

Dr Anish Arvind Hebbar, AFNI, TM Associate Professor (Maritime Safety & Environmental Administration) World Maritime University, Malmö, Sweden





Mediterranean Action Plan Barcelona Convention











The WMU-Cedre study

STUDY ON THE READINESS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION TO RESPOND TO MARINE POLLUTION INCIDENTS INVOLVING LOW-SULPHUR FUELS AND ALTERNATIVE FUELS

This activity is financed by the voluntary contribution from the Italian Ministry for Environment and Energy Security (MAES) and the IMO's Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme (ITCP), is implemented by the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC), in cooperation with the International Mari(me Organization (IMO).

The views expressed in this document are those of the Consultants and are not attributed in any way to the United Nations (UN), the Mediterranean Ac(on Plan (MAP) of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), IMO, or REMPEC.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the UN Secretariat, UNEP/MAP, IMO, or REMPEC, concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city, or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



The WMU-Cedre study

Purpose of the study

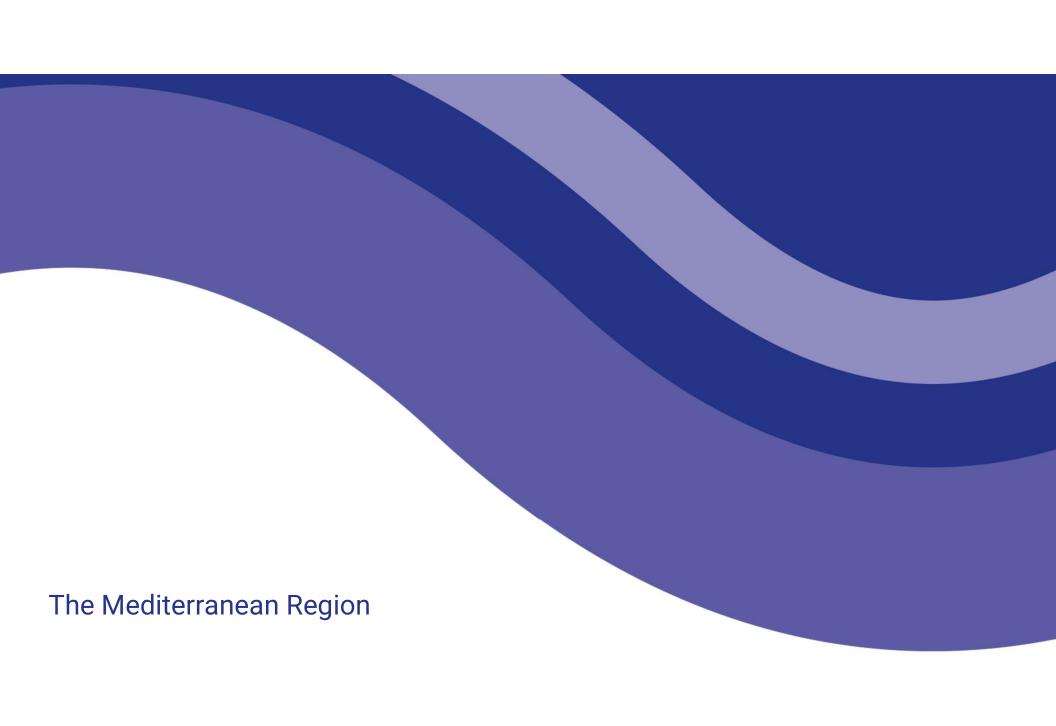
- Assess the Mediterranean region's capacity to respond to marine pollution incidents involving low-Sulphur and alternative fuels
- Provide actionable recommendations to strengthen emergency response mechanisms

Specific Objectives

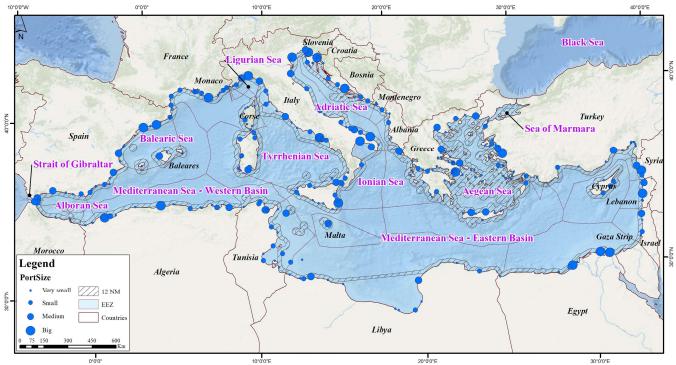
- Identify and analyze strengths, weaknesses, and gaps in current readiness of CPs to respond to spills involving low-Sulphur and alternative fuels
- Assess risks and environmental behavior of these fuels in marine environments
- Review global best practices and explore their applicability to the Mediterranean
- Propose strategic recommendations and a roadmap for enhancing response mechanisms, regulatory frameworks, and policy interventions







