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Intergovernmental Review Meeting of
Mediterranean Coastal States on the
Mediterranean Action Plan

Monaco, 9-14 January 1978

Note by the Executive Director

The attached paper, which was prepared by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, is submitted to those participating in the Intergovernmental Review meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States on the Mediterranean Action Plan for their information.

PROGRESS REPORT

ON

FIRST YEAR OF ACTIVITY OF THE CENTRE

Prepared by the Director of the Centre
in consultation with the IMCO Secretariat

Title of Project: The Mediterranean Programme: Regional Oil-Combating
Centre for the Mediterranean - MED XII

Project Number: FP/0503-76-06 (1098)

17 October 1977

INTRODUCTION

1. In Section 4 of the Project Document dealing with the Regional Oil Combating Centre, IMCO, as the cooperating agency, will prepare a report to be submitted to the Inter-governmental Meeting scheduled to be held in Monaco in the latter part of 1977. The Secretary-General of IMCO, in his General Instructions on the Responsibilities and Functions of the Centre, directs that this report should be prepared with the greatest of care. For this purpose, this present draft document gives a progress report on the activities undertaken by the Regional Centre from its opening day up to 15 October 1977.
2. It is to be noted that, unlike other UNEP Projects, the activities of the Regional Oil Combating Centre for the Mediterranean have not been submitted to a mid-term review meeting from the coastal States before the next Inter-governmental Meeting. Therefore this report expresses only the views of the Director of the Centre and of his staff after less than a year of activity. For this reason some points raised in this document may be taken up for discussion on the basis of this being the first experience in this field.
3. At the time when this document was drafted, the Director of the Centre had still not paid his visit to Albania and Algeria and has yet to complete his visit to France and Malta. For this reason the relative situation and the views expressed in this document might have to be slightly revised at some later stage.
4. In this draft report, the activities of the Centre are put down in chronological order, during the periods under review. For easy reference, the activities are being sub-divided under three sections, namely:
 - I the development of facilities and staff of the Centre
 - II the visits of the Director to the coastal States
 - III the actions taken in regard to the established functions of the Centre
5. Section IV will include the initial general conclusions of the Director after the first year of functioning of the Centre.
6. A plan of action for 1978 covering all the objectives of the Centre is being prepared.

THE CENTRE

Building and Location

7. The premises allocated by the Maltese Government for the Regional Centre are part of a building built by the British Services several years ago.
8. It is located in the centre of a small island, called Manoel Island, annexed to the main island. On its sides it is surrounded by the Royal Malta Yacht Club, the Mediterranean Oilfield Services Company, and the Armed Forces of Malta, Pioneer Section.
9. The building comprises mainly a basement, two large halls and eight rooms. Before the Centre was handed over, it was reinstated and decorated, ready for occupation.
10. All furniture and equipment, according to the needs as they develop, have been purchased within budgetary limits. Further equipment will be installed according to requirements, as the activities of the Centre expand.

Official Opening

11. The Centre was officially inaugurated on 11 December 1976. For this special occasion the Secretary-General of IMCO, Mr. Srivastava, and the Executive Director of UNEP, Dr. Tolba, visited Malta, together with Mr. Y. Sasamura, Director of the Marine Environment Division of IMCO and Mr. P. Thatcher, UNEP Director.
12. On the very same day of their arrival in Malta, 10 December 1976, Mr. C.P. Srivastava and Dr. M. Tolba had a meeting with the Prime Minister of Malta.
13. On the morning of the 11 December 1976, an opening ceremony was held. Speeches were delivered by the Hon. Dr. Vincent Moran, Minister of Health and Environment, Mr. C.P. Srivastava, Dr. M. Tolba and the President of the Republic of Malta, Sir Anthony Mamo, who declared the Centre officially opened.
14. Several distinguished guests, including Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors from Mediterranean coastal States, Departmental Heads of the Civil Service, Police Corps and Armed Forces of Malta, were present for the occasion.

15. The distinguished guests were taken around the building, and shown the illustrated stands put up by UNEP and IMCO to explain diagrammatically their international operations, with special reference to the Mediterranean Region. A reception was given by the Minister of Health and Environment in one of the halls of the Centre.

Telecommunication Facilities

16. The Centre, prior to its inauguration, was equipped with telephone and telex equipment according to the agreed arrangements with the Maltese Government.

The telex number is 464 UNROCC.

The telephone numbers are 37296, 37297, 37298.

The cable address has been registered UNROCC MALTA.

17. Talks were held with the Chief Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy at the Office of the Prime Minister, Malta, to establish what telecommunication facilities could be made at the disposal of the Centre besides those already available, in case of emergency. A list of these facilities has been prepared and circulated to all the coastal States visited by the Director (see Annex 1).

18. Arrangements are being made so that the officials of the Centre could be contacted at all times of the day in cases of emergency.

Staff at the Centre

19. A time-table for the recruitment of staff of the Centre has been prepared and annexed to the project document. Recruitment was to be made by IMCO, after consulting UNEP on the final selection. The Government will be invited to assist in the recruitment of local staff.

20. As an initial phase for the establishment of the Centre, the Secretary-General of IMCO has appointed two key personnel. The Director of the Centre, Mr. Philippe Le Lourd, was appointed on 1 November 1976. Mr. Le Lourd was born in Bordeaux and has a doctorate in physical science, together with diplomas in oceanography and oceanographic biology. He has served at the French National Centre for the Exploration of the Oceans (CNEXO) since 1970, and since 1975 has been responsible for the national network for the observation of the quality of the Marine Environment and Marine Pollution Centre.

21. The other appointment was that of Administrative Officer of the Centre. Mr. Joe Camilleri, a Maltese citizen, was appointed on 18 October 1976. He has a degree in pharmacy. Previously, since 1971, he was the Secretary to Cabinet and Private Secretary to the Prime Minister. Also he has served as Director of the Mediterranean Oilfield Services Company since 1974. In January 1977 he was promoted to Deputy Director (Administration).

22. The Deputy Director (Technical), Rear Admiral Nazeeh Sweid (Retired) from Syria, was appointed on 1 November 1977.

23. To help the Centre to develop its activities in the technical field, a fixed term appointment of three months was given to Mr. John Wardley Smith, an expert in oil pollution of world repute. His appointment started on 18 April and was terminated on 31 July 1977.

24. The locally recruited staff was engaged according to the time-table set out for the recruitment of staff at the Centre. The document provides for the recruitment locally of six members. Five of these have already been employed; the sixth, the technical assistant will be recruited after the Deputy Director (Technical) has been appointed.

Appointment of local staff has been made as follows:

Bilingual Secretary	21 February 1977
Caretaker	11 March 1977
Clerk/Telex Operator	12 April 1977
Information Officer	10 October 1977
Clerk/Telex Operator	10 October 1977

Agreement Malta - IMCO

25. In October 1976, a draft agreement on privileges and immunities for the Centre, was submitted to the Maltese Government by IMCO. This draft agreement, inter alia, proposed that the Maltese Government, being a Party to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations by Resolution 179(ii) of 21 November 1947, shall in relation to all matters pertaining to the establishment and operation of the Regional Oil Combating Centre apply to the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization all the provisions of the said Convention to the extent that such provisions may be applicable.

26. The Government of Malta expressed its disagreement mainly to the part affecting the locally recruited staff and their exemption from taxation on their official salaries and emoluments.

27. Talks at the highest level were held in Malta and an exchange of correspondence has been made.

28. The problem is still unresolved. Correspondence on this matter is being exchanged between IMCO and the Maltese Government.

Lease Agreement

29. As counterpart contribution, the Government of Malta has agreed to provide suitable premises; including installation of telephone and telex facilities for the Centre in Manoel Island, Malta.

30. The premises provided was an ex-British Services Pay Office. Re-instatement works have been carried out and the building was ready for occupation by early December 1976. Hence the official opening of the Centre was made on 11 December 1976.

31. For this purpose a lease agreement according to the terms proposed by the Maltese Government was prepared and submitted to the Legal Office at IMCO for vetting. After some exchange of correspondence the legal draft was agreed to.

32. On 28 February 1977, Mr. O.P. Carver, Project Manager at IMCO, arrived in Malta to make a survey of the building. Mr. Carver prepared his comprehensive report which was submitted to IMCO on 8 March 1977.

33. The Government of Malta, by resolution in the House of Representatives due to be moved and approved on 18 October 1977 will then pass the premises to IMCO on the conditions agreed to in the Lease Agreement. Subsequently the signing of the Agreement will be made by the Director of the Centre on behalf of IMCO in the near future.

