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## MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

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

Barcelona, 5-8 June 1995

## REPORT

### OF THE NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS



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## Introduction

1. The Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Antalya, Turkey, 12-15 October 1993) accepted the invitation of Spain to host and convene the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties and the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Barcelona Convention in Barcelona, Spain, to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) in Barcelona in 1975. Consequently, the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Protocols was held at the Mélia Hotel, Barcelona, Spain, from 5 to 8 June 1995.

2. The Ninth Ordinary Meeting was immediately followed by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Barcelona Convention, held on 9 and 10 June 1995.

## Attendance

3. The following Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention were represented at the Meeting: Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, European Community, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey.

4. The following United Nations bodies and specialized agencies were represented by observers: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), International Maritime Organization (IMO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Marine Environment Laboratory in Monaco, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC) and the World Bank.

5. The following intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were also represented by observers: Coordinating Unit for the Black Sea Environmental Programme, Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE), Convention on Wetlands (RAMSAR), European Investment Bank (EIB), Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), Arab Office for Youth and Environment (AOYE), Amigos del Mediterraneo, Association pour la Protection de la Nature et de l'Environnement de Kairouan (APNEK), Centre des Régions euroméditerranéennes pour l'Environnement (CREE), International Centre for Coastal Resources Research (CIIRC), Ecomediterrania, European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC), European Environmental Bureau (EEB), Society for the Protection of Nature (DHDK), Oil Industry International Exploration and Production Forum (E & P Forum), Forum for the Lagoon of Venice, Foundation for International Studies (FIS), Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace International, International Juridical Organization for Environment and Development (IJO), International Ocean Institute (IOI), Institut Méditerranéen de l'Eau (IME-MEDWAN), International Centre for Coastal and Ocean Policy Studies (ICCOPS), Instituto Universitario de Ciencias Ambientales, Facolta dell'Arte e della Scienza, MAREVIVO Associazione Ambientalista, Mediterranean Association to Save the Sea Turtles (MEDASSET), European Conservation, Medcities Network, Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development (MIO-ECSDE), Research and Conservation of Island and Coastal Ecosystems in the Mediterranean (MEDMARAVIS), MEDWET, Station Biologique de la Tour du Valat, Turkish Marine Environment Protection Association (TURMEPA) and World Wide Fund for Nature International (WWF).

6. The Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean (REMPEC), the Regional Activity Centre for the Blue Plan (BP/RAC), the Regional Activity Centre for the Priority Actions Programme (PAP/RAC), the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC), the Regional Activity Centre for Environment Remote Sensing (ERS/RAC) and the Atelier du Patrimoine de la Ville de Marseille (100 Mediterranean Historic Sites) were also represented.

7. A complete list of participants is attached as Annex I to this report. The list of documents is attached as Annex II to this report.

### **Informal Consultation**

8. At an informal meeting of heads of delegations held on 5 June 1995 prior to the opening of the Meeting of the Contracting Parties, the issue of the composition of the Bureau of the Ninth Ordinary Meeting was discussed and, after a lengthy exchange of views, it was agreed by consensus to recommend to the plenary a slate of candidates.

#### **Agenda item 1 : Opening of the Meeting**

9. As required by Rule 21 of the Rules of Procedure for Meetings and Conferences of the Contracting Parties, H.E. Mr Riza Akçalı, Minister for the Environment of Turkey and President of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties, elected by the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, opened the Meeting.

10. After thanking the Government of Spain, the Generalitat (Catalan Autonomous Government) and the city authorities for hosting the Ninth Ordinary Meeting at Barcelona, a city with enormous historical significance for the Mediterranean Action Plan, he expressed the hope that the decisions taken would accelerate the restructuring of MAP to enable it to respond to the needs of the 21st century, in keeping with the globally accepted principles of sustainable development, and by embodying integrated coastal zone management, precautionary and polluter-pays principles as well as the concepts of environmental impact assessment and public participation. In that regard, he stressed the need to maintain the exemplary spirit of solidarity and consensus among the countries concerned. Furthermore, he underlined the important responsibility of governments in developing regional and national plans and action pertaining to MAP, a political commitment which would be reflected by ensuring ministerial-level representation on the Bureau.

11. He stated that the major constraints in implementing decisions were undoubtedly caused by the financial challenges faced by some countries in the Mediterranean basin and by delay in payment of pledges; in that context, efforts to protect the Mediterranean basin should certainly be supported by non-regional funds and it was of the utmost importance that the European Union (EU) generates new policies on the subject or renders its existing programmes functional. He was sure that EU-member Contracting Parties would act in accordance with the principle of common but different responsibility, and would enhance financial and technical assistance to the non-member countries of the region for implementation of the instruments which, he hoped, would be adopted at the current Meeting; he was also positive that the impetus initiated in the relations of the European Union with the Mediterranean during the Presidency of France would be further developed under the forthcoming Presidency of Spain.

12. During his term of office as President of the Bureau, he had devoted great efforts to the prompt adoption of the draft Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and he announced that Turkey was willing to host a short meeting of experts followed by a diplomatic conference at Izmir in early 1996 for the signing of that Protocol and of the amendments to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources. In addition, despite financial constraints, substantial ground had been covered in the implementation of the decisions taken at Antalya, Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean had been initiated with the leadership of the Tunisian Government, which he thanked for its significant contribution in that regard, and progress had been made in cooperating with a number of other activities and programmes.

13. In conclusion, he thanked the outgoing members of the Bureau and the staff of the MAP Coordinating Unit for their valuable support and contribution to the work of the Bureau during his term of office.

14. The Meeting was privileged to hear an address by H.E. Mr José Borrell Fontelles, Minister for Public Works, Transports and Environment of Spain, the text of which is reproduced in Annex III to this report.

15. Mr Lucien Chabason, Coordinator of MAP, addressed the Meeting on behalf of Ms Elizabeth Dowdeswell, Executive Director of UNEP. The text of his address is reproduced in Annex IV to this report.

**Agenda item 2** : **Rules of Procedure**

16. The Meeting noted that the Rules of Procedure adopted for Meetings and Conferences of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Protocols (UNEP(OCA)/IG.43/6, Annex XI), as amended by the Eighth Ordinary Meeting, would apply to its deliberations.

**Agenda item 3** : **Election of officers**

17. In accordance with Rule 20 of the Rules of Procedure and in conformity with the recommendations of the informal meeting of heads of delegation, the Meeting unanimously elected the following Bureau:

President:H.E. Mr Nourdine BENOMAR ALAMI	(Morocco)
Vice-President: H.E. Ms Elisavet PAPAZOI	(Greece)
Vice-President: Mr Salah HAFEZ	(Egypt)
Vice-President: Mr Israel PELEG	(Israel)
Vice-President: Mr Ali GOUDJIL	(Algeria)
Rapporteur:Mr Joaquin ROS	(Spain)

18. The President made a statement thanking the delegations for his election. Mr. Ibrahim Dharat, Senior Programme Officer, Mediterranean Action Plan, served as the Technical Secretary of the Meeting.

**Agenda item 4** : **Adoption of the agenda and organization of work**

19. The Meeting adopted the provisional agenda (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/1) prepared by the Executive Director in agreement with the Bureau of the Contracting Parties as provided for in Rule 10 of the Rules of Procedure.

20. The Meeting also approved the organization of work suggested by the Secretariat as it appears in document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/2. It decided to establish an open-ended working group under the chairmanship of the Rapporteur to deal with agenda item 6, as recommended by the informal meeting of heads of delegations.

**Agenda item 5** : **Credentials of representatives**

21. In accordance with Rule 19 of the Rules of Procedure, the Bureau of the Contracting Parties met on Tuesday, 6 June 1995, under its President to examine the credentials of the representatives of Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, European Community, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey attending the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection

of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Protocols. It found the credentials in order and so reported to the Meeting, which approved the Bureau's report on 6 June 1995.

**Agenda item 6** : **Revision of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Protocols**

22. The working group set up to deal with agenda item 6 submitted its report on items 6.1, 6.2 as well as 6.3.

**Agenda item 6.1** : **Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention)**

23. The Meeting had before it document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/5 "*Proposed amendments to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention)*", which had been reviewed and amended by the two meetings of Legal and Technical Experts of the Contracting Parties held in Barcelona from 14-18 November 1994 and 7-11 February 1995, as well as the two reports of the meetings of Legal and Technical Experts contained in documents UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.82/3 and UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.91/7.

24. The Meeting approved the text of the amendments submitted by the working group as they appear in Annex VI to this report and recommended their adoption by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries to be convened in Barcelona on 9 and 10 June 1995 for this purpose.

**Agenda item 6.2** : **Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (Dumping Protocol)**

25. The Meeting had before it document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/6 "*Proposed amendments to the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (Dumping Protocol)*", as well as two other reference documents containing the reports of the meetings of Legal and Technical Experts on this issue (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.82/3 and UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.91/7).

26. The Meeting approved the text of the amendments submitted by the working group as they appear in Annex VII to this report and recommended their adoption by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries to be convened in Barcelona on 9 and 10 June 1995 for this purpose.

**Agenda item 6.3** : **Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas (SPA Protocol)**

27. The Meeting had before it document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/7, entitled "*The Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean*", as well as the reports of the two meetings of Legal and Technical Experts contained in documents UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.82/3 and UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.91/7 respectively.

28. The Meeting approved the text submitted by the working group as it appears in Annex VIII to this report and recommended its adoption by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries to be convened in Barcelona on 9 and 10 June 1995 for this purpose.

29. The President, speaking on behalf of all participants, congratulated the working group, and in particular its Chairman, Mr. Joaquin Ros, on their outstanding contribution to the success of the Meeting.

**Agenda item 7** : **Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Sustainable Development of the Coastal Areas of the Mediterranean (MAP Phase II)**

30. The Deputy Coordinator introduced the proposed Action Plan (MAP Phase II) as contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/8, which had been thoroughly reviewed, amended and approved by the Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee (Athens, 3-8 April 1995).

31. In the course of the discussion, various amendments and additions were proposed. The Meeting adopted the revised MAP Phase II as contained in Annex IX to this report, and recommended its endorsement by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries.

**Agenda item 8** : **Priority fields of activities for the environment and development in the Mediterranean basin (1996 - 2005)**

32. The Deputy Coordinator introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/9, entitled "*Priority Fields of Activities for the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean Basin (1996-2005)*", which had been reviewed, amended and approved by the Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee.

33. The observer for the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) informed the Meeting about a number of WMO programmes related to the priority fields of activities in the Mediterranean for 1996-2005 and to MAP Phase II, and invited all the Contracting Parties to ensure that their national meteorological and hydrological services took an active part in MAP. He also expressed the readiness of WMO to continue cooperating with MAP in all fields of common interest.

34. The observer for the Mediterranean Water Institute (IME) informed the Meeting that IME was an association grouping those concerned with Mediterranean water issues at all levels. Its priority objective was to coordinate the activities of political decision-makers, water management bodies and associations of users. IME provided the technical secretariat for the Mediterranean Water Network.

35. The observer for the International Centre for Coastal and Ocean Policy Studies (ICCOPS) introduced the document entitled "*The Mediterranean Exercise*", which represented a significant approach from the scientific community to the MAP and Barcelona Convention system. In it, the scientists stressed the need to concentrate attention on institutional arrangements, presented a Declaration on the Mediterranean and proposed nineteen subject areas on which cooperation between the scientific community and decision-making centres could develop. They also expressed their willingness to stimulate cooperation in the spirit of the UNEP Regional Seas Programme with a view to building up a holistic management of the Mediterranean region.

36. The Meeting adopted the proposal concerning the priority fields of activities as contained in Annex X to this report, and recommended its endorsement by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries.

**Agenda item 9** : **Barcelona Resolution on the environment and sustainable development in the Mediterranean basin**

37. The Deputy Coordinator introduced the proposed Barcelona Resolution contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/10, which had been reviewed, amended and approved by the Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee.

38. A number of amendments were proposed to the text and, after discussion, the Meeting approved the proposed resolution as contained in Annex XI, leaving the paragraph concerning the Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in square brackets, and recommended its adoption by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries.

39. In the course of the discussion on point 6 of the Barcelona Resolution, the observer from Greenpeace proposed to change the date of the year 2005, indicated for the reduction of discharges and emissions of substances which are toxic, persistent and liable to accumulate, with the year 2000, and to specifically mention the organohalogens in the second paragraph which indicated the year 2005 as the target year for the elimination of the greatest possible number of the above mentioned substances.

The Chairman asked the secretariat to take note of the proposal.

**Agenda item 10** : **Progress report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1994-1995**

40. The Secretariat introduced the progress report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1994-1995 as contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/3. He outlined the progress made since the Eighth Ordinary Meeting held in Antalya (October 1993). At his suggestion, it was agreed that all comments and suggestions would be noted by the Secretariat which would revise the document accordingly.

41. Five representatives of Contracting Parties informed the Secretariat that their contributions to the Regional Trust Fund for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution had been paid since the date on which Annex I to the document had been drawn up.

42. The representative of Israel requested an update on the progress of the subregional cooperation programme among Cyprus, Egypt and Israel in the framework of REMPEC, mentioning the three national exercises which had taken place in March 1995 and the meeting of the Steering Committee held in Jerusalem in April 1995, which had concluded an agreement to be signed by the three countries in Barcelona on 8 June 1995.

43. The observer for the World Health Organization (WHO) expressed WHO's satisfaction with its present collaboration with MAP, which it intended to further strengthen by the development and implementation of environmental health action plans in the Mediterranean region in conformity with the Declaration adopted in Helsinki in June 1994. In carrying out such activities with its own resources, WHO would rely on the experience gained in implementing a pilot project in the European region and take fully into account the public health-related environmental priorities of the Mediterranean region.

44. The Meeting took note of the document and method of work.

**Agenda item 11** : **Proposed recommendations and programme budget for 1996 and contributions by the Contracting Parties to the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF) for 1996**

45. The Deputy Coordinator introduced, in general terms, document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/4, entitled "Recommendations and proposed budget for 1996 - submitted for adoption", which had been reviewed and approved by the joint meeting. He pointed out that, owing to pressure of time, the joint meeting, in approving the general outline of the budget, had been unable to give detailed consideration to the different sections and had therefore decided to leave this task to the present meeting. He also referred to document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/Inf.7 entitled "Updated report on the impact of inflation and exchange rate fluctuations on the Mediterranean Action Plan budget".

46. The Meeting approved the proposed scale and the contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF) as set out in Annex XII.

**A - Implementation of the Barcelona Convention**

47. The Deputy Coordinator introduced the relevant sections of document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/4.

**Agenda item 11.1 : Programme Coordination**

48. The Meeting welcomed the offer made by the Governments of Turkey to host meeting of legal and technical experts on the Hazardous Wastes Protocol to be immediately followed by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries for signature. The Meeting also welcomed the offer by the Government of Italy to host a meeting of legal and technical experts on the Land-Based Sources to be immediately followed by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries for signature. It also welcomed the offer of the Government of France to host an Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to adopt the budget for 1997.

49. The Secretariat introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/11, entitled "*MAP Cooperation with Non-Governmental Organizations*", which had been reviewed and amended by the various meetings of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties during 1994-1995, and by the recent joint meeting.

50. The Meeting approved the document (see Appendix II to Annex XIII to this report).

51. The representative of Israel requested that the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel (SPNI), the largest NGO in Israel, be included in the list of NGOs invited to MAP meetings.

52. The Meeting approved the recommendations and programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex XIII to this report.

**Agenda item 11.2 : Legal Framework**

53. The Secretariat introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/12, entitled "*Terms of Reference of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties*", which had been carefully examined by the Bureau during the 1994-1995 biennium, and by the recent joint meeting.

54. With an amendment to Article XII, the Meeting approved the terms of reference of the Bureau (see Appendix I to Annex XIII to this report).

55. The Meeting took note of document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/Inf.6 entitled "*Multilateral treaties in the field of environment - status of signature and ratification of Mediterranean countries*", and requested the Secretariat to update it regularly.

56. The Meeting approved the recommendations and programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex XIII to this report.

**Agenda item 11.3 : Sustainable Development**

**(a) Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean**

57. The Meeting established an informal working group, under the chairmanship of the head of delegation of Tunisia, to study issues pertaining to the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development. On completion of its deliberations, the group reported to the Plenary and outlined its

proposals regarding the method of work, composition and terms of reference of the Commission. The President commended the group on its work, stressing that the Commission would be an important tool for implementing the sustainable development aspects of MAP Phase II.

58. The Meeting approved the report of the informal working group (see Appendix I to Annex XI to this report).

59. The Meeting approved the recommendations and programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex XIII to this report.

(b) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

60. The observer for the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO said that IOC cooperated closely with UNEP/OCA/PAC and its Regional Seas Programme, providing assistance to coastal States to fulfil their sustainable development goals. In that context, there was considerable potential for increased cooperation with MAP, especially in the regional component of the Global Ocean Observing System (MED-GOOS), which provided contributions to integrated coastal areas management.

61. The representative of Albania said that planned activities which had not yet begun should be started as soon as possible and completed in 1996.

62. As announced during this meeting, upon receipt of outstanding contributions of some Contracting Parties, it is expected that CAMP projects for Morocco, Algeria, Lebanon, Israel and Malta will be prepared, signed and fully implemented during 1996.

63. The Meeting approved the recommendations and programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex XIII to this report.

Agenda item 11.4 : Information and training

64. The Meeting approved the recommendations and programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex XIII to this report.

Agenda item 11.5 : State of the Marine and Coastal Environment in the Mediterranean Region

65. The Meeting took note of document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/Inf.3 entitled "*State of the marine and coastal environment in the Mediterranean region*" and requested Contracting Parties to send their comments to the Secretariat by 30 September 1995, in order that the final version of the document be prepared by the end of 1995.

66. The Meeting approved the recommendations and programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex XIII to this report.

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

Agenda item 11.6 : Implementation of the LBS Protocol and the Dumping Protocol

67. The Deputy Coordinator introduced the relevant sections of document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/4 and asked the Contracting Parties to provide information regarding the implementation of the common measures, adopted so far in the framework of the LBS Protocol.

68. He also asked the Contracting Parties, which have not done so, to submit to the Secretariat by the end of September 1995 completed questionnaires in the framework of the survey of the land-based sources of pollution.

69. Mr M. Gerges, Deputy Director of OCA/PAC, UNEP, informed the Meeting that, pursuant to Governing Council Decision 17/20, UNEP was in the final stages of preparing a Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities, and would convene an intergovernmental conference to adopt that Programme in Washington, D.C., during the period 23 October - 3 November 1995. He urged all Governments to attend the conference to ensure that the provisions of the Protocol on Land-Based Sources of Marine Pollution were consistent with the Global Programme prepared by UNEP and said that financial support would be made available by UNEP to facilitate the participation of developing countries at the Washington conference.

70. The Meeting welcomed the offer made by the Government of Spain to host in 1996 a meeting of experts on the preparation of guidelines for the dumping of sewage sludge and dredging spoils.

71. At the end of the discussion, the Meeting approved the recommendations and programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex XIII to this report.

**C - Monitoring of marine pollution in the Mediterranean**

**Agenda item 11.7 : Monitoring of marine pollution in the Mediterranean**

72. The Deputy Coordinator introduced the relevant sections of document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/4 and said that more information was needed from the countries of the southern Mediterranean.

73. The Meeting approved the recommendations and programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex XIII to this report.

**D - Implementation of the Protocol concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in cases of Emergency (Emergency Protocol)**

**Agenda item 11.8 : Prevention and combating pollution from ships**

**(a) Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC)**

74. Mr J.C. Sainlos, Director of REMPEC, introduced the relevant section of document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/4. He informed the Meeting that, within the framework of the subregional cooperation programme among Cyprus, Egypt and Israel, financed by the European Union, a subregional emergency plan to combat accidental marine pollution would be signed in Barcelona later in the week. He also mentioned that efforts were being made to formulate a similar subregional cooperation programme for the North Adriatic. Furthermore, action had been taken to establish a national system of preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution in Albania and Lebanon. A similar programme would soon cover Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic. Finally, as a result of measures taken in the new area of preparedness for and response to accidents in ports, work was under way to prepare pilot projects in this area.

75. He referred to the three other working documents relevant to this agenda item, namely, UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/13 on the Medium Term Programme, UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/14 on the recommendations concerning decisions and actions which should be taken at the port and at national and regional levels, and UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/15 on the Guidelines concerning the exchange of liaison officers between Contracting Parties.

76. The representative of Malta confirmed that his Government had offered to provide the Centre with new premises. The rental would amount to 75,000 US dollars and would be met by the Maltese Government. He requested that this contribution be reflected in the budget under counterpart contributions.

77. The representatives of Cyprus, Egypt and Israel expressed their countries' gratitude to the Commission of the European Communities, REMPEC and IMO for their support in respect of the subregional cooperation programme. He also hoped that REMPEC would help to disseminate information on the dumping of hazardous wastes.

78. The Meeting approved the recommendations and programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex XIII to this report.

#### **E - Environmentally sound management of the Mediterranean coastal zones**

**Agenda item 11.9 : Environmentally sound management of the Mediterranean coastal zones**

(a) Observation and systemic and prospective analysis of environment and development in the Mediterranean

Blue Plan/Regional Activity Centre

79. Mr M. Batisse, President of the Blue Plan/Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC) introduced the relevant section of document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/4. He also referred to the two information documents relevant to this sub-item, namely, UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/Inf.4 on systemic and prospective analysis for sustainable development in the Mediterranean region, and UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/Inf.5 on observation and evaluation of environment and development in the Mediterranean region.

80. He emphasized that the Mediterranean "observatory function" was based on a network of cooperation with the corresponding bodies at the national level and close coordination with a number of international and regional partners. He informed the Meeting that forthcoming brochures would cover transport and natural hazards. He also introduced the country profiles for Albania, Tunisia and Turkey and called on delegations to send their comments on the documents presented to BP/RAC. Finally, he pointed out that since the "observatory function" of the Blue Plan had up to now been financed mainly by a contribution from the European Commission, there was a danger that in 1996 there might be a disparity between the Blue Plan's activities and results on the one hand and the resources placed at its disposal on the other.

81. All representatives who took the floor expressed their appreciation of the work carried out by BP/RAC and their support for the 1996 programme and budget. After the representatives of Israel and Malta had announced their countries' intention to develop an "observatory function", other speakers stressed that such a function depended on the structure and procedures in the country concerned.

82. Several representatives wished to see the brochures translated into English and urged that resources be sought for that purpose. In that connection, it was noted that the brochure on water had been published in Arabic by CEDARE.

83. The Meeting took note of the two information documents and approved the recommendations and programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex XIII to this report.

(b) Coastal planning and management

Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC)

84. Mr I. Trumbic, Acting Director of the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC), introduced the relevant section of document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/4, presenting briefly the activities of the Centre during the 1994-1995 period which, following the recommendations of the meeting in Antalya, had been characterized by concentration on the most important priority actions (solid and liquid waste management, water resources management, EIA, soil protection and aquaculture). Significant resources had been allocated to a technical approach, as well as to the integrated coastal and marine areas management (ICAM), in which the Centre enjoyed a good reputation.

85. The "*Guidelines for Integrated Coastal and Marine Management with Special Reference to the Mediterranean Basin*", prepared in English and French with the financial support of OCA/PAC, UNEP, had been distributed to delegations at the Athens meeting and would be distributed to all interested parties in the near future. Numerous practical activities in the field, particularly in implementation of the MAP Coastal Areas Management Programme, had helped to establish excellent working relationships with many international donor and other institutions, and specifically with the World Bank in connection with activities in Albania.

86. Presenting the recommendations and budget for PAP/RAC activities in 1996, he highlighted the importance of the training component.

87. All the delegations which spoke congratulated PAP/RAC on its work during the period; some stressed that it would gain importance in implementation of activities envisaged in the MAP-Phase II and that it required additional specialized staff provided through the contribution of individual countries.

88. The representative of the PAP/RAC host country emphasized that Croatia would continue to give considerable support to the Centre, especially to efforts to develop further expertise in ICAM, which was crucial to achieving sustainable development in the region.

89. The representative of Israel expressed his country's willingness to hold a workshop on municipal water re-use and to bear all local costs.

90. The observer for the Medcities Network offered the services of town experts to cooperate with PAP/RAC. Other NGOs expressed their support for PAP/RAC and offered to cooperate in carrying out its activities. The observer for ICCOPS announced the establishment of the Ocean and Coastal Management Archives (OCMA) in Genoa, Italy, to be funded by the local Chamber of Commerce and other bodies. Its activities would be closely linked with PAP/RAC.

91. The Meeting approved the recommendations and programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex XIII to this report.

(c) Environment remote sensing

Environment Remote Sensing/Regional Activity Centre (ERS/RAC)

92. Mr M. Raimondi, Director of the Environment Remote Sensing/Regional Activity Centre (ERS/RAC), introduced the relevant section of document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/4.

93. The representative of Libya stressed the importance of the project on the classification of vegetation and drought areas in the Mediterranean region and of the project referred to in paragraph 9 of the recommendations. The representative of Lebanon urged ERS/RAC to plan CAMP activities in Lebanon within the framework of an assistance programme. The representative of Albania called for an extension of ERS/RAC activities in his country to include the observation of inland areas for purposes of agriculture and forestry. Finally, the representatives of Croatia and Egypt expressed their appreciation of the work carried out by the Centre during its first two years of operation.

94. The Director of ERS/RAC invited the Contracting Parties to consider ERS/RAC, following its initial period of activity, to be a fully operational centre within the framework of MAP. Consequently, the criteria for support of its activities would be the same as those followed for the other Regional Activity Centres.

95. The Meeting approved the recommendations and programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex XIII to this report.

**F - Implementation of the Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (SPA Protocol) and the programme for Historic sites of common Mediterranean interest**

**Agenda item 11.10 : Protection of the common Mediterranean heritage**

(a) Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas

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

96. Mr M. Saied, Director of the Specially Protected Areas/Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC), introduced the relevant section of document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/4. He underlined the need for further efforts to implement the action plans already adopted and to develop the management programmes and resources that would allow protected areas to play to the full their role in conserving the Mediterranean natural heritage. He also drew attention to the disparities in the geographical distribution of protected areas. Finally, he said that SPA/RAC would continue to organize training sessions and was grateful for the support it received for that purpose from a number of countries and organizations.

97. In that connection, several representatives proposed activities to be carried out in collaboration with the Tunis Centre. In particular, the representative of Greece said that Greece proposed to hold a training course on the conservation of marine turtles to be wholly financed by Greece. The representative of Turkey announced that Turkey also proposed to hold a training course on the conservation of marine turtles in collaboration with SPA/RAC. The representative of Israel said that Israel proposed to organize a training course on the management of protected areas in cooperation with SPA/RAC. The representative of Libya informed the Meeting that, within the framework of collaboration with SPA/RAC, a programme would soon be initiated to study the nesting of turtles on the Libyan coast. The representative of Cyprus expressed his country's willingness to continue its collaboration and ongoing programmes with SPA/RAC.

98. Several representatives expressed their satisfaction with the work carried out by SPA/RAC and indicated that they intended to reinforce their collaboration with the Centre. A number of representatives also emphasized the need for increased financial resources to enable the recommendations, especially those on training activities, to be implemented.

99. The observer for ICCOPS said that, in view of the importance of protection of ecologically fragile areas for coastal area management, he was pleased to offer SPA/RAC the cooperation of the Ocean and Coastal Management Archives (OCMA) in collecting relevant documents.

100. The Meeting approved the recommendations and programme budget relevant to this agenda item as they appear in Annex XIII to this report.

(b) Preservation of the coastal historic sites of common Mediterranean interest (100 Historic Sites)

101. Mr D. Drocourt, Director of the Atelier du Patrimoine de la Ville de Marseille, responsible for the activity on Historic Sites, introduced the relevant section of document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/4, highlighting the efforts the Atelier had made to adapt its institutional structure, strengthen its links with national focal points and cooperate with its partners. The Atelier had a basic structure in Marseille and a network of 250 specialists working on site. It cooperated closely with UNESCO: approximately half of the 100 Mediterranean sites were included in the World Heritage List. He briefly outlined the various activities that were being carried out.

102. In response to a question concerning the proposed subregional workshop in the Adriatic area on tools and methods for historic sites management, he indicated that interest had been expressed by Albania, Greece and Italy. Provided the main theme could be defined by the end of summer 1995, it should be possible to hold the workshop before the end of the year.

103. The Meeting approved the proposed recommendations and programme budget for 1996, as it appears in Annex XIII to this report.

Approval of the proposed recommendations and programme budget for 1996

104. In response to questions from a number of representatives, the Deputy Coordinator clarified certain points in the programme budget.

105. One representative noted the value of identifying counterpart contributions in the recommendations and proposed budget.

106. The representative of the European Commission suggested that in future, for greater clarity, the budget should distinguish between income allocated to operating costs and income for operational costs and an appropriate presentation should be found under the latter for any voluntary contributions. Provided that the suggestion was approved, he agreed that the presentation for 1996 could remain as set out on page 43 of document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/4, and requested that the footnote to that page concerning the EC voluntary contribution should be worded as follows:

"The European Community requests that these funds, which are indicative estimates, should be used for specific priority activities to be decided, and after prior agreement".

The Secretariat took note of the suggestion.

107. The Meeting approved the proposed recommendations and programme budget for 1996, as it appears in Annex XIII to this report.

Agenda item 12 : Date and place of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 1996 and the Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 1997

108. The Meeting accepted the offer of France to host the Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties followed by the first meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development in June 1996.

109. The Meeting accepted the offer of Tunisia to host the Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 1997.

**Agenda item 13** : **Other business**

110. The Meeting accepted the request by the Government of Spain that the Centro de iniciativas para la produccion limpia of Barcelona become a Regional Activity Centre for Clean Production in the Mediterranean region under the umbrella of MAP. It noted that the Centre would be wholly financed by Spain, which undertook to provide detailed information concerning the Centre to the Contracting Parties for their information, and to the forthcoming meeting of the Bureau for its consideration.

111. All representatives who took the floor welcomed the Spanish initiative. The representative of Tunisia said that his country was in the process of establishing in Tunis an Ecotechnology Centre with similar aims and looked forward to cooperation between the two Centres in the future.

112. The observer for the International Ocean Institute (IOI), speaking also on behalf of the Foundation for International Studies (FIS), proposed that the Contracting Parties should establish a biennial award of a gold medal to an institution or individual distinguished for the pursuit of the objectives of the Barcelona Convention and the Mediterranean Action Plan. The medal would be presented on the occasion of the ordinary meetings of the Contracting Parties upon a recommendation by a jury composed of the President of the Bureau, as Chairman, two representatives of the Contracting Parties, the Coordinator and two representatives of recognized non-governmental organizations.

113. The Meeting adopted this proposal by acclamation and decided to award its first gold medal to Mr. Serge Antoine of France, for his dedication to MAP during the last twenty years.

114. The President of the Centre for Euro-Mediterranean Regions for the Environment conveyed to the Meeting the greetings of the countries grouped in the Centre, whose aim was to create a strong link between the North and South of the Mediterranean. The Centre wished to become a partner in the struggle to protect the Mediterranean Sea and its coasts and stood ready to mobilize the efforts of all concerned for that purpose.

115. The President of the Mediterranean Water Network (MWN) outlined its activities and offered its collaboration with MAP Phase II in water resource management and the prevention and elimination of continental water pollution.

116. The observer for the Facoltà dell'Arte e della Scienza drew the Meeting's attention to the Medfilm festival to be held in Sicily in July 1995.

117. The observer for Ecomediterrania, speaking on behalf of the NGOs present at the Meeting, protested at not having been allowed to participate in the discussion of the amendments to the Barcelona Convention, the Dumping Protocol, the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and the Barcelona Resolution.

**Agenda item 14** : **Adoption of the report of the meeting**

118. The Meeting adopted its report on Thursday, 8 June 1995.

**Address by the Executive Director of UNEP**

119. Ms Elizabeth Dowdeswell, Executive Director of UNEP, made a statement which is reproduced in Annex V to this report.

Agenda item 15 : Closure of the meeting

120. After the customary exchange of courtesies, the President declared the Meeting closed on Thursday, 8 June 1995, at 14.45 hours.



