NATIONAL TRAINING COURSE ON PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TO MARINE POLLUTION FOR GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATORS AND SENIOR MANAGERS

Dürres, Albania, 13 – 15 December 2006

REPORT

JANUARY 2007
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INTRODUCTION

1. A national training course for government administrators and senior managers, on preparedness for and response to marine oil spills, was held in Durres, Albania, between 13 and 15 December 2006. The National Training Course was organized as part of the on-going programme of REMPEC’s activities aimed at assisting the national authorities of the Mediterranean coastal States to develop their national systems for preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution. It was financed by the funds allocated for this purpose in the Centre’s budget.

2. The national training course was based on the Level 3 IMO OPRC model-training course. The duration of the seminar was three days. It was aimed at senior administrators within the Albanian administration concerned with responsibilities related to marine pollution preparedness and response, as well as at senior managers in the oil sector and shipping/port industries. The majority of participants came from the Albanian public sector, including the port authorities, Harbour masters’ offices, with limited representation of spill clean-up contractors, whilst the oil industry and the Albanian shipping companies were not actually represented.

3. The seminar formed part of REMPEC’s activities aimed at improving the level of awareness/ preparation of the national authorities in the field of preparedness and response to accidental marine pollution. Its complementary goal was to assure a follow up at the national level and to set priorities for the development of national capabilities to respond to accidental marine pollution caused by sea-based sources.

4. It should be noted that in the beginning of the 1990s REMPEC already financed and implemented in Albania certain preliminary activities in this field. These included the preparation of the organizational framework for the national contingency plan, a comprehensive assessment of the situation in the country, drafting a project proposal for the completion of the national system, as well as a National Seminar for Decision-Makers and Governmental Officials in February 1995 and a National Training Course for future on-scene commanders in May 1996. Activities were interrupted in 1997 due to the circumstances beyond the control of REMPEC. Then, in 2003, REMPEC organized a national seminar for government administrators and senior managers, on preparedness for and response to marine oil spills. This training activity was organised following the preparation by REMPEC in 2003 of a Life Third Countries project proposal for the development of the national capacities in Albania for prevention, preparedness and response to accidental marine pollution, which the EC considered too ambitious.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SEMINAR

5. The Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Telecommunications of the Republic of Albania, being the REMPEC’s National Operational Focal Point, was responsible for the selection and invitation of the participants. The Albanian administration’s responsibilities also included making necessary logistic and administrative arrangements and providing secretarial services for the seminar. The arrangements were excellently co-ordinated by Mr. Shkelqim Xhaxhiu, Head of Department, Policy of Maritime Transport, Maritime Transport Department, Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications of Albania.

6. The seminar was held in a lecture room at the harbour of Durres, Albania’s main port.

7. REMPEC covered the cost of simultaneous interpretation from English to Albanian and vice versa at the Seminar, the cost of hiring the interpretation equipment, as well as the provision of lunches for the participants and the cost of consultancy (Fees and DSA).
8. REMPEC acted as the official point of contact with the national authorities and liaised with them on the dates and venue of the seminar. REMPEC prepared the seminar programme, which was approved by the Albanian authorities.

9. Mr. Gabino Gonzalez, Programme Officer OPRC was in charge of the organization and of ensuring the smooth running of the Seminar.

10. REMPEC prepared manuals that included printouts of lectures presented by REMPEC and OTRA lecturers (a French company specialized in oil spill consultancy, www.antipol.com)

11. The seminar was conducted in English language with simultaneous interpretation from English into Albanian and vice versa.

12. The majority of participants who attended the national seminar were coming from port authorities from the main Albanian ports. Organisations which sent representatives to the seminar included the local and regional environmental agencies, ministries or governmental departments. One senior manager representing Albanian shipping companies also attended the Seminar. A total of 25 participants attended the course. The list of participants is given in ANNEX I.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEMINAR

13. On the 12th December 2006, the representatives of REMPEC and the lecturers from OTRA visited the conference room together with Mr. Maloku, specialist in maritime policies directory, Maritime Transport Department, Ministry of Transport and Telecommunication and checked the training printouts that were received earlier in the day. The audio, projector and computer equipment were tested and the room prepared for the opening ceremony and the training course.

