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

11th Meeting of the Focal Points of the Regional
Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre
for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC)

REMPEC/WG.37/10

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Agenda Item 10

DATA SHARING, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Note by the Secretariat

SUMMARY

Executive Summary: This document provides information on the current challenges and opportunities related to data sharing, monitoring and reporting, especially in the context of the REMPEC Country Profiles, the Mediterranean Integrated Geographical Information System on Marine Pollution Risk Assessment and Response (MEDGIS-MAR), the Barcelona Convention Reporting System (BCRS) as well as the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach (EcAp) in the Mediterranean.

Action to be taken: Paragraph 55

Related documents: UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.16/13, UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.17/10, REMPEC/WG.32/5, UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.20/8, UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.21/9, REMPEC/WG.36/7, UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.417/6, REMPEC/WG.37/8, REMPEC/WG.37/11/1, REMPEC/WG/37/12, REMPEC/WG.37/14/1, REMPEC/WG.37/15, REMPEC/WG/37/INF4

Background

1 In view of assisting the Contracting Parties to the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea ("the 2002 Prevention and Emergency Protocol") to implement its Article 7 on dissemination and exchange of information, the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC) launched a website in December 2009 to facilitate the exchange of information and to transfer a part of the Regional Information System (RIS), which was mainly based on paper documentation, to a digital documentation system.

2 The REMPEC's website is divided into the following nine (9) main sections: About REMPEC; News & Events; Prevention; Response; Country Profiles; RIS; Emergency; Tools; and Information Resources. Since the first introduction of the website, which is detailed in document REMPEC/WG.32/5, a new section dedicated to the RIS was created with a view to increasing the visibility of RIS documents, as explained in document REMPEC/WG.37/14/1.

3 The RIS section gives access to legal and policy documents related to the Mediterranean Action Plan of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP/MAP) and to REMPEC, including reports of the Ordinary Meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean ("the Barcelona Convention") and its Protocols, reports of the Meetings of the Focal Points of REMPEC, relevant documentation related to the amendments of the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the

Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency (“the 1976 Emergency Protocol”), the Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships (2005-2015) (“the 2005 Regional Strategy”) and the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (“the Offshore Protocol”). This section also provides updated directories of competent national authorities, companies offering services in the Mediterranean in case of emergency and operational guidelines as well as technical documents.

Country Profiles

4 The Country Profiles section contains detailed information on the implementation of the 2002 Prevention and Emergency Protocol.

5 According to Article 12 of the 2002 Prevention and Emergency Protocol, Contracting Parties commit themselves to use their best endeavours to render assistance to the other Parties who so request in case of emergency. This assistance may comprise, in particular, expert advice, products, equipment and nautical facilities. With a view to helping Mediterranean coastal States to fulfil their obligations, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention assigned to REMPEC the function to collect and disseminate information concerning “*experts, equipment and installations in each coastal State for response to accidents causing or likely to cause pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances, and which might be, under certain conditions, put at the disposal of the State which so requests in case of emergency*” (Function A(ii) of the amended Annex to Resolution 7 on the “*Objectives and functions of a Regional Centre for Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean by Oil and Other Harmful Substances*”).

6 The Country Profile of each Contracting Party to the Barcelona Convention reports information on the following subjects:

- .1 General information
- .2 OPRC – Preparedness for and response to marine pollution:
 - Contact list of National Competent Authorities;
 - Conventions and Protocols;
 - National and regional system;
 - Response strategy;
 - Risk assessment;
 - Expertise;
 - Resources; and
 - Training and follow-up
- .3 Prevention:
 - Contact list of National Competent Authorities;
 - List of ratified international Conventions; and
 - Implementation of international Conventions.

7 The information available in the Country Profiles section is exclusively updated by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, with the exception of the status of ratification of Conventions and Protocols, which is regularly updated by REMPEC based on information obtained from the International Maritime Organization (IMO). Information directly made available to REMPEC by the Contracting Parties, such as the nomination of new Focal Points is also updated by the Centre. In order to maintain the system up-to-date, it is paramount that Focal Points who have been provided with passwords and usernames update their respective country profile. It is also important to note that this information is publicly available.

Mediterranean Integrated Geographical Information System on Marine Pollution Risk Assessment and Response (MEDGIS-MAR)

8 Following the decision of the Tenth Meeting of the Focal Points of REMPEC, which was convened in Malta from 3 to 5 May 2011, the Centre, in cooperation with the Mediterranean Oil Industry Group (MOIG) and with the participation of the IPIECA – The global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues, organised a Regional Workshop on Oil Spill Risk

Assessment in the Mediterranean Sea (“MEDEXPOL 2011”) in Barcelona, Spain from 29 November to 1 December 2011.

9 The Workshop, which was aimed at discussing with government and industry representatives the existing approaches to oil spill risk assessment, concluded with the following set of recommendations for the development of an oil spill risk assessment methodology for the Mediterranean Sea during the biennium 2012/2013:

- .1 to identify the sources and characteristics (age, type, accuracy) of data used to assess the risk;
- .2 to try and integrate all forecasting models in a single reliable end-user one, within the framework of the Mediterranean Operational Oceanography Network (MOON), with high resolution data provided;
- .3 to investigate centralised data and models initiatives on sensitivity mapping, in order to define a harmonised approach;
- .4 to define common concepts and terminology and integrate specific aspects of the risk in the Mediterranean, for the harmonisation of the risk assessment approach across Mediterranean countries;
- .5 to encourage and agree on sharing the results and data of risk assessments and response capacity;
- .6 to improve data inventory on response capacity; and
- .7 to define and improve the procedures to seek for international assistance.

10 These recommendations were integrated in the three-year EU-Funded Mediterranean Decision Support System for Marine Safety Project (MEDESS-4MS) – <http://www.medess4ms.eu/> – co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), which was implemented by REMPEC from February 2012 to 31 March 2015.

11 The MEDESS-4MS Project was dedicated to the prevention of maritime risks and the strengthening of maritime safety related to oil spill pollution in the Mediterranean. The Project, coordinated by the Department of Merchant Shipping of Cyprus (DMS), aimed at delivering a sustainable integrated operational multi-model oil spill prediction service in the Mediterranean Sea connected to existing monitoring platforms, using well established oil spill models, data from the Marine Core Services, and national oceanographic forecasting systems. The integrated multi-model oil spill prediction service is accessible through an interactive web portal: http://medess-dss.bo.ingv.it/joomla_medess/index.php/en/. Whilst the beneficiary countries were European Mediterranean coastal States (Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta and Spain) as well as Montenegro, all Mediterranean coastal States contributed, through the Mediterranean Technical Working Group (MTWG), to the implementation of the Project and have access to the products delivered by the Project.

