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UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

*Action Plan  
for the protection and development of the  
marine and coastal areas of the  
East Asian Region*

*UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 24*

## PREFACE

Ten years ago the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972) adopted the Action Plan for the Human Environment, including the General Principles for Assessment and Control of Marine Pollution. In the light of the results of the Stockholm Conference, the United Nations General Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to "serve as a focal point for environmental action and co-ordination within the United Nations system" (General Assembly resolution (XXVII) of 15 December 1972). The organizations of the United Nations system were invited "to adopt the measures that may be required to undertake concerted and co-ordinated programmes with regard to international environmental problems", and the "intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have an interest in the field of the environment" were also invited "to lend their full support and collaboration to the United Nations with a view to achieving the largest possible degree of co-operation and co-ordination". Subsequently, the Governing Council of UNEP chose "Oceans" as one of the priority areas in which it would focus efforts to fulfil its catalytic and co-ordinating role.

The Regional Seas Programme was initiated by UNEP in 1974. Since then the Governing Council of UNEP has repeatedly endorsed a regional approach to the control of marine pollution and the management of marine and coastal resources and has requested the development of regional action plans.

The Regional Seas Programme at present includes ten regions<sup>1/</sup> and has over 120 coastal States participating in it. It is conceived as an action-oriented programme having concern not only for the consequences but also for the causes of environmental degradation and encompassing a comprehensive approach to combating environmental problems through the management of marine and coastal areas. Each regional action plan is formulated according to the needs of the region as perceived by the Governments concerned. It is designed to link assessment of the quality of the marine environment and the causes of its deterioration with activities for the management and development of the marine and coastal environment. The action plans promote the parallel development of regional legal agreements and of action-oriented programme activities<sup>2/</sup>.

On the initiative of the States of the East Asian region, the Governing Council of UNEP in 1977 decided that "steps are urgently needed to formulate and establish a scientific programme involving research, prevention and control of marine pollution and monitoring" for a regional action plan in East Asia (Decision 88 (v)).

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<sup>1/</sup> Mediterranean, Kuwait Action Plan Region, West and Central Africa, Wider Caribbean, East Asian Seas, South-East Pacific, South-West Pacific, Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, East Africa and South-West Atlantic.

<sup>2/</sup> UNEP: Achievements and planned development of UNEP's Regional Seas Programme and comparable programmes sponsored by other bodies. UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 1. UNEP, 1982.

(ii)

As part of the preparatory activities for the formulation of the regional action plan, a large number of surveys, reviews, studies and meetings were prepared and convened on the initiative of UNEP, other United Nations agencies and the States of the region. In early 1979 an exploratory mission assessed the feasibility of the action plan for East Asia and the first draft of the plan was prepared by UNEP.

The draft of the action plan was reviewed and refined by two meetings of experts designated by the States of the region (Baguio, June 1980 and Bangkok, December 1980).

The Intergovernmental Meeting on the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the East Asian Region (Manila, 27 - 29 April 1981), attended by representatives of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand adopted the Action Plan for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the East Asian Region (UNEP/IG.26/6, Annex IV).

The subsequent Intergovernmental Meeting on the East Asian Seas Action Plan (Bangkok, 9 - 11 December 1981), attended by the representatives of the same States, determined the institutional and financial arrangements for the implementation of the Action Plan (UNEP/IG.31/6, paragraphs 36-57) including the terms of reference for the management of the East Asian Seas Trust Fund (UNEP/IG.31/6, Annex VII).

The parts of the reports of the two intergovernmental meetings referred to in the preceding paragraphs are reproduced in this document. The numbering of the paragraphs in this document follows the numbering used in those reports.

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ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF  
THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND COASTAL AREAS  
OF THE EAST ASIAN REGION

I INTRODUCTION

1. The East Asian Region has been recognized by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as "concentration area" in which UNEP, in close collaboration with the relevant components of the United Nations System, will attempt to fulfil a catalytic role in assisting the States of the East Asian Region to formulate and implement, in a consistent manner, a commonly agreed upon action plan.

2. The area of application of the action plan will cover initially the marine environment and coastal areas of the following States:

Indonesia

Malaysia

Philippines

Singapore

Thailand

without prejudice to its future extension so as to cover the marine environment and coastal areas of all the States bordering the East Asian Seas as may be determined at a later stage.