VISIT TO THE COASTAL STATES

Programme of Visits

34. By his letter dated 14 December 1976 the Secretary-General of IMCO informed the Governments of the Mediterranean States of the official opening of the Centre and requested their assistance and cooperation for the successful functioning of the Centre, particularly during the planned visit of the Director to all the coastal States. The UNDP Resident Representatives in the Mediterranean countries were similarly informed.

35. Following these letters, the Director contacted the Permanent Secretariat at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of each coastal State and sent them a letter proposing the main points for discussion with the authorities concerned (see Annex 2). He also wrote, at the same time, to the UNDP Resident Representatives to inform them of the proposed visit and to request their assistance to make the visit successful. The following missions were carried out:

25 - 31 March 1977	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Tunisia
5 - 20 April 1977	Lebanon, Syria, Turkey and the Arab Republic of Egypt
3 - 20 May 1977	Cyprus, Israel and Greece
27 June - 1 July 1977	Italy
10 - 15 July 1977	Morocco
1 - 11 August 1977	Monaco and France
1 - 6 September 1977	Yugoslavia
12 - 16 September 1977	Spain

36. At the date of this report Albania and Algeria are the only two States that have not yet been visited. As regards Albania, several attempts were made to elicit a reply to the repeated requests from the Centre to set a convenient date for the visit but to date the Centre has not yet received any and therefore no plans could be prepared for these visits. As regards Algeria we are still trying to find mutual convenient dates for the visit. A complementary visit is planned to be paid before the end of 1977 to finalize the first contacts already made with France and Malta.

37. The main objectives of this first visit to each country was to establish the initial contacts with the authorities in charge of the national organization to combat oil pollution and to collect basic information and views so that the UN Regional Centre of Malta will be able to reach the objectives as set out in Resolution 7 adopted in February 1976 by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries

of the coastal States of the Mediterranean Region on the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea and to the Protocol concerning cooperation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency.

38. After each visit, the Director prepared a very comprehensive report which includes all the information collected by him during the stay in the country. Every report contains the conclusions reached and recommendations on action to be taken. Copies of this report were sent as soon as finalized to the authorities concerned in the country visited, to the UNDP Resident Representatives as well as to IMCO and to UNEP. If there is a resident Ambassador of the country in Malta, a copy was also forwarded to the embassy. To date most of these reports have already been finalized and despatched.

Contents of the Reports

39. Each of the reports describes in detail the preparation and organization of the visit, the programme of visit and the visit itself, and gives the conclusions and some recommendations. In the annexes to the report are included details of the officials met and the documents given to the Director. In some cases the detailed answers to the points of Annex (i) of the report and pertinent documents are also attached. Finally, a synthetic map is prepared to locate information collected such as: zones sensitive to oil pollution, oil terminals, pipelines, refineries, tanker routes, reception facilities, communication facilities, general currents, meteorological stations, recreational and touristic areas, fishing areas, etc.

40. Annex (iii) summarizes the most relevant information collected during this visit referred to above.

Focal Points

41. The establishment of focal points in every State is of primary importance and this was discussed in every coastal State visited. Annex 3 gives a list of these focal points as agreed in the different countries. Some of them still have to be officially confirmed. This point is mentioned in the relevant report of visit. It is to be noted that France, Greece, Italy and Spain have more than one focal point, related to the governmental, technical and scientific organizations.

Communications

42. Each focal point was then informed of the telecommunication facilities at the Centre. The focal point was then requested to inform the Centre of the facilities available at his end. From the list given in Annex 3, it can be seen that telex and telephone facilities are not actually available to all the focal points in the different States. In order to comply with the requirements of the project document, the Director strongly recommended the authorities concerned to do their best so that each designated focal point will be furnished with telephone and telex facilities. In some circumstances UNDP facilities or the channel of Ministries of Foreign Affairs can be considered as a temporary arrangement.

43. With those focal points having telex facilities some trials were made during the visit to test these communications from the country (Monaco, Italy, Cyprus, Israel, Morocco) to the Centre and vice versa. More systematic and periodical tests will be needed in the future to evaluate the bottle-necks due to the systematic linking with Malta via Rome, London or Paris.

44. Besides the direct communications with the focal points, the Director enquired, whenever possible, about the communication facilities of the country visited.

Accident Reporting Systems

45. Five countries (France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Spain) have an existing reporting system and three (Lebanon, Monaco and Syria) mentioned some project of this nature. It was suggested in Egypt that the Regional Centre should prepare a standard document for reporting accidents and disseminate it to all Mediterranean countries.

46. Most of the countries visited reported only minor accidents, generally they occurred in harbours, near oil terminals or refineries. Only three countries have faced significant oil spillages (France, Italy and Spain).

Contingency Plans

47. National Contingency Plans actually exist in five countries (France, Greece, Israel, Italy and Syria). Other countries are actually also preparing such a plan (Malta, Morocco, Spain and Turkey). The assistance of the Centre was requested by Lebanon, Malta, Morocco and Tunisia and suggested by Egypt, Libya and Syria; one country suggested that the National Contingency Plan will be submitted to the Centre for consideration.

48. Two bilateral agreements of assistance in cases of emergency were reported; one between France and Monaco and another between Italy and Yugoslavia for the protection of the Northern Adriatic. Apparently for both there are no actual detailed arrangements for a particular case of oil pollution. A multilateral agreement without any other details has been mentioned between Egypt, Libya and Syria, by the latter.

Equipment Facilities

49. Thirteen out of the sixteen countries visited have indicated at least some equipment facilities. Morocco and Turkey mentioned that they have planned to buy new equipment in the near future. A complete picture could be available after receiving complementary replies, to the questionnaires sent by the Centre to make the inventory of this equipment. As a first indication it seems that most of the equipment above is for harbour protection and that only France, Greece, Israel, Italy and Spain might have in fact offshore equipment available in case of massive oil spillage. Exchange of information, guidance and even assistance from the Centre, were suggested in this field by most of the countries. The consideration of standardization aspect of the equipment in the Mediterranean and experiments or homologation under the control of the Centre was also suggested.

50. Ten of the countries visited mentioned reception facilities. Whenever possible the Director reminded them to fill the questionnaire sent by IMCO on these facilities. Turkey requested assistance on garbage reception facilities from the Centre and IMCO. Tunisia made a similar request.

51. Programmes of research and development in oil combating were mentioned in five countries (France, Greece, Israel, Italy and Spain). Egypt, Syria and Turkey have also reported planning for such activities. Libya requested UNEP and the Centre for assistance in this field.

Training

52. An annual training course on the problems of sea pollution from ships was created in France in June 1977. Spain reported some similar project for 1978. Greece normally trains her officers in charge of pollution in the Coast Guard. Italy might also offer different facilities. A complete picture about the existing training facilities in the coastal States could be available after having received answers to the questionnaire sent by the Centre to check the needs and facilities in this field.

53. During the visits the Director paid before June 1977, he could discuss with the countries interested the possibility of sending one official to the seminar organized in France, with the support of the Centre and ask them for candidates. Four countries expressed their direct interest, one candidate was presented but finally did not attend the seminar. Another country whose candidate could not reach the Centre at the proper time attended nevertheless. More generally six countries (Cyprus, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria and Yugoslavia) expressed their interest for training assistance.

Follow-up Action After Visits

54. The Director made every endeavour to send the information available at the Centre to the countries who had made the request. As an example information on contingency planning was provided to Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia; technical and scientific information on recovery systems and products was given to Cyprus.

55. The exchange of information started with some countries in a co-operative way. Others did not keep in touch with the Centre since the visit. A kind reminder was sent with the report to those focal points who have promised to send basic or complementary information. The Centre is still expecting to receive this information.

56. As a second step of action, with the new recruitment of the Information Officer, the Centre will now classify the information gathered during these visits, and through the questionnaires, and make another effort to collect all the promised or complementary information required, so that the Deputy Director (Technical), due to arrive at the end of the year, can start working immediately on the information actually on hand at the Centre.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CENTRE

57. This part of the report describes briefly the measures taken according to the objectives of section 2 of the project document, since the Centre started its activities, less than a year ago. We will consider successively the seven immediate objectives of the project document.

Information - Collection and Dissemination

58. The first "immediate" objective for setting up this Centre is to collect and disseminate information on: inventories of experts, equipment and products in each coastal State; on plans, methods and techniques used for combating oil pollution; and on those areas in the Mediterranean which are especially vulnerable to oil pollution and of clean-up methods that can be used with minimum environmental damage in such areas. (Vide project document Page 2, 2.2.1, a.b. and c.).

59. Though the Information Officer of the Centre, according to the operation plan of the Centre in the project document, was due to be appointed in September 1977, the collection of the information was to start in January 1977.

