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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN (MAP)



**REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE
FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA**



(REMPEC)



MEDITERRANEAN OIL INDUSTRY GROUP (MOIG)

**DEVELOPMENT OF THE JOINT REMPEC – MOIG
MEDITERRANEAN GOVERNMENT INDUSTRY
COOPERATION ACTION PLAN
(MGICAP)**

Executive Summary

A **Regional Government and Industry Workshop on Cooperation, Preparedness for and Response to Oil Spills in the Mediterranean Sea** was organized by REMPEC in cooperation with MOIG and with the participation of IMO and IPIECA, in Marseille, 11-12 May 2009. The workshop aimed at strengthening cooperation between governments and the oil industry. The reports and assessment also highlighted the need for priority action (i.e. ratification of the Conventions, and/ or implementation of a National Contingency Plan) in the **north-eastern and eastern region of the Mediterranean Sea** (countries from Slovenia to Greece, and from Turkey to Lebanon), follow up actions in North Africa and more specifically the need to develop a NAPCP in **Bosnia & Herzegovina, Lebanon and Libya**. As a follow-up, it was agreed to prepare a short, medium and long term programme, the **Mediterranean Government-Industry Cooperation Action Plan - "MGICAP"** (the present document), with a view to increase in a reckonable manner the preparedness and response capacity level and the cooperation between Government and the oil industry in the Mediterranean region. The main recommendations of MGICAP are outlined below.

Although the present document provides some guidance on the actions to be planned for the 2010 – 2011 Biennium; the Action Plan will be finalized by the assigned Technical Project Manager in liaison with REMPEC and MOIG.

PROPOSITION OF RECOMMENDATIONS AIMED AT STRENGTHENING THE INDUSTRY NETWORK AND AT ENSURING ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF MOIG'S MEMBERS IN THIS INITIATIVE.

- **Strengthen the role of MOIG:**
 - **Re-enforce the capabilities of MOIG** to be a recognized and capable partner for the oil industry:
 - **Appoint a MOIG MGICAP project manager** for implementing MGICAP with REMPEC;
 - **Develop communication tools** (interactive website);
 - Identification of oil industries operating in Mediterranean coastal states;
 - Set-up & coordination of the network of in country industry focal points;
 - Identify on-going industry training & exercise activities in the countries;
 - Facilitate translation in Arabic of training/ reference material;
 - **Improve the regional representation of oil industry by MOIG:**
 - **Increase the memberships of the oil industry in MOIG** to include all the main oil industry stakeholders in the region.
- **Strengthen the role and network of industry and government/ industry cooperation:**
 - Set-up or identify existing **National oil industry Preparedness and Response committee** in each country, comprising high level representatives of the oil industry;
 - Designate some **in-country oil industry focal points** in each country to promote Government/ industry cooperation and facilitate MGICAP activities; and
 - Set-up various **industry regional technical working groups** (comprised of experts of the industry) to support the activities of MGICAP and complement the expert network developed by REMPEC.

PROPOSITION OF A STRATEGIC PLAN FOCUSING ON THE MAIN OBJECTIVES TO BE ACHIEVED

- **Ensure each country reaches a sufficient level of preparedness and of response capabilities:**
 - **Ratification of the Conventions** (the Emergency Protocol 2005, and particularly OPRC 90 for Bosnia & Herzegovina, Montenegro, Cyprus; CLC 92 and/ or Fund 92 for Bosnia & Herzegovina, Montenegro, Lebanon, Egypt),

- **Review and improvement of the oil spill response strategy** of the countries (taking into account the results of the sensitivity mapping, risk assessment, and operational feasibility),
- **Implementation (or improvement) of national response organisations** in place, to be fully operational and to integrate representative of the industry,
- **Ensure a sustainable level of preparedness** within the industry and at national level, setting-up funding mechanisms to support the proposed activities,
- **Improve government/ industry cooperation and assistance:**
 - **Proposition of combined government/ industry activities**, e.g. harmonized risk assessment methodology, revision of the Regional dispersant use guidelines, joint workshops, etc.,
 - **Set-up of a joint Government/ Industry training and exercise program**, including full scale and sub-regional response exercise,
- **Develop or improve sub-regional agreements or plans** to facilitate the cooperation and assistance between countries, including practical arrangements (i.e. trans-boundary movements of resources between countries, trans-boundary over flights, etc.).

***Note.** The Strategic Plan sets objectives, with the aim to achieve them over a five to ten years period. However, REMPEC and MOIG recognize that MGICAP is ambitious and should be considered as a long term project, which specific objectives will be detailed in the Biennium Action Plan (to be re-evaluated every 2 years).*

DEVELOPMENT OF AN ACTION PLAN FOR THE 2010-2011 PERIOD

REMPEC and MOIG recognised, during the Annual General Assembly Meeting of the MOIG (Istanbul, 2009), that the first and essential step for the successful development and implementation of an Action Plan was:

- The designation of a Technical Project Manager assisting MOIG, to participate in the preparation of the programme of activity for 2010-2011, in liaison with REMPEC, and consistently with the 2010-2011 program of activities of REMPEC related to accidental marine pollution preparedness and response,
- The restructuring of the membership of MOIG to increase the number of members of MOIG and the geographic coverage of MOIG.

Although the present document provides some guidance on the actions to be planned for the 2010 – 2011 Biennium; the Action Plan will be finalized by the Technical Project Manager in liaison with REMPEC and MOIG, focusing on the **high priorities actions** to initiate government/ industry effective cooperation, i.e.:

- **Strengthening the role of MOIG and industry** (including the designation of a Technical Manager by MOIG and restructuring of the membership of MOIG);
- **Development of specific joint activities** (REMPEC / MOIG and government/ Industry);
- **Support of MOIG and of the industry** to the activities planned in the 2010 – 2011 program of REMPEC.

The effectiveness of the Government/ Industry cooperation has already been demonstrated in other regions (e.g. Black & Caspian Seas, Western and Central Africa). However, no “global” model is valid worldwide on a “as is” basis. A major difference (compared to other regions) is the existence and work carried out by REMPEC in the Mediterranean region. MGICAP will require a country specific approach with a regional coverage, the true involvement of the major companies, the allocation of funds and resources from the industry and effective communication between government and industry, and between REMPEC and MOIG.

Abbreviations and acronyms

Bunker 2001	International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2001
Cedre	<i>Centre de Documentation, de Recherche et d'Expérimentations sur les Pollutions Accidentelles des Eaux</i>
CLC 92	International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992
CP	Contracting Parties
EBS	Environmental Baseline Assessment
EC	European Commission
EEZ	Economic Exclusive Zone
EGPC	Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMSA	European Maritime Safety Agency
ESI	Environmental Sensitivity Index
ESIA	Environmental and Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
ETAP	<i>Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières</i>
EU	European Union
Fund 92	International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992
GI WACAF	Global Initiative for Western and Central Africa
HazMat	Hazardous Materials
HC	Hydrocarbon
HNS	Hazardous and Noxious Substances
HNS 96	International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea (HNS), 1996 (not yet in force)
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
IC	Incident Commander (or Inc. Com.)
IOPC	International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds
IPIECA	International Petrol Industry Environment Conservation Association
ITOPF	International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation Limited
MIDSIS-TROCS	Mediterranean Integrated Decision Support Information System
MGICAP	Mediterranean Government/ Industry Action Plan
MOIG	Mediterranean Oil Industry Group
MOON	Mediterranean Operational Oceanographic Network
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MTF	Mediterranean Trust Fund
MTWG	Mediterranean Technical Working Group

NAPCP	National Accidental Pollution Contingency Plan
NEBA	Net Environmental Benefit Analysis
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NOAA	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
NOC	National Oil Company (Libya)
NOSCP	National Oil Spill Contingency Plan
OCIMF	Oil Companies International Marine Forum
OPRC 90	International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, 1990
OPRC-HNS 2000	Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation to pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000 (OPRC-HNS 2000 Protocol)
OSC	On-Scene-Commander
OSCP	Oil Spill Contingency Plan
RA	Risk Assessment
REMPEC	Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea
TANKMED	TANKAGE MEDITERRANEE (Tunisia)
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WGS 84	World Geodetic System 1984

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INTRODUCTION

REMPEC in cooperation with MOIG and with the participation of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) organised the Regional Government and Industry Workshop on Cooperation, Preparedness for and Response to Oil Spills in the Mediterranean Sea, which was held in Marseille (11-12 May 2009). All Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, represented by 38 participants attended the Workshop with representatives from the Mediterranean oil industry (EGPC, ENI, ETAP, Exxon Mobil, NOC, Petro-Canada, Shell/STASCO, TANKMED, Total, Marathon and Sonatrach). The Workshop aimed at strengthening cooperation between governments and the oil industry was concluded by the adoption a set of recommendations, reproduced in the report of workshop (REMPEC/MOIG/WG.1/5).

As a follow-up to the Regional Workshop, it was agreed to prepare a short, medium and long term programme, the **Mediterranean Government-Industry Cooperation Action Plan - "MGICAP"**, addressing the gaps identified with a view to increasing in a reckonable manner the preparedness and response capacity level and the cooperation between Government and the oil industry in the Mediterranean region.

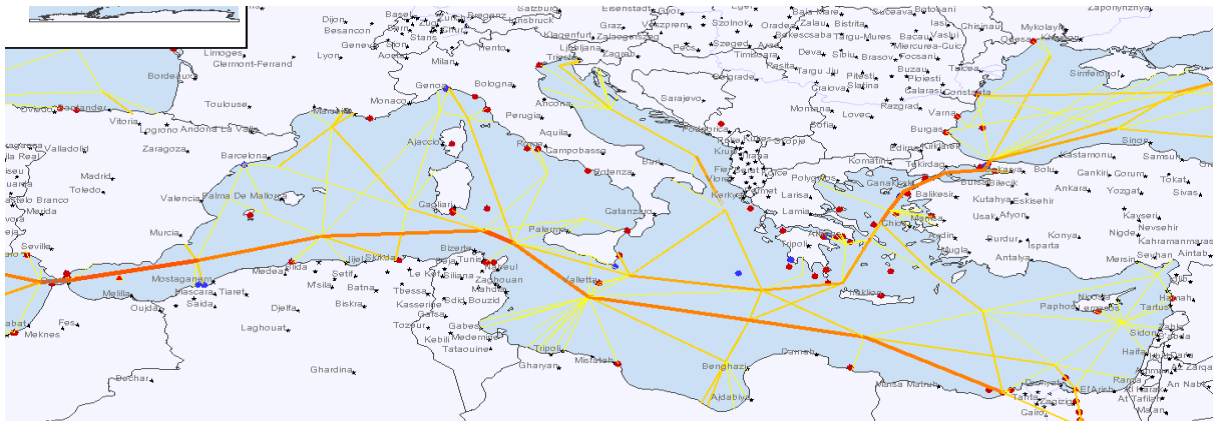
The conclusions and recommendations resulting from the workshop as well as the outcome of the National Consultation, Group discussion and Action Plan Sessions, the Regional Strategy and the proposed programme of activities of REMPEC (2010-2011) has served as reference material for the preparation of the MGICAP. REMPEC and MOIG will implement, starting from 2010, the MGICAP while IPIECA and IMO, to the extent that resources permit, will continue supporting the regional activities in the framework of the Global Initiative.

The present document, the **"MGICAP"**, was developed in five stages

1. Analysis of the following material to prepare the MGICAP:
 - a. Report of the Regional Government and Industry Workshop on Cooperation, Preparedness for and Response to Oil Spills in the Mediterranean Sea,
 - b. Workshop National Consultation reports,
 - c. Workshop Action Plan reports,
 - d. REMPEC programme of activities for the biennium 2010-2011, and
 - e. Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships;
2. Proposition of a set of recommendations aimed at strengthening the industry network and at ensuring active participation of MOIG's members in this initiative;
3. Proposition of a strategic plan focusing on the main objectives to be achieved in 5 years; (Long Term)
4. Proposition of a two year programme activities to be implemented in the framework of the strategic plan, for the first biennium 2010-2011. The programme for the following biennium will be developed according to the development of the project. (Medium Term)
5. Identify a program of activities that can be carried out with minimal effort funding and resources, Quick fix to be included in the 2010-2011 Action Plan. (Short Term)

➔ Refer to the Appendices for Abbreviations and acronyms.

PREPAREDNESS STATUS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION



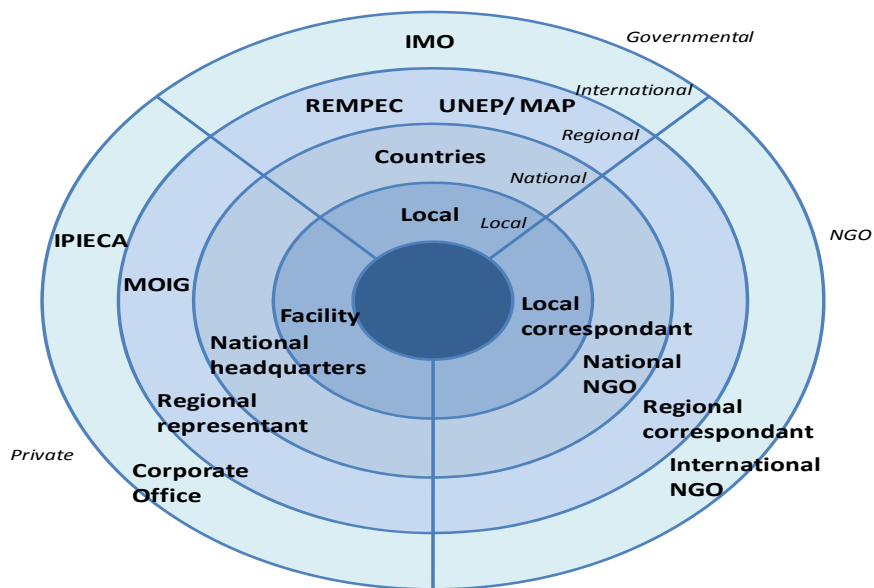
Source: www.itopf.com (red dots: incident attended by ITOPF (crude, bunker and HNS), Blue dots: top 100 incidents, lines: oil movement in 2005, maximum of 200 to 300 million tons through Gibraltar straight).

The Mediterranean Sea is bordered by 21 countries, which are part of the Barcelona Convention for the Protection Of The Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution, signed 16 February 1976, in force 12 February 1978 (revised in Barcelona, Spain, on 10 June 1995 as the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean). The Mediterranean Sea hosts over 90 facilities handling petroleum products (42% of refineries, 26% oil terminal, 24% of ports and 8% of offshore platforms). The oil exploration and production is not the main activity in the region (as it is the case in the Gulf of Guinea in the Western and Central Africa for example). The main source of risk lies with the shipping activity in the Mediterranean Sea, as well as the reception facilities (ports and terminals) and the refining sector.

➔ For additional information, refer to the Appendix: Maritime Traffic Flows in the Mediterranean Sea.

MAIN ACTORS FOR PREPAREDNESS AND REPOSE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

The main actors related to preparedness for and response to marine pollution in the region are presented below.



The **International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)** was established in 1974 following the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). IPIECA provides one of the industry's principal channels of communication with the United Nations. IPIECA is the single global association representing both the upstream and downstream oil and gas industry on key global environmental and social issues. IPIECA's programme takes full account of international developments in these issues, serving as a forum for discussion and cooperation involving industry and international organisations.