14. The objectives of the seminar were, in addition to providing the participants with the basic knowledge on accidental marine pollution and response to it, to inform senior officials on the responsibilities of an oil spill response organisation and how to respond effectively to an accidental marine spill through the deployment of equipment and resources at the national level. Given the senior level of the intended participants, the seminar objective was to focus on issues of a strategic and policy nature, rather than simply on practical measures for oil spill response.

15. In order to achieve these objectives, REMPEC prepared a seminar programme, which comprised seventeen (17) lectures, including one case study on the Lebanese crisis management, all of which were illustrated by various visual aids (PowerPoint presentations, videos). A copy of the seminar programme in English is reproduced in ANNEX II.

16. The afternoon of the final day of the seminar was devoted to a table top exercise. The effective duration of the exercise was 2 hours and its objective was to offer an opportunity to the participants to implement the theoretical knowledge presented to them during the course, particularly the oil spill management strategy and the responsibilities of relevant authorities.

17. For the purpose of the exercise the participants were divided in two groups. The main task for the trainees was to setup and organization chart of relevant national authorities / ministries / organisations which would be involved in dealing with an oil pollution incident
and to define the role and responsibilities. Lecturers acted as a "control team" and assisted the groups as required. The participation in the exercise was active from the two groups. At the beginning of the afternoon, a spokesperson of each group was asked to present the organization chart agreed upon.

18. The lectures were given by a team of three lecturers. REMPEC provided one lecturer, namely the OPRC Programme Officer of REMPEC, Mr. Gabino Gonzalez. Mr. Jean-Yves Huet and Mr. Lindsay Page-Jones, respectively managing director and technical adviser at OTRA agreed to lecture at the Seminar. The list of presentations is attached in ANNEX III.

19. REMPEC provided each participant with a manual containing copies of all PowerPoint presentations delivered by the speakers, as well as a CD-ROM containing all the PowerPoint presentations, ITOPF documents, IPIECA reports, documentation on compensations and other useful materials. The list of documents provided is attached in ANNEX IV.

20. Mr. Metala, Ministry of Transport and Telecommunication of Albania, opened the seminar on behalf of the host country at 09.00 h on 13 December 2006. He thanked IMO, UNEP/MAP and REMPEC for their continuous support given to Albania and in particular for the organisation of this seminar, emphasized the need for Albania to define a contingency plan and to be part of the Adriatic-Ionian initiative and wished success to all participants.

21. Mr. Ndreu, Director of Port of Dürres also welcomed the participants and thanked REMPEC for organising this training activity in Albania.

22. In his opening address the OPRC Programme Officer of REMPEC, Mr. Gabino Gonzalez, referred to previous activities organized by REMPEC in Albania and briefly introduced the Adriatic Ionian Initiative, which included inter alia the preparation of a sub-regional agreement related to prevention of pollution from ships and to preparedness and response to accidental marine pollution, a sub-regional contingency plan, as well as improved coastal management activities in that region.

23. However, he indicated that in order to have a realistic possibility to extend that sub-regional agreement, it was necessary that all participating countries should have in place necessary preparedness and response arrangements, including an approved national contingency plan and a minimum level of pre-positioned anti-pollution means and equipment to effectively respond to marine pollution incidents caused by oil. He finally emphasized that this objective met the full support of the Centre.

24. During the closing ceremony, on behalf of the host country, Mr. Metala thanked all participants and in particular REMPEC representatives and the lecturers from OTRA for their valuable contribution and support, which were instrumental to the success of the national Training Course. He also thanked REMPEC for its constant support in developing the Albanian national system for preparedness and response. He emphasized that, in the view of ratifying the MARPOL Convention, Albania now has to be prepared to fulfill to its responsibilities and in that view, insisted on the good cooperation between Ministries of Transport, Environment and Defense in the field of combating oil pollution.

25. Mr. Minarolli, Director General of the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunication thanked REMPEC, the lecturers and the training group for their involvement and wished this training course to be followed by others seminars / training courses.

26. Mr. Aruçi, General Director of the Albanian Register of Shipping also took part in the closing ceremony.
27. Mr. Gabino Gonzalez thanked all those present for their contribution to the Seminar and emphasized that the Centre intends to continue supporting initiatives at the national level with a view to assisting the competent national authorities, in defining a national contingency plan. He also presented participants with numbered Certificates, which had been prepared by REMPEC. A copy of the specimen of the Certificate is given in ANNEX VII.


