

Decision IG.25/7

Amendments to the Annexes to 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 Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention) and its Protocols at their 22nd Meeting,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,

Recalling also the United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions of 15 March 2019, UNEP/EA.4/Res.10, entitled “Innovation on biodiversity and land degradation”, and UNEP/EA.4/Res. 21, entitled “Towards a pollution-free planet”,

Having regard to the Protocol concerning the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil, hereinafter referred to as the “Offshore Protocol”, adopted in Madrid, Spain in 1994 and entered into force on 24 March 2011,

Having also regard to Article 23 to the Barcelona Convention, which specifies the procedure to amend the Annexes to the Convention or to any Protocol,

Conscious of the need to update the Annexes to the Offshore Protocol to reflect the significant regulatory, scientific and technical developments related to offshore activities that have been achieved at both regional and global levels, including relevant developments under the Mediterranean Action Plan-Barcelona Convention system, with particular focus on those developments related to the implementation of the ecosystem approach and sustainable consumption and production,

Recalling Decision IG.22/3, adopted by the Contracting Parties at their 19th Meeting (COP 19) (Athens, Greece, 9-12 February 2016), on the Mediterranean Offshore Action Plan in the Framework of the Offshore Protocol, in particular its Specific Objective 7 (c),

Having considered the reports of the Second Meeting of the Barcelona Convention Offshore Oil and Gas Group (OFOG) Sub-Group on Environmental Impact (Athens, Greece, 27-28 June 2019) and the Third Meeting of the Barcelona Convention Offshore Oil and Gas Group (OFOG) Sub-Group on Environmental Impact (Online, 3-4 June 2021),

1. *Adopt* the Amended Annexes I, II, III, IV and VII A to the Offshore Protocol, set out in the Annex to this Decision;

2. *Urge* the Contracting Parties to control and timely report on the harmful and noxious substances and materials listed in Annexes I and II, using the online Barcelona Convention Reporting System (BCRS), in line with the reporting obligations under Article 26 of the Barcelona Convention and Article 30 of the Offshore Protocol;

3. *Welcome* the collaborative approach and support offered by industry partners with a view to establishing an effective and sustainable framework to facilitate the implementation of the Offshore Protocol and the Mediterranean Offshore Action Plan;

4. *Agree*, in accordance with Article 23 (2) (iv), to determine a period of 60 days since the adoption of this Decision, within which, any Contracting Party that is unable to approve the amendments to notify so in writing the Depositary;

5. *Request* the Depositary to communicate without delay to all Contracting Parties the adopted amendments, pursuant to article 23 (2) of the Barcelona Convention.

Annex

**Amendments to the Annexes to 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 (Offshore Protocol)**

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Appendix 1:**Amendments to ANNEX I to the Offshore Protocol****HARMFUL OR NOXIOUS SUBSTANCES AND MATERIALS THE DISPOSAL OF WHICH IN THE PROTOCOL AREA IS PROHIBITED**

A. The following substances and materials and compounds thereof are listed for the purposes of Article 9, paragraph 4, of the Protocol. They have been selected mainly on the basis of their toxicity, persistence and bioaccumulation:

1. Mercury and mercury compounds, with the exception of mercury within drilling mud/fluids and drilling cuttings up to a maximum of 1 mg/kg dry weight in stock barite. The above exception does not apply in Specially Protected Areas, as determined in Article 21, in coastal or inland waters, or in wetlands
2. Cadmium and cadmium compounds, with the exception of cadmium within drilling mud/fluids and drilling cuttings of 3 mg/kg dry weight in stock barite. The above exception does not apply in Specially Protected Areas, as determined in Article 21, in coastal or inland waters, or in wetlands
3. Organotin compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment, with the exception of those which are biologically harmless or which are rapidly converted into biologically harmless substances
4. Organophosphorus compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment, with the exception of those which are biologically harmless or which are rapidly converted into biologically harmless substances
5. Organohalogen compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment, with the exception of those which are biologically harmless, or which are rapidly converted into biologically harmless substances
6. Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), also known as polycyclic aromatic compounds
7. Oil & grease in production water, with the exception of permitted process discharges with an oil in water concentration of less than 30 mg/l, as an average in any calendar month. The discharge concentration of oil in production water shall not exceed 100 mg/l at any time
8. Drilling fluids and drill cuttings within 1 nm from shore
9. Non-aqueous drilling fluids (NAFs), with the exception of NAFs associated with drill cuttings and small volume discharges
10. Oil-based drilling fluids and associated cuttings
11. Copper
12. Lead and organic lead compounds
13. Zinc
14. Phosphorus
15. Aliphatic hydrocarbons, also known as non-aromatic compounds
16. Tin and organic tin compounds
17. Free oil, diesel oil, formation oil
18. 4-(dimethyl butyl amino) diphenylamine (6PPD) (Organic Nitrogen Compounds)
19. Neodecanoic acid, ethenyl ester (Organic Esters)