IPIECA aims to develop and promote scientifically-sound, cost-effective, practical, socially and economically acceptable solutions to global environmental and social issues pertaining to the oil and gas industry. IPIECA draws on the skills and experiences of its international membership through various committees, supported by a small secretariat. IPIECA currently has a number of Working Groups and Task Forces, comprising: Climate Change; Biodiversity; Social Responsibility; **Oil Spill**; Operational, Fuels & Product Issues; Health and Sustainability Reporting.

The **Oil Spill Working Group** from IPIECA was established in 1987 and serves as a key international industry forum to help improve oil spill contingency planning and response around the world. The group aims to enhance the state of preparedness and response to marine oil spill incidents through: acting as a high level strategic and technical forum for members to exchange information and best practices; supporting joint industry-government cooperation at all levels; encouraging ratification of relevant international conventions; promoting the principle of 'Net Environmental Benefit

The **Convention establishing the International Maritime Organization (IMO)** was adopted in Geneva in 1948 and IMO first met in 1959. IMO's main task has been to develop and maintain a comprehensive regulatory framework for shipping and its remit today includes safety, environmental concerns, legal matters, technical co-operation, maritime security and the efficiency of shipping.

A specialized agency of the United Nations with 169 Member States and three Associate Members, IMO is based in the United Kingdom with around 300 international staff.

IMO's specialized committees and sub-committees are the focus for the technical work to update existing legislation or develop and adopt new regulations, with meetings attended by maritime experts from Member Governments, together with those from interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

In 1975, only three years after the Stockholm Ministerial Conference that set up the **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**, 16 Mediterranean countries and the European Community adopted the **Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP)**. The MAP was the first-ever plan adopted as a Regional Seas Programme under UNEP's umbrella.

The main objectives of the MAP were to assist the Mediterranean countries 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 optimize the choices for allocation of resources.

Today MAP involves 21 countries bordering the Mediterranean as well as the European Community. In 1976 these Parties adopted the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (Barcelona Convention). Seven Protocols (including the Prevention and Emergency Protocol (pollution from ships and emergency situations), addressing specific aspects of Mediterranean environmental conservation complete the MAP legal framework.

The **Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC)** is IMO's senior technical body on marine pollution related matters. It is aided in its work by a number of Sub-Committees.

IMO adopts international shipping regulations but it is the responsibility of Governments to implement those regulations. IMO has developed a **Technical Co-operation Programme** which is designed to assist Governments (which lack the technical knowledge and resources that are needed to operate a shipping industry successfully) to improve their ability to comply with international rules and standards relating to maritime safety and the prevention and control of maritime pollution, giving priority to technical assistance programmes that focus on human resources development and

<p>Analysis' and the tiered response concept when designing response strategies; and developing and communicating industry viewpoint and activities to external audiences.</p>	<p>institutional capacity-building. The OPRC-HNS Technical Group subsidiary body of the MEPC has been set up to assist developing countries in the implementation of the relevant Conventions through the development of technical guidelines and manual to support the relevant IMO conventions related to prevention from, preparedness for and response to marine pollution.</p>
<p>The Mediterranean Oil Industry Group (MOIG) serves as a regional oil industry forum on oil spill prevention, preparedness and response for the Mediterranean region to ensure industry coordination in the event of an oil spill in the Mediterranean Sea. MOIG is made up of a network of industry experts on oil spill response: oil spill and health, safety and environment (HSE) managers from both private and state owned oil companies, representative of IPIECA, representatives from other organizations (REMPEC, ITOPF, CEDRE and the oil industry response cooperatives such as FOST and Oil Spill Response.</p> <p>See the Appendices for the list of members of the MOIG.</p> <p>The mission of MOIG is to promote continual improvement of oil spill response capabilities in the Mediterranean region through mutual cooperation. This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting effective cooperation on oil spill matters within and between industry, governments, concerned communities and other relevant stakeholders in the Mediterranean region; - Creating a regional network of industry oil spill response coordinators from companies working in all countries bordering the Mediterranean sea; - Facilitating the regional exchange of information, resources, and expertise on oil spill prevention, preparedness and response. 	<p>The predecessor of REMPEC, the Regional Oil Combating Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (ROCC) was established in Malta on 11 December 1976, in order to assist the Mediterranean coastal States in the implementation of the Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency (Emergency Protocol) to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention). Operating on the basis of the decisions of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, the Centre has been administered by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and is financed by the Mediterranean Trust Fund under the supervision of UNEP/MAP.</p> <p>The programme of the activities to be carried out by the Centre and the relevant budget are discussed every two years by the Meetings of REMPEC Focal Points and subsequently submitted for approval and adoption to the Meetings of the CP.</p> <p>The mandate of the Centre was extended in 1987 to include "hazardous substances other than oil", and in 1989 the Contracting Parties approved the new objectives and functions of the Centre and changed its name to the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC). Objectives and functions of REMPEC were further modified in November 2001 in order to reflect the new role of the Centre envisaged by the adoption of the new Protocol concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (Prevention and Emergency Protocol).</p>
<p>Industry (and particularly oil industry) was represented at the Marseille REMPEC/ MOIG workshop (2009) by major state owned and international oil companies: EGPC, ENI, ETAP, ExxonMobil, NOC, Petro-Canada, Shell/STASCO, TANKMED, Total, Marathon and Sonatrach.</p> <p><i>It should be noted that not all this companies which are operating in the Mediterranean region are member of MOIG. At the time of writing the report, MOIG is not represented in each Mediterranean Coastal States..</i></p>	<p>Governments are represented by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Competent National Authority in charge of the follow-up of the implementation of the Prevention and Emergency Protocol (Governmental Focal Point), - the Competent National Authority responsible for the prevention of pollution from ships (Prevention Focal Point), - the Competent National Authority responsible for preparedness and response (OPRC Focal Point)

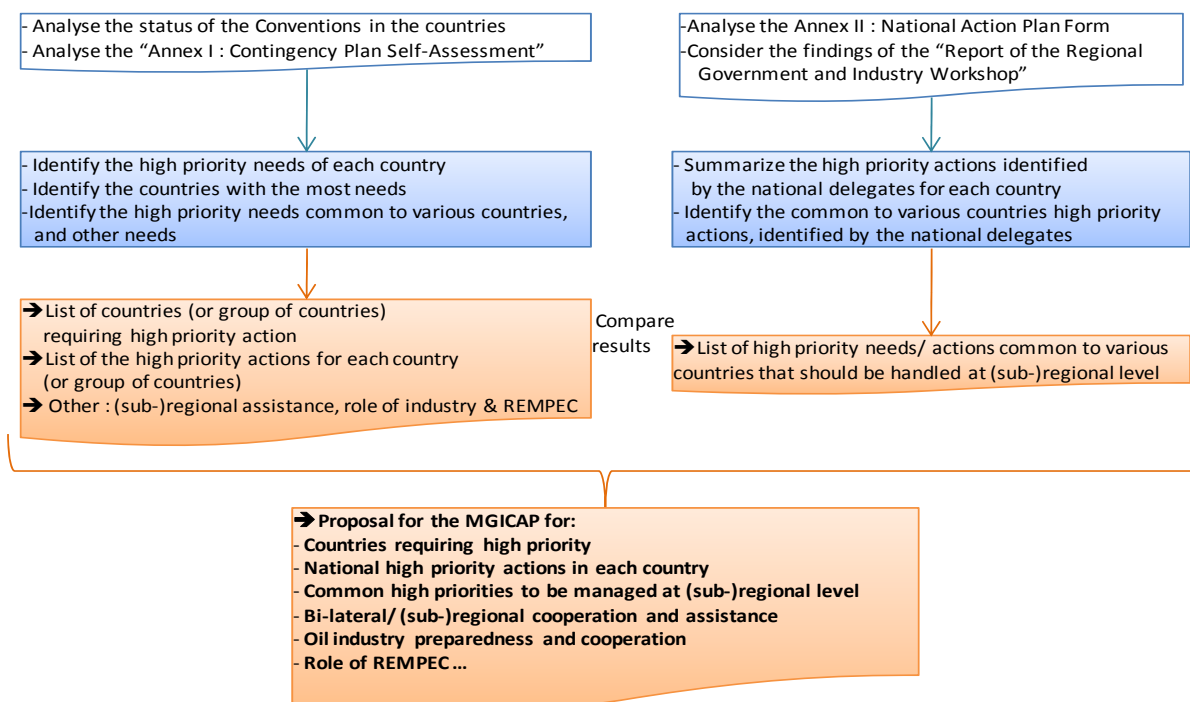
STATUS AND NEEDS OF COUNTRIES BASED ON THE FINDINGS OF REMPEC/MOIG REGIONAL WORKSHOP, MARSEILLE 2009

METHODOLOGY

The following information has been considered:

- **Status of the ratification of the main Conventions** related to Preparedness and Compensation in the Mediterranean region (Source: IMO and REMPEC),
- **Report of the Regional Government and Industry Workshop** on Cooperation, Preparedness for and Response to Oil Spills in the Mediterranean Sea, which was held in Marseille, from 11 to 12 May 2009 (REMPEC/MOIG/WG.1/5),
- REMPEC/MOIG/WG.1/5, Annex I : **National Contingency Plan Self-Assessment** (carried out during the workshop),
- REMPEC/MOIG/WG.1/5, Annex II : **National Action Plan Form** (developed during the workshop),
- **Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response** to Marine Pollution from Ships, which was adopted in 2005 by the 14th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (UNEP (DEC)/MED IG.16/3, Portoroz, Slovenia, 8-11 November 2005),
- **Programme of activities of REMPEC** (REMPEC/WG.30/10) for the biennium 2010-2011, discussed during its Ninth Meeting of Focal Points, 21-24 April 2009, and to be considered by the Contracting Parties Meeting at their 16th Ordinary Meeting, between 3 and 5 November 2009, in Marrakech, Morocco.

The following methodology was applied to these documents:



→ Refer to “Appendix: National contingency plan (self-assessment) and status of conventions” for detailed results.

NEEDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS IDENTIFIED FOR THE MGICAP

Note. The following list also includes the main findings from the report of REMPEC, June 2009 “Atelier de travail régional Gouvernement – industrie sur la coopération, la préparation à la lutte et la lutte contre les déversements d’hydrocarbures en Méditerranée”.

NEEDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS AT NATIONAL LEVEL

LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND NATIONAL AUTHORITY

- Ratify and implement Conventions (OPRC 90, CLC 92, Fund 92) – May require high-level awareness raising.
- Designate National Competent Authority (leadership)

STRATEGY PLANNING

- Develop/ Update OS sensitivity maps/ Ensure consistent oil spill sensitivity mapping for all the coastline of the country
- Develop risk assessment (at a regional level, with a common methodology)
- Develop National dispersant use policy.
- Develop a National response policy for onshore including the priority for sensitive coastal sites protection and coastal cleanup (techniques suited and resources) and management of coastal sensitive area (environmental expertise) and management of oiled wildlife (expertise and resources via Sea-Alarm for example)
- Set-up oil/ HNS waste management policy or procedures

OPERATIONAL PLANNING

- Develop NOSCP/ Implement effectively the NOSCP, consistently with the Conventions ratified by the countries.
- Ensure the NOSCP is fully tested and operational. Ensure the NOSCP is updated regularly.
- Ensure the roles, responsibilities and the limits of responsibility are clearly defined:
 - geographic limit of competence
 - limits of responsibility between national authorities and oil industry
 - limits of responsibility between local, provincial and national level.
- Set-up / improve Alert-(aerial) Observation-Notification procedures taking advantage of technology
- Implication & management of NGO's & volunteers for operations (cleanup & other).
- Ensure the procedures are in place (consistent with the compensation conventions ratified by the country) for the management of claims.

SUSTAINABILITY, RESPONSE RESOURCES, TRAINING & EXERCISE

- Have a complete list of available oil spill response resources in country, and through (sub-)regional assistance.
- Procurement of OSR equipment and support (vessels) to complement existing equipment (which is qualified as “sufficient” in various countries) / Set-up of OSR centres & teams
- Need for HNS response equipment and expertise.
- Set-up training & exercise program (all levels, train the trainers, private & public)
- Ensure all personnel are familiar with provisions of NOSCP and trained with equipment
- Organize more joint Government/ oil industry oil spill response trainings and exercises.

COUNTRIES REQUIRING HIGH PRIORITY ACTION

- Three countries have no NOSCP in place (or in draft) at the time of writing: **Bosnia-Herzegovina** (which has a very limited stretch of coast), **Lebanon and Libya**.
- Five countries are in the process of developing their NOSCP: **Malta, Montenegro, Albania** (all three with the support of REMPEC), **Turkey and Syria**.

NEEDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BI-LATERAL/ (SUB-)REGIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

- Promote the ratification of the new Protocol "Prevention and Emergency" 2002 (of the Barcelona Convention)
- Set-up / Enforce bilateral/ sub-regional agreements.
- Set-up agreements of bilateral / sub-regional aerial surveillance (trans-boundary over flights).
- Ensure the bilateral/ sub-regional agreements are operational and fully tested.
- Improve the procedures (administrative and operational) for the provision, transport, reception and management of the assistance at regional and international level.
- Clarify the role of the EMSA, particularly for the non-EU countries.

NEEDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OIL INDUSTRY PREPAREDNESS AND COOPERATION

- **Develop organizational framework industry/ government** (high priority, to be completed by end 2010)
 - Develop the oil industry network in the countries. Envisage developing oil industry committee in the countries. Definition of ToR (Role & responsibilities, expected contribution), nomination of National Industry contact points. Contact made available to Government/MOIG/REMPEC;
 - Develop the oil industry network in the region. Definition of ToR (Role & responsibilities, expected contribution), nomination of Sub-Regional Industry contact point. Contact made available to Government/MOIG/REMPEC.
- **Define means required for the implementation of the MGICAP 2010-2011** (high priority, to be completed by 2010):
 - Industry contribution to MOIG (Industry contribution scheme);
 - Re-enforce the technical assistance to MOIG.
- Enhance cooperation between national authorities & oil industry (in the countries and at (sub-) regional level).
- Have procedures in place to approve the OSCPs from the Oil Industry and ensure consistency with the respective NAPCP's/ NOSCP's.
- Organize more joint Government/ oil industry oil spill response trainings and exercises.

- Provide a re-enforced support to countries/industry, and develop (or facilitate) more common government/ industry activities.
- Organize a joint government/ oil industry regional workshop on regional risk assessment, with the view to develop a methodology for a common and realistic Risk Assessment in the Mediterranean Sea.
- Assist in and contribute to the revision of the existing dispersant use guidelines (REMPEC), with an emphasis on the decision process.

NEEDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ROLE OF REMPEC

- Provide a re-enforced support to countries (in liaison with the industry), and develop (or facilitate) more common government/ industry activities.
- Organize a joint government/ oil industry regional workshop on regional risk assessment, with the view to develop a methodology for a common and realistic risk assessment in the Mediterranean Sea.
- Facilitate the access to a common and well tested drift and behaviour model.
 - MOON / REMPEC agreement (access and activation procedures?),
 - Other agreement set-up by REMPEC with regional expert and resources centre.
- Assist in and contribute to the development of standard guidelines for the development of NAPCP/ NOSCP with the view to have common based NAPCP's/ NOSCP's in the Region.
- Review the existing dispersant use guidelines (REMPEC), with an emphasis on the decision process (and translate the document into Arabic).
- Centralize the Environmental Sensitivity maps of the countries in REMPEC using a GIS based in REMPEC.
- Improve the cooperation regarding aerial surveillance.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE INDUSTRY AND MOIG

To strengthen the role of the industry and of MOIG, it is recommended that:

- MOIG increases the memberships of the oil industry to truly represent the main oil industry stakeholders; and improves their capabilities to be a recognized and capable partner for the oil industry;
- The oil industry identifies existing or sets up a National oil industry Preparedness and Response committee (in each country), designates in country oil industry focal points in each country and constitutes Industry Regional Technical working groups (addressing specific issues).