3. The principal objective of the action plan is the development and protection of the marine environment and the coastal areas for the promotion of the health and well-being of present and future generations. The action plan is intended to provide a framework for an environmentally-sound and comprehensive approach to coastal area development particularly appropriate to the needs of the region.

4. A basis for the action plan has been provided by the following activities:

4.1 IOC/FAO(IPFC)/UNEP International Workshop on Marine Pollution in East Asian Waters, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, 7 - 13 April 1976;

4.2 Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council (IPFC) : Third Session of the IPFC Working Party on Aquaculture and Environment, Bangkok, 31 August - 3 September 1976;

- 4.3 IMCO/UNEP Oil Pollution Contingency Planning for the Straits of Malacca and Singapore Region - Preparatory Stage, November 1976;
- 4.4 ASEAN Council on Petroleum (ASCOPE) : First Petroleum Conference and Exhibition, Jakarta, 11 - 13 October 1977;
- 4.5 ESCAP/UNEP Intergovernmental Meeting on Environmental Protection Legislation, Bangkok, 4 - 8 July 1979;
- 4.6 Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP) : Fifteenth Session, Singapore, 24 October - 6 November 1978;
- 4.7 UNESCO Regional Seminar on Human Uses of the Mangrove Environment and Management Implications, Dacca, Bangladesh, 4 - 10 December 1978;
- 4.8 ASEAN Expert Meeting on the Environment, Jakarta, 18 - 20 December 1978;
- 4.9 Fifth Meeting of the ASEAN Experts Group on Marine Pollution, Manila, 7 - 9 February 1979;
- 4.10 IOC (UNESCO) Workshop on the Western Pacific (WESTPAC), Tokyo, 19 - 20 February 1979;
- 4.11 UNEP Mission to the East Asian Seas region to enquire about the feasibility of an action plan, March 1979;
- 4.12 Second Meeting of the ASEAN Experts on the Environment, Penang, 17 - 20 September 1979;
- 4.13 IMCO/UNEP Meeting on the Development of Sub-regional Oil Spill Contingency Arrangements in the Celebes (Sulawesi) Sea, Jakarta, 7 - 9 January 1980;
- 4.14 FAO/UNEP (convened in collaboration with UNESCO and IUCN) Expert Consultation on Impact of Pollution on the Mangrove Ecosystem and its Productivity in South East Asia, Manila, 4 - 8 February 1980;
- 4.15 FAO/UNEP (convened in collaboration with IOC) Expert Consultation on Assessment of Oil Pollution and its Impact on Living Aquatic Resources in South East Asia, Manila, 11 - 15 February 1980;
- 4.16 ESCAP (CCOP)/UNEP Ad Hoc Group Meeting on the Marine Environment, Bangkok, 20 - 25 March 1980;
- 4.17 IOC (UNESCO)/WESTPAC Workshop on Coastal Transport of Pollutants, Tokyo, 27 - 31 March 1980;
- 4.18 Third Meeting of the ASEAN Experts on the Environment, Manila, 19 - 23 May 1980;
- 4.19 UNESCO/UNEP Expert Consultation on River Inputs to Southeast Asian Seas, Jakarta, 2 - 4 June 1980;
- 4.20 ASEAN Workshop on Nature Conservation of the ASEAN Experts on the Environment. Denpasar. 15 - 19 September 1980:

4.21 Fourth Meeting of the ASEAN Experts on the Environment, Singapore, 8 - 10 April 1981;

4.22 Additional studies, suggestions and proposals received from the United Nations System.

5. The action plan is aimed at achieving the following:

5.1 assessment of the state of the marine environment, including assessment of the effects of marine, coastal and other land-based activities on environmental quality, so as to assist Governments to cope properly with marine environmental problems;

5.2 management of those marine and coastal development activities which may have an impact on environmental quality or on the protection and use of renewable marine resources on a sustainable basis;

5.3 development of suitable co-ordinating measures for the successful implementation of the action plan.

6. All components of the action plan are interdependent and provide a framework for comprehensive action which should contribute to both the protection and the continued development of the region. No component will be an end in itself. Each activity is intended to assist the Governments of the region in improving the quality of the information on which environmental management policies are based.

