



**MOIG Meeting
Marseille, France
21-24 May 2002**

ATTENDEES :

MOIG Members

Last Name	First Name	Company	Country
Ananov	Alexandre	Navy Group	Lebanon
Bashat	Hazem	PIEPC /Shell	Egypt
Bart	Sylvie	TotalFinaElf	France
Bouchet	Pierre	Accord RAMOGE	Monaco
Daniel	Pierre	Meteo France	France
Del Manso	Franco	Unione Petrolifera	Italy
Dhaoui	Ridha	ETAP	Tunisia
Eid	Ellie	Navy Group	Lebanon
Ekizer	Bahadir	Turkish Petroleum	Turkey
Febvre	Alain	CEDRE	France
Giordano	Giuseppe	ENI	Italy
Lamy	André	TotalFinaElf	Syria
Leleux	Jérôme	TotalFinaElf	France
Mohr	Eglantine	TotalFinaElf	France
Nabulsi	Maher	Shell	Syria
Ne'eman	Yoram	EAPC	Israel
Parthiot	François	CEDRE	France
Platini	Frédéric	Accord RAMOGE	Monaco
Puletti	Micaela	ENI-AGIP	Italy
Rodriguez Carbonell	Sergio	SASEMAR	Spain
Rossi	Pietro	ENI-AGIP	Italy
Tramier	Bernard	TotalFinaElf	France
Viatte	Laurent	TotalFinaElf	France

International Organisations:

Dorgeville	Emilie	REMPEC	Malta
Lecat	Camille	ITOPF	UK
Nicolau	Alexandre	ITOPF	UK
Stephanie	Seddon-Brown	IPIECA	UK

Invited Guests:

Callahan	Barbara	IFAW / IBRRC	USA
Chieruzzi	Tiziana	ICRAM	Italy
Hamilton	Sally	IFAW	UK
Harmelin-Vivien	Mireille	Centre d'Océanologie de Marseille	France
Laborde	Dephine	SYCOPOL	France
Millot	Claude	Centre d'Océanologie de Marseille	France
Ody	Denis	WWF-France	France
Vacelet	Jean	Centre d'Océanologie de Marseille	France
Van Baelinghem	Jean-Pierre	SYCOPOL	France
Vicente	Nardo	Universite d'Aix Marseille	France

Apologies:

Eric Calonne (TotalFinaElf), Jacques Monne (TotalFinaElf Libya), Dogan Oktar (BP), Leli Mizzi and A. Mallia (Enemalta), Svea Svel-Cerovecki (INA-Croatia), Kjell Landin (ChevronTexaco) and Tim Wilkins (Intertanko).

INTRODUCTIONS

Introduction – Andre Lamy, TotalFinaElf, Syria

Andre Lamy welcomed the attendees on behalf of Bernard Tramier, Director for Sustainable Development and Environment in TotalFinaElf in Paris. He mentioned that Marseille was where one of the first MOIG meetings took place back in June 1997 and therefore he welcomed everyone "home". Lastly he introduced the new members and thanked all the invited guests for their presence.

INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Presentation of Oil Spill Response Arrangements:

- **France –The National Research and Experimentation Presentation – Pierre Pinlou, President of the CEPPOL (Commission d'Etudes Pratiques de Lutte Antipollution)**

An introduction to the CEPPOL was given including the fact that it is part of the Navy. The overall French response was then described including the available resources and manpower with the CEPPOL. A website (<http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/civil/marpol-cis/index.htm>) was introduced as a very useful site containing an inventory of the oil spill response equipment available around France including those that can be lent to a neighbouring country to assist in case of a spill. For spill response in the Mediterranean the majority of the equipment is located at a base in Toulon. Lastly, the topic of response to chemical spills was described including the fact that recently there has been an increase in the number of chemical spills and that there appears to be a much lower awareness and knowledge on chemicals than there is on oil.

ACTION: A suggestion was made that the MOIG look into basic guidelines on chemical response in the Mediterranean including looking into the new version of the REMPEC TROCS database. This could be presented at a future meeting.

