

Da: Segreteria Comitato Offshore

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A: 'Joerg.Koehli@ec.europa.eu'

Cc: Oggetto: External emergency response plans and emergency preparedness - Article 29 Offshore Safety Directive

Dear Mr. Köhli

I refer to your mail of 25 August 2017 on external emergency response plans, as referred to in Article 29 of Directive 2013/30 / EU.

In this regard, I would like to emphasize that the requirements of the Directive are already envisaged in Italy in national law and more specifically by Law 31 december 1982, no. 979 "Provisions for the defense of the sea".

Such plans, as required by European legislation, cover all installations at sea in the hydrocarbon sector or related infrastructure and all areas potentially affected by serious accidents.

As provided for in the Directive, such plans shall include an indication of the role and financial obligations of operators.

As required, I send the completed spreadsheet in its parts.

I also enclose three sheets that report the three main authorities and their tasks: Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Department of Civil Protection; The Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of the Territory and the Sea; the Headquarters of the Coast Guard, at national and local level.

Yours sincerely

Prof. Ezio Mesini

Presidente

del Comitato per la sicurezza delle operazioni a mare
(ex art. 8 decreto legislativo 18 agosto 2015, n. 145)

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Reflection of the OSD requirements on EER plans and emergency preparedness within the following documents:														
For completion by MS CA:			Examples											
ITALY			UK	IRELAND	DANMARK	CROATIA	NETHERLANDS							
http://www.protezionecivile.gov.it/resources/cms/documents/piano_nazionale_antinquinamento_idrocarburi.pdf			http://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio/notizie/PIANO_MATTM_23_01_2013_APPR_OVATO_definitivo.pdf		http://www.guardiacostiera.gov.it/normativa-e-documentazione/Pages/tutela-dell%27ambiente-costiero.aspx		The National Contingency Plan (2015)	DECC (DfT) and HSE Consultation Document (2014)	Irish National Contingency Plan (2013_Jan)	Executive Order on Emergency Response etc. in connection with Offshore Oil and Gas Operations	The Contingency Plan for Accidental Marine Pollution (2008)	NOGEPa Standard 31 (Annex 4) (2016)		
<p>National Emergency Preparedness Plan for the Defense against Marine Pollution of Hydrocarbons or Other Harmful Substances caused by Marine Accidents, approved by DPCM November 4, 2010 by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Civil Protection Department.</p>			<p>Emergency intervention plan for the protection of the sea and coastal areas from accidental pollution from hydrocarbons and other harmful substances, approved by DM 29 January 2013 of the Ministry of the Environment and the protection of the territory and the sea</p>		<p>Local emergency intervention plans prepared by each Head of the Maritime Compartment (55), as far as sea operations are concerned, and in accordance with provincial emergency plans as far as pollution on the coast is concerned.</p>			<p>Consultation on the implementation of Directive 2013/30/EU.</p>	<p>The document is a draft of National Contingency Plan an officially published version was not found (as per web search), that partly meets some of requirements.</p>	<p>This document is the executive order, the national EER plan is under preparation.</p>	<p>The plan covers marine pollution aspects, that is not fully respond to the definition of Major Hazard. SAR to be analyzed?</p>	<p>The document provides guideline for Internal Emergency Plan based on OSD requirements, however Annex 4 presents a well elaborated scheme of actions versus roles and responsibilities, illustrating a good practice of EER and IER alignment in description of roles and responsibilities, and reflects number of points of Annexes VII and VIII.</p>		
Art 29														
<p>1 MS shall prepare external emergency response plans covering all offshore oil and gas installations or connected infrastructure and potentially affected areas within their jurisdiction. Member States shall specify the role and financial obligation of licensees and operators in the external emergency response plans</p>			<p>It requires Member States to prepare a response plan for external emergencies covering all offshore installations, oil and gas. The Committee for the Safety of Sea Operations (Competent Authority) considers that the "National Emergency Preparedness Plan for the Protection from Marine Pollution of Hydrocarbons or Other Harmful Substances Caused by Marine Accidents", the "Emergency Plan for the protection of the sea and the coastal areas from accidental pollution from hydrocarbons and other harmful" and "local emergency response plans" set up by the Heads of the Maritime Compartment, please comply with the requirements."</p>		<p>Page 48. Chapter 4: [4.3] Articles 29 (1) and (2) require Member States to prepare an external emergency response plan covering all offshore oil and gas installations. Central Government considers that the Integrated Offshore Emergency Response Plan (IOER)* and the National Contingency Plan (NCP) fulfil this requirement. *IOER - www.epolgroup.co.uk/files/7914/7325/3300/IOER_-_v2.1_9_August_2016_final.pdf</p>		<p>No specific reference on EER have been found, however the point [Art 29(1)] is partly covered within the following: Chapter 1.1 Introduction: "This plan will cover all marine pollution whether it is from ... offshore installations..." 1.4 Areas Covered: "This plan covers all incidents in, or likely to affect, the Irish Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)" Chapter 10 Finance, Appendix M, N Appendix P: Offshore Licensing "The responsibility for clean-up costs and provision rests with the Operator" Appendix T: Claims management Chapter 1.1 Introduction : "This plan will cover all marine pollution whether it is ..offshore installations As such this plan will co-exist with the major incident and security plans operated by these industrial facilities..." Appendix P: Offshore Licensing "Under Irish legislation every offshore installation must have an approved Emergency Procedures Manual..."</p>		<p>Part 3: Emergency response 6.(1) "The external emergency response plan, cf. section 45b of the Offshore Safety Act, shall be prepared..." Part 1 - Scope 1. (1) "This Executive Order shall apply to oil and gas operations as defined in section 3(1), no. 16, of the Offshore Safety Act, cf. however subsection (2)..." 1.(3) "This Executive Order shall apply to operations in connection with an installation or connected infrastructure..."</p>		<p>[Art 29(1)] is partly reflected within the following: 3. "The Contingency Plan is implemented in case of accidental marine pollution caused by oil and/or oil mixture if the amount of pollution exceed 2000 m..." 8. "The Contingency Plan shall be implemented in marine areas... of the Republic of Croatia..." 107-110 Financing 111-112 Compensation of Expenses</p>		<p>The point [Art 29(1)] is not applicable to the actual document, however it is partly reflected within: Annex II - reference to Art 29.1: Template of Offshore Emergency Response Plan / Typical examples.</p>	
<p>2. EER plans shall be prepared by the Member State in cooperation with relevant operators and owners and, as appropriate, licensees and the competent authority, and shall take into account the most up to date version of the internal emergency response plans of the existing or planned installations or connected infrastructure in the area covered by the external emergency response plan.</p>							<p>Part 3: Emergency response 6.(1) The external emergency response plan...shall be prepared taking into account the risk assessments and the internal emergency response plans which have been prepared by the operator and the owner, respectively, cf. section 3.</p>		<p>not mentioned</p>					