12 The main target of Work Package 4 (WP4) of the MEDESS-4MS Project was to improve the evaluation and monitoring of risks through the development of a full set of relevant data to be used into a Geographic Information System (GIS) with a view to conducting oil spill risk assessments in the Mediterranean region.

13 Under sub-task WP 4.1, coordinated by REMPEC in consultation with the corresponding established MTWG correspondence Group, a set of data for risk assessment of the Mediterranean basin was collected. The data included maritime traffic, oil transport, marine incidents, offshore Installations, coastal oil handling facilities and oil spill response equipment as well as socio-economic and environmental sensitivity maps.

14 All the data gathered during the implementation of the Project, as detailed below, were integrated in the “*Mediterranean Integrated Geographical Information System on Marine Pollution Risk Assessment and Response*” (MEDGIS-MAR), and developed by REMPEC within the framework the Project. The platform is now accessible from <http://medgismar.rempec.org/>. The content of the platform is divided into two parts:

- .1 private data (i.e. Offshore, marine incidents, oil handling facilities, and response equipment) provided by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention whose access requires authentication with credentials; and
- .2 public data, which includes *inter alia* layers listed in table 1 below and additional layers obtained through MEDESS-4MS' studies.

15 Both MEDGIS-MAR and the MEDESS-4MS User Interface are interconnected. The layers accessible through the MEDESS-4MS User Interface are generated by the MEDGIS-MAR where the data and layers are centralised with a view to facilitating the update of the information by REMPEC and the Mediterranean coastal States who will be provided with the required credentials to update their national information. The simulation output of the oil spill trajectory prediction from the MEDESS-4MS User Interface can also be visualised through MEDGIS-MAR. The latter also offers the possibility to customise sensitivity maps following the setting up of each sensitive criterion. Whilst the sensitivity maps can be consulted individually, the system enable the aggregation of the results into a unique sensitivity map, featuring areas from low to high sensitivity all around the Mediterranean. MEDGIS-MAR can be used in case of emergency to support decision makers in obtaining a detailed picture of the environment of the polluted area and can assist the preparation of risk assessments, as intended in the initial expectations of the Project.

16 Following the "Deepwater Horizon" oil spill, which occurred in April 2010, and the arising concern in the Mediterranean region, the Centre requested¹ the contribution of the Mediterranean coastal States to establish a regional inventory of offshore installations with a view to obtaining an updated overview of the situation in the Mediterranean Sea.

17 Regarding the collection of data on maritime traffic and, being aware that Member States of the European Union were providing the Mediterranean Automatic Identification System (AIS) Regional Exchange System (MAREΣ) with national AIS data, REMPEC requested² MAREΣ Contact Points, to authorise the Italian Coast Guard, partner of the MEDESS-4MS Project, to share historical AIS data for 2012. An AIS report was prepared during the Project describing the ship traffic analysis in the Mediterranean Sea.

18 The MTWG was consulted³ to provide REMPEC with marine incidents data which occurred between 2001 and 2011 as well as data on oil handling facilities. The data set was completed with information provided by the Centre of Documentation, Research and Experimentation on Accidental Water Pollution (Cedre) and the International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation Limited (ITOPF) as well as with data already available in REMPEC's database on alerts and accidents in the Mediterranean Sea which gathered oil-related accidents reported since 1977, and Hazardous and Noxious Substances (HNS)-related accidents reported since 1988.

19 In this regard, it is recalled that Mediterranean coastal States, which are Contracting Parties to the 2002 Prevention and Emergency Protocol, committed themselves (Article 9 thereof) to inform each other, either directly or through the Centre on:

- .1 all accidents causing or likely to cause pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances;
- .2 the presence, characteristics and extent of spillages of oil or other harmful substances observed at sea which are likely to present a serious and imminent threat to the marine environment or to the coast or related interests of one or more of the Contracting Parties;
- .3 their assessments and any pollution combating actions taken or envisaged to be taken; and
- .4 the evolution of the situation.

¹ Circular Letter No. 30/2010, dated 29 July 2010.

² Circular Letter No. 33/2012, dated 22 October 2012.

³ Circular Letter No. 19/2012, dated 5 July 2012.

20 It is also worth noting that, according to the Guidelines for Co-operation in Combating Oil Pollution (adopted in 1987), the Contracting Parties should report to the Centre, at least all spillages or discharges of oil in excess of 100 cubic metres, as soon as they have knowledge of them.

21 For this purpose, a standard pollution accidents reporting format (POLREP) is used in order to facilitate rapid transmission of information and requests for assistance. This standard alert message to be used within the framework of the 2002 Prevention and Emergency Protocol was recommended by the IMO with a view to harmonising pollution reporting systems.

22 It should be highlighted that, apart from a number of Contracting Parties to the 2002 Prevention and Emergency Protocol, very few report regularly marine incidents according to Article 9 thereof.

23 Whilst stressing the importance of maintaining, at national and regional level, an inventory of available means in order to fasten the identification of equipment and human resources that could be made available to a third party in case of emergency, and further underlining the need to streamline the work at regional level with developments at European and international level on this issue (i.e. the review of the structure of the European inventory of response equipment integrated in the Common Emergency Communication and Information System (CECIS), the development of the IMO Guidelines on International Offers of Assistance for Oil Pollution Incidents, and the development within major response companies to strengthen their response systems through the development of a Global personal and equipment inventory), the MTWG was requested⁴ to provide comments on a template prepared by the Secretariat. It should be noted that ITOPF provided assistance to the MTWG through the technical review of the template. Having considered the comments received from Algeria and Cyprus on the draft template, the Secretariat amended the final template for the collection of data from all Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.

24 To benefit from existing data collections on environmental and socio-economic data, REMPEC together with partners of WP4 of the MEDESS-4MS Project signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Italian oil company Eni S.p.A which gathered relevant data between 2007 and 2010 within the framework of the Mediterranean Safe Terminal and Routes (MedSTAR) Project. In the same line and to create further synergies between UNEP/MAP Components, a second MoU was signed with Plan Bleu and the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (RAC/SPA). Table 1 below presents the information shared under these MoUs.

Source	Maps
Eni S.p.A	Shoreline morphology and other data
RAC/SPA	Environmental data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alboran areas; • Cetaceans; • Coral; • Environmentally or Biologically Significant Areas; • Fisheries restricted areas; • Monk seal; • Natura 2000; • Pelagos sanctuary; • Seabirds; • Seagrass; • Loggerhead sea turtles; • Green sea turtles; and • Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs).
Plan Bleu	Socio-economic data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desalination plants; • Power plants; • Ports; and • Marinas.