7. The programme arising from the action plan should contribute not only to resolving environmental problems commonly faced by the participating States, but should also strengthen co-operation in other related areas of interest as reflected in, inter alia, the Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, the UNDP/CCOP Project on Regional Offshore Prospecting in East Asia, the South China Sea Fisheries Development and Co-ordinating Programme and the IOC Working Group for the Western Pacific (WESTPAC). In addition, full account should be taken of the policies and interests of the States as expressed in various regional and sub-regional organizations, and in particular, in the ESCAP, IPFC, South East Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC), and ASEAN, including its ASCOPE, Expert Group on Marine Pollution, and the ASEAN Experts on the Environment.

8. The action plan is to be implemented primarily through national and regional institutions of the participating States by way of co-ordinated national sub-regional and regional activities. To achieve this goal, an intensive training programme was carried out supporting the development of the action plan. Some examples of related activities are:

8.1 regional and national seminars on protection of the marine environment and related ecosystems in Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP/SEPS), 1979/1980;

8.2 WHO/UNEP Regional Seminar on Environmental Health Impact Assessment, New Delhi, 8 - 12 October 1979;

8.3 UN/UNEP Workshop on Coastal Area Development and Management, Manila, 3 - 12 December 1979;

8.4 Asian Symposium on Mangrove Environment (UNESCO), Kuala Lumpur, 25 - 29 August 1980;

- 8.5 International Workshop on the Prevention, Abatement and Combating of Pollution from Ships in East Asian Waters (IMCO/UNEP), Manila, 3 - 8 November 1980;
  - 8.6 Workshop on Environmental Impact Assessment for Water Resource Development Projects, Kanchamburi, 15 - 20 February 1981;
  - 8.7 UNESCO/IOC Training Course in Biological Oceanography, Cebu City, 23 March - 15 April 1981.
9. A general description of the various components of the action plan is given in the following paragraphs.

## II ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

10. Environmental assessment is one of the basic activities that will underlie and facilitate the implementation of the other components of the action plan.
11. In the action plan, priority will be given to the identification of the present quality of the marine environment and the coastal areas, the factors currently affecting its quality and the projection of future trends.
12. Owing to the inadequacy or incomparability of available data on the marine environment, a co-ordinated basic and applied regional marine science programme will be formulated as a first step towards the protection of the marine environment of the region. In formulating the operational details of this programme, on-going and planned national and regional programmes will be duly taken into consideration.
13. Taking into account the preparatory activities undertaken and, in particular, the Directory of Indian Ocean Marine Research Centres, further baseline information will be collected as follows:
  - 13.1 survey of national capabilities and activities in the region as they relate to the marine environment and coastal area development. The information gathered will be compiled and disseminated in the form of:
    - directory of scientific institutions, research centres, information centres and data sources;
    - compendium of recently completed, on-going and planned research work and scientific studies;
    - bibliography of publications and reports published on relevant problems of the region.
  - 13.2 compilation and up-to-date synthesis of existing data on the physical oceanography of East Asian waters utilizing physical and chemical oceanographic information collected during the past two decades by various national data centres in the Pacific region, through projects executed in the area, and by international organizations concerned.
14. Taking into consideration the recommendations made by the ASEAN experts on the Environment and other regional groups and meetings, the following components are included in the co-ordinated environmental assessment programme:



- 14.1 Assessment of the oceanographic phenomena with particular reference to hydrography, water masses, water circulation and their effects on pollution dispersion patterns including detailed oceanographic surveys with special emphasis on:
  - 14.1.1 observation of maritime meteorological phenomena and their influence on water movements;
  - 14.1.2 study of oceanographic features with emphasis on hydrography, water masses, water circulation and their effects upon pollution dispersion patterns;
  - 14.1.3 establishment of oceanographic reference stations.
- 14.2 Assessment of oil pollution and its impact on living aquatic resources, including:
  - 14.2.1 survey of oil pollution sources and monitoring of oil pollution in the marine and coastal environment;
  - 14.2.2 co-operative research on oil and oil dispersant toxicity.
- 14.3 Assessment of non-oil pollutants, especially metals, organics, nutrients and sediments, and their environmental impact, including:
  - 14.3.1 survey of rivers and of land-based sources of pollution;
  - 14.3.2 study of concentration levels and trends;
  - 14.3.3 study of pollution effects on the marine environment.
- 14.4 Assessment of the impact of pollution on, and habitat degradation of, mangrove and coral ecosystems, including:
  - 14.4.1 survey of the state of mangrove and coral resources;
  - 14.4.2 study of the effects of pollutants and destructive factors on mangrove and coral communities, and related fisheries.
15. Priority is assigned to the components listed in the preceding paragraph. For the possible future expansion of the environmental assessment programme, the following components may be considered:
  - 15.1 assessment of the environmental impact of offshore seabed exploration and exploitation, including petroleum, mining, and dredging;
  - 15.2 assessment of thermal pollution in coastal waters and its impact on marine biota;
  - 15.3 assessment of the nature and magnitude of pollution reaching the marine environment through the atmosphere.
16. A holistic and interdisciplinary approach to the study of marine and coastal ecosystems is envisaged. To this end, and to the extent feasible, participating States will identify and designate pilot areas for the co-ordinated implementation