ROLE OF THE OIL INDUSTRY

It is essential that communication and cooperation between the industry on one side, and countries and REMPEC on the other side is improved, for an effective implementation of MGICAP. The first essential step is the set-up of a **National oil industry Preparedness and Response committee** (comprised of high level representatives of the oil industry in the country), the designation (by the committee) of **in-country oil industry focal points** in each country of the Region and the set-up of **Industry Regional Technical working groups** (addressing specific issues). The in-country oil industry focal points should represent the main oil industry companies involved in preparedness and response and act as the representative of the oil industry committee.

It is recommended that:

- A **National oil industry Preparedness and Response committee** of representatives of the oil industry in each country is first constituted.
 - This committee should be comprised of high level representatives of the oil industry (e.g. Operations or HSE directors of main oil industry). All sectors of the oil industry within the country should be represented (Exploration & Production, refining and storage, distribution, shipping and trading). Due to the importance of the maritime transport of oil in the Mediterranean Sea, it is essential that high level representative of the “Shipping and Trading” branch of the main oil companies are part of the Committee in the countries hosting main oil terminals.
 - The members of this committee should have the required authority to mobilize assistance within their company, and Tier 2/ 3 assistance (through the specific arrangements of their company).
 - The companies’ part of this committee should also be part of the MOIG. This should improve the representativeness of MOIG at the regional level (by an increase of the members of the MOIG) and facilitate the mobilization if the expertise of the industry to participate into the Industry Regional Technical Working Group (see below).
- This committee will, in turn, designate **in-country oil industry focal points** (preferably 2 to 4 representative from major oil companies in the country) who will be the in country representative of the oil industry and of the industry committee, the in-country oil industry focal points for the National Competent Authority and for the MOIG and REMPEC to implement the MGICAP. These focal points may be designated directly by the industry. The in-country oil industry focal points:
 - Should be senior executives of the industry, who have the authority to speak directly to the branch directors/ C.E.O. of the industry and are representative of the main oil industry in the country.

- Follow up the MGICAP activities, and ensure reception and dissemination of all incident notifications to the authorities and to REMPEC.
- Should have available time and adequate resources to participate in MGICAP.

In particular, the in-country oil industry focal points in each country should ensure the improvement of the cooperation and communication with the national authorities, including (but not limited to):

- Communicating the training and exercise program to the national authorities and inviting representatives of the national authorities to participate to some of the activities;
- Organizing joint response exercises with the National Authorities;
- Communicating and regularly updating the list of Tier 1 response resources in the facilities, the Tier 2 response resources in the country and the arrangements to access Tier 3 response resources;
- Communicating the Contingency Plans of the facilities and of the affiliates to the national authorities;
- Communicating and updating the list of emergency contact details.

Such committees and industry focal points already exist in some countries, although they could be named differently.

Due to the very diverse situation regarding the oil industry in the region, MOIG should be tasked:

- To identify in the countries the existing committees and focal points (or similar organizations), and their current status and effectiveness regarding the objective of the MGICAP. In the specific case of Bosnia & Herzegovina, there may be no industry committee and focal point required
- To assess the specific upstream and downstream activities of the oil industry in each country, the number and importance of oil companies represented in each country (Major company? State owned? Local company? Etc.) and the organization of the Local Business Units, and links with the corporate level when relevant.

The second task will be to propose:

- actions to revitalize the existing committees and focal points (if and when required),
- recommendations for country specific set-up of the National Industry Committee / in-country oil industry focal points, based on the results of the oil industry assessment,
- recommendations for the organizations of industry table top exercises in countries where MOIG is not represented by oil industry to raise the awareness of the industry.

Furthermore, it is recommended that the oil industry, with the assistance of MOIG, sources their in-house expertise and sets up and structures various **Oil Industry Regional Technical working groups** (each comprising a limited number of relevant experts from the oil industry, able to address specific issues of the MGICAP). The thematic of each group will be decided with REMPEC. The groups will each work on a specific issue and support REMPEC to develop and/ or review the Technical Guidelines in relation with the MTWG (see Strategic Objective B and C), i.e.:

- Development of Risk assessment methodology,
- Review of the Dispersant Use Guidelines,

- Development of NAPCP development and implementation guidelines,
- Waste management tool implementation,
- Regional inventory of the oil industry response resources.

The complete contact details of the in-country oil industry focal points will be provided by the focal point's companies to the national authorities, to REMPEC and to MOIG. REMPEC will ensure the complete list of Mediterranean in-country oil industry focal point is disseminated to all countries. In each country, the in-country oil industry focal points should communicate with the REMPEC OPRC focal point to discuss Government/ Industry cooperation and the implementation of MGICAP. MOIG will review its website to make available relevant information on the composition of the National oil industry Preparedness and Response committee, Oil Industry Regional Technical working groups and the contact details of the in-country oil industry focal points.

The critical issue is the **effective involvement** of the industry, which is instrumental for this project and for the long term improvement of the level of preparedness in the industry. While the oil industry has to improve their level of preparedness and has obligations to fulfil (regarding the OPRC 90 Convention), it is essential that the (oil) industry in each country clearly understands the **benefit** of the Conventions, of an improved national preparedness and response system and of an effective cooperation between industry and governments.

The actions for the strengthening of the role of the industry are detailed in the Strategic Plan below, while short-term actions (some requiring the support of the industry) are presented in the Section immediately below.

ROLE OF MOIG

As stated in the documentation regarding MOIG, "*...MOIG's primary aim is to help oil spill preparedness and response around the Mediterranean Sea. To achieve this, MOIG:*

- *promotes regional cooperation, within the oil industry and between governments and the oil industry, on a national and regional basis by creating a regional network of industry oil spill response coordinators in all Mediterranean countries; and*
- *enhances preparedness and response to oil spill incidents in the Mediterranean region by acting as a regional forum for information exchange and discussion on oil spill matters, and by making available industry resources, equipment and expertise for education and training. ..."*

For the MGICAP, MOIG should:

- federate all in-country oil industry focal points into a regional network, and animate this network to implement the actions of MGICAP;
- develop exchanges and cooperation mechanisms at the regional level between the in-country oil industry focal points, the countries and REMPEC regarding preparedness effort, and participation in national activities;
- implement the MGICAP activities in liaison with REMPEC and coordinate MGICAP activities, in particular, coordinate the work of the industry Regional technical working groups.

To achieve these objectives, MOIG should:

- **Truly represent the main oil industry stakeholders** operating in the Mediterranean region.
 - This can **only be achieved by an increase of the memberships of the oil industry in MOIG** to include all the main oil industry stakeholders in the region (emphasizing on the potential

benefits from the Project for the oil industry). The suggested 2010-2011 Action Plan proposes the organization of industry table top exercises in countries where MOIG is not represented in order to highlight the benefit for the industry to join MOIG, establish/join the National oil industry preparedness and response committee and designate in-country oil industry focal points. Such activity should focus on the countries where MOIG is not represented, or not represented by an oil company, and follow-up on new oil companies implementing Exploration and Production activities in the Region.

- MOIG may consider extending membership to the main oil spill response companies in the Region (Algeria, Malta, Turkey, etc.). However, it is emphasized that oil spill response companies are contracted by the oil industry and/ or National authorities, and therefore response companies should only have a consultative role in MOIG (if and when required).
- **Be a recognized and capable partner for the oil industry**, and for the implementation of the MGICAP, i.e. MOIG has the competence to represent the oil industry at a regional level, has re-enforced relations with IPIECA, to communicate with the in-country oil industry focal points, and has the technical capabilities to support the implementation of MGICAP. The **improvement of the capabilities of the MOIG** can only be achieved by re-enforcing the personnel of the MOIG. An outline of a re-enforced MOIG is proposed below:
 - **MOIG Director**: in charge of relations and development of MOIG, with a focus on the increase of the members of MOIG and relations with the Industry National Committees in the countries;
 - **MOIG MGICAP Project manager (to be designated)**: in charge of the implementation of MGICAP in liaison with REMPEC, development and coordination of the network of in-country oil industry focal points, coordination of MGICAP activities with REMPEC, set-up of the Industry Regional Technical working groups.

The work of each group will be coordinated by MOIG in liaison with REMPEC (following the Action Plan). The table below outlines the re-enforcement of MOIG, and government/ industry framework at national/ regional level.

	<i>Industry organisation</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Organisation</i>
<i>International level</i>	IPIECA	Corporate manager		IMO
<i>Regional level</i>	MOIG MGICAP project manager	Regional manager		REMPEC OPRC Programme officer
	Regional Technical working groups (risk assessment, waste, safety, etc.)	Industry in-house experts	In country experts	MTWG and Regional expertise network (MOON, ICE, Sea Alarm, ACCOBAMS, UNEP/MAP...)
<i>“High” national level</i>		National oil industry Preparedness and Response committee	National Competent Authority representing the Government	
<i>National level</i>		In-country oil industry focal points	REMPEC OPRC focal point	

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR “SHORT TERM” ACTIONS

The following activities listed below and to be implemented at short-term, should facilitate achieving the proposed Strategic Objectives, at limited cost.

SET-UP OF REGIONAL COMMUNICATION AND MONITORING TOOLS

REMPEC should continue to develop their **communication and monitoring tools** to facilitate information sharing and MGICAP project monitoring, with the support of MOIG:

- Implement the new www.rempec.org website and disseminate the information to all stakeholders about the functionalities and content: Governments, REMPEC focal points, national oil industry committees and in-country oil industry focal points (as soon as they are set-up):
 - Request the national focal points to update regularly their country profile (using the www.rempec.org website interface);
 - Provide, within the updated www.rempec.org, access to all relevant documentation:
 - Text of convention, protocols, agreements, Sub-regional plans etc.,
 - Information on the level of preparedness and resources of each country,
 - Emergency contacts, list of response equipment,
 - Activities reports, planning of activities, trainings, exercises, main events,
 - Access to the reference material and decision-support tools (MSDIS-TROCS, waste management plan, etc.)
 - Documentation, maps, case studies, etc.;
- Centralize and share information and products developed by each country:
 - Sensitivity maps (list of the most sensitive sites identified and of Marine High Risk Areas), National Risk Assessment, main provisions of the National Policy for the use of dispersant, etc.;
 - Consider the opportunity to implement GIS capabilities into www.rempec.org to share sensitivity maps and other geographic based information;
- Monitoring of the progress of the MGICAP Project by REMPEC and MOIG and of the general level of preparedness in the region, based on the proposed Key Performance Indicators,
 - Yearly report on the progress of MGICAP disseminated to all stakeholders (see list above).

REMPEC should continue to promote technical communication and information exchange between all stakeholders (in addition to the existing institutional communication) and in particular **the use by each country of a set of oil spill / HNS incident response technical guidelines and tools** (either produced by REMPEC or other relevant organisation such as NOAA, Cedre, ITOFF, IPIECA etc.) to ensure a regionally technical harmonized preparedness. This set of guidelines and tools should be available on www.rempec.org.

MOIG should consider developing its own **communication and monitoring tools** on its website (www.moig.org) to facilitate information sharing and MGICAP project monitoring, with the support of REMPEC.

RE-ENFORCEMENT OF THE REGIONAL NETWORK OF EXPERT BY REMPEC

REMPEC should continue to develop their **network of international and regional experts and other resources** (from independent experts, international organisations, universities, NGO's, laboratories, etc.) to support the preparedness effort in each country and be able to provide assistance in case of emergency:

- Oil spill expert responders to provide technical and operational advice for protection and cleanup operations.
- General environmental advice for oil spill/ HNS response and shoreline cleanup operations (i.e. avoiding additional environmental damage by using inappropriate techniques).
- Specific technical advice for the cleanup of natural sensitive areas, this includes identifying environmentalists with a practical accidental pollution response background or experience.
- Specific technical advice for the management of polluted fauna, this includes identifying and developing partnership with recognised NGO having already developed networks at the European/ Mediterranean scale (e.g. Sea Alarm has developed a network of European oiled wildlife responders).
- Specific technical advice for environmental restoration and monitoring.

REMPEC has already set-up a collaborative agreement with MOON to a) utilise the MOON Members' expertise in the activities which are regularly carried out by REMPEC (e.g. training and assistance in contingency planning); b) collaborate in assisting the Mediterranean coastal states, upon request, in emergency situations; c) collaborate in the development of projects for the prevention of operational pollution from ships in the Mediterranean region; d) collaborate in the development of the MOON Network with a view to enhancing high resolution meteo-oceanographic forecasting data in areas of the Mediterranean where at present there is a lack of data; and e) cooperate in the development of oil risk maps for the Mediterranean region.

REMPEC is in the process of signing a collaboration agreement with the International Chemical Environment (ICE) Network to develop its partnership with the network better assist the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in responding to marine pollution incidents involving Hazardous and Noxious Substances and implement the OPRC-HNS 2000 Protocol.

REMPEC has strong relations with centres such as Cedre, specialized in preparedness and support to response.

REMPEC should liaise with EMSA to clarify, for the non-EU members, on the role, responsibilities and limitation of EMSA in the field of oil preparedness and response.

A collaboration Agreement is currently being prepared by REMPEC and the Sea Alarm Foundation with a view to provide the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention with the required assistance to enhance their capacities in responding to oiled wildlife incidents.

IMPROVEMENT OF GOVERNMENT/ INDUSTRY COMMUNICATION

REMPEC and MOIG with the participation of REMPEC focal points and of in-country oil industry focal points, should promote the implementation, in each country, of an **improved communication channels and information exchange** between the National Authorities and the industry, including but not limited to:

- Dissemination of the NAPCP to all public and private stakeholders in the country (including list of equipment available in the national stockpiles and measures taken by governments to call upon neighbouring countries) to ensure each facility/ company/ organisation is aware of the main dispositions of the NAPCP, of their role and responsibilities, and to enable each facility/ company/ organisation to assess the consistency of their Contingency Plan with the provisions of the NAPCP (e.g. are the operational procedures for the use of dispersant consistent with the national regulation);
- Mutual exchange in each country (between Government and the industry) of:
 - List of all equipment stockpile of the industry available in the country and measures in place to call upon assistance for Tier 2 and 3 (mutual assistance agreement, external response companies, etc.),
 - List of all government equipment stockpiles available in the country and measures taken by the government to call assistance (e.g. from neighbouring countries);
- Provision by each company to the National Authorities of:
 - Information related to sensitivity mapping (satellite imagery, EBS, EIA, EISA, sensitivity maps developed, etc.), and to Risk Assessment (methods and results),
 - Name and full contact details of the oil spill/ HNS incident response experts available in the company (which could support the authorities for preparedness and response);
 - Their Contingency Plan (and of all the regular updates) to:
 - enable the National Authorities to assess the dispositions of each Contingency Plan with the NAPCP, regarding national rules and the conventions (OPRC 90 and OPRC-HNS-2000);
 - provide the complete list of equipment available in the country and measures taken by the industry to call upon response companies (Tier 2 and 3) to the National Authorities.