Table 1 – Layers collected within the framework of MoUs

⁴ Circular Letter No. 18/2012, dated 4 July 2012.

25 The following table summarises the information received during the above mentioned data collection process.

Data	Source
Oil transport	Lloyds List
Mediterranean AIS	EU Member States through MAREΣ
Offshore	Albania, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Italy, Libya and Spain
Marine incidents	REMPEC, Cedre, ITOFF, Albania, Algeria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Turkey
Oil Handling facilities	MOIG, Albania, Algeria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Turkey
Response equipment	Albania, Algeria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, and Syrian Arab Republic
Socio-economic and environmental layers	Plan Bleu, RAC/SPA and Eni S.p.A, as detailed in table 1

Table 2 – Data collected and integrated in MEDGIS-MAR

26 Whilst informing the MTWG that the data would be integrated into the Network Depository System and a GIS, and in order to ensure that the MEDESS-4MS Project would be using the provided data in a way that satisfies the countries, the MTWG and the OPRC Focal Points were requested⁵ to confirm their position on the access of the data provided to the Centre (i.e. data accessible either publicly, or with a restricted access, allowing only the country to see the data). Taking into account the divergence of replies received, it was decided for the development of the related tools under the MEDESS-4MS Project to restrict the access allowing only the country to visualise and update their own data.

27 In light of the above, the Secretariat proposes:

- .1 to endorse MEDGIS-MAR;
- .2 to remove from the Country Profile the sections on Risk assessment and Resources;
- .3 to discontinue the database on alerts and accidents in the Mediterranean Sea, which will be replaced by MEDGIS-MAR;
- .4 to encourage all Contracting Parties to report all accidents causing or likely to cause pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances; and
- .6 to agree on a common MEDGIS-MAR's data access policy.

Monitoring of illicit discharges from ships

28 According to Specific Objective 7 – Improved follow-up of pollution events as well as monitoring and surveillance of illicit discharges – of the Revised Draft Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships (2016-2021) (REMPEC/WG.36/7), hereinafter referred to as “the Regional Strategy (2016-2021)”, to be adopted by the Nineteenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, tentatively scheduled in February 2016, the Contracting Parties agree:

- .1 to establish, with high priority and if appropriate action has not been already taken, systems and procedures for national and sub-regional monitoring and surveillance

⁵ Circular Letter No.09/2013 dated 12 July 2013.

including, where practicable, regular individual or coordinated aerial surveillance in the waters under the jurisdiction of Contracting Parties and to report the results to the regular meetings of the Focal Points of REMPEC; and

- .2 to endeavour to establish, with high priority, sub-regional systems, including procedures to over-fly the waters under the jurisdiction of a neighbouring State if the Parties so agree, for surveillance of environmentally sensitive and/or high risk zones of the Mediterranean Sea.

29 Whilst POLREP and the related procedures are in place to report accidental pollutions in the Mediterranean region as detailed above, a common reporting format and the related reporting procedures for illicit discharges are lacking in the Mediterranean region, even though the Reporting System for the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols (BCRS) requests information on the "*Development of programmes and activities aimed at monitoring and detecting pollution, whether accidental or operational*".

30 As outlined in document REMPEC/WG.37/8, and pursuant to Decision IG.21/9 on the "*Establishment of a Mediterranean Network of Law Enforcement Officials relating to MARPOL within the framework of the Barcelona Convention*" (UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.21/9), adopted by the Eighteenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, which was held in Istanbul, Turkey from 3 to 6 December 2013, the Contracting Parties agree to convene the first Meeting of the Mediterranean Network of Law Enforcement Officials relating to MARPOL within the framework of the Barcelona Convention (MENELAS) during the 2014/2015 biennium. In this regard, the Centre intends to organise this meeting in the second half of 2015, possibly together with a coordinated aerial surveillance operation for illicit ship pollution discharges.

31 Therefore, based on existing practices in other regions, the Secretariat proposes to initiate discussions on the possible development of a common reporting format and the related reporting procedures for illicit discharges in the Mediterranean region, during the above-mentioned MENELAS' meeting.

Reporting System for the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols (BCRS)

32 It is recalled that, according to Article 26 of the Barcelona Convention, Contracting Parties shall transmit to the UNEP/MAP Secretariat reports on:

- .1 the legal, administrative or other measures taken by them for the implementation of the Barcelona Convention, its Protocols and the recommendations adopted by their meetings;
- .2 the effectiveness of the measures referred to in subparagraph (1) above, and problems encountered in the implementation of the instruments in question.

33 Within the framework of the Barcelona Convention, seven Protocols were adopted and entered into force. All Protocols contain reporting obligations, which can be considered as falling within the following two categories:

- .1 legal and administrative implementation and assessment of effectiveness, within the general framework of Article 26 of the Barcelona Convention; and
- .2 various aspects of technical implementation, under the provisions of a number of specific articles in each individual Protocol. The second category also includes information that, although not specifically stipulated in the provisions of the Protocol, is nevertheless required by the UNEP/MAP Secretariat or by the appropriate UNEP/MAP Component or Regional Activity Centre, either for monitoring purposes or in order to compile and update country profiles.

34 In accordance with the Recommendation of the Fourteenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, which was convened in Portorož, Slovenia, from 8 to 11 November 2005, Mediterranean coastal States agreed to inform the UNEP/MAP Secretariat, every two years, by providing national reports on the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols (UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.16/13).

35 The BCRS (<http://bcrs.info-rac.org>) was established to support reporting activities under Article 26 of the Barcelona Convention and several articles of different Protocols. The main objective of the BCRS is to facilitate collection, storage, management and processing of the above-mentioned reports. It provides a number of functionalities and tools to manage the processing of reports by both the Contracting Parties and the UNEP/MAP Secretariat, through the use of internet.

36 In its Activities Report for the Biennium 2010/2011, the Compliance Committee under the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols considered that the current Reporting Format adopted by the Fifteenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, which was held in Almeria, Spain from 15 to 18 January 2008, in Decision IG 17/3 on "*Format for the Implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols*" (UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.17/10) did not allow to make a precise assessment of whether the Contracting Parties comply with their obligations under the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols or not. Therefore, the Compliance Committee underlined the necessity to proceed with a revision of the Reporting Format with a view to making it more operational and simple.

37 In its Decision IG.21/2 on "the reporting format to comply with the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols; and, the new reporting format for the ICZM Protocol" (UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.21/9), the Eighteenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, which was convened in Istanbul, Turkey from 3 to 6 December 2013, took note of the proposal of the Compliance Committee and asked the UNEP/MAP Secretariat to prepare, in consultation with the Compliance Committee a simplified and practical draft of the Reporting Format for the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols and to submit it for consideration and adoption at the Nineteenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, tentatively scheduled in February 2016.