17. The environmental assessment component is to be strengthened through an intensive programme of training and technical support of local scientists and technicians, including:

- 17.1 standardization of analytical techniques for measuring pollutant concentration, and of techniques used to measure the effects of pollutants on human health, fishery resources and marine and coastal ecosystems;
- 17.2 introduction of quality control of analytical procedures within and among the laboratories participating in the action plan, including the conduct of regional intercalibration exercises;
- 17.3 assistance to the laboratories in the field of instrumental analysis through the establishment of a joint regional equipment service;
- 17.4 training of scientists and technicians through existing national, regional and international institutions ready to offer their facilities;
- 17.5 compatible methodology for the handling, validation and regional evaluation of data collected through the above research projects.

18. The programme components listed in paragraph 14 above are interdisciplinary and interrelated. Therefore, while preparing the operational details of each programme component, due attention should be paid to close co-ordination among these activities, such as the utilization of pollution source data for impact assessment and research studies.

19. Experts nominated by the participating States should provide assistance in developing the operational details of the programme components. Documents describing the operational details of each programme component, as well as the role of collaborating national institutions, will be reviewed and endorsed by the Governments before implementation.

20. The agreed programme components will be executed primarily through existing national institutions within the framework of regional co-operation, keeping in mind that for some projects a training programme should be formulated and that the assistance of experts from within and outside the region might be required.

### III ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

21. Continuous socio-economic development can best be achieved on a sustainable basis if environmental considerations are taken into account. To achieve the objectives of the development and environmental management component of the action plan, the following preparatory activities should be undertaken:

- 21.1 preparation of a directory of institutions in the region active in fields related to environmental management, in conjunction with the survey listed under 13.1 above;
- 21.2 identification of relevant on-going national, regional and internationally supported development projects which demonstrate sound environmental management practices, such as the various projects of the United Nations Development Programme, the International Bank for Reconstruction and

environmental sanitation activities of the World Health Organization, and the assistance in industrial waste handling provided through the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Some of these projects may usefully be strengthened or expanded to serve as demonstration and training models on a regional basis.

22. Co-operative efforts of the participating States will be marshalled towards the establishment and strengthening of national co-ordinating mechanisms to deal more effectively with environmental affairs and, in particular, pollution problems of the coastal areas. To this end, training of managers and policy makers in environmentally sound management practices relative to fields such as coastal area development and oil pollution combating will be provided. In accordance with the priorities and needs of the participating States, the following projects will be undertaken:

22.1 Oil pollution control, including:

- 22.1.1 development and implementation of a comprehensive training programme on the prevention, abatement, mitigation and combating of oil pollution;
- 22.1.2 implementation of a technical and scientific support programme for national and regional contingency planning;
- 22.1.3 joint implementation of investigative activities and support services aimed at curbing the operational pollution from ships;
- 22.1.4 establishment of regional advisory services in support of national oil pollution control activities.

22.2 Pollution control and waste management, including:

- 22.2.1 development and application of principles and guidelines for the discharge of wastes into coastal waters;
- 22.2.2 co-operative research on the need for marine sites for ultimate dumping of hazardous wastes.

22.3 Development and/or strengthening of national co-ordinating mechanisms for the management of relevant information and data, leading to the subsequent establishment of a regional exchange system.

23. Activities concerning the environmental impact assessment of coastal area development and activities concerning marine conservation may be implemented under other regional environmental programmes.

24. Marine and coastal area environmental protection and enhancement cannot be achieved without the full support and co-operation of all concerned. Therefore, adequate resources should be devoted to systematic and regular campaigns for public awareness of environmental issues in the region.

