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**MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN (MAP)  
REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE  
MEDITERRANEAN SEA (REMPEC)**

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Fourteenth Meeting of the Focal Points of the Regional  
Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre  
for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC)

REMPEC/WG.51/9/3  
Date: 4 May 2021

Online, 31 May – 2 June 2021

Original: English

Agenda Item 9

**MANUAL ON NATIONAL MECHANISMS FOR THE MOBILISATION OF RESPONSE EQUIPMENT  
AND EXPERTS IN CASE OF EMERGENCY – COMMON TEMPLATE AND WAY FORWARD**

**Note by the Secretariat**

**SUMMARY**

**Executive Summary:** This document presents the Common Template of the Manual on national mechanisms for the mobilization of response equipment and experts in case of emergency, developed within the West MOPoCo Project, to assist the Project beneficiaries in completing their respective Manual and updating their Country Profile and MEDGIS-MAR database with related information.

**Action to be taken:** Paragraph 6

**Related documents:** REMPEC/WG.45/8, REMPEC/WG.45/16, REMPEC/WG.47/4, REMPEC/WG.47/5.1, REMPEC/WG 47/INF.6, REMPEC/WG 47/INF.7, REMPEC/WG.51/9, REMPEC/WG.51/9/1, and REMPEC/WG.51/9/2, REMPEC/WG.51/INF.5

**Background**

1. In the context of the Western Mediterranean Region Marine Oil and HNS Pollution Cooperation (West MOPoCo) Project, co-funded by the European Union, the Project partners, namely Cedre, the Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA), ITOPF as well as the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC) and the Secretariat General for the sea (SGMer) prepared the Common template of the Manual on national mechanisms for the mobilization of response equipment and experts in case of emergency, hereinafter referred to as the “Template”, reproduced in **Appendix** to the present document.

2. The main objective of the Template is to facilitate the collection of relevant data and information by Mediterranean coastal States, providing an overview on the availability of response equipment and experts at the national level and outlining national mechanisms for the mobilisation of supporting equipment through bilateral or multilateral cooperation agreements. The data collection from various competent authorities, using the template by various national administrations, facilitated the update by Project beneficiaries, namely Algeria, France, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Spain and Tunisia, of the relevant section of the Country Profile and Mediterranean Integrated Geographical Information System on Marine Pollution Risk Assessment and Response (MEDGIS-MAR) database, with response equipment related information.

3. The Template was introduced at the Regional workshop to enhance regional cooperation in responding to marine oil and HNS pollution in the Mediterranean (MEDEXPOL 2020) (Online, 27-28 October 2020), under document REMPEC/WG.47/5/2. Further to the review of the Template and the findings of the related data collection, the Workshop agreed on a set of conclusions and

recommendations, presented in Annex IV to the report of the Workshop, reproduced in the document REMPEC/WG.51/INF.5.

4. While stressing the importance of the Common template of the Manual on national mechanisms for the mobilization of response equipment and experts in case of emergency, the said Workshop:

1. acknowledged the valuable contribution of the project partners in developing the Template of the Manuals;
2. appreciated that, in addition to the practical aspects, the Manuals enabled decentralisation of information on response equipment and expertise and on mobilisation procedures which may affect the responsiveness of the operation, when such means are required;
3. considered the activity a fruitful experience which allowed the identification of gaps and areas for improvement to gather information scattered across different actors and stakeholders and provided the opportunity to update current databases and to raise awareness about response issues across national stakeholders; and
4. stressed the importance of the support provided by the national consultants to develop the manual and compile information.