<p>3. External emergency response plans shall be prepared in accordance with Annex VII, and shall be made available to the Commission, other potentially affected Member States and the public. When making available their external emergency response plans, the Member States shall ensure that disclosed information does not pose risks to the safety and security of offshore oil and gas installations and their operation and does not harm the economic interests of the Member States or the personal safety and well-being of officials of Member States.</p>	<p>The external emergency response plan is required to comply with the provisions of Annex VII to the Directive. The competent authority considers that the above-mentioned provisions meet the requirements of the Annex and that their publication on the websites of the Civil Protection, the Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of the Territory and of the Sea and the various Head of Maritime Compartments, respectively, satisfy the necessity to make the Plan accessible to everyone.</p>		<p>Page 48. Chapter 4: [4.3] Article 29 (3) requires the external emergency response plan to be prepared in accordance with Annex VII to the Directive. It is considered that the information and guidance contained in the IOER and NCP meets the requirements of the Annex and that their publication on the Maritime and Coastguard Agency's (MCA) website will meet the requirement of making the external plan available to all.</p>	<p>Draft of the actual document is publicly available in internet. Accordance of the document with Annex VII is illustrated below.</p>	<p>Part 3: Emergency response: External emergency response plan [7]; [8, (2)]; [8 (3)] .</p>	<p>Draft of the actual document is publicly available in internet. Points of accordance of the document with Annex VII is illustrated below</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>4. Member States shall take suitable measures to achieve a high level of compatibility and interoperability of response equipment and expertise between all Member States in a geographical region, and further afield where appropriate. Member States shall encourage industry to develop response equipment and contracted services that are compatible and interoperable throughout the geographical region.</p>	<p>In accordance with Article 29 (4), Italy is part of a number of international agreements providing for cooperation in dealing with major accidents both in terms of search and rescue as well as marine pollution. In particular Italy has relations with European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA), IMO, REMPEC, MIC. These activities relate to the deliberate disposal of waste and substances; prevention of ship-source pollution, cooperation and interventions of States in pollution at sea; to international measures for environmental protection of specific sea areas; the evolution of maritime safety instruments and the designation of special areas and particularly sensitive marine areas; to civil liability for damages caused by sea transport of hydrocarbons and harmful and potentially dangerous substances.</p> <p>As far as the specific international response to sea-related marine pollution from ships is concerned, note the main international agreements. INTERVENTION 1969 International Convention on the Operation of High Seas in the event of claims causing or causing pollution from hydrocarbons (Bruxelles, 1969) 06.05.1975; LONDON CONVENTION 1972 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Waste Discharges and Other Materials (London, 1972) 30.08.1975; INTERVENTION: INTERVENTION Protocol 1973: Protocol on intervention in the high seas in the case of pollution from non-petroleum (London, 1973) 30.03.1983; Annex I MARPOL 73/78 Annex I to the Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (Marpol 73/78) containing Rules for the Prevention of Petroleum Pollution 02.10.1983; Annex II MARPOL 73/78 Annex II to the Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (Marpol 73/78) containing Rules for the Control of Pollution from Pesticides in Tank 02.10.1983; CNUDM United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982) 16.11.1994; OPRC 90 Convention on the Prevention, Fighting and Co-operation on Pollution from Oil Pollution (London, 1990) 13.05.1995; PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY Protocol Protocol to the Barcelona Convention on Cooperation in the Prevention of Pollution from Ships and, in an Emergency, in the Fight against Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (La Valletta, 2002) 17.04.2004; LONDON PROTCCOL 1996 1996 Protocol to the 1972 Convention on the Prevention of Pollution from Waste Discharges and Other Materials (London, 1972) 24.03.2006; OPRC-HNS 2000 Protocol on the Preparation, Response and Co-operation of Pollutants from Dangerous and Hazardous Substances (London, 2000) 14.06.2007; OFF-SHORE Protocol Protocol to the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution arising from the Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Platform, the Fund and the Marine Fund (Madrid, 1994) 24.03.2011; RAMOGEPOL 2012 Franco-Italo-Monegasco intervention plan for the prevention and fight against marine pollution (Monaco, 2012) 23.09.2012; INDIVIDUAL CLC Protocol 1992 International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (1992); 30.05.1996; FUND Protocol 1992 International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for the Compensation of Oil Pollution Damage (1992) 30.05.1996; SUPPLEMENTARY FUND Protocol 2003 2003 Protocol to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Damage to Oil Pollution (2003) 03.03.2005; BUNKERS Convention 2001 International Convention on Civil Liability for Damage resulting from Pollution by Boat Fuel (London, 2001) 21.11.2008. Trilateral agreement Italy Slovenia and Croatia.