if any, for an Inter-State Guarantee Fund, on its proposed coverage, method funding and operation;
8. Invite all Contracting Parties to prepare the first consolidated report on measures adopted in the implementation of the Convention covering the calendar year 1983 and to submit it to the secretariat not later than 30 June 1984;
9. Take note of the report on the implementation of the Protocol on the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by dumping from ships and aircraft (UNEP.WG.91/8);
10. Request all the Contracting Parties having ratified the Protocol on dumping to take all the necessary measures to apply the Protocol informing promptly the secretariat of any measures taken;
11. Take note of the implementation of the Protocol concerning co-operation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by oil and other harmful substances in case of emergency (UNEP/IG.49/INF.7);



12. Request the secretariat in co-operation with IMO to propose a revised format for reporting in cases of emergency which should be harmonized with the forms used in other similar Conventions;
13. Request all the Contracting Parties having ratified the protocol on co-operation to take all the necessary measures to apply the Protocol and inform the secretariat of any measures taken;
14. Take note of the report on the activities of the Regional Oil Combating Centre in 1983 (UNEP/IG.49/INF.8);
15. Endorse the workplan of the Regional Oil Combating Centre as presented in UNEP/IG.49/3/Add.2;
16. Approve the budgetary allocations for 1984 and 1985 contained in Chapter 5, Section I of the budget;
17. Take note with satisfaction of the entry into force of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources;
18. Invite all other signatories and other Mediterranean coastal States to become Parties to this Protocol, and
19. Invite all signatories and other Mediterranean coastal States to ratify the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas in the Mediterranean.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING OTHER LEGAL MATTERS

##### The Contracting Parties:

1. Recommend that the secretariat studies the relevant provision of the Law of the Sea Convention, in particular those constituting customary international law, and their bearing on the co-operation of the States in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan and the Barcelona Convention, and reports to the Contracting Parties.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL MATTERSThe Contracting Parties:

1. Take note of the Status of the Mediterranean Trust Fund in 1983 (UNEP/IG.49/4).
2. Reconfirm the level of the 1984-1985 contributions (annex V) and the revised cash flow contained in annex VI.
3. Approve a transfer to 1984 of unused funds from 1983 of US \$610,000 to be included under the relevant budget chapters.
4. Approve the detailed budget for 1984 and 1985 contained in annex VII.
5. Approve the holding of regular meetings of Contracting Parties in September.
6. Decide to hold the Fourth Ordinary Meeting in Genoa (Italy) from 9 - 13 September 1985.
7. Decide to recommend to the Governing Council of UNEP an extension of the Mediterranean Trust Fund through 1987.

DECISION ON THE 10th ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

The Meeting:

Taking into consideration that 1985 will mark the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the Mediterranean Action Plan in Barcelona which should offer the opportunity for a reaffirmation of the political will to protect and enhance the Mediterranean Sea area through co-operation,

Having heard the proposals of the Executive Director,

1. Recommends to the Contracting Parties to consider being represented at the Fourth Meeting of Contracting Parties to be held in Genoa, Italy in September 1985 at the ministerial level;
2. Invites the secretariat to prepare:
  - a general factual assessment of the state of the Mediterranean Sea based on the information available through the MED POL pilot phase and other sources;
  - an evaluation of the progress achieved towards the goals set in the Action Plan, and
  - an outline of the objectives to be achieved in the next 6 to 8 years.

Such objectives should be realistic but precise, indicating landmarks to be attained by specific dates and be combined, with an analysis of the budget requirement, of staff structure and capability and of alternative levels of funding. These three documents should be circulated to the Contracting Parties in draft form for review and comments prior to their distribution to the Fourth Ordinary Meeting in 1985. The information should also be presented in a form suitable for the general public.

3. Approves a budgetary allocation in the 1984-1985 budget for the preparation of the 10th anniversary session and the required documentation.

## ANNEX I

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## ANNEX II

OPENING STATEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE  
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It is a great pleasure to be here in Greece to attend this Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties. Although several meetings related to the Mediterranean Action Plan have been held in Athens, including an important Conference of Plenipotentiaries that adopted in May 1980 the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Land-Based Pollution, this is the first time a meeting of the Contracting Parties takes place in Athens as the seat of the Co-ordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan.

My first duty is to express to you, Minister Tritsis, and through you to the Government of Greece, the deep gratitude of UNEP for the important role Greece has played in the development of the Action Plan, for the support it is providing to the Co-ordinating Unit, and for the support it is providing through the Unit to all other coastal States and the European Community. The concern of Greece for the environment, and for the marine environment in particular, could not find a clearer expression than the support of its government to the first regionwide effort to protect the Mediterranean Sea.

I would still urge your Government, Minister Tritsis, to complete the important step of ratifying the Headquarters Agreement with the United Nations as soon as possible. As you know, Mr. Minister, this agreement was considered by UNEP and the Contracting Parties as a prerequisite to the move of the Unit to the host country. I am grateful for the reassurances you already gave the meeting in this regard.

Mr. Chairman,

The Report of the Executive Director contains a detailed account of the activities carried out in the framework of the Action Plan since your meeting in Dubrovnik last year. When I compare these activities with your decisions and instructions, and considering the level of staffing and financing available, I believe that the record is a very positive one. I mention finances upfront, since in 1983 there was a shortfall of 1 million dollars in your contributions, although close to half of it-- the Greek contribution in drachmas -- was received in January 1984. In spite of this, considerable progress has been achieved.