The Mediterranean Region



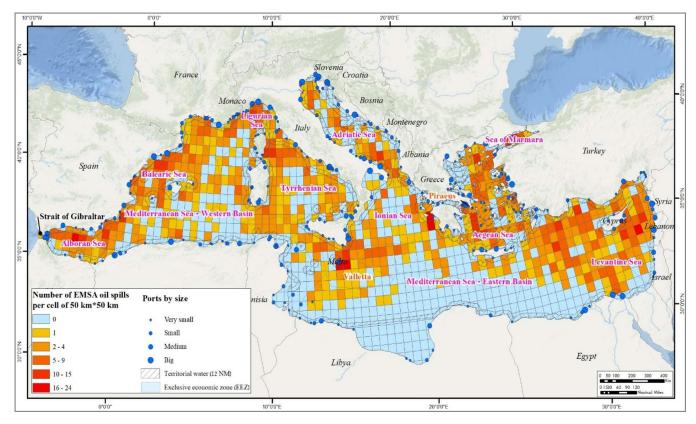
Spatial distribution of EEZs and territorial waters in the Mediterranean Sea.

Port symbol size is according to the categories defined by the World Port Index 2019





Significance of readiness for the Mediterranean



Distribution of 2066 EMSA oil spills in the Mediterranean Sea: 2015–2017





Physical and chemical properties of LSF

Some critical questions for responders

- Does LSF flow?
- Does LSF spread?
- Can LSF be dispersed?
- Can LSF be recovered?
- How can we plan for better LSF response?





Physical and chemical properties of LSF: Implications for spill response in the Mediterranean

Significant challenges due to its physical and chemical characteristics

- Persistence in the marine environment, driven by low evaporation rates and high viscosity, could complicate clean-up efforts and require extended recovery operations.
- **Rapid emulsification** in the Mediterranean's warm waters may exacerbate the problem, creating stable water-in-oil emulsions that are difficult to manage.
- Variable viscosity limits effectiveness of chemical dispersants, often necessitating mechanical recovery that is resource-intensive and timeconsuming.





Characteristics of the Mediterranean Region: Implications for LSF spill response

Warmer sea surface temperature

Accelerated evaporation rate

Increased emulsification rate

High salinity levels

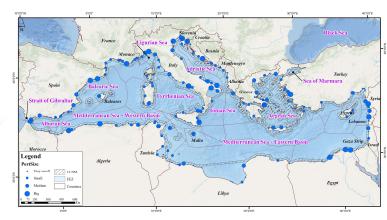
Denser fractions driven into water column

Complicates recovery efforts

Limited wave action in calmer seas

Restricts natural dispersion Active intervention + advanced containment

Operational constraints



Ecological sensitivity

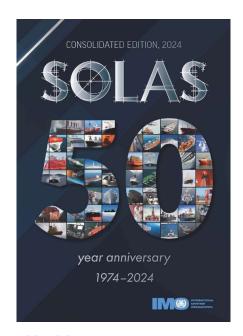
- Vulnerable ecosystems
- Seagrass meadows
- Coral reefs
- Wetlands



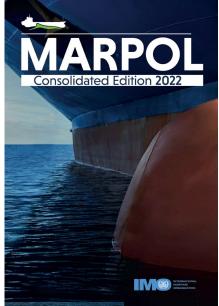




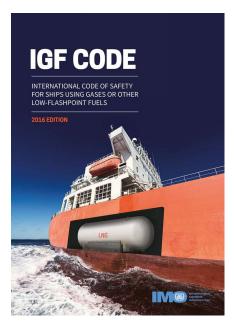
Prevention



SOLAS Chapter II-1
Part G (MSC.1/Circ.1455)
Part F (MSC.1/Circ.1212/Rev.1)



Annex I, SOPEP
Annex VI Regulation 14
PPR Product Data Sheet
IBC Code
GESAMP Hazard Profile