SHARING OF TRAINING AND EXERCISE PROGRAM

The National Authorities and the industry, in each country, should re-enforce their collaboration and joint response capabilities by **sharing their training and exercise program and activities**, i.e.:

- the provision of the National training and exercise program to the industry (through the in-country oil industry focal point) and to REMPEC, and the invitation of a representative of the industry to the national training and exercise activities,
- the provision of the industry training program to the National Authorities and REMPEC and the systematic invitation of a representative of the National Authorities to participate to the main activities (as observer or as a player depending on the type of activity),
- the invitation of a representative of REMPEC and MOIG to the main joint activities (e.g. joint government/ industry full scale exercise) as player, observer or evaluator,
- the organization of joint Government/ Industry response full-scale response exercise.

REPORTING OF INCIDENTS

To improve risk assessment and preparedness, and monitor of the effectiveness of prevention measures, each National Competent Authority should request the industry to **systematically report spills events, including Tier 1**, to the competent national authority.

Notification mechanisms are usually in place in the Contingency Plans of the facilities to report Tier 1, 2 and 3 events to the National focal point in charge of the reception of the alert on marine pollution accidents (operational 24 hours a day). However, the National Competent Authority should request from the industry regular (e.g. quarterly) reports of **all** spill events (even minor spill, i.e. “small Tier 1”). This reporting should be a legal obligation for the industry. The National Competent Authority should have a Confidentiality Policy in place, i.e. the name of the companies could be kept confidential to ensure that this process is respected by the industry and does not cause any prejudice to the concerned industry.

Note. *Although the constitution of a National Industry Preparedness and Response committee and the designation of a in-country industry focal point is not a pre-requisite to this action, it would facilitate the successful implementation of these short term actions.*

MGICAP STRATEGIC PLAN

The general Strategic Objectives for the Mediterranean Sea countries will aim at:

- **Integrating the oil industry** into the national and regional preparedness and response system and **re-enforcing cooperation and assistance mechanism between government and industry** at national and regional level;
- **Ensuring each Mediterranean coastal state reaches a sufficient level of preparedness and response capabilities**, i.e. each country has ratified the main conventions, has an operational NAPCP, with minimum of response resources, integrating the industry,
 - Focus on the countries with no NAPCP: **Lebanon, Libya** (Bosnia & Herzegovina has no NAPCP, but only has a very limited stretch of coast with one coastal town hosting a marina), or in the process of developing a NAPCP: **Montenegro, Albania, Turkey, Syria, and Malta**. Libya (for Oil production) and Turkey (for shipping) combine high risks and low to medium level of preparedness.
- **Re-enforcing or developing Sub-regional Contingency Plans** in the framework of the new Emergency Protocol (2002), and implementing agreements to facilitate regional cooperation and assistance;
 - Focus on the countries still not integrated into a sub-regional plan or agreement (**Bosnia & Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon**)
 - Focus on the countries that could join existing agreements or form other agreements, i.e. **Malta** and the specific case of **Libya**.

Geographically, the Strategic Objectives should particularly focus on the **north-east to east sector of the Mediterranean Sea (from Bosnia & Herzegovina to Lebanon)** and on **Libya** for the development and implementation of NAPCP's and of Sub-regional plans and agreements.

The following table provides **an overview of the MGICAP strategic objectives to achieve starting from 2010**, based on the provisions of the legal instruments related to preparedness and response in the Region, the 2006-2015 Strategy Plan of REMPEC and the findings of the REMPEC/ MOIG Regional workshop (Marseille, 2009).

A	LEGAL AND COOPERATION FRAMEWORK. Countries have a legal and institutional framework integrating the dispositions of the relevant international conventions (related to preparedness and compensation), of the regional conventions, protocol and agreements, ensuring the sustainability of the NAPCP.
A1	NATIONAL COMPETENT AUTHORITIES AND STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE INDUSTRY Countries have designated a national competent authority for preparedness and response, the National Focal Point in charge of receiving the alert, the Authority with the sufficient authority to mobilize regional/ international assistance. Oil handling facilities operating in the Mediterranean countries have set-up a national committee for Preparedness and response, have designated 2-4 in-country oil industry focal points and have set up an Oil Industry Regional Technical Working Groups. MOIG truly represents all the main oil industry companies in the Mediterranean Sea and has improved capabilities. (Refer to above section “RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE INDUSTRY”).
A2	RATIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CONVENTIONS AND RELEVANT PROTOCOLS Countries have ratified and implemented the oil spill Preparedness (OPRC 90) and compensation (CLC 92, Fund 92) Conventions. Oil handling facilities operating in the Mediterranean countries should be made aware of the status of ratification and implementation of the Conventions related to oil spill Preparedness and compensation, of their responsibilities regarding these Conventions and should contribute in the limit of their responsibilities to assist government in their implementation.
A3	Countries have ratified and implemented (or are in the process of) the Conventions related to HNS Preparedness (OPRC-HNS 2000), bunker spill compensation (Bunker 2001), and HNS spill compensation (HNS 96 – not yet in force). Oil handling facilities operating in the Mediterranean countries should be made aware of the status of ratification and implementation of the Conventions related to HNS Preparedness (OPRC-HNS 2000), bunker spill compensation (Bunker 2001), and HNS spill compensation (HNS 96 – not yet in force), of their responsibilities regarding these Conventions and should contribute in the limit of their responsibilities to assist government in their implementation.
B	STRATEGIC PLANNING. Countries have developed a sound and realistic accidental pollution response strategy, encompassing all issues of response operations, with a complete coverage of the national territory and using up-to-date and regionally harmonized methodology.
B1	SENSITIVITY MAPPING Countries have developed oil spill coastal sensitivity maps and have identified and prioritized the most sensitive sites. Oil handling facilities operating in the Mediterranean countries have shared with the National Authorities any work carried out for the preparation of sensitivity maps which they have developed (at least in the vicinity of their installation).
B2	RISK ASSESSMENT Countries have carried out a sound risk assessment on all the national territory, considering the main risks of oil and HNS incidents, with the aim to locate the Marine High Risk Areas (in liaison with the sensitivity mapping). Oil handling facilities operating in the Mediterranean countries have carried out risk assessment on all their facilities (including the shipping activity) and have shared this information with the National authorities.
B3	NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE USE OF DISPERSANT Countries have a National policy for the use of dispersant (dispersant use considered as a response strategy or not, national authority authorizing the use of dispersant, list of authorized product, procedure, geographic limits for the use of dispersant). Oil handling facilities operating in the Mediterranean countries are aware of with the national policy for the use of dispersant and their response strategy and practices are in compliance with the national provisions.
B4	NATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN Countries have a national waste management plan for oil spill waste and HNS incident waste. Oil handling facilities operating in the Mediterranean countries have an oil spill/ HNS incident waste management plan, consistent with the provisions of the National Waste Management Plan.
C	OPERATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN. Countries have an up-to-date, operational, fully tested NAPCP, with a clear definition of roles and responsibilities, integrating the local/ private Contingency Plans and the dispositions of the conventions.

C1	<p>IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAPCP AND CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p>Countries have a NAPCP with a national organisation in charge of the management of incidents clearly laid out, with one National Coordinator, roles and responsibilities of each stakeholders defined (from national to local level), industry integrated in the organisation, operational procedures to manage all aspects of the response operations.</p> <p>Oil handling facilities operating in the Mediterranean countries have contingency plans with clearly laid out incident response organisation, integrated within the national incident response organisation and clear operational procedures covering all issues of incident management.</p>
C2	<p>ADOPTION, PUBLICATION AND UPDATE OF THE NAPCP</p> <p>Countries have updated (if and when required) and approved their NAPCP, communicated the document to all stakeholders and have procedures to ensure the NAPCP is consistent and updated regularly.</p> <p>Oil handling facilities operating in the Mediterranean countries have communicated a complete copy of their Contingency Plan to the National Authority, and ensure every update of the Plan is communicated.</p>
D	<p>RESPONSE RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES. Countries have the required resources to respond to oil spills and HNS incidents, and the required mechanisms in place to ensure the sustainability of the level of preparedness (funding, acquisition of resources, training, exercise, etc.).</p>
D1	<p>RESPONSE RESOURCES</p> <p>Countries have :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tier 1 oil spill / HNS incident response capabilities within oil handling state owned facilities commensurate with risk. • Tier 2 response capabilities commensurate with the risk between national authorities and the industry. • Mechanisms in place to mobilize Tier 3 response resources. <p>Tools are developed at regional level to assist responders during oil spill and HNS incident.</p> <p>Oil handling facilities operating in the Mediterranean countries have similar arrangements in place, commensurate with their respective risks.</p>
D2	<p>TRAINING AND EXERCISE PROGRAM</p> <p>Countries have a national training and exercise program, encompassing all levels (IMO Level 1, 2 and 3), consistent with their NAPCP, their risk and context, including response to HNS incident, and integrating the industry in their activities.</p> <p>Oil handling facilities facility operating in the Mediterranean countries have a training and exercise program in place (addressing all required level), customized to their own risk, and inviting the national authorities to participate into their exercise and training program.</p> <p>Joint Government/ Industry response exercises are organized regularly in the countries (and at sub-regional level when Sub-regional plans are in place).</p>
E	<p>(SUB-)REGIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE. Each country has access to regional and international cooperation and assistance by the implementation of Sub-regional agreements and Plans.</p>
E1	<p>SUB-REGIONAL AGREEMENTS AND PLANS</p> <p>Countries are member of an operational and fully tested sub-regional agreement or Plan.</p> <p>Oil handling facilities facility operating in the Mediterranean countries have developed cooperation and assistance agreements between companies in the country (sharing of resources), and for sub-regional assistance (for industry having resources in various countries).</p>
E2	<p>SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENTS FOR ASSISTANCE</p> <p>Each country has some practical arrangements in place (for public and private sector) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate over flight and trans-boundary flights from his national waters and EEZ; • Adequately manage the regional and international assistance provided by other countries, industry or organisation.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE A - LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE A-1: NATIONAL COMPETENT AUTHORITY**

The National Competent Authority in charge of accidental pollution preparedness and response (OPRC Focal point) is a high level national authority with is responsible for the supervision of the preparedness effort and for the overall coordination of response operations and crisis management. Each country should continue to provide update of the following contact points to REMPEC:

- National centre or contact point (operational 24 hours a day) responsible for receiving reports on marine pollution accidents, carrying out the initial assessment of the incident, and alerting the National Competent Authority,
- Competent national authority responsible for dealing with matters related to mutual assistance in case of emergency, and with the sufficient authority to mobilize regional/ international assistance.

TASKS AND ACTIVITIES

REMPEC should require each country to check and update their country profile, once the new website of the REMPEC is online, and in particular check the contact details of the National Competent Authorities.

The industry should in each country:

- set-up a National oil industry Preparedness and Response committee;
- designate in-country oil industry focal points;
- See above section “Strengthening of the role of the industry”.

In the same time, MOIG should:

- Increase its number of member to include all the major oil industry operating in the Mediterranean Sea;
- Re-enforce its technical and project management capabilities,
- set-up Industry Regional Technical Working Groups (in liaison with REMPEC).

MONITORING INDICATORS:

- Country Profiles for each country displays the National Competent Authority in charge of accidental pollution preparedness and response (OPRC Focal point), the National centre or contact point and the National Competent Authority responsible for dealing with matters related to mutual assistance.

- Set-up and members of the National oil industry committee (and of regional technical working group).

- Designation of the in-country oil industry focal point in each country.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE A-2 AND A-3: RATIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CONVENTIONS AND RELEVANT PROTOCOLS

TASKS AND ACTIVITIES

REMPEC should continue to encourage the following countries to ratify the International Conventions related to oil spill preparedness and compensation, and the Barcelona new Emergency Protocol (2002), with a particular focus on the ratification of OPRC 90 Convention by Bosnia & Herzegovina, Montenegro and Cyprus:

	Emergency Protocol 2002	OPRC 90	CLC 92	Fund 92
Albania	To ratify			
Italy	To ratify			
Bosnia & Herzegovina	To ratify	To ratify	To ratify	To ratify
Montenegro		To ratify	To ratify	To ratify
Cyprus		To ratify		
Lebanon	To ratify			To ratify
Israel	To ratify			
Egypt	To ratify			To ratify
Libya	To ratify		To ratify	To ratify
Tunisia	To ratify			
Morocco	To ratify			

REMPEC should continue assessing in each country, in liaison with the National focal point, specific blockages for the ratification of the conventions (e.g. ratification of Fund 92 in Egypt), or a general lack of awareness or national commitment, and provide specific assistance if and when required. Although having a very limited coastline, Bosnia & Herzegovina should still consider the ratification and implementation of the Conventions.

REMPEC should continue its awareness raising effort in all countries of the region (except Slovenia and Syria) about the interest of ratifying the International Conventions related to HNS preparedness (OPRC-HNS 2000) and bunker spill compensation (Bunker 2001). REMPEC should also continue to inform the countries about the latest progress on the entry into force of the HNS spill compensation convention (HNS 96), of the requirement for the country and of the technical issues related to the implementation of the Convention, particularly regarding the funding mechanism (reference to the “HNS Convention Contributing Cargo Calculator”).

It is instrumental, to support MGICAP, that **Governments endeavour to implement in an effective manner the provisions of the relevant ratified Conventions on preparedness for and response to marine pollution**, i.e. New Protocol 2002 of the Barcelona Convention, Convention OPRC 90 (and OPRC-HNS 2000 Protocol).

MOIG should raise the awareness of the industry about regarding Conventions and Protocols, and inform the industry about their obligations and the potential benefits regarding the Conventions and Protocols ratified by each country.

The oil industry National committee informs the oil industry (and HNS handling facilities) in each country about the Conventions and Protocols ratified by the country, and the obligations and advantages this implies. In particular, each company should:

- Assess the consistency of their preparedness and response system with the provisions of the Conventions (Contingency Plan in place, alert and reporting procedures, stockpile of equipment, assistance, etc.);
- Report to the National Competent Authority their progress to comply with the legal instruments.

The oil industry National committee should also encourage the National Authorities to ratify the Conventions, thus demonstrating their commitment to comply with the Conventions.

MONITORING INDICATORS:

- International conventions ratified.
- Assessment of the consistency of the preparedness and response system with the provisions of the instruments.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE B - STRATEGIC PLANNING

Note. All technical guidelines proposed to be developed should be made available in French and in English. Translation into Arabic should be considered for the main documents, with the support of MOIG.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE B-1 SENSITIVITY MAPPING

TASKS AND ACTIVITIES

Sensitivity mapping should be simple and adaptable for each country, and usable by the industry, based on international recognised sensitivity mapping methodology, i.e. ESI mapping methodology (Environmental Sensitivity Index). This methodology is a worldwide used and accepted standard, which can be adapted to each country.

The guidelines should describe a complete sensitivity mapping project, step by step, to assist each country in order to:

- Ensure the mapping project are planned and coordinated by a competent national authority and is integrated in the NAPCP;
- Ensure that the most sensitive sites are identified and are validated by the National Authorities.

Such guidelines have been proposed by IPIECA to be developed under the IMO OPRC-HNS Technical Group (TG). To avoid duplication of efforts, REMPEC and MOIG will follow-up the development of these guidelines in the framework of the OPRC-HNS TG and disseminate the guidelines once they are finalized. However, REMPEC should encourage, through other workshops and activities, the development of sensitivity maps in the countries (based on the existing guidelines).