In the legal field, the entry into force of the land-based sources protocol, now ratified by seven Contracting Parties (Algeria, Egypt, France, Monaco, Tunisia, Turkey and the EEC) was a most resounding success and a clear indication that the spirit of Barcelona lives on. I expect that other countries will complete their ratification process soon, and I hope to hear some announcements to this effect at the present meeting.

With respect to MED-POL, the Mediterranean monitoring and research programme is now being placed on a completely new footing as governments assure full responsibility for setting up and operating national monitoring programmes. Governments of all countries have committed themselves in principle to this approach, eleven have signed formal agreements which specify the appropriate details, and several more are working on such agreements. I urge every government which has not already done so to conclude an agreement so that before the end of 1984 we can formalize a complete field network encompassing the entire Mediterranean Sea.

Co-operation among the specialized agencies of the United Nations system in support of the programme has long been a hallmark of the MED-POL programme. I am happy to report that such co-operation has become more and more close. The specialists and supporting staff financed by you are working effectively on the common programme and their co-location with the Unit in Athens ensures that all of our activities are fully co-ordinated on a day-to-day basis. The Agencies are now mobilizing financial resources in support of the Mediterranean Action Plan, in addition to contributions in the form of expertise and data.

In the socio-economic area, Phase One of the Blue Plan has been formally concluded. Phase One, the exploratory phase, has set in motion a process of considered assessment of the priorities of development, and has gathered strong evidence of the disastrous impact of development when the realities of the environment are ignored.

I was glad to learn that the national Blue Plan focal points have accepted the reports of Phase One as corresponding to expectations. Knowing the difficulties involved in charting relatively new ground under severe financial difficulties, I wish to join the focal points in congratulating the co-ordinator of the Blue Plan, its Executive Secretary, and the members of the Group of Co-ordination and Synthesis (GCS) on their fine work.

I am equally pleased that the national focal points have agreed on the content, methodology and structure for Phase Two and have unanimously recommended that it be launched. I hope you would be able to consider the proposals with respect to Phase Two at the beginning of this meeting to give me the privilege of listening to your policy of substantive discussions and to participate as far as I am able in these important considerations.

In another related sector, the Priority Actions Programme, financing has been provided for a wide range of activities requiring the co-operation and support of your national institutions. The entire PAP approach has been based on this assumption: to rely less on the international organizations and more on the active participation of national institutions, in order to ensure that the programme reflects the priorities and concerns that each of your countries face in the daily tasks of development.

This quick survey reveals that when looking back at the past year and comparing it with the ones immediately preceding it, we see a programme that has continued its steady growth and has not had to face the crippling financial crises that have posed such a serious threat in the past.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates,

I would be failing in my duty if I stopped at this idyllic picture of the situation. It should not conceal several problems which we all have to face squarely.

Let me describe some of these problems.

First, the type and level of representation is not always what it should be if the programme is to be truly effective. By this I do not mean in any way the level of representation in the hierarchal sense. All delegates to these meetings are highly respected and the conferences of the Contracting Parties and their technical workshops do not necessarily require top-level ministerial presence. It is true, however, that when Yugoslavia designated one of its cabinet members to head their delegation at Dubrovnik, and when he accepted to be elected as your President for a full two-year period, the country provided an unmistakable indication of the importance that it attaches to the protection of the Mediterranean Sea and to co-operation with all of the coastal States. Such participation also provides the Ministers with first hand information needed to defend back home the support for the action plan.

What I am actually concerned about is the level of representation in a functional sense, by officials who have a substantive knowledge of the programmes being reviewed and who have a role in shaping national policies relating to those programmes. It is clearly impossible to expect any single person to possess all the kinds of expertise required for all types of meetings. It is because of this that I feel the level or rather the nature of representation needs to be more appropriate in order to ensure proper substantive debate leading to concrete guidance.

I am also concerned about the participation of national institutions in the programme. There is little evidence that national institutions are directly involved, except in MED-POL. Individual experts, no matter how outstanding, are not a substitute for the involvement and support of the institutions that incorporate the components of the Mediterranean Action Programme into their daily work activities. Unless the tremendous institutional potential of the eighteen Contracting Parties is brought to bear on the problems of the Mediterranean Sea, little real progress can be expected.

Second, Article eleven of the Barcelona Convention refers to the need to co-ordinate national research policies. And yet the simple matter of reporting available information to the Co-ordinating Unit is either not carried out properly, or not done at all. When the agreed information is provided by you in the agreed format, in the agreed languages, and by the agreed deadlines, only then will your small secretariat be in a position to provide you with a comprehensive view of what is happening in the Mediterranean.

Third, in parallel with late and incomplete reporting, we see late and incomplete payment of contributions. Last year, as I said, over 1 million dollars were pledged but not paid into the Trust Fund. Since 1979 the Contracting Parties have had ample time to include their obligations to the Trust Fund in their internal financial processes. Such shortfalls disrupt the implementation of your programme, add to its cost, and undermine the credibility of future programmes.

Unless we can remedy these problems, we will fail to live up to the expectations of the Governments and peoples of the Mediterranean.

I invite you to set up an ad hoc committee to review these problems and advise the meeting on appropriate remedies.

I am confident that it is in your hands to remedy these problems, starting from this very meeting, by re-examining what you mean by "co-operation" and "action plan" for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea. Meetings such as this are not yet action. The adoption of treaties, the setting up of networks, meetings of experts, and the publication of studies and recommendations are not yet action of the type our constituents expect from us.