EVALUATION OF THE SEMINAR

29. The seminar was aimed at senior administrators in the Albanian administration and senior managers in the shipping and petroleum industries. To a large extent the participants were of the senior level expected, although there was no actual participation of representatives from the petroleum sector in Albania.

30. The participants have shown interest during the entire training course; however the audience intervened in relatively few occasions.

31. On the last day of the Seminar, the participants were asked to fill in a "Course Evaluation Form" prepared by REMPEC in English. These were aimed at obtaining an assessment of the seminar, but also at gathering suggestions that could be used for planning future training activities.

32. The Evaluation Form, prepared by REMPEC, did not include the name of the participants in order to obtain as objective and sincere replies as possible. A specimen of the "Course Evaluation Form" is given in ANNEX VI.

33. Out of 25 participants 13 returned dully filled in evaluation forms.

34. A summary of the main answers and comments made by the participants are shown in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 Did the course meet your expectations?</th>
<th>Beyond: 62%</th>
<th>More / less on par: 31%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Generally speaking, how did you judge the content and quality of the lectures / presentations?</td>
<td>Very good: 77%</td>
<td>Good: 23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Did you acquire new knowledge during this course?</td>
<td>Very much: 54%</td>
<td>Some: 46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Will this new knowledge help you in your current work?</td>
<td>Very much: 62%</td>
<td>Enough: 31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other comments?
That knowledge will help in current work but legal framework in Albania does not correspond with appropriate measures that would be taken in any case of pollution for a good cooperation between all authorities involved.
That knowledge will be assimilated step by step. First participants need to become familiar with the terms and conditions of international conventions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 Do you think that the duration of the lectures / presentations was adequate?</th>
<th>About right: 84%</th>
<th>Too long: 8%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 Did you have enough time for questions?</td>
<td>Yes: 92%</td>
<td>No: 8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7 In your opinion, are there any other topic/ issues that the course should have covered?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Some more illustrated details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lectures more specific about Albania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Do you think it was useful to meet other persons from National Ministries, Offices, etc.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Which lectures / presentations did you find the most interesting?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Which lectures / presentations did you find the least interesting?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Generally speaking are you satisfied with the course?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Other comments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Not all participants were familiar with the oil spill response and preparedness issues; however, the audience was interested and involved during all the presentations. Concerning the selection of the participants it would have been interesting to have in the audience more representatives from the Ministry of Environment and high level representative of the Ministry of Defence.

The translation from English to Albanian by the interpreter seemed efficient and allowed the lecturers to present the different topics at a normal pace. It was helpful for the interpreter to be able to familiarize himself with the technical vocabulary by reading the printouts of the presentations that were given to him the day before the beginning of the course. However, taking into consideration, the duration of the training course and the number of presentations to be translated from English to Albanian, it would be recommended for future training activities to identify an additional interpret to share the load of work.

From the questions, feedback and the results of the exercise, it appears that the information was well understood by the trainees, suited to their needs and was used correctly during the exercise.
The questions following the presentations and the results of the exercise highlighted that:

- Even if the issues related to oil spill response options (mainly offshore) had been well understood, **additional training is required on specific issues related to oil spill planning, response and management**, i.e.:
  - setting up and management of oil spill response operations,
  - contingency planning and sensitivity mapping,
  - offshore response operations – including dispersants and definition of a national policy for their use,
  - shoreline cleanup organisation and techniques,
  - waste management (storage, transportation and treatment of oily wastes),
  - compensation of oil spill (from tankers),
  - crisis management, etc.

- All the participants are aware that there is a risk, and that **the national oil spill plan needs to be defined, developed and implemented**, to provide the national regulations and guidelines to ensure that all oil spill contingency plans are integrated, i.e. consistent with the national policy in order to preserve the national interests.

- There is a need for assistance to Albania during the different steps for the development of oil spill contingency plans at local and national level.

A meeting has been held at Ani Hotel, Durres, on the 14th December 2006 between Mr. Gabino Gonzalez, Programme Officer OPRC, REMPEC and Mr. Shkelqim Xhaxhiu, Head of Department, Policy of Maritime Transport, Ministry of Transport and Telecommunication with the participation of the two OTRA consultants.