According to the analysis of the "Action Plan" reports of the Regional Government and Industry Workshop on Cooperation, Preparedness for and Response to Oil Spills in the Mediterranean Sea, countries having specifically requested assistance, through the for the development of sensitivity maps include: France (more specifically for a harmonized methodology), Montenegro, Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia, and Algeria.

MOIG should encourage sensitivity mapping within the industry and the sharing of information and resources with the countries (aerial photos, satellite imagery, Environmental Baseline Studies, Environmental Impact Assessment, GIS data and sensitivity maps, organization of helicopter over flight for shoreline reconnaissance, etc.). Oil handling facilities should have carried out basic sensitivity mapping, at least for the area the most at risk, depending on the localization of their facilities and main wind and currents. The industry should communicate to the National Authority their sensitivity maps.

MONITORING INDICATORS:

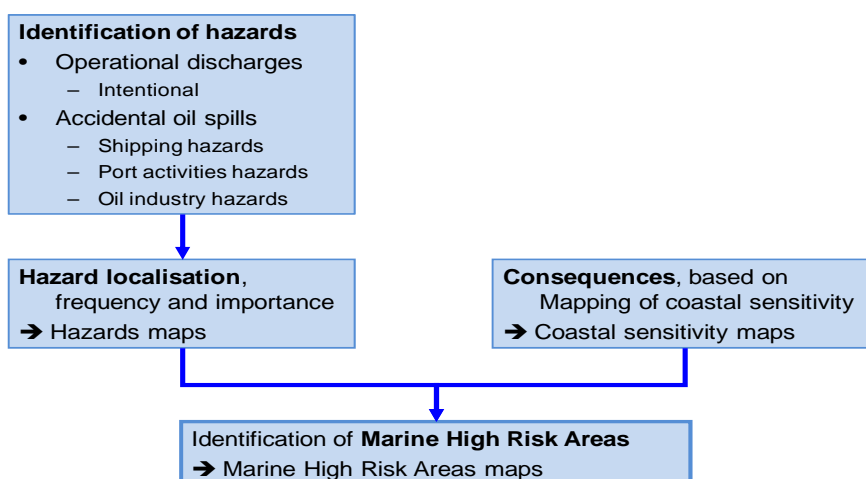
- Publication of National oil spill sensitivity atlas in each country, as an official section or appendix of their NOSCP.
- Provision to the National authority of the sensitivity maps of the industry.
- Provision by the countries to REMPEC of the main layers of information (in GIS format) of the sensitivity atlas developed in the country and of the list of the most sensitive sites identified and of Marine High Risk Areas.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE B-2: RISK ASSESSMENT

TASKS AND ACTIVITIES

REMPEC in a partnership with MOIG and industry should promote the development of a Government/ industry Regional Harmonized Risk Assessment methodology (i.e. the combined analysis of hazard and vulnerability), to improve the national preparedness. The methodology should be developed jointly by REMPEC and MOIG and should also consider river, lacustrine and land based incident (e.g. for countries having inland oil production such as Libya, Algeria, and for all countries having storage farm tanks inland).

This methodology should be simple enough to be applied to each country of the region, cover the main type of accidental pollution (oil and HNS) and should preferably be based on a **geographic approach**, i.e. the localization of the hazards with potential magnitude of incident (using preferably GIS software). This geographic-based risk assessment approach, combined with the identification of the most sensitive sites (for environmental and/ or socio-economic reasons) can allow locating the **Marine High Risk Areas**, i.e. the areas combining high hazard potential with close sensitive areas where re-enforced response capabilities should be considered (see figure below).



REMPEC should source a consultant to draft a Government/ industry Regional Harmonized Risk Assessment methodology (considering the work carried out by the MOON Network and possible collaboration with OCIMF), which can be circulated to the government representative through the Mediterranean Technical Working Group (MTWG) and industry representative through the Industry Regional Technical Working Group.

The active participation of the industry to this specific objective is instrumental:

- The industry has developed and applied Risk Assessment methodology, which can be shared with the countries.
- The industry should provide all the information about their activities, considered as potential sources of hazard, and the results of their Risk Assessment (which should be carried out for all their facilities).
- **Note.** *The industry has developed detailed Risk Assessment methodologies (models for their facilities, accounting for uncertainties and also representing complex dynamics), to assess the specific risk of their installations. It is not recommended to apply “as is” this type of methodology), but to promote an approach with the objective to provide decision makers a global and geographic view of the risk in their countries.*

- **Note.** *Contacts are ongoing between REMPEC and OCIMF for the development of a voluntary terminal safety audit program, which could be fruitfully considered during the Risk Assessment study.*

The draft methodology for the development of Regional Harmonized Risk Assessment methodology should then be presented to the national focal points (government and industry) during a regional workshop, and discussed with the aim of adopting a common risk assessment methodology.

Countries having more specifically requested an assistance to carry out their risk assessment include: Slovenia, Montenegro, Lebanon, Tunisia, Algeria.

MONITORING INDICATORS:

- Publication by REMPEC/ MOIG of a ***Regional Harmonized Risk Assessment methodology***.
- Risk assessment carried out in each country (and identification of Marine High Risk Areas).

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE B-3 NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE USE OF DISPERSANT

The use of dispersant is the most effective oil spill response technique offshore; however, due to a misuse, spraying of dispersant may lead to adverse environmental effects. Therefore, the use of dispersant in territorial waters and EEZ must be strictly defined within a national regulatory framework, applying to any organisations using or planning to use dispersant, particularly the industry.

Time is also of the essence regarding the use of dispersant as the “window of opportunity” (the duration during when the dispersant can be used effectively) is limited to a few hours to a few days. After, once the oil is weathered and/or emulsified, the dispersant are ineffective. Therefore, the national policy for the use of dispersant must allow rapid decision making (i.e. pre-approve within some limits the use of dispersants).

TASKS AND ACTIVITIES

The national policy for the use of dispersant should define *a minima*:

- If the use of dispersant is an acceptable option? What chemical dispersant products are allowed?
- Which is the national authority competent to deliver approval for the use of dispersant? What procedures are in place to deliver pre-approval for the use of dispersant (and under which limits)?
- What are the geographic limits where the use of dispersant can be pre-approved? I.e. up to what minimal depth and/ or minimal distance to the coast dispersants may be used? Are there sensitive areas to consider (in reference to the sensitivity maps).
- What are the stockpiles of dispersant (privately and publicly owned), available in the region and internationally? What are the logistical supports available in the country and in the region to carry out dispersant spraying missions?

The MTWG, with the assistance of the Industry Regional Technical Working Group should review of the Dispersant Use Guidelines of REMPEC insisting on:

- the Decision Process for the use of dispersant, considering potential environmental tradeoffs (Net Environmental Benefit Analysis) and operational limits (dispersibility of oil and window of opportunity);

- The elements to consider for the development of an effective and operational national policy for the use of dispersant, to be integrated within the NOSCP.
- Reference can be made to the recent material on the subject (e.g. ExxonMobil: Oil Spill Dispersant Guidelines, 2008; Cedre: Using dispersant to treat oil slicks at sea - Airborne and shipborne treatment, 2005).

The development, approval and implementation of national dispersant use policy is a key issue for oil spill response that concerns many countries in the Region: Malta, Spain, Slovenia, Montenegro, Albania, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Tunisia, Algeria (process on going to adopt a national policy), Morocco. REMPEC should emphasize the need of defining such policy for every country, which must be officially approved by law, and communicated to every organisation which may use dispersant (port authorities, industry, etc.).

Industry, through the Industry Regional Technical Working Group, should provide major input for this activity:

- Provide technical support (in house expertise) to REMPEC for the review and update of the Dispersant Use Guidelines.
- Provide, each year, information on the stockpile of dispersant available from the industry to the in-country oil industry focal point of the country and to the REMPEC, and on the logistical support available for spraying operations;
- Provide information regarding their arrangement to mobilize large capability spraying aircraft.

REMPEC with the assistance of the industry can provide assistance to the countries to develop his dispersant use policy:

- a specific activity or carried out during a national workshop on the development of the NOSCP (e.g. for Albania and Montenegro).
- Provided through sub-regional workshops/activities (e.g. Consider Slovenia, Montenegro, Albania, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon).

MOIG and the network of in-country oil industry focal points should ensure each handling oil facility is made aware of the National Policy for the Use of Dispersant in place in the country, and that they review their policy for the use of dispersant and operational procedures to ensure consistency with the National Policy.

MONITORING INDICATORS:

- Publication of the ***Dispersant Use Guidelines*** by REMPEC with the assistance of MOIG.
- National policy for the use of dispersant officially approved in each country and communicated to the stakeholders.
- Provision by the industry to the National Authorities of their arrangements and capabilities regarding the use of dispersant.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE B-4 NATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The management off oil spill waste is often the longest and most costly phase of oil spill response operations. Although waste generated during Tier 1 incident response operations can be managed with the local and

national existing facilities, few countries have the facilities to manage efficiently, in a reasonable time, the waste generated from Tier 2 incident response operations, and very few country have in place the facilities to manage the waste resulting from large shore cleanup operations following a Tier 3 incident.

Some countries have a waste management plan (or some elements) in place. The industry has also facilities to transport, store, segregate, treat and dispose of various types of oil/ HNS waste as well as in-house (or access to) expertise in this field.

TASKS AND ACTIVITIES

REMPEC is finalizing guidelines on the subject, which will be supported by an electronic tool, to be developed in 2010. REMPEC will publish the guidelines end 2009, and encourage each country to review, and update as necessary their provisions regarding the management of oil spill waste, to ensure an operational plan is in place.

REMPEC should also encourage all countries to initiate similar work regarding the management of HNS waste, using the same approach as for oil spill waste.

Countries of the Mediterranean Sea should review their Accidental Pollution Waste Management provisions, and share, through REMPEC, the main provisions of their waste management plan through the electronic tool, to be implemented in 2010 within the website of REMPEC.

Facilities and industry should have arrangements for the management of spill waste (at least Tier 1 incidents), consistent with the provisions of the National Plan.

The industry Regional Technical Working Group should, to support the countries:

- Provide all required information to the national authority for the development/ update of their oil spill waste management plan (storage/ disposal facilities, transport equipment, treatment capabilities, rates, costs, etc.);
- Provide names and full contacts of industry key experts on oil and HNS waste treatment to the national authority and to REMPEC, who could participate at national level into the development/ update of the national waste management plan.

MONITORING INDICATORS:

- Publication by REMPEC of ***Mediterranean oil spill waste management study and decision support tool***.

- Publication (and sharing) of the national oil spill waste management plan.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE C – OPERATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN

The fundamental components of preparedness are consistent across all tiers of capability and include:

- **A management framework** defining the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders potentially involved in the range of different oil spill scenarios.
- **An oil spill contingency plan** that sets out the essential elements for a successful response and the processes for managing the integration of local, regional, national and international resources as appropriate.
- **Response strategies** set in generic terms for the various areas of operation and in detail for particular areas of high environmental or socioeconomic importance.
- **On-site equipment** commensurate with the Tier 1 risk available at all times.
- **Arrangements for the integration of additional support** at all tier levels.
- **Logistical arrangements** to facilitate and support response operations across all tier levels.
- **Trained practitioners** in oil spill response both on-site and also at the Tier 2 and Tier 3 levels.
- **Programme of simulation exercises** to test different aspects of preparedness, build familiarity and ensure competence.

Source: Guide to tiered preparedness and response, IPIECA report series, Volume Fourteen, 2007

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE C-1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAPCP AND CONTINGENCY PLANS

TASKS AND ACTIVITIES

It is the view of REMPEC and MOIG that there is no standard format for a national accidental pollution response organisation, and for a NAPCP. They should be developed by the country, to suit the needs of the country, considering their legal framework and existing national organisation. However, the Workshop of Marseille requested “to develop Standard National Contingency Planning Template with same structure (it was recognized that the current Guidelines were not sufficient)”. The national organisation should:

- Be structured with a clear chain of command (from national to local level, integrating relation with the industry sector) and have an escalating mobilization procedure following the magnitude of the incident;
- Include precise role and responsibilities for each position, including in case of mobilization at a sub-regional level (either as lead organisation or as assistance providing organisation);
- Address all the needs and issues related to pollution management:

High level ministerial committee to support the operations and manage the high level issues (liaison with REMPEC and international bodies, mobilization of regional and international assistance)
--

National focal point in charge of receiving the alert
--

National coordinator for the coordination of response operations and of the national incident command
--

National incident command team for the coordination of the operations and of all related issues, supervised by the National coordinator.

Local or Provincial incident command team to manage response operations in the area of the spill

On-Scene-Commanders to organize and manage the response operations on the site of the spill
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- Each position should be described (role and responsibilities and actions checklist) in the NAPCP.
- Each position should be attributed to a representative of the relevant organisation, with the personnel officially and nominally designated.

→ Refer to the Appendix: National organisation in charge of response for additional information.

REMPEC should:

- develop with the Industry Regional Technical Working Group ***Development, update and implementation of NAPCP guidelines*** to assist countries to assess their national response organisation, update the national response system organisation and implement operational NAPCP. The guidelines should be usable and precise to be useful for each country (without proposing too restrictive standardized format, which would imply too many constraints for the countries). Encourage each country to review its national response organisation in the light of these guidelines and initiate the development of operational procedures for HNS response;
- continue to promote the use of a **harmonized Pollution Report form** for use in each country, based on the format promoted by IMO (i.e. the POLREP form, Section II of Manual on Oil Pollution, Contingency Planning);
- Publish the **Standard Guidelines on Oiled Shoreline Assessment** (currently in development) and present the document during a sub-regional workshop;
- Update the **MIDSIS-TROCS decision support tool**. MIDSIS TROCS is a decision support tool for oil and HNS incident aimed at assisting decision maker during an incident. The tool has been developed by REMPEC and requires a revision. The oil industry and their chemical branch could participate in the revision of this tool by providing expertise through the Oil Industry Regional Technical Working Groups, and financial support;
- continue to provide technical guidelines to the countries to support the operational procedures, in particular in the field of Oil spill aerial surveillance reporting (the use of a “common language and methodology” to describe the nature and extent of the pollution is necessary, as well as tools to provide detailed and accurate reports, e.g. digital cameras, GPS, sampling kit, etc.).
- Provide information on the legal and practical issues to consider for the involvement of NGO’s and volunteers in oil/ HNS spill response operations.
- Continue to provide more specific assistance, in the form of national workshops (including Specific Objective C-2), to the countries in the process of defining a national response organisation (or requesting assistance):
 - Malta, Slovenia, Montenegro, Albania, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Libya and Tunisia.
 - **Note.** *Turkey has emphasized the interest of developing GIS-based decision –tools.*

Countries should:

- review and improve its national response organisation, either through the NAPCP development process, or during a planned update of the NAPCP (including the role of NGO's and volunteers for preparedness and response)
- include representatives of the oil industry into their National response organization:
 - Representative(s) of the oil industry (i.e. the in-country oil industry focal points) in the national group in charge of the review of the NAPCP and of the preparedness actions,
 - High level representatives of the oil industry in the National Strategic committee (e.g. members of the oil industry National committee),
 - Executive personnel of the oil industry in the National incident command team (who could effectively assist in the organization of response operations at national level.