Action is what happens after data and recommendations have been collected and published. Action is national legislation and its strict application in response to the problems identified here. Action is investment to remedy the causes once the causes have been identified.

At this meeting, you have one more opportunity for action. This is in respect to the environmental quality criteria for mercury in Mediterranean seafood and for the micro-biological quality of your bathing beaches, shellfish and shellfish growing areas. These criteria are based on the data collected and analyzed by your own experts and supported by the technical know-how of WHO and FAO, and I urge you to seriously consider adopting them. If action is not taken to meet such dangers, the Mediterranean people may start doubting how seriously committed are all to safeguarding the future of the Mediterranean Sea.

Mr. Chairman and Distinguished Delegates,

In order to learn the lessons of the past ten years of co-operation and to prepare for the critical years ahead, I propose that we undertake together before the fourth ordinary meeting a dispassionate review of those ten years. To assess the status of the Mediterranean sea and its resources and to assess the status of implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan: what did we set out to achieve, what did we achieve, where did we fail and why. On the basis of this analysis we should prepare an outline of the tasks before us at least up to the year 1980, with realistic but precise objectives and landmarks to be attained by specific dates, combined with an analysis of the budget requirements, of staff structure and capability, and of alternative levels of funding.

I feel that such a step would be beneficial to the programme, renew its sense of urgency and its effectiveness, and give policymakers in your countries a renewed appreciation of the cost-effectiveness of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

Our continued work under the Mediterranean Action Plan must also be supported by an expanded public information effort, so that our good work becomes better known. A more determined campaign is therefore essential, through the press and through audio-visual media. The involvement of voluntary organizations in the protection of the Mediterranean Sea is also a must. Voluntary organizations and the media should join governments, legislators and scientists as partners in the Action Plan to ensure strong and visible forward movement.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates,

I trust that what I have had to say will not be taken as criticism. The Mediterranean programme is a very good one and it is run effectively and prudently on your behalf, with sound policy guidance from you, your Bureau and your focal points. Precisely because it is such a successful programme with great potential, the additional effort is well worth making. Beyond this Basin, other maritime countries - which have taken a lead from your action - will take encouragement from the decisions you will reach in this meeting.

In recent visits to Morocco, Italy, France, and Spain and in my conversations with Their Excellencies, Minister Kovacevic and Minister Tritsis, the Yugoslav Minister, I have been gratified at the level of commitment these countries have for safeguarding the Mediterranean and reassured about the level of support they are prepared to give to its Action Plan. I am sure this meeting will allow a sense of the great environmental challenges ahead to enter this room, pervade the debates and carry them over the unavoidable difficulties and differences, into that area of broad agreement and pioneering work that have characterized the Mediterranean Action Plan since its inception.

Thank you.

## ANNEX III

AGENDA

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Rules of procedure
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Organization of work
5. Credentials
6. Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1983 and recommendations for activities to be undertaken in 1984 - 1985 biennium, with related budget proposals.
7. Integrated planning of the development and management of the resources of the Mediterranean basin:
  - a) Blue Plan
  - b) Priority Actions Programme
  - c) Specially protected areas
8. Co-ordinated pollution monitoring and research programme for the Mediterranean (MED POL Phase 2).
  - a) Monitoring
  - b) Research
  - c) Scientific/technical implementation of the Land-Based Sources and Dumping Protocols
  - d) Environmental Quality Criteria

9. Framework convention and related protocols with their technical annexes for the protection of the Mediterranean environment.
  - a) Implementation of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution.
  - b) Implementation of the Protocol on the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by dumping from ships and aircraft.
  - c) Implementation of the Protocol concerning cooperation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean by oil and other harmful substances in case of emergency.
  - d) Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from Land-Based Sources.
  - e) Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas
  - f) Other legal matters
10. Institutional and financial implications of the Action Plan
  - a) Coordination
  - b) Meetings
  - c) Regional Oil Combating Centre
  - d) Training and exchange of information
  - e) Mediterranean Trust Fund
  - f) MAP programming and budget cycle
11. Other business
12. Adoption of the report
13. Closure of meeting

ANNEX IV

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Working Documents<sup>1/</sup>

UNEP/IG.49/1	Provisional Agenda
UNEP/IG.49/2	Provisional Annotated Agenda
UNEP/IG.49/3	Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1983 and recommendations for the 1984-1985 biennium, with related budget proposals.
UNEP/IG.49/3/Add.1	1983 detailed commitments as at 31.12.83.
UNEP/IG.49/3/Add.2	Recommendation for the Regional Oil Combating Centre with related budget proposals.
UNEP/IG.49/3/Add.3	Revised 1983-1985 cash flow after closing of 1983 accounts.
UNEP/IG.49/3/Add.4	Supplementary budget estimates for the biennium 1984-1985.
UNEP/IG.49/4	Status of the Mediterranean Trust Fund as at 31 December 1983.

Information Documents<sup>2/</sup>

UNEP/IG.49/INF.1/Rev.1	List of documents
UNEP/IG.49/INF.2	List of participants
UNEP/IG.49/INF.3	Progress report on the implementation of the Priority Actions Programme in 1983.

