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

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

REMPEC/WG.61/6/7/2
15 April 2025
Original: English

Sliema, Malta, 13-15 May 2025

Agenda Item 6: Illegal and accidental oil and HNS pollution from ships

**Continuous Improvement Process for Maintaining Advanced Levels of Preparedness for Oil Spill Response and
Harmonizing Response Approaches for HNS Incidents**

For environmental and cost-saving reasons, this document will not be printed and is made available in electronic format only. Delegates are encouraged to consult the document in its electronic format and limit printing.

Note by the Secretariat

The present document provides an overview of the outcome and recommendations of the national assessments of the level of preparedness to respond to oil spills conducted between 2020 and 2023. It also presents the integrated approach involving key stakeholders to align with Specific Objective 1 of the Mediterranean Strategy (2022–2031): to prevent, prepare for, and respond to operational, illegal, and accidental oil and HNS pollution from ships.

Background

1 REMPEC's main areas of work are focused on the prevention of pollution from ships and preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution and cooperation between the Mediterranean countries. Among the key areas of REMPEC when working to preparing strategies and responses to accidental marine pollution, involve providing assistance to Mediterranean coastal States who request to develop their national capabilities in responding to pollution incidents, which may potentially result in a discharge of oil or other hazardous and noxious substances. Facilitating this exchange of information, as well as providing technical cooperation and training.

2 Within its mandate, REMPEC has supported Contracting Parties in developing, updating their NCP. In June 2022, the adoption of a Contracting Party of its NCP, brought the total number of developed NCPs in the Mediterranean to twenty out of the twenty-one Contracting Parties. Beyond this support, REMPEC continues to assist Contracting Parties to enhance national capacities in maintaining their NCP and and their implementation in case of emergencies through the Mediterranean Assistance Unit (MAU), as outlined in document REMPEC/WG.61/6/3/3 of the present meeting.

Assessing Oil Spill Preparedness (2019–2023): Establishing a Structured and Harmonized Process for the Continuous Improvement of National Response Capacities

3 With the goal of enhancing national Contingency Planning capacities, REMPEC as part of its capacity building activities, carried out assessments of national oil spill response programmes throughout the Mediterranean, within the WestMOPoCo Projects (2019-2020) and the UNEP/MAP Programme of Work for the biennium 2020-2021 and 2022-2023. The approach taken to implement the preparedness assessment was to utilize a unique management tool, used worldwide by Governments and oil industry and transportation managers in more than 100 countries, and accompanying set of guidelines that represent best practices in oil spill response contingency planning and response through a series of workshop activities namely the “Readiness Evaluation Tool for Oil Spills (RETOS™)” of the Association of Oil, Gas and Renewable Energy Companies of Latin America and the Caribbean (ARPEL) including its accompanying manual and the International Oil Spill Conference Guideline (IOSC). The national assessments also included the evaluation of wildlife response preparedness using Sea Alarm's Self-Assessment Tool (SAT) for 14 of the Contracting Parties.

4 As a result of the process, for the first time in the Mediterranean, eighteen of the twenty-one 21 Contracting Parties developed national assessment, ensuring consistent and comparable results. These allowed for the classification of the assessment of oil spill response twenty (20) programs and the three distinct different levels of maturity (A, B, C) as outlined in the National Implementation Plan (NIP).

5 These findings will serve as a foundation for the implementation of the NIP at regional, sub-regional, or national level, in accordance with the classification of the results of the assessment, which also contribute towards the Mediterranean Strategy for the Prevention of, Preparedness, and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships (Mediterranean Strategy 2022-2031) CSO 1: Prevent, prepare for, and respond to operational, illegal and accidental oil and HNS pollution from ships. The overview of the assessment and their link to the CSO1 “areas of influence”, is provided as Annex to the present document.

6 The significance of the eighteen national assessments and REMPEC's gained experience while applying the process were considered during the work of the Ipieca Group, established in 2023, on the online version of RETOS™ and update its accompanying ARPEL Manual, IOSC Guide. The resulting RETOS™ application, 2024, is now web-based and free to users ([Link](#)). The application provides for the assessment of oil spill response twenty (20) programs at three distinct different levels of maturity and for a range of scopes, including National, Regional, Port, Facility, and Operations (i.e., Pipeline, vessel fleets, etc.).