5. In line with the said conclusions and recommendations of the workshop, it is proposed to:

1. agree upon the use of the Template for the development of the Manuals on the national mechanism for the mobilization of response equipment and experts, in case of emergency, as laid down in the Appendix to the present document.
2. request the Secretariat to make the necessary amendments to the Template notably by:
  - i. summarizing the introductory paragraphs of the tables of Parts 1 and 2 of the Template;
  - ii. adapting the format of the tables to match MEDGIS-MAR and Country profile databases, considering the outcome of the proposed Common Emergency Communication System in the Mediterranean presented in the document REMPEC/WG.51/9/2;
  - iii. updating the insertion of the links to these databases in the template; and
  - iv. replacing the indicative table of the response equipment annexed to the template, with a simple list of the response equipment and field of expertise.
3. invite the Secretariat to submit, every two years, to all Mediterranean coastal States, a pre-filled Template for the development of the Manuals on national mechanism for the mobilization of response equipment and experts in case of emergency and other relevant forms, to support Contracting Parties in their reporting obligations;
4. encourage all Contracting Parties to update such information directly on REMPEC's website, or by updating the pre-filled forms referred to in paragraph 5.2.3 above.

#### **Action requested by the Meeting**

6. **The Meeting is invited to**

1. **take note** of the information provided in the present document; and
2. **examine** and **comment** on the proposals put forward in paragraph 5 of the present document.

**Appendix**

**Common Template of the Manual on national mechanisms for the mobilization of response equipment and experts in case of emergency**



**Mediterranean  
Marine Oil & HNS  
Pollution  
Cooperation**

Western Mediterranean Region

Marine Oil & HNS Pollution Cooperation Project

### **D5.3 COMMON TEMPLATE: MANUAL FOR THE NATIONAL MECHANISM FOR THE MOBILISATION OF RESPONSE EQUIPMENT AND EXPERTS IN CASE OF EMERGENCY**

WP 5: Emergency Procedures  
Activity 5.1: National Mechanism  
For The Mobilisation Of Response  
Equipment And Experts In Case Of  
Emergency  
Last updated: 23/03/2020

Version: 7  
Authors: Cedre, ISPRA, ITOPE,  
REMPEC, SGMer





*This document covers activities implemented with the financial assistance of the European Union. The views expressed herein should not be taken, in any way, to reflect the official opinion of the European Union, and the European Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.*



Name of the Country

Flag

**National system for preparedness and response to Marine  
pollution**

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Response Equipment

**MANUAL OF  
THE NATIONAL MECHANISM FOR THE MOBILISATION OF  
RESPONSE EQUIPMENT AND  
EXPERTS IN CASE OF EMERGENCY**

... / .... / ...



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## National mechanism for the mobilisation of response equipment and experts in case of emergency

### Introduction

Marine pollution accidents revealed the importance of being well prepared, the need for a prompt and effective response, and the importance of mutual assistance and cooperation. The International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation (OPRC 1990)<sup>1</sup> and its OPRC-HNS protocol (2002) provide an international frame for preparedness (contingency planning), for response (international assistance) and for cooperation (research and development and technical cooperation).

Contracting parties to the Convention are requested, amongst other elements, to establish measures for dealing with pollution incidents, nationally and if needed in cooperation with other countries. According to Article 6 of the OPRC 1990: "National and regional systems for preparedness and response", the Contracting Parties will establish a national system for responding promptly and effectively to oil pollution incidents including the designation of a competent national authority and the establishment of a national contingency plan. This Article also indicates that countries will ensure the establishment, within their own capabilities, of stockpiles of oil spill combating equipment, the holding of oil spill combating exercises and trainings and the development of detailed plans for dealing with pollution incidents.

The Convention states in the paragraph 2.a of Article 6: 'Each Party, within its capabilities either individually or through bilateral or multilateral co-operation and as appropriate, in co-operation with the oil and shipping industries, port authorities and other relevant entities, shall establish: A minimum level of pre-positioned oil spill combating equipment , commensurate with the risk involved , and programmes for its use'. Art 6.2.a however does not provide a definition of a minimum standard or an appropriate methodology to be used in determining equipment levels on a case-by-case basis.

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<sup>1</sup> Adopted on 30 November 1990, by a Diplomatic Conference held at the IMO Headquarters in London, the Convention entered into force on 13th of May 1995.