1/ To be available in Arabic, English, French and Spanish

2/ To be available in English and French



UNEP/IG.49/INF.4	Not issued
UNEP/IG.49/INF.5	Proposed workplan and budget for a jellyfish programme in the Mediterranean.
UNEP/IG.49/INF.6	Comments received from the Contracting Parties on the assessment documents.
UNEP/IG.49/INF.7	Report on the implementation of the Protocol concerning co-operation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean by oil and other harmful substances in case of emergency.
UNEP/IG.49/INF.7/Add.1	List of alerts and accidents.
UNEP/IG.49/INF.8	Progress report on the activities of the Regional Oil Combating Centre in 1983.
UNEP/IG.49/INF.9	Comments addressed to the secretariat by the Contracting Parties on the eventual creation of an Inter-State Guarantee Fund for damage resulting from the pollution of the marine environment in the Mediterranean Sea.

Reference documents<sup>3/</sup>

For Agenda item 6:

UNEP/BUR/18/Corr.1	E/F	Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of Contracting Parties (Athens, 7 - 8 April 1983).
UNEP/BUR/19	E/F	Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of Contracting Parties (Athens, 3 - 4 November 1983).
UNEP/BUR/20	E/F	Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of Contracting Parties (Athens, 12 - 13 January 1984).

For Agenda item 7(a):

UNEP/WG.100/6	E/F	Report of the fifth meeting of national Blue Plan Focal Points (Sophia Antipolis, 24 - 27 January 1984).
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<sup>3/</sup> To be available in the languages in which they were issued.

## For Agenda item 8(a):

UNEP/WG.91/3	E/F	Report on the implementation of the monitoring activities during 1981-1983 and proposals for 1983-1985.
UNEP/WG.91/12	E/F	Report of the Second Meeting of the Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation, Athens, 21-25 November 1983.
UNEP/WG.91/INF.3	E	Report on intercalibration exercises carried out by IAEA's International Laboratory for Marine Radioactivity in the framework of MED POL - PHASE I.
UNEP/WG.91/INF.4	E	Report on the GESAMP working group No.14 on the interchange of pollutants between the atmosphere and the oceans, Athens, 28 November - 2 December 1983.
UNEP/WG.91/INF.6	E/F	Report of the consultation meeting on methods for monitoring selected pollutants in sewage effluents and coastal recreational waters, Rome, 24-26 November 1982.
FAO/UNESCO/IOC/WHO/WMO/IAEA/UNEP	E	1983 Co-ordinated Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme (MED POL - PHASE I); Programme Description. UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 23, UNEP, Geneva.
UNEP 1983a	E	Long-term programme for pollution monitoring and research in the Mediterranean (MED POL - PHASE II). UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 28, UNEP, Geneva.
FAO/UNESCO/IOC/WHO/WMO/IAEA/UNEP trilingual E/F/S		Draft individual scientific reports (MED POL - PHASE I). Regional Seas Reports and Studies, 1984.
WHO 1982a	E	Waste discharge into the marine environment. Principles and guidelines for the Mediterranean Action Plan. WHO/Pergamon Press.
For Agenda item 8(b):		
UNEP/WG.91/4/Rev.1	E/F	Progress report on the implementation of research activities during 1981-1983 and activities planned for 1984-1985.
UNEP/WG.91/INF.5	E/F	Report on the consultation meeting on the evaluation of methylmercury in Mediterranean populations and related health hazards, Athens, 13-17 September 1982.
UNEP/WG.103/1	E/F	Report of the Workshop on Jelly-fish blooms in the Mediterranean (Athens, 31 October - 4 November 1983).

For Agenda Item 8(d):

- |               |     |   |
|---------------|-----|---|
| UNEP/WG.91/5  | E/F | Assessment of the present state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by mercury and proposed control measures.   |
| UNEP/WG.91/6  | E/F | Assessment of the present state of microbial pollution in the Mediterranean Sea and proposed control measures.  |
| UNEP/WG.91/9  | E/F | Determination of faecal coliforms in sea-water by the membrane filtration culture method. Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies No. 3/Rev.1, UNEP 1983.    |
| UNEP/WG.91/10 | E/F | Determination of faecal streptococci in sea-water by the membrane filtration culture method. Reference Methods for marine Pollution Studies No. 4/Rev.1, UNEP 1983. |
| UNEP/WG.91/11 | E/F | Determination of faecal coliforms in bivalves by multiple test tube method. Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies No. 5/Rev.1, UNEP 1983.                  |

For Agenda item 9(b):

- |              |     |   |
|--------------|-----|---|
| UNEP/WG.91/8 | E/F | Report on the implementation of the Protocol for the prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by dumping from ships and aircraft. |
|--------------|-----|---|

For Agenda item 10(c)

- |               |     |  |
|---------------|-----|--|
| MDS/8/1/Rev.1 | E/F | Report of the Seminar on assistance in combating oil pollution in the Mediterranean; ROCC action plan (MEDAS 83). (Malta, 27 - 30 June 1983) |
|---------------|-----|--|

## ANNEX V

APPORTIONMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1983, 1984 AND 1985  
(IN US DOLLARS)