- **France – The French National Plan and response arrangements - Alain Febvre, CEDRE**

The "Prefet Maritime" or the Maritime prefecture is the head of the national oil spill contingency plan (NCP) in France. It is made up of two plans (POLMAR), the land POLMAR plan and the at sea POLMAR plan. The general organisation within the plan was described and it was indicated that the CROSS (Centres régionaux opérationnels de sauvetage et sécurité) are regional centres or focal points where all ships must report.... More detail on the NCP and this presentation can be found on the MOIG website.

- **Lebanon – Validation of the National Plan – Alexandre Ananov, Navy Group**

The country of Lebanon was described as having a very long coastline with many sensitive areas including small ports and tourist amenities. The Navy Group has helped sensitise the public and encouraged the government to be more prepared in

case of an oil spill and showed the necessity for a national oil spill contingency plan. There are currently 2 refineries neither of which are in operation due to recent security issues however there are over 25 petroleum terminals.

A video was shown of a recent exercise which took place in October 2001 in Beirut, Lebanon, organised by Navy Group and SYCOPOL, with the presence of both government and industry including the Lebanese Minister of Environment and the Syrian Vice-Minister of Environment. This was the first of its kind and received a lot of support from many organisations and the media and was within the framework of the Lebanese national contingency plan. Booms were deployed and presentations given by the various organisations involved. Andre Lamy represented the MOIG and SYCOPOL was also present.

International / Regional Conferences / Exercises

- **National plan oil spill presentation, Baniyas, Syria – Andre Lamy, TotalFinaElf, Syria**

Andre Lamy gave a short presentation on the oil spill presentation which took place in Baniyas on the 31 January, 2002. The presentation was within the framework of the national contingency plan which is under the control of the Ministry of Environment. The presentation contained an equipment demonstration which was done with the help of the Baniyas Oil Terminal and was prepared by three companies namely: TotalFinaElf Syria, Navy Group Lebanon, and SYCOPOL. The Syrian Vice-Minister of Environment was present and the demonstration included deployment of booms, skimmer, fire booms and showed the storage methods as well as demonstrating a coating product the filmogene balarep.

The exercise showed excellent cooperation between the industry and the Syrian Ministry of Environment. It also created a partnership between the Syrian Ministry of Environment and TotalFinaElf Syria to implement the national contingency plan. Lastly, there was extensive media coverage and the cooperation between the various parties involved was outstanding.

- **Interspill, Lessons from the Erika conference and the IMO R&D Forum, Brest, France -François Parthiot, CEDRE**

François presented the conclusions of the Lessons learned from the Erika and other past spills conference as well as from the IMO R&D Forum. For more information please contact Françoise Parthiot (francois.parthiot@le-cedre.fr) or visit the MOIG website for his presentation.

- **International Oil Spill Conference (IOSC), April 2003, Vancouver, Canada – Stephanie Seddon-Brown, IPIECA**

The next IOSC will take place in April 2003 in Vancouver, Canada and should bring together more than 1500 people from over 50 countries. The various parts of the IOSC were described including the main paper presentations, the poster presentations, the film session, the training track, the exhibition and the on-water demonstration. It is still the biggest oil spill conference in the world and brings together a high number of exhibitors as well as representatives from international organisations, governments and industry. For more information on the IOSC please visit their website (<http://www.iosc.org>).

<p style="text-align: center;">SPECIAL SESSION : SCIENTIFIC / TECHNICAL STUDIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION</p>
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Welcome – Bernard Tramier, TotalFinaElf

Bernard Tramier introduced the afternoon special session, which included presentations on the various scientific and technical studies being conducted in the Mediterranean.

