

1. *Integrated Planning of the Development and Management of the Resources of the Mediterranean Basin*

The Meeting requested the Executive Director of UNEP, in collaboration with the governments of the region, the agencies of the United Nations system, and the intergovernmental and regional organizations concerned, to draw up a coordinated programme of concerted activities, aimed at a better utilization of resources in the interest of the countries in the region and for their development, while being in accordance with sound long-term environment management rules.

2. *Coordinated Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme in the Mediterranean*

The Meeting agreed on the need to establish research and monitoring pilot projects in the following 'areas':

- Baseline studies and monitoring of oil and petroleum hydrocarbons in marine waters;
- Baseline studies and monitoring of metals—particularly mercury—in marine organisms;
- Baseline studies and monitoring of DDT, PCBs, and other chlorinated hydrocarbons, in marine organisms;
- Effects of pollutants on marine organisms and their populations;
- Effects of pollutants on marine communities and ecosystems;
- Coastal transport problems of pollutants; and
- Coastal water-quality control programmes.

3. *Framework Convention and Related Protocols, with their Technical Annexes, for the Protection of the Mediterranean Environment*

The Meeting considered it to be particularly necessary and urgent to provide a legal basis for international cooperation to protect the marine environment in the Mediterranean, and requested the Executive Director of UNEP, in cooperation with the governments and United Nations agencies concerned, to convene working groups of governmental, legal, and technical, experts as required, with the eventual collaboration of other international organizations concerned, to put into definitive form draft legal instruments including:

- (i) A draft framework convention for the protection of the marine environment against pollution in the Mediterranean;
- (ii) A draft protocol on cooperation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean by oil and other harmful substances; and
- (iii) A draft protocol for the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by dumping from ships and aircraft—

with a view to their adoption by a conference of plenipotentiaries (i.e. having full powers to sign for their respective countries).

It was agreed that such a plenipotentiary conference would be held in February 1976 in Barcelona, convened by the United Nations Environment Programme.

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WMO/IAMAP SYMPOSIUM ON EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN METEOROLOGY AND METEOROLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, HELD IN CARACAS, VENEZUELA, 17–22 FEBRUARY 1975

This Symposium was organized by the World Meteorological Organization in co-sponsorship with the International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics and in cooperation with the Central University of Venezuela. It was the second Symposium of its type, the first having been convened in 1970 in Rome. The purpose of the Caracas Symposium was to provide a forum for discussion, by teachers of meteorology at national and international institutions as well as at universities, of all questions related to meteorological education and training. Of added interest was the opportunity to discuss these matters in the context of the applications of meteorology to environmental problems and weather modification. Both these latter topics evoked considerable discussion, and a number of conclusions were formulated for further action in these areas. These conclusions will be submitted to the Executive Committee of the Organization.

Some 120 participants, including WMO training experts, national meteorological instructors, university professors, and representatives from other national organizations and from private enterprises, took part in the Symposium. Thirty-two countries were represented. A total of 42 papers were presented to the sessions, and the proceedings of the Symposium will be published by WMO.

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SYMPOSIUM ON 'PETROLEUM AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION', HELD IN TEHRAN, IRAN, 7–9 APRIL 1975

The International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) was founded in March 1974 to coordinate the views of the oil industry on environmental matters—*inter alia* for discussion with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and other UN agencies, and with international organizations. Membership is open to any international or national petroleum enterprise—whether public, private, or state-owned—and to any international or national petroleum association.

The impetus to found IPIECA came from the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, which took place in Stockholm in 1972, and one of the objectives is to achieve as wide a geographical spread among members as possible. Membership currently consists of twenty oil companies, which include the National Iranian Oil Company of Iran and Sonatrach of Algeria, and six oil industry associations—including the major associations of America, Europe, and Japan.

IPIECA formally opened its dialogue with the international family on 7–9 April 1975 with a Symposium in Tehran, Iran, hosted by the National Iranian Oil Company, and having the theme 'Petroleum and Environmental Conservation'. The objective of the Symposium was to review the environmental problems of the oil industry, as a preliminary to more detailed technical discussions which will be held with the UNEP and other organizations.

The technical sessions were divided into broad sections of Air and Water, and eleven papers were presented—including ones from the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Inter-Governmental