20. Phthalate Esters
21. Dicofol, endosulfan, hexachlorocyclohexane isomers (HCH), methoxychlor, pentachlorophenol (PCP), trifluralin (Pesticides/Biocides)
22. Phenols
23. Clotrimazole (Pharmaceuticals)
24. Musk xylene (Synthetic musks)
25. Crude oil, fuel oil, oily sludge, used lubricating oils and refined products
26. Persistent synthetic materials which may float, sink or remain in suspension and which may interfere with any legitimate use of the sea
27. Substances having proven carcinogenic, teratogenic or mutagenic properties in or through the marine environment
28. Radioactive substances, including their wastes, if their discharges do not comply with the principles of radiation protection as defined by the competent international organizations, taking into account the protection of the marine environment

B. Annex I does not apply to discharges which contain substances listed above that are below the limits defined jointly by the Parties and, in relation to oil, below the limits defined in Article 10 of this Protocol.

Appendix 2:

Amendments to ANNEX II to the Offshore Protocol

**HARMFUL OR NOXIOUS SUBSTANCES AND MATERIALS THE DISPOSAL OF WHICH
IN THE PROTOCOL AREA IS SUBJECT TO A SPECIAL PERMIT**

- A. The following substances and materials and compounds thereof have been selected for the purpose of Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Protocol.
1. Arsenic
 2. Beryllium
 3. Nickel
 4. Vanadium
 5. Chromium
 6. Biocides and their derivatives not covered in Annex I
 7. Selenium
 8. Antimony
 9. Molybdenum
 10. Titanium
 11. Barium (other than barium sulphate)
 12. Boron
 13. Uranium
 14. Cobalt
 15. Thallium
 16. Tellurium
 17. Silver
 18. Cyanides
- B. The control and strict limitation of the discharge of substances referred to in section A must be implemented in accordance with Annex III.

Appendix 3:

Amendments to ANNEX III to the Offshore Protocol

FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR THE ISSUE OF THE PERMITS

For the purpose of the issue of a permit required under Article 9, paragraph 7, particular account will be taken, as the case may be, of the following factors:

A. Characteristics and composition of the waste

1. Type and size of waste source (e.g. industrial process);
2. Type of waste (origin, average composition);
3. Form of waste (solid, liquid, sludge, slurry, gaseous);
4. Total amount (volume discharged, e.g. per year);
5. Discharge pattern (continuous, intermittent, seasonally variable, etc.);
6. Concentrations with respect to major constituents, substances listed in Annex I, substances listed in Annex II, and other substances as appropriate;
7. Physical, chemical and biochemical properties of the waste.

B. Characteristics of waste constituents with respect to their harmfulness

1. Persistence (physical, chemical, biological) in the marine environment;
2. Toxicity and other harmful effects;
3. Accumulation in biological materials or sediments;
4. Biochemical transformation producing harmful compounds;
5. Adverse effects on the oxygen content and balance;
6. Susceptibility to physical, chemical and biochemical changes and interaction in the aquatic environment with other sea-water constituents which may produce harmful biological or other effects on any of the uses listed in Section E below.

C. Characteristics of discharge site and receiving marine environment

1. Hydrographic, meteorological, geological and topographical characteristics of the area;
2. Location and type of the discharge (outfall, canal, outlet, etc.) and its relation to other areas (such as amenity areas, spawning, nursery and fishing areas, shellfish grounds) and other discharges;
3. Initial dilution achieved at the point of discharge into the receiving marine environment;
4. Dispersion characteristics such as effects of currents, tides and wind on horizontal transport and vertical mixing;

5. Receiving water characteristics with respect to physical, hydrological, chemical, biological and ecological conditions in the discharge area; temperature, hydrology (wave and current regimes, upwelling, mixing, residence time, freshwater input, sea level), bathymetry, turbidity, transparency, noise, salinity, nutrients, organic carbon, dissolved gases, pH, links between species of marine birds, mammals, reptiles, fish and cephalopods and habitats, pelagic-benthic community shifts and productivity;
6. Capacity of the receiving marine environment to receive waste discharges without undesirable effects.