## **ANNEX I**

### **LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

### **LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS**



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## **ANNEX II**

### **LIST OF DOCUMENTS**



**ANNEX II**  
**LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

**Working Documents** (in Arabic, English, French, Spanish)

UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/1	Provisional Agenda
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/2	Annotated Provisional Agenda
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/3	Progress Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan during 1994-1995
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/4	Recommendations and proposed budget for 1996 - submitted for adoption
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/5	Proposed amendments to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention)
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/6	Proposed amendments to the protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (Dumping Protocol)
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/7	The protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity in the Mediterranean
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/8	Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Sustainable Development of the Coastal Areas of the Mediterranean (MAP Phase II)
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/9	Priority Fields of Activities for the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean Basin (1996-2005)
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/10	Barcelona Resolution on the Environment and Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean Basin
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/11	MAP Cooperation with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/12	Terms of Reference of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/13	Medium Term Programme (1994-1997) of the activities of REMPEC (including amendments to 1994-1995 biennium and new proposals for 1996-1997 biennium)

UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/14	Recommendations concerning decisions and actions which should be taken at the port, and at national and regional level for preparedness for and response to maritime related accidents involving hazardous substances in Mediterranean port areas and their approaches
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/15	Guidelines concerning the exchange of liaison officers between the Contracting Parties in case of response operations involving several states, and Guidelines concerning arrangements which might be made with a view to ensuring, in case of an accident, liaison between the governmental authorities and other interested parties
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/16	Report of the Meeting (to be issued at the end of the meeting)

**Information Documents (in English and French)**

UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/Inf.1	List of Documents
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/Inf.2	List of Participants
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/Inf.3	State of the Marine and Coastal Environment in the Mediterranean Region
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/Inf.4	Systemic and Prospective Analysis for Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean Region
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/Inf.5	Observation and Evaluation of Environment and Development in the Mediterranean Region (preparatory phase)
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/Inf.6	Multilateral Treaties in the Field of Environment - Status of Signature and Ratification of Mediterranean Countries
UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.5/Inf.7	Updated Report on the Impact of Inflation and Exchange Rate Fluctuations on the Mediterranean Action Plan Budget (English only)

**Reference Documents**

**MED UNIT**

UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/5	Report of the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Related Protocols (Antalya, 12-15 October 1993)
UNEP/BUR/43/3	Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Ankara, 2-3 February 1994)
UNEP/BUR/44/4	Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Rabat, 8-9 June 1994)

- UNEP/BUR/45/4                      Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Tunis, 2-3 November 1994)
- UNEP/BUR/46/3                      Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Paris, 30-31 January 1995)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.64/3              Report of the First Meeting of Experts on the Preparation of a Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Cervia, Italy, 23-25 April 1993)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.79/4              Report of the Second Meeting of Experts on the Preparation of a Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Resulting From the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Rome, 21-24 September 1994)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.81/4              Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Working Group of Experts, on the Draft Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (Madrid, 11-12 October 1994)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.4/4                Final Act and Protocol for the Protection of Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (Madrid, 13-14 October 1994)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.82/4              Report of the Meeting of the Legal and Technical Experts to Examine Amendments to the Barcelona Convention and its Related Protocols and the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) (Barcelona, 14-18 November 1994)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.91/7              Report of the Meeting of the Legal and Technical Experts to Examine Amendments to the Barcelona Convention, the Dumping Protocol and the Specially Protected Areas Protocol (Barcelona, 7-11 February 1995)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.79/2              Report of the Eighth Meeting of MED Unit and Regional Activity Centres (RAC) on MAP (Athens, 12-14 January 1994)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.90/2              Report of the Ninth Meeting of MED Unit and Regional Activity Centres (RAC) on MAP (Sophia Antipolis, 28-29 November 1994)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.93/1              Report of the Tenth Meeting of MED UNIT and Regional Activity Centres (RAC) on MAP (Barcelona, 6 February 1995)
- UNEP/BUR/44/Inf.4                 Mediterranean Action Plan: List of Meetings and Documents - Volume II

**COASTAL AREAS MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (CAMP)**

**Albania CAMP**

- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.85/2                          Progress Report on the Coastal Area Management Programme for ALBANIA (1993-1994)
- Report of the First Meeting of the Task Team on Implications of Climatic Changes on Albanian Coast (Tirana, 12-14 July 1994)

**Syria CAMP**

- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.88/3                          Report of the Conference on the Final Results of the Coastal Area Management Programme for the Coastal Region of Syria  
(Damascus, 25-26 October 1994)

**Rhodes CAMP**

Third Progress Report (1994)

Fourth Progress Report (1995)

First Qualified Report as at 30 September 1994

**Izmir CAMP**

- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.76/1                          Report of the Meeting on the Presentation of Results of the Coastal Area Management Programme for the Bay of Izmir (Izmir, 29-30 October 1993)

**Fuka Matrou (Egypt) CAMP**

- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.78/2                          Report of the First Meeting of the Task Team on Implications of Climatic Changes on the Coastal Area of Fuka-Matrouh (Matrouh, 28-30 November 1993)
- UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.86/2                          Report of the Second Meeting of the Task Team on Implications of Climatic Changes on the Coastal Area of Fuka-Matrouh (Alexandria, 30 August-1st September 1994)
- Second Progress Report on the Fuka-Matrouh CAMP Project (1994)

**MAP TECHNICAL REPORTS SERIES**

- MAP Technical Reports Series No 76. UNEP/WHO: Biogeochemical Cycles of Specific Pollutants (Activity K): Survival of Pathogens. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 76. UNEP, Athens, 1993 (68 pages) (English and French).
- MAP Technical Reports Series No 77. UNEP/FAO/IAEA: Designing of monitoring programmes and management of data concerning chemical contaminants in marine organisms. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 77. UNEP, Athens, 1993 (236 pages) (English only).

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- MAP Technical Reports Series No 80. UNEP/FAO: Final reports on research projects dealing with the effects of pollutants on marine organisms and communities. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 80. UNEP, Athens, 1994 (123 pages) (English only).
- MAP Technical Reports Series No 81. UNEP/IAEA: Data quality review for MED POL: Nineteen years of progress. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 81. UNEP, Athens, 1994 (79 pages) (English only).
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- MAP Technical Reports Series No 83. UNEP/IUCN: Specially protected Areas in Mediterranean. Sketch of an Analytical Study of Relevant Legislation. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 83. UNEP, Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas, Tunis, 1994 (55 pages) (French only).
- MAP Technical Reports Series No 84. UNEP: Integrated Management Study for the Area of Izmir. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 84, UNEP, Regional Activity Centre for Priority Actions Programme, Split, 1994 (130 pages) (English only).
- MAP Technical Reports Series No 85. UNEP/WMO: Assessment of Airborne Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Sulphur and Nitrogen Compounds and Heavy Metals in 1991. MAP Technical Report Series No. 85, Athens, 1994 (304 pages) (English only).
- MAP Technical Reports Series No 86. UNEP: Monitoring Programme of the Eastern Adriatic Coastal Area - Report for 1983-1991. MAP Technical Report Series No. 86, Athens, 1994 (311 pages) (English only).
- MAP Technical Reports Series No 87. UNEP/WHO: Identification of microbiological components and measurement development and testing of methodologies of specified contaminants (Area I) - Final reports on selected microbiological projects. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 87, UNEP, Athens, 1994 (136 pages) (English only).
- MAP Technical Reports Series No 88. UNEP: Proceedings of the Seminar on Mediterranean Prospective. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 88, UNEP, Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre, Sophia Antipolis, 1994 (176 pages) (parts in English or French only).

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- MAP Technical Reports Series No 90. UNEP: Iskenderun Bay Project. Volume II. Systemic and Prospective Analysis. MAP Technical Report Series No. 90, Sophia Antipolis, 1994 (142 pages) (parts in English or French only).
- MAP Technical Reports Series No 91. UNEP: A Contribution from Ecology to Prospective Studies. Assets and Issues. MAP Technical Report Series No. 91, Sophia Antipolis, 1994 (162 pages) (French only).
- MAP Technical Reports Series No 92. UNEP: Assessment of the State of Pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by Carcinogenic, Mutagenic and Teratogenic Substances. MAP Technical Report Series No. 92, Athens, 1995 (238 pages) (parts in English or French only)

**MEDPOL**

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.72/1	UNEP/IAEA Consultation Meeting on Guidelines on Analytical Data Quality Assurance (Monaco, 21-23 October 1993)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.77/1	Report of the XXVII Meeting of the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) for MED POL (Athens, 7-10 December 1993)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.80/2	Report of the Consultation Meeting on the Evaluation of the Croatian Monitoring Programme (Zagreb, 15-17 February 1994)
UNEP/MAP	Preliminary Report on the Status and Trends of Pollution of the Marine Environment in Algeria (April 1994)
UNEP/MAP	Preliminary Report on the Status and Trends of Pollution of the Marine Environment in Croatia (May 1994)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.75/3	Report of the Meeting of Experts on the Preparation of MED POL-Phase III (Izmir, 20-23 June 1994)
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.84/3/Rev.1	Report of the XXVIII Meeting of the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) for MED POL (Izmir, 24-25 June 1994)
FIR/MEDPOL/ROV/4	Report of the First FAO/UNEP sub-regional Workshop on the Monitoring of Chemical Contaminants in Marine Biota for Trends (Rovinj, Croatia, 12-15 October 1994)
FIR/MEDPOL/LES/4	Report of the Second FAO/UNEP sub-regional Workshop on the Monitoring of Chemical Contaminants in Marine biota for Trends (Lesvos Island, Greece, 19-22 October 1994)

**EUR/ICP/CEH/WS.01(S)**

**Summary Report on the First National Training Course and Intercalibration Exercise in Microbiological Methodology for Marine Pollution Monitoring (WHO/UNEP Joint Project, MED POL Phase II) (Athens, 21-26 November 1994)**

**UNEP/ICL/IG.1/Inf.9**

**Mediterranean Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities**

**EUR/ICP/CEH/127 (S)**

**Summary Report on the Consultation on Health Risks from Marine Pollution in the Mediterranean (WHO/UNEP Joint Project, MED POL Phase II) (Malta, 30 November-3 December 1994)**

**UNEP/ICL/IG/1/5**

**Report of the Meeting of Government Designated Experts to review and revise a global programme of action to protect the marine environment from land-based activities (Reykjavik, 6-10 March 1995)**

**UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.92/4**

**Report of Legal and Technical Experts to Examine Amendments to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (Syracuse, Italy, 4-6 May 1995)**

**REMPEC****REMPEC/WG.10/17**

**Report of the Meeting of Focal Points of the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (Malta, 4-8 October 1994)**

**REMPEC/WG.9/5**

**Report of the Workshop on Preparedness and Response to Maritime Accidents, Involving Hazardous Substances in Mediterranean Port Areas and their Approaches (Barcelona, Spain, 22-23 March 1994)**

**BLUE PLAN (BP)**

**The Mediterranean Environment and Development Observatory (MEDO), MAP-BP/RAC. Presentation document in French and in English**

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**Manuel de Prospective du Plan Bleu: Outils et méthodes pour les études systémiques et prospectives en Méditerranée. Draft (to be available in English for CP meeting)**

**Actes du Séminaire - Débat sur la Prospective Méditerranéenne (à paraître dans la série des MAP Technical Reports)**

Une contribution de l'écologie à la prospective des régions côtières de la Méditerranée. Problèmes et acquis (à paraître dans la série des MAP Technical Reports)

Iskenderun Bay Project (published as MAP Technical Report)

- vol I: Environmental Management within the context of Environment-Development
- vol II: Systemic and Prospective Analysis

Development-Environment Scenarios for the Island of Rhodes. (Draft)

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Compendium of Blue Plan Technical Reports and Publications - 1983-1993

Mediterranean Country Profiles. Drafts prepared for Albania and Turkey in English, Morocco, Tunisia and France in French

Conclusions of Rabat International Conference on: "Mediterranean Observatories for Environment and Development: an Information and Decision-Making Tool" (7-10 December 1994)

Elaboration d'Images Prospectives Tendancielles des Régions Montagneuses Méditerranéennes à l'Horizon 2025 (Programme ICALPE - MEDIMONT - UE)

Le Développement Durable en Méditerranée - Contribution du Plan Bleu à la Conférence de Tunis (1 November 1994)

Les implications d'un modèle de développement durable, appliquée à l'espace Méditerranéen. (Draft)

#### **PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME (PAP)**

CAMP/1990-1993/SYS/GIS

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CAMP/1990-1991/KAST/SPA.1

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Coastal Profile for the Durres-Vlore Region, 1994

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Updated On-site Report for the Fuka-Matrouh Area (Egypt), 1993

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- PAP-4/1994/W.1/4 Report of the Workshop on the Application of Economic Instruments in Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean Region, Split, 1994
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- PAP-12/TC.4/R Report of the National Training Course on the Application of EIA as an Important Tool in the Decision-Making Process, Nicosia, 1993
- PA-12/1994/GG.1 General Guidelines Concerning Environmental Impact Assessment of Medium-Size and Small Industrial Projects and Zones in Coastal Areas, 1994
- PA-12/1994/GG.2 General Guidelines for Preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment of Cage Mariculture Projects, 1994
- PA-12/1994/GG.3 General Guidelines for the Preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment of Lagoon-Like Mariculture Projects, 1994
- PAP-9/1994/G.1 Guidelines for Carrying Capacity Assessment of Tourism in Mediterranean Countries, 1994
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- Guidelines for Integrated Management of Coastal and Marine Areas with Special Reference to the Mediterranean Basin, 1994
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- Report of the Interregional Meeting of Experts to Discuss Guidelines for Integrated Coastal and Marine Areas Management, Rome, 1993
- PAP-10/EAM/W.1/1 Report of the Workshop on Environmental Aspects of Shellfish Culture in the Mediterranean with Special Reference to Monitoring, Dubrovnik, 1994
- PAP-3/MT/TC.4 Report of the Training Course on the Selected Topics of Water Resources Management, Malta, 1993
- PAP-3/1994/W.1/2-16 National Reports on Integrated Water Resources Development, Management and Use (IWRDMU), 1994
- PAP-3/1994/W.1/1 Report of the Workshop on Application of Integrated Approach to Development, Management and Use of Water Resources, Marseilles, 1994
- PAP-7/1994/SWM/TC/CS.1 Solid Waste Management in Mediterranean Countries: Case Study "The Kastela Bay", Croatia, 1994
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**SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS**

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.87/4/Rev.1

Report of the Meeting of Experts on the Evaluation of the Implementation of the Action Plan for the Management of the Mediterranean Monk Seal (Rabat, Morocco, 7-9 October 1994)

Directory of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas of the Mediterranean Region (Part 1: Sites of Biological and Ecological Value)

Present status and Trend of the Mediterranean Monk Seal (*Monachus Monachus*)

Report on the training sessions organised by RAC/SPA

**ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING (ERS)**

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.83/5

Report of the First Meeting of the National Focal Points for Remote Sensing in the Mediterranean (Palermo, Italy, 9-11 September 1994)

Remote Sensing for the Mediterranean Environment: Objectives and Activities of the Regional Activity Centre for Environment Remote Sensing (information document)

## **ANNEX III**

**ADDRESS BY H.E. MR JOSE BORRELL FONTELLES, MINISTER FOR PUBLIC  
WORKS, TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT OF SPAIN, AT THE OPENING  
OF THE NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES  
TO THE BARCELONA CONVENTION**



**ADDRESS BY H.E. MR JOSE BORRELL FONTELLES, MINISTER FOR PUBLIC  
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Mr President, Ministers, representative of the Executive Director of UNEP, the representative of the Mayor of Barcelona, Councillor, delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen

It is a source of satisfaction and an honour for me to welcome you on behalf of the Spanish Government and in my own name to this Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean.

Twenty years ago, in 1975, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme convened here in Barcelona, at the invitation of the Spanish Government, an Intergovernmental Meeting on the Protection of the Mediterranean which was attended by sixteen coastal States. The result of this Meeting was the adoption of the Action Plan for the protection and development of the Mediterranean basin.

A year later, in 1976, the same participants met here once again at a Conference of Plenipotentiaries and adopted and signed three legal instruments: 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 Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency.

Over the last twenty years the following legal instruments have also been adopted: the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (Athens, 1980), the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas (Geneva, 1982) and the Protocol concerning Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf, the Sea-bed and its Subsoils (Madrid, 1994).

Realizing that the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 marks the beginning of a new era in relations between the environment and development, my Government decided to propose that the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, which coincides with the twentieth anniversary of the first Barcelona Conference, should be held in Barcelona and that the opportunity should be taken of revising the Action Plan and the relevant legal instruments.

In this context it was considered that the texts of the Convention and of the Protocols on Land-Based Sources and Specially Protected Areas required substantial amendment in the light of the present situation and trends.

The marine environment should be regarded as an integrated marine and coastal areas system forming an essential component in the maintenance of the world ecosystem while providing the necessary resources for the attainment of sustainable world development.

It is vital to adopt fresh approaches to the planning of the conservation and development of the marine environment at all levels (local, national, regional and international) that are more oriented towards prevention and the sustainable use of resources and that combine measures against harmful effects from air, land and sea with the integrated management of coastal areas.

Contrary to what is generally believed, the marine environment constitutes a highly vulnerable system owing to the extreme variability of its intrinsic components and of the external elements it receives by human agency.

The greatest danger to marine waters, in addition to land-based threats, arises from pollution phenomena coming off the land.

More than three quarters of marine pollution comes from the continent. Rivers flow down to the sea collecting all kinds of toxic substances and assorted urban and industrial wastes on the way. We must constantly bear in mind that all the water that flows over the earth ends up in the sea and that at the same time airborne pollution is also deposited eventually on the surface of the sea.

At the present time the Mediterranean basin is undergoing major changes in demographic, economic, political and ecological terms. It is clearly a geographically and historically specific region, sharing a fragile environment, limited resources and a moderate carrying capacity.

Problems of a different order of magnitude and quality also affect the northern subregion in a way that bears no comparison with the southern subregion.

The Mediterranean provides a common link and a shared philosophy for regional cooperation. The reason is that, despite its geographical, environmental and cultural diversity, and despite the disparities between north and south, the Mediterranean shares a sense of unity and a determination to achieve regional progress for all.

In the course of these years we have finally understood that the interrelationships and interdependencies between the environment and the development of our region are articulated in the context of a common sea which has to be protected as the source of our global sustainability.

The many valuable documents submitted to us by the Secretariat have already been reviewed at three meetings of governmental experts. I should like to take this opportunity of commending the work performed by the Secretariat and all those who have helped to prepare the texts now before us for our consideration, which we hope we will be able to adopt and sign at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on Friday and Saturday (9 and 10 June).

I wish to congratulate the Coordinating Unit and all those who took part in this great effort, which has produced texts for us that are up-to-date and equal to the task of protecting the Mediterranean. I only hope that we will prove capable of reaching the agreement we must have if we are to sign them.

The Spanish delegation shares the interest of the other delegations in finalizing the texts and requesting the Executive Director of UNEP to convene another Conference of Plenipotentiaries to adopt and sign them.

I wish you a pleasant stay in Barcelona and every success in the important meeting that is about to begin.

Thank you, Mr President.

## ANNEX IV

**OPENING STATEMENT BY MR LUCIEN CHABASON,  
COORDINATOR OF MAP, ON BEHALF OF  
MS ELIZABETH DOWDESWELL,  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF UNEP**



**OPENING STATEMENT BY MR LUCIEN CHABASON, COORDINATOR OF  
MAP, ON BEHALF OF MS ELIZABETH DOWDESWELL,  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF UNEP**

Mr President, Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me, on behalf of Ms Elizabeth Dowdeswell, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, who will be present for the conclusion of our work on Wednesday and Thursday, 7 and 8 June, and who is represented here by Mr Gerges, Deputy Director of the Regional Seas Programme known as OCA/PAC; and on behalf of the Coordination Unit and the Regional Centres, to express my gratitude to the Government of the Kingdom of Spain for hosting the Ninth Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols here in Barcelona. I should also like to thank the Catalan authorities for the valuable assistance they have given to preparing this conference.

It is symbolic that we are meeting here in Barcelona where the Action Plan for the Mediterranean was adopted twenty years ago. It is also symbolic that the meeting is being held on World Environment Day and that we can take stock of our work and launch the new initiatives we shall discuss this week.

Twenty years have gone by since the countries met in Barcelona and adopted the Mediterranean Action Plan - a Plan which, as you remember, focused initially on marine pollution. Today, we can stand back to evaluate results and to take stock of the Plan, with its achievements and what remains to be done - in other words, the shortcomings we have to remedy. Among its attainments - which are many - let me first mention the creation of a collective awareness of this common heritage, the Mediterranean, and of the need to progress towards a better environment.

I must also mention the much greater place now given to the environment as compared with twenty years ago in the scale of priorities and concerns at regional, national and local levels.

And, finally, because it is very important and symbolic, I shall refer to the solidarity engendered by the Mediterranean Action Plan, a solidarity in which widely differing countries at varying stages of development are cooperating in a spirit of equality and mutual consideration for the protection of a common heritage.

Like all environmental policies, the Mediterranean Action Plan began by establishing legal instruments, as is quite natural. You adopted and ratified the Barcelona Convention and a number of protocols (on dumping, emergency situations, pollution from land-based sources and specially protected areas). A few months ago you adopted the offshore protocol. Together we have prepared two new protocols, as the President said, one on movements of hazardous wastes and the other on updating the land-based sources protocol. You have adopted measures for monitoring pollution. At the same time, a monitoring system for pollution and environmental quality, known as MED POL, had to be set up. Under this system, a number of research programmes have been conducted, resulting in publications, and today scientific knowledge about the Mediterranean is much better than it was.

This period also witnessed the development of future scenarios, a highly original contribution by the Blue Plan allowing actions to be directed and the future to be projected. Publication of these scenarios has impressed the public and contributed to heightening awareness of problems in the Mediterranean. You have also taken action to protect the natural world, first by establishing specially protected areas and also by designing and developing action plans for the protection of certain endangered species such as seals, marine turtles, and cetaceans. You have also endeavoured to establish contingency plans in the event of marine pollution and are aware of all the work on this subject which has been done by the REMPEC centre in Malta. You have also developed the programme for 100

historic sites and, foreshadowing Agenda 21, you launched the integrated coastal areas management programme. You have established a number of regional activity centres such as those at Split, Tunis, Malta and the Blue Plan which make an important contribution, and, of course, you have allocated the Coordinating Unit the necessary resources to allow the whole of this programme to be carried out.

In each country, whether as a result of the Action Plan or because the same spirit is developing at national level, many administrations, ministries and agencies on the environment have been established in the past twenty years. Today, each government has an appropriate administration or one that is endeavouring to obtain the means to confront the challenge to its country and to translate the objectives of the Action Plan into reality at national level. Initiatives are also being developed and local authorities set up at provincial or municipal level, and we shall see this increasingly within the Mediterranean Action Plan. And I must say too that during the past twenty years, the role of the non-governmental organizations has increased considerably: they are here with us, and are active, providing a valuable contribution, not only for our work but in arousing environmental consciousness in various countries.

In short, we have an appreciable list of achievements which must not be under-estimated. As everyone knows, however, there are still many shortcomings and a certain feeling of dissatisfaction regarding some problems. First, the environment monitoring system is not as complete and sophisticated as we would like. Our knowledge about sources of pollution, particularly land-based sources, is not entirely satisfactory. There are still gaps in the application of legal instruments. The investment needed to reduce or prevent pollution - in industry, towns, ports, and now in agriculture - are not good enough to achieve the objectives in the Genoa Declaration. Finally, the development of coastal zones is still carried out, even today, to the detriment of outstanding natural sites and control of urbanization and coastal development is not properly organized. In short, a great deal remains to be done.

Therefore, the Plan had to be updated. And to do this, we acted in conformity with the recommendations made at the Antalya Conference, and under the enlightened guidance of the Bureau. In our work, and I am speaking of the Secretariat, we took into account two important facts which create a new context: the first is regional and the second international. At regional level, we now have the scenarios developed by the Blue Plan and we have a clear idea of all the types of danger looming over the Mediterranean basin. I think that these scenarios have also given us a better understanding of the interaction of development problems and environmental problems and we have realized that Mediterranean pollution problems cannot be dealt with separately from all development and natural resource management problems. The second change in the context is that the Rio Conference, to which the Mediterranean countries made an important contribution, has taken place and Agenda 21 has been adopted. These new developments must be taken into account. In this connection, I must mention the Tunis Conference, which provided a notable opportunity for the crystallization of ideas and focused on the objectives which the Contracting Parties wished to fix for the new Mediterranean Action Plan, or rather for its new phase which we have called Phase II, as well as on the Med 21 programme; I should like to recall and summarize these objectives: the integration of environmental issues in socio-economic development and planning; a decisive programme for a substantial reduction in pollutants from land-based sources; protection of the natural heritage, outstanding sites and landscapes in the Mediterranean Basin, which must be at a much higher level than in the past; reinforced solidarity among countries in the Basin; and finally the need to ensure the active participation of all partners concerned by implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan. I believe that the Contracting Parties are today aware that the implementation of MAP is not simply the responsibility of governments, but also of local authorities, regions, provinces and cities, economic actors and, naturally, non-governmental organizations.

We devoted the whole of 1994 and the beginning of 1995 to incorporating the principles of Agenda 21, the Tunis Declaration and the orientations adopted in Antalya into the texts before you and mobilized all the expertise of the Coordinating Unit and the Regional Activity Centres for this purpose.

Representatives of the Contracting Parties took part in this work and a number of important meetings were held. I wish once again to thank the Spanish authorities which, on several occasion, have issued the invitations and provided substantial financing to enable us to hold these meetings. You now have before you texts that are the result of this collective effort, namely, the revised text of the Barcelona Convention, the revised text of the Dumping Protocol, a totally new draft Protocol on Specially Protected Areas, a completely new version of the Mediterranean Action Plan, a list of priority fields for the environment and development of the Mediterranean Basin over the next ten years, and a draft Barcelona resolution. Other texts will soon be finalized and given a last reading at a future meeting for which the Turkish authorities have today issued an invitation. These are the new protocol on the movement and treatment of hazardous wastes and the revised protocol on land-based sources of pollution, which was the subject of an important meeting held in Syracuse and we must thank the Italian authorities for their contribution towards this meeting. The implementation of these texts, if you adopt them after consideration, will be a redoubtable challenge for the Mediterranean Action Plan. The President of the Bureau has spoken of this at length and we can only move towards achieving these objectives if there is a much more effective partnership than in the past with the major international institutions such as the United Nations agencies, international financing institutions, METAP, and, above all, the European Union, which itself is planning to hold a large conference here in Barcelona in November during which the problems of the environment and sustainable development will be discussed.

I wish to state that the Secretariat has enjoyed working with the Bureau and that the results have been concrete and positive. This work took place in an atmosphere of mutual trust. The Bureau gave the Secretariat very precise orientation for the conduct of its activities, including the budget, and this has been very important. Naturally, the Secretariat remains at the disposal of all the Contracting Parties and will do everything possible to meet their expectations, your expectations, with regard to protection of the environment. Your expectations are also those of the peoples of the Mediterranean, which are hoping for a better environment for themselves and for future generations.



## **ANNEX V**

**CLOSING STATEMENT BY MS ELISABETH DOWDESWELL  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF UNEP**



**Statement by Elizabeth Dowdeswell,  
Executive Director of UNEP,  
at the Closing of the 9th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention for the Protection of the  
Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Protocols**

Please allow me first to extend to the Government of Spain, our appreciation for the exemplary organization and support to this Conference. I am aware that this Conference was preceded by several preparatory meetings which led to the careful formulation of the draft decisions and texts which will be submitted this week to the Plenipotentiary Ministers for their consideration and approval. Particularly, I would like to stress the importance of the Conference held in Tunis on 1 November 1994, which led to the preparation of the Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean.

As Executive Director of UNEP, I am delighted to see that one of our Regional Seas Programmes, historically the first one, will become, due to the will of the coastal States, a regional space where the linkage of development and environment can be practically pursued. I am impressed by the seriousness and rigour with which you carried out this particularly delicate task.

I would like to give a brief account of the results obtained and lessons drawn from this first phase of the launching and implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan from 1975 to 1995.

What was done within the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan illustrates both the accomplishments and limitations of environmental policies, at the national and international levels, in the effort to protect the seas and the coastal areas.

Firstly, you focused on the monitoring of the marine environment with the MEDPOL system as well as on the establishment of a legal framework: the Barcelona Convention and its protocols. At the same time, you undertook the development of institutions for effective action: environmental ministries and agencies at the national level and the Regional Activity Centres of the Mediterranean Action Plan at the regional level.

Then, aware of the fact that the quality of the marine environment could not be separated from coastal area management, you began tackling the problems of coastal area planning.

You also used an original tool for analysis and forecasting: the Blue Plan, with which it was possible to shed light on the future, on the basis of very carefully studied scenarios.

You cooperated in the spirit of the United Nations Charter, that is with mutual respect and taking into consideration the realities prevailing in each country, by scaling the financial contributions of the States according to the wealth of each and seeking to obtain consensus every time that this was possible.

The accomplishment is extremely important and has made the Mediterranean a pilot region for North-South cooperation in the field of environmental protection.

I know that you also recognize the remaining challenges: the results obtained, if compared to the objectives set especially in the 1985 Genoa Declaration, are still not balanced, particularly the polluting discharges, be they urban, industrial or agricultural, are far from being under control; nor is the preservation of biodiversity assured.

The tools developed: the legal system, the environmental monitoring system and the public administrations, are not as effective as they should be.

However, while the Barcelona system, which focused mainly on the protection of the marine environment, was being put in place, the regional and international contexts were changing substantially at a very fast rate.

At the regional level, the coastal population increased considerably and industrial development took place; urbanization advanced very rapidly, tourism showed an impressive development, agriculture adopted modern techniques. The result is intensified pressure on the natural resources, especially water and soil, landscapes and habitats; the quality of the urban environment shows a downward trend.

In this context, I am pleased to note that you have adopted the integrated approach to environmental protection and development of the Mediterranean basin, and that the scope and geographic coverage of your new revised convention and action plan have been extended and expanded to ensure the integration between the marine environment, the coastal areas and the associated coastal watersheds, including water resources, soil, forest and plant coverage. An approach which is highly recommended and has been strongly endorsed by the Governing Council of UNEP at its recently concluded 18th session for the whole programme of UNEP.

It is development itself that could be threatened by the lack of control and insufficient integration of the various spheres of activity: economic, environmental and social. Finally, the possible impact of global phenomena on your region should not be overlooked.

At the international level, the context has also changed along similar lines; after the Brundtland Report, the world has become aware of the interrelation of development and environment. The result was the remarkable collective work which led to Agenda 21. Today, everybody realizes that the problems of the marine environment cannot be managed apart from other problems, including those dealing with inland waters. Thus, we must take up the challenge of the fact that the world is made up of sovereign States which must cooperate not only in the management of the resources that are legally in their joint ownership, such as the high seas and the upper atmosphere, but that they must also agree to consider the idea that the resources under their sovereignty, especially the coastal areas, are of such environmental value that they must also manage them in a spirit of cooperation.

Now that I am assigned the responsibility to declare the Conference closed, please allow me to express how much I appreciate the fact that a regional seas programme, such as the Mediterranean, could mobilize the resources to organize its own evolution towards a more global programme of sustainable development as is reflected in the Mediterranean Action Plan Phase II, the setting up of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development, the new principles of the amended Barcelona Convention, the protocols which have been updated and renewed, the programme of priority activities and the new protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity which you have endorsed.

Within this framework I have particularly noted the emergence of an open and pluralistic approach involving all of the actors concerned: Governments, local authorities, private sector, non-governmental organizations. An approach fully in accordance with our theme for World Environment Day 1995, We the Peoples: United for a Global Environment.