- 25.1 consideration by the Governments of suitable co-ordinating measures for the implementation of the action plan;
  - 25.2 maintenance by each State of an up-to-date compilation of its national laws relevant to the protection of the marine environment;
  - 25.3 technical assistance and co-operation in the drafting and up-dating of national legislation relevant to the protection of the marine environment.
26. The action plan programme may be financed by:
- 26.1 initially, the United Nations System;
  - 26.2 other sources from within and outside the region.

INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS SUPPORTING THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PLAN

I INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Policy guidance and co-ordination

36. The meeting agreed that the overall authority to determine the content of the action plan, to review its progress and to approve its programme of implementation, including the financial implications, is vested in the regular, periodic meetings of governments (intergovernmental meetings) participating in the action plan. For this purpose, the participating governments will form a co-ordinating body to be known as the Co-ordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA). For the interim period 1982-1983, the participating governments have agreed that the existing ASEAN Expert Group on the Environment would also be convened as COBSEA.

37. COBSEA will make policy decisions concerning all substantive and financial matters related to the action plan, and in particular, will:

- (i) review the progress achieved in implementing the programme since the previous meeting;
- (ii) evaluate the results achieved;
- (iii) adopt a work plan for implementing the programme in the biennium 1982/1983; and
- (iv) approve the budgetary resources required to support the work plan and their allocation.

The communication links in respect of policy matters are shown in annex V to this report.

Overall technical co-ordination

38. The governments participating in the action plan have designated UNEP to be responsible to the governments for the overall technical co-ordination and continuous supervision of the implementation of the action plan for the years 1982 and 1983.

39. In order to provide a channel of communication with UNEP between the periodic meetings of COBSEA, the participating governments have designated the Interim Co-ordinator of the ASEAN Experts Group on the Environment to undertake this function. The communication links on technical matters are shown in annex VI to this report.

40. For the interim period, the governments have decided not to establish a separate regional co-ordinating unit (RCU) until a later stage when the need arises. A RCU, if established, will be kept small but yet effective in order to maximize the availability of funds for programme activities under the action plan.

#### National focal points

41. The participating governments have designated the following national focal points (NFP):

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Indonesia:   | The First Assistant Minister (ASISTEN MENTERI I)<br>Ministry of State for Development Supervision and Environment |
| Malaysia:    | Director-General of Environment<br>Environment Division<br>Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment    |
| Philippines: | Executive Director<br>National Environmental Protection Council<br>Ministry of Human Settlements                  |
| Singapore:   | Permanent Secretary<br>Ministry of the Environment  |
| Thailand:    | Secretary-General<br>National Environment Board<br>Ministry of Science, Technology and Energy                     |

42. The role of the NFPs will be:

- (i) to act as the official channel of communication between the Interim Co-ordinator and their respective governments;
- (ii) to co-ordinate, as appropriate, the participation of national institutions and agencies in the agreed programme;
- (iii) to consult with all relevant organizations within their countries on the activities and progress achieved in implementing the action plan.

#### National institutions

43. National institutions (NI) (such as research centres, laboratories, government services, universities), designated by each participating government, will provide the institutional basis for carrying out the projects under the action plan. They will be the principal executors of the specific work and research under the action plan. NIs will be designated by the NFPs, taking into account the specific characteristics of the national administration and organizational structure of each State.

44. In order to allow for complete and effective participation in agreed activities, technical assistance (such as provision of equipment and training) may be extended through the action plan to strengthen the capabilities of NIs to participate in the programme.

### Sub-regional and regional institutions (SRI and RI)

45. Sub-regional (covering only part of the East Asian region as defined by the action plan) and regional institutions will be used to the maximum possible extent for the implementation or co-ordination of the action plan.

46. Where appropriate, NIs will be proposed by a State to assume a sub-regional or regional role with the objective of providing services in support of the action plan (such as intercalibration exercises or data collection, collation and dissemination).

47. Technical assistance may be provided through the action plan to participating sub-regional and regional institutions.

### Networking

48. In principle, several NIs nominated by the NFPs in various States of the region could become participants in any one activity of the action plan. The NIs, working on the same activity, could be linked in a network of co-operating institutions.