Pays	U.N. Scale (CA 37)	U.N. Scale at 100%	Approved Contributions		
			1983	1984	1985
Algeria	0,13	0,91	22,500	23,548	24,648
Cyprus	0,01	0,07	2,000	2,081	2,165
Egypt	0,07	0,49	13,250	13,814	14,407
France	6,51	45,85	1,000,000	1,052,799	1,108,239
Greece	0,40	2,81	65,750	68,986	72,384
Israel	0,23	1,61	47,000	48,854	50,801
Italy	3,74	26,33	647,250	677,571	709,407
Lebanon	0,02	0,14	5,750	5,911	6,080
Libyan A.J.	0,26	1,81	43,000	45,084	47,273
Malta	0,01	0,07	2,000	2,081	2,165
Monaco	0,01	0,07	2,000	2,081	2,165
Morocco	0,05	0,35	9,500	9,903	10,326
Spain	1,93	13,57	296,629	312,256	328,664
Syrian A.R.	0,03	0,22	5,750	6,003	6,269
Tunisia	0,03	0,22	5,750	6,003	6,269
Turkey	0,32	2,25	56,250	58,841	61,560
Yugoslavia	0,46	3,23	78,750	82,470	86,375
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>14,21</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>2,303,129</b>	<b>2,418,285</b>	<b>2,539,200</b>
E.E.C.			500,000	525,000	551,250
Host Country			400,000	400,000	400,000
" " (training)			50,000		
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>3,253,129</b>	<b>3,343,285</b>	<b>3,470,200</b>

Method of Calculation

- i) Agreed increase of 5% per annum in total contributions;
- ii) Base year (1983) contributions as shown;
- iii) Each country's increase in contributions equals the corresponding General Assembly proportion of the total increase; e.g. Turkey pays in 1984 its 1983 contribution of \$56,250 plus 2.25% of the difference between the 1984 and 1983 SUB-TOTAL contributions of all countries (\$2,418,285 - \$2,303,129 = \$115,156; with an increase in 1985 of 2.25% of the difference between total National Contributions for 1984 and 1985.
- iv) The Contribution of the European Economic Community is increased at 5% per annum.;

ANNEX VI

1983-1985 CASH FLOW  
(IN THOUSANDS OF US \$)

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
A. <u>INCOME</u>			
<u>Trust Funds</u>			
1. Uncommitted at the beginning of year	2,268 <sup>1/</sup>	2,276	1,094
2. Committed at end of previous year	1,232	1,401	2,121
3. Unpaid contributions of previous year	344	559	600
4. Contributions due for current year	1,916 <sup>2/</sup>	2,418	2,539
5. Contributions upaid	(559)	(600)	(600)
6. EEC contribution	530	525	551
7. Bank interest and miscellaneous income	479	250	200
Sub-total	<u>6,210</u>	<u>6,829</u>	<u>6,505</u>
<u>Counterpart Contribution</u>			
8. Host country contribution	400	800	400
Host country contribution (training)	50	50	-
Host country unpaid contribution	(450)	-	-
<u>Environment Fund</u>			
9. UNEP contribution	137	-	50
Total A.	<u>6,347</u> =====	<u>7,679</u> =====	<u>6,955</u> =====

<sup>1/</sup> Includes \$387,355 paid in 1982 for 1983

<sup>2/</sup> Does not include \$387,355 paid in advance

1983-1985 CASH FLOW  
(IN THOUSANDS OF US \$)  
(Continued ....)

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
<b>B. EXPENDITURES</b>			
1. Programme costs	2,242	3,523	3,728
2. Programme support costs	291	373 <sup>3/</sup>	407 <sup>6/</sup>
3. Rephased from 1983	-	645	-
4. Programme support costs	-	84	-
5. P.S.C. set aside in previous year	-	(161)	(221)
6. Environment Fund	137	-	50
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total B	2,670	4,464	3,964
A - B	3,677 =====	3,215 =====	2,991 =====
<b>C. FORWARD COMMITMENTS</b>			
1. Programme costs	1,240	1,900 <sup>4/</sup>	2,000
2. P.S.C set aside for future year	161	221 <sup>5/</sup>	260
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total C	1,401	2,121	2,260
<b>D. BALANCE OF UNCOMMITTED FUNDS</b>			
(A-B-C) carried forward at the end of the year	2,276 =====	1,094 =====	731 =====

<sup>3/</sup> 13% on 3523 - 650 spent in drachmas  
<sup>4/</sup> of which 200 in drachmas  
<sup>5/</sup> on 1900 - 200 in drachmas  
<sup>6/</sup> on 3778 - 600 in drachmas and 50 UNEP

ANNEX VII

APPROVED 1984-1985 BUDGET  
(IN US DOLLARS)

	1984	1985
<u>SECTION I</u>		
CHAPTER 1 - Co-ordination	817,240	740,000
CHAPTER 2 - Meetings	175,000	104,000
CHAPTER 3 - MED POL : Monitoring	1,090,000	850,000
CHAPTER 4 - MED POL : Research	460,000	275,000
CHAPTER 5 - Oil Combating Centre	410,000	420,000
CHAPTER 6 - Training and Exchange of Information	187,000	138,000
<u>SECTION II</u>		
CHAPTER 1 - Blue Plan	500,000	620,000
CHAPTER 2 - Priority Actions Programme	345,450	431,000
CHAPTER 3 - Specially Protected Areas	183,000	200,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,167,690 <sup>1/</sup>	3,778,000
<u>1/</u> of which funds rephased from 1983	645,000	-