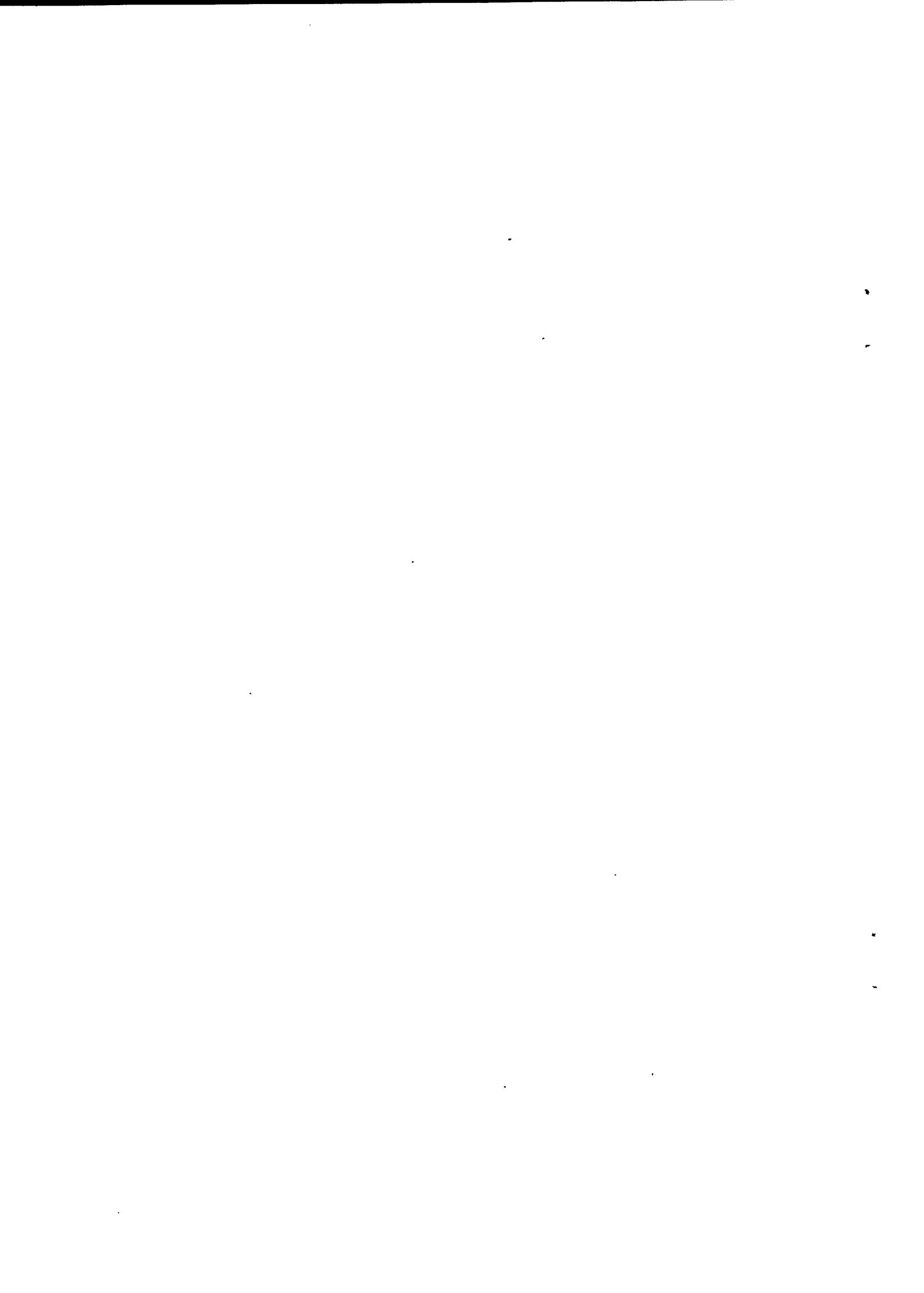
In this sense, I would like to emphasize the importance of working with diverse organizations such as the Committee of the Regions of Europe, the Network of Mediterranean Cities, the European Union and the main international environmental conventions. It is also imperative to ensure effective coordination with the specialized agencies of the United Nations, particularly FAO, WHO, IMO, WMO, UNESCO/IOC and the Commission on Sustainable Development.

Finally, a close collaboration with the international financial institutions, particularly regarding the building of institutional capabilities and the financing of public and private investments, is also a must.

Furthermore, the contribution of the Mediterranean to the elaboration of a Programme of Action for the protection of the marine environment from land-based activities, which after the Reykjavik Meeting should in fact be adopted in Washington D.C. at the end of this year, is greatly appreciated.

In the name of my organization, I would like to express my appreciation for the honour of being confirmed as the organization which manages MAP. We will strive to enhance the efficacy of our administrative services and to place at the disposal of the Mediterranean our in-house expertise.

It is a pleasure for me to declare this Conference closed. I wish to congratulate you for the fact that the Mediterranean continues to be a model of regional cooperation for environmental protection, and starting with Phase II, a model for sustainable development as well.



## **ANNEX VI**

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF  
THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION  
(BARCELONA CONVENTION)**



**AMENDMENTS TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF  
THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION (BARCELONA CONVENTION)**

Title

**As amended:**

**CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COASTAL REGION  
OF THE MEDITERRANEAN**

**Preamble**

**Second indent as amended:**

*Fully aware of their responsibility to preserve and sustainably develop this common heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations,*

**Additional indents:**

*Fully aware that the Mediterranean Action Plan, since its adoption in 1975 and through its evolution, has contributed to the process of sustainable development in the Mediterranean region and has represented a substantive and dynamic tool for the implementation of the activities related to the Convention and its Protocols by the Contracting Parties,*

*Taking into account the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro from 4 to 14 June 1992,*

*Also taking into account the Declaration of Genoa of 1985, the Charter of Nicosia of 1990, the Declaration of Cairo on Euro-Mediterranean Cooperation on the Environment within the Mediterranean Basin of 1992, the recommendations of the Conference of Casablanca of 1993, and the Declaration of Tunis on the Sustainable Development of the Mediterranean of 1994,*

*Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, done at Montego Bay on 10 December 1982 and signed by many Contracting Parties,*

*Article 1*

**GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE**

**Paragraph 2. as amended and new paragraph 3.:**

2. The application of the Convention may be extended to coastal areas as defined by each Contracting Party within its own territory.

3. Any Protocol to this Convention may extend the geographical coverage to which that particular Protocol applies.

*Article 2*

**DEFINITIONS**

**Paragraph (a) as amended:**

- (a) "Pollution" means the introduction by man, directly or indirectly, of substances or energy into the marine environment, including estuaries, which results, or is likely to result, in such deleterious effects as harm to living resources and marine life, hazards to human health, hindrance to marine activities, including fishing and other legitimate uses of the sea, impairment of quality for use of seawater and reduction of amenities.

*Article 3*

**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**Paragraphs 1. and 2. as amended and new paragraphs 0, 3, and 3 bis:**

0. The Contracting Parties, when applying this Convention and its related Protocols, shall act in conformity with international law.

1. The Contracting Parties may enter into bilateral or multilateral agreements, including regional or sub-regional agreements for the promotion of sustainable development, the protection of the environment, the conservation and preservation of natural resources in the Mediterranean Sea Area, provided that such agreements are consistent with this Convention and the Protocols and conform to international law. Copies of such agreements shall be communicated to the Organization. As appropriate, Contracting Parties should make use of existing organizations, agreements or arrangements in the Mediterranean Sea Area.

2. Nothing in this Convention and its Protocols shall prejudice the rights and positions of any State concerning the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982.

3. The Contracting Parties shall take individual or joint initiatives, compatible with international law through the relevant international organizations to encourage the implementation of the provisions of this Convention and its Protocols by all the non-party states.

3 bis. Nothing in this Convention and its Protocols shall affect the sovereign immunity of warships or other ships owned or operated by a State while engaged in government non-commercial service. However, each Contracting Party shall ensure that its vessels and aircraft, entitled to sovereign immunity under international law, act in a manner consistent with this Protocol.

*Article 4*

**GENERAL OBLIGATIONS**

**As amended:**

1. The Contracting Parties shall individually or jointly take all appropriate measures in accordance with the provisions of this Convention and those Protocols in force to which they are party to prevent, abate, combat and to the fullest possible extent eliminate pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area and to protect and enhance the marine environment in that Area so as to contribute towards its sustainable development.

2. The Contracting Parties pledge themselves to take appropriate measures to implement the Mediterranean Action Plan and, further, to pursue the protection of the marine environment and the natural resources of the Mediterranean Sea Area as an integral part of the development process, meeting the needs of present and future generations in an equitable manner. For the purpose of implementing the objectives of sustainable development the Contracting Parties shall take fully into account the recommendations of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development established within the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

3. In order to protect the environment and contribute to the sustainable development of the Mediterranean Sea Area, the Contracting Parties shall:

- (a) apply, in accordance with their capabilities, the precautionary principle, by virtue of which where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation;
- (b) apply the polluter pays principle, by virtue of which the costs of pollution prevention, control and reduction measures are to be borne by the polluter, with due regard to the public interest;
- (c) undertake environmental impact assessment for proposed activities that are likely to cause a significant adverse impact on the marine environment and are subject to an authorization by competent national authorities;
- (d) promote cooperation between and among States in environmental impact assessment procedures related to activities under their jurisdiction or control which are likely to have a significant adverse effect on the marine environment of other States or areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, on the basis of notification, exchange of information and consultation;
- (e) commit themselves to promote the integrated management of the coastal zones, taking into account the protection of areas of ecological and landscape interest and the rational use of natural resources.

4. In implementing the Convention and the related Protocols, the Contracting Parties shall:

- (a) adopt programmes and measures which contain, where appropriate, time limits for their completion;
- (b) utilize the best available techniques and the best environmental practices and promote the application of, access to and transfer of environmentally sound technology, including clean production technologies, taking into account the social, economic and technological conditions.

5. The Contracting Parties shall cooperate in the formulation and adoption of Protocols, prescribing agreed measures, procedures and standards for the implementation of this Convention.

6. The Contracting Parties further pledge themselves to promote, within the international bodies considered to be competent by the Contracting Parties, measures concerning the implementation of programmes of sustainable development, the protection, conservation and rehabilitation of the environment and of the natural resources in the Mediterranean Sea Area.

*Article 5*

**As amended:**

**POLLUTION CAUSED BY DUMPING FROM SHIPS  
AND AIRCRAFT OR INCINERATION AT SEA**

The Contracting Parties shall take all appropriate measures to prevent, abate and to the fullest possible extent eliminate pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area caused by dumping from ships and aircraft or incineration at sea.

*Article 6*

**POLLUTION FROM SHIPS**

**As amended:**

The Contracting Parties shall take all measures in conformity with international law to prevent, abate, combat and to the fullest possible extent eliminate pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area caused by discharges from ships and to ensure the effective implementation in that Area of the rules which are generally recognized at the international level relating to the control of this type of pollution.

*Article 7*

**POLLUTION RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION OF  
THE CONTINENTAL SHELF AND THE SEABED AND ITS SUBSOIL**

**As amended:**

The Contracting Parties shall take all appropriate measures to prevent, abate, combat and to the fullest possible extent eliminate pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area resulting from exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and the seabed and its subsoil.

*Article 8*

**POLLUTION FROM LAND-BASED SOURCES**

**As amended:**

The Contracting Parties shall take all appropriate measures to prevent, abate, combat and to the fullest possible extent eliminate pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area and to draw up and implement plans for the reduction and phasing out of substances that are toxic, persistent and liable to bioaccumulate arising from land-based sources. These measures shall apply:

- (a) to pollution from land-based sources originating within the territories of the Parties, and reaching the sea:

directly from outfalls discharging into the sea or through coastal disposal;

indirectly through rivers, canals or other watercourses, including underground watercourses, or through run-off;

(b) to pollution from land-based sources transported by the atmosphere.

New article as follows:

*Article 9A*

**CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

The Contracting Parties shall, individually or jointly, take all appropriate measures to protect and preserve biological diversity, rare or fragile ecosystems, as well as species of wild fauna and flora which are rare, depleted, threatened or endangered and their habitats, in the area to which this Convention applies.

New article as follows:

*Article 9B*

**POLLUTION RESULTING FROM THE TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS  
OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL**

The Contracting Parties shall take all appropriate measures to prevent, abate and to the fullest possible extent eliminate pollution of the environment which can be caused by transboundary movements and disposal of hazardous wastes, and to reduce to a minimum, and if possible eliminate, such transboundary movements.

*Article 11*

**SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION**

Paragraph 2. as amended:

2. The Contracting Parties undertake to promote the research on, access to and transfer of environmentally sound technology, including clean production technologies and to cooperate in the formulation, establishment and implementation of clean production processes.

New article as follows:

*Article 11A*

**ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION**

1. The Contracting Parties shall adopt legislation implementing the Convention and the Protocols.
2. The Secretariat may, upon request from a Contracting Party, assist that Party in the drafting of environmental legislation in compliance with the Convention and the Protocols.

New article as follows:

*Article 11B*

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND PARTICIPATION

1. The Contracting Parties shall ensure that their competent authorities shall give to the public appropriate access to information on the environmental state in the field of application of the Convention and the Protocols, on activities or measures adversely affecting or likely to affect it and on activities carried out or measures taken in accordance with the Convention and the Protocols.

2. The Contracting Parties shall ensure that the opportunity is given to the public to participate in decision making processes relevant to the field of application of the Convention and the Protocols, as appropriate.

3. The provision of paragraph 1. of this Article shall not prejudice the right of Contracting Parties to refuse, in accordance with their legal systems and applicable international regulations, to provide access to such information on the ground of confidentiality, public security or investigation proceedings, stating the reasons for such a refusal.

*Article 12*

LIABILITY AND COMPENSATION

As amended:

The Contracting Parties undertake to cooperate in the formulation and adoption of appropriate rules and procedures for the determination of liability and compensation for damage resulting from pollution of the marine environment in the Mediterranean Sea Area.

*Article 13*

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Paragraph (iii) as amended and new paragraphs (iii bis) and (iv bis):

- (iii) to receive, consider and reply to enquiries and information from the Contracting Parties;
- (iii bis) to receive, consider and reply to enquiries and information from non-governmental organizations and the public when they relate to subjects of common interest or to activities carried out at the regional level; in this case, the Contracting Parties concerned shall be informed;
- (iv bis) to regularly report to the Contracting Parties on the implementation of the Convention and of the Protocols;

*Article 14*

## MEETINGS OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

New paragraph 2. (vii) as follows:

- (vii) to approve the Programme Budget.

New article as follows:

*Article 14A*

## BUREAU

1. The Bureau of the Contracting Parties shall be composed of representatives of the Contracting Parties elected by the Meetings of the Contracting Parties. In electing the members of the Bureau, the Meetings of the Contracting Parties shall observe the principle of equitable geographical distribution.
2. The functions of the Bureau and the terms and conditions upon which it shall operate shall be set in the Rules of Procedure adopted by the Meetings of the Contracting Parties.

New article as follows:

*Article 14B*

## OBSERVERS

1. The Contracting Parties may decide to admit as observers at their meetings and conferences:
  - (a) any State which is not a Contracting Party to the Convention;
  - (b) any international governmental organisation or any non-governmental organisation the activities of which are related to the Convention.
2. Such observers may participate in meetings without the right to vote and may present any information or report relevant to the objectives of the Convention.
3. The conditions for the admission and participation of observers shall be established in the Rules of Procedure adopted by the Contracting Parties.

*Article 15*

## ADOPTION OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

Deletion of paragraph 3.

*Article 18*

RULES OF PROCEDURE AND FINANCIAL RULES

**Paragraph 2. as amended:**

2. The Contracting Parties shall adopt financial rules, prepared in consultation with the Organisation, to determine, in particular, their financial participation in the Trust Fund.

*Article 20*

REPORTS

**As amended:**

1. The Contracting Parties shall transmit to the Organisation reports on:

- (a) the legal, administrative or other measures taken by them for the implementation of this Convention, the Protocols and of the recommendations adopted by their meetings;
- (b) the effectiveness of the measures referred to in subparagraph (a) and problems encountered in the implementation of the instruments as mentioned above.

2. The reports shall be submitted in such form and at such intervals as the Meetings of Contracting Parties may determine.

*Article 21*

COMPLIANCE CONTROL

**As amended:**

The meetings of the Contracting Parties shall, on the basis of periodical reports referred to in Article 20 and any other report submitted by the Contracting Parties, assess the compliance with the Convention and the Protocols as well as the measures and recommendations. They shall recommend, when appropriate, the necessary steps to bring about full compliance with the Convention and the Protocols and promote the implementation of the decisions and recommendations.

## ANNEX VII

**AMENDMENTS TO THE PROTOCOL FOR THE PREVENTION OF  
POLLUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA BY DUMPING FROM  
SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT (DUMPING PROTOCOL)**



**AMENDMENTS TO THE PROTOCOL FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF  
THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA BY DUMPING FROM SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT  
(DUMPING PROTOCOL)**

Title

**As amended:**

**PROTOCOL FOR THE PREVENTION AND ELIMINATION OF POLLUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN  
SEA BY DUMPING FROM SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT OR INCINERATION AT SEA**

Preamble

**Second indent as amended:**

*Recognizing the danger posed to the marine environment by the dumping or incineration of wastes or other matter,*

**Fourth indent as amended:**

*Bearing in mind that Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 of UNCED calls on the Contracting Parties to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter (London, 1972) to take the necessary measures to end dumping in the ocean and the incineration of hazardous substances,*

**Additional indent:**

*Taking into account Resolutions LC 49(16) and LC 50(16), approved by the 16th Consultative Meeting of the 1972 London Convention, which prohibit the dumping and incineration of industrial wastes at sea,*

*Article 1*

**As amended:**

The Contracting Parties to this Protocol (hereinafter referred to as "the Parties") shall take all appropriate measures to prevent, abate and eliminate to the fullest extent possible pollution of the Mediterranean Sea caused by dumping or incineration from ships and aircraft.

*Article 2*

**As amended:**

The area to which this Protocol applies shall be the Mediterranean Sea Area as defined in Article 1 of the Convention for the Protection of the marine environment and the coastal region of the Mediterranean (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention").

*Article 3*

**New paragraphs 3.(c) and 4.(bis):**

- (c) Any deliberate disposal or storage and burial of wastes or other matter on the seabed or in the marine subsoil from ships or aircraft.
- 4(bis) "Incineration at sea" means the deliberate combustion of wastes or other matter in the maritime waters of the Mediterranean Sea, with the aim of thermal destruction and does not include activities incidental to the normal operations of ships or aircraft.

*Article 4*

**As amended:**

1. The dumping of wastes or other matter, with the exception of those listed in paragraph 2 of this Article, is prohibited.
2. The following is the list referred to in the preceding paragraph:
  - (a) dredged material;
  - (b) fish waste or organic materials resulting from the processing of fish and other marine organisms;
  - (c) vessels, until 31 December 2000;
  - (d) platforms and other man-made structures at sea, provided that material capable of creating floating debris or otherwise contributing to pollution of the marine environment has been removed to the maximum extent, without prejudice to the Protocol concerning Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf, the Seabed and its Subsoils.
  - (e) inert uncontaminated geological materials the chemical constituents of which are unlikely to be released into the marine environment.

*Article 5*

**As amended:**

The dumping of the wastes or other matter listed in Article 4.2 requires a prior special permit from the competent national authorities.

*Article 6*

**As amended:**

1. The permits referred to in Article 5 shall be issued only after careful consideration of the factors set forth in the Annex to this Protocol or the criteria, guidelines and relevant procedures adopted by the meeting of the Contracting Parties pursuant to paragraph 2. below:

2. The Contracting Parties shall draw up and adopt criteria, guidelines and procedures for the dumping of wastes or other matter listed in Article 4.2 so as to prevent, abate and eliminate pollution.

*Article 7*

**As amended:**

Incineration at sea is prohibited.

*Article 9*

**As amended:**

If a Party in a critical situation of an exceptional nature considers that wastes or other matter not listed in Article 4.2 of this Protocol cannot be disposed of on land without unacceptable danger or damage, above all for the safety of human life, the Party concerned shall forthwith consult the Organization. The Organization, after consulting the Parties to this Protocol, shall recommend methods of storage or the most satisfactory means of destruction or disposal under the prevailing circumstances. The Party shall inform the Organization of the steps adopted in pursuance of these recommendations. The Parties pledge themselves to assist one another in such situations.

*Article 10*

**Paragraph 1.(a) as amended:**

(a) issue the permits provided for in Article 5;

**Deletion of paragraph 1.(b)**

**Paragraph 2. as amended:**

2. The competent authorities of each Party shall issue the permits provided for in Article 5 in respect of the wastes or other matter intended for dumping:

*Article 11*

**Deletion of paragraph 2.**

*Article 14*

**Paragraph 3. as amended:**

3. The adoption of amendments to the Annex to this Protocol pursuant to article 17 of the Convention shall require a three-fourths majority vote of the Parties.

**ANNEX I**

**Deletion of Annex I.**

**ANNEX II**

**Deletion of Annex II.**

**ANNEX III**

**As amended:**

**ANNEX**

The factors to be considered in establishing criteria governing the issue of permits for the dumping of matter at sea taking into account article 6 include:

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## **ANNEX VIII**

**PROTOCOL CONCERNING SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND  
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**



**PROTOCOL CONCERNING SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY  
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

*The Contracting Parties to this Protocol,*

*"Being Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean, adopted at Barcelona on 16 February 1976,*

*Conscious of the profound impact of human activities on the state of the marine environment and the littoral and more generally on the ecosystems of areas having prevailing Mediterranean features,*

*Stressing the importance of protecting and, as appropriate, improving the state of the Mediterranean natural and cultural heritage, in particular through the establishment of specially protected areas and also by the protection and conservation of threatened species,*

*Considering the instruments adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and particularly the Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 1992),*

*Conscious that when there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity, lack of full scientific certainty should not be invoked as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimize such a threat,*

*Considering that all the Contracting Parties should cooperate to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of ecosystems and that they have, in this respect, common but differentiated responsibilities,*

*Have agreed as follows:*

**PART I**

**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

*Article 1*

**DEFINITIONS**

*For the purposes of this Protocol:*

(a) *"Convention"* means the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean, adopted at Barcelona on 16 February 1976;

(b) *"Biological diversity"* means the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems;

(c) *"Endangered species"* means any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or part of its range;

(d) *"Endemic species"* means any species whose range is restricted to a limited geographical area;

(e) "Threatened species" means any species that is likely to become extinct within the foreseeable future throughout all or part of its range and whose survival is unlikely if the factors causing numerical decline or habitat degradation continue to operate;

(f) "Conservation status of a species" means the sum of the influences acting on the species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance;

(g) "Parties" means the Contracting Parties to this Protocol;

(h) "Organization" means the organization referred to in Article 2 of the Convention;

(i) "Centre" means the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas.

## *Article 2*

### GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

1. The area to which this Protocol applies shall be the area of the Mediterranean Sea as delimited in Article 1 of the Convention. It also includes:

- the seabed and its subsoil;
- the waters, the seabed and its subsoil on the landward side of the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured and extending, in the case of watercourses, up to the freshwater limit;
- the terrestrial coastal areas designated by each of the Parties, including wetlands.

2. Nothing in this Protocol nor any act adopted on the basis of this Protocol shall prejudice the rights, the present and future claims or legal views of any State relating to the law of the sea, in particular, the nature and the extent of marine areas, the delimitation of marine areas between States with opposite or adjacent coasts, freedom of navigation on the high seas, the right and the modalities of passage through straits used for international navigation and the right of innocent passage in territorial seas, as well as the nature and extent of the jurisdiction of the coastal State, the flag State and the port State.

3. No act or activity undertaken on the basis of this Protocol shall constitute grounds for claiming, contending or disputing any claim to national sovereignty or jurisdiction.

## *Article 3*

### GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

1. Each Party shall take the necessary measures to:

(a) protect, preserve and manage in a sustainable and environmentally sound way areas of particular natural or cultural value, notably by the establishment of specially protected areas;

(b) protect, preserve and manage threatened or endangered species of flora and fauna.

2. The Parties shall cooperate, directly or through the competent international organizations, in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the area to which this Protocol applies.

3. The Parties shall identify and compile inventories of the components of biological diversity important for its conservation and sustainable use.

4. The Parties shall adopt strategies, plans and programmes for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of marine and coastal biological resources and shall integrate them into their relevant sectoral and intersectoral policies.

5. The Parties shall monitor the components of biological diversity referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article and shall identify processes and categories of activities which have or are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and monitor their effects.

6. Each Party shall apply the measures provided for in this Protocol without prejudice to the sovereignty or the jurisdiction of other Parties or other States. Any measures taken by a Party to enforce these measures shall be in accordance with international law.

## PART II

### PROTECTION OF AREAS

#### SECTION ONE - SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

##### *Article 4*

##### OBJECTIVES

The objective of specially protected areas is to safeguard:

- (a) representative types of coastal and marine ecosystems of adequate size to ensure their long-term viability and to maintain their biological diversity;
- (b) habitats which are in danger of disappearing in their natural area of distribution in the Mediterranean or which have a reduced natural area of distribution as a consequence of their regression or on account of their intrinsically restricted area;
- (c) habitats critical to the survival, reproduction and recovery of endangered, threatened or endemic species of flora or fauna;
- (d) sites of particular importance because of their scientific, aesthetic, cultural or educational interest.

##### *Article 5*

##### ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

- 1. Each Party may establish specially protected areas in the marine and coastal zones subject to its sovereignty or jurisdiction.

2. If a Party intends to establish, in an area subject to its sovereignty or national jurisdiction, a specially protected area contiguous to the frontier and to the limits of a zone subject to the sovereignty or national jurisdiction of another Party, the competent authorities of the two Parties shall endeavour to cooperate, with a view to reaching agreement on the measures to be taken and shall, *inter alia*, examine the possibility of the other Party establishing a corresponding specially protected area or adopting any other appropriate measures.

3. If a Party intends to establish, in an area subject to its sovereignty or national jurisdiction, a specially protected area contiguous to the frontier and to the limits of a zone subject to the sovereignty or national jurisdiction of a State that is not a Party to this Protocol, the Party shall endeavour to cooperate with that State as referred to in the previous paragraph.

4. If a State which is not party to this Protocol intends to establish a specially protected area contiguous to the frontier and to the limits of a zone subject to the sovereignty or national jurisdiction of a Party to this Protocol, the latter shall endeavour to cooperate with that State as referred to in paragraph 2.

#### *Article 6*

#### PROTECTION MEASURES

The Parties, in conformity with international law and taking into account the characteristics of each specially protected area, shall take the protection measures required, in particular:

- (a) the strengthening of the application of the other Protocols to the Convention and of other relevant treaties to which they are Parties;
- (b) the prohibition of the dumping or discharge of wastes and other substances likely directly or indirectly to impair the integrity of the specially protected area;
- (c) the regulation of the passage of ships and any stopping or anchoring;
- (d) the regulation of the introduction of any species not indigenous to the specially protected area in question, or of genetically modified species, as well as the introduction or reintroduction of species which are or have been present in the specially protected area;
- (e) the regulation or prohibition of any activity involving the exploration or modification of the soil or the exploitation of the subsoil of the land part, the seabed or its subsoil;
- (f) the regulation of any scientific research activity;
- (g) the regulation or prohibition of fishing, hunting, taking of animals and harvesting of plants or their destruction, as well as trade in animals, parts of animals, plants, parts of plants, which originate in specially protected areas;
- (h) the regulation and if necessary the prohibition of any other activity or act likely to harm or disturb the species or that might endanger the state of conservation of the ecosystems or species or might impair the natural or cultural characteristics of the specially protected area;
- (i) any other measure aimed at safeguarding ecological and biological processes and the landscape.

*Article 7***PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT**

1. The Parties shall, in accordance with the rules of international law, adopt planning, management, supervision and monitoring measures for the specially protected areas.
2. Such measures should include for each specially protected area:
  - (a) the development and adoption of a management plan that specifies the legal and institutional framework and the management and protection measures applicable;
  - (b) the continuous monitoring of ecological processes, habitats, population dynamics, landscapes, as well as the impact of human activities;
  - (c) the active involvement of local communities and populations, as appropriate, in the management of specially protected areas, including assistance to local inhabitants who might be affected by the establishment of specially protected areas;
  - (d) the adoption of mechanisms for financing the promotion and management of specially protected areas, as well as the development of activities which ensure that management is compatible with the objectives of specially protected areas;
  - (e) the regulation of activities compatible with the objectives for which the specially protected area was established and the terms of the related permits;
  - (f) the training of managers and qualified technical personnel, as well as the development of an appropriate infrastructure.
3. The Parties shall ensure that national contingency plans incorporate measures for responding to incidents that could cause damage or constitute a threat to the specially protected areas.
4. When specially protected areas covering both land and marine areas have been established, the Parties shall endeavour to ensure the coordination of the administration and management of the specially protected area as a whole.

**SECTION TWO - SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS OF  
MEDITERRANEAN IMPORTANCE***Article 8***ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LIST OF SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS  
OF MEDITERRANEAN IMPORTANCE**

1. In order to promote cooperation in the management and conservation of natural areas, as well as in the protection of threatened species and their habitats, the Parties shall draw up a "List of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance", hereinafter referred to as the "SPAMI List".

2. The SPAMI List may include sites which:

- are of importance for conserving the components of biological diversity in the Mediterranean;
- contain ecosystems specific to the Mediterranean area or the habitats of endangered species;
- are of special interest at the scientific, aesthetic, cultural or educational levels.

3. The Parties agree:

- (a) to recognize the particular importance of these areas for the Mediterranean;
- (b) to comply with the measures applicable to the SPAMIs and not to authorize or undertake any activities that might be contrary to the objectives for which the SPAMIs were established.

*Article 9*

PROCEDURE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND LISTING OF SPAMIs

1. SPAMIs may be established, following the procedure provided for in paragraph 2 to 4 of this Article, in: (a) the marine and coastal zones subject to the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the Parties; (b) zones partly or wholly on the high seas.

2. Proposals for inclusion in the List may be submitted:

- (a) by the Party concerned, if the area is situated in a zone already delimited, over which it exercises sovereignty or jurisdiction;
- (b) by two or more neighbouring Parties concerned if the area is situated, partly or wholly, on the high sea;
- (c) by the neighbouring Parties concerned in areas where the limits of national sovereignty or jurisdiction have not yet been defined.

3. Parties making proposals for inclusion in the SPAMI List shall provide the Centre with an introductory report containing information on the area's geographical location, its physical and ecological characteristics, its legal status, its management plans and the means for their implementation, as well as a statement justifying its Mediterranean importance;

(a) where a proposal is formulated under subparagraphs 2 (b) and 2 (c) of this Article, the neighbouring Parties concerned shall consult each other with a view to ensuring the consistency of the proposed protection and management measures, as well as the means for their implementation;

(b) proposals made under paragraph 2 of this Article shall indicate the protection and management measures applicable to the area as well as the means of their implementation.

4. The procedure for inclusion of the proposed area in the List is the following:

(a) for each area, the proposal shall be submitted to the National Focal Points, which shall examine its conformity with the common guidelines and criteria adopted pursuant to Article 16;

(b) if a proposal made in accordance with subparagraph 2 (a) of this Article is consistent with the guidelines and common criteria, after assessment, the Organization shall inform the meeting of the Parties, which shall decide to include the area in the SPAMI List;

(c) if a proposal made in accordance with subparagraphs 2 (b) and 2 (c) of this Article is consistent with the guidelines and common criteria, the Centre shall transmit it to the Organization, which shall inform the meeting of the Parties. The decision to include the area in the SPAMI list shall be taken by consensus by the Contracting Parties, which shall also approve the management measures applicable to the area.

5. The Parties which proposed the inclusion of the area in the List shall implement the protection and conservation measures specified in their proposals in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article. The Contracting Parties undertake to observe the rules thus laid down. The Centre shall inform the competent international organizations of the List and of the measures taken in the SPAMIs.

6. The Parties may revise the SPAMI List. To this end, the Centre shall prepare a report.

#### *Article 10*

#### CHANGES IN THE STATUS OF SPAMIs

Changes in the delimitation or legal status of a SPAMI or the suppression of all or part of such an area shall not be decided upon unless there are important reasons for doing so, taking into account the need to safeguard the environment and comply with the obligations laid down in this Protocol and a procedure similar to that followed for the creation of the SPAMI and its inclusion in the List shall be observed.

### PART III

#### PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF SPECIES

#### *Article 11*

#### NATIONAL MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF SPECIES

1. The Parties shall manage species of flora and fauna with the aim of maintaining them in a favourable state of conservation.

2. The Parties shall, in the zones subject to their sovereignty or national jurisdiction, identify and compile lists of the endangered or threatened species of flora and fauna and accord protected status to such species. The Parties shall regulate and, where appropriate, prohibit activities having adverse effects on such species or their habitats, and carry out management, planning and other measures to ensure a favourable state of conservation of such species.

3. With respect to protected species of fauna, the Parties shall control and, where appropriate, prohibit:

(a) the taking, possession or killing (including, to the extent possible, the incidental taking, possession or killing), the commercial trade, the transport and the exhibition for commercial purposes of these species, their eggs, parts or products;

(b) to the extent possible, the disturbance of wild fauna, particularly during the period of breeding, incubation, hibernation or migration, as well as other periods of biological stress.

4. In addition to the measures specified in the previous paragraph, the Parties shall coordinate their efforts, through bilateral or multilateral action, including if necessary, agreements for the protection and recovery of migratory species whose range extends into the area to which this Protocol applies.

5. With respect to protected species of flora and their parts and products, the Parties shall regulate, and where appropriate, prohibit all forms of destruction and disturbance, including the picking, collecting, cutting, uprooting, possession of, commercial trade in, or transport and exhibition for commercial purposes of such species.

6. The Parties shall formulate and adopt measures and plans with regard to ex situ reproduction, in particular captive breeding, of protected fauna and propagation of protected flora.

7. The Parties shall endeavour, directly or through the Centre, to consult with range States that are not Parties to this Protocol, with a view to coordinating their efforts to manage and protect endangered or threatened species.

8. The Parties shall make provision, where possible, for the return of protected species exported or held illegally. Efforts should be made by Parties to reintroduce such specimens to their natural habitat.