The present **'Manual of the national mechanism for the mobilisation of response equipment and experts in case of emergency'** (the Manual)<sup>2</sup> aims to facilitate the appropriate implementation, by the Contracting Parties, of the Article 6.2.a of the OPRC 1990 by giving to the national competent authorities a clear picture of the pre-positioned equipment. Indeed, the Manual lists equipment available within States' capabilities, either individually or through bilateral or multilateral cooperation and in cooperation with the oil and shipping industries, port authorities and other relevant entities established to ensure an appropriate and effective response to a complex oil spill accident.

The Manual should be updated on a two-year basis, in accordance with the Barcelona Convention Reporting procedure. Contracting Parties are expected to disseminate information related to response equipment to other Parties and to the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC) to update their Country Profile (legal and institutional framework) and the MEDGIS-MAR database (response equipment inventory). This Manual thus also aims to encourage competent national authorities to comply with their obligations under the 2002 Prevention and Emergency Protocol to the Barcelona Convention.

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<sup>2</sup> Based on the template initiated by the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC) and developed with the support of Cedre, ISPRA and ITOPF within the framework of the two years EU funded project West MOPoCo (2019-2020).



## PART I. Country information

### General data on Traffic, Risk and Vulnerability

#### Introduction

Draft an introductory paragraph giving an overview on the oil maritime trade and routes, the coastal oil industry and infrastructure, the offshore activity and on the other hand, the sensitivity and vulnerability of the coastal environmental and economic interest (One page max).

Table 1 Map

Country map	
<i>Add map</i>	<p>Legend</p> <p><i>Ports and harbours</i></p> <p><i>Oil handling facilities</i></p> <p><i>Offshore structures</i></p> <p><i>Coastal refineries</i></p> <p><i>Sensitive and protected marine and coastal areas</i></p> <p><i>VST, etc.</i></p>

Table 2 National Data on traffic and vulnerability

These tables should be completed with a view to updating the [Country Profile](#) and/or [MEDGIS-MAR database](#) if needed. (User of the manual may confirm that the information is up to date and include the hyperlink to relevant page of the Country Profile or MEDGIS-MAR or content may be reproduced in the manual prior to updating the Country Profile and MEDGIS-MAR)



<b>Country name (last update)</b>		
Capital city:	<a href="#">Cf Country profile</a>	
Official language(s):	<a href="#">Cf Country profile</a>	
Coastline (km):	<a href="#">Cf Country profile</a>	
<b>Ports and Oil Handling Facilities</b>		
Ports and harbours:	<a href="#">Cf MEDGIS-MAR</a> <a href="#">List with details</a> <a href="#">Contact details and list of equipment and storage</a>	
<b>Oil and gas offshore/coastal/onshore installations</b>		
List of oil and gas companies with their locations, their facilities, contact details and list of equipment and storage		
Existing agreement at national level with oil and gas companies for mobilisation of response equipment, experts or providing data?	<a href="#">If yes, details</a>	<a href="#">No</a>
<b>Sensitivity and response maps</b>		
Do you have sensitivity maps?	<a href="#">If yes, GIS-based or paper document?</a> <a href="#">Add Link or Details</a>	<a href="#">No</a>
Do you have geographical response plan?	<a href="#">List</a> <a href="#">Add Link or Details</a>	
Do you have deployment / configuration booming plans	<a href="#">List</a> <a href="#">Add Link or Details</a>	



## Part II. Implementation of the components of the National system for preparedness and response in relation with the response equipment.

### 2.1 The National Contingency Plan

#### Introduction to the NCP

Two paragraphs max, including information on background, context, as well as updates and assessments.

#### 2.1.1. Chapters, Articles of the NCP related to response equipment

Reproduce the chapters and articles, or extracts of them, of the Plan dealing with response equipment providing an overview of the legal and financial aspects related to these equipment (two pages max ).

#### 2.1.2. NCP supporting documents

Introduce and detail the supporting documents such as Annexes, Manual of Procedure to the NCP providing additional information, details or lists (maximum one page).

