



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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Proposal for a

COUNCIL DECISION

SETTING UP A COMMUNITY FRAMEWORK FOR COOPERATION

IN THE FIELD OF ACCIDENTAL MARINE POLLUTION

(presented by the Commission)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. Accidental pollution incidents at sea can place enormous demands on the national authorities responsible for responding to the incident and cleaning up the pollution, for instance the spills from Amoco Cadiz in France, the pollution of Porto Santo Island (Madeira) in Portugal, the spills from the Haven in Italy, Aegean Sea in Spain, Braer in the Shetland Islands in the United Kingdom and Sea Empress also in the United Kingdom.
2. The Community action in the field of accidental marine pollution exists since 26 June 1978 when a Council Resolution set up an action programme for the European Communities on the control and reduction of pollution caused by hydrocarbons discharged at sea.¹
3. For the implementation of the Resolution, the Commission has developed a series of actions within a Community Action Programme. The aim of the programme is to support Member States efforts to improve their capabilities for response in cases of major pollution incidents at sea involving oil or other harmful substances and to create the conditions for efficient mutual assistance and co-operation. The actions are concentrated to five areas, namely exchange of information, training, pilot projects, a Community Task Force and international co-operation.
4. Through a Council Decision of 3 December 1981 a Community Information System was established.² The purpose was to make available to the competent authorities in the Member States the data required for the control and reduction of pollution caused by hydrocarbons discharged at sea. The scope was later extended, in particular to draw up an inventory of resources for intervention in the event of spillage at sea of harmful substances other than hydrocarbons through Council Decision of 6 March 1986 later amended, wherein the 1981 Council Decision was repealed.³
5. The Community Information System has evolved gradually and is now planned to be simplified *inter alia* by the use of a modern automatic data processing system. On the Internet site, there will be general background information on Community level on a Community page and, on national pages, information related to the national intervention resources available. A printed part of the system will be maintained in the form of a loose-leaf booklet with information on crisis management in each Member State.
6. For exchange of information in general and to mobilise the Community Task force and other operational support in emergency situations, a small round-the-clock operational unit has been set up within the Commission Services. This unit provides the natural

¹ OJ No C 162, 8.7.1978, p. 1

² OJ No L 355, 10.12.1981, p. 52

³ OJ No L 77, 22.3.1986, p. 33

channel of communication for reliable, corroborated information and experience from the authorities in the Member States where an accident has occurred to cover the growing need for information of the authorities in other Member States, called on to answer to public and mass media.

7. The Community Task Force, which is managed by the Commission Services, was set up in 1987, following a Belgian Memorandum on the environmental consequences of the Herald of Free Enterprise accident, with the purpose of being available to support the authorities confronted with emergency situations by permitting an easy and rapid secondment of liaison officers. It consists of experts from the Member States who can be called on to provide practical assistance to operational authorities during a marine pollution emergency. An expert can also assist in co-ordinating the observers from Member States which come on site to learn and gain experience. For the first time such an expert was sent to the scene of the Sea Empress accident off Wales. In the report of the accident by the United Kingdom Marine Pollution Control Unit, this support was viewed so favourable that it was decided to copy it at United Kingdom level in any similar situation. The report also recommended that the European Community should adopt the same principle in all coastal Member States.
8. Training is a key element for ensuring efficient and co-ordinated response to accidental marine pollution. The training at Community level has proved not only to enhance the response capabilities of the national authorities but also to foster the spirit of practical co-operation between Member States. Thus, the Commission assists in the organisation of relevant training courses at Community level. Other initiatives such as workshops have been sponsored, for instance on the elaboration of a generally accepted manual on gathering of evidence at sea to enable successful prosecution against the offenders of discharge regulations. Pilot projects are also a major element of the Community Action Programme. The aim is by promoting technical knowledge and development to improve the capability to deal with accidental marine pollution in the Community as a whole. Such actions also provide for exchange of information between Member States in specific areas in this field.
9. Over the last 5 years, the initiatives now considered as the most important for the maritime Member States, have been the organisation of a minimum of 3 Community courses per year, 5 pilot projects dealing with bioremediation techniques, and the publication of a guide, POLSCALE, which is a reference system and scale for quantifying and assessing coastal pollution. Supports to the national Authorities have also been provided for the follow up of the environmental recovery of the areas polluted by the *Agean Sea*, the *Braer* and the *Sea Empress* accidents. Experts of the Community Task Force have also been seconded on scene to support the authorities dealing with major accidents. A new system for exchange of experts has been launched in 1998.