#### *Article 12*

#### COOPERATIVE MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF SPECIES

1. The Parties shall adopt cooperative measures to ensure the protection and conservation of the flora and fauna listed in the Annexes to this Protocol relating to the List of Endangered or Threatened Species and the List of Species whose Exploitation is Regulated.

2. The Parties shall ensure the maximum possible protection and recovery of the species of fauna and flora listed in the Annex relating to the List of Endangered or Threatened Species by adopting at the national level the measures provided for in paragraphs 3 and 5 of Article 11 of this Protocol.

3. The Parties shall prohibit the destruction of and damage to the habitat of species listed in the Annex relating to the List of Endangered or Threatened Species and shall formulate and implement action plans for their conservation or recovery. They shall continue to cooperate in implementing the relevant action plans already adopted.

4. The Parties, in cooperation with competent international organizations, shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the conservation of the species listed in the Annex relating to the List of Species whose Exploitation is Regulated while at the same time authorizing and regulating the exploitation of these species so as to ensure and maintain their favourable state of conservation.

5. When the range area of a threatened or endangered species extends to both sides of a national frontier or of the limit that separates the territories or the areas subject to the sovereignty or the national jurisdiction of two Parties to this Protocol, these Parties shall cooperate with a view to ensuring the protection and conservation and, if necessary, the recovery of such species.

6. Provided that no other satisfactory solutions are available and that the exemption does not harm the survival of the population or of any other species, the Parties may grant exemptions to the prohibitions prescribed for the protection of the species listed in the Annexes to this Protocol for scientific, educational or management purposes necessary to ensure the survival of the species or to prevent significant damage. Such exemptions shall be notified to the Contracting Parties.

#### *Article 13*

#### INTRODUCTION OF NON-INDIGENOUS OR GENETICALLY MODIFIED SPECIES

1. The Parties shall take all appropriate measures to regulate the intentional or accidental introduction of non-indigenous or genetically modified species to the wild and prohibit those that may have harmful impacts on the ecosystems, habitats or species in the area to which this Protocol applies.

2. The Parties shall endeavour to implement all possible measures to eradicate species that have already been introduced when, after scientific assessment, it appears that such species cause or are likely to cause damage to ecosystems, habitats or species in the area to which this Protocol applies.

#### PART IV

#### PROVISIONS COMMON TO PROTECTED AREAS AND SPECIES

#### *Article 14*

#### AMENDMENTS TO ANNEXES

1. The procedures for amendments to Annexes to this Protocol shall be those set forth in Article 17 of the Convention.

2. All proposed amendments submitted to the meeting of Contracting Parties shall have been the subject of prior evaluation by the meeting of National Focal Points.

#### *Article 15*

#### INVENTORIES

Each Party shall compile comprehensive inventories of:

(a) areas over which they exercise sovereignty or jurisdiction that contain rare or fragile ecosystems, that are reservoirs of biological diversity, that are important for threatened or endangered species;

(b) species of fauna or flora that are endangered or threatened.

*Article 16*

**GUIDELINES AND COMMON CRITERIA**

The Parties shall adopt:

- (a) common criteria for the choice of protected marine and coastal areas that could be included in the SPAMI List which shall be annexed to the Protocol;
- (b) common criteria for the inclusion of additional species in the Annexes;
- (c) guidelines for the establishment and management of specially protected areas.

The criteria and guidelines referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c) may be amended by the meeting of the Parties on the basis of a proposal made by one or more Parties.

*Article 17*

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

In the planning process leading to decisions on industrial and other projects and activities that could significantly affect protected areas and species and their habitats, the Parties shall evaluate and take into consideration the possible direct or indirect, immediate or long-term, impact, including the cumulative impact of the projects and activities being contemplated.

*Article 18*

**INTEGRATION OF TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES**

1. In formulating protective measures, the Parties shall take into account the traditional subsistence and cultural activities of their local populations. They shall grant exemptions, as necessary, to meet such needs. No exemption which is allowed for this reason shall:

- (a) endanger either the maintenance of ecosystems protected under this Protocol or the biological processes contributing to the maintenance of those ecosystems;
- (b) cause either the extinction of, or a substantial reduction in, the number of individuals making up the populations or species of flora and fauna, in particular endangered, threatened, migratory or endemic species.

2. Parties which grant exemptions from the protection measures shall inform the Contracting Parties accordingly.

*Article 19*

**PUBLICITY, INFORMATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION**

1. The Parties shall give appropriate publicity to the establishment of specially protected areas, their boundaries, applicable regulations, and to the designation of protected species, their habitats and applicable regulations.

2. The Parties shall endeavour to inform the public of the interest and value of specially protected areas and species, and of the scientific knowledge which may be gained from the point of view of nature conservation and other points of view. Such information should have an appropriate place in education programmes. The Parties shall also endeavour to promote the participation of their public and their conservation organizations in measures that are necessary for the protection of the areas and species concerned, including environmental impact assessments.

*Article 20*

**SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND MANAGEMENT RESEARCH**

1. The Parties shall encourage and develop scientific and technical research relating to the aims of this Protocol. They shall also encourage and develop research into the sustainable use of specially protected areas and the management of protected species.
2. The Parties shall consult, when necessary, among themselves and with competent international organizations with a view to identifying, planning and undertaking scientific and technical research and monitoring programmes necessary for the identification and monitoring of protected areas and species and assessing the effectiveness of measures taken to implement management and recovery plans.
3. The Parties shall exchange, directly or through the Centre, scientific and technical information concerning current and planned research and monitoring programmes and the results thereof. They shall, to the fullest extent possible, coordinate their research and monitoring programmes, and endeavour jointly to define or standardize their procedures.
4. In technical and scientific research, the Parties shall give priority to SPAMIs and species appearing in the Annexes to this Protocol.

*Article 21*

**MUTUAL COOPERATION**

1. The Parties shall, directly or with the assistance of the Centre or international organizations concerned, establish cooperation programmes to coordinate the establishment, conservation, planning and management of specially protected areas, as well as the selection, management and conservation of protected species. There shall be regular exchanges of information concerning the characteristics of protected areas and species, the experience acquired and the problems encountered.
2. The Parties shall, at the earliest opportunity, communicate any situation that might endanger the ecosystems of specially protected areas or the survival of protected species of flora and fauna to the other Parties, to the States that might be affected and to the Centre.

*Article 22*

**MUTUAL ASSISTANCE**

1. The Parties shall cooperate, directly or with the assistance of the Centre or the international organizations concerned, in formulating, financing and implementing programmes of mutual assistance and assistance to developing countries that express a need for it with a view to implementing this Protocol.

2. These programmes shall include public environmental education, the training of scientific, technical and management personnel, scientific research, the acquisition, utilization, design and development of appropriate equipment, and transfer of technology on advantageous terms to be agreed among the Parties concerned.

3. The Parties shall, in matters of mutual assistance, give priority to the SPAMIs and species appearing in the Annexes to this Protocol.

*Article 23*

**REPORTS OF THE PARTIES**

The Parties shall submit to ordinary meetings of the Parties a report on the implementation of this Protocol, in particular on:

- (a) the status and the state of the areas included in the SPAMI List;
- (b) any changes in the delimitation or legal status of the SPAMIs and protected species;
- (c) possible exemptions allowed pursuant to Articles 12 and 18 of this Protocol.

**PART V**

**INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS**

*Article 24*

**NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS**

Each Party shall designate a National Focal Point to serve as liaison with the Centre on the technical and scientific aspects of the implementation of this Protocol. The National Focal Points shall meet periodically to carry out the functions deriving from this Protocol.

*Article 25*

**COORDINATION**

1. The Organization shall be responsible for coordinating the implementation of this Protocol. For this purpose, it shall receive the support of the Centre, to which it may entrust the following functions:

(a) assisting the Parties, in cooperation with the competent international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in:

- establishing and managing specially protected areas in the area to which this Protocol applies;
- conducting programmes of technical and scientific research as provided for in Article 20 of this Protocol;
- conducting the exchange of scientific and technical information among the Parties as provided for in Article 20 of this Protocol;

- preparing management plans for specially protected areas and species;
  - developing cooperative programmes pursuant to Article 21 of this Protocol;
  - preparing educational materials designed for various groups;
- (b) convening and organizing the meetings of the National Focal Points and providing them with secretariat services;
- (c) formulating recommendations on guidelines and common criteria pursuant to Article 16 of this Protocol;
- (d) creating and updating databases of specially protected areas, protected species and other matters relevant to this Protocol;
- (e) preparing reports and technical studies that may be required for the implementation of this Protocol;
- (f) elaborating and implementing the training programmes mentioned in Article 22, paragraph 2;
- (g) cooperating with regional and international governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with the protection of areas and species, provided that the specificity of each organization and the need to avoid the duplication of activities are respected;
- (h) carrying out the functions assigned to it in the action plans adopted in the framework of this Protocol;
- (i) carrying out any other function assigned to it by the Parties.

#### *Article 26*

##### MEETINGS OF THE PARTIES

1. The ordinary meetings of the Parties to this Protocol shall be held in conjunction with the ordinary meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Convention held pursuant to Article 14 of the Convention. The Parties may also hold extraordinary meetings in conformity with that Article.
2. The meetings of the Parties to this Protocol are particularly aimed at:
  - (a) keeping under review the implementation of this Protocol;
  - (b) overseeing the work of the Organization and of the Centre relating to the implementation of this Protocol and providing policy guidance for their activities;
  - (c) considering the efficacy of the measures adopted for the management and protection of areas and species, and examining the need for other measures, in particular in the form of Annexes and amendments to this Protocol or to its Annexes;
  - (d) adopting the guidelines and common criteria provided for in Article 16 of this Protocol;
  - (e) considering reports transmitted by the Parties under Article 23 of this Protocol, as well as any other pertinent information which the Parties transmit through the Centre;
  - (f) making recommendations to the Parties on the measures to be adopted for the implementation of this Protocol;

(g) examining the recommendations of the meetings of the National Focal Points pursuant to Article 24 of this Protocol;

(h) deciding on the inclusion of an area in the SPAMI List in conformity with Article 9, paragraph 4, of this Protocol;

(i) examining any other matter relevant to this Protocol, as appropriate.

(j) discussing and evaluating the exemptions allowed by the Parties in conformity with Articles 12 and 18 of this Protocol.

## PART VI

### FINAL PROVISIONS

#### *Article 27*

#### EFFECT OF THE PROTOCOL ON DOMESTIC LEGISLATION

The provisions of this Protocol shall not affect the right of Parties to adopt relevant stricter domestic measures for the implementation of this Protocol.

#### *Article 28*

#### RELATIONSHIP WITH THIRD PARTIES

1. The Parties shall invite States that are not Parties to the Protocol and international organizations to cooperate in the implementation of this Protocol.

2. The Parties undertake to adopt appropriate measures, consistent with international law, to ensure that no one engages in any activity contrary to the principles or purposes of this Protocol.

#### *Article 29*

#### SIGNATURE

This Protocol shall be open for signature at Barcelona from 10 June 1995 to 10 June 1996, by any Contracting Party to the Convention.

#### *Article 30*

#### RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE OR APPROVAL

This Protocol shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Government of Spain, which will assume the functions of Depositary.

*Article 31*

ACCESSION

As from 10 June 1996, this Protocol shall be open for accession by any State and regional economic grouping which is Party to the Convention.

*Article 32*

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, the Protocol.
2. From the date of its entry into force, this Protocol shall replace the Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas of 1982, in the relationship among the Parties to both instruments.

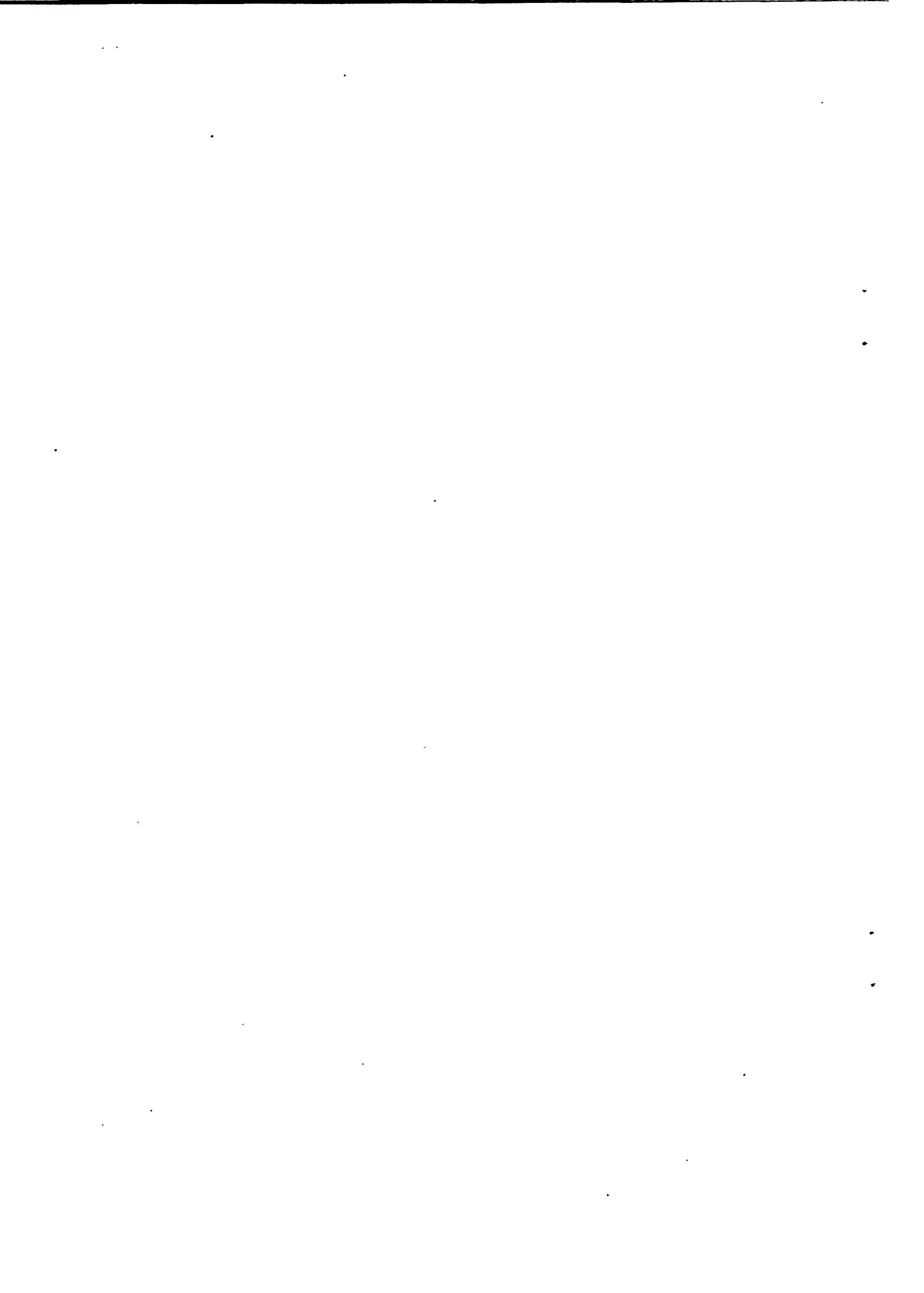
In witness whereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Protocol.

Done at Barcelona, on 10 June 1995, in a single copy in the Arabic, English, French and Spanish languages, the four texts being equally authoritative, for signature by any Party to the Convention.



## ANNEX IX

**ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE  
ENVIRONMENT AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE  
COASTAL AREAS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN  
(MAP PHASE II)**



### Introduction

In 1975, Mediterranean countries and the EEC adopted the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) and in 1976 the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention). The main objectives of MAP were to assist the Mediterranean Governments to assess and control marine pollution, to formulate their national environment policies, to improve the ability of governments to identify better options for alternative patterns of development and to make better rational choices for allocation of resources.

Although the initial focus of the MAP was on marine pollution control, experience soon confirmed that socio-economic trends, combined with poor management and planning of development, are the root of most environmental problems, and that meaningful and lasting environmental protection is inseparably linked to social and economic development. Therefore, the focus of MAP gradually shifted from a sectoral approach to pollution control to integrated coastal zone planning and management as the key tool through which solutions are being sought.

Although it is difficult to assess progress achieved, there is direct and indirect evidence that a large number of concrete actions were taken by many countries in conformity with the requirements and provisions of MAP, thus influencing the environmental policies and practices of the Mediterranean countries. MAP has been a significant instrument for change and progress concerning environmental matters in the Mediterranean. Among achievements of particular importance are the creation of awareness concerning the importance of a healthy environment for the present and future of the Mediterranean and its people; a marked change of attitude towards protection of the environment, the policy making level and creating a sense of solidarity and the need to act collectively for the better future of the Mediterranean.

Major shortcomings in the protection of the Mediterranean marine environment and its coastal region are the inappropriate management of the coastal zone due to the lack of adequate coastal zone planning and management; inadequate national legislation and its effective enforcement; weak institutional structures and inadequate human resources allocated for these types of activities; and lack of mobilization of adequate financial resources and clear political commitment to solve the existing problems.

MAP Phase II was designed taking into account the achievements and shortcomings of MAP's first twenty years of existence, as well as the results of recent developments such as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992), the Eighth Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (Antalya, 1993), and the Conference "Med 21" on Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean (Tunis, 1994).

### Objectives

The main objectives are:

- to ensure sustainable management of natural marine and land resources and to integrate the environment in social and economic development, and land-use policies;
- to protect the marine environment and coastal zones through prevention of pollution, and by reduction and, as far as possible, elimination of pollutant inputs, whether chronic or accidental;
- to protect nature, and protect and enhance sites and landscapes of ecological or cultural value;
- to strengthen solidarity among Mediterranean coastal States in managing their common heritage and resources for the benefit of present and future generations; and

- to contribute to improvement of the quality of life.

#### Implementation

The Mediterranean coastal States bear full responsibility for conducting their policies for an improved environment and sustainable development. In this context, they are responsible for the implementation of the Barcelona Convention, its Protocols and MAP.

In carrying out their tasks, the Contracting Parties receive the support of the Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention entrusted to UNEP and its Coordinating Unit, and, under the Unit's supervision, of MAP's Regional Activity Centres (RACs).

The specific tasks entrusted to the Secretariat and the RACs in order to implement the activities of MAP, as well as the corresponding budgets, are decided upon by the meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.

The MAP Coordinating Unit establishes and strengthens relations with other regional seas programmes, the secretariats of the international conventions relevant to the region, the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development and the international financial institutions related to environment and sustainable development in the Mediterranean.

The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention will regularly involve the UN specialized agencies concerned in the formulation and implementation of the MAP Phase II programme of activities.

The Contracting Parties will involve local, provincial and regional authorities, as appropriate, in the formulation and implementation of the MAP Phase II programme of activities.

The Contracting Parties will also associate in the MAP Phase II activities, non-governmental organizations involved in the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development, as well as organizations representing economic activities.

In implementing sustainable development, priority will be given to strengthening institutional capacity and policy coordination at national as well as regional, provincial and local levels, as appropriate. In this context, particular attention will be given to the implementation of existing legal instruments such as the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, to the introduction of economic instruments for integrated resource management, and to rigorous planning of coastal zones and management of natural resources.

### I. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

#### 1. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Management and conservation of natural resources, and orientation of technological and institutional change in such a manner as to ensure the attainment and continued satisfaction of human needs for present and future generations, are vital for the Mediterranean basin. The complex interaction between environmental components (water, forest, soil) and socio-economic sectors (agriculture, industry, energy, tourism, transport) requires integration of environmental policies into development policies. At regional level, corresponding activities will be developed [within the framework of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development to be established and implemented within MAP] in collaboration with the relevant international organizations, and with the support of the Secretariat together with relevant RACs, when appropriate.

## **1.1 Economic activities and the environment**

In the Mediterranean basin, with its limited and fragile natural resources, recent socio-economic developments have given rise to major changes that put its heritage in peril. Population trends, which indicate that a population of 410 million in 1994 may rise to 550 million in 2025, together with modern means of production and consumption are playing a major role in these changes.

Intensification of agriculture is having a major impact on water resources and soil. Since the 1970s, industrialization has proceeded apace, although heavy and polluting industries show signs of decline. The technologies in use are often obsolete and generate considerable pollution. Industry, which consumes vast amounts of natural resources and energy, competes for space with urban development and major transport infrastructures, particularly on the coast. Tourism, which brings in revenue, by exploiting the attractions of the natural and historical heritage, also competes for the coastline, putting increasing areas of it under concrete. A hundred million tourists from all parts of the world visit the coastal area of the Mediterranean today, the expected figure for the year 2025 being between 170 and 340 million, while domestic tourism is also expected to undergo major growth. Great pressure is exerted on water resources, while overcrowding of natural and historic sites and pressure on land use leads to their destruction, thus reducing capital income from tourism, which is essential for a number of countries.

For these economic activities, the major objectives in relation to sustainable development are:

### **1.1.1 Agriculture**

Agricultural production is expected to expand in the Mediterranean region, particularly in the countries of the South and East. Such expansion, for example through the use of irrigation, will have an increasing impact on soil and water quality. Furthermore, arable land is shrinking under pressure of construction, fertility loss, salination and erosion.

The spread of desertification in its various forms poses a threat to social and agricultural development, both in coastal regions and in the hinterland.

In order to contribute to sustainable development, activities should, at their appropriate levels, focus on:

- rational methods for making use of soil and water resources by encouraging farming practices suited to the physical and ecological conditions prevailing in the regions concerned;
- increasing agricultural productivity and production by means of environment-friendly techniques;
- development and use of irrigation techniques using less water and appropriate systems of drainage;
- identification and use of appropriate techniques not only in farming but also to improve local genetic resources; and
- controlling the use of chemicals that pollute soil and water and increasing use of natural fertilizers.

### **1.1.2 Industry**

Industrial development exacerbates a number of existing major problems relating to air and water pollution and degradation of quality of life.

In order to respond to national needs and provide access to Mediterranean and international markets so that sustainable development may be achieved, action should be taken:

- to encourage and facilitate the use of appropriate industrial procedures and clean technologies;
- to facilitate the transfer, adaptation and control of technology among Mediterranean countries;
- to consolidate and accelerate the introduction of programmes for the control and reduction of industrial pollution; and
- to strengthen and expand programmes for the reduction and management of industrial waste.

#### **1.1.3 Energy**

The growth in energy consumption in the Mediterranean, principally through use of fossil fuels, is adding to the pollution and environmental damage existing in the Mediterranean. There is thus a need to improve management of energy and to introduce policies compatible with sustainable development.

In that context, the objectives to be achieved at Mediterranean, national and local levels and in cooperation with interested international organizations will be:

- to encourage and facilitate the use of new and renewable sources of energy in domestic, industrial, public and private use, including pilot projects;
- to develop techniques for controlling and saving energy; and
- to ensure that any new power stations to be built on the Mediterranean coast are environmentally friendly and to modernize, as appropriate, existing power plants.

#### **1.1.4 Tourism**

Tourism is one of the major factors affecting the environment and development in the Mediterranean basin. It plays an important role in improving economic conditions in many Mediterranean countries but, on the other hand, has a severe impact on land and marine resources, soil and coastal land, sea, historical and natural sites and landscapes, society and local population.

The main objectives of activities related to tourism, at Mediterranean, national and local levels, will be:

- to assess, monitor and evaluate tourism activities and their impact on environment through, *inter alia*, appropriate and pertinent indicators;
- to encourage regional and international cooperation that promotes environment friendly tourism compatible with sustainable development;
- to monitor natural, cultural and human tourist resources and undertake regular assessment of environmental impact and carrying capacity; and
- to develop information and training programmes for the actors concerned including raising the awareness of tourists so that they choose tourism that respects the Mediterranean environment.

### **1.1.5 Transport**

Evolution of air and land transport associated with expanding economic activity will exert growing pressure on the coastal zone. In particular, the number of cars is expected to treble in the next thirty years. It is essential that special attention be given to this clear trend, which will have a major impact on environmental quality in coastal and urban zones.

The main objectives of the programme are:

- to assess and monitor means of transport and their density in coastal zones by using appropriate indicators;
- to identify and encourage use of alternative means of transport less detrimental to the environment; and
- to disseminate information on transport policies and technologies contributing to sustainable development, including those related to public transport.

### **1.2 Urban management and the environment**

The Mediterranean urban population, 40 per cent of which is concentrated on the coast, is expected to double by the year 2025, which will substantially increase settlement of the coast.

The type of urban development resulting from this concentration is a cause of environmental concern for two reasons:

- great pressure is exerted on natural resources, landscapes and natural areas, which are being taken over or destroyed to meet the needs of urban development; and
- the environment created in such built-up areas is unsatisfactory because of the scale of construction and its impact on transport, energy consumption, waste production, loss of space and natural landscapes and increasing demands for infrastructure.

The consequences of these trends are a cause for concern with regard to the sustainability of development:

- deterioration of the urban environment and quality of life have a negative impact on social life and public health; and
- from the economic point of view, built-up areas with a deteriorating environment are likely to become less attractive, particularly to the services sector.

Strategies for sustainable urban management should be formulated by the competent authorities in order to:

- create an institutional framework which will provide for management of built-up areas at the appropriate administrative level;
- encourage the introduction of urban planning taking environmental issues into account through analysis of the urban environment;
- encourage active urban policies directed towards energy saving, non-polluting forms of transport, waste management, sustainable use of water and the creation of town amenities;

- introduce the corresponding financial instruments;
- develop institutional and professional capacities; and
- involve all the actors concerned.

At regional level, cooperation activities will be carried out, encouraging coordinated decentralized cooperation in order to:

- elaborate and disseminate appropriate methodologies;
- promote the exchange of experiences and practice;
- ensure the training of the actors concerned; and
- contribute to the mobilization of international financial resources for the formulation and implementation of strategies for the urban environment.

### **1.3 Sustainable management of natural resources**

At regional level, specific activities in this section will be developed and implemented by the relevant international organizations and programmes, where appropriate, with the support of the Secretariat and RACs.

#### **1.3.1 Water resources**

Quality and availability of fresh water resources are vital in the Mediterranean not only for human consumption but also for agriculture, industry, tourism and other components of the economy. The interaction of these components should be tackled through integrated plans for water resources management.

The main objectives of this programme are the management and sustainable use of water resources, and are to be achieved through:

- encouragement of the use of tools for management of water demand;
- assessment and monitoring of the qualitative and quantitative status of water resources in each country, *inter alia* through pertinent indicators;
- preparation in each country of water resources master plans on a basin basis and expansion of existing plans in line with generally accepted principles of sustainable development, making use of an integrated approach, especially in coastal areas and islands;
- preparation or improvement of national legislation directed to the development and implementation of integrated methods for the management and use of water resources; and
- preparation of guidelines, training programmes and means for the exchange of experience on the integrated development, management, use and re-use of water resources.

#### **1.3.2 Soil**

Soil erosion and desertification are one of the most serious problems affecting the region. Agriculture and forestry are particularly affected leading to a decline in productivity which, in turn, helps to worsen social problems in the region.

The main objective is land conservation and reclamation.

Activities aim at:

- assessment and monitoring of the situation relating to soil degradation by the use of appropriate and pertinent indicators;
- development of effective policies, strategies and programmes which will include mapping, monitoring and protection measures to prevent and combat soil loss and desertification; and
- implementation, at a national level, of the above measures, as well as relevant decisions taken at various international forums such as FAO, UNEP and IUCN that lay special emphasis on the Convention to Combat Desertification, and more specifically its Mediterranean component.

#### **1.3.3 Living marine resources**

As several fish stocks are under heavy pressure, it is essential to take immediate action at several levels, (fishing community, fisheries organization, government) starting by reinforcing those already existing in order to halt present trends towards the degradation of resources and habitats.

The objective is the sustainable management of living marine resources at national and regional levels.

Main activities aim at:

- improving the available information base on the status of living marine resources and encouraging research on the effects of environmental degradation and the impact of fishing activity; such information is necessary for the development of management policies for such resources;
- developing common resource management policies inspired by the precautionary principle;
- establishing through the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM) the legal framework for a cooperative approach to the protection and conservation of living marine resources outside territorial waters;
- ensuring implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing developed by FAO, the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas and the decisions taken within the framework of the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks; and
- promoting environmentally friendly aquaculture.

#### **1.3.4 Forest and plant coverage**

Degradation of forest and plant coverage is causing increasing concern in the Mediterranean region. Overuse through grazing and the use of wood for fuel in addition to fires and urbanization, are the main causes of deforestation. To tackle these problems, a Mediterranean Forest Action Programme was prepared by FAO, with which MAP will liaise and coordinate its activities. This programme uses an integrated and multidisciplinary approach which is essential to its general conceptual framework as well as to its application within each country.

The activities of this programme aim, in particular, at:

- making a rapid assessment of the state of the forests in each country, and identifying priorities;
- drawing up Forest Directory Plans for each country designed for protection, sustainable management and the multi-purpose use of forests; and
- enhancing cooperation and exchange of information between countries.

#### **1.4 Integrated coastal area management**

Management strategies for the Mediterranean coastal regions should ensure that limited and fragile resources are used in a sustainable manner by means of planning and regulations to conserve their ecological value and to promote activities to improve the quality of life of the coastal populations.

Integrated coastal area management requires understanding of the links existing between coastal resources, their use and the mutual impact of development and environment.

The objectives of protection and integrated coastal area management are as follows:

- preservation of the biological diversity of coastal ecosystems;
- coastal planning to resolve the competition between urbanization, industrialization, tourism, transport, agriculture and aquaculture, and the preservation of ecosystems for future generations;
- control of human pressure on and use of coastal resources;
- achievement of environmental and economic objectives at an acceptable cost to society;
- prevention and elimination, as far as possible, of pollution from all urban, industrial, tourist, agricultural and aquaculture sources, solid and liquid waste, and natural and technological hazards;
- participation by the general public and its various associations with a view to stimulating a sense of civic responsibility in the face of these new challenges; and
- development of the institutional capacity and human resources necessary to respond to these many interlinked and often conflicting objectives.

Integrated coastal area management should gradually become the standard approach for tackling the problems affecting Mediterranean coastal areas. To this end, at national and, where relevant, at sub-national level, relevant legislation should be enacted and institutional capacities created or strengthened. Appropriate tools, such as remote sensing, geographic information systems, systemic and prospective analysis, environmental impact assessment and economic instruments, should also be developed and implemented.

This legislation should encourage protection of a large percentage of the coastal strip, prevent continued urbanization and industrialization of the coastline, establish rules for identification of natural areas to be protected, and ensure compatible use of the coast.

At regional level, cooperation activities will be organized in order to:

- elaborate jointly the most appropriate planning methodologies;

- provide training, exchange of information and transfer of knowledge; and
- promote and facilitate cooperation with international institutions likely to support coastal area management policies.

#### **1.5 Elements for a Mediterranean strategy**

The concerns of sustainable development, highlighted by UNCED and resulting from the complex links between socio-economic development and the environment, must be fully clarified to allow a Mediterranean strategy, as well as national strategies on sustainable development, to be defined. The effort to integrate sustainable management of natural resources with stable economic development must be made a priority throughout the Mediterranean. To this end, the main activities at the regional level will be:

- promoting and developing a function for the observation and assessment of the interaction between environment and development in the Mediterranean basin:
  - based on existing relevant activities at national and regional level;
  - contributing to the provision of technical support for the development of similar national functions when requested by governments;
  - receiving, processing and analysing relevant information on Mediterranean environment and development;
  - analysing developments in the interaction between environment and development in order to assist the decision-making process; and
  - elaborating sustainable development indicators applicable to the Mediterranean along the lines developed by UNCED and other international and regional institutions.
- exchanging experiences on sustainable economic development; and
- formulating of practical recommendations to facilitate integration of natural resource management and economic development when preparing national development policies.

At the national level, the main activities will be:

- establishment of structures - mainly interministerial - such as Commissions on Sustainable Development, aimed at bringing together all institutions engaged in formulating sustainable development policies;
- formulation of national strategies for sustainable development, including in particular creating the relevant financial instruments; and
- formulation of sectoral policies, incorporating environmental issues, in priority areas such as energy, industry, transport, agriculture and tourism.

#### **1.6 National and local capacity building**

The ability of the Mediterranean countries to embark on the path of sustainable development will largely be determined by their capacity to evaluate problems, determine the level of priority of urgent needs, find response strategies and provide the means to carry out such policies.

- At the national institutional level, policies for sustainable development call for an organizational framework that will ensure liaison with all relevant public administrations and agencies within the context of interministerial coordination.
- At the local level, capacities for designing and implementing sustainable development strategies will also be developed.

Capacity building will aim at developing the means available, and improving levels of training, in the following fields:

- science and technology related to the interaction between development and the environment;
- management of public services associated with the environment; and
- management of enterprises whose operation has an impact on the environment.