D. Availability of waste technologies

The methods of waste reduction and discharge for industrial effluents as well as domestic sewage should be selected taking into account the availability and feasibility of:

- (a) Alternative treatment processes;
- (b) Reuse or elimination methods;
- (c) On-land disposal alternatives;
- (d) Appropriate low-waste technologies.

E. Potential impairment of marine ecosystem and sea-water uses

1. Effects on human life through pollution impact on:
 - (a) Edible marine organisms;
 - (b) Bathing waters;
 - (c) Aesthetics.
2. Effects on marine ecosystems, in particular living resources, endangered species and critical habitats.
3. Effects on other legitimate uses of the sea in conformity with international law.

Appendix 4:**Amendments to ANNEX IV to the Offshore Protocol****ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

1. Each Party shall require that the environmental impact assessment contains at least the following:
 - (a) A description of the geographical boundaries of the area within which the activities are to be carried out, including safety zones where applicable, with particular regard to the environmental sensitivity of areas likely to be affected. Safety zones, where applicable, shall cover areas within a distance of 500 metres around installations and be established in conformity the provisions of general international law and technical requirements;
 - (b) A description of the initial state of the environment of the area, (baseline scenario) and the likely evolution of the state in a “no- project scenario”, on the basis of available information and scientific knowledge;
 - (c) An indication of the nature, aims, scope and duration of the proposed activities, including description of reasonable alternatives and an indication of the main reasons for selecting the chosen option supported by a comparison of environmental effects;
 - (d) A description of the methods, installations and other means to be used, possible alternatives to such methods and means;
 - (e) A description of the foreseeable direct or indirect short and long-term and cumulative effects of the proposed activities on the environment, including fauna, flora, soil, air, water, climate and the ecological balance, including possible transboundary impacts. This description shall include an estimate by type and quantity of expected discharges and emissions (pollutants, water, air, noise, vibration, heat, light, radiation) produced during the construction and operation phases, as well as demolition and decommissioning works, where relevant;
 - (f) A statement setting out the measures proposed for reducing to the minimum the risk of damage to the environment as a result of carrying out the proposed activities, including possible alternatives to such measures;
 - (g) An indication of the measures to be taken for the protection of the environment in order to avoid, prevent, reduce and if possible offset pollution and any other likely pollution and other pollution and other adverse effects during and after the proposed activities;
 - (h) A reference to the methodology used for the environmental impact assessment;
 - (i) An indication of whether the environment of any other State is likely to be affected by the proposed activities.
2. Each Party shall promulgate standards taking into account the international rules, standards and recommended practices and procedures, adopted in accordance with Article 23 of the Protocol, by which environmental impact assessments are to be evaluated.

Appendix 5:**Amendments to ANNEX VII to the Offshore Protocol****CONTINGENCY PLAN****A. The operator's contingency plan**

1. Operators are obliged to ensure:

- (a) That the most appropriate alarm system and communication system are available at the installation and they are in good working order;
- (b) That the alarm is immediately raised on the occurrence of an emergency and that any emergency is immediately communicated to the competent authority;
- (c) That, in coordination with the competent authority, transmission of the alarm and appropriate assistance and coordination of assistance can be organized and supervised without delay;
- (d) That immediate information about the nature and extent of the emergency is given to the crew on the installation and to the competent authority;
- (e) That the competent authority is constantly informed about the progress of combating the emergency;
- (f) That at all times sufficient and most appropriate materials and equipment, including stand-by boats and aircraft, are available to put into effect the emergency plan;
- (g) That the most appropriate methods and techniques are known to the specialized crew referred to in Annex VI, paragraph (c), in order to combat leakages, spillages, accidental discharges, fire, explosions, blow-outs and any other threat to human life or the environment;
- (h) That the most appropriate methods and techniques are known to the specialized crew responsible for reducing and preventing long-term adverse effects on the environment, in order to mitigate the negative impacts on wildlife both onshore and offshore including the situations where oiled animals reach shore earlier than the actual spill;
- (i) That the crew is thoroughly familiar with the operator's contingency plan, that periodic emergency exercises are held so that the crew has a thorough working knowledge of the equipment and procedures and that each individual knows exactly his role within the plan;
- (j) That the names and positions of persons authorised to initiate emergency procedures are known to the crew and the authorities;
- (k) That there is evidence of prior environment and health assessments of any chemicals foreseen for use as dispersants.

2. The operator shall cooperate, on an institutional basis, with other operators or entities capable of rendering necessary assistance, so as to ensure that, in cases where the magnitude or nature of an emergency creates a risk for which assistance is or might be required, such assistance can be rendered.