The maritime Member States consider these Community initiatives as important for their specialised staff because they provide a good return of experience and enlarge the networking of the services which increases their efficiency in case of mutual assistance.

10. When carrying out the actions proposed by the present framework for co-operation, the results of the RDT programmes developed with the support of the Commission in the maritime field will be taken into account. In the same manner, the necessary co-ordination with other Community financial instruments, such as the Cohesion fund, shall be sought, in order to increase the efficiency of the actions.
11. All seas in the Community are covered by regional agreements on co-operation on accidental marine pollution and the Community is a party to these agreements. The Commission, as the only party to all the agreements, can, *inter alia*, promote consistency in the actions within each of these frameworks.
12. Experience shows that the Community Information System and Action Programme have provided a substantial contribution to achieving the objectives in Article 130r of the Treaty. With the aim of consolidating and strengthening continued pursuit of these objectives, there is now a need for establishing a transparent framework for co-operation in the field of marine pollution.
13. Due to the experience gained from the actions carried out, the approach of the framework for co-operation will be the same as in the past. There are no major changes in the needs of this Community activity in the Member States. However some subjects have to be considered in a deeper way because of the higher sensitivity of the public to environmental problems. Amongst them the protection of sensitive areas, the recovery of the polluted areas, and chemical pollution, are concerning the public more and more and especially the inhabitants of the coastal zones. Therefore a special focus in these matters is envisaged in the framework proposed.
14. Such a framework for co-operation will maintain the Community co-operation developed and, for the purpose of simplification and coherence, encompass in one single act the Community Information System and Action Programme including the actions within it. The framework for co-operation will provide a sound legal basis and also set out the criteria and financing arrangements for actions.
15. The implementation of the actions will be set up in majority on a share-cost basis with the Member States. In this context, this implementation may have some impact on business through the private, public, semi-public companies, organisations or institutes which will organise, participate in or carry out a certain number of proposed actions, such as courses, workshops and pilot projects, and receive financial contributions.
16. The proposal for a Decision is based on Article 130s paragraph 1 of the Treaty.
17. Besides consulting the Economic and Social Committee, this proposal will also be submitted to the Committee of the Regions for their opinion in view of the importance of such a framework for co-operation also to regional and local authorities.

PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL DECISION
SETTING UP A COMMUNITY FRAMEWORK FOR COOPERATION
IN THE FIELD OF ACCIDENTAL MARINE POLLUTION

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular article 130s (1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,⁴

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,⁵

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee,⁶

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions,⁷

Whereas the actions taken by the Community in this field since 1978 have made it possible progressively to develop co-operation between the Member States within a Community Action Programme; whereas the resolution and decisions adopted since 1978⁸ constitute the basis for this co-operation;

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8 OJ No C 162, 8.7.1978, p. 1; OJ No L 355, 10.12.1981, p. 52; OJ No L 77, 22.3.1986, p. 33; OJ No L 158, 25.6.1988, p. 32.

Whereas the Community Information System has served the purpose of making available to the competent authorities in the Member States the data required for the control and reduction of pollution caused by the spillage of hydrocarbons and other harmful substances at sea in large quantities; whereas the Information System will be simplified by the use of a modern automatic data processing system; whereas the need for rapid and efficient exchange of information requires an appropriate linguistic regime;

Whereas the Community Task Force and other actions within the Community Action Programme have provided practical assistance to operational authorities during marine pollution emergencies and promoted co-operation and preparedness for efficient response to accidents;

Whereas the Community programme of policy and action in relation to the environment and sustainable development⁹ presented by the Commission foresees that the Community's activities will be stepped up in particular in the field of environmental emergencies which includes accidental marine pollution;