Table 3 The NCP operation data

These tables should be completed with a view to updating the [Country Profile](#) and/or [MEDGIS-MAR database](#) if needed. (User of the manual may confirm that the information is up to date and include the hyperlink to relevant page of the Country Profile or MEDGIS-MAR or content may be reproduced in the manual prior to updating the Country Profile and MEDGIS-MAR)

NCP		
International agreements and conventions for oil and HNS spill preparedness and response in force:	<i>List</i>	
National and multi-lateral (if applicable) plans providing policies on the use of treating agents (chemical dispersants, cleaning agents, bioremediation agents, herders, etc.) and strategies (i.e. <i>in-situ</i> burning) for spill response:	<i>List</i>	
Does the plan include procedures for cooperation and emergency mobilisation (equipment, expertise, personnel...) with regional/local/harbours authorities?	<i>If Yes details</i>	<i>No</i>



Does the plan include procedures for cooperation and emergency mobilisation (equipment, expertise, personnel...) with universities/research institutes...?	<i>If Yes details</i>	<i>No</i>
Does the plan include procedures for cooperation and emergency mobilisation (equipment, expertise, personnel...) with Industry/Private sector (oil and gas companies, shipping industries, response and clean-up companies...)?	<i>If Yes details</i>	<i>No</i>
Does the plan include procedures for cooperation and emergency mobilisation (equipment, expertise, personnel...) with volunteers/fishermen/NGOs...?	<i>If Yes details</i>	<i>No</i>
Waste Management Plan for oil and HNS response in place:	<i>Reference</i>	
Procedures and responsibility in place for communications with media and local communities and for the liaison function with other authorities or government parties during a spill response	<i>Reference</i>	
Regulated restoration and post-spill monitoring procedures	<i>Reference</i>	
Available emergency fund to enable immediate response actions	<i>Reference</i>	
Legal aspects of sampling/collecting evidence, taking statements and mechanisms/procedures for settling disputes and claims in place	<i>Reference</i>	
<b>Oiled wildlife response</b>		
Included in the NOSCP or not?		
Marine and coastal threatened and endangered species at risk:	<i>List</i>	
Wildlife responders:	<i>Name, Institution, address, contact details</i>	
Permanent facilities:	<i>Locations</i>	
Specialised equipment:	<i>Locations, types, time for mobilisation</i>	

## 2.2 The National competent authorities

### 2.2.1 Institutional Framework

Introduction of institutional framework, of the governmental and operational authorities in charge of the preparation and the implementation of the NCP as well as the other components of the national system of preparedness and response, mainly the response equipment (one page max).



*Table 4 National Competent Authorities*

These tables should be completed with a view to updating the [Country Profile](#) and/or [MEDGIS-MAR database](#) if needed. (User of the manual may confirm that the information is up to date and include the hyperlink to relevant page of the Country Profile or MEDGIS-MAR and alternatively the content may be reproduced in the manual prior to updating the Country Profile and MEDGIS-MAR)

<b>Competent Authorities</b>	
Competent National Authority (IMO / OPRC terminology) or Authority in charge of implementing the NCP	<i>Name, Institution, address, contact details</i>
Designated Authorities to address and monitor site safety and security during an Oil or HNS spill response	<i>Name, Institution, address, contact details</i>
Designated Authorities to address and monitor an Oil or HNS spill response at sea	<i>Name, Institution, address, contact details</i>
Designated Authorities to address and monitor an Oil or HNS spill response on the shoreline	<i>Name, Institution, address, contact details</i>
Authority which is entitled to act on behalf of the state to request assistance or to decide to render assistance requested	<i>Name, Institution, address, contact details</i>
REMPEC Government Focal Point:	<i>Name, Institution, address, contact details</i>
REMPEC Prevention Focal Point:	<i>Name, Institution, address, contact details</i>
REMPEC OPRC Focal Point:	<i>Name, Institution, address, contact details</i>
Other	



## PART III Mobilisation of Response

### 3.1 National Level

#### Introduction

This Part II of the manual provides the relevant information for the mobilisation of response equipment commensurate to the response to the Oil spills. It provides details on: the localisation, the ownership, the contact entity(ies) and person(s) etc. It also provides additional information on the equipment' needed logistic, for their handling, transport as well as quantities the cost, links to inventories, types.

