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Second Meeting of the Contracting Parties
to the Convention for the Protection of the
Mediterranean Sea against pollution
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Intergovernmental Review Meeting of
Mediterranean Coastal States on
the Action Plan

Cannes, 2 - 7 March 1981

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN IN 1980



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ACRONYMS

For the purpose of this report and its annexes the following acronyms, listed alphabetically, have been used:

BP/RAC	:	Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre
ECE	:	Economic Commission for Europe
FAO	:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GFCM	:	General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean of FAO
IAEA	:	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICC	:	International Computing Centre
ICSEM	:	International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean
IJO	:	International Juridical Organization
IMCO	:	Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IOC	:	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO
IRPTC	:	International Register for Potentially Toxic Chemicals
IRS	:	International Referral System
IUCN	:	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
MAB	:	Man and the Biosphere
MED CRUISE	:	Joint cruise planned as part of MED POL
MEDEAS	:	Centre d'Activités Environnement-Développement en Méditerranée
MED POL	:	Co-ordinated Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme
PAP	:	Priority Actions Programme of the Mediterranean Action Plan
PAP/RAC	:	Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre

RAC	:	Regional Activity Centre
RS/PAC	:	Regional Seas Programme Activity Centre
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	:	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO	:	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WHO	:	World Health Organization
WMO	:	World Meteorological Organization

I INTRODUCTION

1. The wide-spread sense of alarm about the conditions of the Mediterranean Sea and its surrounding areas, that brought the coastal States together in 1975 and supported their growing co-operation during the past six years, remains as valid today as it was then. In fact, those activities that endanger the marine environment have continued to grow both in intensity and in their geographic extent; their effect on marine resources and legitimate uses of the sea unfortunately cannot be denied.

2. In the face of such mounting threats, slow but steady progress is being achieved to develop and operate national and regional instruments capable of stemming and turning the tide. The year 1980 has witnessed concrete progress in almost every component of the Mediterranean Action Plan : Turkey has ratified the Barcelona Convention and the related protocols, the sixteenth coastal State to do so; ratification of the protocols by Algeria is under way; a Protocol on Land-based Sources of Pollution was signed in Athens in May 1980 and a draft protocol on Specially Protected Areas was approved, also in Athens, last October; a long-term monitoring and research programme has been developed on the basis of successful co-operation in the MED POL pilot phase; the Blue Plan structure has begun to function; a number of priority actions have been developed to a stage ready for financing. Developments in these and other areas are described in the present report and in the information documents for the meeting.

3. Nevertheless, 1980 could have been a much more productive year for the Action Plan, had the resources required been available.

4. At the Intergovernmental Review Meeting in February 1980, the Executive Director in his statement stressed the difficulties caused by late receipt of contributions. At the meeting on specially protected areas, it was again made clear that shortfalls in resources would inevitably affect the quality and timeliness of servicing of meetings.

5. No contributions were received by the Trust Fund during the second half of the year. By mid- December, more than one-third of the resources for the period 1979-80, or \$ 1,200,000, were still outstanding. Consequently, none of the professional staff authorized for the Co-ordinating Unit could be recruited, while the existing staff had to accept contract extensions of 3 months or even one month at a time. This is an unacceptable situation that cannot be allowed to recur. It is not efficient, nor is it fair to the parties concerned since, second only to the Governments' political will to co-operate, an efficient and motivated staff is a prime ingredient of any regional undertaking.

6. At the same time, the process of disengagement of the RS/PAC from the Mediterranean programme has continued. The legal officer responsible for the two protocols mentioned above is no longer available as from November 1980. The senior staff responsible for the scientific work is no longer available and the supervision provided to the junior officer will cease in January 1981.

7. Financial support from the Environment Fund in the face of rapidly growing demands from other regional seas, as well as the Fund's financial difficulties, could not replace the resources that must rightfully come from the Contracting Parties. It is essential that the Contracting Parties, in reviewing progress made in 1980 and the proposed programme for 1981-1983, should close the gap between their will to co-operate and the administrative-financial delays that were experienced during 1979 and 1980. This should be viewed as a critical issue to be decided upon by the Contracting Parties at their second meeting. Each proposal is based upon the recommendations of intergovernmental expert groups and extensive consultations with UNDP and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, whose continued close co-operation is a major source of strength to the Mediterranean Action Plan. Their contributions are hereby gratefully acknowledged.

8. The sections that follow have been arranged in the order of the chapters of the Mediterranean Action Plan budget, adopted by the First Meeting of the Contracting Parties (document UNEP/IG.14/9, annex IX) with the exception of the institutional and financial arrangements which are dealt with at the end.

II FRAMEWORK CONVENTION AND RELATED PROTOCOLS

9. Turkey has ratified the Convention and the related protocols, by legislation that came into force on 4 November 1980. The instruments of ratification will be deposited with the Government of Spain in accordance with article 25 of the Convention. This is a very significant development and a sign of the vitality of the concept of regional co-operation for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea.

10. The process of ratification by Algeria of the two protocols remains to be completed. Under the terms of article 26 paragraph 1, the Convention remains open for accession by Albania as a State invited to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries held in Barcelona from 2 to 6 February 1976 as well as by any grouping as referred to in article 24. Under the terms of article 26 paragraph 2, the Convention and any protocol remain open for accession by any State, subject to prior approval of two-thirds of the Contracting Parties to the protocol concerned.

11. Dates of ratification of the Convention and protocols are given in annex I.

12. There were no developments to report over the past year with respect to article 3 and article 20 of the Convention. Under article 3 (General Provisions) "The Contracting Parties may enter into bilateral or multilateral agreements, including regional and sub-regional agreements, for the protection of the marine environment of the Mediterranean Sea

against pollution, provided that such agreements are consistent with this Convention and conform to international law. Copies of such agreements between Contracting Parties to this Convention shall be communicated to the Organization." The Contracting Parties are invited to communicate such agreements to the secretariat at an early date.

13. Under article 20 (Reports) "The Contracting Parties shall transmit to the Organization reports on the measures adopted in the implementation of this Convention and of Protocols to which they are Parties, in such form and at such intervals as the meetings of Contracting Parties may determine." The draft work programme contains proposals leading to the determination of the form and intervals of such reports.

14. As agreed at the Review Meeting of February 1980 in Barcelona (document UNEP/IG.18/7 paragraph 27) the report of the Meeting of Experts on the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (document UNEP/IG.23/INF.5) has been circulated).

Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources

15. A Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean region for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources was convened by the Executive Director from 12 to 17 May 1980 in Athens. This was done in pursuance of a recommendation adopted by the First Meeting of Contracting Parties (document UNEP/IG. 14/9 annex V, recommendation 31) calling upon the Mediterranean States to continue their consultations on the draft protocol, leading to its adoption at a diplomatic conference.

16. The following Mediterranean States accepted the invitation and participated in the conference : Algeria, Cyprus, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia, and the European Economic Community.

17. The Protocol was adopted on 16 May 1980. It was opened for signature at Athens from 17 May to 16 June 1980 and thereafter at Madrid from 17 June 1980 to 16 May 1981.

18. The Protocol was signed at Athens by the plenipotentiaries of Cyprus, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia and the European Economic Community.

19. The Final Act of the Conference, with the text of the Protocol will be distributed in January 1981.

20. The signature of the Protocol brought to a successful conclusion a process of consultation and legal drafting begun in 1977. In order to prepare for a smooth implementation of the Protocol the Conference adopted a resolution calling upon the Executive Director to initiate consultations

with the Mediterranean States and the European Economic Community on the workplan and timetable for meetings of experts to elaborate the technical aspects of the provisions of the Protocol. Such activities have been included in the proposed long-term monitoring and research programme. Once the Protocol enters into force, it will make a significant and manifest contribution to the protection of the Mediterranean Sea.

Other legal matters

21. As further agreed (UNEP/IG.18.7 paragraph 25), the complete documentation of the IJO Meeting of Experts on legal aspects of pollution resulting from exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf, the seabed and its sub-soil in the Mediterranean has been made available in document UNEP/IG.23/INF.8. In addition, the report of the UNEP group of experts on environmental law which met in Geneva 21-31 October 1980 and dealt with the above legal problems, has been made available in document UNEP/IG.23/INF.9.

22. The subject of specially protected areas is dealt with in paragraphs 115 to 122 below.

23. At a meeting between Italy and Arab States held at Palermo, 3-4 June 1980 to which the Co-ordinator of the Action Plan had been invited by the Government of Italy, it was proposed that an overall protocol for the protection and rational utilization of fisheries resources in the Mediterranean be developed in the framework of the Barcelona Convention. Such a proposal, which would require careful study and development in close co-operation with FAO, may be the subject of preliminary discussions at the Second Meeting of Contracting Parties.

III CO-ORDINATED MEDITERRANEAN POLLUTION MONITORING AND RESEARCH PROGRAMME

24. The Co-ordinated Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme (MED POL), which constitutes the environmental assessment (scientific) component of the Mediterranean Action Plan, had, in its pilot phase (MED POL - PHASE I), the following overall objectives, as evolved through a series of expert and intergovernmental meetings:

- to formulate and carry out a co-ordinated pollution monitoring and research programme taking into account the goals of the Mediterranean Action Plan and the capabilities of the Mediterranean research centres to participate in it;
- to assist national research centres in developing their capabilities to participate in the programme;
- to analyse the sources, amounts, levels, pathways, trends and effects of pollutants relevant to the Mediterranean Sea;

- to provide the scientific/technical information needed by the Governments of the Mediterranean States and the EEC for the negotiation and implementation of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related protocols.