38 For ease of reference, a comparison between the information requested under REMPEC's Country Profile and under the current BCRS is presented in the **Annex** to the present document.

39 In this context, the Secretariat proposes that the Focal Points of REMPEC contribute to the revision of the Reporting Format for the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols through their respective MAP Focal Points, taking into account the information provided in the present document.

Ecosystem Approach (EcAp)

40 The Ecosystems Approach (EcAp) is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. As such, it is the guiding principle to all policy implementation and development undertaken under the auspices of the Barcelona Convention.

41 EcAp also refers to a specific process under the Barcelona Convention, as its Contracting Parties committed to implement such an approach in the Mediterranean with the ultimate objective of achieving the Good Environmental Status (GES) of the Mediterranean Sea and coast. This process aims at achieving GES through informed management decisions, based on integrated quantitative assessment and monitoring of the marine and coastal environment of the Mediterranean.

42 Mainstreaming EcAp into the work of the Barcelona Convention and achieving the GES of the Mediterranean Sea and coast through the EcAp process have been supported by the EU-funded project entitled "*Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach in the Mediterranean by the Contracting Parties in the Context of the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols*" (EcAp MED project 2012-2015).

43 Through Decision IG 17/6 on "*Implementation of the ecosystem approach to the management of human activities that may affect the Mediterranean marine and coastal environment*" (UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.17/10), the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention committed to progressively apply EcAp to the management of human activities with the goal of effecting real change in the Mediterranean marine and coastal environment. Decision IG 17/6 outlines a roadmap for the implementation of EcAp, consisting of several subsequent steps, such as the development of Ecological Objectives (EO), operational objectives and respective indicators, the development of GES descriptors and targets, monitoring programmes, and finally the necessary management measures and programmes to achieve GES.

44 Decision IG.20/4 on “*Implementing MAP ecosystem approach roadmap: Mediterranean Ecological and Operational Objectives, Indicators and Timetable for implementing the ecosystem approach roadmap*” (UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.20/8), following up on Decision IG 17/6, validated the work done so far regarding the 11 EOs, operational objectives and indicators for the Mediterranean. It also mandated the UNEP/MAP Secretariat to prepare an EcAp Monitoring Programme, to determine GES and targets and to prepare an in-depth socio-economic analysis of human activities that impact on, or benefit from, the quality and ecological health of coastal and marine ecosystems. Finally, it asked to integrate EcAp in the overall work of the Barcelona Convention and mandated the UNEP/MAP Secretariat to establish an EcAp governance framework.

45 As most relevant milestone of the Eighteenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, which was held in Istanbul, Turkey from 3 to 6 December 2013, Decision IG.21/3 on the “*Ecosystem Approach including adopting definitions of Good Environmental Status (GES) and targets*” (UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.21/9) expresses the agreement on regionally common targets, lists of indicators to achieve GES in the Mediterranean, and an integrated list of Mediterranean GES, targets and indicators.

46 A specific timeline was adopted in Decision IG.21/3 on how to develop and implement an Integrated Mediterranean Monitoring and Assessment Programme by the Nineteenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, tentatively scheduled in February 2016, following the six- year EcAp cycles structure (with a second EcAp cycle in the Mediterranean in 2016-2021). It was also agreed that, after the initial phase of implementation of the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (2016-2019), the draft Integrated Mediterranean Monitoring and Assessment Programme would be reviewed and, in case necessary, amended in light of lessons learnt during the first years of its implementation.

47 As highlighted in the Regional Strategy (2016-2021), presented in Appendix 1 to document REMPEC/WG.37/11/1, the following EOs, relevant to the Regional Strategy (2016-2021), were identified and are referred to in the relevant Specific Objectives thereof:

- .1 EO2: non-indigenous species introduced by human activities are at levels that do not adversely alter the ecosystem;
- .2 EO9: contaminants cause no significant impact on coastal and marine ecosystems and human health;
- .3 EO10: marine and coastal litter does not adversely affect coastal and marine environment; and
- .4 EO11: noise from human activities causes no significant impact on marine and coastal ecosystems.

48 From an initial gap analysis of existing measures under the Barcelona Convention relevant to achieving or maintaining GES of the Mediterranean Sea, in line with EcAp, conducted by the UNEP/MAP Secretariat, the following areas were found in need of further work in the future, all of which are addressed one way or another in the Regional Strategy (2016-2021):

- .1 public participation and science policy interface, which relates to Specific Objective 18 of the Regional Strategy (2016-2021);
- .2 invasive alien species, specifically concerning the Marine Mediterranean Invasive Alien Species (MAMIAS) system, which relates directly to the Mediterranean Strategy on Ships’ Ballast Water Management, including its Action Plan, and Specific Objective 1 b) ii) of the Regional Strategy (2016-2021);
- .3 marine pollution, which relates to most of the Specific Objectives of the Regional Strategy (2016-2021);
- .4 marine litter, which relates directly to the implementation of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) Annex V – Regulations for the prevention of pollution by garbage from ships, the provision of reception facilities in ports and the delivery of ship-generated wastes (Specific Objectives 1, 5 and 6 of the Regional Strategy (2016-2021)); and

- .5 marine noise caused by ships, which is covered under Specific Objective 13 of the Regional Strategy (2016-2021).

49 The main elements of the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme related to EOs 5, 9 and 10 are presented in document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.417/6, which will be discussed during the joint session that the Meeting will have with the meeting of MED POL Focal Points on 17 June 2015.

50 In this context, the Secretariat proposes that all existing reporting procedures are taken into account in the context of the development of the Integrated Mediterranean Monitoring and Assessment Programme, and that the Focal Points of REMPEC contribute to the development and implementation of the said Programme through their respective MED POL Focal Points as well as MAP Focal Points.

Common Emergency Communication and Information System (CECIS)

51 As further detailed in document REMPEC/WG/37/INF4 submitted by the European Commission, with a view to facilitating emergency communication among the Participating States, the Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC) and the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA), the European Commission developed CECIS which has a separate version for maritime incidents (CECIS Marine Pollution). It is an internet-based, password protected integrated platform to submit requests for assistance, to make offers and to document, view and share the development of the ongoing emergency in an online logbook.

52 CECIS Marine Pollution is also open for the use of all Contracting Parties to Regional Sea Conventions where the European Union (EU) is a Party, which includes the Barcelona Convention. It is designed in a way that allows communication at both regional and EU levels and supports variety of scopes while requesting for international assistance. An affected country may choose to address the request to a regional agreement, multiple regional agreements or the regional agreement and other Participating States of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM). The scope of the request can be extended during an emergency, if required (e.g. the request can be first addressed to the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention where assistance from EU may include EMSA capacities, and later extended to all Participating States of the UCPM).