</p>		<p>Page 50. Chapter 4: [4.13] In complying with Article 29(4), UK is party to several international agreements which provide for co-operation in dealing with major search and rescue or marine pollution incidents: OPRC Convention, the Bonn Agreement, Anglo-French Joint Maritime Contingency Plan (Mancheplan), the Norway-United Kingdom Joint Contingency Plan (Norbrit Agreement), UK/Ireland Agreement, Anglo/Isle of Man Operating Agreement, Faroe Islands – Local Agreement of Mutual Support (LAMS), EU Consultative Technical Group for Marine Pollution Preparedness and Response, European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA), Overseas Territories</p>	<p>Appendix B - International assistance and co-operation Chapter 1.4 Areas Covered "...number of bilateral and multilateral agreements in co-operation in place. In addition Ireland is signatory to the Bonn Agreement and forms part of the European Maritime Safety Agency both of which offer mutual assistance in the event of a pollution incident." No clear reference on "compatibility and interoperability of response equipment and expertise between MS " - have been found within the document.</p>	<p>Part 3: Emergency response: Annex 4 Particulars to be included in the preparation of the external emergency response plan pursuant to section 6(2): compiling cross-border inventories of response assets, including those owned by the offshore oil and gas industry and publicly owned assets, and all necessary adaptations to make equipment and procedures compatible between adjacent countries.</p>	<p>102.All persons designated to participate in the Contingency Plan must be trained and qualified for its implementation. Training is conducted through training courses and demonstration exercises on both national ... as well as on the international level ...</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>5. Member States shall keep records of emergency response equipment and services in accordance with Annex VIII, point 1. Those records shall be available to the other potentially affected Member States and the Commission and, on a reciprocal basis, to neighbouring third countries.</p>	<p>Member States shall keep a register of emergency response equipment and services in accordance with Annex VIII, point 1 to the Directive. The DPCM, November 4, 2010, stipulates that each Provincial Emergency Plan must contain, in agreement with the competent Maritime Authority and the Region, a list of the available resources and those to be equipped with the Emergency, depending on the type of defense intervention and reclaims the list of voluntary organizations and specialized centers for the care of avifauna, mammals and marine reptiles and the list of authorized centers for the collection, transport, storage and disposal of pollutants and any other resource available on the territory supplied to Public Administrations (eg, earthmoving, means of transport) and / or private (eg equipment of industrial plants, means of satellite communications) that can contribute to overcoming the emergency phase.</p> <p>These data, which in fact constitute lists of the means that can be used in the event of pollution on the coast, are attached to the various provincial plans and are kept constantly updated. Copies of up-to-date provincial plans are sent to the Department of Civil Protection, at Ministry of the Interior, to the Directorate General for Nature Protection of the Ministry Territory and Sea Protection - Division VII and the Marine Environment Department - Cabinet of the Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of the Territory and Sea, the Coast Guard Headquarters - 3rd Department - The Office I (plans), the Prefectures - Territorial Offices of the Government, the relevant Harbor Capitals and other relevant local administrations and bodies, and the regions. Decree of the Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of the Territory and the Sea January 23, 2017 "Definition of equipments and stocks of response to marine pollution from hydrocarbons, which must be present in special landfills, drilling rigs, platforms production and related support vessels".</p>	<p>Chapter 13: The clean-up operation at sea. National Assets, Resources and Response Options Chapter 23: Liability, compensation, cost recovery and record keeping</p>	<p>Page 50. Chapter 4: [4.12] Article 29 (5) necessitates the keeping of records of emergency response equipment in accordance with Annex VIII point 1 to the Directive. With regard to marine pollution, the operational sections to the NCP address the majority of points. In addition, national pollution response assets are controlled by the MCA who maintain an inventory. These assets are monitored and audited annually by the MCA. An inventory of the majority of industry owned-equipment is also maintained by Oil Spill Response Ltd. Through the NCP, the MCA also keeps records of incidents for the purposes of liability, compensation and cost recovery.