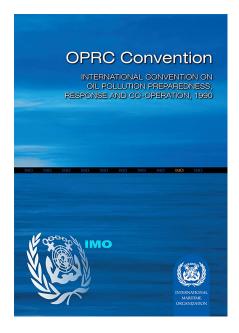
2018 EIDITION





HVI

Readiness for response





PROTOCOL CONCERNING COOPERATION IN PREVENTING POLLUTION FROM SHIPS AND, IN CASES OF EMERGENCY, COMBATING POLLUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

The Contracting Parties to the present Protocol,

Being Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, adopted at Barcelona on 16 February 1976 and amended on 10 June 1995,

Desirous of implementing Articles 6 and 9 of the said Convention,

Recognizing that grave pollution of the sea by oil and hazardous and noxious substances or a threat thereof in the Mediterranean Sea Area involves a danger for the coastal States and the marine environment,

Considering that the cooperation of all the coastal States of the Mediterranean Sea is called for to prevent pollution from ships and to respond

Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Adopted on 25 January 2002, in Valetta

Acknowledging also the contribution of the European Community to the implementation of international standards as regards maritime safety and the prevention of pollution from ships,

Recognizing also the importance of cooperation in the Mediterranean Sea Area in promoting the effective implementation of international regulations to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from ships,

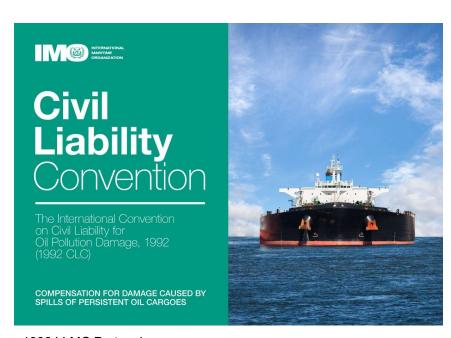
Recognizing further the importance of prompt and effective action at the national, subregional and regional levels in taking emergency measures to deal with pollution of the marine environment or a threat thereof,

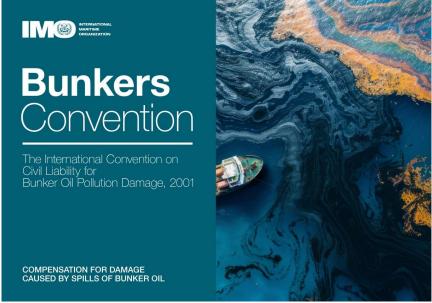
Applying the precautionary principle, the polluter pays principle and the method of environmental impact assessment, and utilizing the best available techniques and the best environmental practices, as provided for in Article 4 of the Convention,





Liability and compensation





1996 LLMC Protocol

IOPC Fund

2003 HNS Convention





Standards for Low-Sulphur and Alternative Fuels

Category	Conventions	Key Focus Areas						
Prevention	MARPOL Annex VI	Limits SOx, NOx, and PM emissions						
	SOLAS & IGF Code	Safety standards for low-flashpoint fuels (e.g.,						
		LNG, hydrogen, ammonia)						
	ISM Code	Enhances operational safety onboard ships						
	EU Sulphur Directive (2012/33/EU)	Enforces Sulphur content limits in marine fuels						
Response	OPRC Convention	Global framework for oil pollution response						
	OPRC-HNS Protocol	Extends OPRC to hazardous and noxious						
		substances, applicable to alternative fuels						
	Barcelona Convention	Regional response framework for pollution						
	2002 Prevention and Emergency	incidents, including oil and hazardous						
	Protocol	substances						
Liability	Civil Liability Convention (CLC 1992)	Shipowner liability for oil pollution damage						
	Bunker Convention (2001)	Liability for bunker oil pollution incidents						
	HNS Convention (2010) (not in force)	Comprehensive liability for hazardous and						
		noxious substances spills, including alternative						
		fuels						