60. In order to prepare the inventories referred to as 2.2.1(a) in the project document, three questionnaires were sent to every coastal State focal point, to complete forms on products, equipment and experts available in their own country (see Annex 5). These questionnaires were sent during June and July 1977. Up to 15 October 1977, the only responses that were received at the Centre were from Cyprus, Greece, Israel and Syria. Italy and France supplied relevant information to the Director when he was making his visits there. A reminder was sent on 23 September 1977 (see Annex 6).

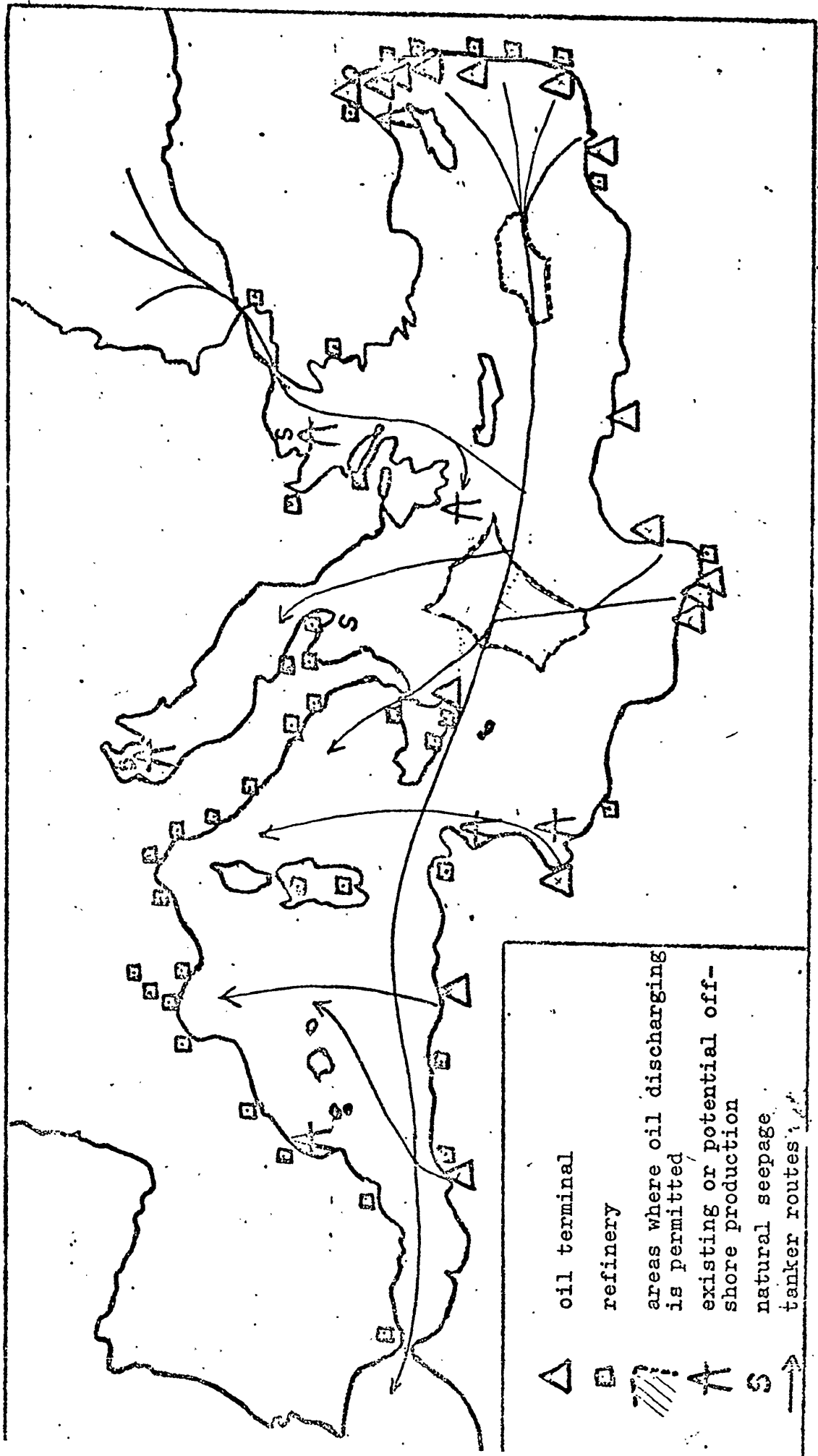
61. The preparation of the inventories of experts and equipment is specifically referred to in the Annex to Resolution No.7, adopted at the Barcelona Conference, February 1976, and incorporated in the project document FP/0503-76-06 (1098). Coastal States will be aware of the importance and usefulness of such information which will enable the Centre to compile these inventories. Coastal States are therefore invited to give priority to supplying the Centre with the requisite information.

62. Referring to paragraph 2.2.1(b) of the project document action was taken at a very early stage to collect the basic information on places, methods and techniques used for combating oil pollution. The first step was taken by the Director during his visits to the coastal States, to collect information about the existing equipment in the Mediterranean and on the technical development in this field. In some cases he could see equipment or demonstrations and discuss their performance.

63. The second step was to contact most of the manufacturers of oil pollution combating equipment and products and to request them to send to the Centre literature and other information of their products and equipment. The request included that the Centre be kept informed to date on any equipment that might be produced (see Annex 7). The response to this request was very satisfactory. On the other hand IMCO and UNEP are sending all their publications relevant to this field. There is now at the Centre an amount of literature available, at the disposal of every coastal State. Advice can be given to the coastal States on the advantages and disadvantages of each product and equipment. Very important information supplied by the manufacturers at the Centre's request, was on the availability of their products in the Mediterranean. This information has already been useful to the Centre to give immediate replies to some of the technical questions asked to the Director by some coastal States during and after his visit and they are very useful in case of emergency action to combat a major oil spillage.

64. Necessary steps were also taken to collect as much information as possible on those areas of the Mediterranean vulnerable to oil pollution. Apart from the indications given directly by the coastal States during the visit (see part II), the Director took some steps to collect and up-date the information required to assess such zones, either related to oil (oil transport, tanker routes, statistics of accidents and infractions, location of oil terminals, refineries, off-shore production, etc), or the Mediterranean marine environment (charts, meteorological and oceanographical data), or human activities (fisheries, tourism, etc) or scientific knowledge (impact of oil on the environment). Such meetings as MEPC Meeting in London and the UNEP Mid-Term Review Meeting on Monitoring Pilot Projects (in particular MED I and MED VI) in Monte Carlo, were good opportunities to establish the appropriate contacts and to get some relevant information. FAO was also contacted for this purpose during the visit to Italy. The Director prepared, at the request of UNEP, an article entitled "Oil Pollution in the Mediterranean" to be published in a special issue on the