MOIG should mobilize the industry national committees, raise their awareness about the interest of having a clear national organisation in place, and encourage them to provide all required information to the national authorities and participate to the national response organisation.

Industry in each country (through the in-country oil industry focal points and the National industry preparedness and response committee) should:

- ensure that each company has developed a contingency plan (and tested during exercises) with operational procedures to cover all their operational and legal requirements regarding notification, reporting and operations. In particular, industry should report **all** incidents to the National Authorities. The escalating mobilization process, as well as the integration within the provincial/ national should be clearly stated.
- Provide information on their operational capabilities to carry out aerial surveillance and shoreline survey (helicopters availability, emergency contact points, report form, etc.) and the possibilities for representatives of the national authorities to participate in aerial mission trainings;
- Ensure their personnel are trained for aerial surveillance mission and use standard reporting forms;
- Propose that representatives of the oil industry are part of the national organization (e.g. the in-country oil industry focal points and other members of the industry as outlined above).

MONITORING INDICATORS:

- Publication by REMPEC and MOIG of ***Development, update and implementation of NAPCP guidelines***.
- Publication by REMPEC of ***Standard Guidelines on Oiled Shoreline Assessment***.
- Publication by REMPEC of the updated ***MIDSIS-TROCS decision support tool*** (2011).
- National (and provincial) response organizations in place in the countries.
- Industry response organizations in place in the countries and integrated with the National organisation.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE C-2 ADOPTION, PUBLICATION AND UPDATE OF THE NAPCP**TASKS AND ACTIVITIES**

This issue is critical for the overall sustainability of the preparedness level in the Region. It will require a high level political commitment to ensure the updates are carried out, and the set-up of a national working to effectively carry out regular updates of the NAPCP:

- All the procedures and appendices of the NAPCP (contacts lists, resources list, etc.) should be updated every year or when required (new contacts, new organisation, equipment acquired, new agreements, etc.).
- The NAPCP should undergo a complete review every 3 to 5 years, as well as the sensitivity maps, the risk assessment, national response strategy, waste management plan and all operational procedures and appendices (emergency contacts, list of equipment, etc.).
- The consistency of the NAPCP with the legal and institutional framework (national legislation and conventions ratified) should be assessed, particularly when new Conventions, Protocols and agreements are signed.

Countries should include in their NAPCP an update and review policy, and set-up a working group (including representative of the oil industry) to carry out the yearly updates, with the sufficient resources to effectively achieve the work, and political support to be able to collect the data. All countries should consider this specific objective.

REMPEC will continue to provide technical assistance (expertise and organization of national workshops) for the finalization and implementation of the NAPCP.

Industry should review the updating mechanisms of their plan to ensure that their Contingency Plan is updated regularly, and that updates will be systematically carried out when required (modification of risk, change in industry organisation, etc.).

The in-country oil industry focal points should ensure that:

- every company provides, to the National Authorities, a complete copy of their Contingency Plans (for their facilities and at corporate level, with the complete and updated list of resources, contact details...);
- every year, the industry should provide an updated list of the resources and emergency contact details, and a complete copy of the Contingency Plan after each major review;
- representative(s) participate into the national working group to update the NAPCP.

MONITORING INDICATORS:

- Publication of updated NAPCP and dissemination to all stakeholders.
- Reception of Contingency Plans of the industry by the National Authorities.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE D - RESPONSE RESOURCES

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES D-1: RESPONSE RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES

TASKS AND ACTIVITIES

Each installation handling oil/ HNS should have on-site equipment commensurate with Tier 1 risk, and arrangements in place for the mobilization of Tier 2 and Tier 3 response resources. The level of response resources may vary with the Tier Levels in the country, and should be in line with the results of the Risk Assessment carried out in the countries (Refer to the Appendix: Tiered response concept for additional information).

It is the responsibility of the country to ensure it has the capability to respond to any incident within their EEZ, i.e. that they have the capability to mobilize equipment offshore and even in remote coastal areas (where oil might have drifted to) and carry out response operations. This implies each country should identify emergency vessels that will be available in crisis time (particularly for Marine High Risk Areas). Each country, jointly with the industry, should:

- Carry out a complete inventory of the equipment in the country (owned by the facilities, ports and country) in liaison with the industry, and the equipment that can be mobilized by the national authorities and under which conditions (Industry should first identify the stakeholders involved and agree with them, through the Industry National committee, to develop the inventory list);
 - The oil industry regional technical working group and MOIG should complete this inventory by carrying out a regional inventory of the response resources of the industry that can be mobilized in the Mediterranean Sea in case of Tier 2/ 3 incident. MGICAP may envisage a direct involvement of the Tier 3 response resources providers to increase the response effectiveness;
- Carry out an assessment of the consistency of the type and quantity of equipment owned, its geographic location, the mobilization and transport arrangements. The country should identify gaps regarding its response capabilities: geographic gaps (e.g. remote areas which are not or very badly covered regarding response resources), resources gaps (e.g. type of equipment not available in the country but required for probable spills);
- identify funds to purchase additional resources and/ or set-up additional agreements to secure the access to resources to complement their existing capabilities (depending on the gap analysis);
- Ensure all required logistics are also available in the country to initiate and support the response operations, and can be mobilized to the incident site irrespective of its location (transport, aircrafts, vessels, provision of food, water, lodging, required Health / Safety equipment, petrol, waste storage and transport resources, etc.). Effective mobilization can be secured by agreements with the stakeholders.

Countries having highlighted this issue as critical include: Malta, Croatia, Montenegro, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon and Algeria.

REMPEC, in order to assist each country for response, should continue to re-enforce their capabilities and tools, and update the regional inventory of publicly owned resources that could be used for assistance.

Each company must:

- Have a minimum stockpile of equipment to be able to respond to Tier 1 incidents within each of their facility. The required equipment should be evaluated using the results of the Risk Assessment and advice from oil spill response experts (in company or from specialized companies).
- Have arrangements in place to mobilize Tier 2 response resources and to have access to Tier 3 response resources (via their respective company or through direct contract with external contractors).
- Provide to the National Authorities a complete inventory of their response resources in the country, and their arrangement in place to mobilize Tier 2 and 3 resources.

MONITORING INDICATORS:

- All required Tier 1 oil spill/ HNS incident response resources in place.
- Arrangements in place for the mobilization of Tier 2 and 3 resources by the National Authorities.
- Provision to the national Authorities of the inventory of the industry in the country and arrangement in place to access Tier 2 and 3 resources.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES D-2: TRAINING AND EXERCISE PROGRAM**TASKS AND ACTIVITIES**

The sustainability of preparedness relies heavily on the implementation of a training and exercise program in each country, consistent with the risk, integrating the industry. IMO has developed a framework to organize oil spill response (and HNS response) training, which can be used to organize the training at national level:

- IMO Level 1 training course for Oil Spill responders and operators,
- IMO Level 2 training course for On-Scene-Commanders and Supervisors,
- IMO level 3 training course for senior administrators, managers,
- “Train the Trainers” for nationals who will be in charge of organizing training sessions in the country.

While training is a necessary step to re-enforce the capabilities of the personnel, response exercise is the only mean to correctly test a response system and evaluate the provisions of a Contingency Plan. Regular exercises should be carried out with the collaboration of the industry. Exercise should be realistic and not envisaged as a demonstration.

Each country should have a national training and exercise program (for oil and HNS response) in place, including the participation of the industry. Joint government/ Industry full scale exercise (i.e. including deployment of equipment) is the best option to test the complete national response system, all provisions of the NAPCP, the competence of the personnel, the national response centre, some of the resources available, the relations with the industry. These full scale exercises should also include the private response companies contracted by the industry to supplement their response capabilities.

Countries having highlighted a specific need to develop training and exercise activities include: Malta, Croatia, Montenegro, Turkey, Cyprus, Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.

REMPEC should:

- Continue to support the training and exercises in the region, in particular for HNS response for the majority of countries, and for oil and HNS response for the countries in the process of developing their NAPCP.
- Continue to disseminate adequate training material and support documentation to the countries:
 - links to relevant oil and HNS preparedness and response documentation in the REMPEC Website;
 - development or facilitation of the access to HNS marine incident response guidelines.
- Continue to encourage and facilitate the organisation of sub-regional exercises to test the sub-regional plans.

MOIG should support:

- Identify, review and where appropriate endorse industry training providers.
- each company to have a yearly training and exercise program, including the regular organisation of full scale exercise, with the National Authorities and with other oil handling companies to test cooperation and assistance mechanisms between companies in the country, and with the National Authorities. The representative of the shipping sectors from the major oil companies should be involved in these exercises.
- Industry to invite representative of the National Authorities to participate in their training and exercise program, and should participate in the national and sub-regional exercise.

MONITORING INDICATORS:

- Training and exercise activities carried out in each country.
- Joint government / industry activities and sub-regional exercises carried out.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE E - (SUB-)REGIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES E-1: SUB-REGIONAL AGREEMENTS AND PLANS

TASKS AND ACTIVITIES

It was the decision, at the set-up of REMPEC, to implement sub-regional agreements/ Plans rather than one regional cooperation and assistance plan, due to the geographic extent of the Mediterranean Sea and variable level of preparedness in the various countries. The map below illustrates the actual level of development of sub-regional plans in the Region.



At present, five sub-regional agreements exist in the Mediterranean, three of which have been developed with the assistance of REMPEC:

- Cyprus, Egypt, Israel*,
- Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia*,
- Croatia, Italy, Slovenia*,
- France, Monaco, Italy.
- France, Spain.

* REMPEC Support

To improve the existing situation, the objectives proposed are as follow:

- Sub-regional contingency plans signed are enforced and tested;
- Libya becomes part of a sub-regional contingency plan as well as Malta;
- The north-eastern and eastern Mediterranean Sea (from Montenegro to Lebanon) is covered by two or more sub-regional contingency plans (e.g. Bosnia & Herzegovina-Montenegro-Albania-Greece, Greece-Turkey-Syria-Lebanon).

Once the countries have a NAPCP in place, REMPEC should continue to facilitate discussions between countries to identify the adequate coverage of the sub-regional plans and to initiate the development process of the plans.

Although sub-regional plans are critical for the improvement of the overall level of preparedness of the region, this process is often long, due to the political context. To facilitate the mobilization or provision of assistance between countries (in the absence of sub-regional plans), it is essential that the NAPCP contains adequate arrangements.

The National oil industry National Preparedness and Response committee should consider in each country the opportunity to develop:

- Cooperation and assistance agreements between the various companies operating in the countries, e.g. exchange of information regarding resources, sharing of response resources in common response centres, assistance mechanisms, pre-agreement on rates for assistance, etc.

- Cooperation and assistance agreements at sub-regional levels, between companies operating in close countries.

MONITORING INDICATORS:

- Countries of the Region integrated into a sub-regional Contingency Plan.
- Corporate sponsorship and support for the development of regional national/sub-regional cooperation.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES E-2: SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENTS FOR ASSISTANCE

TASKS AND ACTIVITIES

In case of a spill, spilled products may cross boundaries between countries and time is of the essence, particularly for the initial assessment. The organization of aerial surveillance mission should not be delayed or interrupted in case trans-boundary over flights are required. This implies the existence of arrangements between countries to rapidly provide authorization for over flights of their territory and EEZ by aircraft of another country.

In case of Tier 3 spill, assistance will be requested by the affected country to complement their response capabilities. Personnel and equipment can be provided by other countries, private organisations or the industry. The country must be in the capacity to import the equipment (i.e. ensure Customs procedures are simplified and rapidly completed), to facilitate the entry into the country of the assistance personnel (ensure that Immigration procedures are straightforward and rapid), to provide all logistics required for the reception, the handling, the transport, the storage, and the dispatch on the site of the incident of the resources provided through the assistance.

REMPEC should continue to promote the incorporation of operational procedures regarding trans-boundary over flights and management of the assistance, within the sub-regional plans or the adoption of specific agreements. These agreements should particularly address the administrative, legal, financial and logistical issues related to the trans-boundary mobilization of response resources from the various specialized response companies based in the Mediterranean Sea and contracted by the Governments or the industry (Malta, Italy, Turkey, Algeria, etc.).

Countries should consider within their NAPCP and within the sub-regional plan they are part of, how these issues are dealt with.

MONITORING INDICATORS:

- Specific arrangements in place for trans-boundary over flights and reception and reception/ management of the assistance.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACTION PLAN FOR THE COMING BIENNIUM 2010 - 2011

It should be noted that the general REMPEC programme of activities is prepared:

- according to the Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships which was adopted in 2005 by the 14th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (UNEP (DEC)/MED IG.16/3, Portoroz, Slovenia, 8-11 November 2005) and
- following the procedure of the United Nations Environment Programme – Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP-MAP).

MOIG's main activities are usually planned through an Annual Business Plan approved by its Management Committee and then the General Assembly. Up to now MOIG's Business Plan was mainly focused on the organization of a technical session, the development of the Membership and attendance of the Director of MOIG in other meetings in line with the role and activities of MOIG and included the administration of the Permanent Secretariat in Tunis.

REMPEC and MOIG recognised, during the Annual General Assembly Meeting of the MOIG, held in Istanbul (November 2009) that a successful development and implementation of a MGICAP Action Plan required:

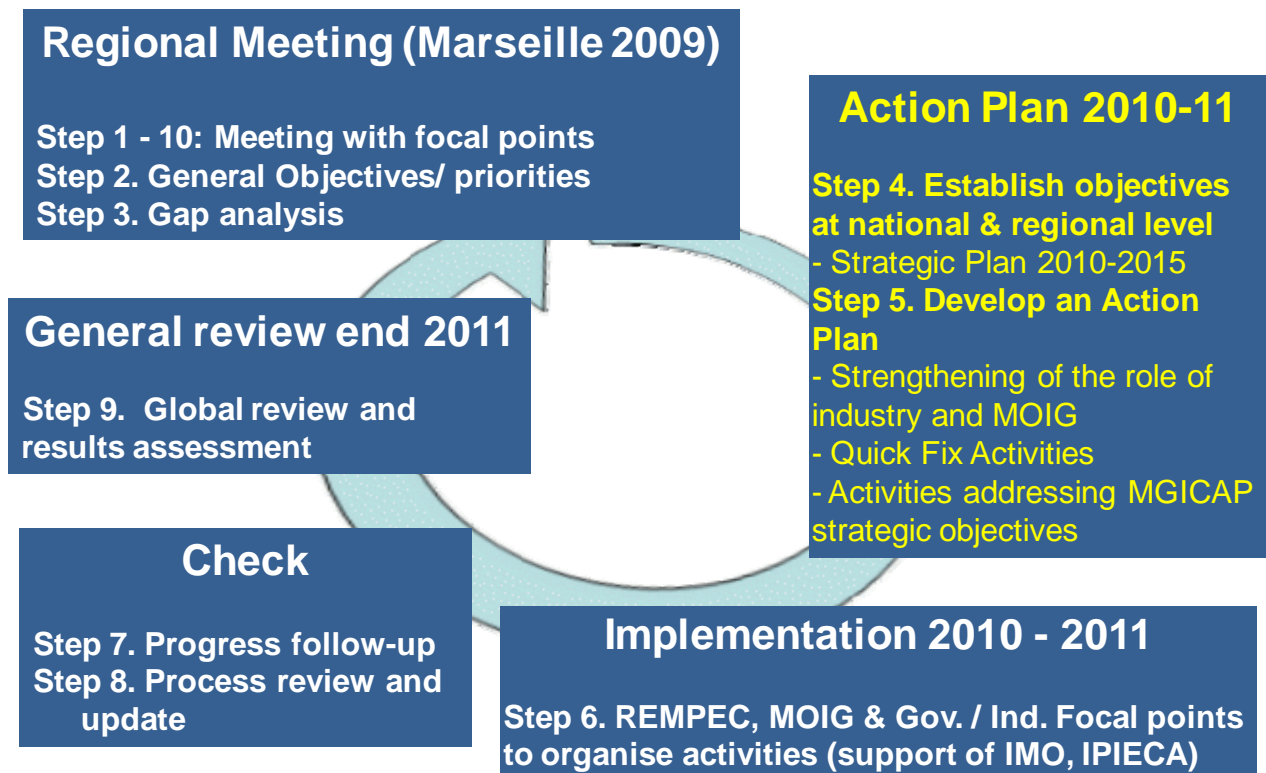
- The designation of a Technical Project Coordinator assisting MOIG, *inter alia* in the preparation of the programme of activity for 2010-2011, in liaison with REMPEC, and consistently with the 2010-2011 existing program of activities of REMPEC related to accidental marine pollution preparedness and response,
- The restructuring of the membership of MOIG to increase the number of members of MOIG and the geographic coverage of MOIG.