Comprehensive integrated approach encompassing all levels of preparedness

7 In addition to the national assessments, the outcomes of the West MOPoCo 2019-2020 project led to the Joint Bonn Agreement, HELCOM, REMPEC HNS Response Manual, the free and worldwide MIDSIS-TROCS 4.0, and the identification of synergies among subregional contingency plans.

8 Capitalising on the approach and achievements accomplished in the Mediterranean that exemplify a process to maintain a higher level of preparedness for oil and Hazardous and Noxious Substance (HNS) spill preparedness and response, REMPEC, at the occasion of INTERSPILL 2025, London UK, 7-10 April 2025, participated at the session of ‘Regional Frameworks’ of the Conference, with a presentation REMPEC titled: *Towards a Continuous Improvement Process for Maintaining Advanced Levels of Preparedness for Oil Spill Response and Harmonizing Response Approaches for HNS Incidents*. The overarching goal was to identify challenges and opportunities to continue building on the achievements and to explore possible ways of further cooperation and collaboration between regional stakeholders.

9 This and similar regional initiatives capitalize from the collaborative effort of stakeholders and from contributions of other interested organizations and other industry experts. This approach has also been illustrated through the results of the complementary West MOPoCo 2019-2020 and IRA-MAR 2022-2023 Projects. The IRA MAR Project (2022-2024) builds on the WestMOPoCo Project, focusing on “holistic/integrated management of marine emergencies involving at-sea response and onshore response”. It further enhances regional cooperation to support countries in responding to oil and HNS pollution, with innovative approaches to improve spill response, preparedness, and readiness for pollution incidents benefiting all Mediterranean countries, developed by Cedre, about the management of pollution in Port ISPRa on the use of drones, Sea Alarm on the One Incident One Response approach.

The Way Forward

10 The HNS Manual is the primary data source for MIDSISTROCS 4.0, which is connected to a chemical database that is continuously updated with information from other HNS projects. The manual and tool should be fully leveraged to support capacity-building, particularly in exercises and drill scenarios. In this context, REMPEC proposes a collaborative effort to use the HNS manual’s decision trees and related fact sheets in these exercises and drills.

11 The online RETOS tool should be capitalized on to sustain the assessment process of the governmental scope and expanded to include other areas such as infrastructure, harbours, and localities. In this context REMPEC proposes to invite the Contracting Parties:

- .1 to maintain a periodic national assessment to reach the higher two-level B and C;
- .2 to extend the evaluation process to the other Scope (Industry and Ports) with the aim to achieve a comprehensive integrated approach encompassing all levels of preparedness within the scope of Government-Industry collaboration;
- .3 to request the Secretariat, upon request and subject to the availability of funds to provide assistance to Contracting Parties in the implementation of the recommendations made in the national assessments; and
- .4 to request the Secretariat to provide assistance to the Contracting Parties in facilitating the use of the updated RETOSTM, upon request and subject to the availability of funds.

12 Innovations such as the Sea Alarm Game, the use of drones, the Guidelines on Joint Spill Response Exercises within the Sub-Regional Contingency Plans (REMPEC 2025), and the modernization of the guidelines, such the online SCAT form should be leveraged to facilitate the preparation, design, and implementation of both Tabletop Exercises and real-case exercises. In this context, REMPEC proposes to invite the Contracting Parties to incorporate the use of the innovative support tools into the planning and execution of their upcoming exercises and drills.

Actions requested by the Meeting

13 **The Meeting is invited to:**

- .1 **take note** of the information provided in the present document; and
- .2 **comment** as deemed appropriate.
- .3 **consider** the proposed activities, as laid down in paragraph 10, 11 and 12 above, to be integrated into the PoW for the biennium 2026-2027.