The discussion highlighted the first draft of national contingency plan which was prepared by the Albanian authorities in collaboration with REMPEC and which has been approved by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Albania through the Decision No. 379 of the 21st July 2003. It has been agreed on that this first draft should be revised in order to set up an operational and updated national preparedness and response system to marine pollution. Mr. Xhaxhiu also suggested sending an official letter to REMPEC requesting its assistance in the revision of the National Contingency Plan. Mr. Gonzalez welcomed the initiative and supported it in favour.
ANNEX I

List of participants

Mr. Todi Sota
Inspector
Albanian Register of shipping
Mujo ulqinaku
Durres
Tel: (0) 52 22797
Fax: (0) 52 22438
Mobile: 692411488
Mail: info@r.d.sh.gov.al

Mr. Hamdi Domi
Vice/general harbour master
Harbour master office
Durres port
Durres
Tel: (0) 52 20017
Fax: (0) 52 20017
Mobile: 692094860

Mr. Ilir Agaraj
Flag state controll inspektor
Sadik Zotaj
Vlore
Tel: (0) 33 24659
Fax: (0) 33 22354

Mr. Muharrem Tropja
Inspector
Harbour master office
Durres port
Durres
Tel: (0) 52 20018
Fax: (0) 52 20018
Mobile: 692094861

Ltant Alfred Velaj
Specialist Kordinatort
Roja bregdetare
Plepa
Durres
Tel: (0) 52 60555
Mobile: 692938961
Mail: alfredVelaj@hotmail.com
N/Ltant Eduart Gjonaj  Certificate No. 2564
Specialist stervije per tekniken detare
Roja bregdetare
Plepa
Durres
Tel: (0) 52 60555
Mobile: 692472545
Mail: naval_cadetal@yahoo.co.uk

Mr. Shkelqim Xhaxhiu  Certificate No. 2565
Head of policy of maritime transport
Mpwtt
Bulevardi skenderbeg
Tirane
Tel: (0) 4 232477
Fax: (0) 4 256098
Mobile: 682055804
Mail: shxhaxhiu@yahoo.com

Mr. Agim Shtama  Certificate No. 2566
Chef of agency environment
Prefektuar
Prefektura
Durres
Mobile: 682084031

Arc. Nav. Eng Admir Kovaçi  Certificate No. 2567
Director-surveyor
Albanian register of shipping
Mujo ulqinaku
Durres
Tel: (0) 52 37443
Fax: (0) 52 22438
Mobile: 682882881
Mail: aladkovaci@yahoo.it

Arbina Haxhirexha  Certificate No. 2568
Specialist
Ministry of envir. Forest and administ water
Rruga e durresit nr.27
Tirane
Tel: (0) 4 270630
Fax: (0) 4 270627
Mobile: 692241920
Mail: arbrexha@hotmail.com

Eleni Jakupi  Certificate No. 2569
Environment specialist
Port of Durres authority
Vlore
Tel: (0) 33 29418
Fax: (0) 33 29418
**Mrs. Rajmonda Gjata**  
Certificate No. 2569  
Emergency specialist at port of Durres authority  
Port of Durres authority  
Porti I durrasit  
Durrres  
Tel: (0) 52 39483  
Fax: (0) 52 23115  
Mobile: 682726902  
Mail: rgiata2000@yahoo.it

**Anita Aliçka**  
Certificate No. 2570  
Drejtoreshe e mjedisit  
Autoritetit portual durras  
Rr.taulantia  
Durrres  
Tel: (0) 52 23115 / 39483  
Fax: (0) 52 23115  
Mobile: 692104566  
Mail: a.alicka2006@yahoo.it

**Arben Maloku**  
Certificate No. 2571  
Specialist in maritime policies directory  
Mpwtt  
S.s.toptani, nr.4  
Tirane  
Tel: (0) 4 232477  
Fax: (0) 4 256098  
Mobile: 682131040  
Mail: beni2000A1@yahoo.com

**Ilir Elezi**  
Certificate No. 2572  
Oficer i policies portuale  
Port of Shengjin authority  
Lezhe  
Tel: (0) 281 2201  
Fax: (0) 281 2201  
Mobile: 682280441

**Nenkomisar Tomorr Duro**  
Certificate No. 2573  
Specialistne drejtorine e pikes kufitare  
Ministria e brendshme  
Llambi bonata  
Tirane  
Tel: (0) 4 351912  
Fax: (0) 4 228272  
Mobile: 682287499  
Mail: tomorduro@yahoo.com