The designation of the Technical Coordinator by MOIG should be considered as the first and essential of the 2010 – 2011 MGICAP Action Plan.

As such, the present section will provide some information on the MGICAP project management (cycle, key performance indicators, etc.) and some guidance on the components of the 2010 – 2011 Action Plan. However, the complete and detailed Action Plan will be developed by REMPEC and MOIG once a Technical Coordinator for the MGICAP has been designated by MOIG.

2010 – 2011 ACTION PLAN PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The implementation of the 2010-2011 Action Plan will be managed by REMPEC and MOIG, with the support and close collaboration of IMO and IPIECA within the limit of the resources available, on a two-year cycle.



REMPEC and MOIG should ensure that an effective **Project communication system** is set-up to ensure the dissemination of information to all stakeholders.

- The extensive use of the updated website of the REMPEC (www.rempec.org) should serve as depository of all the material produced during the project (reports, planning, documentation, etc.). The update of the website should be promoted and all stakeholders informed (REMPEC focal points for prevention and for response, MOIG, in-country oil industry focal points).
- MOIG should improve their website to encourage the industry to utilize the MOIG site for other additional industry publication, information and contacts. As suggested above MOIG's website should serve as depository of all the material produced during the project (reports, planning, documentation, etc.). The update of the website should be promoted and all stakeholders informed (REMPEC focal points for prevention and for response, MOIG, in-country oil industry focal points).
- A synthetic yearly report for all stakeholders should highlight the progress of the project.

Regarding the **funding** of the activities, the budget of MOIG available for the present activities during the biennium 2010-2011 is estimated at € 105 000. The activities proposed by REMPEC in its program of activities will be implemented through MTF and IMO Technical Cooperation funds according to the funds rendered available.

A set of **synthetic indicators (or Key Performance Indicators - KPI)** is proposed to monitor the progress of the Project, evaluate the effectiveness of the cooperation between REMPEC and MOIG (and governments and oil industry) and identify any blockage:

- Name of the competent national authorities, included in the Country Profiles of the REMPEC (available on www.rempec.org),
- Status of the ratification and implementation of the Conventions and Protocols in each country,
- Publication of Coastal sensitivity maps, Risk Assessments, National Policy for the use of dispersant,
- Publication of updated NAPCP and communication of the NAPCP to all stakeholders,
- Number of countries with in-country oil industry focal point designated,
- Total number and level of trainings and exercises carried out in each country, and number of activities carried out jointly with the oil industry,
- Number of spill events notified by the industry to the competent authority compared against number of spills known,
- Number of countries with funding mechanisms in place for preparedness and response,
- Number of countries with a national response centre set-up and tested during exercises,
- Number of countries with a complete inventory of response resources in the country (both from public and private sectors),
- Number of countries integrated in a sub-regional agreement or Plan.

Some critical issues have been highlighted in the Strategic Plan. MGICAP **main guaranties of sustainability** include:

- Involvement of the Government (at high political level) and Industry (at corporate level), and securing of their support for the implementation of the MGICAP;
- Ensure REMPEC focal points and in-country oil industry focal points are truly representative, and have the minimum resources allocated to carry out the tasks they have been assigned;
- Set-up of an effective Project communication system (through REMPEC and MOIG);
- Ensure a constant monitoring of the progress of the project and identify the critical issues and blockage in the countries and at regional level.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE COMPONENTS OF THE 2010 – 2011 ACTION PLAN

The section below outlines some actions identified by the participants of the Annual General Assembly Meeting of the MOIG (Istanbul, 2009) with the participation of REMPEC, to be included in the 2010 – 2011 MGICAP Action Plan. The complete Action Plan will be developed by the assigned Technical Manager in liaison with REMPEC and MOIG at the end of 2009, beginning of 2010.

To **strengthen the role of MOIG and industry**, and initiate the implementation of the MGICAP Action Plan, the first actions to be taken by MOIG are:

- **The restructuring of the MOIG Membership** to increase and improve the representativity of MOIG:
 - increase the memberships of companies in MOIG to cover all countries of the Region where oil industry is operating (e.g. by attracting new and/ or smaller companies),
 - by targeting the oil companies which should be member of MOIG, e.g. Persistent oil producers and handlers (service companies should only have a consultative/ observer role within MOIG), and the countries not yet represented in MOIG;
 - implement new funding mechanisms of MOIG (e.g. membership fee depending on the size of the company, suited for smaller companies);
- **The identification and funding of a MGICAP project manager** whose task will be to:
 - Liaise with REMPEC and MOIG to finalize the MGICAP 2010 – 2011 Action Plan (including Work, Funding, Milestones, Task Assigned & Interdependencies, Key Performance Indicators), and manage the implementation of the Action Plan in collaboration with REMPEC;
 - Identify the existing National oil industry Preparedness and Response committees in the countries that could support the MGICAP;
 - Assist in the development of the network of in-country oil industry focal points to ensure all countries where oil industry is operating are represented;
 - Support the development and set-up of the regional oil industry technical working groups to address the specific technical issues of MGICAP and support the update and development of technical guidelines (see the specific joint REMPEC/ MOIG activities below);
 - Improve the communication tools of MOIG, e.g. website of MOIG, news letter, regular communication with all members and in country oil industry focal points, etc.

The **high priorities actions** to initiate government/ industry and MOIG/ REMPEC effective cooperation comprise:

- **The participation and support of the oil industry in the activities of REMPEC :**
 - **National workshops** for the development, test, update and implementation of countries national preparedness and response systems:
 - national workshop (planned in Montenegro) on Contingency Planning to review the national response organisation and procedures with the view to adopt the NAPCP,
 - national workshops for the development and implementation of countries national preparedness and response systems (i.e. Albania, Libya, Turkey, Syria),
 - **(Sub-) Regional workshops and activities:**
 - Regional workshop (MEDEXPOL) on Risk Assessment (including the presentation of the Risk Assessment methodology),
 - Sub-regional workshop on preparedness and response to Hazardous and Noxious Substances incidents targeting decision makers and national authorities for Arab-speaking countries (Lebanon, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco) using training material translated in Arabic,
 - Sub-regional workshop on Contingency Planning and operational procedures for Italy, Slovenia, Croatia (in the framework of the sub-regional agreement),

- **Joint Government/ Industry national exercises:**
 - Organisation of Alert & Notification exercises in the countries with the oil industry,
 - Organization of national joint Government/ Industry full scale exercise,
- **Sub-regional exercises** for countries parties to a sub-regional agreement for the test of their sub-regional systems and operational arrangements:
 - Croatia, Italy, Slovenia (**Note.** A sub-regional workshop for Italy, Slovenia, Croatia on Contingency Planning and operational procedures, with the introduction of **Standard Guidelines on Oiled Shoreline Assessment** is already planned, possibly in conjunction with the First Adriatic Oil Spill Conference),
 - Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia , and/or Cyprus, Israel, Egypt .
- **The development of specific REMPEC / MOIG joint activities:**
 - Support of the **Regional oil industry technical working groups** for the update and development of guidelines, tools (and translation into Arabic):
 - Update of the Decision-making tools (MIDSIS TROCS)
 - Revision of the Guidelines on the use of dispersants
 - Finalization of the Standard Guidelines on Oiled Shoreline Assessment
 - Finalization of the Mediterranean oil spill waste management study and decision support tool
 - Development of the Regional Harmonized Risk Assessment methodology
 - Development of the NAPCP Development, update and implementation guidelines
 - Development of a **voluntary assessment tool of the capacities in terms of safety** of the Mediterranean commercial ports and terminals
 - Participation of MOIG to the **OPRC focal points meeting:**
 - Presentation of the MOIG activity report, and proposition of technical presentations,
 - Organisation of **joint Government / Industry national table-top exercises** every year to increase the awareness of industry to joint efforts for preparedness and response:
 - 2010: i.e. Algeria, Syria, Tunisia,
 - 2011: beneficiary country to be identified (considering also the opportunity to promote a Full Scale Response joint Government / Industry exercise)
 - **Joint REMPEC / MOIG activity in Libya** for the Government/ industry cooperation and the development of a national preparedness and response system.

#

APPENDICES

APPENDIX: MARITIME TRAFFIC FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

The Mediterranean Sea is amongst the world's busiest waterways accounting for 15 per cent of global shipping activity by number of calls and 10 per cent by vessel deadweight tonnes (DWT). In 2006, 13,000 merchant ships made 252,000 port calls totalling 3.8bn DWT at Mediterranean ports. Around 80 per cent of Mediterranean ports are located in the west and central Mediterranean region. (...)

The future development of new export routes for crude oil from the Caspian region, the development of new pipelines bypassing the Bosphorus and the expansion of current pipeline capacity is likely to result in a significant increase in the density of tanker deployment in the eastern Mediterranean by over 2000 voyages per annum. (...)

Economic growth and consequent consumer demand is expected to fuel the expansion of container shipping activity within the Mediterranean. Most of the major ports are developing new container handling infrastructure to compete for a share of this growing market. Both feeder and container vessels are and will continue to get larger, which will also fuel landside infrastructure development. The Eastern Mediterranean will attract an increasing share of larger mainline vessels due to its proximity to emerging Adriatic and Black Sea markets. (...)

The Mediterranean is both a major load and discharge centre for crude oil. Approximately 18 per cent of global seaborne crude oil shipments take place within or through the Mediterranean. North African ports in Libya, Algeria, Tunisia and Persian Gulf oil shipped via Egypt account for over 90 per cent of all crude oil loaded in the Mediterranean. Italy accounts for nearly half of all crude oil discharged in the Mediterranean. Exports of crude oil from Black Sea ports averaging at over 100 million tonnes a year are expected to continue to rise, resulting in continued seaborne transits via the Bosphorus and increased use of eastern Mediterranean ports linked to new pipelines intended to bypass the Bosphorus. The resumption of Iraqi crude supplies via Ceyhan in Turkey and via Syrian ports will reverse the trend seen over recent years of declining crude exports from these ports.

Pipeline developments will increase oil exports from Eastern Mediterranean load terminals, but, if Black Sea exports continue to increase, this may not result in a significant fall in oil exported through the Bosphorus. The Eastern Mediterranean will see an increase in the density of crude oil tanker deployment.

The most significant change in overall traffic patterns in the Mediterranean in the coming years will be the development of export routes for crude oil from the Caspian region, which is currently shipped predominantly via Black Sea ports through the Bosphorus. (...)

Whilst the relative importance of East Mediterranean ports will increase the greatest level of vessel activity will continue to be concentrated around western and central Mediterranean ports.

Source: REMPEC. Study of Maritime Traffic Flows in the Mediterranean Sea Final Report - Unrestricted Version, July 2008

APPENDIX: NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN (SELF-ASSESSMENT) AND STATUS OF CONVENTIONS

Objective: list countries (or group of countries) requiring high priority actions.

The results of the Annex I: CONTINGENCY PLAN SELF-ASSESSMENT, as well as the status of the ratification of the conventions has been summarized in one table (See Appendix: results of “Annex I : Contingency Plan Self-Assessment”, p. 47).

Status of ratification of the convention

The following conventions were considered:

- Convention of Barcelona, 1976 and the new Protocol "Prevention and Emergency" 2002 (of the Convention)
- Convention OPRC 90 and Protocol OPRC-HNS 2000
- Convention CLC 92 and Convention Fund 92
- Convention HNS 96 and Convention Bunker 2001

Two groups of countries can be distinguished:

1. Countries that have not ratified one or more the following conventions (OPRC 90, CLC 92 or Fund 92)
 - Montenegro, Cyprus, Lebanon, Egypt, Libya, Bosnia & Herzegovina
2. Countries that have not ratified one or more the following conventions (OPRC-HNS 2000, HNS 96, Bunker 2001)
 - **ALL** countries except Slovenia and Syria (the only two countries having ratified all conventions)

All countries from Morocco to Syria, and Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina and Italy have not yet ratified the new Protocol "Prevention and Emergency" 2002.

Contingency Planning – Strategy Plan

The countries having two or more answer “NO” are:

- Malta, Slovenia, Montenegro, Lebanon, Tunisia (The use of dispersant is authorized in Tunisia on a case by case basis in specific contingency plans; however no regulation is in place in this matter. Source: Report of 3rd Meeting of Operational competent authorities in charge of the implementation of the sub-regional agreement.)
- **ALL** these countries do not have a national dispersant policy use.

The secondary issues common to the majority of countries are:

- The lack of a clear and approved strategy for the protection of sensitive areas, and for the cleaning of the different types of coast, and/or
- The lack of temporary storage sites and final disposal routes for collected oil and debris.

Contingency Planning – Operational Plan

Libya, Lebanon and Bosnia & Herzegovina have no National Contingency Plan adopted or in draft.

The countries having two or more answer “NO” are:

- Slovenia, Montenegro, Albania, Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Tunisia
- **ALL** these countries do not have tested all the aspects of their NOSCP.

The secondary issues common to the majority of countries are:

- An insufficient level of OSR equipment, materials and manpower, and/ or
- A lack of clear procedure for the Alert and Initial Evaluation, as well as for the continuous review of the effectiveness of the operations.

The lack of cooperation with the oil industry is also highlighted.

The development of cooperation between Government and Industry is a general issue for the Region. Countries having specifically highlighted the need for more cooperation with the industry include: **Slovenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Lebanon** (and Malta, Cyprus, Egypt, Tunisia in a secondary priority level).

NATIONAL ACTION PLANS

Objective: List high priority actions common to various countries in the region.

The results of the Annex II : National Action Plan Form were summarized into one table:

- The following categories were defined to group the items from the various National Action Plan:
 - Legal framework and National Authority
 - Strategic planning and Operational planning
 - Cooperation and Assistance
 - Sustainability, OSR Resources, Training & exercise
 - Oil Industry preparedness
- All the actions of the various National Action Plan are summarized into this table, with the specific action identified for each country;
- The redundancies between countries were identified:
 - **IN RED:** actions present in four or more National Action Plans,
 - **IN ORANGE:** actions present in three National Action Plans.