#### 3.1.1 Mobilisation of Response Equipment

Overview on stockpile of the different public entities as well the oil and shipping industries, port authorities and other relevant entities stockpile of response equipment. The obligations, duties and rules that applies to these entities as regard to the equipment (**Max 2 pages**).

*Table 5 Equipment (Government owned, operators owned, or contracted)*

This table provides details on procedures for the identification, localisation and mobilisation of equipment (cf. Indicative list in Annexe I) owned by the different concerned entities (**Information should be as detailed as possible but can range from the link to the source of information to a detailed list of equipment**).

Equipment (Government owned or contracted)		
Available spill movements and weathering tracking and forecasting systems		List
Response at sea	Aerial survey aircrafts	<i>For each:</i> <i>Location:</i> <i>Quantity / Length</i> <i>Owner and contact details:</i> <i>Characteristics / Type /</i> <i>Time for mobilisation:</i> <i>Latest update:</i>
	Monitoring and response vessels	
	Containment equipment	
	Skimmers and ancillaries (pumps and power packs)	
	Storage capacities	
	Dispersant spraying systems	



	Dispersant stockpiles	<i>Links:</i>
<b>Response on shoreline</b>	Aerial survey aircrafts	
	Containment / Protection equipment	
	Pumping devices: Skimmers and ancillaries (pumps and power packs), Vacuum systems, Others	
	Storage capacities	
	Beach cleaning equipment (screening machines,...)	
	Flushing and flooding systems	
<b>Oily waste landfills/treatment sites:</b>		<i>Location:</i> <i>Owner and contact details:</i> <i>Storage capacity:</i> <i>Type of treatment (incineration, landfill etc)</i>

### 3.1.2. Mobilisation of Personnel

Personnel is composed of those of the public administrations in charge of emergencies, the experts and non-professional such as volunteers and NGOs.

*Table 6 Mobilisation of Personnel*

This table provides details on procedures for the identification of Experts

<b>Personnel</b>		
<b>Response teams:</b>	Administration / Public bodies involved in response at sea (aerial observation, monitoring, response...):	<i>name, Institution, address, contact details</i>
	Administration / Public bodies involved in response on the shoreline (survey, clean-up, waste management...):	<i>name, Institution, address, contact details</i>
	Private companies involved at sea or on the shoreline, national contractors:	<i>name, address, contact details</i>
	Others: NGOs, Volunteers ...	<i>name, Institution, address, contact details</i>





<b>Technical-scientific personnel:</b>	Oil/HNS spills response experts at sea and on shoreline:	<i>name, Institution, address, contact details</i>
	Oiled wildlife experts (seabird species, marine reptiles, marine mammals):	<i>name, Institution, address, contact details</i>
	Technical experts for the use of equipment, health, safety:	<i>name, address, contact details</i>
	Environmental impact and post spill monitoring experts or labs	<i>name, Institution, address, contact details</i>
	Other	

Does a list of trained people exist and is it regularly updated? For Public bodies, Volunteers...

### 3.2 Mobilisation of Equipment and Experts within the framework of International Assistance

#### Introduction

According to Article 7.1 of the OPRC 1990 Convention: “International co-operation in pollution response”, when the severity of a marine pollution incident so justifies, and upon request of a Party affected or likely to be affected by the incident, Contracting Parties, subject to their capabilities and the availability of relevant resources, will co-operate and provide advisory services, technical support and equipment for the purpose of responding to an oil pollution incident.

According to Art. 3, Decision 1313/2013/EU, the Union Civil Protection Mechanism aims to strengthen cooperation between the Union and Member States and facilitate coordination in the field of civil protection in order to improve the effectiveness of systems for preventing, preparing for and responding to natural and man-made disasters, including marine pollution. The work programme for 2019 includes the development of cross-border regional disaster response plans and inter-operable procedures and response capacities.