**Jak Boçi**  
Certificate No. 2574  
Inspector  
Harbour master office  
Shengjin  
Lezhe  
Mobile: 692083015
Kostandin Dhimo  
Inspector  
Harbour master office  
Sarand-port  
Sarand  
Mobile: 692938653  

Certificate No. 2575

Arthur Lipe  
Pergjegjes mjedisi  
Port of Sarand  
Sarand  
Mobile: 692465579  

Certificate No. 2576

Capt. Gazmend Sina  
Managing director  
Albartin Shipping Co. Ltd  
L.1, p.114, ap.1, kt. 2, sh.6  
Durres  
Tel: (0) 52 39097  
Fax: (0) 52 39081  
Mobile: 692099460  
Mail: albartin@gmail.com  

Certificate No. 2577

Indrit Kodra  
Student of politechnical university  
Univerzity  
Rr. Nikolla leni  
Tirane  
Tel: (0) 4 273668  
Mobile: 692350643  
Mail: indritkodra@yahoo.it  

Certificate No. 2578

Vilma Hoxha  
Specialist of media and publik relation  
Port of durres authority  
L.1, rr. Taulentia  
Durres (0) 52  
Tel: (0) 52 22028  
Fax: (0) 52 22028  
Mobile: 683014401  
Mail: v.hoxha@yahoo.it  

Certificate No. 2579

Artur Kodra  
Perkthyes  
Port of durres authority  
L.1, rr. Taulentia  
Durres  
Tel: (0) 52 22028  
Fax: (0) 52 22028  
Mobile: 682200643  

Certificate No. 2580
Mr. Neritan Bitraj  
Certificate No. 2581  
Specialist i qendres se trainimit  
Port of durres authority  
L.1, rr. Taulentia  
Durres  
Tel: (0) 52 22028  
Mobile : 692029900  

Ms Pascale Bouveret  
Certificate No. 2582  
Junior Programme Officer  
REMPEC  
Manoel Island  
Gzira GZR03  
Malta  
Tel : +356 21 337 296/7/8  
Fax : +356 21 339 951  
Mail : pbouveret@rempec.org
# ANNEX II

## Programme of the training course

## FINAL PROGRAMME

### DAY 1

#### MORNING SESSION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.30 - 09.00</td>
<td>Registration of participants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.00 - 09.30</td>
<td>Opening ceremony</td>
<td>Albanian authorities/ REMPEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Course introduction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presentation of the objectives of the course, of the lecturers and all course participants.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Finalization of course timetable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.30 - 10.00</td>
<td>Introduction to REMPEC</td>
<td>Gabino Gonzalez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00 – 10:30</td>
<td>Video: The oil spill – ITOPF and IMO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 - 10.45</td>
<td><em>Coffee break</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.45 – 11.30</td>
<td>Sources and causes of oil spills</td>
<td>Jean-Yves Huet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.30 – 12:00</td>
<td>The possible effects of oil on the environments and socio-economic activities</td>
<td>Lindsay Page-Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 – 13:00</td>
<td><em>Lunch Break</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### AFTERNOON SESSION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13:00 – 13:15</td>
<td>The Tiered response concept</td>
<td>Jean-Yves Huet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:15 – 13:45</td>
<td>The behaviour and fate of spilled oil</td>
<td>Lindsay Page-Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:45 – 14:30</td>
<td>Legal framework for the international cooperation</td>
<td>Gabino Gonzalez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.30 – 14.45</td>
<td><em>Coffee break</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.45 – 15:30</td>
<td>Sensitivity mapping</td>
<td>Lindsay Page-Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30 – 16:00</td>
<td>Media relations</td>
<td>Jean-Yves Huet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Session</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.00 – 10:15</td>
<td>Contingency planning and Incident management</td>
<td>Jean-Yves Huet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15 – 10:30</td>
<td>Overview of oil spill response strategies</td>
<td>Jean-Yves Huet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 – 10:45</td>
<td><strong>Coffee break</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45 – 11:15</td>
<td>Monitor and evaluate: the aerial surveillance</td>
<td>Lindsay Page-Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15 – 12:00</td>
<td>The use of dispersants</td>
<td>Gabino Gonzalez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00 – 13:00</td>
<td><strong>Lunch Break</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00 – 13:30</td>
<td>The deployment of containment, recovery and protection systems</td>
<td>Lindsay Page-Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30 – 14:00</td>
<td>Shoreline clean-up management and techniques</td>
<td>Jean-Yves Huet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00 – 14:30</td>
<td>Staff and public safety management</td>
<td>Lindsay Page-Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30 – 14:45</td>
<td><strong>Coffee break</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:45 – 15:30</td>
<td>Waste management: transfer, storage and disposal</td>
<td>Jean-Yves Huet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30 – 16:00</td>
<td>Case study: Lebanese Oil Spill</td>
<td>Gabino Gonzalez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Presenter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.00 – 10:00</td>
<td>Liability, compensation and cost recovery</td>
<td>Jean-Yves Huet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00 - 10:30</td>
<td>Table top exercise: presentation, organization into syndicates</td>
<td>Gabino Gonzalez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30 – 10:45</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45 – 12:00</td>
<td>Table top exercise: Oil spill contingency planning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00 – 13:00</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.00 – 14:30</td>
<td>Table top exercise: Response to an incident scenario</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.30 – 14.45</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:45 – 15:30</td>
<td>Debriefing of exercise</td>
<td>Gabino Gonzalez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30 – 16:00</td>
<td>Presentation of certificates</td>
<td>Gabino Gonzalez</td>
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<td>Closure of Training Course</td>
<td>Albanian authorities</td>
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ANNEX III