25. The pilot phase of MED POL (MED POL - PHASE I) was designed as the precursor of a long-term programme for pollution monitoring and research in the Mediterranean (MED POL - PHASE II) to be carried out according to the relevant provisions of the legal component of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

Background

26. The UNEP-sponsored International Workshop on Marine Pollution in the Mediterranean, convened in Monaco (9 - 14 September 1974) by IOC, FAO(GFCM) and the International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean (ICSEM) reviewed the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea, the pollution monitoring and research programmes in the region, and recommended a number of activities which might improve the quality of information on the sources, levels and effects of pollution in the Mediterranean area.

27. Based on the recommendations of the Monaco Workshop and on a subsequent study of the capabilities of existing national research institutions conducted by IOC on behalf of UNEP, the 1975 Intergovernmental Meeting in Barcelona approved a Co-ordinated Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme (MED POL) consisting of seven pilot projects and requested UNEP to implement it in close collaboration with the relevant specialized United Nations bodies.

28. The following pilot projects were approved at the 1975 Barcelona Meeting as parts of MED POL - PHASE I:

- MED POL I : Baseline Studies and Monitoring of Oil and Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Marine Waters;
- MED POL II : Baseline Studies and Monitoring of Metals, particularly Mercury and Cadmium, in Marine Organisms;
- MED POL III : Baseline Studies and Monitoring of DDT, PCBs and Other Chlorinated Hydrocarbons in Marine Organisms;
- MED POL IV : Research on the Effects of Pollutants on Marine Organisms and their Populations;
- MED POL V : Research on the Effects of Pollutants on Marine Communities and Ecosystems;
- MED POL VI : Problems of Coastal Transport of Pollutants;
- MED POL VII : Coastal Water Quality Control.

29. Since the 1975 Barcelona Meeting, several other projects have been added or considered as collaterals to MED POL, either to broaden the scope of the original seven MED POL pilot projects or to provide the necessary support for them. They are :

MED POL VIII : Biogeochemical Studies of Selected Pollutants in the Open Waters of the Mediterranean;

MED POL IX : Role of Sedimentation in the Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea;

MED POL X : Pollutants from Land-Based Sources in the Mediterranean;

MED POL XI : Intercalibration of Analytical Techniques and Common Maintenance Services;

MED POL XII : Input of Pollutants into the Mediterranean Sea through the Atmosphere;

MED POL XIII : Modelling of Marine Systems.

30. The overall guidance and co-ordination of MED POL - PHASE I is carried out, according to the relevant decisions of the regular meetings of the States participating in the Mediterranean Action Plan and the meetings of UNEP's Governing Council, by UNEP's Regional Seas Programme Activity Centre (RS/PAC) as the Mediterranean component of UNEP's Regional Seas Programme.

31. Participants in the pilot projects are national research centres designated by the UNEP focal points in the States participating in the Mediterranean Action Plan.

32. Each of the pilot projects is based on an "operational document" formulated at meetings of experts from Mediterranean research centres identified by their Governments as participants in the pilot project. These documents specify all the substantive and methodological details needed for carrying out the pilot projects.

33. For the day-to-day co-ordination of the work of national research centres participating in the pilot projects, a specialized body of the United Nations system was selected. In certain pilot projects this co-ordination is carried out in co-operation with additional United Nations bodies and with the assistance of national institutions designated, in consultation with the States participating in the Mediterranean Action Plan, as Regional Activity Centres (RAC) for that pilot project.

34. The participation of the national research centres in the pilot projects is formalized through "research agreements" signed between the centres and the relevant specialized United Nations bodies responsible for the day-to-day co-ordination of the work.

35. Financial support to individual pilot projects is provided through "project documents" signed between UNEP and the United Nations bodies responsible for the day-to-day co-ordination of the work on individual pilot projects. In order to cover the costs of the overall co-ordination of MED POL and some of the common costs relevant to all pilot projects, an "internal project" (FP/0503-75-01) was established and administered directly by UNEP. Funds used to support MED POL are those from UNEP's regular budget and from the Mediterranean Trust Fund.

36. The funds provided through the project documents were used to support the research centres participating in the pilot projects:

- directly (fellowships for training; provision of equipment, spare parts and expendable materials; consultants and maintenance engineers visiting research centres at their request; financing of national experts' attendance at meetings; etc.);
- indirectly (organization of meetings; preparation of manuals, guidelines and reports; consultants used to analyse the results of the project and to co-ordinate its execution; etc.).

37. Indirect assistance was provided to participants in the pilot projects by the specialized United Nations bodies participating in MED POL through their staff time, expertise and services.

38. The national contributions to MED POL, provided through the professionals and supporting staff of the research centres participating in the pilot projects, through the operating cost of their equipment and the cost of expendable material used in the work, constitute a considerable part of the overall expenditures of MED POL.

Progress achieved

39. Since 1975 when the environmental assesment component of the Mediterranean Action Plan was launched:

- (i) agreement was reached on the pollutants to be monitored, the sampling and analytical methodology to be followed, the procedures of the intercalibration of analytical techniques, the type of field observations and laboratory experiments, the format and frequency of data reporting, and other questions relevant to the execution of the individual pilot projects (UNEP/WG.46/3, Part I and Part II);
- (ii) sixteen Governments and the EEC have agreed to co-operate in the joint programme which at present involves 83 of their marine research centres (UNEP/WG.46/3, Part II);
- (iii) the work in the collaborating research centres started during 1976 (UNEP/WG.46/3, Part I);

(iv) under the over-all co-ordination of UNEP, eight specialized United Nations Organizations, which are responsible for the technical supervision of the individual projects, have maintained day-to-day direct contacts with the research centres participating in the work (UNEP/WG.46/3, Part II);

(v) assistance was provided to many of the national research centres, particularly to those in less developed States, through a large training programme, visits of experts and donation of equipment and material needed for their work (UNEP/WG.46/3, Part II);

(vi) a common maintenance service was organized, operating from the IAEA Laboratory in Monaco, to provide emergency repairs and regular maintenance services for the sophisticated analytical and field instruments distributed to the national research centres participating in MED POL (UNEP/WG.46/3, Part II);

(vii) a permanent intercalibration of analytical techniques, made mandatory for all participants in the MED POL projects (UNEP/IG.46/3, Part I and Part II) was organized to achieve the comparability of data obtained through the MED POL;

(viii) a comprehensive report on pollutants from land-based sources (UNEP/IG.11/INF.5) was prepared on the basis of an extensive survey covering the sources, types and amounts of various pollutants entering the Mediterranean;

(ix) using the facilities of UNEP's International Register for Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC) data profiles have been prepared for substances relevant to the protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollutants from land-based sources (IRPTC - 1978);

(x) principles and guidelines applicable to discharge of waste into the marine environment have been formulated in order to facilitate the intergovernmental consultations on the protocol mentioned above (WHO - 1979);

(xi) criteria, applicable to the sanitary quality of Mediterranean recreational waters have been formulated (UNEP/IG.14/INF.5). They are now presented together with quality criteria for the sanitary quality of edible food in document UNEP/IG.23/INF.17;

(xii) a report on the State of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea is being prepared using, primarily, the results obtained through the pilot phase of the MED POL projects. the first draft of the report (UNEP/IG.11/INF.4) has been circulated to all Mediterranean coastal States and the EEC, to all MED POL principal investigators and to selected scientists from outside the Mediterranean region asking for additional data and comments. The second draft of the report, incorporating all comments and utilizing the data and results contained in the reports submitted by MED POL participants, will be prepared by a small Editorial Board and will be sent to the Governments and the EEC for final comments before releasing the report;

(xiii) plans have been developed for the assessment of the contribution of riverborne and airborne pollutants to the pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (UNEP/IG.23/INF.17) as these pollutants contribute significantly to the pollution load of the sea;

(xiv) plans have been developed for the development of models relevant to the Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/IG.17/INF.17);

(xv) Draft Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies in the Mediterranean have been prepared jointly by FAO, IOC, WHO, WMO, IAEA and UNEP. They are presented to the meeting as document UNEP/IG.23/INF.10);

(xvi) Selected Bibliographies on the Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea have been collected by FAO, IOC, WHO, WMO, IAEA and UNEP with the assistance of the seven MED POL Regional Activity Centres. The first draft is presented to the meeting as UNEP/IG.23/INF.11;

(xvii) a Directory of Mediterranean Marine Research Centres describing more than 100 institutions was prepared and issued by UNEP in 1976. A second, up-dated version of this Directory providing detailed information on more than 140 institutions, (programmes, staff, publications, facilities, etc.) was issued in November 1977;

(xviii) a plan for a joint cruise (MED CRUISE) of Mediterranean scientists was prepared but did not receive the support of the Mediterranean Governments;

(xix) the modalities for the establishment of a data base, including data processing facilities, for the needs of MED POL - Phase II have been formulated (UNEP/WG.46/8);

(xx) a wealth of scientific results has been obtained through the MED POL projects and they presented in document UNEP/WG.46/3, Part I and also in the proceedings of the ICSEM/UNEP Workshop held in Cagliari, 9-13 October 1980. (UNEP/IG.23/INF. 18).

Conclusions and recommendations

40. The large number of national research centres designated by their Governments to participate in MED POL (83 research centres from 15 Mediterranean States, and the EEC), the diversity of the programme (17 projects, see UNEP/WG.46/INF.5) and its geographic coverage, the impressive number of Mediterranean scientists and technicians (about 200) and the number of co-operating agencies and supporting organizations involved in it, qualifies MED POL as certainly one of the largest and most complex co-operative scientific programmes with a specific and well-defined aim ever undertaken in the Mediterranean basin.

41. The selection of national research centres, made by national Government authorities, was in most cases fully justified, although some of the centres were, at the time of their nomination, not able to contribute effectively to the programme. The remarkable progress made by some centres in developing their ability to analyse the state of pollution in the Mediterranean and to embark on independent scientific research was made possible only by "risky" and "unsafe" investment in their instrumentation and in training of their experts.