Regulatory readiness of Low-Sulphur and Alternative Fuels

Fuel Type	ISO Standards	IMO Safety Standards (SOLAS)	IMO Environmental Standards (MARPOL)						
Conventional Fuels (Diesel/ Gas Oil/ Fuel Oil)	ISO 8217:2017 ISO PAS 23263:2019	SOLAS Chapter II (Flashpoint >60°C) SOLAS Chapter II-1 Part F and G (low-flashpoint fuels)	MARPOL Annex I (oil spills and discharges) MARPOL Annex VI (SOx, NOx, PM)						
Low Sulphur Fuels (LSFO)	ISO 8217:2017 ISO PAS 23263:2019 (0.50% Sulphur)	SOLAS Chapter II-1 Part F and G IGF Code (for low- flashpoint fuels)	MARPOL Annex VI (SOx)						
Bio/Synthetic Liquid Fuels (HVO, FAME)	EN 14214:2012 EN 15940:2016 ISO in progress (revision of ISO 8217 for HVO/FAME)	SOLAS Chapter II-1 Part G (low-flashpoint fuels) IGF Code MSC.1/Circ.1212/Rev.1	MARPOL Annex VI (SOx reduction, biofuel blends)						
Methanol	ISO/AWI 6583 (in progress) IMPCA Methanol Reference	SOLAS Chapter II-1 Part G (low-flashpoint fuels) MSC.1/Circ.1621	MARPOL Annex VI (CO ₂ and NOx) MARPOL Annex II (no specific provisions for spills)						
Ethanol	No marine standards available	SOLAS Chapter II-1 Part G MSC.1/Circ.1621	MARPOL Annex II (minor hazard classification, no spill guidelines) MARPOL Annex VI (CO ₂ , NOx)						

IMO GreenVoyage2050





Regulatory readiness of Low-Sulphur and Alternative Fuels

Fuel Type	ISO Standards	IMO Safety Standards (SOLAS)	IMO Environmental Standards (MARPOL)
Dimethyl Ether (DME)	No marine standards available	SOLAS Chapter II-1 Part G MSC.1/Circ.1212/Rev.1	MARPOL Annex VI (CO ₂ , NOx) IGC Code prohibits toxic cargo as fuel
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	ISO 23306:2020	SOLAS Chapter II-1 Part G IGF Code	MARPOL Annex VI (CO ₂ , NOx) Methane-slip not regulated
Ammonia	No marine standards available	SOLAS Chapter II-1 Part G (in development) Draft IGF interim guidelines	MARPOL Annex VI (NOx) MARPOL Annex II (ammonia as category CONTRACTING substance)
Hydrogen	ISO 14687:2019	SOLAS Chapter II-1 Part G MSC.420(97) for bulk carriage Draft IGF interim guidelines	MARPOL Annex VI (NOx)
Propane/ Butane (LPG)	No marine standards available	SOLAS Chapter II-1 Part G IGF Code (draft guidelines expected 2023)	MARPOL Annex VI (CO ₂ , NOx)

IMO GreenVoyage2050







Preparedness Level of Contracting Parties

Ratification Status of Key IMO Instruments for Pollution Prevention, Response and Compensation among Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention

Regional snapshot

- Significant alignment with key IMO instruments
- Requirement for alignment with Annex VI of MARPOL
- Gaps also remain in ratification of OPRC-HNS Protocol 2000 and FUND PROT 2003

MARPOL 1973/78

OPRC 1990

CLC PROT 1992

SAR 1979

FUND PROT 1992

Bunkers 2001

MARPOL PROT 1997

Salvage 1989

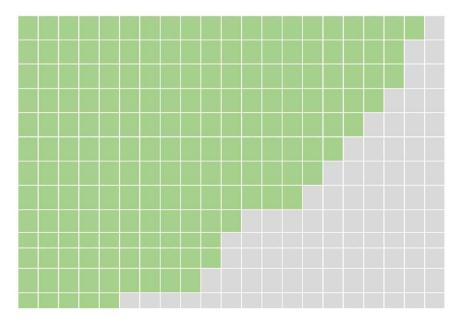
LLMC 1976

OPRC-HNS PROT 2000

LLMC PROT 1996

FUND PROT 2003

WRC 2007



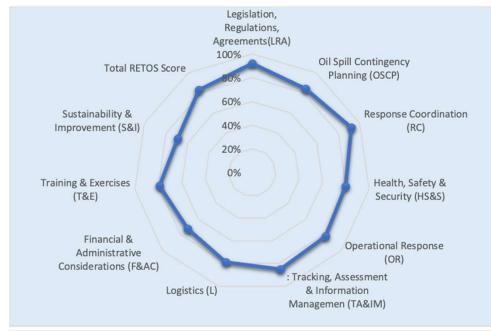




Regulatory Alignment of Contracting Parties

Key findings

- Score for training, indicates a need for enhanced training programs and regular drills
- Insufficient logistical support, which can impact the timely deployment of resources during incidents
- Limited financial and administrative frameworks, potentially hindering efficient resource allocation and operational readiness
- A need for ongoing improvements and sustainable practices to maintain readiness levels over time.
- Gaps in data management and tracking systems critical for effective incident response and decisionmaking
- Room for enhancement of operational readiness, especially for alternative fuel-related incidents