Annex

**Overview National OSRP Assessment Workshops
The Whole Med - 2019 to 2023**



Mediterranean
Action Plan
Barcelona
Convention



INTERNATIONAL
MARITIME
ORGANIZATION

OVERVIEW REPORT

RETOS™ AND NATIONAL WORKSHOPS ON OIL SPILL RESPONSE PLANNING AND READINESS ASSESSMENT

MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES 2019 - 2023

**REMPEC
June 2023**

The views expressed in this document are those of the Consultant and are not attributed in any way to the United Nations, the International Maritime Organisation, the United Nations Environment Programme, or the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC).

This activity is financed by the Mediterranean Trust Funds and the International Maritime Organization Integrated Technical Cooperation Program (ITCP) and implemented by the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC).

SUMMARY SHEET

| | |
|---|--|
| Title of the seminar/ course/ workshops: | National Spill Response Program –Assessment using RETOS™ |
| Host: | Multiple countries of the Mediterranean Sea |
| Venues and dates: | 2019 to 2023 |
| Type: | National |
| Organised by: | REMPEC |
| Supported by: | IMO |

Summary

In 2019, REMPEC held a sub-regional workshop organized in accordance with Western Mediterranean Region Marine Oil and HNS Pollution Cooperation Project (West MOPoCo Project). The objective of the three-day workshop was to provide training on oil spill preparedness and contingency planning, as well as developing hands-on working knowledge of the use, and advantages of the ARPEL Manual and Readiness Evaluation Tool for Oil Spills (RETOS™) in analysing and identifying gaps in national oil spill preparedness and response programs. During the workshop, senior maritime representatives were introduced to the assessment tools: RETOS™, the ARPEL RETOS™ Manual, and the 2008 International Oil Spill Conference Guidelines for assessment. Participants worked through assessments of their respective national oil spill preparedness and response programs, national response systems, and national contingency plans by using guided discussion and RETOS™. Participants also were introduced to the Sea Alarm assessment matrix recommended for determining the status and opportunities to improve their national oil spill capabilities. Each participant departed the workshop with the knowledge and tools to undertake oil spill preparedness and response system assessments with appropriate stakeholders in their own country.

In 2021, REMPEC conducted a series of virtual sub-regional workshops on the assessment of the level of oil spill response planning and readiness management for the Adriatic, Central and Eastern Mediterranean countries. Due to COVID restrictions, the series of country-specific informal assessments using RETOS™ were completed through the participation of limited country representatives.

REMPEC initiated in-person 2022 activities to build on the 2021 sub-regional workshops and contribute to achieving the Common Strategic Objective No. 1 (CSO 1): Prevent, prepare for, and respond to operational, illegal, and accidental oil and HNS pollution from ships of the overall Mediterranean Strategy for the Prevention of, Preparedness, and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships (Mediterranean Strategy 2022-2031).

The objectives of the 2019-2022 activities, through the delivery of national workshops on Oil Spill Response Planning and Readiness Assessment were:

1. to develop exhaustive and complete national self-assessments of the level of preparedness to respond to oil spills and consequent Global Improvement Program (GIP) identifying specific improvements areas of spill response preparedness and readiness;
2. to adopt an effective and achievable National Implementation Plan of the GIP to complete actions in order to achieve the objectives of sustaining and improving spill response readiness; and
3. to define a set of activities deriving from the National Implementation Plans to be carried out at the sub-regional and regional level.

Achievements consist of:

- an enhanced knowledge on the state of preparedness and response to marine pollution from ships,
- opportunities to improve preparedness and address gaps in national oil spill preparedness and response programmes, and
- a defined implementation plan to address these gaps within the Mediterranean strategy 2022-2031.

Key words:

National system for responding promptly and effectively to oil pollution incidents, National Contingency Plan, Spill Preparedness Assessment, Readiness Evaluation Tool to Oil Spills (RETOS), Global Improvement Programme, National Implementation Plan

Co-ordinator(s):

Malek Smaoui; Elliott Taylor

1. INTRODUCTION

A fundamental objective of REMPEC is to contribute to preventing and reducing pollution from ships and combating pollution in case of emergency. In this respect, the mission of REMPEC is to assist the Contracting Parties (CPs) to the Barcelona Convention in meeting their obligations under Articles 4(1), 6 and 9 of the Barcelona Convention, the 1976 Emergency Protocol, the 2002 Prevention and Emergency Protocol, and the Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ship (2016- 2021) , Regional Strategy (2016-2021), adopted by the CPs in 2016 which key objectives and targets are reflected in the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD). The Centre also assists the CPs which so request in mobilizing the regional and international assistance in case of an emergency under the Protocol of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (1994, Offshore Protocol).