List of Presentations

1. Introduction to REMPEC, Gabino GONZALEZ, REMPEC.

2. Sources and causes of oil spills: based on international statistics, and illustrated with examples of oil spill incidents, the sources and causes of oil spills will be outlined, Jean-Yves HUET, OTRA.

3. The possible effects of oil on the environments and socio-economic activities: the effect that oil may have on the environment and socio-economic activities will be examined, introducing the concept of Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA), Lindsay PAGE-JONES, OTRA.

4. The tiered response concept: the internationally recognized standard for oil spill response preparedness, Jean-Yves HUET, OTRA.

5. The behaviour and fate of spilled oil: an in-depth analysis of the “weathering” process and the impact it has on strategy choice; a demonstration of software to assist with the prediction of how oils may behave in a variety of marine environments, Lindsay PAGE-JONES, OTRA.

6. Legal framework for the international cooperation: the OPRC convention, the OPRC-HNS protocol, the Barcelona Convention and the Prevention-Emergency Protocol, Gabino GONZALEZ, REMPEC.

7. Sensitivity mapping: the session details the benefits of developing sensitivity maps, Lindsay PAGE-JONES, OTRA.

8. Media relations: oil spills can be the focus for the national and international media attention. This session describes how to positively manage the expectations of the media and the public, Jean-Yves HUET, OTRA.

9. Contingency planning and incident management: a contingency plan is a vital tool to assist response teams to effectively deal with an accident. This session first details the key elements of a typical contingency plan. We after examine the main steps in the response to an oil spill incident focussing on the need for effective management, introducing some practical methods for decision making and command and control, and response termination, based on the Incident Command System – ICS (Command, Control, Communications and Information), Jean-Yves HUET, OTRA.

10. Overview of oil spill response strategies: a discussion on the range of response techniques strategies available. The successes and limitations of each strategy will be examined as well as the considerations for strategy choice: monitor and evaluate, dispersants, mechanical containment, shoreline clean-up and waste management, Jean-Yves HUET, OTRA.

11. Response at sea: Monitor and evaluate: aerial surveillance. Aerial surveillance is an essential tool for rapidly assessing an oil spill. Based on illustrations of past incidents, this session will outline the practical aspects of aerial surveillance (recognizing oil at sea, assessing the type and volume of oil and the movements of oil slicks), Lindsay PAGE-JONES, OTRA.
12. Response at sea: the use of dispersants. A discussion on the principles and the effects of the use of chemicals to disperse oil into the water column. The various application methods will also be described, Gabino GONZALEZ, REMPEC.

13. Response at sea: the deployment of containment, recovery and protection systems. An explanation of the various techniques for the containment of marine oil spills and the protection of sensitive resources, the systems used and the importance of selecting the most appropriate equipment, Lindsay PAGE-JONES, OTRA.