## (SECTION I)

CHAPTER 1 - CO-ORDINATION

	m/m	1984	1985
<b>1. PERSONNEL</b>			
<b>(a) Experts/staff <u>1/</u> <u>2/</u></b>			
- Co-ordinator - A. Manos (Italy) - D.2 Permanent	12	79,992	86,391
- Senior Programme Officer/Marine Scientist A. Cruzado (Spain) P.5 Fixed-term	12	66,998	72,358
- Associate Programme Officer/Marine Scientist F.S. Civili (Italy) P.2/P.3 Fixed-term	12	40,294	43,518
- Data Processor - Z.G. Yilmaz (Turkey) P.1/P.2 Fixed-Term	12	34,951	37,747
- Programme Officer/Economist - P.4 (under recruitment)	12	47,218	50,995
<b>Sub-Total 1 - (a) Experts</b>		<b>269,453</b>	<b>291,009</b>
<b>(b) Consultants</b>			
- Development of a computer programme for projects management and accounting purposes	2	4,000	-
- Organisation of Library	3	3,000	3,000
- Editorial Service	2	4,000	4,000
- Development of a coherent mutually compatible system of collection of data in MAP regional Centres	2	8,000	-
- Up-dating of documentation prepared on Inter- State Guarantee Fund	2	8,000	-
- Unspecified (Contingency)		2,900	24,000
<b>Sub-Total 1 - (b) Consultants</b>		<b>29,900</b>	<b>31,000</b>

1/ International recruitment2/ In addition, post of Administrative Office - M. Marquet (France) P.2/P.3 Permanent 12 m/m 1984 \$42,228, 1985 \$45,606 is paid from Programme Support Costs.



	m/m	1984	1985
<b>(c) Administrative Support<sup>3/</sup></b>			
- Senior Secretary J. Eilers (Netherlands) G.6 Permanent International recruitment <sup>4/</sup>	12	43,118	30,140
- Clerk/Computer Terminal Operator - C.O'Reilly (GB) G.2 Fixed-term international recruitment <sup>5/</sup>	12	23,000	24,840
- Administrative Assistant N. Zevelakis (Greece) G.5 Fixed-term local recruitment	12	14,410	15,851
- Information Assistant - H. Maroudis-Pissala (Greece) G.5 Fixed-term local recruitment	12	12,094	13,303
- Bilingual Secretary - D. Voga (Greece) G.4 Fixed-term local recruitment	12	13,245	14,571
- Bilingual Secretary - E. Varla (Greece) G.4 Fixed-term local recruitment	12	12,814	14,095
- Bilingual Typist - C. Papageorgopoulos (Greece) G.3 Fixed-term local recruitment	12	10,926	12,019
- Telephone Operator/Receptionist - E. Zaimis (Greece) G.2 Fixed-term local recruitment	12	10,509	11,560
- Driver/Clerk - D. Magiras (Greece) G.2 Fixed-term local recruitment	12	8,837	9,721
- Temporary assistance	8	6,400	7,040
- Overtime		5,500	5,780
<b>Sub-Total 1 - (c) Administrative Support</b>		<b>160,853</b>	<b>158,920</b>

<sup>3/</sup> 10% increase to be applied in 1985 to local staff.

<sup>4/</sup> On mission assignment from Geneva to Athens through 30 June 1984. On Field Service Status from 1 July 1984.

<sup>5/</sup> On Field Service Status.

	m/m	1984	1985
2. TRAVEL ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS		44,800	49,000
Sub-total 2		44,800	49,000
3. SUB-CONTRACTS			
- Preparation of a brochure describing the Action Plan objectives and activities (Text, illustrative material printing) 15 pages		6,000	-
- Language and WANG Training		2,300	2,500
- Miscellaneous printing (headed paper, forms invitation cards, etc.)		2,000	2,200
- Audio visual (photographs, etc.)		1,000	-
- Contribution to National reports (see para 82 UNEP/IG.43/6)		5,000	-
- Preparation of an audio-visual material on problems of protection of Mediterranean Sea		5,000	-
- Unspecified		5,800	31,500
- Study on exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf, the sea-bed and its subsoil		5,000 <sup>1/</sup>	-
Sub-total 3		32,100	36,200

<sup>1/</sup> From rephased funds

	m/m	1984	1985
<b>4. EQUIPMENT</b>			
(a) Expendable equipment		11,500	12,000
(b) Non-expendable equipment		4,200	-
- Misc. : 1. Telex			
1 Safe			
1 Refrigerator			
- Data processing equipment		60,125	6/
1 Matrix Printer			
1 Band Printer			
1 Terminal			
1 Tape Unit			
1 Graphic terminal			
1 Plotter and software		-	10,000
- Installation of air-conditioning in one wing of the offices		5,800	-
- Audio-visual material (slides projector, exhibition panels)		1,939	-
- Unspecified		26,930	15,982
Sub-total 4 - (a) and (b)		110,494	37,982
<b>5. RENTAL AND MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES</b>			
- Rental 1.6.82 - 31.12.83)		50,859	-
1.1.84 - 31.12.84)		32,121	36,939
- Cleaning (Contract with Cowa Hellas)		16,060	17,670
Sub-total 5		99,040	54,609
<b>6. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT</b> (Typewriters, Xerox, Computer, Official Car)			
		16,600	18,260
Sub-total 6		16,600	18,260
<b>7. REPORTING COSTS</b>			
		10,000	11,000
Sub-total 7		10,000	11,000
<b>8. SUNDRY</b>			
(a) Telex, Telephone, Postage and Freight		34,000	37,400
(b) Hospitality		8,000	10,300
(c) Miscellaneous		2,000	4,320
Sub-total 8		44,000	52,020
<b>TOTAL CHAPTER I</b>		<b>817,240</b>	<b>740,000</b>