Collective regional preparedness scores based on assessment of Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention using RETOS™ tool (Adapted from REMPEC, 2023)





Key indicators of readiness

National legislation

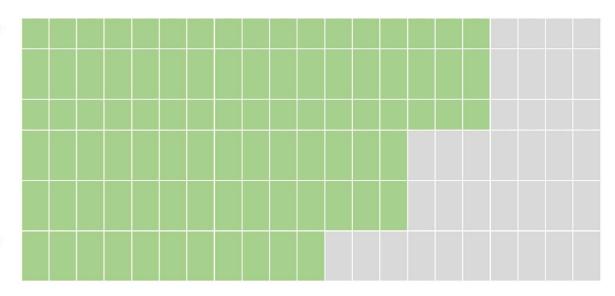
Response coordination

Contingency plan

Specialized equipment

Previous spill experience

Inclusion of HNS in national plan







Status of preparedness (September 2024)

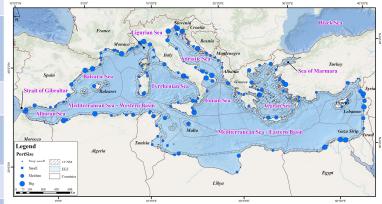
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
LSAF handled at national ports																					
Previously experienced LSAF spills																					
Policy implemented on low-Sulphur fuels																					
Policy implemented on LNG fuels																					
National plan updated for LSAF spills																					
National plan equipment adequate for effective response																					
Response equipment available at major ports																					
Sufficiency of response equipment at major ports for LSAF																					
National stockpile of response equipment available																					
Expertise available for LSAF spills																					
Drills carried out for LSAF spills																					
Participated in regional/international exercises for LSAF																					
Modelling software available for managing LSAF spills																					
Drones being explored for LSAF spill response																					
EIA conducted for LSAF spills																					
Best practices adopted for LSAF spills																					
Investment in R&D for response to LSAF spills	Resu	ts (of V	ML	qu	est	ionr	lair	e si	ırve	У						14		<i>(</i>	WORLD	





Regional bilateral arrangements

Contracting Party	Sub-regional agreements
Six Adriatic countries	Multilateral Agreement on the Adriatic Plan
Algeria	Trilateral agreement with Morocco & Tunisia
Cyprus	Trilateral agreement with Egypt and Israel
Egypt	Jeddah Convention
100000	Trilateral agreement with Israel & Cyprus
	 Gulf of Aqaba plan with Israel and Jordan
France	Bonn Agreement
	Lisbon Agreement
	RAMOGE Agreement with Italy and Monaco
	Lion Plan with Spain
Greece	Bilateral agreement with Italy
	Trilateral agreement with Cyprus and Israel
Israel	Sub-regional plan with Egypt and Cyprus
	Gulf of Aqaba plan with Egypt and Jordan
	Trilateral agreement with Cyprus and Greece
Italy	RAMOGE Agreement with France and Monaco
	Bilateral agreement with Greece
Malta	Drafting bilateral agreement with Sicilian Coast Guard
Monaco	RAMOGE Agreement with France and Italy
Morocco	Lisbon Agreement
	Trilateral Agreement with Algeria and Tunisia
Spain	 European Community Task Force;
	observer in Bonn Agreement
	Lion Plan with France
Tunisia	Trilateral agreement with Algeria and Morocco
Turkiye	Bucharest Convention







National plan areas requiring attention

Areas meriting attention

- No specialized equipment for pollution control
- No specific policy for dispersants
- No dedicated or outdated contingency plan
- Limited equipment for HNS spills, relying on oil spill resources
- No significant national oil spill response mechanism
- Limited response equipment
- Lack of clarity on dispersant policy in newly redrafted NCP
- Limited Tier 2/3 response capabilities
- Lack of coordination, particularly in stockpile maintenance
- Updated National Contingency Plan needed
- No dispersant-testing procedures