The Mediterranean Sea: its currents and increased temperature – Claude Millot, Centre d’Océanologie de Marseille, Station Marine d’Endoume

The various trends as far as currents and temperature were described for the Mediterranean Sea. Warm water in the top of the water column creates a sinking of colder temperature water during the winter. This colder water then feeds into the Atlantic Ocean through upwellings, reducing the water temperature of the Atlantic. The currents in the Mediterranean were also explained and reference was made to the Coriolis Force, which creates the currents or undulations. The scientists at the Station Marine d’Endoume study the mass currents in the Mediterranean and look at the impact of strong winds, temperature and salinity differences. For more information on this presentation please contact Claude Millot (cmillot@ifremer.fr).

Conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean – Denis Ody, WWF-France

There are 19 species of cetaceans in the Mediterranean out of the 80 total species in the world. These species were described in detail including the blue and white dolphin and the common dolphin. Their habitat and behaviour was mentioned and an approximate abundance for the Med was given for each species. The Sea of Ligures (between Italy, Corsica and France) was suggested to be an area with a very high abundance of cetaceans due to the high amount of krill. The presentation went on to describe the legal framework for their protection and conservation in France, Europe and around the Mediterranean. Descriptions were then given of the concrete actions to help protect these cetaceans including the establishment of marine sanctuaries just north of Corsica and south of Monaco, where there appears to be the highest number of individuals. The scientists have looked at the distribution in this marine sanctuary and have found particular areas of high concentration which enables better management of these mammals. For more information on this presentation please contact Denis Ody (dody@wwf.fr).

Coral Bleaching, a serious consequence of climate change – Jean Vacelet and Mireille Harmelin-Vivien, Centre d’Océanologie de Marseille, Station Marine d’Endoume

This presentation presented the symbiotic relationship between the animal polyp and the dinoflagellate algae, the zooxanthellae. The process involves photosynthesis by the zooxanthellae and respiration and excretion by the coral polyps. This enables the coral to calcify and grow. Due to higher air temperatures causing an increase in water temperature, bleaching of corals takes place. The *Acroporas* appear to be the most susceptible to bleaching due to their high growth rates, although many different types of corals have been affected in many parts of the world. Once past the stage of fluorescence, the corals eventually die and are colonised by algae and later destroyed by boring sponges. The recovery of corals then depends on the species of coral. For more

information on this presentation please contact either presenters (jvacelet@com.univ-mrs.fr or harmelin@com.univ-mrs.fr).

The razorfish (*Pinna nobilis*): an indicator of the health/condition of the Mediterranean Sea – Professor Nardo Vicente, Universite d’Aix Marseille III-CERAM

Nardo Vicente described the years of work that he has conducted in the Mediterranean on the *Pinna nobilis* also known as the razorfish or the fan-shell. It is the biggest shell in the world is studied mostly in France but also in other countries such as Spain. In recent years the shell has been used and exploited by man for many different purposes and therefore, in 1992, an EU law was created to protect the shell. A website (<http://pinnanobilis.free.fr>) has been created for the purpose of highlighting the work and research of Nardo Vicente’s team on the *Pinna nobilis* in the Mediterranean. These studies were financed by TotalFinaElf. For more information on this subject and presentation, please contact Nardo Vicente (nardo.vicente@ceram.u-3mrs.fr).

The Central Insitute for Scientific and Technological Research Applied to the Sea (ICRAM)–Tiziana Chieruzzi, ICRAM, Italy

Tiziana described the research of her institute in terms of follow-up studies on the ecology and benthos following oil and chemical spills in the Mediterranean including environmental restoration work and damage assessment. The areas of research include monitoring of water, sediments and biota; sustainable management of fisheries; coastal and seabed management; sustainable aquaculture; marine protected areas; global climate change; species conservation; and accidental marine pollution. ICRAM serve as technical advisors to the Ministry of Environment and coordinate the activities of all research centres in Italy should there be a marine pollution emergency. Case studies were presented on past accidents and special attention was given to the follow-up studies following the Haven oil spill which took place in April 1991 in the Gulf of Genoa. For more information on the various studies please see the MOIG website or contact ICRAM directly: eziamato@tin.it

Oiled Wildlife Rehabilitation and Medmaravis – Sally Hamilton, IFAW and Barbara Callahan, IBRRC