53 Amongst other functionalities, CECIS Marine Pollution has a discussion forum, can generate emergency statistics and contains a database of pollution response assets of the Participating States and EMSA as well as policy information on HNS and dispersants. Resources in the CECIS database are captured and managed in a way that enables them to be easily searched and plotted on the map. Users are able to update their resources directly in the system at any time. As highlighted in document REMPEC/WG/37/12, discussions have started with Secretariats of regional agreements to find the way to streamline the European and regional reporting of country resources.

Future activities

54 In light of the above, the Secretariat proposes the following future activities on data sharing, monitoring and reporting:

- .1 to request the Secretariat to prepare a proposal on data sharing, monitoring and reporting, including the revision of REMPEC's Country Profile, to be submitted in 2017 at the Twelve Meeting of the Focal Points of REMPEC for consideration, to the Meeting of the MAP Focal Point for approval and to the Twentieth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols for adoption, with a view to facilitating the reporting obligations of the Contracting Parties, taking into consideration information contained in REMPEC's Country Profile, MEDGIS-MAR, developments within the framework of MENELAS, and the revision of the Reporting Format for the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols as well as the Integrated Mediterranean Monitoring and Assessment Programme;
- .2 to explore the possible interconnection between the current REMPEC reporting system (i.e. Country Profile and MEDGIS-MAR) with CECIS and to report to the Twelve Meeting of the Focal Points of REMPEC to be held in 2017;

- .3 to encourage Contracting Parties to continue reporting under the existing reporting systems (i.e. Country Profile, MEDGIS-MAR and BCRS).

Actions requested by the Meeting

55 **The Meeting is invited to:**

- .1 **take note** of the information provided in the present document;
- .2 **consider** the proposals put forward by the Secretariat, as laid down in paragraphs 27, 31, 39, 50 and 54 of the present document.

Annex

Comparison between the information requested under REMPEC's Country Profile and the current Reporting System for the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols (BCRS)

BCRS							REMPEC COUNTRY PROFILE	
Prevention and Emergency Protocol – Table I – Status of ratification of international conventions dealing with maritime safety and prevention of pollution from ships								
Question 1: During the period under review, has the Party signed, ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to any of the international legal instruments listed in Table I below?								
Ref.	Description	Status	References of enacting legal acts	Remarks/ Comments	Difficulties/ Challenges	Remarks/ Comments	Ratification Date	Implementation of the international instrument in the national legislation
Article 3.1(a)	International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 (LL 1966)	✓ ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Protocol 1988 of the International Convention on Load Lines	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
Article 3.1(a)	International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (SOLAS 1974)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	SOLAS Protocol 78	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
	SOLAS Protocol 88	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
Article 3.1(a)	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (MARPOL)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	MARPOL Annex I & Annex II	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
	MARPOL Annex III	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
	MARPOL Annex IV	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
	MARPOL Annex V	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
	MARPOL Annex VI	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓

¹ ✓ Information requested – ✗ Information not requested

BCRS							REMPEC COUNTRY PROFILE	
Prevention and Emergency Protocol – Table I – Status of ratification of international conventions dealing with maritime safety and prevention of pollution from ships								
Question 1: During the period under review, has the Party signed, ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to any of the international legal instruments listed in Table I below?								
Ref.	Description	Status	References of enacting legal acts	Remarks/ Comments	Difficulties/ Challenges	Remarks/ Comments	Ratification Date	Implementation/ Transposition of the international instrument in the national legislation
Article 3.1(a)	International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978 (STCW 1978)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Article 3.1(a)	Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972 (COLREG 1972)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Article 3.1(a)	International Convention on Tonnage Measurements of Ships, 1969 (TONNAGE, 1969)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Article 3.1(a)	ILO Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1976 (No.147), and the Protocol of 1996 thereto	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x
Article 3.1(a)	International Convention on the Control of Harmful Antifouling Systems on Ships, 2001	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments Convention, 2004	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓
	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓

BCRS							REMPEC COUNTRY PROFILE	
Prevention and Emergency Protocol – Table II – Status of ratification of international conventions dealing with combating pollution								
Question 1: During the period under review, has the Party signed, ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to any of the international legal instruments listed in Table II below?								
Ref.	Description	Status	References of enacting legal acts	Remarks/Comments	Difficulties/Challenges	Remarks/Comments	Ratification	Implementation of the international instrument in the national legislation
Article 3.1(a)	International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation, 1990 (OPRC), and the Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Cooperation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000 (OPRC-HNS Protocol)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Article 3.1(a)	International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969 (INTERVENTION 1969) and its Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances other than Oil, 1973 (INTERVENTION PROTOCOL 1973)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Article 3.1(a)	International Convention on Salvage, 1989 (SALVAGE 1989)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, 2007	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓

BCRS							REMPEC COUNTRY PROFILE	
Prevention and Emergency Protocol – Table III – Status of ratification of international conventions dealing with liability and compensation for pollution damage								
Question 1: During the period under review, has the Party signed, ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to any of the international legal instruments listed in Table III below?								
Ref.	Description	Status	References of enacting legal acts	Remarks/Comments	Difficulties/Challenges	Remarks/Comments	Ratification	Implementation on Transposition of the international instrument in the national legislation
Article 3.1(a)	International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992 (CLC 1992)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Article 3.1(a)	International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992 (FUND 1992)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Article 3.1(a)	International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances at Sea, 1996 (1996 HNS Convention)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Article 3.1(a)	International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2001	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	International Oil Pollution Compensation Supplementary Fund, 2003 (Supplementary Fund)	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓
	Protocol 96 of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims (LLMC)	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓

BCRS						REMPEC COUNTRY PROFILE
Prevention and Emergency Protocol – Table IV – Legal and/or administrative measures taken						
Question 2: Has the Party taken the legal and/or administrative measures listed in Table IV hereunder for the implementation of the Convention?						
Ref.	Description	Status	Remarks/ Comments	Difficulties/ Challenges	Remarks/ Comments	
Article 4.1	Maintenance and promotion of contingency plans for marine pollution incidents, involving oil and/or other hazardous and noxious substances	✓	✓	✓	✓	Approved/Drafted/Under preparation Date Contingency Plan Status Test type Test frequency Relevant national legislation adopting the plan Authority in charge of the plan maintenance and the implementing the plan
Article 4.1	Making available sufficient and appropriate equipment for combating pollution, including naval and aerial means	✓	✓	✓	✓	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Protective clothing, Respiratory system and Specialized diving equipment PRODUCTS: Dispersants, Bioremediation agents, Sorbents, Emulsion breaker and (Rock) cleaning agents EQUIPMENT: Anti-pollution vessel, Surveillance aircraft, Aerial spraying aircraft, Cargo transfer, Pumps Oils, Cargo transfer Pumps Chemicals, Hoses, Inert gas generators, Boom (offshore, coastal, Fire boom), Skimming (barrier, Pump), Vessel-mounted spraying systems, Portable spraying systems, Spraying systems for helicopters, Beach cleaner, Pressure cleaner, Vacuum system, Flexible / portable container, Plastic bags / sheets, Subsea