49. RIs and SRIs participating in an activity may also be considered as members of the activity's institutional network.

50. It may be decided by governments that it would be useful if one member of a network assumed the role of a regional activity centre (RAC) for that network and became responsible for co-ordinating the activity for which the network was established.

### International organizations

51. Participation of the international organizations in the programme, in particular those belonging to the United Nations System, can greatly assist the implementation of the action plan, and, therefore, their technical and managerial support for specific projects may be solicited. UNEP was invited to assume responsibility for co-ordinating such support. Contacts between the international organizations and NIs participating on specific projects should be channelled through the appropriate NFPs.

## II FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

### Financial support

52. Financial support for the activities of the action plan may come from:

- (i) contributions from participating governments to the trust fund according to a scale determined from time to time by the governments concerned;
- (ii) contributions made in addition to (i) above from the participating governments;
- (iii) contributions from governments supporting the action plan but not participating in it;

(v) support from the regional and international organizations which are not part of the United Nations System (e.g. ASEAN) in most cases on a project-funding basis;

(vi) any other source of funding agreed to by the participating governments.

53. Contributions to the action plan may be in cash or in kind (staff time, experts, training, facilities, services, etc.), or both.

54. Ultimately, the action plan will be financially self-supporting through the trust fund or some other mechanisms. In the meantime, it is expected that the Environment Fund of UNEP will provide financial support to the action plan although this will, over time, decrease as a proportion of the total annual cost.

#### Funding

55. The participating governments will contribute \$86,000 in both 1982 and 1983 in accordance with the table below:

State	US dollars
Indonesia	30,000
Malaysia	17,000
Philippines	19,000
Singapore	1,000
Thailand	19,000
TOTAL	86,000
=====	

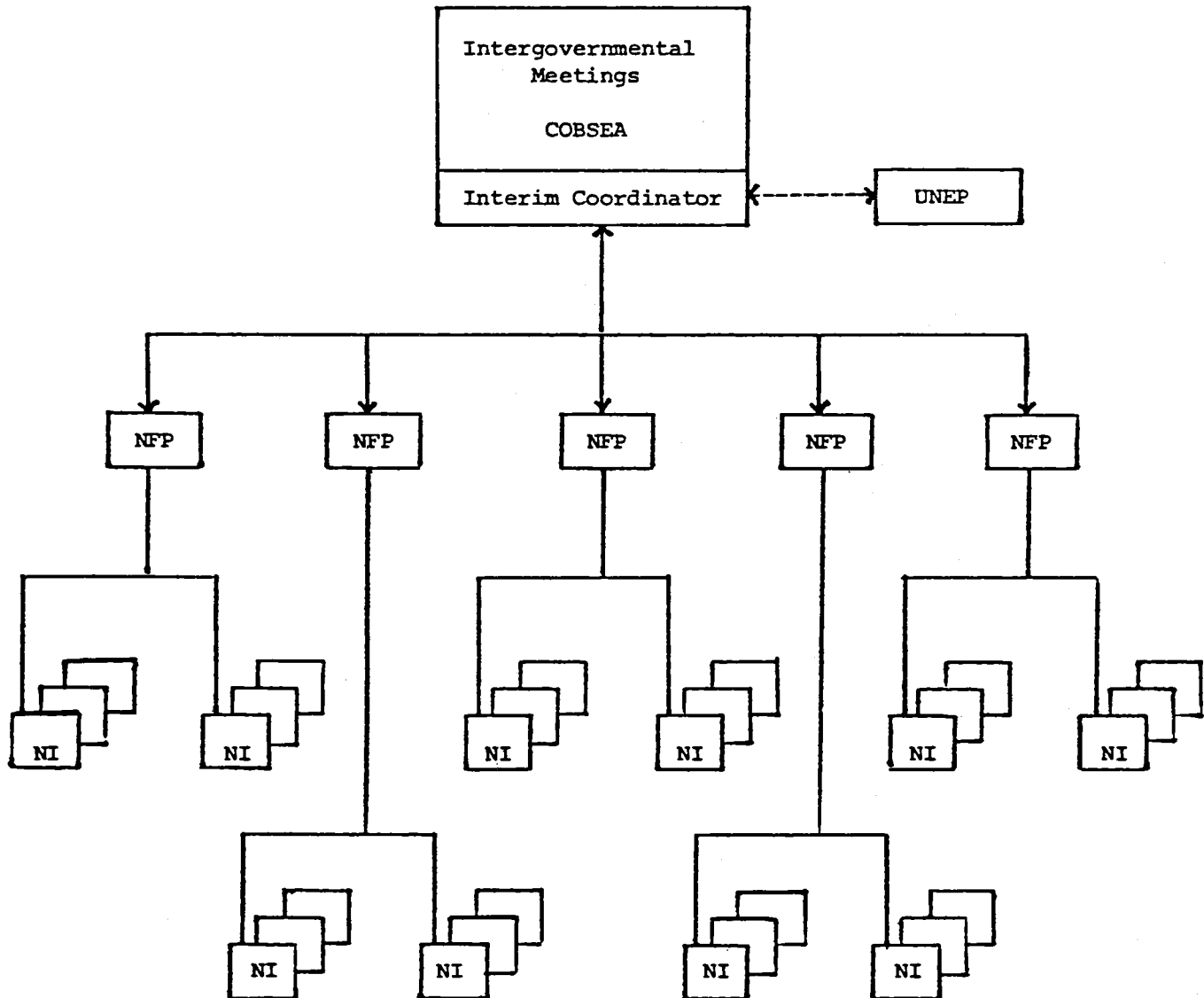
56. UNEP, having agreed to provide the technical co-ordination for the interim period of the action plan, will contribute the cost of the technical co-ordination in so far as its own staff and related costs are concerned (estimated at \$50,000 per year). In addition, UNEP will contribute \$50,000 in 1982 for programme activities and, subject to the availability of funds, at least a further \$50,000 for programme activities in 1983.