## **2. CONSERVATION OF NATURE, LANDSCAPE AND SITES**

The Mediterranean, with its landscapes and its varied and unique natural heritage, with its age-old past made evident by the innumerable historic sites, represents for its inhabitants and for the millions of tourists who visit it every year a common heritage which deserves to be protected and conserved for present and future generations. However, the negative impacts of uncontrolled urban, industrial and tourist development and the lack of appropriate environmental strategies are now becoming very evident. The massive occupation of the coastline and the discharge and dumping of large amounts of solid and liquid wastes into the sea, together with the over-exploitation of natural resources, constitute a threat to the preservation of the ecological balance and the survival of species, as well as to the conservation of several sites of great natural and historic value and of the exceptional Mediterranean landscapes.

In the Mediterranean, examples of coastal management which have the protection of nature, the landscape and historic sites as their objective are still very rare or geographically limited. A shortage of environmentally sound management strategies, under the pressure of rapid socio-economic development, has in fact for too long favoured activities in which the short-term economic advantages were ensured but which had, in the long term, negative effects on the conservation of the Mediterranean coasts. It is evident that this negative trend could be effectively reversed if its consequences for the Mediterranean environment and its biological diversity were made widely known and if the planning and development strategies of the various subregions of the Mediterranean included the rational management of their natural and cultural heritage.

This component of MAP Phase II takes fully into account the Barcelona Convention and the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean and aims at proposing to the Contracting Parties a programme of activities that will assist them to protect and sustainably manage the natural and cultural Mediterranean heritage, thus contributing to the sustainable development of the region.

The proposed activities have been developed in line with the results of UNCED, in particular Agenda 21, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the action programme MED 21.

The activities will be implemented by the Contracting Parties in coordination with, and with the assistance of, the MAP Secretariat and the competent Regional Activity Centres. They will be implemented, as appropriate, in cooperation and coordination with the relevant programmes of the United Nations and the Secretariats of the Conventions, the European Union, especially its NATURA 2000 Network, and other international organizations concerned, as well as with NGOs and networks

particularly active in specific fields, in order to create an integrated and efficient synergy in the region and avoid duplication of work.

Five types of activities will be carried out within the framework of the implementation of the Protocol:

- collection of data and periodic assessment of the situation;
- legal measures;
- planning and management;
- public awareness and participation; and
- exchange of experience and strengthening of natural capabilities.

## **2.1 Collection of data and periodic assessment of the situation**

If the level of knowledge on the extent and status of conservation of the historic and cultural heritage of the Mediterranean region can be considered satisfactory, the same cannot be said with regard to the natural heritage, knowledge of which is still very fragmentary. It is therefore important to carry out research and studies to fill the existing gaps for the purpose of defining appropriate action.

The main objective of the present programme is therefore the overall assessment of the status and, where possible, the evolution of biological diversity in the Mediterranean so as to protect it better. It will include:

- at the regional level, the preparation of inventories of natural sites and elements of biological diversity of common Mediterranean interest, and of lists of the threatened and/or endangered species of the region and natural sites; and
- at the national level, the preparation of inventories of species and sites of special natural value as well as of areas with rare or fragile ecosystems that are reserves of biological diversity and are important for threatened and/or endangered species.

Such inventories and lists will be prepared according to common criteria jointly established by the Contracting Parties, will be kept regularly updated and used as the basis for conservation and planning programmes, using as appropriate the best available techniques.

## **2.2 Legal measures**

Legislation on the protection of the natural and cultural heritage is at present insufficient in many Mediterranean countries and it is therefore necessary to adopt modern and adequate legislation in order to support the implementation of conservation policies.

It is also necessary for the Parties take the measures required to ensure that the legal measures adopted are actually implemented.

The following activities will be implemented:

- the institution by Contracting Parties of appropriate legal provisions by adopting instruments to allow for legal protection of sites of special interest because of their natural and/or cultural value. The methods and inventories developed in the European Union and in international organizations could serve as a basis in this respect. Special attention will be given in the Mediterranean to the habitats of threatened species, to insular environments and to archaeological remains, including underwater ports, structures and wrecks;

- the granting of legal protection status to the threatened and/or endangered species identified in the above-mentioned lists. In this regard, the monk seal and the different species of Mediterranean marine turtles and cetaceans deserve special attention;
- the creation of national mechanisms to monitor implementation of the protection measures instituted; and
- the establishment of a list of "Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance" (SPAMI) and a list of endangered species.

### **2.3 Planning and management**

In addition to the legal protection of the sites, it is essential for such sites to be the object of a management system which, while ensuring the preservation of their natural and/or cultural values, would promote the social aspects, in particular those related to education, awareness, research and recreation.

In the planning process for the protected areas, the role that they could play in the development of economically depressed areas, for example, through the promotion of environment-friendly tourism and tourism in cultural sites, should also be taken into account.

It will also be necessary to identify the processes and factors which have or are likely to have adverse effects on the conservation of biological diversity and at the same time to carry out monitoring and periodic assessment of the conservation status of the sites and the species possessing a special status.

Forms of active management are equally necessary for the conservation of most species.

The following activities will therefore be implemented:

- the formulation and adoption of national strategies to ensure the conservation of biological diversity and the cultural heritage and their integration in development and planning policies;
- the formulation and adoption, at the regional and national levels, of specific action plans for the conservation and management of sites, habitats, ecosystems and threatened and/or endangered species and also the implementation of the action plans already adopted;
- the effective management of protected sites, in particular through the formulation, adoption and implementation of specific management plans;
- the establishment of land-policy tools allowing lasting protection of the areas to be protected, including those outside protected areas;
- the encouragement of active public participation in the conservation and management of protected species and sites;
- the establishment of a Mediterranean diploma, awarded in the course of Ordinary Meetings of the Contracting Parties, for a "Specially Protected Area of Mediterranean Importance" (SPAMI) distinguished by the implementation of specific and concrete activities in the field of management and conservation of the Mediterranean natural heritage; and
- the preparation of specific regional activities or projects for the conservation of nature and biological diversity with a view to mobilizing the necessary financial resources outside the Mediterranean Trust Fund.

## **2.4 Public awareness and participation**

Without public support, the application of nature protection and conservation measures cannot achieve results commensurate with the challenges and threats looming over the natural heritage of the Mediterranean.

By informing and inculcating awareness in particular target groups and in the general public, it has been possible in several countries not only to lessen opposition to certain conservation programmes but even, in some cases, to achieve active public participation.

The main objectives of this component are to consolidate awareness and information at both local and national, as well as regional, levels in addition to ensuring the rapid circulation of scientific research results. The following activities will be undertaken:

- development of education and information programmes to arouse public awareness, together with initiatives aimed at special target groups (young people, fishermen, people connected with protected areas);
- promotion of speedy dissemination of available data by various means, including the media, concerning the state of habitats and populations and the threats affecting them, especially for protected species, and on the management and conservation activities and programmes conducted; and
- establishment at national and/or local levels, and periodic assessment of information and awareness programmes in line with the conservation measures carried out or envisaged.

## **2.5 Exchange of experience and strengthening of national capabilities**

The protection and management of the natural and cultural heritage need specific competences and adequate financial and technical resources. In the Mediterranean region, there are at present wide differences in the availability of such competences and technologies. For the developing countries of the Mediterranean the improvement of national capabilities in these fields represents an important aspect of strengthening inter-Mediterranean cooperation for the protection of the natural and cultural heritage, and for better participation in regional programmes.

The main objective of the present programme is the improvement of the institutional capabilities of the Mediterranean countries in the field of conservation and management of natural resources and of the cultural heritage.

This objective will be reached through:

- technical cooperation and transfer of knowledge among the Contracting Parties and other actors;
- the establishment of networks to improve the exchange of experience among Mediterranean experts, especially in the field of protected areas and sites;
- the preparation of training programmes in scientific, technical and managerial fields for personnel involved in the formulation and implementation of conservation measures and management; and
- assistance to countries in the formulation of projects eligible to be financed by international financial donors.

### 3. ASSESSMENT, PREVENTION AND ELIMINATION OF MARINE POLLUTION

Since the adoption of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1975, individual Mediterranean countries and the Mediterranean region as a whole have made considerable progress in the protection of the Mediterranean marine environment against chronic or accidental pollution. Despite such progress, the coastal region of the Mediterranean is under considerable stress; The solution to the problem requires coordinated actions of assessment, prevention and elimination of pollution, bearing in mind the inseparable character of the relationship between economic development and environment.

In line with the concepts and recommendations of UNCED and in particular Agenda 21, this component of MAP Phase II provides the basis for actions related to assessment, prevention and elimination of marine pollution from land-based and sea-based activities, in the perspective of sustainable development.

The main objective of this component is the elimination of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea from land-based and sea-based activities.

#### 3.1 Assessment of pollution-related problems

Assessment of pollution-related problems allows present uncertainties when facing management decisions to be reduced and the links between inputs, concentrations and effects of pollutants clarified. Such an assessment started in the Mediterranean several decades ago in MAP, through its MED POL programme.

Through this programme, which has been implemented jointly with relevant United Nations agencies, a Mediterranean network of over 150 institutions participating in research and monitoring of marine pollution has been established; many of these institutions received assistance in capacity-building.

The results of these activities have been used as a basis for the preparation of assessment documents presented to the Contracting Parties, legal instruments and common measures for pollution control. Even though many data were accumulated on the main pollutants, their sources, and basic pathways and their fate in the environment, gaps in knowledge still exist, among them are a lack of quantitative data on pollution sources, inadequate geographical coverage in the South, poor information on the environmental fate of pollutants and missing links between levels and the effects on biological communities.

The objective of this component is assessment of the following:

- levels and trends in the load of pollutants reaching the Mediterranean Sea from land-based and sea-based sources;
- levels, trends and effects of pollutants in the marine environment;
- risks of pollutants for marine life, fisheries and human health in coastal waters, estuaries and open waters;
- state of the treatment and disposal of liquid and solid waste in the Mediterranean coastal region;
- pollution prevention and clean production processes and the dissemination of information and expertise to allow all parties to implement such processes; and
- extent to which the Mediterranean marine environment is affected by marine pollution from ships and is at risk from a major marine accident.

The activities to be carried out in order to achieve the stated objectives are:

Regional level

- to collect information on the levels and trends of loads of pollutants reaching the Mediterranean Sea;
- to complete the existing network of national programmes for monitoring of pollution, based on adequate observation and monitoring techniques and incorporating mandatory data quality assurance programmes;
- to collect information on the state of the treatment and disposal of liquid and solid wastes in the Mediterranean coastal region and to present such information to the Contracting Parties;
- to collect information on the effects of pollution, including that coming from ships, on the marine environment;
- to provide the Contracting Parties, interested groups and individuals with information about general and specific pollution-related problems and potential short-term and long-term threats to the Mediterranean region; and
- to collect and provide to other Parties information on pollution prevention, elimination and clean production measures and processes in place.

National level

- to establish/improve national monitoring programmes through assistance for capacity building of national authorities and individual laboratories, training and data quality assurance programmes.

### 3.2 Pollution prevention

#### 3.2.1 Prevention and elimination of the pollution of the marine environment from land-based activities

Marine pollution from land-based sources and activities has long been recognized as a major problem in the marine environment. One of the responses of the Mediterranean countries to this from Land-Based Sources (LBS Protocol), which came into force in 1983. In the framework of the implementation of the LBS Protocol, by the end of 1994 thirteen Mediterranean recommendations concerning common measures for the control of LBS of pollution had been adopted by the Contracting Parties. As a measure for strengthening the Protocol further, the marine pollution monitoring and research programme (MED POL), carried out in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan, is gradually refocusing on problems of direct relevance to the prevention and elimination of pollution from land-based activities.

The objective of this component is:

- the protection of the Mediterranean marine environment from the pollution from land-based activities. This objective will be met through the specific activities arising from the provisions of the LBS Protocol and common measures for the elimination of pollution. This objective could be achieved through the formulation and adoption of a regional action plan for the reduction and, as far as possible, the elimination of pollution from land-based activities, which will include quantitative objectives and a calendar of implementation. Such a plan should be based on the

following principles: integrated coastal zone and river basin management; the precautionary principle; the polluter-pays principle; the clean production technology principle; an anticipatory rather than reactive approach; environmental impact assessment; environmental accounting, economic instruments (user fees, specific taxes, pricing policies and practices) and voluntary agreements (covenants).

The following activities are recommended:

#### Regional level

- to develop proposals for concrete measures for pollution prevention, reduction and elimination, based on the precautionary approach, as required by the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols;
- to develop technical guidelines for the implementation of the measures adopted and to assist developing countries in their implementation and enforcement;
- to collect information on the implementation of the measures adopted or recommended by the Contracting Parties and on their effectiveness, and to inform the Contracting Parties accordingly; and
- to identify problems experienced by the Contracting Parties in the implementation of the measures and to formulate proposals which may help to overcome those problems.

#### National level

- to formulate and implement national action programmes or plans, based on the precautionary approach, to prevent and eliminate pollution from land-based activities. Such programmes or plans should include, as appropriate:
  - the setting up or the strengthening of a public administration specialized in the prevention of and fight against pollution and the provision of adequate funds for its funding;
  - development of adequate national legal instruments and the formulation and adoption of measures for prevention and elimination of pollution;
  - the creation or strengthening of bodies of environmental inspectors having specific training and administrative authority;
  - the use of appropriate economic instruments deriving from the "polluter pays" principle and the precautionary approach;
  - encouraging voluntary agreements (covenants) for the reduction and elimination of pollution, where appropriate;
  - establishing a calendar for the full implementation of the common measures against pollution adopted by the Contracting Parties, as well as the relevant points of the Genoa Declaration;
  - to develop and implement national compliance monitoring programmes, carried out by participating national collaborating institutions; and
  - provision for mandatory country reporting on the implementation of national action plans, including the monitoring of compliance.

### **3.2.2 Prevention of and response to the pollution of the marine environment from sea-based activities**

This component of MAP Phase II aims at proposing strategies and activities which will support and supplement national efforts for the prevention of, preparedness for and response to the pollution of the marine environment from sea-based activities.

#### **(a) Prevention of pollution of the marine environment from ships**

Among the world's oceans, the traffic density of merchant vessels in the Mediterranean is particularly important. About 30 per cent of international sea-borne trade volume originates from or is directed to the 300 Mediterranean ports, or passes through the Mediterranean Sea.

Marine pollution from ships is, to a considerable extent, due to inadequate implementation and insufficient enforcement of international standards. In the course of routine operations, ships may discharge into the sea, a wide variety of substances such as oily wastes, noxious liquid substances, sewage and garbage. The discharge into the sea of such substances is a significant source of pollution of the marine environment. Ship design, maintenance and operation in compliance with the higher standard adopted within the International Maritime Organization, as well as the availability of port reception facilities, will largely reduce pollution to acceptable levels.

Following the Genoa Declaration (1985), which included among priority targets to be achieved the establishment of port reception facilities for dirty ballast waters and other oily residues, an Action Plan concerning the provision of adequate port reception facilities within the Mediterranean region was adopted in the framework of the MAP in Cairo in December 1991.

The objectives of this component are:

- the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean marine environment from ships by providing incentives and encouragement for the adoption, effective implementation and enforcement of the international conventions for the prevention of the pollution from ships; and
- the establishment, where necessary, of port reception facilities for the collection of liquid and solid wastes generated from ships (oily and chemical residues, sewage and garbage).

The following activities to be carried out in order to achieve the stated objectives will be implemented with the assistance of the competent Regional Activity Centre and the cooperation of the International Maritime Organization:

#### Regional level

- to implement the Action Plan concerning the provision of adequate port reception facilities within the Mediterranean region (adopted in Cairo in December 1991);
- to promote regional cooperation in the field of Port State Control;
- to promote regional cooperation in monitoring marine pollution from ships, especially that from illegal discharges, enforcing the provisions of MARPOL 73/78 more rigorously; and
- to develop technical guidelines for the establishment and operation of shore reception facilities for wastes generated by maritime transport-related activities.

National level

- to assist in the design and implementation of projects related to the establishment and operation of port reception facilities; and
- to assist Contracting Parties which face difficulties in ratifying, implementing and enforcing the relevant international conventions.

(b) Preparedness for, response to and cooperation in cases of accidental marine pollution

In the Mediterranean Sea the risks of an incident likely to cause massive pollution by oil or by other hazardous substances continues to be high. The Mediterranean Sea is a major route for transporting oil and gas from the Middle East and North Africa to Europe and North America (20 per cent of oil carried worldwide by ships), and the region has about 58 major oil loading and unloading ports.

Most of the countries are not in a position to rely solely on their own resources when dealing with a major marine pollution accident. Regional cooperation and mutual assistance are therefore indispensable. The pooling of resources and expertise will provide a cost effective way of combating spills. In order to be quick and effective, both cooperation and assistance have to be planned and organized.

In 1976 the Mediterranean countries adopted a Protocol concerning Cooperation in Combating Oil Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency. This Protocol provides the legal and institutional framework for actions of regional cooperation in combating accidental marine pollution and decided to set up a Regional Centre with a view to assisting them in implementing the Protocol. The Regional Centre (REMPEC) is administered by the International Maritime Organization.

Since 1976, activities have been undertaken which have helped to develop the individual and collective capabilities of the coastal States of the Mediterranean to combat accidental marine pollution by oil and hazardous substances.

The objectives of this component are:

- the development of national, bilateral and/or subregional systems for preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution by oil and other hazardous substances, including organizational structure, contingency plans, trained personnel and appropriate pollution response means; and
- the organization of cooperation among Contracting Parties in preparing for and responding to accidental marine pollution in case of emergency.

The activities to be carried out in order to achieve the stated objectives are:

Regional level

- to develop and maintain a regional information system including computerized tools for assisting in marine pollution response;
- to adopt measures for facilitating cooperation among countries in order to respond to accidents causing or likely to cause pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances;

- to prepare guidelines, manuals, documents and reference publications relevant to preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution; and
- to facilitate and coordinate international cooperation and mutual assistance and to provide, in case of emergency, advisory assistance upon request.

Subregional level

- to develop subregional operational agreements for combating major marine pollution accidents, affecting or likely to affect the territorial sea, coasts and related interests of neighbouring countries.

National level

- to develop a national system, including the training of personnel, for preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution; and
- to assist in the design and implementation of pilot demonstration projects.

(c) Prevention of the pollution of the marine environment by dumping from ships and aircraft

Pollution of the marine environment by dumping of wastes or other matter from ships and aircraft, if not controlled, poses an environmental danger in the Mediterranean Sea.

The objective of this programme is:

- the prevention and abatement of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area caused by dumping from ships and aircraft. This objective will be met through the specific activities arising from the provisions of the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft.

The activities to be carried out in order to achieve the stated objective are:

Regional level

- to collect information on issuance of permits and dumping activities and to present consolidated reports to the Contracting Parties;
- to prepare technical guidelines regarding disposal methodology and monitoring of disposal sites; and
- to assess the implementation of this Protocol, and consider the efficiency of the measures adopted and the need for any other measures.

National level

- to assist the Contracting Parties to take, individually or through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, all appropriate measures to prevent and abate pollution of the Mediterranean Sea, as specified in the Dumping Protocol;
- to adhere strictly to the adopted procedure on issuance of permits and submission of national annual reports on dumping permits and activities; and
- to develop and implement programmes for the monitoring of established dumping sites.

**(d) Prevention and control of the pollution of the marine environment resulting from exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and the seabed and its subsoil**

The activities related to the exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and the seabed and its subsoil are an important potential source of pollution for the Mediterranean. In particular, exploration, rig construction, drilling mud, water discharge, operational oil discharges, loading and accidents represent a realistic threat to the Mediterranean marine environment.

The objective of this component is the protection of the Mediterranean marine environment from all forms of pollution resulting from offshore activities. This objective will be met through specific activities arising from the provisions of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil.

The activities to be carried out in order to achieve the stated objective are:

**Regional level**

- to promote cooperation among Contracting Parties, with the assistance of competent regional or international organizations, to formulate and implement programmes of assistance to developing countries including training of personnel and acquisition of appropriate equipment; and
- to formulate and adopt common standards for the disposal of oil and oily mixtures and for the use and disposal of drilling fluids and drill cuttings.

**National level**

- to monitor the effects of the activities on the environment through the creation of national monitoring programmes; and
- to organize research studies and programmes enabling the carrying out of the activities with minimum risk of pollution.

**3.2.3 Prevention and control of the pollution of the environment resulting from transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal**

In the Mediterranean, a crossroads between three continents and countries at different levels of industrial and socio-economic development, transboundary movements of hazardous wastes have become a serious potential threat especially for the developing countries of the region. It is in fact known that only a small part of the hazardous wastes produced is disposed of through hazardous wastes disposal technology.

The objectives of this component are:

- the protection of the Mediterranean environment against pollution caused by transboundary movements and the disposal of hazardous waste;
- the prohibition of all exports of hazardous waste from the OECD countries of the Mediterranean to countries which are not Member States of the European Union; and
- the early ratification and implementation of the draft Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea resulting from the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, as well as of the Basel Convention.

The activities to be carried out in order to achieve the stated objectives are:

Regional level

- to develop appropriate guidelines for the evaluation of damage, as well as rules and procedures in the field of liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes;
- to develop new clean production methods for reducing and eliminating hazardous wastes; and
- to establish regional cooperation for the prevention and control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes.

National level

- to assist the Contracting Parties to reduce to a minimum, and where possible eliminate, the generation and transboundary movement of hazardous wastes in the Mediterranean;
- to assist the Contracting Parties to take appropriate legal, administrative and other measures within the area under their jurisdiction in order to prohibit the export and transit of hazardous wastes to developing countries; and
- to develop programmes for financial and technical assistance to developing countries for the implementation of the Hazardous Wastes Protocol.

**3.3 Supporting measures**

The assessment, prevention and elimination of marine pollution in the Mediterranean cannot be achieved without a strong national institutional basis supported with adequate financial resources, equipment and experts. While the situation in developed countries of the Mediterranean region seems adequate to deal with the implementation of this component, the capacity of the developing countries will need further strengthening.

The objective of this component is the building of the institutional capabilities of the Contracting Parties for the assessment and elimination of marine pollution.

The activities to be carried out in order to achieve the stated objectives are:

- to provide advice on legal, technical and fiscal policies, strategies, and practices which may contribute to the implementation of the measures and targets adopted by the Contracting Parties;
- to prepare guidelines, manuals, documents and reference publications relevant to the implementation of this component;
- to formulate and implement pollution data quality assurance programmes;
- to facilitate the exchange of information and access to and transfer of relevant technologies;
- to organize individual and group training (e.g., seminars, workshops) of national experts (administrators, technicians, scientists) in all subjects relevant to this component;
- to formulate and implement adequate educational and public awareness programmes; and

- to facilitate contacts with international financial institutions in order to obtain financial support for the implementation of specific activities.

#### **4. INFORMATION AND PARTICIPATION**

Public information and public participation are a dimension essential to the policy of sustainable development and environmental protection.

The objectives of this component are:

- to provide to the general public the information available on the state of the development and environment of the Mediterranean and its evolution, and the measures taken to improve it;
- to enhance the environmental awareness of the population, and create a common approach to the environmental problems of the Mediterranean;
- to facilitate public access to activities for the protection and management of the environment and access to scientific knowledge in a proper manner; and
- to mobilize and ensure the participation and involvement of major actors concerned (local and provincial communities, economic and social groups, consumers, etc).

To achieve the stated objectives on the national and regional levels, the actions needed are:

- to implement coordinated information campaigns and special activities on environmental protection, directed towards managers and decision-makers, as well as children, students, teachers and tourists;
- to launch educational programmes aimed at informing the public and young people in particular, of the value and the rarity of natural heritage, the need to avoid degradation of natural and urban environments, and the importance of public participation in their conservation and management;
- to continue and expand publication and distribution of brochures, leaflets, posters, reports, newsletters and other information material, as well as the use of the media in all its forms;
- to enhance and strengthen the exchange of information and experience on environmental problems of the region, and to develop cooperation in this field;
- to ensure, through the Coordinating Unit and the Regional Activity Centres, that all relevant IGOs and NGOs have appropriate access to information concerning MAP, and actively participate in MAP activities accordingly; and
- to publish the Report on the State and Evolution of the Mediterranean Environment at regular intervals.

#### **II STRENGTHENING OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

While the development of international environmental law has accelerated rapidly since the Stockholm Conference of 1972, UNCED has placed emphasis on the increased evolution of international environmental law towards sustainable development, paying special attention to the delicate balance between environmental and developmental concerns.

The Agenda 21 programme emphasized the importance of the use of law to achieve this balance and contribute to the process of monitoring compliance.

During their twenty years of cooperation, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (1976) have adopted a number of important legal instruments which, result in fostering cooperation. These include:

- Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona, 1976);
- Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (Barcelona, 1976);
- Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency (Barcelona, 1976);
- Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (Athens, 1980);
- Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (Geneva, 1982); and
- Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (Madrid, 1994).

With regard to the legal aspects, MAP Phase II will result in an amended Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, an amended Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft, and a new Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity in the Mediterranean.

It is also expected that a new protocol on the protection of the Mediterranean region against pollution deriving from the transboundary movements and disposal of hazardous wastes will soon be adopted, as well as amendments to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources.

These amended texts take into consideration the development of international environmental law and the introduction of the sustainable development concept.

As to the legal aspect, MAP Phase II will be implemented on the basis of the following:

- developing further appropriate legal instruments in order to strengthen and consolidate the legal basis of Mediterranean cooperation;
- supporting the Mediterranean countries, in particular developing countries, in their efforts to develop and upgrade their environmental regulations related to the protection of the environment and sustainable development, be fully involved in regional and international negotiations dealing with the protection of the environment and sustainable development and be assisted in achieving the early entry into force and effective implementation of regional and relevant international environmental agreements;
- providing developing Mediterranean countries with technical assistance in their attempts to enhance their national legislative provisions in the field of environmental protection and sustainable development with a view to clarifying them and enhancing their effectiveness;
- enhancing full, effective and prompt implementation of the legal instruments adopted by the Contracting Parties at the regional level is a prerequisite for future cooperation and partnership

of the Mediterranean countries in their efforts to protect their environment and develop their region in a sustainable manner;

- upgrading administrative capacity by means of a system of permits and control, as well as strengthening jurisdictional capacity building, in the field of environmental law at the national level, will contribute largely to the effective implementation of regional and national laws and agreements related to environmental protection and sustainable development in the Mediterranean region; and
- carrying out periodic review and assessment should be undertaken by Mediterranean countries with a view to evaluating and promoting the effectiveness of their regional laws and regulations and to promoting the integration of environmental and sustainable development policies through effective national laws and regional agreements.

The Contracting Parties play a fundamental role in ensuring the success of the Mediterranean Action Plan, in particular by working on the strengthening and development of a legal framework at the national and regional levels related to the protection of the environment and sustainable development.

The Contracting Parties will ensure at all times that the instruments they create at regional and national levels are in keeping with the development of international environmental law.

### **III. INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS**

#### **1. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

At the institutional level, the Mediterranean Action Plan Phase II will be implemented in line with the following:

- the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention exercise the functions established by the Convention in the framework of their Ordinary and Extraordinary meetings. They approve the activities and budget of MAP Phase II. They appoint a Bureau which assume some of their responsibilities during the interval between meetings of the Contracting Parties;
- the Contracting Parties have designated the United Nations Environment Programme as responsible for carrying out the function of the Secretariat;
- to ensure this function, the Executive Director of UNEP has established a Coordinating Unit. The Unit prepares the meetings of the Contracting Parties and of the Bureau, and is responsible for following up the decisions taken. The Unit maintains relations and coordinates its activities with international and non-governmental organizations. The Unit reports regularly on its activities and those of the Regional Activity Centres;
- the Regional Activity Centres are established by the Protocols or by the meeting of the Contracting Parties on the proposal of a Party which provides the necessary means and facilities for their operation. They are responsible for carrying out specific activities agreed upon by the Contracting Parties under the general guidance and supervision of the Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan of UNEP. Their status is harmonized in formal agreements between UNEP and the host countries;
- The Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development is established in the framework of MAP. It constitutes a forum for open dialogue and consultation with all relevant partners on policies for promoting sustainable development in the Mediterranean Basin on the basis of activities and contributions identified by MAP Phase II and implemented by Parties and the MAP

in line with Agenda MED 21. It advises on activity programmes and formulates the necessary recommendations for Contracting Parties. The Coordinating Unit provides Secretariat services for the Commission;

- *ad hoc* advisory working groups may be established by the Contracting Parties to follow up the implementation of the Protocols or of specific programmes;
- each Contracting Party, within its national administration, appoints one or more focal points responsible for the follow-up and coordination of MAP activities at national level, and for ensuring the dissemination of information. Specific focal points are also appointed by the national focal point to follow up implementation of a Protocol or the activities of a Regional Activity Centre.

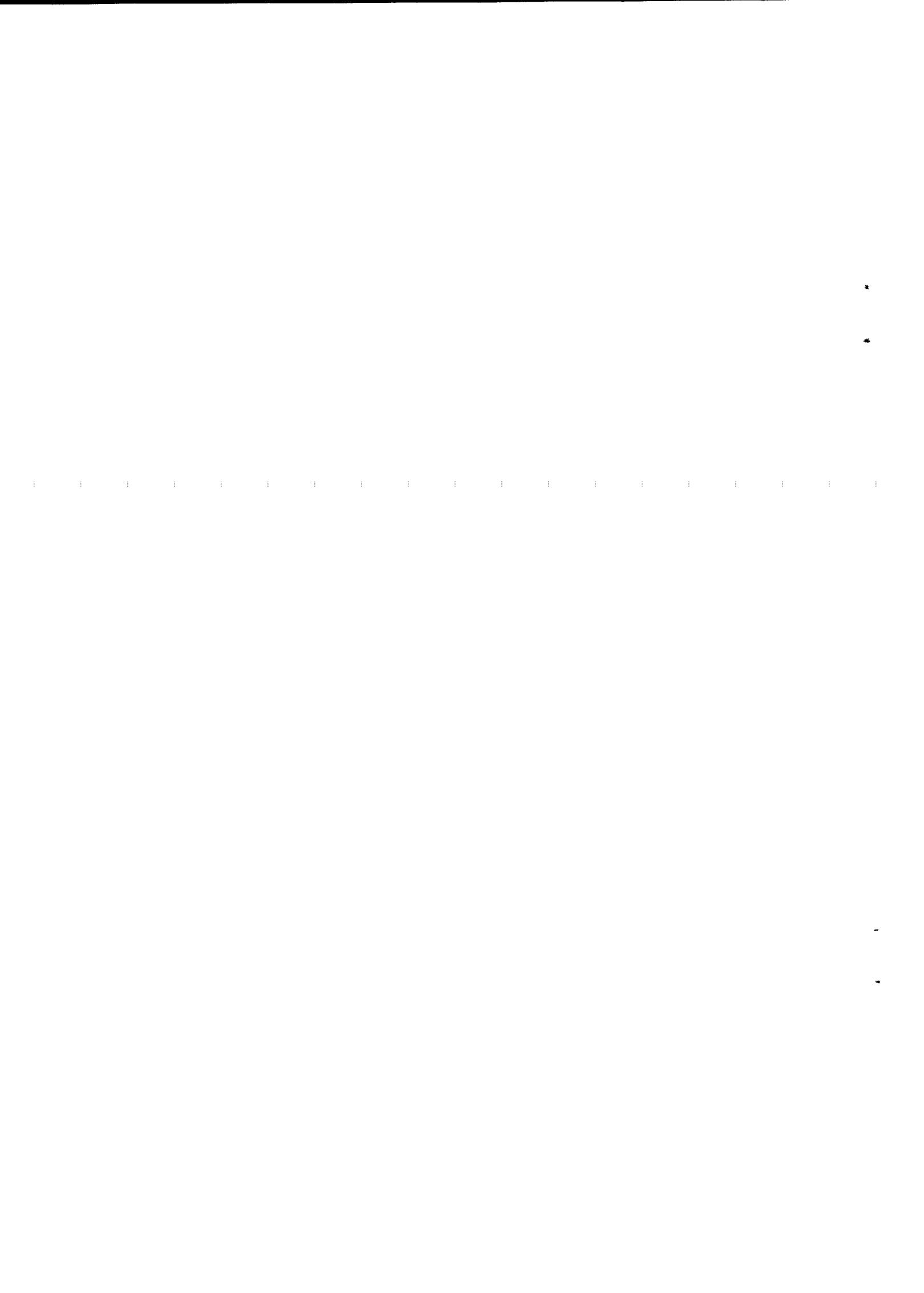
## **2. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS**

The Contracting Parties consider and adopt the budget prepared by the Coordinating Unit. This budget is financed by contributions from the Contracting Parties, voluntary contributions from governments, supporting organizations and selected non-governmental sources, as well as clearly identified counterpart contributions.