Areas meriting attention

- Relies heavily on private resources
- Gaps in Tier 2/3 capabilities
- No risk analysis
- Limited human resources and financial commitment
- Lack of coordination among stakeholders
- · Relies on neighbouring countries for equipment
- No significant incidents in the past: so, no previous learning experience from incidents
- Prohibition on dispersants
- Coordination between regional response centres need improvement
- Lack of knowledge of communication plans among stakeholders







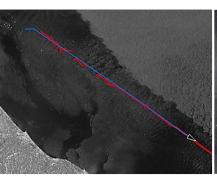
Monitoring systems

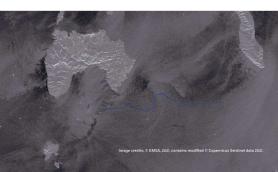
EMSA CleanSeaNet

• Synthetic Aperture Radar

USCG sail drone

• Low-cost unmanned surface system













Stakeholder integration and training

AMSA

 Cooperation with university and industry for bioremediation techniques for alternative fuels

Fremantie Barbaiter Australia Brisbane Score Adelaide Sydney Melbourne Devonport Fixed wing serial dispersant aircraft National Plan Equipment National Plan Equipment National Plan Equipment

UK MCA

UK NCP simulation exercises every 18 months







Pre-positioned equipment inventories

ROPME Sea Area

- CHEMPLAN
- Marine Emergency Mutual Aid Centre

 Four regional stockpiles of tier2/3 equipment



North American ECA

- Pre-positioned equipment in high-risk areas
- Cryogenic booms for LNG spills
- Vessel of opportunity programs







Coordinated regional response

CEPCO flights

 HELCOM Coordinated Extended Pollution Control Operations flights





Home Contact us Vacancies News B Nedo Publications Data Nection portal O
About us HELCOM at work Baltic Sea Antowledge Action areas Baltic Sea Action Plan

Illegal discharges under joint surveillance in the Baltic and North Sea Posted on June 12, 2015

International serial surveillance operation, classified until ficini, with the purpose of detecting litting licharges at less stating on June and completing yearsteep. Prince Littico/Dirth operation haved by the Danish Defense Command resulted with only one observation of a miner discharge at length self-under the properties of the mineral properties of the PLGD self-under properties and sense at length self-under the properties of the PLGD self-under the PLGD self-under Control (Position-Control Operation van ower Staggerink and Kattegra chaining 4 total flight hours. The 2015 Super CEPO - Coordinated Edended Pollution-Control Operation - was portioned by Demands, Flight America, Germany, Indied, Alleyway and Swinders and Coordinate assignment is a regular blannaul effort of the HICCOM member state, this time conducted by with the Bonna Represent and with the Danish Operation - was portionally properties of the Coordinate Control Operation - was portionally properties of the Coordinate Control Operation - was portionally properties of the Coordinate Control Operation - was propertied and with the Danish Operation - was propertied and the Danish

Sulphur Inspectors

 HELCOM and Bonn Agreement shared expertise







Incentives and deterrence measures

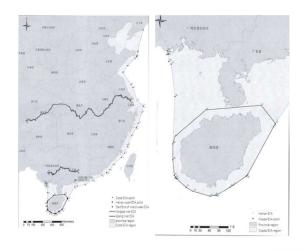
Korean ECA

• Vessel Speed Reduction (VSR) incentives

Toward State of The Control of The C

Chinese ECAs and Hong Kong ECA

- Deterrent punishments
 - failure to use compliant fuel
 - failure to maintain record