The 2002 Prevention and Emergency Protocol stipulates in its Article 12.1 :“Assistance”: 1. Any Party requiring assistance to deal with a pollution incident may call for assistance from other Parties, either directly or through the Regional Centre, starting with the Parties which appear likely to be affected by the pollution. This assistance may comprise, in particular, expert advice and the supply to or placing at the disposal of the Party concerned of the required specialised personnel, products, equipment and

nautical facilities. Parties so requested shall use their best endeavours to render this assistance. The request for assistance shall be formulated in a clear and precise manner, using the standard form defined in Annex 1 and 2. It shall contain a detailed description of the kind of assistance required and the purpose for which personnel, equipment, products and/or other means will be used.

### 3.2.1. National authority in charge of the Request of assistance

Overview on the authority entitled to act on behalf of the State to request assistance or to decide to render the assistance requested with details on the person in charge, the existing framework and procedure to request assistance (one page max).

Table 7 Authority in charge of the request of assistance

Add details

Authority in charge of the request of assistance	
Authority and of the responsible person	<i>Detail</i>
Customs and immigration policies defined to streamline emergency transport and delivery of personnel and equipment between regions/areas:	<i>List</i>
Available emergency fund to enable immediate response actions	<i>Reference</i>

### 3.2.2. Existing framework for request and Render Assistance within bilateral and sub-regional agreements

In case of a marine pollution emergency, Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention could request assistance from other Parties regarding response means and expertise, through existing bilateral or multilateral agreements, or through REMPEC.

Table 8 Sub-regional Agreement

Sub-regional agreements	
List procedures for cooperation and emergency mobilisation (equipment, expertise, personnel...) in the framework of bilateral and subregional agreements	<i>Description of the agreement Competent authorities/contact points of the other parties designated to render assistance</i>



	<p><i>Add or refer to any supporting document, form, facilitating the request of assistance</i></p> <p><i>List of equipment</i></p>
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### 3.2.3. Request of Assistance to REMPEC

Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, can request assistance to REMPEC following the official communication procedure or through the Pollution Report (POLREP) Part III.

The Center can send REMPEC officers or mobilize the Mediterranean Assistance Unit (MAU) to provide national authorities with advice and technical expertise which they may need during the initial period of a marine pollution incident in order to decide which measures to take.

This advice and technical expertise may include assessment of the situation, adapting national response organization to the circumstances of the accident, response methods and techniques, expert, equipment and products, which can be requested from other Contracting Parties or from private organizations.

*Table 9 Request of Assistance from REMPEC*

Request of Assistance from REMPEC	
<p>List procedures</p>	<p><i>Add or refer to any supporting document, form, facilitating the request of assistance</i></p> <p><i>List of equipment</i></p>

### 3.2.4 Activation of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism

The Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) covers both civil protection and marine pollution emergencies inside and outside the EU. The UCPM aims to strengthen the co-operation and co-ordination among the EU Member States and the Participating States<sup>3</sup> and to improve prevention, preparedness and response to disasters. Any country in the world, but also the United Nations and its agencies or a relevant international organisation, can call on the UCPM for assistance in case of an

<sup>3</sup> Iceland, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia and Turkey.



emergency that overwhelms national response capabilities. A written request for international assistance has to be submitted by a national responsible authority to the Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC), which acts 24/7. ERCC can facilitate mobilisation and deployment of pollution response capacity and expertise from the EU Member States, Participating States and the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA). More information on the UCPM and its tools can be found at [https://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/civil-protection\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/civil-protection_en).

### 3.2.5 Assistance from the European Maritime Safety Agency

The European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) has established a network of stand-by oil spill response vessels through contracts with commercial vessel operators available to Member States and neighbouring countries in need of additional means of at-sea oil recovery.

Member State authorities are the main beneficiaries of the network of vessels. However, support can be extended to other third parties upon authorisation by EMSA/Member States, under the supervision of the national competent authority, and if conditions are clearly determined in advance.

Table 10 Assistance from EMSA

Assistance from the EMSA - stand-by oil spill response vessels	
List procedures	<i>Add or refer to any supporting document, form, facilitating the request of stand-by oil spill response vessels</i>

### 3.3 Mobilisation of Equipment from private suppliers

#### Introduction

In case of complex incidents which necessitate mobilisation of multiple and diverse types of response equipment that could be difficult to mobilise through mutual assistance, countries may request the services of international private suppliers, which can provide additional preparedness, response and intervention services ready 24/7, 365 days of the year. These services are widely recognised by the international and non-governmental organizations, namely the IOPF Funds.