BCRS						REMPEC COUNTRY PROFILE
Prevention and Emergency Protocol – Table IV – Legal and/or administrative measures taken						
Question 2: Has the Party taken the legal and/or administrative measures listed in Table IV hereunder for the implementation of the Convention?						
Ref.	Description	Status	Remarks/ Comments	Difficulties/ Challenges	Remarks/ Comments	
						location and recovery device: pollutant, packages, Underwater pumping system, Overpacks, Meters and samplers, Others, Equipment ownership COMPANIES OFFERING SERVICES: Contact details
Article 4.1	Proper and regular training of personnel of national authorities involved in operations in cases of emergency	✓	✓	✓	✓	TRAINING AND FOLLOW-UP: REMPEC focal points meeting and Regional and National activities
Article 4.1	Designation of a national authority or national authorities responsible for the implementation of the Prevention and Emergency Protocol	✓	✓	✓	✓	REMPEC GOVERNMENTAL FOCAL POINT Contact details
Article 4.2	Designation of national authorities to act as flag State, port State and coastal State for the implementation of international conventions dealing with prevention of pollution from ships and applicable legislation	✓	✓	✓	✓	REMPEC PREVENTION FOCAL POINT Contact details
Article 4.3	Informing the Regional Centre (REMPEC) every two years of the measures taken for the implementation of the Protocol	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ - Online update
Article 5	Development of programmes and activities aimed at monitoring and detecting pollution, whether accidental or operational	✓	✓	✓	✓	MONITORING AND EVALUATION Satellite image, Aerial surveillance, Naval surveillance, Forecasting models

BCRS						REMPEC COUNTRY PROFILE
Prevention and Emergency Protocol – Table IV – Legal and/or administrative measures taken						
Question 2: Has the Party taken the legal and/or administrative measures listed in Table IV hereunder for the implementation of the Convention?						
Ref.	Description	Status	Remarks/ Comments	Difficulties/ Challenges	Remarks/ Comments	
						PREVENTION SECTION/IMPLEMENTATION Surveillance of coastal waters: Surveillance of the waters under your jurisdiction is carried out, If yes, what are the methods and resources available to carry out such surveillance?
Article 7	Dissemination of information on competent national organization and authorities responsible for combating pollution of the sea by oil or other hazardous and noxious substances	✓	✓	✓	✓	REMPEC OPRC FOCAL POINT Contact details EXPERTISE AVAILABLE FOR TRANSBOUNDARY EXCHANGE PREPAREDNESS EXPERTS: Expert and training Centres (Oil/Chemicals) Sensitivity mapping Risk assessment Contingency planning Training of personnel RESPONSE EXPERTS: Expert and training Centres (Oil/Chemicals) Fire fighting Response to oil spills at sea Response to oil on shore Response to spills/releases of HNS Recovery of lost Packages of HNS Aerial Surveillance

BCRS						REMPEC COUNTRY PROFILE
Prevention and Emergency Protocol – Table IV – Legal and/or administrative measures taken						
Question 2: Has the Party taken the legal and/or administrative measures listed in Table IV hereunder for the implementation of the Convention?						
Ref.	Description	Status	Remarks/ Comments	Difficulties/ Challenges	Remarks/ Comments	
						Satellite images Overall emergency management Shoreline decontamination Modelling and forecasting Impact of Wildlife and birds Impact of Fisheries/fish farming Accident site restoration (oil /chemicals)
Article 7	Dissemination of information on competent national authorities responsible for receiving reports on pollution of the sea by oil or other hazardous and noxious substances and for dealing with matters concerning assistance between Parties	✓	✓	✓	✓	REMPEC 24H FOCAL POINT Contact details
Article 7	Dissemination of information on competent national authorities responsible for acting on behalf of the State in regard to measures of mutual assistance and cooperation between Parties	✓	✓	✓	✓	REMPEC "MUTUAL ASSISTANCE" FOCAL POINT Contact details TRANS-BOUNDARY ARRANGEMENTS: PROVIDER To whom the request has to be addressed Contact details Working hours Financial conditions for expert services Restrictions (visa, etc.) concerning travel to any

BCRS						REMPEC COUNTRY PROFILE
Prevention and Emergency Protocol – Table IV – Legal and/or administrative measures taken						
Question 2: Has the Party taken the legal and/or administrative measures listed in Table IV hereunder for the implementation of the Convention?						
Ref.	Description	Status	Remarks/ Comments	Difficulties/ Challenges	Remarks/ Comments	
						<p>Mediterranean country? If yes, please indicate which countries</p> <p>Financial and other conditions (transportation, etc.) for making the equipment or product available to a requesting party</p> <p>Location of equipment and products and nearest port or airport (city/port, city/airport)</p> <p>REQUESTER</p> <p>Contact point for custom procedure (please state the department and/or the position of the person to be contacted, not the name of the specific person)</p> <p>Contact details</p> <p>Working hours</p> <p>Documents required for the entry of international experts in your territory</p> <p>In case of emergency, is a visa required or can it be provided at the airport?</p> <p>What is the position regarding customs duties for equipment arriving for assistance (both entry and exit)?</p>
Article 7	Dissemination of information on national authorities to act as flag State, port State and coastal State for the implementation of international conventions dealing with prevention of pollution from ships and applicable legislation,	✓	✓	✓	✓	REMPEC GOVERNMENTAL FOCAL POINT Contact details

BCRS						REMPEC COUNTRY PROFILE
Prevention and Emergency Protocol – Table IV – Legal and/or administrative measures taken						
Question 2: Has the Party taken the legal and/or administrative measures listed in Table IV hereunder for the implementation of the Convention?						
Ref.	Description	Status	Remarks/ Comments	Difficulties/ Challenges	Remarks/ Comments	
	authorities responsible for port reception facilities and those responsible for monitoring of illicit discharges with respect to the MARPOL Convention					
Article 7	Dissemination of information on national regulations and other matters directly related to preparedness for and response to pollution of the sea by oil or other hazardous and noxious substances	✓	✓	✓	✓	Integrated in the various sections of the Country Profile
Article 7	Dissemination of information on new ways in which pollution of the sea by oil or other hazardous and noxious substances may be avoided, new measures for combating pollution, new developments in the technology of conducting monitoring and the development of research programmes	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Article 7	Communication of information on the above to the Regional Centre (REMPEC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	Online update
Article 7	Communication of information on bilateral or multilateral agreements within the framework of the Prevention and Emergency Protocol to the Regional Centre (REMPEC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	Name, Status, Description, Date of signature, Date of ratification, Plan in force, Relevant national legislation adopting the plan, Activity related to the implementation of the plan, Authorities in charge of implementing the plan, Other comments