With the goal of assessing and encouraging continued development in oil spill response readiness and preparedness, REMPEC secured funds to undertake assessments of national oil spill response programmes throughout the Mediterranean. The approach taken to implement the preparedness assessment was to utilize an internationally utilized and accepted set of guidelines that represent best practices in oil spill response contingency planning and response through a series of workshop activities. The workshop activities had an objective to inform country representatives on a recommended approach to undertake a national spill preparedness assessment using the tools presented during the workshop. The tools and recommended approach inform participants on the process to undertake activities for the preparation and delivery of the national assessments and workshops, with the objective remaining to have a national improvement action plan at the end. This approach, which could be replicated in other regions and sectors, the project was meant to increase preparedness for receiving international assistance, improve trans-border and macro regional cooperation, enhance quality and interoperability of response capacities and procedures, and will enhance cooperation between civil protection, maritime and environment.

Most guidance on spill response has focused on the content of oil spill response plans and, in places around the world, some governments and companies have developed internal guidelines to assess oil spill response plans and readiness. In 2007, organizers of the 2008 International Oil Spill Conference agreed to support development of general guidance to assess oil spill response readiness. As part of that development, a broad suite of planning and readiness assessment elements was prepared to encourage improved response capacity. That initial work set a framework to aid development and maintenance of response management systems to improve oil spill response readiness, documented in the 2008 International Oil Spill Conference Guideline.

Subsequent feedback received from the international community recommended transforming the 2008 International Oil Spill Conference Guideline into a more user-friendly management tool, hence leading to the “ARPEL Oil Spill Response Planning and Readiness Assessment Manual” (the “Manual”) and its accompanying assessment tool, the Readiness Evaluation Tool for Oil Spills (RETOS™). The first version of RETOS was developed in 2011 and a second –upgraded- version was launched in 2014.

The ARPEL “Readiness Evaluation Tool for Oil Spills (RETOS™)” and its accompanying Manual are the only tools developed to assist governments and companies to assess the level of oil spill response planning and readiness management of different oil spill response programs (i.e., tailor-made requirements for each program) and to identify gaps, information needs and areas for improvement and –ultimately- provide guidance to efficiently bridge the gaps identified. These same tools (RETOS,

Manual and International Guide on OSR Assessment) have been updated and upgraded in 2022 and 2023 through joint IPIECA, IMO, and ARPEL support.

2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the 2019 - 2023 activities, through the delivery of national workshops on Oil Spill Response Planning and Readiness Assessment, were:

1. to develop exhaustive and complete national self-assessments of the level of preparedness to respond to oil spills and consequent Global Improvement Program (GIP) identifying specific improvements areas of spill response preparedness and readiness;
2. to adopt an effective and achievable National Implementation Plan of the GIP to complete actions in order to achieve the objectives of sustaining and improving spill response readiness; and
3. to define a set of activities deriving from the National Implementation Plans to be carried out at the sub-regional and regional level.

3. VENUES, DATES, AND PARTICIPANTS

Twenty countries participated in the series of national oil spill response programme assessments (Table 1, Figure 1). Workshop lecturers and facilitators included response professionals from:

- Polaris Applied Sciences
- ITOPF
- SeaAlarm

An initial familiarization session with the assessment tools was held for the West MoPOCo Project countries: Algeria, France, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia, and Spain, on 24-26 April 2019 in Valletta, Malta¹. The objective of the general workshop session was to provide the representatives from each country, and participants from supporting institutions (ITOPF, CEDRE, ISPRA), with the capacity for countries to prepare workshops and facilitate the assessment of their respective national oil spill contingency planning and readiness (OSPR) capacities with appropriate stakeholders. Subsequent assessment workshop activities were undertaken within each country to complete a formal assessment of their national OSPR programme and to identify opportunities for improvement through completion of the Global Improvement Program (GIP) report produced from the RETOS application.