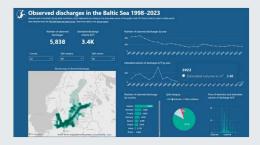






Potential innovative solutions for the Mediterranean

Al powered predictive models



Next-Generation dispersants



Bioremediation



Drones and satellites

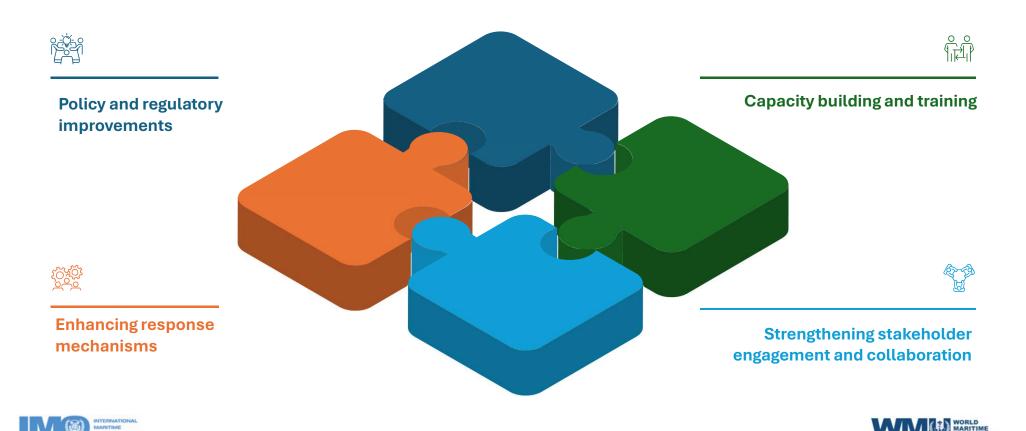








Recommendations: 4 Focus areas



Policy and regulatory improvements

- Updating and aligning national regulatory frameworks
 - Ratification and transposition of key IMO conventions
 - Incorporation of alternative fuel response strategies
 - · Ensuring consistent enforcement and compliance
- Developing regional guidelines for low-sulphur and alternative fuel spills
- Strengthening enforcement mechanisms
 - Implementing more stringent inspections
 - Increasing penalties for non-compliance
 - · Utilizing advanced monitoring technologies
- Establishing clear **liability and compensation** framework for alternative fuels
 - Defining responsibilities of key stakeholders
 - Ratifying and implementing existing conventions
 - Developing national and regional guidelines











Capacity building and training

- Developing **specialized training** programs for alternative fuels
- Implementing simulation-based training for spill response
- Establishing certification standards for responders
- Conducting **regional training** workshops and drills
- Building a **pool** of regional experts
- Enhancing knowledge-sharing platforms
- Investing in **R&D** for response innovations

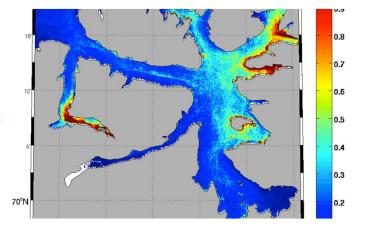


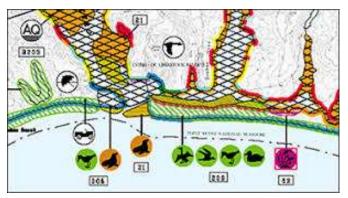




Improving response mechanisms

- Developing fuel-specific response **protocols**
- Investing in specialized response equipment
- Implementing real-time monitoring and detection systems
- Developing fuel dispersion and impact models
- Establishing rapid response units (hubs) for high-risk areas
- Enhancing cross-border response **coordination**
- Utilizing data from past incidents and drills
- Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) for response planning
- Enhancing communication and public awareness protocols
- Evaluating and **updating** response mechanisms regularly





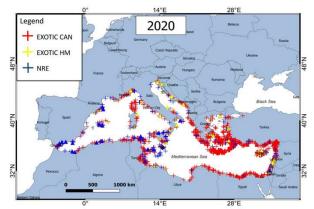




Enhancing stakeholder engagement and collaboration

- Establishing a regional stakeholder forum on pollution response
- Strengthening partnerships with the private sector
- Engaging local communities in response preparedness
- Enhancing collaboration with scientific and research institutions
- Facilitating cross-border resource sharing
- Supporting regional training programs and joint drills
- Mediterranean database of pollution response resources
- Encouraging transparent communication and information sharing
- Promoting Public-Private-NGO partnerships for environmental stewardship
- Leveraging REMPEC's role for enhanced regional coordination

ORMEF: Occurrence Records of Mediterranean Exotic Fishes database









Strategic Roadmap

Short-term (0–2 Years) Laying the Foundation

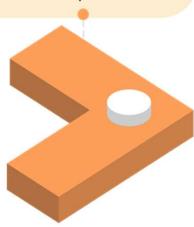
- Regulatory alignment and enforcement
- Initial training and awareness programs
- Establishing foundational response readiness
- Stakeholder collaboration and knowledge-sharing mechanisms

Medium-term (2-5 Years) Strengthening Preparedness

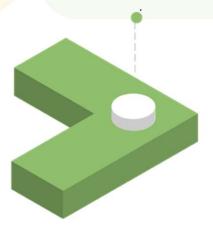
- Expanding regional coordination mechanisms
- Scaling up training and certification standards
- Developing specialized response hubs and tools
- Promoting research and technology adoption