42. Unfortunately, a few bad examples show that no amount of assistance can move those who are not genuinely motivated to participate in the agreed programme. Obviously they did not grasp the idea: namely, that they have been selected by their own Governments to do a job not "for UNEP" but for their Governments as part of a programme to which they are committed through a legally binding regional convention and that UNEP was their contractor only on behalf of their own Governments.

43. Contacts between the national research centres and the specialized organizations responsible for the day-to-day organization and supervision of the various projects was, in general, satisfactory, although many of the research centres did not respect the deadlines for reporting of results or the formats in which it was agreed data would be reported. This caused considerable problems in the consolidation of the results obtained through MED POL and in the evaluation of their significance by the secretariat.

44. The training of 82 national experts and technicians (87 man months), the deployment of capital equipment and the donation of expendable material was of great value to research centres participating in MED POL. Problems encountered in organizing an effective training programme, that used almost exclusively research centres participating in MED POL as training centres, were more than offset by the benefits derived from the strengthened co-operation of Mediterranean scientists through their direct contacts during the training period.

45. A few years ago in most of the Mediterranean States there were no national centres capable of providing the scientific information required by the legal agreements approved by Governments in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan. Today, the situation has considerably changed. In spite of some initial doubts about its effectiveness, the policy followed was to give an equal chance to all participants in MED POL by channeling the resources to those who needed them most. The blame should not be placed upon UNEP and the organizations through which the assistance was actually provided (FAO, WHO and IOC, in particular) if this approach did not yield the same results in every case.

46. The total actual cost of MED POL, from its beginning until mid-1980, is estimated as US \$18.4 million, including the cash contribution from UNEP (US \$4,432,790) and from the Mediterranean Trust Fund (US\$543,100), the contributions (mostly in kind and services) of the various specialized organizations (US \$1,415,165) and the estimated costs to the national

research centres participating in the programme (US \$12 million). Out of this sum, US \$1,465,181 was distributed, through UNEP and the relevant specialized agencies, as direct assistance to the national research centres participating in the various projects in the form of equipment, expendable material, training and experts (only on request of the centres). A further sum of approximately US \$130,000 should be added to this figure, representing the amount spent by UNEP, directly and through the specialized agencies, on travel expenses of experts participating in various meetings called in connection with MED POL.

47. Indirect assistance to the participants in MED POL was provided: through the organization of the data quality control programme (intercalibration of analytical techniques) which ensured the Mediterranean-wide comparability of data ; through the common maintenance services (table 9) which kept the expensive analytical equipment functioning even under most difficult conditions; through the preparation of numerous guidelines, manuals, surveys, bibliographies and directories; and through the organization of meetings of experts which provided a required forum for free exchange of ideas, comparison of results and harmonization of approach to further work.

48. Last, but not least, the total cost of MED POL should include approximately US \$4 million for "co-ordination" which represents the expenses for the staff, experts and consultants working in UNEP and in the specialized organizations for MED POL (many of them were made available free of charge as a contribution in kind to MED POL) and the cost of meetings and their documentation.

49. The reported cost to the national research centres (US \$7.2 million) for the participation of their staff and use of their equipment in the work, should be considered as grossly underestimated, as it is based on information received only from some of the principal investigators and on uneven estimates for the actual cost of the experts/technicians per month. An estimate of US \$10-15 million would seem more realistic, in the view of the secretariat, thus bringing the total contributions to MED POL, in the period up to June 1980, to:

- from Environment Fund (UNEP)	US \$ 4,432,790
- from the Mediterranean Trust Fund	US \$ 543,000
- from national research centres	US \$12,000,000 (estimate)
- from the specialized organizations	<u>US \$ 1,415,165</u>

Total	US \$18,390,955
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The total figure might appear high, but should in fact be considered, when compared with values at stake, as a very modest investment in the future of the Mediterranean basin.

50. A programme as large-scaled and diversified as MED POL is, inevitably requires a complicated co-ordinating mechanism to cope with logistic problems that, from time to time, seemed insurmountable. Taking into

account that there was no model to be followed and that the co-ordinating mechanism had to be built as the programme was developing, the effectiveness of this mechanism can be assessed as satisfactory. This general assessment should in no way be interpreted as a recommendation that no changes in the present arrangements should be made in order to improve its future functioning or in order to adapt it to the future needs of the programme.

51. The transfer of overall co-ordination of MED POL from UNEP's Regional Seas Programme Activity Centre (RS/PAC) to the Co-ordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan, envisaged by the recommendations of the First Meeting of Contracting Parties (UNEP/IG.14/9), has not yet even started as funds were not available (from the Mediterranean Trust Fund) for the appointment of the Unit's marine scientist. Therefore, RS/PAC, on behalf of UNEP (acting as the Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention), and in consultation with the Co-ordinator of the Mediterranean Action Plan on all policy issues, co-ordinated directly the various MED POL-related project activities that were implemented through the specialized organizations which maintained the day-to-day contacts with national research centres.

52. Full credit should be given to the specialized organizations for the quality of their co-operation with RS/PAC and for the active role they played in MED POL. However, the increasing complexity of the work and the inherent interdependence of the projects handled by different organizations made this co-ordination more and more difficult as it required more frequent direct contacts of staff (working in Geneva, Rome, Copenhagen, Paris, etc.) in order to allow for efficient joint analysis of the results obtained and preparation of the long-term programme.

53. An objective of the original MED POL concept was to make one national institution responsible for each pilot project, as a Regional Activity Centre operating with the technical back-stopping of a specialized agency. This was to serve a dual purpose: to strengthen further national research capabilities and to decentralize responsibilities from the central co-ordinating unit. The secretariat feels that the first purpose is best achieved by the active participation of national institutions in individual MED POL activities which will continue beyond the pilot phase. As for the second purpose, the results can not be judged as satisfactory.

54. The creation of national centres capable of assuming full responsibility for the promotion and co-ordination of a regional wide effort would appear to require more resources, greater commitments on the part of the institutions involved than it appears possible to muster essentially at the present time.

55. The secretariat believes the Contracting Parties will agree that the objectives of a co-ordinated long-term monitoring and research programme can be reached without the mechanism of Regional Activity Centres. Nevertheless, if the Contracting Parties so request, the secretariat will continue its efforts.

56. Since 1977, and in particular starting from the second half of 1979, the financial support to MED POL became less than sufficient to sustain the initial enthusiasm of national research centres. Due to the lack of adequate funds more time was spent (wasted) during the last meetings of the MED POL Interagency Advisory Committee on discussions related to financial matters than on real co-ordination of the MED POL's substantive work. Although the reasons for the financial problems (two-thirds of the cash contribution to the Mediterranean Action Plan was expected to come from the Mediterranean Trust Fund, one-third from the Environment Fund) were well understood by the organizations co-operating with UNEP on the implementation of the MED POL projects, they repeatedly expressed their inability to guarantee the quality of the work under those circumstances. The consequences of this situation are reflected, in particular, in the delayed and partly inadequate preparation of the meeting of experts to evaluate the pilot phase of MED POL and to consider the phase II of MED POL.

Recommendations

57. The proposals contained herein will be reviewed by a meeting of experts from 12 to 16 January 1981, whose report will be circulated to the Contracting Parties. The Executive Director's recommendations concerning MED POL will be redrafted in the light of the above meeting.

IV REGIONAL OIL COMBATING CENTRE

58. At the First Meeting of Contracting Parties the Executive Director had been requested to submit to the next meeting a report on the activities and the organization of the Regional Centre taking account of the lessons learnt from its activities since its establishment (document UNEP/IG.14/9, annex V, paragraph 30). At the February 1980 Meeting in Barcelona further discussions took place on the objectives and functions of the Centre.

59. In order to prepare the necessary report, in co-operation with all the bodies and parties concerned, the Secretary-General of IMCO and the Executive Director of UNEP jointly convened a Review Meeting of Government-nominated participants which took place in Malta from 17 to 20 November 1980.

60. A comprehensive report on the Centre's activities since its inception, which formed the basis for the Malta Review Meeting, is submitted in document UNEP/IG.23/INF.14. The report of the meeting is submitted in document UNEP/IG.23/INF.15. The meeting agreed that the Centre should be given the necessary technical resources to carry out its present functions under resolution 7 of Barcelona. The agreed activities listed in the annex to that report have been costed and are included in the proposed work plan and budget 1981-1983.

61. The meeting further recognized the importance of the provision of adequate reception facilities in the region, but recommended that such an activity be included in the Mediterranean Action Plan rather than in the work programme of the Centre. A proposal to that effect is contained in the work programme and budget 1981-1983.

V ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CRITERIA

62. As part of the Co-ordinated Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme (MED POL - PHASE I) data were collected on the quality of the Mediterranean environment. In evaluating the data collected through pilot projects, in particular MED POL II : Baseline Studies and Monitoring of Oil and Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Marine Waters, and MED POL VII : Coastal Water Quality Control, the formulation of selected environmental quality criteria, applicable to the Mediterranean Sea, became possible.

63. In this connection the Intergovernmental Review Meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States and the First Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Related Protocols (Geneva, 5-10 February 1979) recommended 1/ that:

"Work should be continued on the development of the scientific rationale for the criteria applicable to the quality of recreational waters, shellfish-growing areas, waters used for aquaculture, and seafood. Based on this rationale and taking into account existing national provisions and international arrangements and agreements, the criteria should be formulated on a scientific basis and submitted to the Governments and the EEC for their consideration."

64. Furthermore, the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources, adopted at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean Region for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (Athens, 12-17 May 1980) stipulates 2/ that:

"1. The Parties shall progressively formulate and adopt, in co-operation with the competent international organizations, common guidelines and, as appropriate, standards or criteria dealing in particular with:

.....

1/ UNEP/IG.14/9, annex V, paragraph 13.

2/ Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources, article 7.