#### Management of financial resources

57. In response to the request of the participating governments during the ninth session of Governing Council, a trust fund has been established and the authority for its administration delegated by the United Nation's Secretary-General to the Executive Director of UNEP. The trust fund will therefore be administered according to the financial rules of the United Nations and the terms of reference agreed by the participating governments and provided in annex VII to this report. These arrangements will be subject to review at least six months before the end of the interim period.

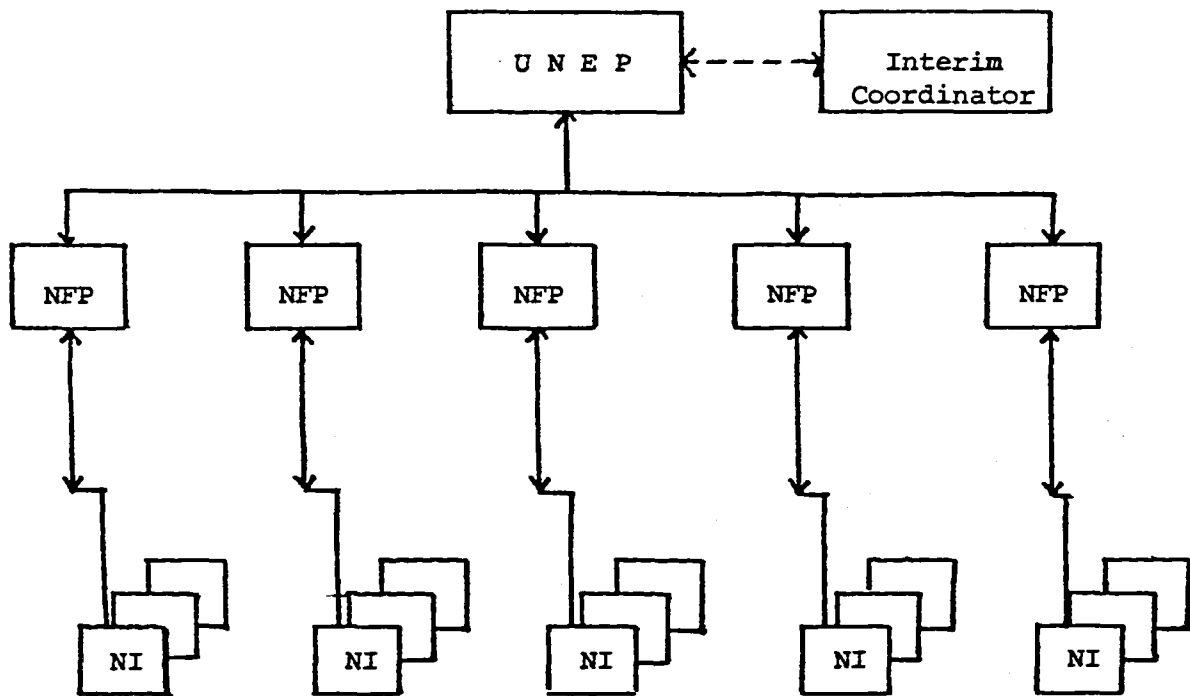


ANNEX V  
COMMUNICATION LINKS ON POLICY MATTERS



ANNEX VI

COMMUNICATION LINKS ON TECHNICAL MATTER



ANNEX VII

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF  
THE EAST ASIAN SEAS TRUST FUND