The contributions of the Contracting Parties are assessed on the basis of a mutually agreed scale taking into account the United Nations scale of assessment.

The Mediterranean Trust Fund is established within the framework of the United Nations Environment Programme to ensure the effective coordination and funding of the Mediterranean Action Plan. An appropriate revolving fund is maintained.

The Mediterranean Trust Fund is managed in accordance with the financial rules of the United Nations Environment Programme. These rules may be amended in agreement with UNEP.



## ANNEX X

### PRIORITY FIELDS OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN

(1996-2005)



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<b>11.</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT, PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF MARINE POLLUTION</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>CONSERVATION OF NATURE, LANDSCAPE AND SITES</b>	<b>4</b>



The Ninth Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (Barcelona, 5-8 June 1995) approved, and the Conference of Plenipotentiaries (9-10 June 1995) adopted the following Priority Fields of Activities for the forthcoming decade (1996-2005) which take into account Agenda MED 21.

## **1. INTEGRATION OF ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT**

- (i) To formulate national strategies for sustainable development.
- (ii) To develop appropriate instruments for monitoring and assessment of the environment and development in the Mediterranean basin.
- (iii) To develop a regional framework and a programme for environmental health action plan within the context of sustainable development.

## **2. INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

### **2.1 Integrated water management**

- (i) To promote the preparation in each country of instruments for integrated water management based, as far as possible, on hydrographic basins.
- (ii) To promote water resources protection and anti-drought measures.
- (iii) To promote rational water demand management tools.
- (iv) To propose measures and techniques on sustainable utilization of water for various uses.
- (v) To promote the establishment of national water resources quality and quantity monitoring systems.
- (vi) To promote appropriate treatment and reuse of waste water and saline water.
- (vii) To encourage the installation of infrastructures for the treatment of urban sewage of 100 Mediterranean coastal cities corresponding to a pollutant load of approximately 10 million people.

### **2.2 Soil management**

- (i) To evaluate and monitor the vulnerability of soil resources.
- (ii) To protect and preserve soils by implementing preventive measures.
- (iii) To promote rehabilitation of degraded land and restoration of plant cover.

### **2.3 The fight against erosion and desertification**

- (i) To promote measures against erosion and desertification.
- (ii) To promote implementation of the Convention on Desertification.

**2.4 Management of forests and plant cover**

- (i) To promote sustainable management of forest resources and participate in the Mediterranean Forest Action Programme.
- (ii) To enhance national capability and prepare national or regional emergency plans against fire hazard and promote appropriate techniques and means.

**2.5 Management of genetic resources**

- (i) To prepare appropriate measures of *in-situ* protection of genetic resources.
- (ii) To promote the creation of gene banks and the rational use of genetic resources at country level.

**2.6 Marine living resources**

- (i) To develop common resource management policies inspired by the precautionary principle.
- (ii) To implement international conventions concerning fisheries especially the code of conduct for responsible fishing.

**3. INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL AREAS**

- (i) To develop appropriate measures and techniques for integrated management of coastal areas and coastline protection.
- (ii) To develop the capabilities of each country in this field through training.
- (iii) To formulate and implement programmes on management of coastal areas, particularly in pilot zones.

**4. WASTE MANAGEMENT**

- (i) To prepare and adopt national programmes on reduction and environmental management of hazardous wastes on the basis of methodology guidelines for rational environmental management.
- (ii) To prepare and adopt national programmes on the environmental management of urban wastes on the basis of methodology guidelines for rational environmental management.
- (iii) To encourage the installation of controlled discharges or treatment plants in coastal towns of over 100,000 inhabitants.
- (iv) To encourage the installation of at least one secure depot and, where necessary, a treatment plant for hazardous wastes in each Mediterranean country.
- (v) To ban export by OECD member countries of toxic wastes and other residues including radioactive materials to Mediterranean countries not members of the European Union.
- (vi) To stimulate actions for the control of marine and coastal litter especially persistent synthetic materials.

## 5. AGRICULTURE

- (i) To participate in the programmes and activities of international organizations, especially FAO, on sustainable agricultural and rural development in the Mediterranean.
- (ii) To encourage the preparation of national and regional strategies in the Mediterranean based on controlled, appropriate and rational use of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, including improvement of seeds.
- (iii) To develop the use of irrigation techniques contributing to water saving.
- (iv) To identify pilot areas for developing the application and exchange of experience on sustainable agricultural development.

## 6. INDUSTRY AND ENERGY

- (i) To identify the best available and environmentally sound techniques and best environmental practices, prioritizing the aspects of availability, accessibility, cost and effectiveness, especially in the production and use of energy, paper, tanneries and derivatives, cement works, metallurgy, agro-industries, and organic and inorganic chemical industry.
- (ii) To promote the development and application of programmes for the transfer, adaptation of and expertise in appropriate technology, prioritizing clean and safe technologies and taking into account the additional costs involved.
- (iii) To develop and implement programmes to reduce polluting emissions and monitor industrial residues.
- (iv) To promote and facilitate the use of new and renewable sources of energy in the domestic, public and private sectors.

## 7. TRANSPORT

- (i) To promote, in accordance with the MARPOL Convention, the installation of port reception facilities for the collection of solid and liquid wastes generated by ships.
- (ii) To encourage the installation of navigational aids and monitoring systems.
- (iii) To promote regional cooperation for control of the implementation by ships of the relevant international Conventions on the protection of the marine environment from pollution by ships.

## 8. TOURISM

- (i) To develop activities for rational management of coastal tourism.
- (ii) To prepare and implement national programmes for the diversification of tourism.
- (iii) To encourage the development of tourism that respects the environment and the cultural heritage.

**9. URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

- (I) To encourage town decision-makers to apply sustainable development policies in compliance with Agenda 21 and keeping in mind the United Nations Conference "Habitat II".
- (II) To promote active urban policies for energy control, non-polluting transport, waste management, sustainable use of water, and the creation of urban amenities, paying greater attention to underprivileged districts.
- (III) To develop and implement programmes for the rehabilitation of zones affected by recent hostilities.

**10. INFORMATION**

- (I) To encourage the development of methodology for applying the participation approach in the process of decision-making related to sustainable development at national and local levels.
- (II) To increase the flow of information on the environment and the Mediterranean Action Plan Phase II to governments and national and international institutions and to promote greater public awareness regarding these matters.
- (III) To prepare public information on the scientific and technical data and information produced by MAP Phase II and to promote and encourage production at national level of public information to back up information and awareness campaigns on the environment and sustainable development.

**11. ASSESSMENT, PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF MARINE POLLUTION**

- (I) To assess, on the basis of agreed methodologies, the inputs of pollutants in the sea from water courses, the atmosphere and diffuse sources, and to evaluate in each country the major sources of marine pollution.
- (II) To prepare evaluations, at national and regional levels, on the quality of the marine environment.
- (III) To promote the reduction of the amount of pollution carried into the marine environment, particularly by strengthening capabilities for implementing the 13 specific measures adopted.
- (IV) To prepare and adopt guidelines on the dumping of dredging spoils.
- (V) To promote the establishment of national, bilateral and/or subregional systems for preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution.

**12. CONSERVATION OF NATURE, LANDSCAPE AND SITES**

- (I) To prepare and approve national strategies for the conservation of biodiversity.
- (II) To draw up inventories of the elements of Mediterranean biological diversity, lists of threatened species and of sites of natural or cultural value.

- (iii) To draft and approve the annexes to the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean.
- (iv) To enhance conservation and rational management of Mediterranean wetlands.
- (v) To encourage the establishment of national inspection mechanisms and land-use policy tools allowing protection of the coastal areas to be safeguarded taking into account the specific conditions in each country.
- (vi) To apply, in cooperation with other organizations involved, action plans on the monk seal, marine turtles and marine mammals.



## ANNEX XI

**BARCELONA RESOLUTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN**



The Ministers in charge of the Environment in the Mediterranean countries representing the Governments and the member of the European Commission in charge of the Environment, having met in Barcelona, Spain, on 10 June 1995, within the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan:

Recalling that the Mediterranean Action Plan was approved at Barcelona in 1975 by the Governments of the Mediterranean States and the European Community to monitor and protect the Mediterranean marine environment and ensure the integrated planning of the development and management of the resources of the basin on the basis of multilateral cooperation under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling the adoption of the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Protocols in 1976 and subsequent years,

Recognizing the important contribution of the Mediterranean Action Plan, MED POL, and Regional Activity Centres, as well as the cooperating international organizations, to protection of the marine environment and promotion and establishment of an environmental legal system and environmental institutional structure at the regional and national levels in the Mediterranean basin,

Taking into account the results of the successive meetings in Genoa (1985), Nicosia (1990), Cairo (1992), Casablanca (1993) and recognizing the results of the Tunis Ministerial Conference (1994), the importance of its declaration and resolutions for the promotion of sustainable development in the Mediterranean taking into account the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21,

Conscious of the differences in socio-economic development still existing among the Mediterranean coastal States,

Concerned by the continued pressures on the marine and coastal areas and their ecosystems, due to the process of urbanization, population growth and economic development which has resulted in degradation of human and natural resources in the Mediterranean, as clearly indicated by the Blue Plan scenarios,

Recognizing the progress achieved since the adoption of the Genoa Declaration on the Second Mediterranean Decade (1985), while noting that the state of the environmental quality of the Mediterranean Sea requires greatly intensified action,

Expressing their satisfaction at being able to adopt the amendments to the Barcelona Convention, which substantially extend its field of application and provide principles with which to meet the challenge of sustainable development,

Stressing the importance of the adoption of the amendments to the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft in accordance with relevant international conventions which will ensure improved protection of the Mediterranean Sea,

Stressing also the importance of the adoption of the new Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean with a view to ensuring the conservation and better management of biological diversity, especially endangered species and valuable natural sites,

Recalling the importance of the resolution adopted at the Tunis Conference on the use of land use tools with a view to ensuring the conservation of nature and natural sites of the Mediterranean coastal areas,

Reconfirming their commitment to the protection of the Mediterranean environment, individually and collectively, through understanding, dialogue, cooperation and solidarity among the peoples of the region,

**Confirming their commitment to promote sustainable development when formulating and implementing national and regional environment and development policies, bearing in mind the Rio and Tunis Declarations,**

**Aware that the European Union has decided to convene a Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference to be held in Barcelona on 27 and 28 November 1995 with a view to strengthening Euro-Mediterranean partnership between the countries of the European Union and other Mediterranean countries,**

1. **Adopt the Mediterranean Action Plan Phase II as contained in Annex I to this Resolution, which should aim to achieve the following objectives;**

- integrate the environment in economic, social, cultural and other development, as well as land use policies;
- ensure sustainable management of natural marine and coastal resources, bearing in mind Agenda MED 21;
- conserve nature and protect species as well as sites and landscapes of ecological or cultural value;
- prevent pollution of the Mediterranean Sea and of its coastal areas;
- establish national enforcement and control mechanisms which would follow up the implementation of Convention, its related protocols and the adopted protection measures;
- strengthen cooperation with relevant international governmental organizations, and the United Nations specialized agencies at all stages of development and implementation of the specific activities;
- enhance the support and involvement of international, regional and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the public;

2. **Commit themselves to the full implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan Phase II, the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, and to this end adopt the Priority Fields of Activities for the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean Basin (1996-2005) contained in Annex II to this Resolution;**
3. **Decide that within the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan a Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) should be set up, and start work during the first half of 1996;**
4. **Entrust the Coordinating Unit with the task of concluding the process of preparing the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean resulting from the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the amendments to the Land-Based Sources Protocol, and request that the Executive Director of UNEP convene a Conference of Plenipotentiaries to adopt these protocols by March 1996;**
5. **Commit themselves to undertake all necessary measures to incorporate and integrate the conservation of biological diversity as an objective in economic development, land, and natural resource planning policies, and to reinforce as a matter of urgency all field action pursuant to the conservation of threatened species, habitats, and sites of ecological value;**
6. **Agree to the reduction by the year 2005 of discharges and emissions which could reach the marine environment, of substances which are toxic, persistent and liable to bioaccumulate, in particular the organochalogenes, to levels that are not harmful to man or nature, with a view to their gradual elimination; to this end, to implement substantial reductions of such discharges and**

emissions, and if necessary, to supplement the reduction measures with programmes aiming at banning the use of such substances; and instruct the Contracting Parties to review regularly the relevant timetables;

With the aim of eliminating by the year 2005 the greatest possible number of these substances, and in order to facilitate and speed up the definition of methods, programmes and timetables, by categories of substance and by industrial branches, and of the best available techniques, they entrust UNEP with organizing consultation with the Contracting Parties, scientific experts, industrialists and NGOs.

A first meeting will be held as soon as possible and by 1 July 1996 at the latest.

7. Commit themselves to promote actively the transfer of clean technologies, in particular to developing countries, to encourage the establishment of clean production centres where required, to research, promote, collect and disseminate information on clean production processes;
8. Commit themselves to demonstrating solidarity with populations in the Mediterranean basin suffering from the consequences of aggression and terrorism, by developing and implementing programmes to rehabilitate areas, environments and resources affected by destructive actions;
9. Entrust the Coordinating Unit with the task of mobilizing additional funds and resources to carry out the activities envisaged by the Mediterranean Action Plan Phase II and the Priority Field of Activities for the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean Basin (1996-2005);
10. Request evaluation of the results of implementation of the envisaged activities in view of the objectives defined within the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan Phase II and tasks accorded by the Priority Fields of Activities for the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean Basin (1996-2005) which is subject to a mechanism for monitoring its implementation;
11. Agree to transmit to the Euro-Mediterranean Conference the documents adopted at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Barcelona Convention held on 9 and 10 June 1995 as a contribution to the efforts of the Conference *inter alia* to ensure the protection of the environment and the sustainable development of the region and to strengthen regional cooperation within the framework of MAP;
12. Request the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development, in which NGOs will be duly represented, to examine the feasibility of creating a special fund for the promotion of projects related to nature conservation and integrated coastal management, complementary to the Mediterranean Trust Fund and aimed at mobilizing and ensuring additional, necessary financial resources;
13. Invite all social and economic actors concerned, especially local communities, the scientific and educative community, companies and non-governmental organizations to associate themselves with the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan Phase II;
14. Invite international organizations and other financial and development programmes to associate themselves with the implementation of the new phase of the Mediterranean Action Plan, and to coordinate and harmonize their programmes relevant to the Mediterranean region with Mediterranean Action Plan.
15. [Decide to meet again at the Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties].



**APPENDIX I****MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
(Report of the Informal Working Group)**

1. The Barcelona Resolution prepared at the Joint Meeting (Athens, 3-8 April 1995) includes the following reference to the Commission:

"Decide that within the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan a Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) should be set up and start work during the first quarter of 1996".

2. The informal group chaired by Mr. Ennabli, which met pursuant to a request by the plenary, noted first of all that exchanges of views on the Commission, and particularly on its terms of reference, composition, relationship with the global Commission and with national commissions where they exist, have been very limited.
3. The Contracting Parties have at their disposal the following documents:

- Agenda 21 of the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro (Chapter 38), which established the global Commission;
- texts of the Tunis Conference of November 1994 which was decisive for the initial formulation of the idea of establishing a Mediterranean Commission (Chapter 38, paragraphs 1 to 14);
- document UNEP/BUR/46/2 prepared by the Coordinating Unit for the Bureau in January 1995. At its meeting held on 31 January 1995, the Bureau did not discuss this document but requested that it should be circulated at the Joint Meeting. This was done, although the Joint Meeting was unable to study the text and exchange views;
- other unofficial documents such as those prepared by the EEB for the NGO Forum in Barcelona in June 1995.

The Secretariat is requested to circulate existing documents to the Contracting Parties, together with any other documents concerning the global Commission or the functioning of national commissions of which it is aware.

If the timetable fixed in the Resolution is to be respected strictly or with only minimal delay, it is urgently necessary to discuss the matter. However, in view of the situation, the words "first quarter of 1996" could be replaced by "first half of 1996".

4. The working group chaired by Mr. Ennabli was composed of representatives of Contracting Parties and some NGOs; representatives of Algeria, France, Croatia, Greece, Israel, Malta, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey were present.
5. The group identified a number of issues that were pending or required further clarification; it also proposed a procedure to enable the terms of reference and the composition of the Commission to be defined as soon as possible.

6. With regard to these issues:
  - 6.1 Although it is virtually agreed that the Commission should be within the framework of MAP and that the Coordinating Unit should act as its Secretariat, its status requires further study. According to preliminary statements, it would appear that its status should be that of a consultative body. It should not undertake tasks such as preparing the annual programmes in which the budget is fixed nor the administrative or technical follow-up to MAP programmes. The abolition of the committees in their original form is another issue.
  - 6.2 At this stage, it is necessary to fix the outline of the Commission's terms of reference before it meets, even though it is accepted that it must be given some latitude in respect of its priorities and working methods. It could be responsible for identifying the major economic, ecological and social problems for the various chapters of Agenda 21. It will propose orientations at a high ministerial level in MAP and to the Contracting Parties. The Commission's functions could also include monitoring the situation and sustainable development activities in the region.
  - 6.3 The composition of the Commission was mentioned: it would appear that at the present stage it should not be too broad; it might include
    - representatives appointed by States who are not only competent in environmental matters but also in other areas of Agenda 21;
    - persons belonging to:
      - local authorities;
      - Mediterranean associations and their networks
    - independent persons.
  - 6.4 The periodicity of the Commission's plenary meetings will be determined in the light of high-level MAP meetings; they could be held annually or biennially after the first implementation phase, which will require more frequent meetings. If the Commission deems it appropriate, it could hold meetings with limited participation.
  - 6.5 The Commission's resources will be derived from the MAP budget and from outside contributions. It could stimulate the work of the Coordinating Unit and its Centres, especially the Blue Plan and its observatory function.
  - 6.6 The Commission will have working relations with the global Commission as needed, basing itself on the latter's stage-by-stage work programme. It may prepare for the global Commission any elements that may be of interest to the latter regarding sustainable development in the Mediterranean and will communicate with the global Commission through MAP authorities.
  - 6.7 It will facilitate exchanges among national sustainable development commissions in the region, where these exist.
7. Regarding the procedure and the stages to be followed when setting up the Commission, taking into account the tight schedule the following is proposed:

- 7.1 An exchange of views in the plenary meeting during the Barcelona Conference or continuation of work in a formal committee;
- 7.2 A request to the Coordinating Unit to prepare a document taking into account the discussion.
- 7.3 The Secretariat is entrusted with the task of preparing a document summarising the proposals and transmitting it to the Bureau and the Contracting Parties, allowing a period of two months for making comments and proposing additions if necessary.
- 7.4 The Bureau, at its next meeting (in October 1995), will consider the replies and draw up a revised text.
- 7.5 It will transmit this text to the Contracting Parties for further consideration with a request to reply before 1 January 1996.
- 7.6 The next meeting of the Contracting Parties, to be held in 1996, will prepare a text that will allow the Commission to be convened as soon as possible towards the end of the first half of the year.



## **ANNEX XII**

### **SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN TRUST FUND FOR 1996**



## ANNEX XII

### SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN TRUST FUND FOR 1996

Contracting Parties	%	Total 1996 (in US \$)
Albania	0.07	3,084
Algeria	1.05	46,266
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.30	13,219
Cyprus	0.14	6,169
Croatia	0.97	42,741
EC	2.50	110,159
Egypt	0.49	21,591
France	37.97	1,673,082
Greece	2.81	123,818
Israel	1.47	64,773
Italy	31.37	1,382,264
Lebanon	0.07	3,084
Libya	1.97	86,805
Malta	0.07	3,084
Monaco	0.07	3,084
Morocco	0.28	12,338
Slovenia	0.67	29,522
Spain	14.99	660,508
Syria	0.28	12,338
Tunisia	0.21	9,253
Turkey	2.25	99,143
Sub-total	100.00	4,406,325
EC Voluntary Contribution		559,888*
Host Country		400,000
UNEP Environment Fund		50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5,416,213</b>

\* The European Community requests that these funds, which are indicative estimates, should be used for specific priority activities to be decided, and after prior agreement.



## **ANNEX XIII**

### **RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR 1996**



## ANNEX XII:

### I. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Contracting Parties approve the following recommendations:

#### A. **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION AND THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN**

##### (i) **Programme Coordination**

1. To convene two meetings of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties to review the progress of the Action Plan, advise the Secretariat on matters which have arisen since the meeting of the Contracting Parties and decide on programme/budget adjustment.
2. To convene a meeting of representatives of the Contracting Parties designated by MAP focal points to consider the progress of the Action Plan and prepare the programme budget for 1997.
3. To convene in 1996 an Extra Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties with the aim of reviewing and approving the 1997 programme budget.
4. To invite the Secretariat to continue and strengthen cooperation and coordination with international financial and development institutions with a view to their participation in MAP activities, particularly in the sustainable development activities.
5. To invite the Coordinating Unit to examine possibilities and present a proposal on possible use of Mediterranean economic instruments, within the framework of MAP, for the protection and conservation of the marine and coastal environment.
6. To invite the Coordinating Unit to assist the Contracting Parties so requesting in preparing programmes for pollution prevention and reduction, as well as for nature conservation and management of marine and coastal areas and sustainable development of the marine and coastal environment of the Mediterranean in view of mobilization of external funding.
7. To support the following project proposals submitted by international organisations/programmes for financing by GEF:
  - assisting developing countries to participate fully in the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) (II/12);
  - economic and social impacts of global change on coastal systems (II/13);
  - chemical pollution of the oceans: improved data acquisition and quality assurance in relation to chemical pollution of the oceans (II/15);
  - assistance in the development and management of biodiversity data (III/13); and
  - pilot study of a large marine ecosystem (III/15).
8. To support the following proposals by the Secretariat to be funded by GEF:
  - assessment of biodiversity in the Mediterranean coastal region (as part of the ongoing GEF project on Global Biodiversity Assessment);
  - management of Mediterranean marine ecosystem;

- integrated coastal zone management in the Mediterranean region;
  - assistance to countries in the implementation of measures for the control of pollution from land-based sources.
9. To invite the Secretariat to continue and strengthen cooperation and coordination with relevant United Nations Agencies, Intergovernmental and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO).
  10. To approve the proposal contained in the revised version of the document concerning "MAP Cooperation with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO)" as contained in Appendix I to this Annex.
  11. To ask the Secretariat to follow-up the evolution of the problem of Caulerpa in the Mediterranean as well as the developments in the related scientific knowledge and to keep the Contracting Parties informed accordingly.
  12. To recommend to the Governing Council of UNEP to extend the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF) through 31 December 1997.

### (ii) Legal Framework

1. To invite the Contracting Parties that have not done so, to sign/ratify the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (Offshore Protocol).
2. To invite the Contracting Parties, that have not done so yet, to ratify the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1989), the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992), the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, 1971), and the Convention to Combat Desertification (Paris, 1994).
3. To invite the Contracting Parties to review their countries' position with respect to other pertinent international conventions, protocols and agreements and if possible to ensure the early signature of these instruments which may have a positive influence on the Mediterranean Basin.
4. To request the Secretariat to assist two Contracting Parties, to be selected at the beginning of 1996, to compile their environmental legislation relevant to MAP.
5. To approve the "Terms of Reference" of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties as contained in Appendix II to this Annex.
6. To invite the Secretariat to convene a meeting of legal and technical experts to review the draft of appropriate procedure for the determination of liability and compensation for damages from the pollution of the marine environment.
7. To Convene a meeting of legal and technical experts to examine amendments to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources to be followed by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries.
8. To Convene a meeting of legal and technical experts to examine the Protocol for Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes to be followed by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries.

(iii) **Revision of the Barcelona Convention, its Related Protocols and the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP)**

1. To recommend to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries to approve the amendments to the Barcelona Convention and the Dumping Protocol, and the new Specially Protected Areas Protocol.
2. To recommend to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries the approval of a "Barcelona Resolution on the Environment and Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean Basin".
3. To recommend to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries to adopt the "Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Sustainable Development of the Coastal Areas of the Mediterranean (MAP - Phase II)".
4. To recommend to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries to adopt the "Priority Fields of Activities for the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean Basin (1996-2005)".

(iv) **Sustainable Development**

(a) Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean

1. To approve the creation of a Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) within the framework of MAP; to request the Secretariat to prepare its Terms of Reference and submit them to the meeting of the Contracting Parties for adoption; and to convene the first meeting of the Commission by the first half of 1996 at the latest, to prepare its programme and to consider organisational matters.
2. To take note of the document on "Agenda MED 21" recommended by the Tunis Conference on Sustainable Development and request the Contracting Parties and the Secretariat to utilise it, when finalised, as a reference tool.
3. To invite MAP Secretariat to prepare a report to be regularly submitted to the Ordinary Meetings of the Contracting Parties on "Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean: status, monitoring and evaluation indicators".

(b) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

1. To continue work on the five projects approved by the Sixth and the Seventh Ordinary Meetings of the Contracting Parties (Albania, Algeria, Egypt/Fuka-Matrouh, Tunisia/Sfax, and Morocco).
2. To immediately start the preparation of the other three CAMP projects approved by the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Israel, Malta and Lebanon).
3. To invite the national authorities concerned and the relevant bilateral and multilateral programmes to support the above mentioned CAMP projects as practical demonstration areas for sustainable development and for the protection of the Mediterranean environment.
4. To organise consultation meetings relevant to the CAMP projects mentioned above.
5. To assess the results of CAMP activities.
6. To examine, finalise and widely disseminate the Guidelines for the development of Integrated Coastal and Marine Areas Management (ICAM).

7. To focus activities, in the framework of coastal zone management, on priority questions such as economic instruments.

(v) **Information and Training**

1. To intensify and strengthen the MAP programme for training, information and public awareness.
2. To encourage campaigns in the Mediterranean for information and the promotion of public awareness such as the Mediterranean Environment Week.
3. To present scientific results in the form appropriate for the general public.

**B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAND-BASED SOURCES (LBS) PROTOCOL AND THE DUMPING PROTOCOL**

(vi) **LBS and Dumping Activities**

1. Implementation of the LBS Protocol

- To request the Secretariat to make every effort to follow up the implementation by the Contracting Parties of pollution control measures adopted;
- To provide assistance to Contracting Parties for the implementation of the control measures adopted;
- To urge Contracting Parties who have not completed the questionnaires for the survey of land-based sources of pollution to do so by September 1995;
- To follow up the results of the meeting to be held in Syracuse from 4 to 6 May 1995 on the revision of the LBS Protocol and make every effort, including the possibility to organise, if necessary, an additional working group meeting, to allow the adoption of the amended protocol during the first half of 1996.

2. Implementation of the Dumping Protocol

- To urge Contracting Parties to make every effort to send out on a regular basis annual reports on dumping to the MED Unit;
- To convene in 1996 a meeting of government-designated experts on the preparation of guidelines for dumping of sewage sludge and dredging spoils.

**C. MONITORING OF MARINE POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

(vii) **Monitoring and Research Activities (MED POL)**

(a) Monitoring

1. To continue to make every effort towards the achievement of complete geographical coverage of the monitoring activities through the preparation and the implementation of national MED POL Monitoring Programmes and the provision of the relevant pollution data.

2. To extend the MED POL Phase II until the end of 1996 to enable the smooth continuation of the activities until the launching of MED POL Phase III.

(b) Research

3. To approve that up to fifty percent of the budget be earmarked for the research on eutrophication and plankton bloom in 1996.

**D. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING COOPERATION IN COMBATING POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA BY OIL AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES IN CASE OF EMERGENCY**

**(viii) Prevention and Combating Pollution from Ships (REMPEC)**

Preparedness for, response to and cooperation in cases of accidental marine pollution

1. To approve the Recommendations concerning decisions and actions which should be taken at the port, and at the national and regional level for preparedness for and response to maritime related accidents involving hazardous substance in the Mediterranean port areas and their approaches as prepared by the Workshop on Preparedness and response to maritime related accidents involving hazardous substances in port areas and their approaches, organised by REMPEC jointly with UNEP IE/PAC in Barcelona, 19-28 March 1994 (REMPEC/WG.9/5) and proposed by the Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points held in Malta, 4-8 October 1994 (REMPEC/WG.10/17). The recommendations appear in Appendix III to this Annex.
2. To approve the following Guidelines concerning marine pollution preparedness, response and mutual assistance prepared by the Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points held in Malta, 4-8 October 1994 (REMPEC/WG.10/17) presented in Appendix IV to this Annex.
  - (i) Guidelines concerning the exchange of Liaison Officers between the Contracting Parties in case of response operations involving several States;
  - (ii) Guidelines concerning arrangements which might be made with a view to ensuring, in case of an accident, liaison between the governmental authorities and other interested parties.

**E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONE**

**(ix) Environmentally Sound Management of the Mediterranean Zone**

**(a) Observation and Systemic and Prospective Analysis of Environment and Development in the Mediterranean (Blue Plan - BP/RAC)**

1. To invite BP/RAC, in conformity with Agenda 21, to pursue and improve the systemic and prospective analysis of the environment/development interactions in the Mediterranean and mainly its coastal regions, as a contribution to decision making process towards sustainable development.
2. To invite BP/RAC to strengthen the implementation and development of the "Mediterranean environment and development observatory function" in close cooperation with MEDU and RACs, together with Mediterranean Countries and Regional/International Organisations (EU/EEA, UNEP/GRID, UNDP, FAO, OECD, CEDARE, OSS,...).

3. To invite BP/RAC to assist and harmonise development of national/local observatory functions through technical support, exchange of experiences and cooperation with a view to promote a Mediterranean network.
4. To invite BP/RAC to identify and study relevant and pertinent Mediterranean environment and sustainable development variables and statistics, and to develop a mediterranean environment and development information system.
5. To invite BP/RAC to identify and elaborate indicators for monitoring and evaluation of sustainable development activities and to present the results to an expert and focal points meeting.
6. To invite BP/RAC to continue the preparation and elaboration of sectorial studies "fascicles", stressing the economic questions.
7. To invite BP/RAC to contribute to Mediterranean capacity building by organising expert meetings and workshops on systemic and prospective methodologies and tools, and on environment and sustainable development indicators and observatories.
8. To invite BP/RAC to make available to decision-makers the documentary material and surveys concerning actors, sources of information and research on environment and sustainable development components, sectors, actors and interactions, and to ensure a broader information and dissemination of Blue Plan studies and publications.
9. To invite BP/RAC to establish cooperative agreements with local, national, regional and international institutions for technical, financial or staffing support to specific activities.

(b) Coastal Planning and Management (Priority Actions Programme - (PAP/RAC))

1. To invite PAP/RAC to focus activities on the achievement of sustainable development in coastal areas of Mediterranean countries by developing a suitable methodology of integrated coastal and marine areas management (ICAM).
2. To invite PAP/RAC to assist national authorities and institutions of Mediterranean countries in increasing the efficiency of coastal resources management through the application of the process of ICAM, with special reference to the planning and implementation component.
3. To invite PAP/RAC to develop and disseminate the appropriate methodologies, and to transfer to Mediterranean countries the most successful experiences, within the scope of other priority actions, particularly EIA, GIS, Carrying Capacity Assessment for tourism, and economic instruments for sustainable development.
4. To invite PAP/RAC to continue its activities of building up and strengthening the national and local institutional capacities for ICAM, placing the onus on the organisation of national training courses, and regional courses (training of trainers) addressing topics of special importance.
5. To invite PAP/RAC to continue to contribute to the implementation of MAP CAMP through the preparation of sectoral plans and programmes, and through the preparation of comprehensive integrated plans of coastal areas management at local level.
6. To assist PAP/RAC to improve its communication with, and to provide full information on its activities to the National Focal Points, interesting institutions and experts in the countries of the region, and local stakeholders in the areas where CAMPs are being implemented.

7. To invite PAP/RAC to develop a data base of integrated coastal areas management in the Mediterranean region.

8. To request States to support PAP/RAC by making specialised staff available to the Centre.

(c) Environment Remote Sensing (ERS/RAC)

1. To invite ERS/RAC to orient its activities towards the development and promotion of the physical observation and the study of the environmental dynamics of marine and coastal areas in the Mediterranean Basin, thus contributing to support the decision making and to foster the sustainable management of resources.

2. To invite the ERS/RAC to enhance cooperation with the Focal Points, the MAP's Coordinating Unit, RACs and other MAP's components for the implementation of the approved programmes by developing interventions and projects - supported by the use of remote sensing - dealing, among the other, with the observation and study of the environment, of the protected areas, of the polluting phenomena and events, and with information useful for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

3. To invite ERS/RAC to pursue the development of the project concerning the observation and classification of vegetation and draught areas in all the Mediterranean region, through the use of remote-sensing, also with a view to relate environmental changes to vegetation.