- (c) the quality of sea-water used for specific purposes that is necessary for the protection of human health, living resources and ecosystems;
.....

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of article 5 of this Protocol, such common guidelines, standards or criteria shall take into account local ecological, geographical and physical characteristics, the economic capacity of the Parties and their need for development, the level of existing pollution and the real absorptive capacity of the marine environment."

65. In response to the cited recommendation and provision contained in the Protocol the draft environmental quality criteria have been prepared by:

- WHO for environmental quality criteria for recreational waters and for shellfish-growing areas, and
- by WHO, FAO and UNEP for environmental quality criteria for mercury in seafood.

They are contained in document UNEP/IG.23/INF.13.

VI BLUE PLAN

66. Good progress can be reported on the Blue Plan component of the Action Plan. The decisions taken at the Second Meeting of Focal Points held at Cannes, from 1 to 5 October 1979 (document UNEP/WG.29/4) have been implemented. The general conception of the first phase was agreed upon as follows:

67. The Meeting reaffirmed that the Blue Plan was not an academic exercise which aimed to describe the future on the basis of the present. Its object was to assist the coastal States in making the appropriate decisions for the protection of the environment, while taking fully into account the cultural and socio-economic development objectives adopted sovereignly by each State. The decisions and actions arising from the Plan must form coherent wholes for the protection of the Mediterranean Basin (the sea and the coastal areas taken as a whole or the land-marine system).

68. The Meeting considered it necessary, therefore, to attach particular importance to the global and prospective approach based on the techniques of systems analysis, this approach being essential for an understanding of the genesis of disequilibria and for the assessment of the urgency of actions and their chance of success.

69. The Meeting considered it necessary always to bear in mind that the Blue Plan was "action-oriented" and that for its implementation it would be necessary to adopt a method of identifying and undertaking priority measures as the work proceeded and not only at its conclusion. It would also be necessary to take account of the effect of measures adopted during the elaboration of the Blue Plan.

70. The Meeting pointed out that, because of the physical setting selected (the Mediterranean ecosystem) and the institutional means of implementation adopted, the Blue Plan was an international activity. Accordingly, while the studies must reflect the international character of the Plan, they must be carried out in such a way as to permit decision-making by the Governments separately or jointly, according to the nature of the problems dealt with.

71. The information to be provided concerning the set of studies to be undertaken and the geographical boundaries of the region therefore had to be in fairly broad terms so as to permit expansion or limitation of the exercise while it was in progress, in the light of comments or proposals made by individual experts or teams of experts, or during seminars that would take place during the work. Inputs from the other components of the MAP and the wishes expressed by the coastal States were other sources of suggestions for improvement.

72. The meetings of the Focal Points, in co-operation with the experts and the Group of Co-ordination and Synthesis, would be responsible for the the comprehensiveness, relevance and refinement of the Blue Plan.

73. The proposal that the entire Blue Plan should be implemented in three phases was approved by the Meeting:

- a) The first phase would be devoted to the improvement of knowledge of the present situation in the areas approved. National and international institutions, experts and research workers in all the countries should participate actively in this reconnaissance work.
- b) During the second phase, the most critical issues revealed by the work undertaken in the first phase would be submitted to in-depth study and analysis and they would be linked together in a systematic perspective in order to reveal coherent trends, voluntary scenarios, and risks of discontinuity and disruption. That should yield a number of global studies on development trends in the light of which it would be possible to foresee the problems that might become critical during the following four decades. Thus, actions and policies could be devised to avoid environmental degradation or to control it.

- c) In the third phase, a synthesis paper would be prepared in order to elaborate conclusions and recommendations helpful to Governments in conducting environmentally-sound and sustained development.

74. The appointment of Mr. I.S. Abdalla (Egypt) as Co-ordinator of the Group of Co-ordination and Synthesis (GCS) was announced at the Review Meeting in February 1980. Since then the Executive Director has appointed, from among candidates proposed by Governments, the six members of GCS, namely: Mr. F. Gasparovic (Yugoslavia), Mr. J. M. Pliego Gutierrez (Spain), Mr. P. Lagos (Greece), Mr. E. Mahklouf (Tunisia), Mr. E.H. Bennadji (Algeria), and Mr. M. Grenon (France).

The above members serve on a part-time basis, with the exception of Mr. M. Grenon.

75. The following sectoral studies were launched in October 1980:

- on water resources, competitive uses and human priorities
- on water quality, population and population movements
- on tourism, space and the environment
- on cultural heritage and cross-cultural relations.

A number of experts from the region are co-operating in the above studies.

76. A further group of sectoral studies was launched in December 1980 :

- space use, agriculture and rural development, food production and rural-urban balance;
- energy, old and new;
- industrial growth, and industrial strategies;
- intra-Mediterranean economic relations.

77. In December 1980, the terms of reference of a third group of seminars were to be defined, the experts selected and the launching seminars prepared. The topics of the fourth and last group of studies were also to be approved.

78. A brochure describing the Blue Plan has been issued in French and English. It is planned to start publication of a Blue Plan newsletter that will keep the experts involved and the focal points constantly informed and facilitate feedbacks. It will be circulated to the other components of the Action Plan as well.

79. Additional information on the Blue Plan activities and on the proposed workplan and budget 1981-1983 is being submitted in document UNEP/IG.23/INF.17.

80. A suggestion has been received from the Government of Italy for an expansion of the GCS to include an expert from Italy and another from a smaller or island state. The matter may be decided upon by the Contracting Parties. The financial implications will be submitted by the secretariat, if the matter is taken up for discussion.

81. Every effort has been made to ensure proper co-ordination between the Blue Plan and PAP through the regular attendance of experts at each other's meetings. Continued close contacts will ensure that the two components of the Action Plan adhere to the respective terms of reference, i.e. perspective studies for the Blue Plan, and field-oriented priority actions for the PAP.

VII PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

Introduction

82. The Priority Actions Programme (PAP) draws its conceptual foundations from the decision of the Intergovernmental Meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States on the Blue Plan in February 1977 in Split, where the Governments approved programming work in six selected sectors. The Governments instructed that projects in the sectors selected should be formulated in such a way as to harmonize socio-economic development and environmental considerations. It was understood that programmes generated in the PAP would be relatively short-term in character, and would be directed to action-oriented projects. These activities, which were intended to evolve into regional co-operative programmes, were regarded as being complementary to the longer-term work to be undertaken through the Blue Plan.

83. These activities, probably in the form of regional programmes, would also establish a network of continuous co-operation among Mediterranean coastal States. At the same time UNEP was asked to ensure that no overlap should occur between projects launched through the PAP and the long-term prospective studies to be undertaken within the Blue Plan.

84. UNEP initially undertook programming work through its own resources, especially the Regional Seas Programme Activity Centre (RS/PAC) in Geneva. In October 1978 the executive heads of UNDP and UNEP established a jointly financed unit in Geneva specifically for programming activities in the PAP. Since that time the joint UNDP/UNEP unit has been active in the formulation of a number of regional programmes, some of which are now under review prior to decisions on possible financing. The appropriate Un specialized agencies have been heavily involved in this project development work.

85. The activities in the PAP have also been reinforced by the PAP Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC) in Split, following an offer made by the Yugoslav authorities in February 1977 when the PAP sectors were originally identified. PAP/RAC Split has undertaken programming work in human settlements, which it is hoped will lead in due course to one or more projects in this sector. It may also become involved in water resources management and tourism. The work of PAP/RAC Split has been a useful contribution to the overall PAP programming activities undertaken centrally by the UNDP/UNEP unit based in Geneva.

MARINE LIVING RESOURCES - AQUACULTURE

86. UNDP has financed preparatory activities in this sector starting with an inter-agency technical mission in which UNDP, FAO and UNEP took part in 1978-79. The mission built on the recommendations which were made at the Expert Consultation on Aquaculture Development in the Mediterranean Region held in Athens, 14-18 March 1978, organized by UNEP and FAO/GFCM. The inter-agency mission visited 17 coastal States, and completed its work with a final report and a draft project document for a large-scale regional project.

87. It is expected that the large-scale project, if approved, would concentrate on the following objectives:

- (a) pilot projects of regional significance designed to test the technical and economic viability of various breeding methods;
- (b) demonstration of improved culture techniques and improved farming methods for shellfish, and similar activities in lagoon culture;
- (c) implementation of complementary research programmes needed for the further development of production techniques, with special reference to nutrition technology and disease control;
- (d) training of personnel at the scientific and technical level required for the expansion of aquaculture in Mediterranean countries;
- (e) development of a network, through the work of the project, whereby improved techniques, training and information can be readily transferred between participating countries;
- (f) formulation of national plans for the development and expansion of aquaculture.

The project is scheduled to last three and a half years, and the estimated cost is \$2,454,000 including preparatory assistance.

88. UNDP has approved the recruitment of a Project Co-ordinator under an expanded phase of preparatory assistance, with FAO as the participating and executing agency. This specialist, who was recruited in mid-June 1980, has

been undertaking further preparatory work which should facilitate the early establishment of the main project. In particular, he has been consulting with Governments in order to determine the inputs that will be required at the national level from countries which decide to collaborate in the project. The total cost of preparatory assistance financed by UNDP including the inter-agency mission and the services of the Project Co-ordinator for one year, amounts to \$254,800.

89. UNDP is reviewing a third draft of the project document for the regional programme. This document, which has been sent to all interested Governments for review, comment and possible expressions of support, has now been supplemented by additional information provided through the country visits undertaken by the Project Co-ordinator. The position of UNDP regarding the financing of the main project is expected to be known shortly.

WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

90. The design of a valid regional approach to water resources management has been a lengthy process despite inputs received earlier, such as the findings of a meeting of Government Experts held in Cannes in April 1978 with the co-operation of the Centre de Formation internationale a la Gestion des Ressources en Eau (CEFIGRE). Having canvassed the opinions of the appropriate specialized agencies, UNDP then agreed to sponsor an inter-agency consultation on this sector in early July 1980. A working document was prepared to provide a framework for the discussion, which took the form of an intensive exchange of views between representatives of UN/DTCD, UNIDO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, IAEA, CEFIGRE, PAP/RAC Split and the EEC, with UNDP acting as chairman.

91. The objective was to arrive at a provisional identification of topics for action-oriented project development within the overall theme of water resources management. The main criteria for project selection were:

- (a) the reciprocal interest of participating member States in the results to be obtained;
- (b) the capability of one or more member States to carry out projects with marginal external support;
- (c) the potential for an active exchange of technology and information with member States not directly involved in a particular project;
- (d) the recognition and use of relevant inputs from previous programmes, drawing also on activities now carried out by the United Nations system and other institutions.

92. The meeting developed a list of projects which should be regarded as an integrated package. Individual components within that package could be elaborated and operated separately, but the total delivery effort should take account of the basic homogeneity of the programme. This internal coherence would be assured in particular by the proposed supporting activities, namely transfer and exchange of technology and information, as well as by extensive training programmes. The list of topics identified is as follows:

- (a) reuse of waste water, impact of tourism on quantity and quality of water resources, and water demineralization.
- (b) use of brackish and saline water for agriculture, natural recharge of aquifers in arid zones, and water-saving technology.
- (c) integrated water planning and development concepts, the choice of desalination of sea-water versus other options, and groundwater storage and artificial recharge.
- (d) erosion and sediment control, sea transport of fresh water, and information exchange systems of water sciences and technologies.

93. In the first instance, UNDP has placed these outline proposals under review, and has requested United Nations specialized agencies and PAP/RAC Split to work up draft proposals covering each of the 12 topics identified. To date, proposals have been received from FAO, UNESCO, WHO, and PAP/RAC Split. The total cost of the projects received thus far would, if approved in their present form, amount to \$ 1,299,000

94. It is unlikely that UNDP will decide to finance a substantial number of these projects, although its detailed reaction has not yet been received on this subject. As is the case with all regional programmes, the degree of priority attached to these proposals by Governments of the region will be an important factor. Moreover, the complexity of the proposals developed, as well as their relationship to on-going programmes, makes it essential to have Governments' views through the normal channels of communication.

95. In any event it has been deemed prudent to make some financial provision through the PAP component in the Mediterranean Trust Fund, and also to seek appropriate bilateral financing.

RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

96. Following the meeting of Government Experts held in Malta in October 1978 under the auspices of UNDP and UNEP, a series of technical missions were organized to many coastal States. On the basis of the data acquired, UNDP decided to finance a preparatory assistance project at an initial cost of \$114,500; the total cost of this preparatory exercise will amount to \$200,000.

97. The preparatory project, which was implemented by UNDP with the help of a firm of consulting engineers, has resulted in the identification of a large-scale regional project in renewable sources of energy at an estimated cost of \$6.73 million over a three and a half year period. The work of the preparatory project was much enhanced by the regular involvement of high-level scientists and specialists drawn from countries in the region, who were asked to participate in three successive technical consultations with UNDP, UNEP and the consulting engineers. The technical and programming work was thereby examined and influenced so as to ensure that the final proposals reflected the needs, priorities and technology of interested countries.

98. The project is designed to contribute to the development of renewable sources of energy in the region - especially in rural communities - on a sound technical, economic and environmental basis. The technical content of the large-scale project consists of testing and demonstration in three main technical areas, as follows:

(a) System 'A' - Wind energy. Wind energy conversion for water pumping, and for the supply of electrical energy for small-scale uses;

(b) System 'B' - Solar power. Photovoltaic generation of electricity for water pumping, and for other uses in rural communities;

(c) System 'C' - Solar desalination. Desalination of brackish water and sea-water using reverse osmosis and multi-stage flash techniques respectively.

99. The project envisages the establishment of three separate test sites for each of systems 'A' and 'B', and two test sites for system 'C' employing the technical options indicated above. The purchase of the necessary demonstration equipment will be a major item in the project budget.

100. The other components in the project will be a series of special studies geared particularly towards economic and financial analysis of the three systems under test, assessment of the environmental impacts of the new systems introduced, as well as social studies with special emphasis on consumer acceptance. An extensive training programme for engineers and technicians will be undertaken mainly through short courses, seminars and workshops. It is also envisaged that information exchange should be based on the data generated by the various technical demonstrations, and that this horizontal exchange should be built up as an integral part of the project as it develops.

101. The final report of the preparatory project, together with a draft project document, has been circulated to Governments in the region and to potentially interested neighbouring countries. Governments have been asked to indicate the degree of support which such a project would attract.

Meanwhile, UNDP has the question of financing the large-scale project under review, including the possibility of securing co-financing from other sources. The results of this substantive review and financial propection are awaited.

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

102. A preparatory project costing \$50,000, jointly financed by UNEP and the Yugoslav authorities, has recently been completed by PAP/RAC Split with the assistance of WHO . A three-man consultant team visited a number of coastal States in order to identify activities in this sector, covering subjects such as town planning, regional planning and health hygiene. The preparatory project was completed by a meeting of government experts to discuss two working papers (prepared by the mission) in Split, Yugoslavia.

103. The meeting, which took place in Split in late September 1980, was distinctly successful, with attendance by 10 coastal States, WHO, Habitat, UNEP and the joint UNDP/UNEP programme unit. The activities provisionally identified in Split covered subjects such as the impact of migration on coastal settlements, expansion of public utilities particularly for waste disposal and water supply, regional, town and land use planning (including special factors relating to island economies) and the restoration and revitalization of historic town centres. Other important aspects concern transport, ports and appropriate design for new housing. PAP/RAC Split has sent out the final report to all coastal States, and to those agencies which could be of assistance in formulating individual elements of a regional programme.

104. In response to the request of the Director of PAP/RAC Split, proposals have already been received from WHO/EURO covering: "Appropriate technology for liquid and solid wastes collection and disposal in Mediterranean medium-scale settlements" and "Comprehensive environmental health planning in Mediterranean metropolitan area". In the field of planning the United Nations has mobilized a technical mission by one of its inter-regional advisers and programme formulation work continues. Consultations have also been started between PAP/RAC Split and ILO, and highly productive collaboration can be expected on the broad subject of migration. Inputs are awaited from UNESCO and IMCO, as well as from Habitat.

105. The preparatory work in this sector will also include the organization of an inter-agency review of the various proposals that have come forward in human settlements, which will be held in Geneva in May 1981 under the chairmanship of PAP/RAC Split. The outcome will probably be a series of regional project activities which could, in principle, be launched in the second half of 1981, and for which partial provision is made under the PAP component of the Work Programme and Budget (UNEP/IG.23/6).

SOIL CONSERVATION

106. Previous reports to intergovernmental meetings of Mediterranean coastal States have stressed the conceptual difficulties encountered in designing a valid approach to regional programming in this sector. Repeated doubts have been expressed as to whether the sector was suitable for regional programming, as distinguished from a purely national approach. Consultations have been undertaken by the joint UNDP/UNEP unit with FAO as well as with specialists and consulting engineers external to the United Nations system.

107. UNDP has carefully reviewed the proposals received from FAO and the advice obtained from other sources. It has decided that it would not be justified in financing project activities in this sector of a regional character, and has made this position known to UNEP and FAO. The burden of the advice received from outside the United Nations system was that the scope for a regional programme as opposed to national activities was distinctly narrow. In contrast to soil conservation programmes in countries adjoining a large river system, the countries of the Mediterranean have a clear understanding of the consequences of their own policies, since these can be clearly discerned within each national context.

108. Nonetheless, it will be clear from paragraph 107 above that certain aspects of soil conservation could, in principle, receive attention in some of the components identified under water resources management. Additional aspects such as desertification are partially covered by ongoing programmes in which UNEP and other agencies are involved. Attention is also directed to the UNESCO-sponsored regional activity entitled "Ecothèque Méditerranée" which inter alia would provide for exchange of data on soils and vegetation. Finally, as regards coastal erosion, reported on briefly at earlier meetings, it is still hoped that it will be possible to develop a sound project proposal with the help of UNESCO.

TOURISM

109. At the request of the UNDP/UNEP unit in Geneva, the WTO undertook in late 1979 and early 1980 a survey by correspondence of the main priorities that Mediterranean coastal States had in mind in the tourism sector. These views were taken into account when WTO later prepared a project document envisaging a regional feasibility study on integrated tourism development in the Mediterranean. In addition, PAP/RAC Split has been active in the preliminary design of a regional approach to tourism programmes.

110. In mid-November 1980, UNEP convened a consultation meeting in Geneva with the participation of WTO, PAP/RAC Split and the joint UNDP/UNEP programme unit. In addition, four consultants drawn from countries in the region were recruited by UNEP. The purpose of the consultation was to analyse the proposals already received, and to determine the best approach to the design of a regional programme.

111. The output from this consultation is in the form of a report identifying a possible line of action which could form the basis of a regional co-operative endeavour in this sector, and which would recognize the relationship between tourism and environment in all its aspects. WTO was then asked by UNEP to work up a new proposal for a preparatory assistance project to be undertaken in the early months of 1981. It was hoped that a proposal would be received from WTO before 31 December 1980 for possible financing from the Mediterranean Trust Fund.

112. It is not possible to spell out more precisely at this stage the nature of any regional programme that might emerge. It is expected that WTO will continue to lend its technical competence to this exercise, and that PAP/RAC Split may also be involved in project formulation work.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN IN THE PAP, AND THEIR FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

113. Extensive programming work in renewable sources of energy and aquaculture has reached a stage where financing decisions may be imminent. Further programming activities are being undertaken in water resources management, human settlements and tourism, and it is hoped that valid regional activities will shortly emerge for decisions on possible financing. As to soil conservation, it is recommended that it should not be further pursued as a sector as such for programming under the PAP.