</p>	<p>Appendix R: National oil spill response equipment - IIRCG pollution stockpile is available online. - Accordance of the NCP with Annex VIII (1) is illustrated below.</p>	<p>No exact reference to this point have been found. However, the point is partly reflected within Part 6 - Drills and exercises etc. [25] The particulars of drills carried out pursuant to section 23 shall be recorded. Any drill not performed in full at the requested time shall be recorded, detailing the circumstances and scope of the drill.</p>	<p>26. The annual report is prepared by the COC for the previous calendar year and delivered to the secretariat of the Headquarters by 31 January of the current annual year. The annual report contains:- data on the executed agenda for the previous year, - data on marine pollution, - data on existing equipment, place for storing equipment and operational forces which participate or may participate in the implementation of a county contingency plan, - data on existing equipment owned by the county (equipment and location of its storage), - data on performed equipment testing,- data on executed demonstration exercise and training of operational forces.... 29. The list of legal and natural persons referred to in item 28 of the Contingency Plan and their equipment and resources is kept at the Headquarters command and is published on the webpage of the central state administrative body competent for the sea</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>6. Member States shall ensure that operators and owners regularly test their preparedness to respond effectively to major accidents in close cooperation with the relevant authorities of the Member States.</p>	<p>The Decree of 29 January 2013 of the Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of Nature and of the Sea provides that the Coast Guard Headquarters elaborates, in agreement with the aforesaid Ministry, with the support of the Environmental Department of Maritime a national exercise program of exercises and international, local emergencies to be kept in territorial waters, in the ecological protection zone and in the high seas area, and geared to the fight against pollution from hydrocarbons and harmful substances. In addition, as far as the coastal collection and treatment centers are concerned, the head of the Maritime Compartment regularly promotes the implementation of joint exercises, in synergy with the competent authorities on ground operations as foreseen by the aforementioned Civil Protection Plan, with the involvement of all stakeholders.</p>	<p>Chapter 24: Testing the National Contingency Plan [24.2 - 24.4]</p>	<p>Page 48. Chapter 4: [4.6] SAR exercises between the oil and gas industry and HM Coastguard SAR co-ordination centres occur on a weekly basis... [4.10] ... In addition, NCP offshore industry related exercises are held every three years. HM Coastguard also undertakes regular exercises with the offshore oil and gas industry... Regular training and awareness seminars and courses are also provided by the MCA</p>	<p>No clear reference to this point have been found.</p>	<p>Part 6 - Drills and exercises etc. [26. (1)] The Danish WEA shall be given due warning of more comprehensive emergency response drills. [26. (2)] The Danish WEA may order persons covered by sections 5-6 of the Offshore Safety Act to take part in emergency response drills carried out by the authorities</p>	<p>N/A within contest of the document</p>	<p>N/A to the actual document, however requirements of Art 29(6) are partly reflected within: Annex II - reference to Art 29.6: Template Offshore Emergency Response Plan layout shall contain: point 6.Training & Exercises (OFFEX, NOREX, WALLEX, MAASEX, Company Specific Exercises)</p>
<p>7. Member States shall ensure that competent authorities or, where appropriate, contact points develop cooperation scenarios for emergencies. Such scenarios shall be regularly assessed and updated as necessary.</p>	<p>The Competent Authority has agreed to collect documentation on the conduct of exercises in response to external emergencies carried out locally, already stored at the sites of the Maritime Compartments</p>		<p>Page 48 -49. Chapter 4: [4.5], [4.6] [4.8] [4.10]</p>	<p>No clear reference on regular assessment and update of the plan, have been found, however the point [Art 29(7)] is partly reflected within the following chapters: Chapter 3: Establishing level of response Chapter 4: setting up the national response units Chapter 5: Maritime causality Appendix A: Roles and responsibilities: Department of Environment, Community and Local Government.</p>	<p>No clear reference to this point have been found.</p>	<p>chapter 5.1- 5.3 - description if different scenarios, however not fully in line with offshoreoil and gas Major Hazard 102-106 -training and exercises</p>	<p>NOGEPa - N/A Dutch North Sea Incident Control Plan - Scenario Cards</p>