Familiarization sessions on use of RETOS and related tools were then held virtually for the thirteen (13) Central and Eastern Mediterranean countries and Monaco. An initial introductory plenary meeting on the assessment tools was held from 7 – 8 September 2021, with participation from 12 Countries of the Central and Eastern Mediterranean and Monaco. Follow-up, country-specific training sessions were held from 21 September – 4 November 2021 for 11 of the 13 countries of the Central and Eastern Mediterranean and Monaco. The intent of those session was to provide Focal Points within each Contracting Party (CP) with explanations on use of the tools and to assist the few country participants in conducting an informal assessment of their national OSRP program in anticipation of conducting formal assessments in each country with the participation of a representative cross-section of

¹ <https://www.rempec.org/en/knowledge-centre/online-catalogue/final-report-sent-26-august-2019-e.pdf/view>

stakeholders, or National Task Force (NTF). A concluding plenary session provided the opportunity to share results of the informal assessments and to discuss steps forward².

REMPEC initiated in-person 2022 activities to build on the 2021 Sub-regional workshops and contribute to achieving the Common Strategic Objective No. 1 (CSO 1): Prevent, prepare for, and respond to operational, illegal, and accidental oil and HNS pollution from ships of the overall Mediterranean Strategy for the Prevention of, Preparedness, and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships (Mediterranean Strategy 2022-2031). Facilitators worked with NTF representatives to undertake national OSRP programme assessments for the 11 countries that participated in the 2021 informal assessment sessions. Greece has planned to undertake their assessment in two sessions (July 2022 and late 2023), while Israel postponed its session to April 2023.

4. RESULTS AND KEY FINDINGS

Of the 21 CPs, 18 have completed formal assessments of the national oil spill response preparedness programmes. To a great extent, each country's assessment was completed through participation of a representative cross-section of stakeholders, as part of the National Task Force (NTF). The assessments encompassed the 10 categories and 29 components that form a national response program (see **Appendix 2**).

Each country performed an assessment of their national oil spill response program using the Level A (base) analysis through the RETOS tool (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Similarly, an assessment of the oiled wildlife response programme preparedness was conducted by 14 countries using the Sea Alarm tool (SAT). Results of formal national assessments for RETOS™ Level A ranged from 57% to 99% completion, with an average score of 82% for the Central and Eastern countries and 82% for the West MoPOCo countries.



Figure 1 Countries with formal assessments of national oil spill response preparedness programmes undertaken through REMPEC coordination.

² [https://www.rempec.org/en/knowledge-centre/online-catalogue/report_eastern-and-central-mediterranean-osr-assessment-tools-workshop-sept-nov-2021.pdf/@download/file/Report_Eastern%20and%20Central%20Mediterranean%20OSR%20Assessment%20Tools%20Workshop%20\(Sept%20-%20Nov%202021\).pdf](https://www.rempec.org/en/knowledge-centre/online-catalogue/report_eastern-and-central-mediterranean-osr-assessment-tools-workshop-sept-nov-2021.pdf/@download/file/Report_Eastern%20and%20Central%20Mediterranean%20OSR%20Assessment%20Tools%20Workshop%20(Sept%20-%20Nov%202021).pdf)

Table 1 Overview of assessments undertaken for national oil spill response preparedness programmes.

| Country | RETOS | SeaAlarm | Notes |
|---|------------|----------|---|
| West MOPoCo | | | |
| Algeria | Level A | ✓ | |
| France | Level B | ✓ | |
| Italy | Level A | ✓ | |
| Malta | Level A | ✓ | |
| Morocco | Level A | ✓ | |
| Spain | Level A | ✓ | |
| Tunisia | Level A | ✓ | |
| Adriatic, Central and Eastern Mediterranean and Monaco | | | |
| Albania | Level A | ✓ | Oct. 2022 |
| Croatia | Level A | | Sept. 2022 |
| Cyprus | Level A | ✓ | Sept. 2022 |
| Egypt | Level A | ✓ | Nov. 2022 |
| Greece | Informal A | | Oct. 2021; Formal national assessment planned for Q4 2023 |
| Israel | Level A | ✓ | Apr. 2023 |
| Libya | Level A | ✓ | Nov. 2022; RETOS also used for industry facilities |
| Monaco | Level A | | Aug. 2022 |
| Montenegro | Level A | ✓ | Oct. 2022 |
| Slovenia | Level A | | Sept. 2022 |
| Turkiye | Level A | ✓ | Oct. 2022 |