114. The financial estimates of projects developed, or in an advanced state of formulation, are as follows:

Renewable sources of energy	\$6.730,000
Aquaculture	\$2.454,000
Water resources management	\$1,299,000
Human settlements	\$1,064,000
Tourism	\$ 50,000 (provisional)
	\$11,597,000
	=====

The above breakdown is given on an indicative basis to outline the scope of activities which are ready for financing or near to that point. However it will be clear that financing a total of this magnitude will be complex, and that it will in any case have to be drawn from a variety of sources.

VIII SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS, HABITATS, SPECIES

115. At the First Meeting of the Contracting Parties, UNEP was invited to convene, in co-operation with FAO, UNESCO and IUCN, an intergovernmental meeting to consider, with a view to adoption, guidelines and technical principles for the selection, establishment and management of Mediterranean specially protected areas and other related matters (document UNEP/IG.14/9, annex V, paragraph 25 (ii)).

116. The meeting took place in Athens from 13 to 17 October 1980 for the purpose of adopting the above guidelines. Instead, the meeting found it was able to go further and to agree already on a draft protocol, which represented a significant achievement. The draft protocol and the recommendations of the meeting are contained in document UNEP/IG.23/INF.6.

117. The meeting recommended that a revised version of the document on Principles, Criteria and Guidelines for the Selection, Establishment and Management of Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Protected Areas be submitted to the Governments of the Mediterranean coastal States at the Second Meeting of Contracting Parties as "a reference document which they could draw upon in the context of their activities related to protected areas". This revised document has been distributed as document UNEP/IG.23/INF.7.

118. The meeting requested the secretariat to distribute the draft protocol to the Mediterranean coastal States and the European Economic Community with a request for their written comments. The draft was distributed prior to the convening of the Second Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

119. The meeting further requested UNEP to distribute a legal study prepared by a small group of experts designated by the secretariat to determine whether the geographical coverage of the draft protocol corresponded in every respect to that of the Barcelona Convention and, if not, whether special procedures should be introduced in order to bring about the adoption of the protocol.

120. The small group of experts met in Geneva on 14 and 15 December 1980. It was composed of Mr. M. Surbiquet (France) who acted as Chairman, Mr. A. Lahlou (Morocco), Mr. M. Ladjouzi (Algeria), Mr. F. Ladjimi (Tunisia) and Mr. R.C. Béraud of the European Economic Community secretariat. Their joint recommendations are contained in document UNEP/IG.23/10.

121. The meeting emphasized the need to establish a regional activity centre for Mediterranean specially protected areas and recommended that the coastal States of the Mediterranean should:

- (a) establish, in order to help promote the development of a network of protected marine and coastal areas and to encourage regional co-operation in this field, a regional activity centre for Mediterranean protected areas within the framework of activities of the secretariat in charge of co-ordinating the Mediterranean Action plan;
- (b) accept the generous offer of the Government of the Republic of Tunisia to act as host to the centre in Tunis; 1/
- (c) invite interested international organizations, such as FAO, UNESCO and IUCN, to co-operate with the centre within their respective areas of competence;
- (d) encourage and support the preparation, publication and updating by the regional activity centre, in co-operation with interested international organizations, of a directory of Mediterranean protected areas.

The Contracting Parties may wish to consider the decisions recommended in points (a) and (b) above at their second session.

122. The meeting recommended that at their second ordinary meeting the contracting Parties should:

- (i) request the secretariat to prepare a revised draft based on the comments received by the Governments of the Mediterranean coastal
- (ii) authorize the convening of a meeting of governmental experts to prepare a final draft which will be submitted to a Conference of Plenipotentiaries;
- (iii) authorize, in accordance with article 15 of the Convention, the convening of a Conference of Plenipotentiaries for the purpose of adopting the protocol, to be held as soon as practicable.

They should also include in the 1981-83 budget the resources required for the implementation of the above recommendations.

1/ The delegation of Israel entered a reservation with respect to this recommendation.

IX OTHER MATTERS

123. The Inter-Parliamentary Union's Sub-Committee for the control of pollution of the Mediterranean met at Nicosia on 25-27 February 1980. It gave strong support to the Mediterranean Action Plan and particularly to the Protocol on Land-based Sources of Pollution. The Co-ordinating Unit maintains close contacts with the Inter-Parliamentary Union secretariat as well as with some individual members of the Committee. Both provide invaluable support in the ratification of new protocols.

124. The Committee suggested that member States should promote the objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan by organizing a Mediterranean Day each year.

125. The United Towns Organization has been actively promoting the protection of the Mediterranean within the scope of its mandate for many years. In 1977 it created the Union of Mediterranean Towns headquartered at Rimini, and has maintained close contact with the Co-ordinating Unit of the MAP. The 1980 conference of the United Towns Organization held at Coventry on 29-30 May highlighted the problems of the protection of the Mediterranean and the role of coastal cities in this regard. It is proposed to invite the Union of Mediterranean Towns to co-operate on specific projects of interest to coastal cities identified in the PAP human settlements programme.

126. Public information as a tool in the implementation of the Action Plan deserves to be further developed. The interest of public opinion in the state of pollution of the Mediterranean has continued to grow, and, in particular, extensive coverage was given by the media to the signature of the Protocol on Land-based Sources in Athens as well as to other aspects of the Action Plan. Nevertheless, on other occasions coverage has been somewhat alarmist or has stressed extreme cases of pollution of a local character, while often ignoring important national and regional measures already undertaken or under way. The Executive Director is, therefore, proposing that some resources be earmarked for public information from the Mediterranean Action Plan budget to supplement the staff support provided so far by UNEP.

X INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Bureau

127. A proposal for the establishment of an enlarged Bureau and of a definition of its competence was submitted at the First Meeting of Contracting Parties (documents UNEP/IG.18/6 and UNEP/IG.14/CRP.9). The matter was further discussed at the Review Meeting of February 1980 which agreed that the whole question of an enlarged Bureau was to be decided upon at the Second Meeting of Contracting Parties, and that the decision should include measures to ensure that situations arising out of resignation or other inability of members of the Bureau to continue with their commitment should be covered in the rules of procedure.

128. The question of replacement of members of the Bureau and that of the enlarged Bureau are treated in document UNEP/IG.23/3. Any amendments to the rules of procedure will require a decision of the meeting taken by a two-thirds majority of the Contracting Parties present and voting, in conformity with rule 50 of the rules of procedure.

129. In the course of 1980 the secretariat has met with the Bureau on 10 February, 11 May, and 12 October to review policy issues and working arrangements for the meetings that immediately followed and to provide progress reports on the Action Plan as a whole.

130. In addition, the Co-ordinator has informed the Bureau, personally or in writing, of major issues and developments arising between meetings. Such contacts provide an important policy support to the secretariat.

The Co-ordinating Unit

131. The Co-ordinator appointed in February 1980 has taken over responsibility for all aspects of the Action Plan except MED POL which has remained under the supervision of the RS/PAC Director, and the legal aspects which remained the responsibility of a RS/PAC officer till October 1980. During the past year, the Co-ordinator has visited the three Regional Activity Centres at Malta, Split and Sophia Antipolis. He has visited at the invitation of their authorities, or in connexion with meetings attended by Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Yugoslavia and the EEC. Such contacts confirmed the great interest of the officials in the Mediterranean Action Plan and their willingness to co-operate over a wide area of technical fields. In each case the authorities were clearly informed of the persistent financial problems faced by the MAP, and of the actions required to resolve them. They have indicated the availability of bilateral programmes which could supplement the core activities of the Action Plan when it has been placed on a sound financial base. It is expected that such visits to other coastal States will prove equally beneficial.

132. The Unit has been seriously handicapped in carrying out its duties by an almost total lack of staff. As compared with the years 1975-79 when five professional officers were assigned by UNEP (RS/PAC) to deal with the Mediterranean programme in 1980 the Unit was composed only of the Co-ordinator and one junior professional officer. Furthermore, in view of unexpected developments, the Co-ordinator had to assume concurrently the duties of Acting Director of UNEP's Liaison Office in Geneva, from July 1980. The three professional officers approved in February 1980 could not be recruited for lack of funds because of the delay in payment of Government contributions required to cover at least a one-year contract for each.

133. The gradual transfer of responsibility for the Unit from UNEP to the Mediterranean States was intended to ensure a stable base for the development of the programme over a number of years. That has not been the case in 1980, a year characterized by insufficiency of resources, insecurity and inadequate short-term solutions.

134. The required standards of document preparation, availability in all official languages, and their timely distribution could no longer be guaranteed. The Unit alone could not have serviced the Second Meeting of Contracting Parties had additional staff not been provided on an ad hoc basis from other units of UNEP.

135. Such a situation cannot continue in 1981. The Executive Director has strongly recommended that staffing requirements should be a first charge against funds in hand from early 1981.

136. In approving the post of data-processing officer in February 1980, the Review Meeting requested that the secretariat submit a report on the use of data processing within some fields of the Action Plan. Such a report is contained in document UNEP/IG.23/8.

137. The staffing situation of the Co-ordinating Unit and of the three Regional Activity Centres is shown in annex II.

138. The list of meetings organized in the framework of the Action Plan in 1980 is shown in annex III.

Location of the Unit

139. The question of the eventual location of the Co-ordinating Unit of the Mediterranean Action Plan was discussed at the First Meeting of Contracting Parties which found itself unable to express a definite preference for one of the four localities proposed and agreed that :

- (i) the permanent Co-ordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan should eventually be located in a Mediterranean State;

(ii) at their next ordinary meeting, the Contracting Parties should take a final decision with respect to the city in which the Co-ordinating Unit would be located, and in case of no consensus being reached, then the location would need to be decided by vote;

(iii) as a provisional measure, the Co-ordinating Unit should remain in Geneva.