ANNEX VII: Information to be provided in external emergency response plans pursuant to Article 29									
External emergency response plans prepared pursuant to Article 29 shall include but not be limited to:									
(a) names and positions of persons authorised to initiate emergency procedures, and of persons authorised to direct the external emergency response;	In case of NATIONAL EMERGENCY: Declared by the Civil Protection Department at the request of the Minister of the Environment and the protection of the territory and of the sea when, in his opinion and on the proposal of the Maritime Authority (Headquarters of the Coast Guard), the situation object of the emergency is not fronted by the means available to the Ministry of the Environment itself and the protection of nature and the sea.		In the case of LOCAL EMERGENCY: it is declared by the The Head of the Maritime Compartment (Headquarters of the Coast Guard) competent if the pollution or pollution hazard is such as to cause an emergency situation	<p>Chapter 5: Roles and responsibilities of the Lead Government Departments; Chapter 11. [11.1] Notification and Initiating a response to an incident; Chapter 10 [10.5]: Overall Incident Management Strategy: organisational diagrams (page 27-32)</p> <p>Roles are defined, however any reference to specific names/positions have not been found.</p>		<p>Chapter 4: Setting up the national response units Chapter 6 : At sea response Appendix H: Pollution operations at sea</p> <p>Roles are defined, however any reference to specific names/positions have not been found.</p>	<p>Annex 3 [1] : Information to be provided in the external emergency response plan pursuant to section 6(2) positions, <i>perhaps names</i>, of persons authorised to initiate emergency response procedures, and of persons authorised to direct the external emergency response.</p>	<p>42 "...The list of bodies to which notifications is delivered and their addresses is kept at the Headquarters command and published on the webpage of the central state administrative body competent for the sea." 50-59 -Undertaking actions according to the Contingency Plan and county contingency plans</p>	Annex 4 - ER activities versus organisations, partly reflects the requirements of the point [Annex VII (a)]
(b) arrangements for receiving early warning of major accidents, and the associated alert and emergency response procedures;				<p>Chapter 11 [11.5-11.8]: Notification and Initiating a response to an incident; [11.7] - offshore operator is required to submit, within six hours of the incident occurring...</p>		<p>Chapter 3: Establishing level of response Chapter 4: Setting up the national response units</p>	<p>Annex 3 [2]: arrangements for receiving early warning of accidents, incidents of poisoning or incidents that may lead to poisoning, and the associated alert and emergency response procedures.</p>	41- 49 Alerting	N/A
(c) arrangements for coordinating resources necessary to implement the external emergency response plan;				<p>Chapter 9: Establishing the Level of Response Chapter 10 [10.3-10.5]: operational communication</p>	Page 48. Chapter 4: [4.5] reference to IOER, SAR co-operative response	<p>Chapter 3 – Establishing level of response Appendix A: Roles and Responsibilities of Key Organisations Appendix J: Setting up a command centre Appendix K: Setting up a shoreline response centre</p>	<p>Annex 3 [3]: arrangements for coordinating resources necessary to implement the external emergency response plan</p>	<p>Chapter 2. Entities for the implementation of the contingency plan</p>	Annex 4 - ER activities versus organisations
(d) arrangements for providing assistance to the internal emergency response;	Coded activities in the "National Emergency Response Plan", in the "Emergency Operational Plan" and in individual "Local Emergency Response Operational Plans". applicable legislation is divided into: two levels: A - Local Emergency The hypotheses provided for in paragraph 2 of art. 11 of the Law of 31 December 1982, no. 979. It is declared by the The Head of the Maritime Compartment territorial jurisdiction where the danger of pollution or pollution in progress is such as to cause an emergency situation.		Emergency according to	<p>Chapter 9: Establishing the Level of Response Chapter 12 [12.3]: Where ship-owners, operators of offshore installations, port/harbour authorities and oil handling facilities face pollution incidents that exceed the response capabilities that they can reasonably maintain (especially in the provision of counter pollution equipment and personnel), additional capability may need to be brought to bear. Additional details on the requesting and use of national pollution response assets is at paragraph 13.5-13.9</p>		<p>Appendix D: Intervention shipping and offshore installations, Procedures for intervention - It is not clear whether the appendix D addressed to offshore installations or shipping only.</p>	<p>Annex 3 [4]: arrangements for providing assistance to the internal emergency response</p>	N/A	Annex 4 - ER activities versus organisations