5. RECOMMENDED FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

Institutions (government and industry) should always consider ways to assess and improve their spill response preparedness programmes. Specific actions expected of the CPs following the RETOS™ workshops are:

1. The CPs should now be aware of the importance of this achievement and communicate the findings and NIP to relevant institutions and government policy makers.
2. CPs should inform stakeholders and REMPEC of the NIP and progress made.
3. CPs should consider RETOS™ as a multi-dimensional instrument that ensure the accuracy of the results and a consistency of the planned actions to enhance the level of preparedness and readiness to OSR.
4. CPs should plan to undertake annual or bi-annual assessments as indicators of progress made in preparedness.
5. CPs should encourage the use and application of the assessment tools for other spill response programmes (ports, industry) or scopes.

6. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The 2019-2023 activities to assess the national programmes on oil spill response preparedness throughout the Mediterranean countries accomplished multiple goals:

- popularize the use of RETOS™ in the Mediterranean,
- 90% of the CPs were trained on use of the tools (except Lebanon) and implemented the same,
- 80% of the CPs produced formal assessments, GIP and NIP of the Governmental National scope (exceptions are Lebanon, BiH, and Syria) ,
- 2 CPs tested the use of the tools for other Scopes: Port of Rades (Tunisia) and Suez Canal (Egypt),
- 2 countries have assessed their National programmes at Levels B and C, and
- initiatives to address the recommendations documented in the NIPs are underway.

These initial, formal assessments for 18 of the 21 countries of the Mediterranean:

- addressed the use of RETOS™ for assessment and continued development of spill response preparedness programmes, as noted in the 2022 IMO Guide on the implementation of the OPRC Convention and OPRC-HNS Protocol,
- contributed to achieving the development of the CSO1 of the Action plan of the Med Strategy 2022-2031, and
- promoted use of these tools and upgraded (2023) version to continue and sustain spill response preparedness at national to local and facility scopes.

One objective of the series of workshops was to identify regional opportunities for REMPEC assistance that would benefit multiple national preparedness programmes. Common key suggested areas for regional cooperation and support are:

- development of operational response plans,
- training and exercises,
- national emergency preparedness and response fund and handling claims, and
- ratification of international conventions.

APPENDIX I

- Indicative table - RETOS 2022 National Activities and corresponding areas of CSO1 Table