140. At the Review Meeting in February 1980 the secretariat stated that it would prepare a detailed, updated study of all aspects involved in locating the Co-ordinating Unit in the various States so far interested in hosting it. The study would include not only revised estimates of expenditure, but also the agreed legal status of the Unit.

141. On the basis of replies received from the Governments of Greece, Monaco and Spain (as well as from France on the legal aspects of locating the Unit in Monaco), document UNEP/IG.23/7 has been prepared. As for the cost estimates, information provided by the Governments concerned has been used to provide the order of cost variation between the present location and the ones proposed. The impossibility of determining future cost of living trends necessarily makes cost comparisons imprecise.

142. The Executive Director wishes to stress the desirability of reaching a decision by consensus, in the tradition of Mediterranean co-operation since 1975. A strong polarization over this issue may inevitably affect the scientific and other technical fields.

143. Furthermore, should a satisfactory solution not be possible at the present meeting, the Contracting Parties may wish to decide to take up the matter at their fourth regular meeting. The stability resulting over an interim period of four years would facilitate staff recruitment, the planning of common services, and the selection and purchase of equipment to be shared by the Unit.

Financial Matters - The Mediterranean Trust Fund

144. The First Meeting of Contracting Parties agreed that :

- "(i) a Mediterranean Regional Trust Fund for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution should be established. The contributions pledged by each Government to the Trust Fund for the 1979-1980 biennium and the scale according to which these contributions were pledged, are set forth in annex VIII to this report;
- (ii) the Contracting Parties should temporarily entrust the Executive Director of UNEP with the administration of the Mediterranean Trust Fund, on the understanding that he would utilize all possible means available to him to achieve maximum economy in such administration;

- (iii) the Executive Director of UNEP should thoroughly investigate, by means of suitable studies, the feasibility of the administration of the Trust Fund by organizations or bodies other than UNEP; and
- (iv) the mechanism would be reviewed at the next meeting of the Contracting Parties, at which time a decision could possibly be reached in the light of experience gained during the 1979-1980 biennium."

145. Following a recommendation by the Governing Council of UNEP at its seventh session, the Regional Trust Fund for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution was established by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 24 July 1979 for a period of two years.

146. At the time of the Review Meeting in February 1980, only 35 per cent of the agreed contributions had been received. The percentage rose to 52.24 per cent by July 1980, after which no payments were recorded up to 15 December; the balance is likely to be received soon after the period 1979-1980 for which it was earmarked. Payments received by the Mediterranean Trust Fund in 1979-80 are shown in annex IV.

147. It should be recalled that under the terms of a Trust Fund the secretariat is obliged to manage voluntary funds as and when it actually receives them and that no action can be initiated on the basis of sums pledged or promised.

148. It will be noted that several countries have made their payment in one instalment, while others have spread it over two or more. Every time new contributions were received or savings released, the full procedure of a project revision had to be carried out involving; in addition to the Co-ordinating Unit, the Environment Fund and Administration, the Programme, and the Deputy Executive Director. This type of management by emergency is extremely wasteful of time and resources. Its remedy lies in a decision by Governments to release funds early in the programming period, preferably as one single payment.

149. The Executive Director wishes to renew his appeal for payments to be made early in the year and invites Governments to indicate dates when payments may be expected. However, past experience has shown that payments tend to be made towards the second half of the period and until such a trend can be reversed, there will be no choice but to schedule future programmes conservatively on the basis of a pattern of Government payments similar to that experienced during 1979-1980. The pattern of payments received in 1979 and 1980 appears in annex V.

150. At the First Meeting of Contracting Parties one delegation proposed that Governments that could afford to do so might contribute to the Trust Funds sums greater than those they had already pledged. No such additional contributions were received in 1980.

151. Following negotiations with the United Nations Headquarters on the administration of the Trust Fund, the Executive Director has decided to charge administrative costs at the current rate of 13 per cent. These will cover the administrative officer and a secretary in the Co-ordinating Unit, the balance serving to offset administrative costs in UNEP (Environment Fund, Finance and Personnel sections).

152. As agreed at the First Meeting of Contracting Parties (UNEP/IG.14/9 paragraph 71 (iii)), the feasibility of administering the Trust Fund by organizations or bodies other than UNEP has been investigated by a consultant in a study now submitted in document UNEP/IG.23/5. Any change in the mode of administration would require a period longer than the three months left under the present arrangements. The Executive Director, therefore, recommends that the present arrangements be extended for a further interim period.

153. The Contracting Parties would need to address an appropriate recommendation to the Governing Council.

154. It is further recommended that the findings of the study should be thoroughly examined at a special meeting of Government-nominated experts, held well in advance of the third session, at which the Contracting Parties may wish to express their recommendations on this matter.

Preparations for the 1981-1983 budget

155. At the 1980 Review Meeting the delegation of France had proposed the convening of a meeting of financial and programming experts prior to the next meeting of Contracting Parties, possibly in December 1980 in order to prepare an accurate assessment of the preliminary programme and budget estimates for 1981, 1982 and 1983 (document UNEP/IG.18/7 paragraph 53). The meeting was to be held subject to the additional costs of \$ 18,000 being contributed by France. As the contributions had not been received in time, the meeting was rescheduled for 20-26 January 1981. The report of the meeting will be circulated in document UNEP/IG.23/INF.25.

156. As already mentioned, certain countries have indicated the possibility of providing bilateral funds to supplement their contributions to the Trust Fund. The meeting may wish to request the secretariat to pursue such contacts with a view to mobilizing additional resources in cash or kind from Mediterranean Coastal States and to report on the matter at the next meeting.

Annex 1

Status as at 15 December 1980

of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution,
the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft, and
the Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other harmful
Substances in Cases of Emergency

States	Signature	Ratification	Acceptance	Approval	Accession	Entry into force
Albania	--	--	--	--	--	--
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cyprus	16 Feb 76	19 Nov 79	--	--	--	19 Dec 79
Egypt	16 Feb 76	--	--	24 Aug 78	--	23 Sep 78
France 1/	16 Feb 76	--	--	11 Mar 78	--	10 Apr 78
Greece 2/	16 Feb 76	3 Jan 79	--	--	--	2 Feb 79
Israel 3/	16 Feb 76	3 Mar 78	--	--	--	5 Mar 79
Italy	16 Feb 76	3 Feb 79	--	--	--	5 Mar 79
Lebanon	16 Feb 76	--	--	--	8 Nov 77	12 Feb 78
Libya	31 Jan 77	31 Jan 79	--	--	--	2 Mar 79
Malta	16 Feb 76	30 Dec 77	--	--	--	12 Feb 78
Monaco	16 Feb 76	20 Sep 77	--	--	--	12 Feb 78
Morocco	16 Feb 76	15 Jan 80	--	--	--	15 Feb 80
Spain	16 Feb 76	17 Dec 76	--	--	--	12 Feb 78
Syria 5/	--	--	--	--	26 Dec 78	25 Jan 79
Tunisia	25 May 76	30 Jul 77	--	--	--	12 Feb 78
Turkey	16 Feb 76	--	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	15 Sep 76	13 Jan 78	--	--	--	12 Feb 78
EEC 4/	13 Sep 76	--	--	16 Mar 78	--	15 Apr 78

1/ Approved with reserve.

2/ On 16 February 1976 Greece signed only the Convention and the Protocol on Co-ordination in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency. The Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft was signed on 11 February 1977.

3/ Israel ratified only the Convention and the Protocol on Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency.

4/ The EEC approved only the Convention and the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft.

5/ With reserve.

Annex II

Co-ordinating Unit of the Mediterranean Action Plan and the Regional Activity Centres. Staffing situation as at 15 December 1966.

The Co-ordinating Unit

Internal project administered by UNEP

Co-ordinator	C-1	A. Manos (Italy)
Senior marine scientist	P-4/5	vacant
Data processing	P-2/3	vacant
Administrative Officer	P-2	vacant
Associate Programme Officer P.2 (marine scientist)		F. S. Civili (Italy)
5 General Service Staff		1 vacant

Regional Oil Combating Centre - Malta

IMCO is the co-operating agency for project ME/C5C3-76-C6

Director	P-5	P. Le Lourd (France)
Deputy Director	P-4	J. Camilleri (Malta)
Technical Expert		vacant
3 general service staff		

Regional activity Centre for Priority Actions Programmes - Split

(All staff and related costs financed by Yugoslavia)

Director	B. Kalogjera (Yugoslavia)
Assistant Director	A. Baric (Yugoslavia)
one general service staff	

Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre - Sophia Antipolis

The Group of Co-ordination and Synthesis (GCS)
(members operate on part-time basis)

Co-ordinator	I.S. Aboualla (Egypt)
Members	E.H. Benadji (Algeria) F. Gasparovic (Yugoslavia) P. Lagos (Greece) E. Mahklouf (Tunisia) J. Pliego Gutierrez (Spain)

GCS Advisor Statistician P-5 full-time M. Grenon (France)

Administrative Officer P-2 part time A.F. Mathieu (France)

one general service staff

MEDEAS - The Institution responsible for management, as supporting organization to project ME/C5C3-80-01. Staff and related costs not shown above are financed by France.