BCRS						REMPEC COUNTRY PROFILE
Prevention and Emergency Protocol – Table IV – Legal and/or administrative measures taken						
Question 2: Has the Party taken the legal and/or administrative measures listed in Table IV hereunder for the implementation of the Convention?						
Ref.	Description	Status	Remarks/ Comments	Difficulties/ Challenges	Remarks/ Comments	
Article 14	Ensuring that port reception facilities meeting the needs of ships (including pleasure craft) are available in their ports and terminals	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>SANCTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS The Administration has the necessary national laws in force to ensure the provision of sanctions of adequate severity to discourage violation of international instruments to which the State is a Party? If yes, how are violations followed up and what are the sanctions (for example, type of fines) imposed?</p> <p>SHIP INSPECTIONS Periodic inspections of own ships The Administration has the necessary national laws in force to provide for ship inspections, and detaining, to ensure compliance with international maritime safety and pollution prevention standards, to which the State is a Party If yes, how many number of ships are inspected annually and how many of these have resulted in detaining the ship? Number of ships detained by PSC in the last 3 years Number of ships detained under the Med MoU Number of ships detained under the Paris MoU Number of ships detained under the Tokyo MoU Number of ships detained under the USCG</p>
Article 14	Ensuring that port reception facilities are used efficiently, without causing any undue delay to ships and limiting discharges to the marine environment	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Article 14	Ensuring that ships using the ports of the Parties are provided with updated information with respect to obligations under the MARPOL Convention and applicable national legislation	✓	✓	✓	✓	

BCRS					REMPEC COUNTRY PROFILE
<p>Prevention and Emergency Protocol – Table IV – Legal and/or administrative measures taken</p> <p>Question 2: Has the Party taken the legal and/or administrative measures listed in Table IV hereunder for the implementation of the Convention?</p>					
Ref.	Description	Status	Remarks/ Comments	Difficulties/ Challenges	Remarks/ Comments
					<p>Port State Control Inspections Port State Control Inspections are carried out in your ports If yes, how many PSC inspections are carried out annually?</p> <p>Delegation of Authority to Recognised Organizations (ROs) The Administration has the necessary national laws, including necessary Agreements, in force to delegate authority to ROs What procedures are in place to monitor the work of the ROs? Provide list of ROs to whom delegation of authority is granted through such an Agreement.</p> <p>CASUALTY INVESTIGATIONS The Administration has the necessary national laws in force to carry out the required casualty investigations Number of reported groundings in the last 3 years Number of reported collisions in the last 3 years Number of reported casualties resulting in pollution incidents in the last 3 years</p>

BCRS					REMPEC COUNTRY PROFILE	
Prevention and Emergency Protocol – Table IV – Legal and/or administrative measures taken						
Question 2: Has the Party taken the legal and/or administrative measures listed in Table IV hereunder for the implementation of the Convention?						
Ref.	Description	Status	Remarks/ Comments	Difficulties/ Challenges	Remarks/ Comments	
						<p>MARPOL IMPLEMENTATION</p> <p>MARPOL Infringements The Administration has the necessary national laws in force to ensure the provision of sanctions of adequate severity with respect to MARPOL infringements If yes, how are infringements followed up and what are the sanctions imposed?</p> <p>Port Reception Facilities Port: MARPOL Annex I, MARPOL Annex II, MARPOL Annex IV, MARPOL Annex V, MARPOL Annex VI</p>
Article 15	Assessing the environmental risks of the recognized routes used in maritime traffic	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>NATIONAL EXPOSURE</p> <p>Production (bbl/day), Consumption (bbl/day), Exportations (bbl/day), Imports (bbl/day), Type Offshore Production Traffic</p> <p>Number of loaded tankers arriving in/departing from the country per year, Number of loaded chemical tanker arriving in/departing from the country per year Traffic distribution in the main ports (ratio port traffic/national traffic from previous table) Number of loaded tankers arriving in/departing from the country Number of loaded chemical tanker arriving in/departing from the country</p>

BCRS						REMPEC COUNTRY PROFILE
Prevention and Emergency Protocol – Table IV – Legal and/or administrative measures taken						
Question 2: Has the Party taken the legal and/or administrative measures listed in Table IV hereunder for the implementation of the Convention?						
Ref.	Description	Status	Remarks/ Comments	Difficulties/ Challenges	Remarks/ Comments	
						<p>PREVIOUS SPILLS Date, Location, Type of Pollutant, Quantity (t)</p> <p>SENSITIVE AREAS Sensitivity Maps available, Sensitivity Maps under preparation, Coastline (km), Coastline type, Other relevant information</p>
Article 15	Taking appropriate measures aimed at reducing the risks of accidents or their environmental consequences	✓	✓	✓	✓	Integrated in the various sections of the Country Profile
Article 16	Defining national, subregional or regional strategies concerning reception in ports and places of refuge, of ships in distress presenting a threat to the marine environment	✓	✓	✓	✓	x

BCRS					REMPEC COUNTRY PROFILE
Prevention and Emergency Protocol – Table V – Technical measures taken					
Question 3: Has the Party taken the technical measures listed in Table V hereunder for the implementation of the Prevention and Emergency Protocol?					
Ref.	Description	Status	Remarks/ Comments	Difficulties/ Challenges	Remarks/ Comments
Article 4	Has your country adopted a response strategy for marine pollution incidents, including a policy for the use of dispersant?	✓	✓	✓	<p>MONITORING AND EVALUATION Satellite image, Aerial surveillance, Naval surveillance, Forecasting models</p> <p>RESPONSE AT SEA Response at sea, Use of dispersant, Related Legislation, Delimitation zones for the use of dispersants Authority in charge of authorisation identified, Dispersant testing procedures, List of approved products, List of competent laboratories authorized, Containment and recovery, In situ burning</p> <p>SHORELINE PROTECTION AND CLEANUP Shoreline protection, Shoreline cleanup</p> <p>COMMUNICATION Operation activities, Government/Industry relation, Public relation, Media relation</p> <p>WASTE MANAGEMENT National policy regarding oily waste, Treatment/disposal facilities/solutions</p> <p>EXPERTS Integration of international experts in the coordination body</p>