(e) a detailed description of the external emergency response arrangements;	The Head of the Maritime Compartment, declared the Local Emergency, gives immediate notice to MATTM, informing also the Maritime Director (if it does not coincide), the Civil Protection Department, the local Prefecture and local authorities concerned. B - National Emergency The hypotheses provided by art. 11 of the Law of 31 December 1982, no. 979. The National Emergency is required by the Minister to the President of the Council of Ministers when, in his opinion and on the proposal of the competent authority, the contingent situation of the emergency is not fronted by the means available to MATTM. Declared the National Emergency, the Head of the Civil Protection Department takes over all operations on the basis of the "National Emergency Response Plan for the Protection from Oil Pollution or Other Dangerous Substances caused by Marine Accidents" by the Department same. In situations where there is a serious risk of compromising the integrity of life, the National Emergency Declaration is prepared, by its own decree, pursuant to art. 3 of the Law of 27 December 2002, no. 286, by the President of the Council of Ministers, upon the proposal of the Head of Department for Civil Protection, heard the President of the Region concerned by the event			<p>The point is reflected through the whole NCP, in particular within the following chapters: Chapter 9: Establishing the Level of Response Chapter 10: Overall Incident Management Strategy</p>		<p>The point is reflected through the whole NCP, in particular within the following chapters: Appendix D: Intervention – shipping & offshore installations: procedures for intervention Appendix H: Pollution Operations at Sea</p>	<p>Annex 3 [5] : a detailed description of the arrangements for the external emergency response</p>	<p>The point is reflected through the NCP as a whole, in particular within the following chapters: Chapter 2: Entities for the implementation of the contingency plan Chapter 4: Response procedures and measures for reducing damages in the marine environment Chapter 5: Implementation of response measures in case of accidental marine pollution</p>	N/A
(f) arrangements for providing persons and organisations that may be affected by the major accident with suitable information and advice relating to it;				<p>Chapter 22: Communications</p>		<p>Chapter 9: Media Appendix L: Working with the Media Chapter 4: Incident command</p>	<p>Annex 3 [6] : arrangements for providing persons and organisations that may be affected by the accident or poisoning with suitable information and advice relating to it</p>	<p>113. The commanding officer of the Headquarters or COC, that is the person whom he appoints informs the public on the marine pollution accident, as well as on undertaken clean up activities and activities in relation to preventing further marine pollution. Public information on the pollution is carried out daily on the basis of press conferences and press releases via public news and other media</p>	N/A
(g) arrangements for the provision of information to the emergency services of other Member States and the Commission in the event of a major accident with possible				<p>Chapter 4 [4.3] link to the International Assistance and Co-operation</p>		<p>Appendix B: International assistance and co-operation</p>	<p>Part 3 Emergency response: External emergency response plan - [8,(1)] forward the EERP to Commission and to other EU Member States and to third countries</p>	69-72 Requesting and rendering assistance	N/A
(h) arrangements for the mitigation of the negative impacts on wildlife both onshore and offshore including the situations where oiled animals reach shore earlier than the actual spill.				<p>Chapter 20: Wildlife Response - the situations where oiled animals reach shore earlier than the actual spill" - any specific reference to this requirement have not been found</p>		<p>Appendix Q: Oiled Wildlife Response</p>	No exact reference to this point have been found.	No exact reference to this point have been found.	NOGEP - N/A Dutch North Sea Incident Control Plan, refers to the : "Co-operation scheme for treatment of contaminated birds" and "Guidance on Great Whales".
ANNEX VIII: Particulars to be included in the preparation of external emergency response plans pursuant to Article 29									
1. The authority or authorities responsible for coordinating emergency response shall make the following available:									