| PEOPLE | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1.2 Capacity Building / Technical Cooperation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.2.1 To increase as much as practical, the level of knowledge in the field of preparedness and response to accidental marine pollution by oil and other harmful substances by delivering trainings on the following subjects: IMO OPRC Model Courses (Level 1, 2 and 3) IMO HNS Model Courses (Operational and Manager Level) Surveillance and monitoring IMO Port State Control Model Course | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I. Training & Exercises - 27. Exercises - 28. Training |
| 1.3 Operations | 1.3.1 To organise annual / biennial national exercises (standard, table-top; communications) to test national response capabilities, cooperation and mutual assistance between Contracting Parties, REMPEC Mediterranean Assistance Unit, EMSA pollution response services (where applicable), private sector drills, etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C. Response Coordination 10. Response Management Systems 11. Notification Systems 12. External Communication I. Training & Exercises 27. Exercises 28. Training |
| | 1.3.2 To organise sub-regional / regional / international exercises to test cooperation arrangements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C. Response Coordination 10. Response Management Systems 11. Notification Systems 12. External Communication I. Training & Exercises 27. Exercises 28. Training I. Training & Exercises 27. Exercises 28. Training |
| | 1.3.3 To develop and implement a process to capture lessons identified during real accidents and exercises and to integrate the follow-up in relevant trainings and subsequent exercises | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> J. Sustainability & Improvement 29. Sustainability and Improvement |
| | 1.3.4 To develop a framework for holistic integrated management of marine pollution incidents that enable a coordinated preparedness and response operation at sea and onshore, incorporating the response to oil-affected wildlife, at a national level and in the region-wide cooperation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> D. Health, Safety & Security13. Health and Safety for Responders and Public14. Security E. Operational Response 15. Source Control, Salvage, and Firefighting 16. Response Strategies 17. Waste Management 18. Wildlife Recovery, Care, and Rehabilitation J. Sustainability & Improvement 29. Sustainability and Improvement |
| INSTITUTION | | |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | | |
| 1.4 Governance | 1.4.1 To strengthen the capacity of individual coastal States to respond efficiently to marine pollution incidents at sea and onshore through the establishment and the update of national system for responding to marine pollution, the development and update of national contingency plan (NCP) and sub-regional operational agreements and contingency plans. | A. Legislation, Regulations & Agreements 1. Legislation and Regulation 2. Multi-National Agreements H. Financial and Administrative Considerations 25. Finance, Administration, and Procurement 26. Claims J. Sustainability & Improvement 29. Sustainability and Improvement |
| | 1.4.2 To set-up an operational network of Subregional Contingency Plans (SCP), and to define and implement synergy activities between the SCPs | A. Legislation, Regulations & Agreements 1. Legislation and Regulation 2. Multi-National Agreements |
| INFRASTRUCTURE | | |
| 1.10 Response Means | 1.10.1 To have and maintain adequate oil and / HNS pollution response capabilities (both in human resources and equipment) | G. Logistics 22. Logistics 23. Communications 24. Demobilization H. Financial and Administrative Considerations 25. Finance, Administration, and Procurement 26. Claims |
| | 1.10.2 To establish a pool of oil and HNS pollution response means at sub-regional and regional level | |
| | 1.10.3 To raise awareness on the EMSA pollution response services available in the Mediterranean. | |
| 1.11 Surveillance / Monitoring Means | 1.11.1 To have and maintain adequate surveillance and monitoring capabilities | F. Tracking, Assessment, and Information Management19. Spill Monitoring, Tracking, and Sampling20. Cleanup Assessment21. Data Management and Access |
| | 1.11.4 To set up a common emergency communication system for the whole Mediterranean | |
| INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING | | |
| 1.12 - Standards / Guidelines | 1.12.3 To apply existing and new guidelines | |
| 1.13 Decision Making Tools | 1.13.1 To improve the quality, speed and effectiveness of decision-making process through the maintenance, update, upgrade, development and inter-connection of technical and decision support tools, | |
| | 1.13.2 To update country specific information on existing and new decision support tool notably the BCRS, REMPEC Country Profile, | |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | | |
| | MENELAS Information system, MEDGIS-MAR, Waste Management and CECIS. | |
| | 1.14.3 To update MEDGIS-MAR with national inventory of response equipment | |

APPENDIX II

Indicative table - RETOS 2022 National Activities and corresponding areas of CSO1 Table

- | |
|---|
| <p>A. Legislation, Regulations & Agreements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legislation and Regulation 2. Multi-National Agreements <p>B. Oil Spill Contingency Planning</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Plan Development 4. Spill Risk Analysis 5. Resources at Risk 6. Risk Minimization 7. Evaluation of Response Options, Equipment and Personnel 8. Net Environmental Benefit Analysis 9. Expert Information Sources <p>C. Response Coordination</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Response Management Systems 11. Notification Systems 12. External Communication <p>D. Health, Safety & Security</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Health and Safety for Responders and Public 14. Security <p>E. Operational Response</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Source Control, Salvage, and Firefighting 16. Response Strategies 17. Waste Management 18. Wildlife Recovery, Care, and Rehabilitation <p>F. Tracking, Assessment, and Information Management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Spill Monitoring, Tracking, and Sampling 20. Cleanup Assessment 21. Data Management and Access <p>G. Logistics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 22. Logistics 23. Communications 24. Demobilization <p>H. Financial and Administrative Considerations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 25. Finance, Administration, and Procurement 26. Claims <p>I. Training & Exercises</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 27. Exercises 28. Training <p>J. Sustainability & Improvement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 29. Sustainability and Improvement |
|---|