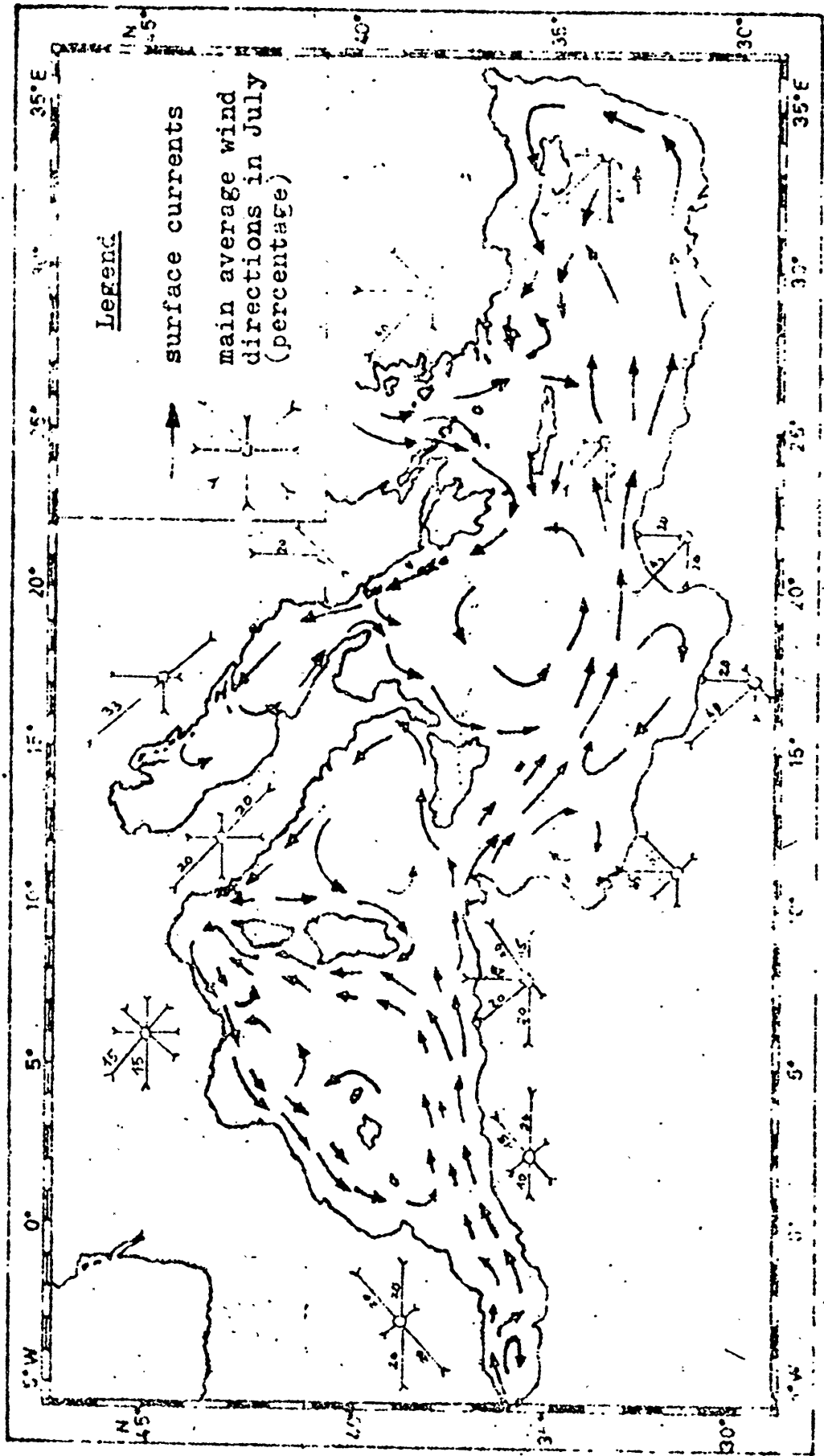
FIGURE 1: Main Sources of Oil Pollution in the Mediterranean Sea



Note: Scarce information provided for African coast.

FIGURE 2: Surface Currents and Main Winds in the Mediterranean in Summer

Fig 1



Mediterranean, of the Swedish magazine "AMBIO". This article tries to evaluate the input of oil in the Mediterranean, gives an illustration on oil activities (Figure 1) and on general currents and winds which might affect a massive oil spillage (Figure 2).

Preparation of Emergency Plans

65. The second immediate objective of the Centre, according to the project document (paragraph 2.2.2) is to prepare and keep up-to-date, emergency plans on a national and on a regional scale. According to the time-table for Operations of the Centre, the action on emergency plans should start in 1978.

66. Acting upon the express wish of the Maltese Government and to avail itself of the useful services and experience of the Technical Expert, Mr. J. Wardley Smith, the Centre undertook the task to prepare an outline of an emergency plan for Malta to combat accidental pollution of the sea by oil.

67. The collection of information required for the drafting of such a plan proved to be less difficult than expected due to the obvious reasons that the Centre is situated in Malta itself and hence communications were easy to make. All the various official departments were most forthcoming whenever information, discussions and materials were asked for. Discussions were held at all levels, and on the spot inspections and checking were also made by the Technical Expert.

68. The Director of the Centre, Mr. Le Lourd, together with the two Deputy Directors, Mr. J. Camilleri and Mr. J. Wardley Smith, presented the Outline Contingency Plan for Malta to the Maltese Government on 29 July 1977. It was then agreed that a plenary meeting will be convened by the Centre to gather and discuss comments and suggestions from the Departments concerned in this Plan. This meeting was held on 29 September 1977 and the important suggestions on the Plan were then reported to the Maltese Government.

69. It is felt that the plan may well serve as a model which could give useful guidance to other countries in the region. With this in view a copy of the plan is being made available to the Meeting for information.

70. Parallel to this activity, the Centre was making efforts to collect information on the already existing contingency plans in the Mediterranean and other regions.

71. All documents on emergency plans and planning available at IMCO Headquarters were copied to the Centre. Information was also collected on the United States of America's and Canadian Plans to combat oil pollution emergencies. During his visits to coastal States, the Director, Mr. Le Lourd, collected information on contingency plans, where available. France, Greece, Israel and Italy have given every information available about their plans. This information is now available at the Centre at the disposal of all the Mediterranean coastal States.

72. The Centre will be disseminating such information, and copies of such plans when some technical difficulties (e.g. translations and reproduction) have been overcome.

73. During the visits of the Director and subsequent to the preparation of the Malta Plan, the Centre received requests from other coastal States for assistance in the preparation of these plans (see above). In October an official request from Tunisia was transmitted to the Centre by UNEP.

74. In this line, information about the regional plan of USA and Canada has been collected. Further action on this will be taken after the appointment of the Deputy Director (Technical).

75. Preliminary talks were held at the Centre between the staff concerned on "regional emergency plans and planning". These were held with a view to the Centre taking up the preparation of a regional plan of an area from the Mediterranean. In the light of this discussion a preliminary suggestion for regional contingency planning has been prepared and this is shown at Annex 9.

Communication/Information System

76. The third "immediate" objective of the Centre is to "develop and maintain a Communication/Information System appropriate to the needs of States being served by the Centre" (vide project document page 2, 2.2.5) and according to the operation plan of the Centre this activity was to start in January 1977.

77. As described above, the Director managed, as a first step, to set up telephone and telex communications with the focal points in the countries visited on a routine basis as well as in case of an emergency. When the focal point did not have telex, each time when it was possible, the Director looked for having the possibility to contact the country through other channels, for example via UNDP, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Figure 3 shows the actual situation for telex communication with the different focal points.

78. In one instance, the Centre took the initiative to contact the authorities concerned on the basis of a news broadcast which reported an incident of a collision between an Italian tanker and an Egyptian vessel. Though assistance was offered by the Centre, this was not required and the Italian Authorities took action on their own part. A report of the incident was afterwards sent to the Centre as is required according to MEPC circular. Apart from this, the Centre has not received any reports of any significant pollution incidents calling for specific action.

79. On another instance, the same Italian Authorities alerted the Centre of a possibility of an accident occurring from a vessel carrying oil because of some faulty equipment on the ship. The Centre passed this information to the authorities of the port of destination to be on their guard against such a risk of oil pollution by that vessel in their ports and to report to the Centre the result of such a situation. We were later informed by the Libyan Authorities that the ship had left the port for the USA.

Technological Cooperation and Training Programmes

80. The fourth "immediate" objective of the Centre is to "develop and encourage technological cooperation and training programmes for combating oil pollution" (vide project document page 3, 2.2.4). It was planned to start in April 1977.

81. In December 1976 the Director took the opportunity, whilst in London for the 6th session of MEPC at IMCO, to visit the Warren Spring Laboratory at Stevenage. He enquired about the training facilities available for the Mediterranean countries.

82. In February 1977 the Centre was informed of a training seminar on pollution from ships to be held in Marseilles from 13 to 25 June 1977. The Centre immediately sent a circular to all the coastal States to inform them about this seminar and to offer any assistance needed.

83. As already stated, during his visit to the coastal States, the Director enquired about the training needs and facilities in the field of oil combating in each country. To those countries which expressed such immediate needs, he mentioned the existing facilities above and proposed to submit to the Centre, candidatures to be considered for the training courses. The Centre could assist by financing their participation in such a seminar within the limit of the budget allowed for 1977. No demand had been finalized for this year. It is therefore proposed to utilize the budgetary allocation for this purpose for 1977 in 1978.

84. A questionnaire was prepared by the Centre in July and sent to every coastal State in September 1977 after clearance from IMCO, to specify these needs and facilities according to different levels of training (see Annex 8). This information was requested by the Centre so that the training programmes that could be suggested by the Centre would be in line with the requirements of the Mediterranean coastal States. To date two replies have already been received, namely from Cyprus and Israel.

85. At the same time the Centre has contacted Warren Spring Laboratory, France and also the Texas A and M University in the USA to enquire about seminars they have in programme. Contacts were also made to acquire training documents as films, slides and pictures. Documents were sent by IMCO. When all this information is in hand training courses for combating oil pollution could be organized on a national or a regional level.

86. Further on, when the Centre was informed of the amendment to the project document and the provisions that have been made for training programmes, the Centre started actually to examine the possibility of organizing a training seminar on "contingency planning" and a training course with practical demonstrations on the oil combating techniques in two of the coastal States. From the Director's first trip to the States one could evaluate the States that were best equipped to host this seminar and course. Mr. Wenham, Pollution Adviser at IMCO Headquarters, came to Malta in early October and such a programme was discussed. A memorandum about the development of a training programme for 1977 - 78 was sent to IMCO Headquarters at that time.