Annex III

List of meetings organized or co-sponsored in 1980 and planned for the first quarter of 1981

1980

Crafting Group on Land-based Sources Protocol (FP/C5C3-75-C1)	30 January-1 February Geneva
Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties of the Mediterranean Action Plan (FP/C5C3-75-C1)	10 February Barcelona
Intergovernmental Meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States (FP/C5C3-75-C1)	11-13 February Barcelona
Consultation on Med Data Processing (FP/C5C3-75-C1)	3-4 March Geneva
Interagency Advisory Committee (IAAC) on MED POL (FP/C5C3-75-C1)	4-7 March Geneva
Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties of the Mediterranean Action Plan (FP/C5C3-75-C1)	11 May Athens
Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protocol concerning Land-based Sources of Pollution (FP/C5C3-75-C1)	12-17 May Athens
First Meeting of Group of Coordination and Synthesis of Blue Plan (ME/C5C3-80-C1)	9-11 June Cannes
Interagency Advisory Committee (IAAC) on MED POL (FP/C5C3-75-C1)	30 June-4 July Geneva
Advisory Panel on the ICSEM/ UNEP Workshop in Cagliari (FP/C5C3-75-C1)	21-25 July Monaco
Interagency Advisory Committee (IAAC) on MED POL (FP/C5C3-75-C1)	25-29 August Geneva
Expert Consultation on Guidelines for Dealing with Article 7 and Annex III of LBS Protocol (FP/C5C3-76-C5)	2-4 September Copenhagen
Expert Consultation on MED Human Settlements (FP/ME-C1C4-80-C2)	22-24 September Split

5th ICSEI/UNEP Workshop on
Pollution in the Mediterranean
(FP/C5C3-75-C1, C5C3-76-C3,
C5C3-75-C7, C5C3-76-C4,
C5C3-76-C5, C5C3-75-C4)

9-13 October
Cagliari

Intergovernmental Meeting on
Specially Protected Areas
(FP/C5C3-75-C1, ME/C5C3-79-C1)

13-17 October
Athens

Expert Consultation on Med
Environmental Quality Criteria
for Mercury in Seafood
(FP/C5C3-75-C1)

3-6 November
Geneva

Legal Experts Consultations
on Draft Protocol on Specially
Protected Areas
(FP/C5C3-75-C1)

4-5 November
Geneva

Consultations on a Mediterranean
Regional Programme in Tourism
(FP/C5C3-78-C2)

13-14 November
Geneva

Review Meeting on the Activities
of the Regional Oil Combating
Centre for the Mediterranean
(FP/ME-C5C3-76-C6)

17-20 November
Malta

Small Group of Legal Experts on
Draft Protocol on Specially
Protected Areas

4-5 December
Geneva

1981

Meeting of Experts to Evaluate
the Pilot Phase of MED PGL and
to Develop a Long-Term Monitoring
and Research Programme for the
Mediterranean Action Plan
(FP/C5C3-75-C1, FP/C5C3-76-C3,
FP/C5C3-75-C7, FP/C5C3-76-C4,
FP/C5C3-76-C5, FP/C5C3-75-C4)

12-16 January
Geneva

Meeting of Government Financial
and Programming Experts on
1981-83 Workplan and Budget for
Mediterranean Action Plan
(FP/C5C3-75-C1)

26-30 January
Geneva

Meeting of the Bureau

1 March
Cannes

Second Meeting of the
Contracting Parties to the
Barcelona Convention
(FP/C5C3-75-C1)

2-7 March
Cannes

Annex IV

REGIONAL TRUST FUND
FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION
(in US dollars)

Status of contributions as at 15 December 1980

Country	1979-1980 ^{1/} Pledged Contribution	Contribution paid (date of payment)	Contributions outstanding
Albania	2,690	-	2,690
Algeria	26,920	26,920 (10.01.80)	-
Cyprus	2,690	2,690 (14.11.79)	-
Egypt	21,530	-	21,530
France	1,564,050	61,224.49 (11.11.77) 132,653.06 (16.01.78) 68,493.15 (25.05.79) 152,941.17 (11.09.79) 300,000.00 (21.11.79) 275,000.00 (26.12.79) 300,000.00 (11.07.80)	
		1,290,311.87	273,738.13 ^{2/}
Greece	94,220	11,500 (04.07.78) 82,720 (28.09.79) 94,220	-
Israel	61,910	15,000 (08.11.79) 30,000 (26.02.80) 15.2.80 16,910 (13.06.80) 25.6.80 61,910	
Italy	744,610	-	744,610 ^{2/}
Lebanon	8,070	-	8,070
Libya	43,070	10,350 (12.12.77) 32,720 (---.10.80)	-
		43,070	
Malta	2,690	1,192 (24.11.77) 1,498 (05.12.79) 2,690	-
Monaco	2,690	1,345 (08.11.79) 1,345 (06.02.80) 2,690	-

Country	1979-1980 1/ Pledged Contribution	Contribution paid (date of payment)	Contributions outstanding
Morocco	13,460	3,075 (31.10.78) 108 (26.11.78) 10,274.19 (13.10.80) 13,457.19	2.81
Spain	412,200	412,000 (6.06.80)	200
Syria	5,380	5,380 (14.10.80)	--
Tunisia	5,380	5,380 (28.01.80)	--
Turkey	80,760	17,310.96 (21.05.80)	63,449.04
Yugoslavia	107,680	22,248 (13.02.80)	85,432
E.E.C.	3,200,000 80,000	2,000,278.02 40,000.00 (15.02.80) 21,356.76 (27.05.80) 3,483.96 (8.07.80) 4,264.20 (16.09.80) 10,895.08 (29.09.80)	1,199,721.98
TOTAL	3,280,000	2,080,278.02	1,199,721.96

1/ UNEP/IG.14/9, annex VIII.

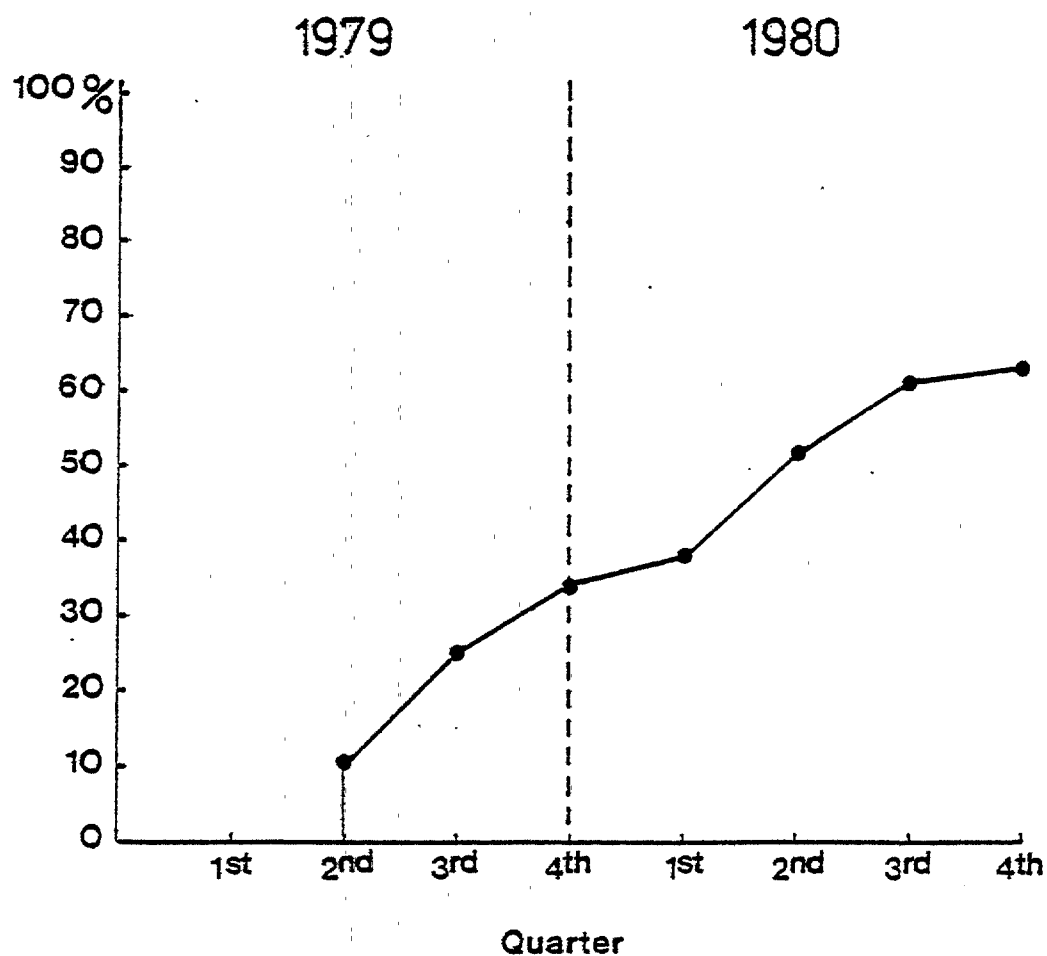
2/ Payments announced by Governments.

Annex V

Pattern of payment of contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund
for 1979 - 1980

<u>Quarter</u>	<u>US dollars</u>	<u>percentage</u>	
		quarterly - cumulative	
up to July 1979	371,315.70	11.32	11.32
3rd quarter 1979 (balance)	452,941.17	13.81	25.13
4th quarter 1979	295,533.00	9.01	34.14
Sub-total 1979	1,119,789.87	34.14	34.14
1st quarter 1980	125,893.00	3.64	37.98
2nd quarter 1980	467,577.72	14.26	52.24
3rd quarter 1980	318,643.24	9.71	61.95
4th quarter 1980 (up to 15 Dec. 1980)	48,374.19	1.47	63.42
Sub-total 1980	960,488.15	29.28	63.42
Sub-total 1979-1980	2,080,278.02	63.42	63.42
Balance due	1,199,721.98	36.58	36.58
GRAND TOTAL	3,280,000.00 =====	100 % =====	100 % =====

Graph showing the pattern of payment to
the Mediterranean Trust Fund in 1979 - 1980



Note : Figure for second quarter 1979 includes contributions paid for Blue Plan activities and held in suspense until Trust Fund was established.