(a) an inventory of available equipment its ownership, location, means of transport to and mode of deployment at the site of the major accident;	Coded activities in the "National Emergency Response Plan", the "Emergency Operational Plan" and the individual "Local Emergency Response Operational Plans"			Chapter 13: The clean-up operation at sea Chapter 5 [5.3]: Roles and responsibilities - provides link to MCA website Chapter 12 [12.2]: Responsibility for clean up		Appendix R: National oil spill response equipment	Annex 4 (1) (a)	26. "The annual report is prepared by the COC for the previous calendar year and delivered to the secretariat of the Headquarters by 31 January of the current annual year. The annual report contains: - data on the executed agenda for the previous year, - data on marine pollution, - data on existing equipment, place for storing equipment and operational forces which participate or may participate in the implementation of a county contingency plan, - data on existing equipment owned by the county (equipment and location of its storage)..."	N/A
(b) a description of the measures in place to ensure equipment and procedures are maintained in operable condition;				Chapter 13 [13.5-13.9] National Assets, Resources and Response Options Chapter 24 [24.1-24.4] Testing the National Contingency Plan		Appendix R: National oil spill response equipment	Annex 4 (1) (b)	26 "data on performed equipment testing, data on executed demonstration exercise and training of operational forces..."	N/A
(c) an inventory of industry-owned equipment that can be made available in an emergency;				Any reference to "...inventory of industry-owned equipment" have not been found, however the point is partly reflected in Chapter 13 [13.5]		No exact reference to this point have been found.	Annex 4 (1) (c)		N/A
(d) a description of the general arrangements for responding to major accidents, including competencies and responsibilities of all involved parties and the bodies responsible for maintaining such arrangements;				Chapter 9 Establishing the Level of Response; Chapter 5: Roles and responsibilities of the Lead Government Departments		The point is addressed through the whole document in a number of chapters and appendices. - Competencies and responsibilities are described in Appendix A: Roles and Responsibilities of Key Organisations.	Annex 4 (1) (d)	26	Annex 4 - ER activities versus organisations
(e) measures to ensure that equipment, personnel and procedures are available and up to date and sufficient members of trained personnel are available at all times;				Chapter 13 [13.5-13.9] National Assets, Resources and Response Options; Chapter 24 [24.1-24.4] Testing the National Contingency Plan		An exact reference to this point have not been found. - Information about Equipment is addressed in Appendix R and available online (IRCG pollution stockpile).	Annex 4 n 6 (1) (e)		N/A
(f) evidence of prior environment and health assessments of any chemicals foreseen for use as dispersants.				Chapter 14 [14.1 - 14.3] Dispersants-Approval, link to "Approved oil spill treatment products" is provided; Chapter 14 [14.11]		Appendix I: Chemical dispersants "Only dispersants, which are on the UK's approved list, will be considered for use."	No exact reference to this point have been found.	78-81 Use of dispersants	N/A
2. External emergency response plans shall clearly explain the role of the authorities, emergency responders, coordinators and other subjects active in emergency response, so that cooperation is ensured in responding to major accidents.				Chapter 5: Roles and responsibilities of the Lead Government Departments; Chapter 10: Overall Incident Management Strategy; Incident Management Framework		The point is addressed in a number of chapters, in particular: Chapter 3: Establishing level of response Chapter 5: Maritime casualty, Chapter 6, Chapter 7 Appendix A: Roles and Responsibilities of Key Organisations Appendices B, D, I, K	Annex 4: The external emergency response plan shall clearly explain the role of the authorities, emergency responders, coordinators and other players in emergency response, so that cooperation is ensured in responding to accidents and incidents of poisoning.	Chapter 2: Entities for the implementation of the contingency plan	Annex 4 - ER activities versus organisations
3. Arrangements shall include provisions for responding to a major accident that potentially overwhelms the Member State or exceeds its boundaries by:									
(a) sharing external emergency response plans with adjacent Member States and the Commission;				Page 48, Chapter 4: [4.3]		Draft of the actual document is publicly available in internet.	Annex 4 sharing external emergency response plans with adjacent countries and the European Commission.	Actual document is publicly available in internet.	N/A
(b) compiling at cross-border level the inventories of response assets, both industry and publicly owned and all necessary adaptations to make equipment and procedures compatible between adjacent countries and Member States;				Chapter 4 [4.3] The document International Assistance and Co-operation Chapter 12 [12.3]; Chapter 13 [13.5-13.9]		Appendix B: International assistance and co-operation Appendix R: National oil spill response equipment: "In addition recourse may be made to neighbouring countries through Bonn Agreement or the EU via CECIS" Chapter 1.4 Areas Covered	Annex 4 compiling cross-border inventories of response assets, including those owned by the offshore oil and gas industry and publicly owned assets, and all necessary adaptations to make equipment and procedures compatible between adjacent countries.	No clear reference to this point have been found	N/A
(c) procedures for invoking the Union Civil Protection Mechanism;				Chapter 7 [7.8.2] Chapter 4; Chapter 10; Chapter 19 [19.2].		Appendix B - International assistance and co-operation	Annex 4 procedures for invoking the European Union Civil Protection Mechanism	35 (?)	N/A
(d) arranging transboundary exercises of external emergency response.				Chapter 4.3 link to International Assistance and Co-operation		Appendix B - International assistance and co-operation	Annex 4: arranging transboundary exercises of external emergency response	102. All persons designated to participate in the Contingency Plan must be trained and qualified for its implementation. Training is conducted through training courses and demonstration exercises on both national and regional levels which are organised by the Headquarters or COCs, as well as on the international level which are organised through the implementation of the Sub-regional Plan or by international organisations (REMPEC, EMS A and alike).	N/A