See Appendix: results of “Annex II : National Action Plan Form” , p. 48

The results are as follow:

LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND NATIONAL AUTHORITY	
Ratify and implement Conventions (OPRC 90, CLC 92, Fund 92)	Montenegro, Turkey, Lebanon
Designate National Competent Authority (leadership)	Malta, Slovenia, Lebanon
STRATEGY PLANNING	
Develop/ Update OS sensitivity maps/ Ensure consistent oil spill sensitivity mapping for all the country coastline	France, Montenegro, Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria
Develop risk assessment	Montenegro, Lebanon, Tunisia, Algeria
Develop National dispersant use policy/ National response policy	Malta, Slovenia, Montenegro, Turkey, Tunisia
Set-up oil/ HNS waste management policy or procedures	Croatia, Cyprus, Syria, Israel
OPERATIONAL PLANNING	
Develop NOSCP/ Implement effectively the NOSCP/ Ensure OSC is operational	Montenegro, Cyprus, Lebanon, Tunisia, Morocco
Set-up / improve Alert-(aerial) Observation-Notification procedures taking advantage of technology	Slovenia, Turkey, Syria
COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE	
Set-up / Enforce bilateral/ sub-regional agreements	Malta, Croatia, Syria, Israel
Implication & management of NGO's & volunteers for operations (cleanup & other)	France, Slovenia, Cyprus, Israel, Algeria
SUSTAINABILITY, OSR RESOURCES, TRAINING & EXERCISE	
Procurement of OSR equipment and support (vessels) / Set-up of OSR centres & teams	Malta, Croatia, Montenegro, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Algeria
Set-up training & exercise program (all levels, train the trainers, private & public)	Malta, Croatia, Montenegro, Turkey, Cyprus, Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco
Ensure all personnel are familiar with provisions of NOSCP and trained with equipment	France, Cyprus, Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco
Organize joint National Authorities/ Oil industry exercises	Albania, Syria, Tunisia
OIL INDUSTRY PREPAREDNESS	
Develop organizational framework and enhance cooperation between national authorities & oil industry	Malta, Spain, Montenegro, Albania, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Tunisia, Algeria
Approve Oil Industry OSC's / Ensure consistency with NOSCP	Malta, Albania, Morocco

The results of the Annex I and II are consistent. Both series of documents demonstrate for the countries the need:

- to continue the effort to ratify and implement the conventions;
- to develop National dispersant use policy, as well as oil spill sensitivity maps, risk assessment, waste management policy or procedures;
- to implement operational NAPCP, with one National Competent Authority leading the operations, and all aspects fully tested;
- to implement clear and operational procedure for the Alert – Initial Evaluation – Mobilisation;
- to ensure sufficient OSR resources and trained personnel (at every level of the organisation in charge of managing accidental pollutions) are in place.

The results of the analysis of the Annex II also demonstrate the need:

- to set-up or re-enforce bilateral or sub-regional agreements for cooperation and assistance;
- for mechanism to implicate and manage NGO's and volunteers during accidental pollution response operations;
- for a framework for Government/ industry cooperation and for the Government to approve the OSCP's from the industry and ensure the plans of the industry are consistent with the provisions of the National Plan;
- to enhance the Government/ industry cooperation effort, e.g. through the organisation of joint response exercise.

Most frequently occurring countries include: **Montenegro, Turkey, Lebanon, Malta, Slovenia, Tunisia, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Syria and Morocco** (Albania should also be considered).

APPENDIX: RESULTS OF “ANNEX I : CONTINGENCY PLAN SELF-ASSESSMENT”

Source: Annex I: Contingency Plan self-assessment

	Malta	Spain	France	Italy	Slovenia	Croatia	Montenegro	Albania	Greece	Turkey	Cyprus	Syria	Lebanon	Israel	Egypt	Libya	Tunisia	Algeria	Morocco	Bosnia & H	Monaco	Total			
	Gov	Ind	Gov	Ind	Gov	Ind	Gov	Ind	Gov	Ind	Gov	Ind	Gov	Ind	Gov	Ind	Gov	Ind	Gov	Ind	Gov	Ind	Total		
RATIFICATION OF CONVENTIONS																									
Ratification de la Convention OPRC 90	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✗		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		3		
Ratification du protocole OPRC-HNS 2000	✓		✓		✗		✗		✗		✗		✓		✗		✗		✗		✗		14		
Ratification des Conventions CLC 92	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✗		3		
Ratification des Conventions Fonds 92	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✗		✗		✓		✓		5		
Ratification de la Convention HNS 96	✗		✗		✓		✗		✗		✓		✗		✓		✗		✗		✗		17		
Ratification de la Convention Bunker 2001	✓		✓		✗		✗		✗		✓		✗		✓		✗		✗		✗		14		
Ratification de la Convention de Barcelone, 1976	✓		✓		✓		✓		?		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		0		
Ratification of the Protocol "Prevention and Emergency" 2005	?		?		?		?		?		?		?		?		?		?		?		0		
Countries with three or more "NO"	1		1		2		3		0		2		6		3		1		3		3		0		
CONTINGENCY PLANNING - STRATEGY PLAN																							0		
Has there been a realistic assessment of the nature and size of the possible threat, and of the resources most at risk, bearing in mind the portable movement of any oil spill?	✓	na	✓	na	✓	na	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	na	✗	✗	✓	na	✓	na	✓	na	✓	na	6		
Have priorities for protection been agreed, taking into account the viability of the various protection and clean-up options?	>	na	✓	na	✓	na	✓	✓	✗	✓	na	✗	✗	✓	na	✓	na	✓	na	✗	na	✓	na	6	
Is a National Policy for the use of dispersant in place?	✗		✗		✓		?		✗		✓		✗		?		✗		?		?		7		
Has the strategy for protecting and cleaning the various areas been agreed and clearly explained?	>	na	✓	na	✓	na	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	na	✗	✗	✓	na	✓	na	✓	na	✓	na	7		
Have temporary storage site and final disposal routes for collected oil and debris been identified?	✗	na	>	na	✓	na	✓	✓	✓	✓	na	✗	✗	✓	na	✓	na	✗	na	✓	na	✓	na	8	
Countries with three or more "NO"	2		1		0		0		3		0		5		1		0		0		1		0		
CONTINGENCY PLANNING - OPERATIONAL PLAN																							0		
Has the necessary organisation been outlined and the responsibilities of all those involved been clearly stated – will all who have a task to perform be aware of what is expected of them?	✓	na	✓	na	✓	na	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	na	✓	na	✓	na	✓	na	✗	na	✗	na	✓	na	5
Have the arrangements for ensuring effective communication between shore, sea and air been described?	✓	na	✓	na	✓	na	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	na	✓	na	✓	na	✓	na	✗	na	✗	na	✓	na	6
Are the levels of equipment, materials and manpower sufficient to deal with the anticipated size of spill? If not, have back resources been identified and, where necessary, have mechanisms for obtaining their release and entry to the country been established?	✓	na	✓	na	✓	na	✓	✓	✓	✓	na	✗	✗	✗	na	✓	na	✓	na	✗	na	✓	na	7	
Are the alerting and initial evaluation procedures fully explained as well as arrangements for continual review of the progress and effectiveness of the clean-up operation?	✓	na	>	na	✓	na	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	na	✓	na	na	na	na	na	✓	na	✗	na	✓	na	7
Is the plan compatible with plans for adjacent areas and other activities?	na	na	✓	na	✓	na	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	na	✗	✗	✓	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6	
Have all aspects of the plan been tested and nothing significant found lacking?	✗	na	✓	na	✓	na	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	na	✗	✗	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13	
Countries with three or more "NO"	1		0		0		0		2		0		3		3		0		0		1		0		

✓ Yes ✗ No > Partial / In Progress na Not Available

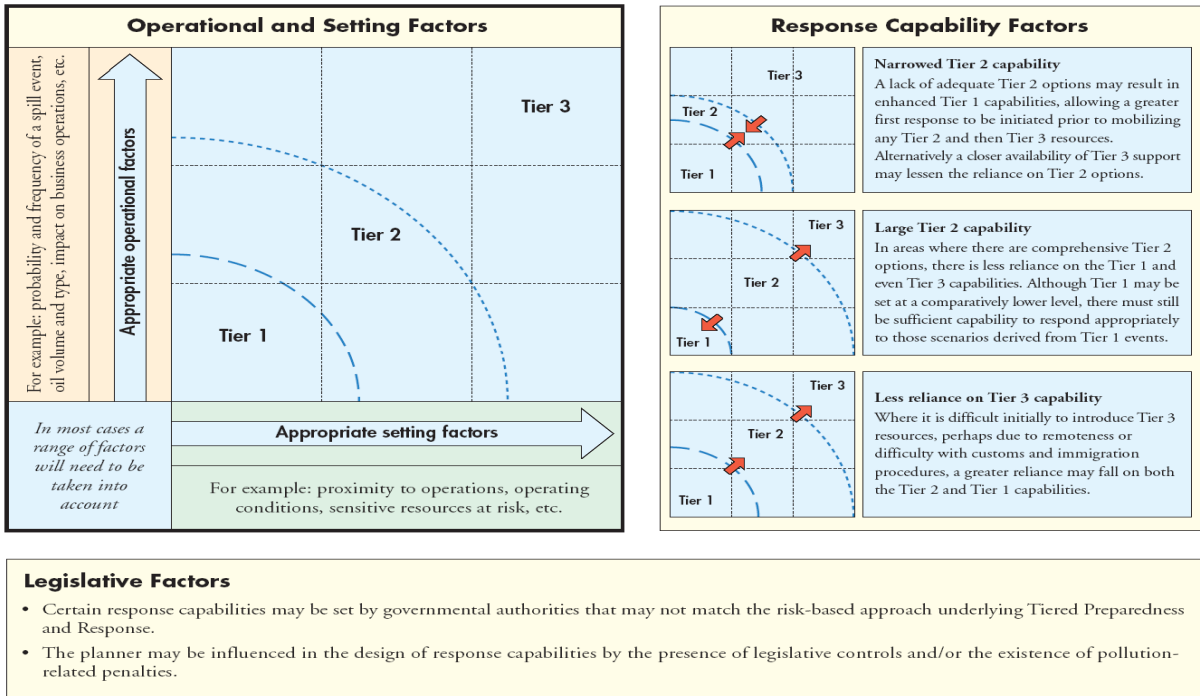
APPENDIX: RESULTS OF “ANNEX II : NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FORM”

Source: Annex II Action Plan Form	Malta	Spain	France	Italy	Slovenia	Croatia	Montenegro	Albania	Greece	Turkey	Cyprus	Syria	Lebanon	Israel	Egypt	Libya	Tunisia	Algeria	Morocco	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Monaco	Total	
Legal framework																							
Ratify and implement Conventions (OPRC 90, CLC 92, Fund 92)							✓	✓			✓		✓			na							3
Ensure consistency of NOSCP & national legal framework with ratified conventions						✓				✓						na							2
Ensure relevant financial liability insurance is in place in country										✓						na							1
Strategy Planning																							
Enhance cooperation between national administrations, ministers and organisation to develop OSR capabilities and continuous OSR R&D												✓				na				✓			2
Check the Environmental Baseline or Reference study methodology			✓													na							1
Include the HNS into the Strategy				✓											✓	na							2
Develop/ Update OS sensitivity maps/ Ensure consistent oil spill sensitivity mapping for all the country coastline			✓				✓						✓		✓	na	✓	✓					6
Develop risk assessment							✓						✓			na	✓	✓					4
Develop National dispersant use policy/ National response policy	✓					✓				✓						na	✓	✓					5
Set-up oil/ HNS waste management policy or procedures						✓					✓	✓		✓		na							4
Operational planning																							
Designate National Competent Authority (leadership)	✓				✓									✓		na							3
Organize the National OSR organisation (clear role & responsibility)	✓															na			✓				2
Develop NOSCP/ Implement effectively the NOSCP/ Ensure OSCP is operational							✓				✓		✓			na	✓		✓				5
Set-up / improve Alert-(aerial) Observation-Notification procedures taking advantage of technology					✓					✓		✓				na							3
Set-up a decision tool (GIS/ Internet based)										✓						na							1
Include the HNS into the Operations procedures				✓											✓	na							2
Include procedures for the financial issues/ management of claims											✓					na							1
Set-up / improve SAR plan and procedures					✓											na							1
Cooperation and Assistance																							0
Set-up the mechanisms for mobilisation & management of resources (in country and assistance)					✓							✓				na							2
Set-up / Enforce bilateral/ sub-regional agreements	✓					✓						✓		✓		na							4
Implication & management of NGO's & volunteers for operations (cleanup & other)			✓		✓						✓	✓		✓		na		✓					5
Sustainability/ Training & exercise																							
Implement a funding mechanism for oil spill preparedness & response											✓		✓			na							2
Ensure regular revision and update of NOSCP											✓		✓	✓		na							2
Develop database product/ Experience feedback												✓	✓			na							
Procurement of OSR equipment and support (vessels) / Set-up of OSR centres & teams	✓					✓	✓			✓		✓	✓			na		✓					7
Set-up training & exercise program (all levels, train the trainers, private & public)	✓					✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	na	✓	✓	✓				10
Ensure all personnel are familiar with provisions of NOSCP and trained with equipment			✓								✓	✓	✓		✓	na	✓		✓				6
Organize alert & notification exercise			✓													na							1
Organize joint National Authorities/ Oil industry exercises								✓				✓				na	✓						3
Optimize the use of new communication means by all personnel			✓													na							1
Increase provision of technical assistance from REMPEC												✓	✓		✓	na		✓					
Develop public/ media awareness							✓									na							1
Oil Industry preparedness																							
Develop organisational framework and enhance cooperation between national authorities & oil industry	✓	✓					✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			na	✓	✓					9
Approve Oil Industry OSCPs / Ensure consistency with NOSCP	✓							✓								na			✓				3
Set up a full inventory of OSR equipment (industry & government)	✓															na			✓				2
Ensure proper maintenance & availability of OSR equipment from industry	✓															na							1

RED = four or more requests ORANGE: three requests

APPENDIX: TIERED CONCEPT / NATIONAL ORGANISATION IN CHARGE OF RESPONSE

The figure below illustrates the Tiered concept, internationally used for preparedness.



Source: Guide to tiered preparedness and response, IPIECA report series, volume fourteen, 2007

The figure below illustrates a typical national response organisation, integrating the local response organisation, ports and industry.



(Inc. Com. Or IC: Incident Commander, OSC: On-Scene-Commanders)

This figure is provided as an example; each national preparedness and response organisation is specific to the countries (however, it should cover the main functions illustrated in the figure, and allow escalating mobilization following the Tier Concept).

The NACP should contain operational and tested procedures addressing all issues related to the management of the incident, including but not limited to:

- Alerting, preferably using a harmonized form at the regional level, to alert other countries, REMPEC and international bodies (e.g. POLREP form),
- Initial assessment and evaluation, and further assessment (i.e. offshore aerial survey report and shore survey report),
- Notification and mobilization of the national organisation, and of local/ national industry as required,
- Communication (between national organisation, On-Scene-Commanders, industry, etc.),
- Management of trans-boundary issues (for aerial over flight, dispersant spraying mission, etc.)
- Requesting regional/ international assistance and providing assistance to other countries,
- Receiving, transporting and dispatching resources from regional/ international assistance in country,
- Coordinating and monitoring all operations (offshore and onshore, logistical support for all operations, waste management, etc.),
- Funding, reimbursement and management of claims,
- Post-incident review, experience feedback and update of the NACP.