BCRS						REMPEC COUNTRY PROFILE
Prevention and Emergency Protocol – Table V – Technical measures taken						
Question 3: Has the Party taken the technical measures listed in Table V hereunder for the implementation of the Prevention and Emergency Protocol?						
Ref.	Description	Status	Remarks/ Comments	Difficulties/ Challenges	Remarks/ Comments	
						<p>CLAIMS Claims legal basis at national level, Claims included in the contingency plan, National structure dealing with claims</p> <p>VOLUNTEER MANAGEMENT Volunteer management considered in the plan</p> <p>FAUNA PROTECTION Measures for fauna protection (Protected species and other marine fauna)</p>
Article 4	Does the national contingency plan (NCP) cover Oil?	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Article 4	Does the national contingency plan (NCP) cover HNS (Hazardous and noxious substances)?	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Article 4	Is any stockpile of anti-pollution equipment and means, including naval and aerial means, available?	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Protective clothing, Respiratory system and Specialized diving equipment</p> <p>PRODUCTS: Dispersants, Bioremediation agents, Sorbents, Emulsion breaker and (Rock) cleaning agents</p> <p>EQUIPMENT: Anti-pollution vessel, Surveillance aircraft, Aerial spraying aircraft, Cargo transfer, Pumps Oils, Cargo transfer Pumps Chemicals, Hoses, Inert gas generators, Boom (offshore, coastal, Fire boom), Skimming (barrier, Pump), Vessel-mounted spraying systems, Portable spraying</p>

BCRS						REMPEC COUNTRY PROFILE
Prevention and Emergency Protocol – Table V – Technical measures taken						
Question 3: Has the Party taken the technical measures listed in Table V hereunder for the implementation of the Prevention and Emergency Protocol?						
Ref.	Description	Status	Remarks/ Comments	Difficulties/ Challenges	Remarks/ Comments	
						systems, Spraying systems for helicopters, Beach cleaner, Pressure cleaner, Vacuum system, Flexible / portable container, Plastic bags / sheets, Subsea location and recovery device: pollutant, packages, Underwater pumping system, Overpacks, Meters and samplers, Others, Equipment ownership COMPANIES OFFERING SERVICES: Contact details
Article 4	Are exercises regularly organized to test the NCP?	✓	✓	✓	✓	Test type/ Test Frequency
Article 4	Has your country adopted local/port contingency plans?	✓	✓	✓	✓	Approved/Drafted/Under preparation Date Contingency Plan Status Test type Test frequency Relevant national legislation adopting the plan Authority in charge of the plan maintenance and the implementing the plan
Article 4	Is (are) the local plan(s) integrated with the national contingency plan?	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Article 4	Is (are) the local plan(s) integrated with the industry emergency procedures?	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Article	Is your country ensuring that ships flying its flag have on board a pollution emergency plan?	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Article 4	Has your country requested authorities or operators in charge of sea ports	✓	✓	✓	✓	x

BCRS						REMPEC COUNTRY PROFILE
Prevention and Emergency Protocol – Table V – Technical measures taken						
Question 3: Has the Party taken the technical measures listed in Table V hereunder for the implementation of the Prevention and Emergency Protocol?						
Ref.	Description	Status	Remarks/ Comments	Difficulties/ Challenges	Remarks/ Comments	
	handling facilities to have pollution emergency plans or other similar arrangements coordinated with the national system?					
Article 4	Has your country requested operators in charge of offshore installations under its jurisdiction to have a contingency plan, coordinated with the national system?	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Article 4	Is your country participating in bilateral and /or subregional agreements regarding emergency situations (if yes, specify in the 'Comments' field, reference and date of NCP adoption act, and other Contracting Parties involved in the agreement)?	✓	✓	✓	✓	Name, Status, Description, Date of signature, Date of ratification, Plan in force, Relevant national legislation adopting the plan, Activity related to the implementation of the plan, Authorities in charge of implementing the plan, Other comments
Article 4	If yes, what is the geographical coverage of such bilateral and /or subregional agreements regarding emergency situations?	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Article 5	Are exercises organized within the framework of such bilateral and /or subregional agreements regarding emergency situations? If yes, specify in the 'Comments' field the dates and types of the exercises	✓	✓	✓	✓	

BCRS						REMPEC COUNTRY PROFILE
Prevention and Emergency Protocol – Table VI – Operational measures taken						
Question 4: Has the Party taken the operational measures listed in Table VI hereunder for the implementation of the Prevention and Emergency Protocol?						
Ref.	Description	Status	Remarks/ Comments	Difficulties/ Challenges	Remarks/ Comments	
Article 8	Has your country the necessary means of communication to ensure, with the necessary speed and reliability, the reception, transmission and dissemination of reports and urgent information concerning pollution incidents?	✓	✓	✓	✓	Operation activities Government/Industry relation Public relation Media relation
Article 8	Is the competent administration in your country currently undertaking actions to remedy to any impediments encountered with respect to the previous obligation?	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Article 9	Has your country issued instructions to masters of ships and to pilots of aircraft to report by the most rapid and adequate channels all incidents which result or may result in a discharge of oil or hazardous and noxious substances?	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Article 9	Is the competent administration in your country currently undertaking actions to remedy to any impediments encountered with respect to the previous obligation?	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Article 9	Has the information collected in accordance with paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 been communicated to the Regional Centre?	✓	✓	✓	✓	x

BCRS						REMPEC COUNTRY PROFILE
Prevention and Emergency Protocol – Table VI – Operational measures taken						
Question 4: Has the Party taken the operational measures listed in Table VI hereunder for the implementation of the Prevention and Emergency Protocol?						
Ref.	Description	Status	Remarks/ Comments	Difficulties/ Challenges	Remarks/ Comments	
Article 9	Is the competent administration in your country currently undertaking actions to remedy to any impediments encountered with respect to the previous obligation?	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Article 9	Has the information collected in accordance with paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 been communicated to the other Parties likely to be affected by the pollution incident, directly or through the Regional Centre?	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Article 9	Is the competent administration in your country currently undertaking actions to remedy to any impediments encountered with respect to the previous obligation?	✓	✓	✓	✓	x

BCRS	REMPEC COUNTRY PROFILE
Prevention and Emergency Protocol – Table VII – Spill Incidents which have occurred during the biennium	
Accident location (latitude and longitude or closest shore location), Accident Type, Vessel IMO number or vessel name, Vessel flag, Has any product been released ?, If yes, specify the type of product released (Oil/HNS), Have any actions been taken?, If yes, specify the actions taken	PREVIOUS SPILLS Date, Location, Type of Pollutant, Quantity (t)
Number of operational national contingency plans and other plans	x