14. Shoreline protection and clean-up: shoreline clean-up management and techniques. We examine the main steps in the management of clean-up operations focussing on the need for a coordinated approach from initial assessment through to termination, with an in-depth look at the principle methods for shoreline clean-up, the options for varying degrees of clean-up and the effect various techniques may have on the environment, Jean-Yves HUET, OTRA.

15. Staff and public safety management: this session identifies the various hazards faced by oil spill responders and the public and describes the key elements of an incident specific safety plan, Lindsay PAGE-JONES, OTRA.

16. Waste management: transfer, storage and disposal. The importance for on-site waste segregation is explained along with the options for temporary storage and final disposal, Jean-Yves HUET, OTRA.

17. Case study: Lebanese oil spill, Gabino GONZALEZ, REMPEC.

18. Liability, compensation and cost recovery: a presentation of the international conventions: Civil Liability Convention – Fund Convention will be done, followed by a discussion on the practical aspects of admissibility of claims, and claims processing, Jean-Yves HUET, OTRA.
ANNEX IV

Documents and Materials which were distributed to the participants

- Training Course Material (including presentations)
- IPIECA Publication 2005 – Action against Oil Pollution
- Protocol concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea
- CD ROM containing documents:
  - IOPC Funds Annual Report, 2002
  - IOPC Funds Brochure, 2002
  - IOPC Funds 25 Years, 2003
  - IOPC Funds Annual Report, 2005
  - IOPC Funds Claims Manual, 2005
  - Texts of the 92 Conventions and the Supplementary Fund Protocol, IOPC Funds, 2005
  - The International regime for compensation for oil pollution damage, explanatory note, IOPC Funds, 2006
  - Admissibility of Claims for compensation for environmental damage under the 1992 Civil Liability and Fund Conventions, ITOPF, 2001
  - Oil Tanker Spills Statistics: 2003, ITOPF
  - Oil Tanker Spills Statistics: 2005, ITOPF
  - Technical Information Paper: Fate of marine oil spills, ITOPF, 2002
  - Technical Information Paper: Oil spill effects on fisheries, ITOPF, 2004
  - Technical Information Paper: The use of chemical dispersants to treat oil spills, ITOPF, 2005
  - Guidelines on biological impacts of oil pollution, IPIECA
  - Oil spill compensation, IPIECA / ITOPF, 2004
  - A guide to contingency planning for oil spills on water, IPIECA, 2000
  - Biological impacts of oil pollution: coral reefs, IPIECA
  - Dispersants and their role in oil spill response, IPIECA, 2001
  - Guide to oil spill exercise planning, IPIECA / IMO
  - Biological impacts of oil pollution: fisheries, IPIECA
  - Biological impacts of oil pollution: mangroves, IPIECA
  - Choosing spill response options to minimize damage, Net Environmental Benefit Analysis, IPIECA
  - A guide to oiled wildlife response planning, IPIECA
  - Oil spill responder safety guide, IPIECA
  - Biological impacts of oil pollution: rocky shores, IPIECA
  - Biological impacts of oil pollution: salt marshes, IPIECA
  - Biological impacts of oil pollution: sedimentary shores, IPIECA
  - Sensitivity mapping for oil spill response, IPIECA / IMO
  - The use of international oil industry spill response resources: Tier 3 centres, IPIECA / ITOPF, 1999
  - Guidelines for oil spill waste minimization and management, IPIECA / Energy Institute, CEDRE
- OPRC Convention
- Regional Information System, C.1, REMPEC, 1992
- Regional Information System, B.2, REMPEC, 1999
- Regional Information System, B.4, REMPEC, 1999
- Regional Information System, C.2, REMPEC, 2004
- Regional Information System, D.1, REMPEC, 2000
- Regional Information System, D.2, REMPEC, 1998
- Regional Information System, D.3, REMPEC, 2003
- Regional Information System, D.4, REMPEC, 2001
- Regional Information System, D.5, REMPEC, 2003
- Regional Information System, D.7, REMPEC, 2003
- Regional Information System, A, REMPEC, 2004

And tools:

- ADIOS2 (Automated Data Inquiry for Oil Spills)
- Boom deployment calculator
- Conversion calculator
- Oil on water quantification calculator
- Oil on water trajectory calculator