External emergency response plans and preparedness by Member States

Questionnaire

Details of organization (s)		Identify all entities in your Member State which have a role in the preparation, testing and execution of emergency response plans	
<p>Member States should be in charge of (a) preparation, (b) testing and (c) preparedness to execute EERPs in case of emergency. In some Member States different entities could be responsible for different aspects of the EERP.</p> <p>Please list the entities that are involved in EERPs. Duplicate the table below for each Authority.</p>			
Point 1	Please provide the following information:		For completion by MS CA:
	a	The entity name	Comando generale del Corpo delle capitanerie di porto - Guardia Costiera
	b	Its role/responsibility in the EERP preparation and/or execution	It has the operational responsibility of the anti-pollution activities to be implemented both centrally and in its peripheral articulation. In particular, each Head of Compartment prepares local operational intervention plans for sea operations, and in accordance with provincial emergency plans, as far as pollution on coast is concerned
	c	Is the entity already operational?	Yes - <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No - <input type="checkbox"/>
	d	Which department under the entity is in charge of EERP?	Comando generale del Corpo delle capitanerie di porto - Guardia Costiera
	e	Point-of-Contact (PoC):	
		Name of responsible person	
		Address	
		Phone Number	
		Email address	
f	A reference to the Member State regulation(s), if any, that specifies the entity and its duties (web-link or attach file)		

Binding documents		Binding Regulations, Agreements, Plans and Guidelines	
<p>The EERPs should comply with relevant Member State regulations, procedures in place, regional and international agreements. Please provide reference to any existing documents that are at the backbone of the emergency response plans.</p>			
Point 2	Please provide the following information:		For completion by MS CA:
	a	Please list and provide references to any MS regulations, laws, contingency plans, guidelines and agreements with neighbouring Countries that reflect (or partly reflect) Directive's Art. 29, Annexes VII & VIII requirements on EERPs.	

External emergency response plans and preparedness by Member States

Questionnaire

Details of organization (s)		Identify all entities in your Member State which have a role in the preparation, testing and execution of emergency response plans	
<p>Member States should be in charge of (a) preparation, (b) testing and (c) preparedness to execute EERPs in case of emergency. In some Member States different entities could be responsible for different aspects of the EERP.</p> <p>Please list the entities that are involved in EERPs. Duplicate the table below for each Authority.</p>			
Point 1	Please provide the following information:		For completion by MS CA:
	a	The entity name	Dipartimento per la protezione civile
	b	Its role/responsibility in the EERP preparation and/or execution	It assumes the direction of all operations and anti-pollution activities in the sea where the national emergency is declared. With Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers November 4, 2010 by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Civil Protection Department was approved the National Emergency Preparedness Plan for the defense of hydrocarbon pollution or other harmful substances caused by marine accidents.
	c	Is the entity already operational?	Yes - <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No - <input type="checkbox"/>
	d	Which department under the entity is in charge of EERP?	Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri - Dipartimento per la protezione civile
	e	Point-of-Contact (PoC):	
		Name of responsible person	
		Address	
		Phone Number	
		Email address	
f	A reference to the Member State regulation(s), if any, that specifies the entity and its duties (web-link or attach file)		

Binding documents		Binding Regulations, Agreements, Plans and Guidelines	
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External emergency response plans and preparedness by Member States

Questionnaire

Details of organization (s)		Identify all entities in your Member State which have a role in the preparation, testing and execution of emergency response plans	
<p>Member States should be in charge of (a) preparation, (b) testing and (c) preparedness to execute EERPs in case of emergency. In some Member States different entities could be responsible for different aspects of the EERP.</p> <p>Please list the entities that are involved in EERPs. Duplicate the table below for each Authority.</p>			
Point 1	Please provide the following information:		For completion by MS CA:
	a	The entity name	Ministero dell'ambiente e della tutela del territorio e del mare
	b	Its role/responsibility in the EERP preparation and/or execution	Strategic direction of defense activities from pollution caused by hydrocarbons and toxic-harmful substances. With the DM 29 January 2013 of the Minister for the Environment and the Protection of the Territory and of the Sea, the Operational Action Plan for the Defense of the Sea and Coastal Areas from Accidental Pollution from Hydrocarbons and Other Harmful Substances has been approved.
	c	Is the entity already operational?	Yes - <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No - <input type="checkbox"/>
	d	Which department under the entity is in charge of EERP?	Direzione per la protezione della natura e del mare
	e	Point-of-Contact (PoC):	
		Name of responsible person	
		Address	
		Phone Number	
		Email address	
f	A reference to the Member State regulation(s), if any, that specifies the entity and its duties (web-link or attach file)		

Binding documents		Binding Regulations, Agreements, Plans and Guidelines	
<p>The EERPs should comply with relevant Member State regulations, procedures in place, regional and international agreements. Please provide reference to any existing documents that are at the backbone of the emergency response plans.</p>			
Point 2	Please provide the following information:		For completion by MS CA:
	a	Please list and provide references to any MS regulations, laws, contingency plans, guidelines and agreements with neighbouring Countries that reflect (or partly reflect) Directive's Art. 29, Annexes VII & VIII requirements on EERPs.	