1. The Trust Fund of the East Asian Seas Action Plan for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the East Asian Region, hereinafter referred to as the "Trust Fund", is established to provide financial support for the Action Plan adopted by the Intergovernmental Meeting on the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the East Asian Region, Manila, 29 April 1981.

2. The Trust Fund shall be established for two calendar years beginning 1 January 1982 and ending 31 December 1983. In the event that the participating States wish the Trust Fund to be extended beyond 31 December 1983, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) shall be so advised in writing at least six months before that date. It is understood that such extension of the Trust Fund shall be decided at the discretion of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The administration of the Trust Fund shall be entrusted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, should he deem it necessary, to the Executive Director of UNEP. The establishment and management of the Trust Fund shall be governed by the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, and other administrative policies or procedures promulgated by the Secretary-General. It is understood that these Rules provide that the United Nations shall make a deduction equal to 13 per cent of all expenditures financed from the Trust Fund to defray the administrative support costs of the Trust Fund.

4. The expenditures of the Trust Fund for 1982 and 1983 shall be financed from contributions in accordance with the decisions of financial arrangements adopted by the Intergovernmental Meeting on the East Asian Seas on 11 December 1981. No expenditure from the Trust Fund shall be made in advance of the receipt of contributions, and none shall be made before a minimum of US\$ 50,000 has been contributed to the Trust Fund.

5. All contributions shall be paid in full convertible United States dollars. Contributions from the States of the region shall be paid in equal yearly installments. The contributions shall be due on 1 January 1982 and 1 January 1983. Contributions shall be paid into the following account:

Account No. 015-002756 UNEP General Trust Funds Account  
Chemical Bank, United Nations Branch  
New York, N.Y. 10017,

indicating purpose of payment: East Asian Seas.

6. Contributions received into the Trust Fund and not immediately required to finance activities shall be invested at the discretion of the United Nations, and any income shall be credited to the Trust Fund.

7. The Trust Fund shall be subject to audit by the United Nations Internal Audit Service.

8. The budget estimates covering the income and expenditure for each of the two calendar years constituting the financial period to which they relate, prepared in United States dollars, as well as the work plan for the same period, shall be submitted to the annual intergovernmental meetings of the States participating in the East Asian Seas Action Plan.

9. The Secretary-General, or the organization designated by him to administer the Trust Fund, shall submit annual reports on the administration of the Trust Fund to the annual intergovernmental meetings of the States participating in the East Asian Seas Action Plan.

PUBLICATIONS IN THE UNEP REGIONAL SEAS REPORTS AND STUDIES SERIES

- No. 1 UNEP: Achievements and planned development of UNEP's Regional Seas Programme and comparable programmes sponsored by other bodies. (1982)
- No. 2 UNIDO/UNEP: Survey of marine pollutants from industrial sources in the West and Central African Region. (1982)
- No. 3 UNESCO/UNEP: River inputs to the West and Central African marine environment. (1982)
- No. 4 IMCO/UNEP: The status of oil pollution and oil pollution control in the West and Central African Region. (1982)
- No. 5 IAEA/UNEP: Survey of tar, oil, chlorinated hydrocarbons and trace metal pollution in coastal waters of the Sultanate of Oman. (in preparation).
- No. 6 UN/UNESCO/UNEP: Marine and coastal area development in the East African region. (1982)
- No. 7 UNIDO/UNEP: Industrial sources of marine and coastal pollution in the East African region. (1982)
- No. 8 FAO/UNEP: Marine pollution in the East African region. (1982)
- No. 9 WHO/UNEP: Public health problems in the coastal zone of the East African region. (1982)
- No. 10 IMO/UNEP: Oil pollution control in the East African region. (1982)
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