I.R.S.

87. The fifth "immediate" objective of the Centre is to assist in strengthening the I.R.S. "by developing the capacity to serve as a sectorial focal point which could collect data on the services of information available in connection with oil pollution with special emphasis on dealing with massive oil spills and will make that data available" (vide project document page 3, 2.2.5).

88. According to the project document this activity had to start in April 1977 although the Information Officer was expected to be recruited in September 1977.

89. The Director availed himself of the visit he paid to UNEP in Geneva in November 1976 to get a general briefing about the I.R.S. as a system.

90. A second step was to start collecting information according to the first immediate objective in order to have available at least some preliminary data on the sources of information as required.

91. A third step was taken where the Director attended the UNEP Mid-Term Review Meeting at Monte Carlo in July 1977. The I.R.S. coordinator gave him the I.R.S. operations manual and at the same time Mr. Keckes promised to send a letter of guidance to the Centre from UNEP on this subject.

92. This document was given to the Information Officer recruited early in October for consideration and any further action.

Relationships with Other Mediterranean Organizations

93. The sixth "immediate" objective of the Centre is to "develop and maintain close working relationships with other Mediterranean regional activity centres and with the 'specialized regional organisms' which play a coordinating role as set forth in the Barcelona Action Plan particularly with the scientific institutions within the region". Such action was planned to start from the opening of the Centre.

94. Before the opening of the Centre, when he arrived in Malta, the Director paid a visit to the University of Malta which has been designated by UNEP as Regional Activity Centre (RAC) for the pilot project on monitoring of oil and oil products.

95. In March 1977 an official meeting was held at the Centre between Mr. Keckes (UNEP), Mr. Andren (IOC), Mr. Ferrito (responsible for RAC), the Director and the Deputy Director, in order to prepare an agreement on working arrangements between the Centre and the RAC of Malta. This agreement which was formalized later, specifies the following cooperation:

- (a) exchange of data and information relevant to the level and extent of pollution by oil and petroleum hydrocarbons in the Mediterranean;
- (b) providing mutual assistance for the preparation of reports, surveys, contingency plans, etc.;
- (c) assisting in the development of training activities;
- (d) establishing a common data bank.

96. The Centre has already cooperated with the University of Malta on the items (a), (b) and (c) of this agreement.

97. The Director has given on loan to Mr. Ferrito significant documentation on oil monitoring and analysis in the marine environment. The University made some contribution to the preparation of the draft contingency plan prepared by the Centre for the Government of Malta. Also, the Centre participated in a short course organized by the Extension Studies of the University of Malta by receiving foreign students from other countries and giving a lecture about the Centre and its activities and Problems of Pollution in the Mediterranean. Films were shown at the Centre for this occasion.

98. The support of other RACs to the Centre was requested at the UNEP Mid-Term Review Meeting on the scientific Pilot Projects, held in Monte Carlo, in July, 1977. No effective action has yet been taken.

99. During the visit to Spain, the Director visited the Madrid Office of the interim secretariat of the Barcelona Convention. This office was opened by the Executive Director of UNEP to assist liaison between UNEP and the Depository Government, Spain. It was agreed that the interim secretariat will keep the Centre informed on the progress in the ratification of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols.

100. During his visits to the coastal States, the Director took also the opportunity to meet FAO, ECM and CIESM.

101. The Centre is regularly kept informed by UNEP of any meeting held in the framework of the "Action Plan for the Mediterranean" and receives all the related working papers.

102. The Centre is also informed on IMCO Projects in Mediterranean States for technical assistance on training in the field of oil combating.

Prevention and Reduction of Pollution

103. The seventh and last "immediate" objective of the Centre is "to cooperate in all appropriate activities which are directed towards the prevention and reduction of pollution in the Mediterranean resulting from oil spills" (vide project document page 3, 2.2.7). This activity was to start in January 1977.

104. The Centre is being informed regularly by UNEP on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan and by IMCO about the progress of the different Conventions related to the prevention and reduction of oil pollution in the Mediterranean as well as the technical improvement in the field. During the last MEPC Meeting in London, the Director could follow the programme elaborated on the reception facilities in the Mediterranean.

105. During his visits to the coastal States, the Director gave to the countries whenever needed a short memo about the existing IMCO Conventions and encouraged the Governments to ratify these Conventions. The countries having reception facilities were invited to answer to the questionnaires sent by IMCO according to the deadline.

CONCLUSION

106. During its first year of activity, the Regional Oil-Combating Centre has made considerable progress in each and every objective, whether immediate or long term, for which it has been established.

107. The visit of the Director to almost all the coastal States has been the best source for the collection of information, for the establishment of permanent contacts and communication between the Centre and the States. Reports on these visits have been prepared in detail by the Director and copies are available at IMCO and UNEP.

108. The dissemination of information can only be fully developed at a later stage when the pertinent information has been collected. In this way co-operation among coastal States will be facilitated in order to combat massive pollution of the Mediterranean by oil.

109. As to technological cooperation and training programmes, the primary step of collecting information in these fields has already been taken. Acting on this information, the Centre has already prepared its plan for training programmes for 1978.

110. The Government of Malta has extended continual support and cooperation on the establishment and functioning of the Centre. On this support and co-operation, the Centre could produce the first important technical documents - Outline Contingency Plan for Malta to Combat Oil Pollution.

111. The effective achievement of most of the objectives of the Centre is dependent upon the full support of the coastal States. The Centre would appreciate any action which coastal States can take to assist in this respect, particularly with regard to responding promptly to questionnaires which the Centre may send out from time to time.

112. No reference is made in the report to the financial aspect of the project. The Centre has been regularly sending a monthly financial report to IMCO which covers only the expenditure incurred by the Centre in the purchase of furniture, office equipment and telecommunication expenses. All other financial matters are handled at IMCO Headquarters.

ANNEX 1

Telecommunication Facilities of Malta

EXISTING

Telephone:

Microwave link Malta - Sicily -- present capacity 180 telephone channels.

Submarine Coaxial Cable System between Malta - Sicily providing 48 voice channels.

International automatic telephone exchange.

12 position overseas switchboard with direct dialling facilities by the operator to more than 60 countries.

Telegraph:

(including telex)

Voice Frequency Telegraphy Systems as follows:

Malta - Rome

Malta - London

Malta - Libya

Radioelectric Links:

(providing radiotelephone, telegram and telex services)

Malta - London

Malta - Rome

Malta - Paris

Telex:

200 line manual telex exchange.

300 line automatic telex exchange.

Maritime:

Coast Station (Malta Radio)

Medium Frequency Telegraphy
Range about 600 miles.

High Frequency Telegraphy
Range about 1500 miles.

Radiotelephony (2MHz)
Range about 200 miles.

VHF Port Operation Service (Valletta Radio)

Range about 60 miles

Facsimile Service (picture telegraphy)Aeronautical:

24 hours two-way speech communication air to ground and vice-versa on VHF, extended VHF, UHF and HF covering the ranges shown hereunder.

VHF	- 150/200 miles
Extended VHF	- 300/500 miles
UHF	- 150/200 miles
HF	- whole of Mediterranean

Point to Point Circuits:

High Frequency - Radiotelephony - Controller to Controller speech circuit with Tripoli and Benghazi.

Direct Voice Circuits:

Malta - Rome	(submarine cable)
Malta - Lampedusa	(submarine cable)
Malta - Athens	

Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunication Network:
(Aeronautical telex system)

Covering whole of the Mediterranean with outlets via Rome, Tunis and Libya.

Note: With regard to the above mentioned aeronautical services, these facilities may be used provided the States concerned agree with provisions provided in Annex 10, Vol. II, Chap. 3, para 3.3.3 of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) regulations.

FACILITIES IN IMPLEMENTATION

Extension of the automatic telephone exchange.

PROJECTS UNDER STUDY

Extension of the existing automatic telex exchange and provision of a new telex exchange.

ANNEX 2VISIT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE
REGIONAL OIL COMBATING CENTRE
FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

Proposed Main Points for Discussion
with the Authorities Concerned
with reference to the telegram
message on the same subject sent
earlier.

Point 1: The Regional Oil Combating Centre for the
Mediterranean

The Director will explain the functions, aims, etc. of the Regional
Centre in Malta.

Reference is made to the Appendix of Resolution No.7 adopted at the
Barcelona Conference in February 1976.