6/ Total Computer requirements subject to recommendation by Working Group on Data and decision by Contracting Parties

## (SECTION I)

CHAPTER 2 - MEETINGS

	m/m	1984	1985
1. Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties Athens, 10 - 13 April 1984		60,000	-
2. Meetings of the Bureau, three per year		10,000	14,000
3. Meeting on co-operation for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution, Brussels		35,000	-
4. Meetings of the Working Group on Data, Athens		10,000	10,000
5. Fourth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, Genoa, 9-13 September 1985		-	80,000
6. Documentation for the Tenth Anniversary of MAP (Fourth Ordinary Meeting of Contracting Parties, Genoa, 9-13 September 1985)		35,000 <u>1/</u>	-
7. Joint Meeting of the National Focal Points for the Blue Plan and PAP		25,000 <u>1/</u>	-
<b>TOTAL CHAPTER 2</b>		<b>175,000</b>	<b>104,000</b>

1/ From rephased funds

## (SECTION I)

CHAPTER 3 - MED POL MONITORING ACTIVITIES

	m/m	1984	1985
<b>1. PERSONNEL <u>1/</u></b>			
<b>a. <u>Experts/Consultants</u></b>			
- WHO Senior Scientist, P-5, International	12	72,000	77,760
- FAO Senior Scientist, P-5, International	12	76,800	77,760
- IAEA Maintenance Engineer, P-3, Int.	12	60,000	64,800
<b>b. <u>Administrative Support</u></b>			
- WHO Secretary, Athens, Local G-4	12	13,000	13,000
- WHO Secretary, Copenhagen, Local G-4	6	7,000	7,000
- FAO Secretary, Athens, Local G-4	12	12,144	13,000
- IAEA Laboratory Assistant, Monaco, Local G-5	12	28,500	30,780
Component Total		269,444	284,100
<b>2. TRAVEL <u>2/</u></b>			
- WHO		7,000	7,000
- FAO		7,000	7,000
- IOC/UNESCO		2,000	3,000
- WMO		2,000	3,000
- IAEA		15,000	18,000
Component Total		33,000	38,000

1/ Cost of UNEP staff involved in MED POL covered through Chapter I (Co-ordination) of MAP budget.

2/ Cost of travel of UNEP staff related to MED POL covered through Chapter I (Co-ordination) of MAP budget.

	1984	1985
<b>3. SUBCONTRACTS</b>		
- Intercalibration contracts (through WHO)	8,000	10,000
- Intercalibrations of petroleum hydrocarbon analytical methods (through IOC)	10,000	12,000
- Printing of the 7th ICSEM/IOC/UNEP proceedings (ICSEM through the secretariat)	-	25,000
- New agreements and extension of existing ones	242,556	252,600
- Rephasing of assistance to national institutions for monitoring activities	250,000 <sup>3/</sup>	-
<b>Component Total</b>	<b>510,556</b>	<b>299,600</b>
<b>4. MEETINGS/TRAINING/WORKSHOPS/FELLOWSHIPS</b>		
<u>Meetings:</u>		
- Working Group for Scientific and Technical Co-operation	40,000	45,000
- Meeting of Experts on the Land-based Sources Protocol	40,000 <sup>3/</sup>	-
<u>Training:</u>		
- On-job training (through the secretariat)	77,500	82,900
<u>Fellowships:</u>		
- Fellowships for attendance at meetings:		
: ICSEM/IOC/UNEP Workshop	35,000	-
: WHO/UNEP intercalibration exercises	8,000	12,000
: Other meetings	40,000	45,000
<b>Component Total</b>	<b>240,500</b>	<b>184,900</b>

<sup>3/</sup> From rephased funds

	1984	1985
5. EQUIPMENT <sup>4/</sup>		
a. <u>Expendable</u>		
- Spare parts for common maintenance service (through IAEA)	17,000	21,000
b. <u>Non-expendable</u>		
- Laboratory equipment (to ILMR)	16,000	18,000
Component Total	33,000	39,000
6. RENTAL AND MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES <sup>5/</sup>	-	
Component Total	-	
7. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT <sup>6/</sup>		
- IAEA	1,500	1,800
Component Total	1,500	1,800
8. REPORTING COSTS <sup>7/</sup>		
- IAEA	1,000	1,300
Component Total	1,000	1,300
9. SUNDRY <sup>8/</sup>		
- IAEA	1,000	1,300
Component Total	1,000	1,300
TOTAL CHAPTER 3	1,090,000	850,000
Of which rephased from 1983	290,000	

<sup>4/</sup> Equipment committed through Agreements included in Section 3 (Sub-contracts)

<sup>5/</sup> No direct costs to MED POL

<sup>6/</sup> This item covers only the cost of operation and maintenance of equipment used by ILMR for common maintenance service

<sup>7/</sup> Costs of translation and printing of UNEP documents related to MED POL covered through Chapter I (Co-ordination) of MAP budget

<sup>8/</sup> Cost of sundry items related to MED POL incurred by UNEP covered through Chapter I (Co-ordination) of MAP budget