4. To invite ERS/RAC to strengthen its action aimed at introducing, as appropriate, the use of remote sensing in the implementation of the ongoing and future Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP).

5. To invite ERS/RAC to develop a system for the observation and the study of significant environmental parameters, monitorable through remote sensing, of common interest for the Mediterranean coastal countries, which might also contribute to the implementation of the Mediterranean observatory.

6. To invite ERS/RAC to disseminate and exchange information with the Mediterranean Countries and operational Centres about ongoing or already carried out projects based on the use of remote sensing, as well as to orient the efforts towards the setting up of a data archive about existing remotely sensed environmental information.

7. To invite ERS/RAC to improve technical assistance and training activities addressed to the Mediterranean Countries, as well as seminars on remote sensing techniques, their potentialities and applications.

8. To invite ERS/RAC to develop appropriate software to enable data, documents and remote sensing techniques to be used to monitor the evolution of natural ecosystems and major phenomena such as desertification, changes in forest cover (woody and herbaceous plants), etc.

9. To invite ERS/RAC to devote some of its work to observing changes in a number of characteristic zones (in countries of the South that request it):

- a large urban centre and its suburbs
- a coastal zone under pressure from many activities
- an ecologically fragile site
- a zone exposed to desertification

and to work on them under the control of national authorities.

**F. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND THE PROGRAMME ON HISTORIC SITES****(x) Protection of the Common Mediterranean Heritage****(a) Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC)**

1. To invite SPA/RAC to assist States in drawing up inventories of those elements that make up the natural marine and coastal Mediterranean heritage, as a first step in view of developing national strategies for the conservation of biodiversity.
2. To take note of the report of the expert meeting on the assessment of the implementation of the Action Plan for the management of the Mediterranean Monk Seal (Rabat, 7-9 October 1994), and invite the Contracting Parties and SPA/RAC to work on the implementation of the recommendations of the above meeting, especially that which concerns the creation of protected areas on sites identified as of the highest priority.
3. To invite the Contracting Parties to intensify their efforts for the implementation of the Action Plan for the conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea, SPA/RAC should continue its activities in the direction of exchanges of experience concerning the implementation of this Action Plan, especially through assessment campaigns at sea in the Eastern and Southern parts of the Mediterranean.
4. To invite the Contracting Parties to continue and strengthen their efforts for the implementation of the Action Plan for the conservation of Mediterranean marine turtles. SPA/RAC should pursue its assistance to, and collaboration with the Parties and other concerned organisations.
5. Having taken note of the new version of the list of marine and coastal protected areas in the Mediterranean region (Part 1: Sites of biological and environmental interest), to invite the Contracting Parties to grant special importance to enhancing the management of protected areas set up. Further, to invite SPA/RAC to examine, jointly with the countries that express the need, the possibilities for improving the management of their protected areas.
6. To invite SPA/RAC to pursue its activities for the enhancement of national capabilities, especially in managing Specially Protected Areas and implementing the Action Plans.
7. To invite the Contracting Parties, in their coastal areas management plans, to take account of the objectives of preserving the natural heritage and the Mediterranean landscapes, and to request SPA/RAC to provide them with the necessary assistance within the limits of its resources and in collaboration with concerned RACs.
8. To invite SPA/RAC to take steps to enable it to undertake the new tasks relating to preservation of biodiversity assigned to it in the texts to be submitted to the Contracting Parties in Barcelona in June 1995. SPA/RAC should also strengthen its role to ensure greater coherence in its support to countries.

**(b) Historic Coastal Sites of Common Mediterranean Interest**

To invite the Secretariat of the programme "100 Historic Sites":

1. To better define, by March 1996, its institutional structure so as to be more integrated in the MAP framework, strengthen its links with national focal points, and cooperate with governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental institutes.

2. To pursue its identification and assessment activities for the protection and conservation of sites on the list of 100 historic sites in three new countries including Syria and Lebanon.
3. To assist countries which so request in their efforts to protect and safeguard at least five historic sites by preparing legal, administrative and financial dossiers.
4. To hold a workshop on the establishment of safeguarding sites, with case studies (15-18 participants).
5. To assist countries which so request to assess the major risks on two new threatened historic sites and to prepare preventive measures.
6. To organise a sub-regional workshop in the Adriatic area on tools and methods for historic sites management (15-18 participants).
7. To contribute in promoting exchange links between decision-makers for the 100 historic sites, particularly by relying on local and regional authorities in liaison with the MAP Coordinating Unit and other Centres, especially SPA/RAC and PAP/RAC.

**II. PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR 1996**

The Contracting Parties approve the following programme budget:

**DETAILED SUMMARY**

COMPONENT	Approved Budget	
	1996	(,000 US \$)
<b>A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION AND THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN</b>		
(i) Programme co-ordination	172	
(ii) Legal framework	44	
(iii) Sustainable Development		
(a) Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean	74	
(b) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)	500	
(iv) Information and Training	130	
<b>B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL AND DUMPING PROTOCOL</b>		
(v) Implementation of the LBS and the Dumping Protocols	235	
<b>C. MONITORING OF MARINE POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN</b>		
(vi) Monitoring and research activities (MED POL)	615	
- UNEP Counterpart	50	
(i)-(vi) Personnel and operational costs covering activities (i) to (vi)		
- Coordinating Unit Athens	911	
- Expenditures to be covered by Greek counterpart contribution to the MAP programme	400	
- MED POL co-operating Agencies	513	
<b>D. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EMERGENCY PROTOCOL</b>		
(vii) Prevention and combating pollution from ships (REMPEC)	179	
Personnel and operational costs: Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean (REMPEC)	550	

COMPONENT	Approved Budget 1996 (,000 US \$)
<b>E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES</b>	
(viii) Environmentally sound management of the Mediterranean coastal zone	
(a) Observation and Systemic and Prospective Analysis of Environment and Development in the Mediterranean (Blue Plan - BP/RAC)	85
- Mediterranean environment/development observatory functions	105
(b) Coastal planning and management (PAP/RAC)	230
(c) Environment remote sensing (ERS/RAC)	-
Personnel and operational costs:Blue Plan/Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC)	420
Personnel and operational costs: Priority Actions Programme (PAP/RAC)	306
<b>F. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND HISTORIC SITES</b>	
(ix) Protection of the common Mediterranean heritage	
(a) Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC)	195
(b) Preservation of coastal historic sites of common Mediterranean interest (100 Historic Sites)	60
Personnel and operational costs: Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC)	250
<b>G. PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS*</b>	725
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	6749

\* Programme support costs of 13% apply to MTF expenditures of US \$ 5,574,000 for 1996.

**A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION AND THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN**

**(i) Programme Coordination**

**Objective**

To prepare the work-programme and budget for the Mediterranean Action Plan for review by the meetings of the Bureau, the subsidiary committees and for review and approval by the ordinary meetings of the Contracting Parties. To coordinate MAP activities with participating UN Agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and MAP Regional Activity Centres and to manage the Mediterranean Trust Fund.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget 1996 (,000 US \$)
- Meetings of the Bureau (two per year) to review the progress of the Action Plan, advise the secretariat on matters arisen since the meeting of Contracting Parties, and decide on programme/ budget adjustments	40
- Meeting of the MAP National Focal Points to consider the progress of the Action Plan and prepare programme budget	102
- Extra-Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to review and approve the 1997 programme and budget and the First Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development	*
- Consultants to strengthen cooperation with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) United Nations Agencies and other intergovernmental organisations and sub-regional agreements</li> <li>(ii) the World Bank (METAP), GEF, the European Investment Bank and other sources of financing</li> <li>(iii) non-governmental organisations (NGOs)</li> </ul>	10
- Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) meeting to coordinate activities on MED POL with UN Agencies	(1)
- Meeting with Regional Activity Centres' Directors for programming and coordination of MAP activities	(2)
- Training of national officials at MED Unit on MAP programmes and procedures (direct support to 2 countries, 4 participants)	5
- Support to training courses relevant to MAP, direct support to countries (Sub-Contracts)	15

	1996
<b>TOTAL MTF</b>	<b>172**</b>

(1) Travel cost included in MED POL Cooperating Agencies.

(2) Travel cost included under the relevant Regional Activity Centres.

\* To be fully funded by the Government of France.

\*\* An additional 102 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted in 1996 for coordination and development of the coastal areas management programme.

## (ii) Legal framework

Objective

To develop additional protocols and measures, to promote sub-regional agreements, to formulate and adopt appropriate procedures for determination of liability and compensation for damage resulting from the pollution of the marine environment, to promote the adoption of relevant national legislation and to ensure the compliance of the Contracting Parties to the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget 1996 (,000 US \$)
- Legal Advisor, assistance to (two) Contracting Parties to compile their national legislation related to the protection of the marine coastal environment (Consultants)	20
- Prepare a draft of appropriate procedure for the determination of liability and compensation for damages from the pollution of the marine environment in conformity with Article 12 of the Barcelona Convention taking account of the work of other bodies on the subject (Sub-contracts)	5
- Meeting of legal and technical experts to examine amendments to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources to be followed by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries	*
- Meeting of legal and technical experts to examine the Protocol for Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes to be followed by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries	**
- Meeting of legal and technical experts to review a draft of appropriate procedure for the determination of liability and compensation for damages from the pollution of the marine environment	19***

	1996
TOTAL MTF	44

\* To be fully funded by the Government of Italy.

\*\* To be fully funded by the Government of Turkey.

\*\*\* Secretariat to seek additional funds from outside sources.

## (iii) Sustainable Development

(a) Agenda 21 for the MediterraneanObjective

To reorient all MAP activities towards Sustainable Development in conformity with the resolutions of the United Nations, the UNCED Conference, and the Tunis Conference on Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean. To convene the first meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) to prepare its programme and organisational matters.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget 1996 (,000 US \$)
- Preparation of a report on "Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean: status, monitoring and evaluation indicators"	10
- Meeting of Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development	64

	1996
TOTAL MTF	74

(b) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)Objective

To integrate environmental/development and resource management policies in coastal areas management programme proposed and accepted by Contracting Parties. Such integrated management programme will include, as appropriate, findings and knowhow of all components of MAP such as development of coastal zones including prospective analysis and development scenarios, particular PAP actions, monitoring, implementation of common measures adopted by Contracting Parties, implementation of Barcelona Convention and related protocols, contingency plans, specially protected areas, remote sensing and coastal historic sites.

This programme includes six on-going CAMP projects in different stages of implementation, namely: Island of Rhodes (Greece), Fuka-Matruh Region (Egypt), Albanian Coast, Sfax Region (Tunisia), Algeria and Morocco.

To immediately start the preparation of the other three CAMP projects approved by the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Israel, Malta and Lebanon) since funds are secured in the Mediterranean Trust Fund.

To review and evaluate the strategies followed by the various Mediterranean States to ensure coastal protection through legal means and to promote the exchange of expertise concerning policies and strategies for coastal protection.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget 1996 (,000 US \$)
- Experts, consultants to assist in preparation and implementation of documents and activities resulting in the implementation of coastal areas management programme and preparatory activities for follow-up	138
- Assistance to institutions participating in coastal areas management programme approved by the Contracting Parties (Sub-contracts)	217
- Study of the impact of climate change on Mediterranean coastal zone (Sub-contracts)	28
- Consultation meetings relevant to each coastal area (5-6 meetings with approximately 7 UNEP sponsored participants each)	57
- Development and implementation of coastal areas management policies	60
<b>TOTAL MTF</b>	<b>1996</b> <b>500</b>

Note: The above funds are broken down as follows:

PAP (185,000); MED POL (for Monitoring 55,000; for climatic changes 28,000); Scenarios-BP/RAC (54,000); REMPEC (20,000); SPA (28,000); Data (28,000); and the Coordinating Unit (102,000).

It is expected that the host countries of the programme will contribute matching funds for the implementation of the programme.

## (iv) Information and training

Objective

To communicate environmental information to governments in order to influence response and follow-up action; to develop greater public awareness and create attitudes that will support policies and action for sustainable development and environmental protection.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget 1996 (,000 US \$)
- Preparation and translation of MAP Newsletter MEDWAVES (Arabic, English and French) (Consultants)	15
- Printing and dissemination of MEDWAVES (Sub-Contracts)	25
- Information: Promotion of environmental awareness; exchange/dissemination of information; educational assistance/reference services; Librarian (Consultants)	20
- Support to public awareness national campaigns on the Mediterranean, the conservation of the coastline, scarce water, etc. (support to NGOs, training, competitions, youth campaigns, etc.)	20
- Preparation, editing and translation of MAP brochures and reports	30
- Printing and dissemination of these brochures and reports	20

	1996
TOTAL MTF	130

- For all these activities, the Coordinating Unit and the Regional Activity Centres will seek assistance and support from public and private sources.

## B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL AND DUMPING PROTOCOL

(v) Implementation of the LBS and the Dumping Protocols
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Objective

To prepare assessments of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Annex I and II substances, to prepare proposed common measures for such substances and to assist countries in the implementation of such measures. To provide information which will be used in the management process of the sustainable development. To assist Contracting Parties in the enforcement of legislation and measures through advice on the administrative infrastructure, and training of teams of inspectors.

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Approved Budget 1996 (,000 US \$)</u>
<u>Assistance</u>	
- Assistance to countries to implement the LBS Protocol	20
- Assistance to countries for the enforcement of legislation and measures for marine pollution control	65
<u>Assessment of the pollution</u>	
- To prepare documents on assessment of Mediterranean pollution by LBS substances (Consultants)	15
<u>Research</u>	
- Assistance to institutions participating in research programmes, through provision of research grants (about 70 grants to about 60 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	100
<u>Meetings and Training</u>	35
- One meeting of experts on LBS related subjects	
- Meeting of experts on the preparation of guidelines for dumping of sewage sludge and dredging spoils	*
<b>TOTAL MTF</b>	<b>1996</b> <b>235</b>

\* To be fully funded by the Government of Spain.

**C. MONITORING OF MARINE POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN****(vi) Monitoring and research activities (MED POL)****Objective**

To achieve a comprehensive and coordinated marine pollution monitoring programme including all Mediterranean countries, covering pollution sources, coastal and reference areas and airborne pollution and to achieve a high quality of monitoring data which could be used in the management process of sustainable development.

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Approved Budget 1996 (,000 US \$)</u>
<u>Monitoring</u>	
- Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes, through provision of instruments and supplies (about 80 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	300*
- Assistance to institutions for biological effects monitoring (pilot phase) (Sub-contracts)	50
- Maintenance of instruments provided to institutions participating in MED POL (spare parts) (about 40 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	25
- Consultants to analyze and evaluate MED POL data	10
<u>Training and fellowships</u>	
- On-job training of participants in MED POL monitoring programme (about 40 participants)	30
- Fellowships to participants in MED POL research and monitoring programme in order to present MED POL data at meetings (about 30 participants)	20
<u>Data quality assurance</u>	
- Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes in order to assure reliable and high quality data, through country data quality assurance programmes, joint monitoring exercises, intercomparison of results and dissemination of scientific information (about 20 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	40
- Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes through purchase and provision of standards and reference materials (about 40 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	10
- Intercalibration programme for institutions participating in MED POL (about 40 institutions)(Sub-contracts)	10

\* An additional 55 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted in 1996 for monitoring activities of the coastal areas management programme.

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Approved Budget 1996 (,000 US \$)</u>
<u>Meetings and training courses</u>	
- Meeting of MED POL National Coordinators	55
- One meeting of experts on the preparation of the detailed programme of MED POL Phase III	55
<u>Research</u>	
- Assistance to institutions participating in research programme, through provision of research grants (about 30 grants to about 25 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	60

	1996
MTF	615
UNEP	50
TOTAL MTF + UNEP	665

**Personnel and operational costs covering (i) to (vi)**

The increase of the salaries of the Professional Staff is mainly the result of the normal increase of step for each post and to the substantial increase of the post adjustment (+9.8%) for Athens that already took place in 1994 and 1995. The travel allocation has also increased in view of the increased number of missions necessary to attend the numerous meetings in the Mediterranean related to the development of activities towards sustainable development in the Mediterranean.

The increase of the salaries under Administrative Support reflects apart from the normal step increase, the results of the Salary Survey that took place in Athens in November 1994.

COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece	m/m	Approved Budget 1996 (,000 US \$)
<b>Professional Staff</b>		
- Coordinator - D.1/D.2	12	120
- Principal Officer/Senior Marine Scientist - D.1	12	115
- Senior Programme Officer/ Economist - P.5	12	105
- First Officer/ Marine Scientist - P.4	12	87
- Computer Operations Officer - P.4	12	86
- Fund Management/Admin. Officer - P.3	12	(1)
<b>Total Professional Staff</b>		<b>513</b>
<b>Administrative Support</b>		
- Information Assistant - G.7	12	32
- Administrative Assistant - G.6/G.7	12	(1)
- Senior Secretary - G.5	12	27
- Data Processing Assistant - G.4/G.5	12	(1)
- Senior Administrative Clerk - G.5	12	(1)
- Research Assistant - G.4/G.5	12	27
- Senior Secretary - G.4	12	(1)
- Senior Secretary - G.4	12	26
- Senior Secretary - G.4	12	26
- Bilingual Typist - G.4	12	26

(1) Paid under Programme Support Costs.

COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece	m/m	Approved Budget 1996 (,000 US \$)
- Bilingual Typist - G.4	12	26
- Telecommunication Clerk - G.3	12	25
- Clerk/Driver - G.3	12	24
- Clerk - G.1/G.2	12	18
- Bilingual Typist - G.3	12	23
- Temporary Assistance		9*
- Overtime		19
Total Administrative support		308
Travel on Official Business		90

	1996
TOTAL MTF	911

\* An additional 21,000 US\$ are budgeted under the Greek counterpart contribution.

**Expenditures to be covered by Greek Counterpart contribution to the MAP Programme**

COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece	Approved Budget 1996 (,000 US \$)
<b>Administrative support</b>	
-      Temporary Assistance	21
<b>Office Costs (including sundry)</b>	270
-      Rental	109*
<b>Total Administrative support and Office costs</b>	<b>400</b>
	1996
<b>TOTAL GR.COUNTER</b>	<b>400</b>

\* In the case of a change of the location of premises, the adjustment of the budget, due to the change in cost, to be approved by the Bureau.

MED POL COOPERATING AGENCIES	m/m	Approved Budget 1996 (,000 US \$)
<b>Professional Staff</b>		
- WHO Senior Scientist - MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) - P.5	12	105
- FAO Senior Fishery Officer - MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) - P.5	12	105
- IAEA Maintenance Engineer (MEL) (Monaco) - P.3	12	90
Total Professional Staff		299
<b>Administrative Support</b>		
- WHO Secretary - MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) - G.5	12	28
- FAO Secretary - MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) - G.4	12	28
- IAEA Laboratory Assistant - MEL (Monaco) - G.6	12	48
- WHO Temporary Assistance - (Athens)	6	15
- WMO Temporary Assistance - WMO/HQ (Geneva)		12
- IOC Temporary Assistance - IOC/HQ (Paris)		12
Total Administrative Support		143
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>		
- WHO (Athens)		16
- FAO (Athens)		16
- WMO (Geneva)		10
- IAEA (Monaco)		20
- IOC of UNESCO (Paris)		9
Total Travel		71
<b>Office Costs</b>		
Office costs incurred by FAO and WHO staff stationed in Coordinating Unit in Athens are covered by MED Unit office costs. Office costs incurred by all Agencies at their own Headquarters or Regional Offices are covered by the respective agencies as part of their counterpart contributions.		

	1996
TOTAL MTF	513

**D. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING COOPERATION ON COMBATING POLLUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA BY OIL AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES IN CASES OF EMERGENCY**

(vii) Prevention and combating pollution from ships  
(REMPEC)

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

Objective

To strengthen the capacities of the coastal states in the Mediterranean and to facilitate cooperation among them in order to intervene in case of emergencies and accidents causing or likely to cause pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances especially in case of emergency in which there is grave and imminent danger to the marine environment or when it can affect human lives.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget 1996 (,000 US \$)
- Assistance to States in developing their national system for preparedness and response (Consultants)	10
- Assistance to States in developing port emergency response system	10
- Assistance to States, which so request for the preparation and development of bilateral and operational agreements amongst neighbouring coastal States	6
- Assistance to REMPEC in adapting predicting models and decision support system to the region (Consultants)	6
- Meeting of REMPEC focal points for the evaluation of the implementation of the programme of activities	60
- Regional Training course of a general type on oil pollution preparedness and response (22-25 participants)	70
- Technical assistance to States in the organization of national training courses (about 35 participants)	9
- Assistance to States in case of emergency (Mediterranean Assistance Unit)	8

	1996
TOTAL MTF	179*

\* An additional 20 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted in 1996 for the coastal areas management programme.

**Personnel and operational costs**

REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC) Valletta, Malta		m/m	Approved Budget 1996
Cooperating Agency IMO		(),000 US \$)	
<b>Professional Staff</b>			
- Director - D.1		12	131
- Technical Expert - P.4		12	105
- Chemist - P.4		12	105
- Engineer - P.2		12	( <sup>(1)</sup> )
<b>Total Professional Staff</b>			<b>341</b>
<b>Administrative Support</b>			
- Information Assistant - G.6		12	20
- Senior Secretary/Admin. Assistant - G.6		12	18
- Clerk Secretary - G.4		12	17
- Clerk/Secretary - G.4		12	17
- Caretaker/Docs Reproducer - G.3		12	17
<b>Total Administrative Support</b>			<b>89</b>
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>			<b>35</b>
<b>Office Costs</b>			<b>85</b>

	1996
<b>TOTAL MTF</b>	<b>550</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> On secondment from the government of France.

**E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES****(viii) Environmentally sound management of the Mediterranean coastal zone**

- (a) Observation and systemic and prospective analysis of environment and development in the Mediterranean (Blue Plan-BP/RAC)

**Objective**

To assist in preparing national, coastal or sectoral scenarios in the Mediterranean countries in keeping with the results and methodologies of the Blue Plan; to gather and process data relating to the appropriate technologies for the entire Mediterranean region, its coastal areas and coastal strip; train national and local specialists in systemic and prospective analysis; to provide the authorities concerned with instruments and methods for prospective work as applied to the sustainable development of the coastal regions, on the basis of the experience and achievements of the BP/RAC.

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Approved Budget 1996</u> (,000 US \$)
<b><u>Systemic and prospective Studies (Consultants)</u></b>	
Studies at the Mediterranean Basin level:	
- Development of prospective tools for the coastal level	15
- Urban versus rural development in the Mediterranean sustainable development and land use policies	15
<b><u>Training and Communication</u></b>	
- Regional Workshop and training on systemic and prospective tools and methods applicable to regional and coastal areas (one in French, one in English, 15 participants each)	15
- Seminar on "Transport littoralisation and Sustainable Development"	20*
- Preparation and publication of fascicules (1 or 2)	10
- Preparation and editing of reports	10
<b>TOTAL MTF</b>	<b>1996</b> <b>85 **</b>

\* BP will look for additional funding sources.

\*\* An additional 54 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted in 1996 for the coastal areas management programme.

Mediterranean environment/development observatory functionsObjective

Collection and processing of socio-economic and environmental data on all Mediterranean countries. Improvement of the databases and statistics and development of environmental indicators within the framework of the "Mediterranean Environment/Development observatory functions" implemented with EC support. To assist countries in the initiation and development of national observatory functions.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget 1996 (,000 US \$)
- Improvement, updating and dissemination of socio-economic and environment data	10
- Definition and application of environmental indicators	10
- Working group on environment statistics and indicators (7-10 participants)	15
- Assistance to countries for the development of national observatory functions	30
- Preparation of country profiles, research activities (sub-contract, consultants)	25
- Regional workshop on sustainable development indicators	15*
TOTAL MTF	1996 105

\* BP will look for additional funding sources.

(b) Coastal planning and management (Priority Actions Programme)Objective

The principal objectives of the programme are to contribute to the strengthening of capabilities of the local and national authorities, institutions and experts for the implementation of the process of integrated management of coastal areas (ICAM) in the Mediterranean (management efficiency); to improve the transfer of results of PAP activities to the National Focal Points and interested local and national shareholders in ICAM (improved communication); and to help resolve concrete environmental problems of coastal areas (implementation).

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Approved Budget</u> 1996 (,000 US \$)
<u>Integrated planning and coastal area management</u>	
- Preparation of guidelines for practical application of economic instruments in coastal areas	10
- Implementation of country assistance missions to communicate latest achievements in ICAM, to assist in the implementation of legislation, monitoring of ICAM plans implementation, preparation of pre-feasibility studies and proposals for international financing, etc.	5
- One regional workshop for the assessment of the "state-of-the-art" in ICAM in the Mediterranean region (15 participants)	30
- One national training course on application of the guidelines for Integrated Coastal Management (20 participants) (Training)	12
- Coastal area management oriented national training workshop on GIS (8 participants) (Training)	10
- National training course on the application of environmentally sound approach to planning and development of tourist activities using the Guidelines for Carrying Capacity Assessment for tourism (15 participants)	10
<u>EIA</u>	
- Assistance to national authorities for the implementation of EIA process (Consultants)	4
- National training course on the application of EIA procedure (20 participants)	10
<u>Water resources management</u>	
- Country assistance missions aimed at institutional capacity building, at regional and local levels, for integrated management of water resources, information exchange and transfer of knowledge	4

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget 1996 (,000 US \$)
- Regional Workshop on application of guidelines for integrated management of water resources (15 participants)	30
<u>Soil erosion</u>	
- Country assistance missions for the organisation of monitoring and preparation of plans of protection against erosion and desertification of coastal areas	4
- Regional training workshop on the application of guidelines for monitoring of erosion processes in the Mediterranean coastal areas (15 participants)	30
<u>Solid and liquid waste management</u>	
- Preparation of guidelines for the application of effluent standards in the Mediterranean coastal areas	8
- Regional training course on reuse of municipal waste waters (15 participants)	30*
- Country assistance missions for the preparation of pre-feasibility studies on waste water treatment systems	4
<u>Aquaculture</u>	
- Implementation of Environment and Aquaculture (EAM) network activities	6
- Implementation of preparatory activities for the workshop "Aquaculture and Lagoonal Environment"	12
- Implementation of preparatory activities for the workshop on the Mediterranean cage culture and coastal environments with a special emphasis on the methods of benthic impact assessment	11
TOTAL MTF	1996 230**

\* To be hosted and partially funded by the Government of Israel.

\*\* An additional 185 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted in 1996 for the coastal areas management programme.

(c) Environment remote sensing (ERS/RAC)

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Approved Budget 1996 (,000 US \$)</u>
<b>Observation and study of environmental changes</b>	150,000*
<b>Regional</b>	
- Development of the project concerning the observation and classification of vegetation in the Mediterranean Coastal Countries	
- Contribution to the preparation and implementation of the Mediterranean observatory functions	
- Contribution to the management of Specially Protected Areas	
- Contribution to pollution monitoring activities	
<b>National/Local</b>	
- Intervention in individual CAMPs based on the use of remote-sensing techniques	
<b>Data Base and information</b>	20,000*
- Implementation of an information system on environmental indicators monitorable through remote-sensing	
- Preparation and updating of an inventory of remote-sensing centres and activities in the Mediterranean	
<b>Assistance and Training</b>	35,000*
- Education and on-job training on remote-sensing technique and its application	
- Seminars on the use of remote-sensing techniques for environmental studies	
- Technical assistance to countries	
<b>Meeting of RAC/ERS Focal Points</b>	30,000*
<b>Personnel/Travel and Operational Costs</b>	380,000*
<b>TOTAL COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTION (in US\$)</b>	<b>615,000</b>

\* These activities are all fully funded under the counterpart contribution of the Government of Italy for the RAC/ERS

### Personnel and operational costs

The increase of the cost of the salaries is mainly due to the necessity to adjust them to the conditions prevailing in the host country (notably concerning social charges and taxes), as well as the unfavourable rate of exchange.

An allocation for a Bilingual Secretary has also been included in this budget in order to enable BP/RAC to meet its most urgent needs. This secretary will work for the Director and the Technical Expert.

BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC) Sofia Antipolis, France	m/m	Approved Budget 1996 (,000 US \$)
<b>Professional Staff</b>		
- Chairman		(1)
- Director		(1)
- Scientific Expert - Prospective	12	70 <sup>(2)</sup>
- Technical Expert - Ecoplanner and observatory Coordinator	12	94
- Computer Officer	12	41 <sup>(2)</sup>
- Environmental Statistics Expert		(3)
- Specialist Document Officer		(3)
- Specialist in Map Data Processing		(3)
<b>Total Experts/Professional Staff</b>		205
<b>Administrative Support</b>		
- Data Processing Assistant	12	46
- Data Collection Assistant	12	41
- Bilingual Secretary	12	43
- Secretary (part-time)		(3)
- Temporary Assistance		20
<b>Total Administrative Support</b>		150
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>		20
<b>Operating Costs</b>		45

	1996
<b>TOTAL MTF</b>	420

(1) Provided by the French Government.

(2) Complement to salary by French Government.

(3) Paid under the EC contribution for the observatory function.

**Personnel and operational costs**

This budget for 1996 includes an increase of personnel and operational costs. An increase of labour cost occurred due to the increase of social charges and taxes, as well as the cost of living. The increase in the operational costs reflects the intention to secure a satisfactory maintenance and renewal of equipment at PAP/RAC. Apart from that, these costs, as well as the costs for salaries should be increased due to the unfavourable rate of exchange.

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC) Split, Croatia	m/m	Approved Budget 1996 (,000 US \$)
<b>Professional Staff</b>		
- Director	12	41
- Coordinator of Pilot Project	12	30
Total Professional Staff		71
<b>Administrative Support</b>		
- Senior Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	21
- Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	20
- Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	20
- Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	20
- Administrative Assistant	12	20
- Financial Assistant	12	20
- Temporary Assistance		8
Total Administrative Support		129
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>		25
<b>Office Costs</b>		81

	1996
<b>TOTAL MTF</b>	306

**F. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND THE PROGRAMME ON HISTORIC SITES**

**(ix) Protection of the common Mediterranean heritage**

a) Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC)

Objective

To strengthen and coordinate activities undertaken by the Contracting Parties for the safeguard of the natural resources and natural sites of the Mediterranean Sea Area, as well as for the safeguard of their cultural heritage in the region. To assist Contracting Parties in the assessment of the state of the biological diversity in the Mediterranean.

Activities	Approved Budget 1996 (,000 US \$)
- Assistance to countries in the selection, establishment and management of Specially Protected Areas of ecological value (Consultants) (conforming with Art. 3-2a of the SPA Protocol and point 17(h) of the Genoa Declaration)	20
- Implementation of the Action Plan for the conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea (Sub-contract)	10
- Implementation of the Action Plan for the management of the Monk Seal (Sub-contract)	5
- Implementation of the Action Plan for the conservation of the Mediterranean Marine Turtles (Sub-contract - Consultant)	5
- Assistance to countries in the field of the conservation of the biodiversity of Mediterranean ecosystem	20
- Assistance to countries in their legislation dealing with Specially Protected Areas and species conservation (Sub-contract)	5
- Preparation of inventories for natural landscapes and sites (sub-contracts)	55
<u>Training courses concerning Specially Protected Areas and Species Conservation (14 trainees each year)</u>	
- Training courses on the conservation of Monk Seal, Marine Turtles, Cetaceans and on the management of protected areas	35*
<u>Meetings/Seminars</u>	
- Meeting of National Focal Points for Specially Protected Areas (SPA)	40
<b>TOTAL MTF</b>	<b>1996</b>
	195**

\* In addition, a training course on Marine Turtles will be funded and hosted by the Government of Greece, and a training course on Protected areas will be funded and hosted by the Government of Israel.

\*\* An additional 28 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted in 1996 for the coastal areas management programme.

(b) Preservation of coastal historic sites of common Mediterranean interest (100 Historic Sites)Objective

To protect the coastal historic sites of common Mediterranean interest already identified by the Contracting Parties.

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Approved Budget 1996 (,000 US \$)</u>
<u>Sites on the list of 100 Mediterranean Historic Sites</u>	
- Identify and evaluate the activities for protection and safeguarding of the listed sites	10
- Definition and finalization, of projects related to the protection of historic sites, including permanent and emergency measures, in cooperation with local authorities.	10
- Workshop on the establishment of procedures for safeguarding historic sites (15-18 participants)	15
- Assistance to countries in the evaluation of major risks of historic sites and in the preparation of preventive measures (Sub-Contracts)	10
<u>Training/Communication</u>	
- Regional Workshop on the management tools and methods for historic sites (15-18 participants)	15
	1996
<b>TOTAL MTF</b>	<b>60</b>

**Personnel and operational costs**

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC) Tunis, Tunisia		m/m	Approved Budget 1996 (,000 US \$)
<b>Professional Staff</b>			
- Director		12	30 <sup>(1)</sup>
- Expert		12	15 <sup>(1)</sup>
- Expert		12	57
- Data Researcher		12	40
Total Professional Staff			142
<b>Administrative Support</b>			
- Administrative Assistant		12	13
- Bilingual Secretary		12	11
- Driver		12	6
- Finance Officer		12	<sup>(2)</sup>
- Cleaner		12	<sup>(2)</sup>
- Caretaker		12	<sup>(2)</sup>
Total Administrative Support			30
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>			23
<b>Office Costs</b>			55
			1996
<b>TOTAL MTF</b>			250

<sup>(1)</sup> Represents funds allocated to complement the salary paid by the host country.