Point 2: National Organization to combat oil pollution
and spillages2.1 General Information:

2.1.1 on the international level

- 2.1.1.1 The participation in the UNEP action plan for the
Mediterranean
- 2.1.1.2 the participation in the conventions and protocols on
sea pollution laid down by IMCO
- 2.1.1.3 other matters (IRS, etc)

2.1.2 on the national level

- 2.1.2.1 organization against sea pollution - against pollution
by oil
- 2.1.2.2 legislation - existing or in process of being
- 2.1.2.3 the problem of sea pollution - ecological, economical, etc.
- 2.1.2.4 oil pollution (sources, nature, quantity and
localization)
- 2.1.2.5 oil-carriers traffic
- 2.1.2.6 maritime territorial limits
- 2.1.2.7 other important activities to be taken into consideration
- 2.1.2.8 other matters

2.2 Specific Information:

- 2.2.1 the bilateral or multilateral agreements by your country in
case of sea pollution by oil

- 2.2.2 the area(s) in which the risk of a major accidental oil spillage is highest
- 2.2.3 the area(s) where your country does not actually have available the means of urgent intervention
- 2.2.4 existing emergency plans
- 2.2.5 experience of accidents - statistics - reports
- 2.2.6 actual system of observation, monitoring and notification of accidental oil spills
- 2.2.7 existing means of communication
- 2.2.8 existing systems of assistance to shipping
- 2.2.9 the possibility of meteorological coverage
- 2.2.10 existing oceanographic data
- 2.2.11 existing ecological maps
- 2.2.12 existing bathymetric maps
- 2.2.13 the charting of important fishing areas, protected areas, etc.
- 2.2.14 the possibility of sampling and analysing oil in case of accident
- 2.2.15 the possibility of predicting the drifting of spills
- 2.2.16 an inventory of existing and available anti-pollution equipment in case of a major accident of oil spillage, (nature, size, performance)
- 2.2.17 methods of organizing and deploying this equipment and personnel
- 2.2.18 an inventory of experts in your country (existing and mobilizable in case of a major accident)
- 2.2.19 the endeavour devoted to research and development in this field by your country
- 2.2.20 environmental evaluations

Note: A visit to sensitive points on the coast and to see existing means of combat will be particularly appreciated.

Point 3: Needs and Possibilities of expanding national activities of this Organization

- 3.1 technical assistance
- 3.2 technical training
- 3.3 exchange of technical information and training facilities with other coastal States
- 3.4 support of the Centre in these fields
- 3.5 other matters

Point 4: Setting up of a permanent communication system

4.1 Requirements:

- 4.1.1 the setting up of a system of communication, especially in cases of emergency; (possibility of using air control towers and other quick communication facilities in cases of emergency)
- 4.1.2 notification of important spillages
- 4.1.3 cognizance of existing sources of information on oil pollution
- 4.1.4 basic information for the preparation of documentation, inventories, emergency plans, urgent action
- 4.1.5 participation in internationally organized training courses on oil combating

4.2 Proposals:

- 4.2.1 the spreading of basic information and of specific information in case of accident
- 4.2.2 a centre of communication
- 4.2.3 periodical trials of all such communications systems. Set first date of trial
- 4.2.4 coordination of combating activities in case of accident (on request)
- 4.2.5 the preparation and up-dating of emergency plans
- 4.2.6 collaboration with other Regional Centres of the Mediterranean and the specialised systems
- 4.2.7 the collecting and spreading of facts on the existing information sources on the subject of sea pollution, notably on the means of combating massive oil spills

Point 5: Future plans for collaboration between the Centre and national Organizations

To be discussed in detail after having gathered the necessary information on the other points.

ANNEX 3List of addresses of Focal Points
in the Mediterranean coastal States

Albania*	Son Excellence M. le Secrétaire Permanent Ministère des Affaires Etrangères Tirana.
Algeria*	Son Excellence M. le Secrétaire Permanent Ministère des Affaires Etrangères Alger.
Cyprus	Mr. Andreas D. Demetropoulos Fisheries Department Nicosia Tel: 40/3279
Egypt	Dr. Abdul Fetum Abdel Latif Director of the Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries Academy of Scientific Research & Technology Cairo.
France*	Mme Dubois ⁺ Ministère des Affaires Etrangères Direction des Nations Unies et des Organisations Internationales Quai d'Orsay 75007 Paris. Tlx: 270819 (AFEIP)
	M. Marchand ⁺⁺ Coordinateur des problèmes de pollution Secrétariat Général à la Marine Marchande 3 Place de Fontenoy 75007 Paris Tel: 783.40.90 Tlx: 25083 (MINIMAR)

Notes: * These contacts will be confirmed after the first official visit
has been paid by the Director.

+ Government level.

++ Technical level

Greece

Mr. G. Kournoutos⁺
Director General
Office of Scientific Research and Development
Ministry of Culture and Sciences
48 Vasileos Konstantinov Avenue
Athens.

Tel: 73 34 74

Tlx: 63153 (MARIMEC)

Cdr. Lykoudis⁺⁺
Head of Marine Environment
Protection Division
Ministry of Mercantile Marine
YEN-88 Notara
Piraeus.

Tel: 41 71 832

41 21 211

Tlx: 2239 (YEN GR)
2279
2022

Israel

Capt. Yascov Hammel
State Inspector for the Prevention of Marine
Pollution
Department of Shipping and Ports
102 Haatzmauth Road
Haifa.

Tel: 539261

Tlx: 46632 (SAPANIL)

Italy

Mr. Arnaldo V. de Mohr⁺
Direzione Generale degli Affari Economici
Ministero degli Affari Esteri
Farnesina
Roma.

Tel: 36911

Tlx: 61429 (MAE RH4)

Dr. Felice d'Aniello⁺⁺
Ministero della Marina Mercantile
Direzione Generale
Domanio Marittimo e Porti
Divisione XIX
Viale Asia (EUR)
00100 Roma.

Tel: 5908

Notes: ⁺ Governmental level⁺⁺ Technical level

Lebanon

Mr. Joseph Naggear
Président du Conseil National de la
Recherche Scientifique
Immeuble Fakhri el Daghar
Boulevard de la Cité Sportive
BP 118281
Beyrouth.
Tel: 302 287

Libya

Lt. Cdr. Munir Salem Abdalla
General Director
Marine & Technical Department
Ministry of Maritime Transport
P.O.Box 8546
Tripoli.
Tel: 48720
46046

Malta*

The Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Commonwealth and Foreign Affairs
Palazzo Parisio
Merchants Street
Valletta.
Tel: 22407/8/9
25063/4

Monaco

Son Excellence
Monsieur César Solamito
Ministre Plénipotentiaire
Villa Girasole
Boulevard de Suisse
Monte Carlo
Tlx: 469942 (GOVERMO CARLO)

Morocco

Mr. Kadiri
Directeur
Ministère de l'Urbanisme, de l'Habitat,
du Tourisme et de l'Environnement
c/o Mr. Peter Lowes
Resident Representative
UN Development Programme
Casier ONU Rabat-Chellah
Rabat.

Note: * These contacts will be confirmed after the first official visit
has been paid by the Director

Spain

Senor Francisco Monforte Lopez⁺
Subdirector General de Organismos
para el Desarrollo
Ministero de Asuntos Exteriores
Plazza Provincia 1
Madrid 12.

Senor Pedro Alvarez de Toledo⁺⁺
Comision Nacional para evitar la
contaminacion del mar
Direccion General Navigacion
Ruiz Alarcon 1
Madrid.

Tel: 232 8420

Tlx: 27298 (MAMER)

Tlg: SUBMARIMER - MADRID

Senor Ross⁺⁺⁺
Jefe del departamento de la contaminacion
Instituto Oceanografico
San Pedro de Pinatar
Murcia.

Syrian Arab Republic

Mr. Mohammed Karkouch
Directeur Adjoint de la Commission de
Planification
c/o Mr. Basri Danisman
Resident Representative
UN Development Programme
P.O.Box 2317
Abou Roumaneh
28 Al-Jala's Street
Damascus.