An introduction was given to the topic of oiled wildlife rehabilitation in addition to the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), the International Bird Rescue Research Center (IBRRC) and the International Alliance of Oiled Wildlife Responders. The Alliance is a worldwide network of oiled wildlife rehabilitators and includes organisations such as IFAW, IBRRC, Sea Alarm (the European network presented at the Athens MOIG Meeting in June 01) and many others. Case studies of past spills, such as the Treasure in South Africa, were then presented highlighting the wildlife rehabilitation operations that had taken place in each spill. A regional conference on oil pollution and conservation of biodiversity is planned for 17-22 October 2002 in Sardinia, Italy. This conference will bring together experts from around the Mediterranean and will be hosted by the Asinara National Park, IFAW and Medmaravis. For more information on this presentation and the regional conference, please visit the MOIG website or contact Barbara or Sally (sallyhamilton@hotmail.com or ibrccbarb@aol.com).

REMPEC Activities and Amendments to the Emergency Protocol to the Barcelona Convention – Emilie Dorgeville, REMPEC

The REMPEC activities, including training courses, cooperation and assistance to other countries and dissemination of information, were illustrated. These included both national and regional events and publications, databases and the new REMPEC website which is currently being updated. The second part of the presentation looked at the recent amendments to the Emergency Protocol to the Barcelona Convention. The new Protocol was approved by member governments at a Conference of Plenipotentiaries in January 2002 in Malta. For more information please visit the new REMPEC website (<http://www.rempec.org>) or contact Emilie Dorgeville (assistant3@rempec.org).

MOIG WORKING GROUPS

Report from the first Working Group – Andre Lamy, MOIG Chairman

- **MOIG Fees and Finalise Constitution and Rules**

The Constitution and Rules were approved and agreed as final. These will be sent out to the members and will be put up on the MOIG members website (password protected site for all members having paid their MOIG fees). An announcement was made encouraging companies to pay their MOIG fees as soon as possible. The fee is set at \$2,000 per company with exception for the two associations that will pay \$6,000 (PIEPC, Egypt) and \$10,000 (Unione Petrolifera, Italy) which was agreed on a conference call in 2001. To date there are 9 fully paid up members. These include: TotalFinaElf (France), Navy Group (Lebanon), TotalFinaElf (Syria), Turkish Petroleum Co. (Turkey), Enemalta (Malta), INA (Croatia), TotalFinaElf (Tunisia), SAMIR (Morocco) and Unione Petrolifera (Italy).

ACTION: IPIECA Secretariat will resend invoices to all companies that have yet to pay their MOIG fees. These will be the fees for 2002.

- **Status of MOIG Secretariat in Tunisia**

Ridha Dhaoui stated that progress had been made in terms of the MOIG Secretariat, due to a recent visit to Tunis by Andre Lamy (MOIG Chairman) and Chris Morris (IPIECA General Secretary). They met with several Ministers, the General Manager of ETAP and the General Manager of TotalFinaElf Tunisia and a decision is now awaited by the MOIG members. As soon as government approval has been given, recruitment of the Secretariat staff can begin.

- **MOIG Activities for 2002 – 2003**

Discussion centered around possible activities for 2002-2003 now that there is a independent MOIG budget. Suggestions included more training and exercises offered within the MOIG network including certificates for those that who attend these events. Specific training courses such as the IMO level 1, 2, 3 courses were suggested as good examples including perhaps having some jointly organised by CEDRE and OSRL. Other ideas and suggestions of possible MOIG activities included the following:

- More information on the MOIG website
- Expand data/information exchange (i.e. satellite pictures, EIA's, HSE Case Studies, Chemical databases, etc.)