<sup>(2)</sup> Paid by Host Country.

**G. PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS**

In accordance with United Nations rules concerning the establishment and management of trust funds, administrative and technical costs incurred in the implementation of programmes and projects financed from trust funds are reimbursed to UNEP. The amount of the reimbursement is calculated at the standard percentages rate approved by the General Assembly (13%).

These costs cover the administrative services provided in the Headquarters or in the Med Unit such as project management, personnel administration, accounting, internal and external auditing.

	1996 (,000 US \$)
<b>TOTAL MTF</b>	<b>725</b>

**EXPECTED COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTIONS IN CASH/KIND TO MAP PROJECTS FROM CONTRACTING PARTIES AND U.N. AGENCIES**

<b>Countries</b>		<b>1996 (,000 US \$)</b>
Croatia	PAP/RAC	150
Italy	Environmental Remote Sensing Regional Activity Centre (ERS/RAC)	615
Malta	REMPEC	75
Tunisia	SPA/RAC	70
<b>U.N. Agencies</b>		
FAO	MED POL	96
WHO	MED POL	100
WMO	MED POL	50
IAEA	MED POL	300
UNESCO/IOC	MED POL	80

		<b>1996 (,000 ECU)</b>
<b>France</b>		
	REMPEC	40
	BP/RAC	371
	City of Marseilles, Atelier du patrimoine	83
<b>EC</b>		
	Mediterranean Environment/Development observatory functions	244

**SOURCES OF FINANCING**

The following scheme of sources of financing for the programme budget for 1996 is approved by the Contracting Parties:

	1996 (in US\$)
<b>A. Income</b>	
MTF Contributions	4,406,325
EC Voluntary Contribution	559,888
Greek Counterpart Contribution	400,000
UNEP Counterpart Contribution	50,000
Bank Interest (estimate)	100,000
Unpaid pledges as at 31 Dec. 1995 (estimate)	1,540,814
Uncommitted Funds as at 31 Dec. 1995 (estimate)	1,480,402
Total Expected Income	8,537,429
<b>B. Commitments</b>	
Approved Commitments for 1996	6,748,729
Total Commitments	6,748,729
<b>C. Provisions for revolving fund</b>	1,788,700

### **III. ACTIVITIES FOR 1996 TO BE FUNDED THROUGH OUTSIDE SOURCES**

#### **1. State of the Mediterranean environment/Mediterranean Environment and Development observatory functions**

Upon request from the Contracting Parties, a "Mediterranean Environment and Development observatory function" is being established by BP/RAC in the framework of MAP activities, with the support of the European Commission for the three-year preparatory phase (1993-1995).

Considering the interest of this function and its usefulness:

- in initiating and developing national observatories,
- as a bridge and relay vis-à-vis regional and international organisations or programmes (EEA, GRID,...),
- as a frame to confront and compare national and Mediterranean through sectorial analysis, harmonised indicators and report on state of environment and development,
- in integrating of environmental information in decision making process and public life, and
- in monitoring and evaluating of activities related to Agenda MED 21,

it is necessary to develop and strengthen this function in the context of MAP activities as a decision making tool towards Sustainable Development.

Consequently, sufficient financial resources will be necessary, a part of which will be allocated to the MAP budget for new measures for the strengthening of ongoing activities. The Coordinating Unit and BP/RAC will take the necessary steps to get the supplementary funds.

#### **2. Sustainable development in the Mediterranean**

##### **Assessment of existing activities on sustainable development in the Mediterranean, and identification of priorities for sustainable development in the Mediterranean**

In conformity with the decisions of the Contracting Parties to reorient MAP's activities towards addressing more effectively the challenge of sustainable development and the irreversible nature of impacts on the Mediterranean environment and its resources, and giving priority to the management of coastal regions, the marine environment and its biological resources (Antalya, 1993), taking into account the results of the Mediterranean Conference on Sustainable Development (Tunis, 1994), it is a prerequisite to undertake an assessment of the existing activities on Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean and identify specific priorities and targets for the next decade of MAP.

Therefore, it is proposed that a workshop be organised within the framework of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development in order to achieve this goal.

##### **Preparation of an action plan for sustainable development in the Mediterranean**

On the basis of document MED 21 prepared by the Tunis Conference and the Mediterranean Action Plan, it is proposed that the Contracting Parties undertake to elaborate an Action Plan incorporating common and specific objectives, especially in the following three areas which have not been covered or not adequately covered by MAP:

- integration of environment in economic development;
- integration of environment in urban development;
- rational management of natural resources - the preparation of this Plan will be carried out within the framework of the new Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development.

### **3. Coastal areas planning activities**

The experience of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) during the last two decades has shown that the Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP) is a truly action-oriented manifestation of the concept of sustainable development.

The recognition of the Contracting Parties of the usefulness of the CAMP programme has been illustrated in the increasing number of the CAMP projects, which has now reached twelve projects in the various Mediterranean countries.

Taking into consideration that the financial resources allocated by the Contracting Parties to these projects were not sufficient enough to really achieve the ambitious objectives of the increasing number of CAMP projects, it is important that the amount of the financial resources allocated to this programme has to be significantly increased.

Moreover, the Tunis Declaration for Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean has confirmed the importance of implementing an integrated planning approach in dealing with coastal areas.

### **4. Assistance to countries for the control of marine pollution**

One of the prerequisites for the control of pollution is adequate programmes for monitoring of the levels of pollutants. Data collected through such monitoring programmes can be used for the establishment of temporal and spacial trends, for the assessment of health risks, and for the assessment of compliance with legislation and measures regarding marine pollution.

The objective of this activity is to assist in the improvement of monitoring programmes through the provision of analytical instruments, chemicals, glassware and supplies and organisation of institutional and group training and organisation of data quality assurance programme.

### **5. Technical assistance to countries for preparation of project proposals (GEF, UNDP, etc.)**

The number of international financial institutions (World Bank, United Nations Development Programme, Global Environment Facility, European Investment Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Commission, Arab Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, and others) offer broad range of possibilities for developing countries to apply for projects with considerable financial support.

Preparation of such project proposals is quite a complex task and a number of developing countries need technical assistance in order to prepare such proposals in a proper way.

The objective of this activity is to provide such technical assistance to developing countries through the Secretariat.

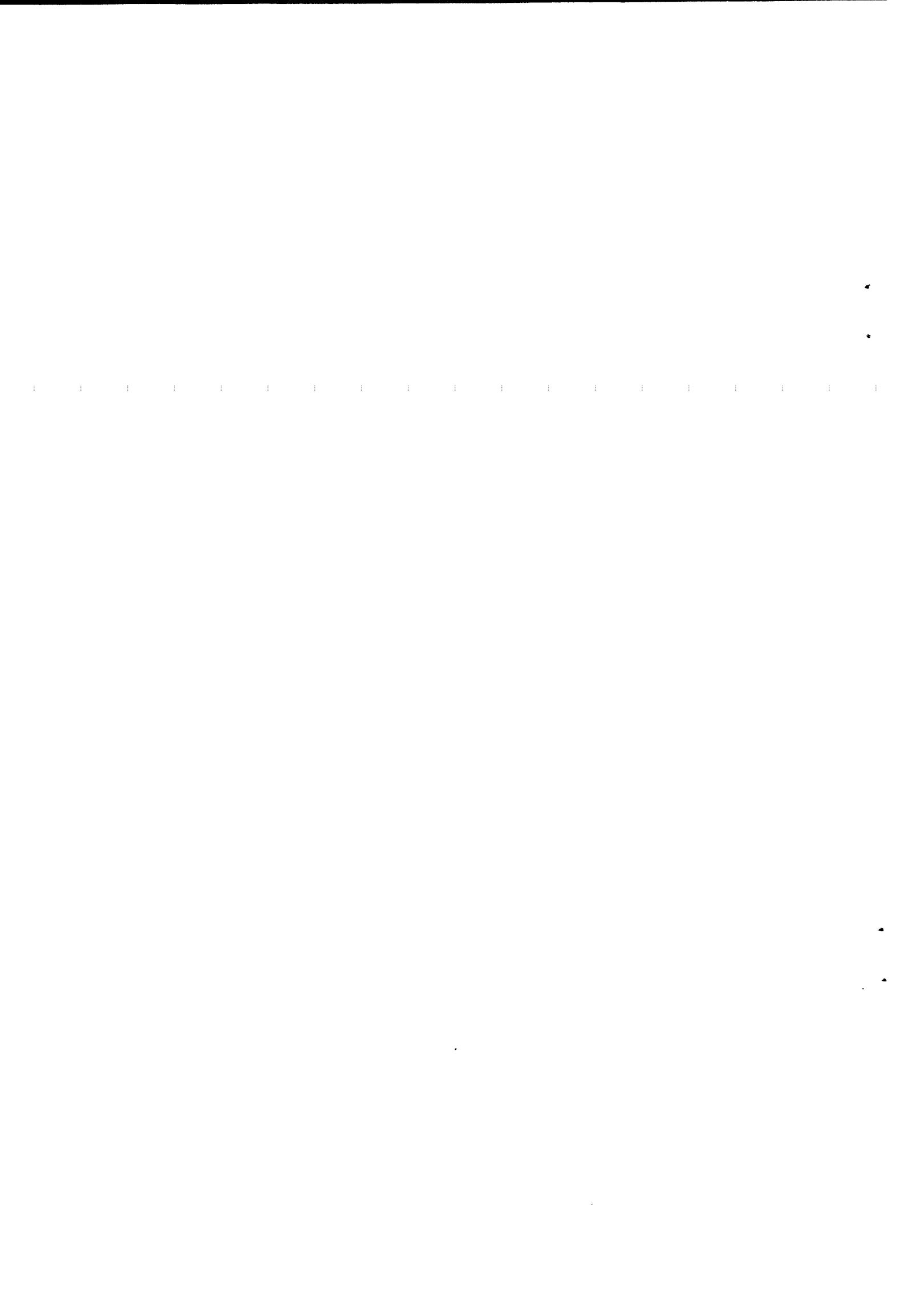
### **6. Information and public participation**

Environmental awareness of the population of Mediterranean coastal States is essential for the support of the policy of sustainable development and environmental protection in the Mediterranean.

The proposed funds will be mainly devoted to the support of environmental awareness campaigns and educational programmes at regional and national levels with particular emphasis to cover the urgent needs of the Mediterranean Developing countries. This support will also be extended to the relevant Mediterranean NGOs promoting these goals.

**BUDGET FOR ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH OUTSIDE SOURCES**

COMPONENT	1996 (in US \$)
- Sustainable development in the Mediterranean	
- Assessment of existing activities on sustainable development in the Mediterranean	100,000
- Identification of priorities for sustainable development in the Mediterranean	120,000
- Preparation of an action plan for sustainable development in the Mediterranean	230,000
- Mediterranean Environment and Development observatory functions	200,000
- Coastal areas planning activities	200,000
- Assistance to countries for the control of marine pollution	150,000
- Technical assistance to countries for preparation of project proposals (GEF, UNDP, etc..)	100,000
- Information and public participation	200,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>
<b>Programme Support Costs (13% MTF)</b>	<b>169,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,469,000</b>



## APPENDIX I

### TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE BUREAU OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

#### ARTICLE I

The Bureau of the Contracting Parties shall be composed of representatives of six Contracting Parties elected by the Ordinary Meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its related protocols.

#### ARTICLE II

The members of the Bureau shall serve as the President, the four Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur of the meetings and conferences of the Contracting Parties. The President, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents designated by him, shall serve as Chairman of the Bureau. The Co-ordinator shall assist the Bureau in its work and shall sit ex-officio on the Bureau. Each Bureau member may be accompanied by an advisor/s.

#### ARTICLE III

Contracting Parties represented on the Bureau in accordance with Article 1 shall hold office until the election of the new Bureau at the next Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties. Out of the six members, one or two members may be re-elected for one further consecutive term in order to ensure continuity.

#### ARTICLE IV

The Bureau shall meet at least twice a year for a two day period, in regular meetings and in extraordinary meetings, upon one month's notice, as may be necessary for the efficient discharge of its duties upon the summons of its President or upon request by one of its members. Unless decided differently, it shall hold its meetings at the Headquarters of the Coordinating Unit.

#### ARTICLE V

The Bureau may invite any Contracting Party(ies) which so requests to participate as an observer in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Party(ies).

#### ARTICLE VI

The Coordinating Unit shall, in consultation with the president of the Bureau, prepare the draft Agenda for each Bureau meeting, which can be completed or amended by the members of the Bureau, giving adequate advance notice to that effect.

#### ARTICLE VII

The Coordinating Unit shall prepare the documents needed for the discussion of the various agenda items. These documents shall be sent two weeks before the meeting and shall include as a minimum the following:

- draft agenda;
- status of contributions and letters requesting payment or reminders, as appropriate;
- status of funds committed;

- progress reports of the Coordinating Unit and the various Regional Activity Centres on activities carried out;
- recommendations on specific questions;
- identification of the main international and national events contributing to a better knowledge of environmental development and of sustainable development in the region and which may provide a sounder basis for decision making.

#### **ARTICLE VIII**

The Bureau shall give an indication on MAP budget and programme for the next biennium to the Coordinating Unit.

#### **ARTICLE IX**

The Bureau shall consider the draft work programme and budget proposals prepared by the Coordinating Unit for the next biennium in the light of the proposals of MAP institutional structure. The Executive Director of UNEP shall transmit the Bureau's comments and recommendations to the meetings of the Contracting Parties, having regard to the general interest and priorities of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

#### **ARTICLE X**

The Bureau shall review the progress in the implementation of the Action Plan, the Convention and its related Protocols. It shall monitor the implementation of the decisions and orientation established by the meetings of the Contracting Parties. The Bureau shall supervise the work of the Coordinating Unit and the Regional Activity Centres (RACs) in the implementation of the programme and budget management adopted by the meetings of the Contracting Parties, within the framework of available resources and priorities.

#### **ARTICLE XI**

The Bureau may, in periods between the meetings of the Contracting Parties, review the relations with similar regional Action Plans, International financial institutions and programmes and relevant Intergovernmental and Non-Governmental Organizations. In cooperation with the Coordinating Unit, the Bureau may submit to the meetings of the Contracting Parties policy proposals concerning such a relationship.

#### **ARTICLE XII**

The Bureau shall decide, during its meetings or through correspondence with the Coordinating Unit, on response of the Mediterranean Action Plan, in case of emergency situations not covered by the Emergency Protocol and shall take emergency measures within the functions and financial resources of the Mediterranean Action Plan to deal with events requiring immediate action.

#### **ARTICLE XIII**

The reports and recommendations of the Bureau meetings drafted by the Rapporteur shall be distributed as soon as possible, but no later than two months after the meeting, to the focal points of the Contracting Parties.

#### **ARTICLE XIV**

The Bureau shall review and give its opinion on all matters that the meetings of the Contracting Parties may decide to delegate to it.

## APPENDIX II

### MAP COOPERATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 It is the general policy of UNEP/MAP to encourage relevant international, regional and national Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the Mediterranean region to cooperate with and participate in the work of UNEP/MAP in carrying out environmental protection and sustainable development activities.

The Rules of Procedure of MAP were amended by the Contracting Parties in 1989 to cover this policy:

"The Executive Director shall, with the tacit consent of the Contracting Parties, invite to send representatives to observe any public sitting of any meeting or conference, including the meetings of technical committees, any international non-governmental organisation which has direct concern in the protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution".

(Rule 8).

- 1.2 The objectives of MAP's collaboration with NGOs are to advance the general purposes of MAP and to promote the policies, strategies and programmes derived from the Barcelona Convention and its related protocols and the decisions of the Contracting Parties and in particular, in training and mobilising public attention to critical environmental issues, in creating a favourable climate for environmental actions, public support and monitoring, and in promoting the policies of their own organisations in support of UNEP's goals.

Moreover, the purposes of such collaboration are to secure expert information and advice and technical cooperation and assistance from international, regional and national NGOs and to enable organisations which represent important sections of public opinion in the Mediterranean to express the views of their members.

- 1.3 MAP shall, in relation to NGOs, act in conformity with the various decisions of the Meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.

#### 2. EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

- 2.1 Any Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) which is concerned primarily with environmental issues and sustainable development in the Mediterranean or a part of the Mediterranean area and is free from concerns of commercial or profit making nature may exchange information with MAP and receive information from it.
- 2.2 This exchange is carried out on the basis of correspondence sent by the NGO in which it makes clear:
- the relevance of its aims and activities to the MAP goals stipulated in the Barcelona Convention and its protocols;

- the existence of a Constitution or terms of reference approved by an Assembly and a programme of activities, a Board of Directors (or equivalent) and a Bureau or a Committee elected at regular intervals;
- the establishment of its headquarters or one of its offices in a Mediterranean country (since at least two years);
- the indication of the assistance (activities, training programme, raising of public awareness, scientific support, etc., that the NGO can provide in furtherance of MAP's policies.

**2.3 Any NGO which has thus become a MAP partner shall receive free of charge:**

- MEDWAVES and
- public documents prepared by MAP on such activities as are likely to be of interest to the Organisation.

**2.4 This status shall not entitle the Organisation to receive any financial support. Furthermore, it shall not automatically entitle the organisation to attend either general or specialised meetings.**

**3. POSSIBILITY FOR NGOs TO ATTEND MAP MEETINGS**

**3.1** In order for NGOs to be represented and more importantly to contribute to the dialogue within the framework of MAP concerning its goals, aims and programmes, the Coordinating Unit may invite them to attend general and/or more specialised meetings in accordance with rule 8 of the Rules of Procedure of the Meetings of the Contracting Parties. They shall receive the documents relevant to their respective field of activity.

**3.2** The Coordinating Unit shall keep an updated (public) list of NGOs that have come into contact with it. Prior to the Ordinary Meetings of the Contracting Parties this list shall be circulated - along with the invitation letters, to the Contracting Parties for their clearance, in accordance with rule 8 of the Rules of Procedure of MAP.

**3.3** The Bureau of the Contracting Parties shall review collaboration with NGO's listed on the MAP List, every two years and shall determine the desirability of maintaining or if not, discontinuing official relations.

**3.4 Priority shall be given, for general meetings to:**

- NGOs of international and/or regional scope and multidisciplinary interest recognised in their statutes, multinational representation in their governing boards as well as their activities, especially those contributing to Mediterranean cooperation, be concerned with matters covering a substantial portion of MAP's field of activity.

The dossier to be submitted by an NGO shall contain information illustrating the above mentioned points and especially:

- a. the NGOs' Constitution or terms of reference and its rules of procedure, as well as a list of the Board of Directors (or equivalent) and Bureau;
- b. its programme of activities for the coming biennium;

c. the report of activities of years past and most especially of the previous year which shall shed light on successes and difficulties;

d. the organisation's own proposals for improving Mediterranean cooperation and the commitments it intends to undertake in order to contribute to such cooperation;

e. the budget for the current year and for the coming year.

a rotating representation (e.g. every two years) of some national organisations which are equitably selected among the North, the South, the East and the West of the Mediterranean Region, if possible through agreement among such organisations;

3.5 For specialised meetings, priority shall be given to organisations covering more than one country or the whole Mediterranean area if possible. They shall be invited to specialised meetings on the basis of their particular interest. They shall be concerned with matters covering a portion of MAP's field of activity.

3.6 No organisation shall take advantage of its presence at a given meeting to express political, philosophical or religious view. It shall respect the confidentiality of information presented, if the Contracting Parties so request.

3.7 When a Contracting Party organises or is a host to a MAP meeting, it shall be given authority to authorise the exceptional participation of a reasonable number of national or sub-regional organisations for the general meetings. The list of such organisations shall be sent in writing at least one month before the meeting to the Coordinating Unit or to the relevant Regional Activity Centre (RAC).

3.8 Regional Activity Centres (RACs) shall have a certain margin of manoeuvre, in respect of the meetings they organise, to complete the list with NGOs interested in the problems to be discussed or in those dealt with specifically by the Regional Activity Centres.

#### **4. RESPONSIBILITIES OF INVITED NGOs IN THEIR RELATIONS WITH MAP**

4.1 NGOs shall cooperate with MAP for the furtherance of the objectives of the Barcelona Convention and its related protocols and shall be responsible for implementing the mutually agreed programme of collaboration.

4.2 NGOs shall utilise the opportunities available to them through their normal work to disseminate information on MAP policies and programmes.

4.3 NGOs shall collaborate individually or collectively in the implementation of MAP programmes.

4.4 NGOs shall send to MAP their reports and publications on an exchange basis.

4.5 NGOs shall keep MAP informed of changes in their structure and/or interested public, as well as of important changes in their secretariat.

**Indicative list of Non-Governmental Organisations,  
MAP partners in the field of environment and development,  
entitled in principle, to participate with observer status  
in MAP meetings**

AOYE - Arab Office for Youth and Environment (Egypt)

ASCAME - Association of Chambers of Commerce of the Mediterranean

CIIRC - International Centre for Coastal Resources Research (Spain)

EEB - European Environmental Bureau (Brussels)

FIS - Foundation for International Studies (Malta)

Friends of the Earth International (Belgium)

Greenpeace International (Italy)

ICCOPS - International Centre for Coastal and Ocean Policy Studies (Italy)

IJO - International Juridical Organisation for Environment and Development (Italy)

IOI - International Ocean Institute (Malta)

IPIECA - International Petroleum Industrial Environmental Conservation Association (England)

MEDCITIES Network (Spain)

MIO-ECSDE - Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development (Greece)

WWF - World Wide Fund for Nature (Italy)

A maximum of six additional NGOs from the South of the Mediterranean proposed by the states, shall be entitled to attend meetings for a two-year period (on a rotating basis).

**Indicative list of more thematic Non-Governmental Organisations  
which can be associated with MAP general meetings  
or specialised activities, as the case may be**

- ACOPS Advisory Committee on Pollution of the Sea (England)
- Amigos del Mediterraneo (Spain)
- APNEK - Association de protection de la nature et de l'environnement de Kairouan (Tunisie)
- Association de Jeunes pour la Protection de l'Environnement (Algeria)
- Bird Life International (England)
- CEDIP - International Park Documentation Centre (Italy)
- CEFIC/EUROCHLOR - European Chemical Industry Council (Belgium)
- CETIMA - Centre d'études Internationales du Maghreb et de la Méditerranée (Tunisia)
- Committee for the Protection of the Palm Island Protected Zone (Lebanon)
- CREE - Centre des Régions Euroméditerranéens pour l'environnement (France)
- CYMEPA - Cyprus Marine Environment Protection Association (Cyprus)
- DHKD - The Society for the Protection of Nature (Turkey)
- E & P Forum - The Oil Industry International Exploration and Production Forum (England)
- ECO Mediterrania (Spain)
- Environmental Foundation of Turkey (Turkey)
- EUROCOAST - European Coastal Zone Association for Science and Technology
- Europe Conservation (Italy)
- FOE - Friends of the Earth (Spain)
- Forêt Méditerranéenne (France)
- Forum for the Lagoon of Venice
- HELMEPA - Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association (Greece)
- ICAMAS - International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomics Studies (France)
- ICED - International Centre for Environment and Development (Egypt/Switzerland)
- ICOMOS - International Council on Monuments and Sites (France)
- IMC - International Marine Centre (Italy)

IME-MEDWAN - Institut Méditerranéen de l'Eau (France)

Instituto Universitario de Ciencias Ambientales (Spain)

JCI - Joycees Ankara (Turkey)

La Facoltà dell' Arte e della Scienza (Italy)

MAREVIVO - Associazione Ambientalista (Italy)

MEDASSET - Mediterranean Association to save the Sea Turtles (Greece)

MEDCOAST (Turkey)

MEDCOM - START Planning Committee for the Mediterranean (France)

Mediterranean 2000 (France)

MEDMARAVIS - Mediterranean Marine Bird Association (France)

MEDPAN - Mediterranean Protected Areas Network (France)

MEDWET Network - (Italy)

Protection and Preservation of Natural Environment (Albania)

RIMMO - Réserve Internationale Maritime en Méditerranée Occidentale (France)

Station Biologique de la tour du Valat (France)

TEMA - Turkish Foundation for Combatting Soil Erosion, Reforestation and the Protection of the Natural Habitats (Turkey)

TURMEPA - Turkish Marine Environment Protection Association (Turkey)

UNIMED - University of the Mediterranean (Italy)

## APPENDIX III

### RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING DECISIONS AND ACTIONS WHICH SHOULD BE TAKEN AT THE PORT, AND AT NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS FOR PREPAREDNESS FOR AND RESPONSE TO MARITIME RELATED ACCIDENTS INVOLVING HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES IN MEDITERRANEAN PORT AREAS AND THEIR APPROACHES

1. The Mediterranean coastal States which are not party to the relevant Conventions adopted within the International Maritime Organisation (IMO), should take the necessary steps to become party to these Conventions. The competent national authorities of the Mediterranean coastal States should, on the basis of the IMO's conventions, codes, guides and recommendations take the necessary steps to issue the appropriate legal requirements and to ensure the adequate level of compliance with such legal provisions. Particular attention should be paid to the Recommendations on the Safe Transport of Dangerous Cargoes and Related Activities in Port Areas, currently under revision. Once revised, the competent national authorities of the Mediterranean coastal States should, whether for the first time or as a revision, prepare the legal provisions with subsequent implementation and enforcement to ensure the safe transport, handling and storage of dangerous cargo in port areas.
2. Governments of the Mediterranean coastal States should ensure that national legal requirements concerning the transport and handling of dangerous cargoes are, to the greatest possible extent, compatible with the relevant codes and guides developed by IMO and other inter-governmental bodies responsible for different modes of transport. The governments of the Mediterranean coastal States should co-ordinate their work in the different organizations to avoid divergence with the established rules and regulations relating to the maritime transport of dangerous cargoes.
3. The competent national authorities of the Mediterranean coastal States, in the absence of any national regulations covering land transport and in view of IMO's International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code's (IMODG Code) wide application, together with its provision which affect industries, storage, warehousing, handling and transport services from manufacturers to consumers, should, as an interim measure, consider accepting the recommendations laid down in the code as satisfying the minimum safety standards for the intermodal transport of dangerous goods.
4. The competent authorities of the Mediterranean coastal States should endeavour to establish Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) in ports in accordance with the needs of each particular port and once it is decided that such a system, whether simple or highly sophisticated, is necessary, reference should be made by the responsible authority to IMO's Guidelines for Vessel Traffic Services (Res.A.578[14]) which provides guidance for designing and operating a VTS. They should further consider integrating such functions into a broader system covering other port functions.
5. The competent authorities of the Mediterranean coastal States should establish a system whereby the Port Authority is notified of the dangerous cargo on board a ship, prior to its arrival in the port or to its departure from the port. The advance notification should also include any deficiency of the ship, its equipment and/or the contents of the dangerous cargo which may affect the safety of port area or the ship itself.

6. The competent national authorities of the Mediterranean coastal States in charge of accidental marine pollution preparedness, response and mutual assistance should endeavour to ensure the participation of representatives of their country to the OPRC Working Group established within the framework of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) of IMO and to give written inputs to the Working Group's activities.

7. The governments of Mediterranean coastal States should ensure that the requirements under the International Convention of Pollution Preparedness Response and Cooperation (OPRC, 1990) that ports under their jurisdiction have a port emergency plan coordinated with the national system for preparedness and response and approved in accordance with procedures established by the competent national authority are complied with. The governments of the Mediterranean coastal States should also require that the operators in charge of handling facilities within the port areas have a contingency plan compatible and fully coordinated with the port emergency plan. Locally, the port emergency plan should be coordinated with the municipal contingency plan and with the contingency plan established for fixed installations located in the vicinity of the port areas. The competent national authority of the Mediterranean coastal States in charge of accidental marine pollution preparedness, response and mutual assistance should ensure that the arrangements regarding co-operation and mutual assistance adopted within the framework of the Emergency Protocol to the Barcelona Convention are taken into account and properly reflected in the port emergency plan.

8. The governments of the Mediterranean coastal States should ensure that training programmes be organized for all categories of personnel whose activities are within the framework of a port contingency plan. Such programmes should include exercises. REMPEC should provide assistance in the organization of such programmes both at the regional and national level with priority being given to the countries with the greatest need.

## APPENDIX IV

**GUIDELINES  
CONCERNING THE EXCHANGE OF LIAISON OFFICERS  
BETWEEN THE CONTRACTING PARTIES  
IN CASE OF RESPONSE OPERATIONS  
INVOLVING SEVERAL STATES**

1. In order to achieve prompt and efficient exchange of information and effective operational command over pollution response operations, the Contracting Parties to the Emergency Protocol to the Barcelona Convention shall endeavour to establish and maintain permanent liaison, between the competent national authority of the Party whose territorial sea, coasts and related interests are directly affected by pollution and who has the overall operational command over the response operations, and competent national authorities of the assisting Parties or Parties taking part in response operations. Two main cases arise:
  - either pollution occurs in the waters of one Contracting Party and threatens the waters of another; or,
  - the scale of the assistance provided by one Contracting Party to another justifies the presence of a liaison officer from the assisting Contracting Party at the response headquarters of the assisted Contracting Party.
2. With a view to establishing and maintaining such liaison, the Parties may decide to exchange Liaison Officers in all cases when, in the opinion of their respective competent national authorities in charge of response to a pollution incident, the circumstances of the incident and/or the scale of the response measures call for it.
3. The role of such Liaison Officers shall be limited:
  - a) in the first case, referred to in paragraph 1, to facilitate mutual information exchange between threatened Contracting Parties with a view to enabling a Contracting Party which might be subsequently affected to prepare its response actions, and when appropriate, to start response operations without waiting that the pollution reaches its waters.
  - b) in the second case referred to in paragraph 1, to transmitting the orders of the authority having overall command over response operations (Supreme On-Scene Commander) to officers in charge of resources of the assisting Party.
4. Each Contracting Party shall endeavour to include the liaison officers among the staff of its response command and to facilitate the performance of their duties in particular by arranging access to communication means.
5. In designating their Liaison Officers, the Parties shall take into consideration that the selected persons should have relevant specialist knowledge, a good command of the working language of the other Party and confirmed communication skills, in addition to being able to work efficiently under stress.
6. The Party receiving a Liaison Officer from another Party, shall make necessary arrangements concerning immigration and custom formalities for his/her entry into the country.

**GUIDELINES****CONCERNING ARRANGEMENTS WHICH MIGHT BE MADE  
WITH A VIEW TO ENSURING, IN CASE OF AN ACCIDENT,  
LIAISON BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES  
AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES**

1. The competent national authorities of a Contracting Party affected by a marine pollution incident, threatening its territorial sea, coasts and related interests, shall endeavour to establish and maintain, throughout all phases of planning and implementation of response activities, liaison with other parties having an interest in the pollution incident (further on referred to as interested parties), including the owners of the ship(s) and the cargo and in particular, their insurers, and their respective technical advisors and experts.
2. The objective of such liaison shall primarily be to obtain and exchange necessary technical information required for planning and implementation of appropriate pollution response measures, with the view to increasing the effectiveness of response operations, to reducing the effects of pollution on the environment and resources at risk, and to reducing the overall costs of pollution response measures, and to consider possible legal and financial implications of taken or planned response actions. This information shall *inter alia* include:
  - a) on the part of relevant interested parties: information concerning the ship and the cargo involved in the incident, response measures taken or planned by these parties, resources, including personnel, equipment and other means, which these parties have available for responding to the incident, contingency plans prepared by them, and the availability of funds through ship's/cargo's insurers;
  - b) on the part of the competent national authorities of the affected Contracting Party: information concerning national organization for accidental marine pollution response, national and local contingency plans, available resources including personnel, equipment and other means, arrangements made or planned by the competent national authorities, for responding to the pollution incident, and national laws and regulations covering the field of accidental marine pollution, including liability and compensation.
3. In order to ensure the permanent liaison with other parties having an interest in the pollution incident, competent national authorities of the Contracting Party affected by such an incident shall request other interested parties to designate persons who will be in permanent contact with competent national authorities in charge of response operations.
4. The competent national authorities shall ensure that persons designated by the government to act as counterparts to contact persons designated by the representatives of other interested parties have good knowledge of technical, legal and financial issues related to marine pollution incidents, including liability and compensation schemes.