Tunisia

Monsieur Slaheddine Azzouz
Administrateur
Direction de la Marine Marchande
Tunis
Tlx: 12470 (MAET B)

Turkey

Mr. Mumin Ozyurt
Ministry of Transport
Head of the Ports and Jetties Department
Ankara.
Tel: 108685
Tlx: 42220 (CAD TR)

Notes: ⁺ Government level
 ⁺⁺ Technical level
 ⁺⁺⁺ Scientific level

Yugoslavia

Mr. Tome Kuzmanovski
Pomocnik predsednika
Saveznog komiteta za poljoprivredu
11070 Novi Beograd
Bulevar Avnoj-a 104
Tlx: 11393 (UNBEL)

ANNEX 4

GENERAL INFORMATION COLLECTED FROM THE COASTAL STATES

1/	2/	3/	4/	5/	6/	7/	8/	9/	10/	11/	12/	13/	14/
COUNTRY	DATE OF VISIT	FOCAL POINTS	COMMUNICATION FACILITIES	NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN	MULTI-BILATERAL AGREEMENT	EQUIPMENT	RECEPTION FACILITIES	ACCIDENTS	REPORT SYSTEM	DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH PROGRAMME	TRAINING FACILITIES	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	ROCC SUGGESTIONS
ALBANIA	-												
ALGERIA	-												
CYPRUS	3-10/5/77	++ t	++			●		+			0	0	●
EGYPT	17-20/4/77	+++ t		0		●			0	+	0	0	●
FRANCE	5-11/8/77	+ ++ t T	+++	●	++	●	●	++	●	●	●	●	●
GREECE	15-20/5/77	+ ++ t T	+++	●	-	●	●	+	●	●		0	
ISRAEL	10-15/5/77	++ t T	+++	●	-	●	●	+	●	●	●	●	●
ITALY	25/6-1/7/77	+ ++ ++ t T	+++			●	●	++	●	●	●	●	●
LEBANON	5-8/4/77	+ t	+	0	-				+		0		●
LIBYA	25-28/3/77	++ t		0			●			0		0	
MALTA	-	+ t T	++	0			●	+				0	
MONACO	1-4/8/77	+ t T	+	-	++	●	-	-	+	-	-	-	●
MOROCCO	10-15/7/77	+ t	+	0+		+0					0	0	
SPAIN	12-16/9/77	+ ++ ++ t T	+++	+	-	●	●	++	●	●	+	●	●
SYRIA	8-11/4/77	+ t		●	+++	●	●	+	+	+	0		
TUNISIA	28-31/3/77	++ t		0	-	●	●	+			0		●
TURKEY	11-16/4/77	++ t T	+++	+	-	●+	0	+		+			●
YUGOSLAVIA	1-6/9/77	++ t		-	++	●	●	+	-		0	0	●

Explanation on Annex 4"General Information collected
from the Coastal States visited"

1. Mediterranean coastal States
2. Date of visits to coastal States
3. Focal point:
 - + governmental
 - ++ technical
 - +++ scientific
 - t telephone
 - T telex
4. Communication facilities of the country:
 - + indication
 - ++ description
 - +++ specialized system reported
5. National Contingency Plan:
 - .existing
 - + planned
 - o assistance needed or requested
6. Bilateral or multilateral agreement:
 - ++ bilateral
 - +++ multilateral
7. Antipollution equipment:
 - .existing
 - + planned
 - o assistance needed or requested
8. Reception facilities:
 - .existing
 - + planned
 - o assistance needed or requested
9. Accidents:
 - + minor accidents
 - ++ major accidents

10. Reporting system:
 - existing
 - +planned
 - assistance needed or requested
 11. Research and development programme:
 - existing
 - +planned
 - assistance needed or requested
 12. Training facilities:
 - existing
 - +planned
 - assistance needed or required
 13. Technical Assistance (experts):
 - existing
 - +planned
 - assistance needed or required
 14. Suggestions given by ROCC:
 - as in reports
-

ANNEX 5 (a)

COUNTRY: _____

Page No: _____

Location of Store: _____

NOTES: Please read carefully before completing these forms.

- 1) Complete one form for each different item and also for each store location.
- 2) Please give as much information and details as you can.
- 3) More forms can be supplied if necessary.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1) Name of Equipment: _____

 _____</p> <p>3) Date of purchase: _____</p> <p>5) Maximum Wave Height in which it will operate: _____</p> <p>7) Overall Weight/Kg: _____</p> <p>8) Method of operation: _____
 _____</p> | <p>2) Address where it is stored: _____

 _____</p> <p>4) Number at this store: _____</p> <p>6) Quantity of oil dealt with in Barrels per hour: _____</p> <p>Overall Size/Metres: _____</p> |
|---|---|
- 9) Is the equipment transportable by: AIR $\frac{\text{Yes}}{\text{No}}$ SEA $\frac{\text{Yes}}{\text{No}}$ ROAD $\frac{\text{Yes}}{\text{No}}$
- 10) Any other special features of this equipment: _____
- 11) Has it been used in an oil spill $\frac{\text{Yes}}{\text{No}}$ Successfully: $\frac{\text{Yes}}{\text{No}}$
- 12) Are adequate operating instructions available: $\frac{\text{Yes}}{\text{No}}$
 In what language: _____
- 13) Could operators be made available if required: $\frac{\text{Yes}}{\text{No}}$

Signature: _____ Department: _____
 Name (in capitals) _____ Date: _____

ANNEX 5 (b)

COUNTRY: _____

Page No: _____

Location of Store: _____

NOTES: Please read carefully before completing these forms.

- 1) Complete one form for each different item and also for each store location.
- 2) Please give as much information and details as you can.
- 3) More forms can be supplied if necessary.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1) Name of Product: _____

 _____</p> <p>3) Date of purchase: _____
 _____</p> <p>5) Make and type number: _____
 _____</p> <p>7) Flash Point: _____
 _____</p> <p>9) Human Toxicity: _____
 _____</p> <p>11) Marine Toxicity: _____
 _____</p> <p>12) Any other special feature of this product:</p> | <p>2) Address where it is stored:

 _____</p> <p>4) Number/Quantity available at this store: _____</p> <p>6) Container Size: _____
 _____</p> <p>8) Container Weight: _____
 _____</p> <p>10) Use: _____

 _____</p> |
|--|--|

Signature: _____
 Name (in capitals): _____
 Department: _____
 Date: _____

ANNEX 5 (c)

COUNTRY: _____

Page No: _____

*Name of Expert: _____

- 1) Brief description of qualifications and main field(s) of activity of Expert.

- 2) Languages spoken Languages read

- 3) Address and other details (telephone/telex number)

- 4) Method of communication to be followed by the Centre (ie by direct contact to expert or through a specified liaison or Administration etc.)

- 5) In the event of an oil spill in another country is it likely that this expert could be released, at our request, to assist in the operation by giving advice or by training others to operate a particular machine or technique in what he is expert?

YES NO

* Please use a separate sheet for each individual.

Signature: _____

Name (in capitals): _____

Department: _____

Date: _____

Of Official
 filling in
 the Form.

ANNEX 6

Reminder sent to coastal States

Several weeks ago we prepared a questionnaire with a view to collect comprehensive information on inventories of products and equipment available in each coastal State of the Mediterranean Sea to combat accidental spillage of oil in the sea. Another questionnaire was prepared to collect information about experts available in each coastal State who might be available in case of a massive oil spillage in the sea.

The questionnaires were forwarded to you some time ago to be completed and returned to this Centre for the preparation of the inventory which will be available to all coastal States if and when required.

To date we have not yet received your forms duly completed.

I do not have to stress the importance of having such information readily available at this Centre. May I therefore request you kindly to supply the information requested at your earliest convenience. Your co-operation is solicited. Another questionnaire is being prepared on training courses for each coastal State. This will be transmitted to you in the very near future.

Yours sincerely,

Joe Camilleri
Deputy Director

ANNEX 7

Doc/1 JWS/AMT

Dear Sir,

This Centre has been set up under the United Nations Environment Programme to strengthen and facilitate co-operation between the coastal States in the Mediterranean, to combat massive pollution by oil. One of its functions is to collect and disseminate information on plans, methods and techniques used for combating oil pollution of the sea.

We would therefore be glad if you could send us details of the equipment you market, with the names of any agents in the Mediterranean coastal States. Could you arrange to keep the information up to date? It would also be useful to know if any items are already in the Mediterranean, and if so, where.

The Centre will not purchase equipment itself but must be in a position to advise States on what is available.

We hope that you will be able to assist us in this important matter.

Yours faithfully,

J. Wardley Smith
Technical Officer

ANNEX 8

TRAINING QUESTIONNAIRE

COUNTRY: _____

NOTE: This questionnaire is intended to enable the Centre to plan training courses. Please try and fill in every part of the form giving "NIL" replies if necessary. The replies must not be considered as a definite commitment to send people on any courses we arrange, you will only be asked to do this when, after considering the replies we get to the questionnaire, we can make precise arrangements for training with dates, etc. To achieve this purpose properly you are kindly requested to return your answer within one month after reception of this questionnaire.

A) Senior or Management Staff

Would a seminar on preparing a national contingency plan be useful to your country? YES NO

If YES would you send people to such a meeting? YES NO

How many people might attend?