## (SECTION I)

CHAPTER 4 - MED POL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

	1984	1985
<b>3. SUBCONTRACTS</b>		
Activity A	30,000	30,000
B	16,000	18,000
C	16,000	18,000
D	20,000	30,000
E	16,000	18,000
F	16,000	18,000
G	16,000	18,000
H	20,000	20,000
I	10,000	15,000
J	10,000	10,000
K	20,000	20,000
L	20,000	30,000
Component total	210,000	245,000
Rephasing of assistance to national institutions for research activities	210,000 <sup>1/</sup>	-
<b>4. MEETINGS</b>		
Activity A	10,000	10,000
D	10,000	10,000
G	10,000	-
I	-	10,000
K	10,000	-
Component total	40,000	30,000
CHAPTER 4 SECTION I	250,000	275,000
REPHASED FROM 1983	210,000	-
TOTAL CHAPTER 4	460,000	275,000

<sup>1/</sup> From rephased funds



(SECTION I)  
CHAPTER 5 - REGIONAL OIL COMBATING CENTRE

	m/m	1984	m/m	1985
<b>1. PERSONNEL</b>				
<b>(a) Experts and consultants</b>				
Director D-1	6	65,000		
P-5	6	40,000	12	60,000
Technical Expert (P-4)		-	12	56,800
Deputy Director/Admin. (P-4)	6	48,000	12	52,800
Consultants	4	54,000	3	13,500
<b>(b) Administrative support</b>				
Information Officer	12	18,000	12	19,800
Bilingual Secretary	6	14,400	12	15,400
2 Clerks/typists/telephone and telex operators	6	5,600	12	27,500
Concierge	6	12,000	12	13,200
<b>2. TRAVEL</b>		15,000		16,500
<b>3. FELLOWSHIPS</b>		15,000		20,000
<b>4. MEETINGS</b>		58,600		75,000
<b>5. EQUIPMENT</b>		2,000		2,300
<b>6. SUNDRY</b>				
Operation and maintenance of equipment		6,000		6,600
Maintenance of premises		1,000		1,000
Miscellaneous		36,000		39,600
<b>TOTAL CHAPTER 5</b>		<b>410,000</b>		<b>420,000</b>

CHAPTER 6 - TRAINING AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

	m/m	1984	m/m	1985
Training courses		70,000		90,000
Trainees		12,000		13,000
National brochures		25,000		25,000
Publication of a book or audio-visual material on the Blue Plan		50,000 <u>1/</u>		-
Support for the NGO meeting on the Mediterranean (Brussels)		10,000 <u>1/</u>		-
Support for the training course on oil pollution (Athens)		-		10,000
Support for the IMO/UNDP seminar on port reception facilities in the Mediterranean		10,000 <u>1/</u>		-
Meeting of directors of information centres on the Mediterranean programme		10,000 <u>1/</u>		-
<b>TOTAL CHAPTER 6</b>		<b>187,000</b>		<b>138,000</b>

1/ From rephased funds

(SECTION II)  
 CHAPTER 1 - BLUE PLAN

	1984	1985
1. PERSONNEL		
a. <u>Experts/Consultants</u>		
Executive Secretary	85,000	90,000
Research staff (three)	75,000	180,000
Consultants	60,000	55,000
b. <u>Administrative Support</u>		
Data Processor )		
Mathematician )	35,000	40,000
Assistance to permanent team)		
2. TRAVEL	30,000	40,000
3. SUB-CONTRACTS	35,000	10,000
4. MEETINGS		
- Focal points )		
- Steering Committee )	45,000	50,000
- Other meetings	30,000	30,000
5. EQUIPMENT		
Computer equipment	40,000	50,000
6. RENTAL & MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES	-	-
7. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT	-	-
8. REPORTING COSTS	40,000	45,000
9. SUNDRY	25,000	30,000
<b>TOTAL CHAPTER 1 SECTION II</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>620,000</b>

(SECTION II)  
 CHAPTER 2 - PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

	1984	1985
1. PERSONNEL		
a. Experts/Consultants	157,500	127,500
b. Administrative Support	19,400	24,500
2. TRAVEL	21,600	30,000
3. SUB-CONTRACTS	32,000	50,000
4. MEETINGS	60,000	97,000
5. EQUIPMENT		
a. Expendable	2,500	2,000
b. Non Expendable	20,000	-
6. RENTAL AND MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES	-	-
7. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT	2,100	3,000
8. REPORTING COSTS	23,000	81,500
9. SUNDRY	7,350	15,500
<b>TOTAL CHAPTER 2 SECTION II</b>	<b>345,450</b>	<b>431,000</b>

(SECTION II)  
 CHAPTER 4 - SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

	m/m	1984	m/m	1985
1. PERSONNEL				
a. Experts/Consultants				
- Expert (recruited by RAC/SPA) (P.5)	9	48,753	12	70,204
- Documentalist (P.2)	6	19,997	12	43,194
- Consultants		10,000		15,000
b. Administrative Support				
- Secretary	9	11,250	12	16,500
2. TRAVEL		5,000		7,500
3. SUB-CONTRACTS		23,000		25,602
4. MEETINGS		-		-
5. EQUIPMENT				
a. Non-expendable				
- Vehicle		7,000		-
- Typewriters (2)		4,000		-
- Photocopier		10,000		-
- Mini-computer		23,000		-
6. RENTAL AND MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES		-		-
7. OPERATION & MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT		4,000		4,000
8. REPORTING COSTS		1,000		2,000
9. SUNDRY				
- Communication, postage, freight		10,000		10,000
- Hospitality		4,000		4,000
- Miscellaneous		2,000		2,000
<b>TOTAL CHAPTER 3 SECTION II</b>		<b>183,000</b>		<b>200,000</b>