### 3.3.1. National procedure for the mobilization of response equipment from Private Providers

Request for the services of these companies can be made through normal procedures or within the context of exceptional circumstances developed under the national contingency plan.

*Table 11 Mobilization of equipment from private suppliers.*

<b>Private suppliers</b>		
List and contacts of potential private suppliers	<i>Details</i>	
Procedures for cooperation and emergency mobilisation (equipment, expertise, personnel...) with international private suppliers?	<i>If Yes details</i>	<i>No</i>



## ANNEX I

Indicative list of equipment based on Annex II.4 of the Mediterranean Guide on Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Responding to Marine Pollution Incidents (Standard Form for Request of Equipment, Products and Specialized Personnel) and the IMO Manual on oil pollution, Section II.

### Equipment and products

#### Booms

Type	Specifications (e.g. Connection types <sup>4</sup> )	Quantity	Remarks
Inflatable booms			
Water ballast booms			
Offshore booms			
Harbour booms			
Fire Booms			
Other booms			
Blower			

#### Sorbent

Type	Quantity	Remarks
Sheets or pads		
Rolls		
Pillows		
Booms		
Mops		
ulk Hydrophobic		
Bulk all liquid		
Other		

<sup>4</sup> ASTM, Universal type 1, Universal type 2, Us Navy, Hinge & Pin or NOFI



### Skimmer

Type	Quantity	Remarks
Oleophilic Disc		
Oleophilic mop		
Oleophilic Drum		
Oleophilic brush		
Oleophilic belt		
Non-Oleophilic vacuum/suction		
Non-Oleophilic weir		
Non-Oleophilic belt		
Non-Oleophilic drum		
Other		

### Pump

Type	Quantity	Remarks
Pump alone		
Pump with water injection		
Underwater pumping system		
Cargo transfer pump		
Other		

### Storage

Type	Quantity	Remarks
Floating Storage Units (tanks)		
Floating Storage Units (barge)		
Big Bag on barge		



Open top collapsible containers with supporting frame		
Shoreline recovery pillow tanks		
Other		

#### Dispersant / Bioremediation agent

Type	Specifications	Quantity	Remarks
Conventional dispersants (2nd generation)			
Concentrate dispersants (3rd generation)			
Bioremediation agent			
Other			

#### Dispersant spraying systems

Type	Quantity	Remarks
Fixed spraying systems for helicopter		
Independent spraying bucket		
Conventional dispersant spraying system for boat		
Systems for spraying conventional dispersants		
Systems for spraying concentrate pre-diluted into sea water		
Systems for spraying neat dispersants		
Portable units for individual use		
Other		

#### Spraying carrier Type

Type	Specifications	Quantity	Remarks
Crop spraying aircraft			
Spraying multi-engine aircraft			
POD spraying aircraft			





Large Self Contained spraying system			
Other			

### Vessel

Type	Quantity	Remarks
Response vessel		
Rescue vessel		
Tug boat		
Dinghy		
Egmopol		
Multipurpose vessel		
Offshore supply vessel		
Other		

### Aircraft

Type	Specifications	Quantity	Remarks

### Personal Protective Equipment

Type	Specifications	Quantity	Remarks
Protective clothing			
Respiratory system			
Specialized diving equipment			
Other			

### Other Devices

Type	Specifications	Quantity	Remarks
Subsea location devices			



Subsea recovery device			
Subsea dispersant application device			
Well capping			
Other			

### Specialized Personnel

Type	Field of competences	Quantity	Remarks
Experts	Salvage		
	Diving		
	Naval Architect		
	Health and Safety		
	Chemical		
	Firefighting		
Tasks	Field of competences		
Supervisors	Shoreline clean-up Chemical Firefighting		
Team Leader			
On Scene Coordinator			
Strike team			