What, from your point of view, is the most desirable length for such a course? 2 3 4 5 (days)

B) Supervisory Staff

Would a course for supervisory staff be useful? YES NO

If YES would you send people to such a meeting? YES NO

What, from your point of view, is the most desirable length for such a course? (days)

How many people might attend?

Do you consider practical sessions valuable? YES NO

Which would be useful to your country:

(i) Use of Booms YES NO

(ii) Use of Skimmers YES NO

If you have a particular type or are proposing to obtain one please give name:

(iii) Use of Dispersant Spraying Equipment YES NO

Any other type of practical work? Please name or give name and type of equipment.

Training Questionnaire 2.

C) Foreman Level

Would a course for foremen be useful? YES NO

If so, would you send people on such a course? YES NO

How many people might attend?

These should be for equipment used at sea YES NO

in harbours YES NO

on land YES NO

Please name any particular equipment you wish to have included:

What, from your point of view, is the most desirable length for such a course? (days)

D) Do you have any order of preference for courses at level A, B or C?

E) General

It is presupposed that the courses be held in another country (perhaps Malta). Would a course in your own country be much more advantageous? YES NO

If YES, what facilities would you provide?

Please indicate which facilities you could make available:

1. Accommodation YES NO

2. Lecture room YES NO

3. Lecturers on certain subjects YES NO

4. Translators YES NO

5. Demonstration equipment YES NO

6. Other facilities

Signed: _____

Department: _____

Address: _____

Date: _____

ANNEX 9

REGIONAL CONTINGENCY PLANNING
FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

1. The objectives of the Centre, as defined in Resolution 7 of the Plenipotentiary Conference at Barcelona in February 1976 stated that the Centre shall:

"... prepare and keep up-to-date, in the light of information collected, emergency plans that could be implemented

(i) in cases of massive oil pollution where there is an absence of bilateral and multilateral agreements between coastal States,

(ii) in sectors of the Mediterranean, yet to be identified, where the risk of massive accidental oil pollution is high or where the capability for prompt counter-action in times of emergency does not presently exist."

2. The visits made by the Director of the Centre during 1977 have enabled a number of insights to be made into the present stage reached by Mediterranean countries in the preparation of national contingency plans and also has provided opportunities for discussions of existing bilateral and multilateral arrangements in the region. However, there has not been sufficient time for an in-depth study of existing arrangements within the region and the Centre is awaiting receipt of further details of both national plans and existing agreements affecting a small proportion of the Governments concerned.

3. In the absence of a complete picture of what is presently available in the region to combat oil pollution or a listing of those areas which from statistical analysis can be shown to be a high risk or a clear indication of the areas particularly sensitive to pollution by oil, it will be appreciated that any actions proposed at the present time should be regarded as a first attempt to analyse the situation and should therefore be subjected to close scrutiny by the Governments who may have quite different views on the matter.

The presentation of these views, either by communication to the Centre or by a contribution to the Inter-Governmental Meeting in Monaco, would be welcomed so that this first approach can be revised in the light of these other points of view.

4. As a result of discussions with the Governments the following areas of the Mediterranean are considered to be at particular risk:

- (a) Aegean Sea
- (b) Adriatic Sea
- (c) Central Mediterranean (in vicinity S. Italy, Sicily, Malta and N. Africa)
- (d) Straits of Gibraltar
- (e) N. Coast of Western basin: viz (N.E.) Spain, (S.) France, Monaco and (N.W.) Italy
- (f) E. Mediterranean (Egypt to Turkey and Cyprus).

5. In view of the practical difficulty of one country bringing prompt and efficient aid to another country requiring assistance at the opposite end of the Mediterranean, simply because of the time delays which this distance would impose on the movement of vessels and material, it is realistic to consider the above areas in terms of the joint contribution which countries in the immediate vicinity can bring to bear on the problem.

6. Thus we may naturally group countries according to their position relative to the above sea areas:

Aegean Sea: Greece, Turkey

Adriatic Sea: Italy, Yugoslavia

Central Mediterranean: Italy, Malta, Tunisia, Libya

Straits of Gibraltar: Morocco, Spain

N. Coast of Western basin: Spain, France, Monaco, Italy

Countries of the Eastern basin of the Mediterranean.

7. It would be unrealistic to expect that States would necessarily share the view that they should be grouped according to their geographical location with respect to a particular stretch of sea, and this proposal will therefore be revised as necessary as soon as the views of the Governments are known. There may also be areas of the Mediterranean at risk which have been inadvertently excluded from the listing in paragraph 6 and these areas, together with details of States bordering them can if necessary be added later.

Existing Agreements

8. During the Director of the Centre's visits in 1977 he was informed of the existence of several agreements between countries, these being:

Adriatic Sea: Italy
Yugoslavia

N. Coast of
Western basin: France
Monaco

Eastern
Mediterranean: Egypt
Libya
Syria

9. It may be that these existing agreements could form the nuclei of wider based inter-governmental arrangements in the areas concerned, especially in the cases of the N. Coast of the Western basin and the Eastern Mediterranean. It would be of great value to the Centre if Governments who are party to existing agreements would enlarge upon their experience of operating such agreements, either through correspondence with the Centre or by convening meetings in co-operation with the Centre for this purpose.

Formulation of New Agreements

10. From the approach taken so far it will be apparent that the Regional Contingency Plan for the Mediterranean will probably not be a monolithic agreement making provision for interactions between each and every member State. Instead it may take the form of a compilation of a number of agreements of limited scope which in total will give an appropriate degree of protection to the Mediterranean Sea from massive oil spills.

11. The main emphasis by the Centre, it is suggested, should therefore take the form of promoting and assisting in the formulation of joint plans between governments where such plans do not presently exist - a task which the Centre clearly has a mandate to undertake according to Resolution 7 of the Barcelona Conference (see paragraph 1). In the light of the analysis of paragraphs 5 and 6 it is proposed that the Central Mediterranean be given first priority in this respect, followed by the Straits of Gibraltar and the Aegean. Finally, the expansion of existing agreements should be considered.

If the exercise for the Central Mediterranean can be brought to a successful conclusion it may well serve as a useful model for the remaining areas and hence reduce the burden of negotiation and discussion which may otherwise be entailed.

Elements of a Contingency Plan

12. It is important that the contingency plan not only lists the equipment and expertise which is available to prevent, abate and mitigate the effects of an oil spill, but that the commitment or responsibility of parties to the plan are clearly spelled out and that the mechanism by which the plan will be activated is clearly defined and understood. .
13. Inventories of equipment and expertise in a particular area should be the least difficult element of the plan to prepare and the task will be assisted by the information contained in the national inventories submitted to the Centre.
14. The commitment of governments towards the plan may need to go beyond "using their best endeavours" to assisting a neighbouring State in an emergency, and could involve each party to the plan guaranteeing that a certain prescribed "minimum" level of materials and equipment would be stocked in readiness, and made available, in the event of an emergency. Such a commitment would be beneficial in spreading the initial investment in pollution equipment more fairly among the countries concerned. This element of the plan might specify that all materials made available by one State to assist in protecting the coast line of another would be on a cost reimbursable basis. Such a clause would not be expected to put an intolerable financial burden on a country which calls for such assistance providing expenditure is kept within the limit of liability prescribed by the 1969 Civil Liability Convention or the TOVALOP agreement, whichever is applicable.
15. Finally, it will be necessary for the Plan to lay down the methods of communication which will be utilized in activating and co-ordinating the joint efforts anticipated by the Plan. The identification of coast guard stations or coastal radio stations which appear to be strategically located in respect of "high risk" sea areas, as well as telephone and telex numbers of "focal points" within each Government should be recorded in the plan and regularly updated.

16. The communications' aspect of the plan is clearly of the utmost importance and prior agreement may be needed from coastal radio stations that they are prepared to communicate with ships engaged in oil combating operations through the normal radiotelephone or telegraphic channels. Failing this the Governments may agree on a pollution emergency frequency (a procedure for example, followed in the joint US/Canada Contingency Plan) which would necessitate the fitting of an additional radio channel into vessels which it is expected would be directly engaged in an accident.

Proposed Plan of Action

17. In order to pursue the matter further the coastal States of the Mediterranean may wish to hold a Consultation of Experts to consider the problems and, if possible, draw up a contingency plan for the protection of the sea area of the region. It is suggested that such a Consultation be held in the Spring or Summer of 1978, perhaps for one-week duration, which would allow agreement to be obtained on the method of drawing up such a plan and, as far as possible, agreement in principle on any matters which necessitate a legal commitment of the Governments.