Long-term (+5 Years) Achieving and Sustaining full operational readiness

- Full harmonization of regulatory and operational frameworks
- Deployment of Al-powered and predictive monitoring technologies
- Establishing permanent training centers and multi-stakeholder partnerships
- Promoting continuous research, development, and adaptation

















Laying the foundation

Short-term (0-2 years)

- Review and update national contingency plans
- Gap analysis of key IMO instruments
- Initiate specialized training programs
- Establish initial resource networks and stockpiles

MARPOL 1973/78									
OPRC 1990									П
CLC PROT 1992									
SAR 1979									
FUND PROT 1992				Т	П				
Bunkers 2001									
MARPOL PROT 1997									
Salvage 1989									
LLMC 1976									
OPRC-HNS PROT 2000									
LLMC PROT 1996									
FUND PROT 2003									
WRC 2007	-								



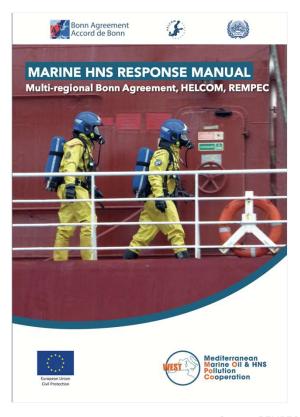




Building capacity and Regional Cooperation

Medium-term (2-5 years)

- Ratification of missing IMO instruments
- Implementation of regional guidelines
- Conduct joint spill response exercises
- Enhance public-private partnerships



Source: REMPEC





Achieving full operational readiness

Longer-term (5+ years)

- Operationalize regional response networks
- Ongoing monitoring and evaluation
- Continuous adaptation of regulatory frameworks to emerging fuel technologies









Action plan for implementation

Build Strengthe n Sustain

Technical cooperation



Funding sources





Immediate actions:

Capacity-building and regional integration

- Expand training programs
- Strengthen REMPEC's role in coordination
- Implement resource allocation plans









Mid-term actions:

Strengthening Preparedness

- Establish national implementation committees
- Identify resource gaps
- Develop a stakeholder engagement strategy



Source: HELCOM





Longer-term actions:

Sustain Preparedness

- Integrate spill preparedness into national policies
- Encourage research and innovation







Funding and support mechanisms

- National and regional funding initiatives
- International funding and technical assistance
- Industry contributions and public-private partnerships







Capacity building and international cooperation

- Capacity building for alternative fuel response
 - Establish training Centres
 - Develop a network of experts and advisors
- Fostering international cooperation and knowledge exchange
 - Engage in global forums
 - Promote REMPEC's role in regional coordination



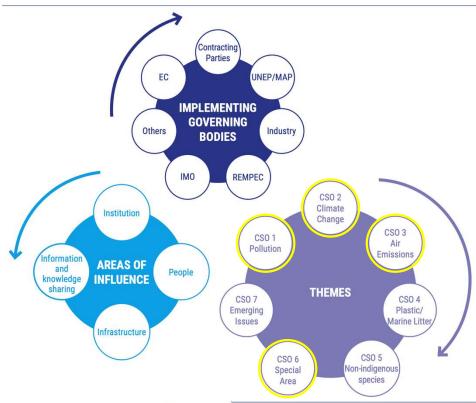


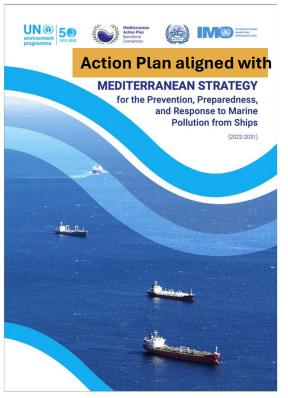




Interlocking for delivering on the Action Plan

CSOs + areas of influence + implementing / governing bodies

















People. Development. Impact.



Dr. Anish Hebbar, AFNI, TMAssociate Professor
Maritime Safety and Environmental Administration

ah@wmu.se T+46-40356306

Visit Fiskehamnsgatan 1, 211 18 Malmö, Sweden Post P.O. Box 500, SE 201-24 Malmö, Sweden









Thank you

Questions or comments?





Mediterranean Action Plan Barcelona Convention