- Conduct workshops on specific subjects perhaps by sub-region (western Med and Eastern Med) on subjects such as sensitivity mapping
- Discussion on the establishment of Tier 2 or Tier 3 centres in the Mediterranean
- A database listing industry resources and expertise to be lent to a neighbouring country (including compatibility of expertise and equipment, list of experts, legal advice, info such as sensitivity mapping, alarm procedures and others)
- Signing an official mutual aid protocol between all of the MOIG member companies
- Improve relationship with governments and other stakeholders
- Partnerships and agreements between MOIG and other organisations such as SYCOPOL, CEDRE, OSRL and others
- Experts to be made available to the group on specific topics
- MOIG members to possibly attend REMPEC training and exercises
- The possibility of a "Medspill" conference for covering oil spill preparedness, response and prevention issues for the Mediterranean
- Set up an oil spill response team with an initial list of experts from each country

ACTION: Once the MOIG Secretariat is formally established and officially recognised, and that there is an agreement signed between the member companies, a workplan or programme should be prepared for the remainder of 2002 and 2003.

ACTION: Emilie Dorgeville (REMPEC), Franco Del Manso (Unione Petrolifera), Bernard Tramier (TotalFinaElf) and ITOPF have agreed to work on the above mentioned database on industry resources.

ACTION: It was suggested that the MOIG Chairman and perhaps Project Manager or other representatives should present the MOIG to CONCAWE's network to suggest cooperation on certain technical projects.

INFORMATION EXCHANGE (CONTINUED)

GEOS: Innovative Systems for the Management of oil spills – Micaela Puletti, ENI-AGIP

Micaela Puletti gave an introduction to the spill model GEOS which can be used worldwide to monitor spills in real time and forecast the fate and effects of spills. This model is an integrated modeling system which incorporates a meteorological forecast model, hydrodynamic model, wave model and an oil spill model. For more information on the model please contact Micaela Puletti (micaela.puletti@agip.it) or download the presentation from the MOIG website.

Debriefing / Discussion on the Equipment Demonstration

FOST and TotalFinaElf were thanked for the demonstration which was very successful. A short discussion then took place which included very positive comments from the attendees. It was suggested that these types of demonstrations should be shown more often in the MOIG meetings or in other Mediterranean meetings. The ITOPF representatives also gave a brief explanation on the Compensation mechanisms during a spill. FOST's services can be used by contacting FOST directly or TotalFinaElf who owns and runs most of the centre.

Introduction to SYCOPOL, Delphine Laborde, SYCOPOL

The SYCOPOL organisation was described as the French organization for equipment manufacturers and oil spill response contractors. With its wide range of products and services, SYCOPOL is able to respond to all needs relating to oil spill control at sea, on rivers, lakes, ponds and beaches. Its objective is to provide customers with strike-teams, equipment, products and techniques ensuring comprehensive, fast, coordinated and therefore efficient response. For more information on SYCOPOL please contact Delphine Laborde (dlaborde@sycopol.org) or see her presentation on the MOIG website.

Use of Dispersants – François Parthiot, CEDRE

Francois Parthiot gave a brief introduction to the use of dispersants, when they should be used and in what conditions not to use them. Dispersants are tested for efficiency, toxicity and biodegradability. For more information please contact Francois Parthiot (francois.parthiot@le-cedre.fr) or consult the MOIG website.

RAMOGEPOL Exercises –Pierre Bouchet et Frédéric Platini, RAMOGEPOL, Monaco

Frederic Platini, Secretary General of RAMOGE, briefly presented his organisation. RAMOGE is a subregional agreement between Italy, France and Monaco. Another subregional agreement in the Mediterranean is the one between Slovenia, Croatia and Italy. The RAMOPOL plan is the contingency plan to combat accidental pollution that was set up in 1993 under this subregional agreement. It was tested with two recent exercises which took place in Genoa in 2000 and in Corsica in 2001. For more information please contact Pierre Bouchet (pbouchet@gouv.mc) or visit the MOIG website.

NEXT MEETING

It was suggested that the next MOIG meeting should take place in Tunis, Tunisia October/November time to enable a visit to the new MOIG Secretariat which will shortly be established in Tunis. The date and place for the meeting will be confirmed closer to the time.

The presentations and pictures from this MOIG meeting will be shortly available on the MOIG website (<http://www.ipieca.org/MOIG/index.html>).