Whereas the Community co-operation in the field of accidental marine pollution, by taking action against the risks, helps to achieve the objectives of the Treaty by promoting solidarity between Member States and contributing, pursuant to Article 130r of the Treaty, to preserving and protecting the environment, including human health;

Whereas the establishment of a Community framework for co-operation providing support measures will help to develop co-operation in the field of accidental marine pollution even

⁹ OJ No C 138, 17.5.1993, p. 5.

more efficiently; whereas such a framework for co-operation should be based to a large extent on experience already gained since 1978 in this field;

Whereas a Community framework for co-operation will also increase transparency as well as consolidate and strengthen the different actions in continued pursuit of the objectives of the Treaty;

Whereas action to provide information and prepare those responsible for and involved in dealing with accidental marine pollution in the Member States is important and increases the degree of preparedness for accidents and also contributes to preventing the risks;

Whereas it is also important to undertake Community action to improve techniques and methods of response and rehabilitation after emergencies;

Whereas the provision of operational support in emergency situations to Member States and facilitating the dissemination of experience from such situations among Member States has proved to be of significant value;

Whereas an advisory committee on accidental marine pollution will assist the Commission in managing the framework for co-operation; whereas the Commission may also refer other matters relating to accidental marine pollution to this committee;

Whereas the provisions of this Decision take over, in particular, the action programme set up through Council Resolution of 26 June 1978 and the Community Information System established through Council Decision of 6 March 1986; whereas that Council Decision should therefore be repealed from the date on which this Decision enters into force;

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. A Community framework for co-operation in the field of accidental marine pollution (hereinafter called "the framework for co-operation") is hereby established for the period 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2004.
2. The framework for co-operation is intended to support and supplement Member States' efforts at national, regional and local levels for the protection of the marine environment, human health and coastlines against the risks for accidental pollution at sea and operational spills.
3. The aim of the framework for co-operation is to contribute to improve capabilities of the Member States for response in case of incidents involving spills or imminent threats of spills of oil or other harmful substances at sea and also to contribute to the prevention of the risks. The framework for co-operation is further intended to create the conditions for and facilitate efficient mutual assistance and co-operation between Member States in this field.
4. Within this framework for co-operation, a Community Information System with the purpose of exchanging data for the preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution, including operational spills, is established. The system will consist of at least the components set out in Annex I.

Article 2

1. The Commission shall implement the actions under the framework for co-operation.
2. A three-year rolling plan to implement the actions under the framework for co-operation, to be reviewed annually, shall be adopted, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 4 and on the basis *inter alia* of the information supplied by Member States to the Commission. The Commission may, where necessary, arrange additional actions to those under the framework for co-operation. Such additional actions shall be assessed in the light of the priorities set and the financial resources available.
3. Actions under the framework for co-operation and financial arrangements for Community contribution are set out in Annex II.

Article 3

1. The rolling plan to implement the actions under the framework for co-operation shall contain the individual actions to be undertaken.
2. Individual actions shall be selected primarily on the basis of the following criteria:
 - a) contribution to providing information and preparing those responsible for and involved in dealing with accidental marine pollution and operational spills, in the Member States, in order to increase the degree of preparedness and contribute to preventing the risks;
 - b) contribution to improving techniques and methods of response and rehabilitation after emergencies;

- c) contribution to providing operational support, by mobilising experts mainly belonging to the Community Task Force, in emergency situations to Member States and to disseminating experience from such situations among Member States;
3. Each individual action shall be implemented in close co-operation with the competent authorities on national, regional and local levels in the Member States.

Article 4

For the implementation of the actions under the framework for co-operation, the Commission shall be assisted by an advisory committee composed of representatives of the Member States and chaired by the representative of the Commission.

The representative of the Commission shall submit to the committee a draft of the individual actions to be taken. The committee shall deliver its opinion on the draft, within a time limit, which the chairman may lay down according to the urgency of the matter, if necessary by taking a vote.

The opinion shall be recorded in the minutes; in addition, each Member State shall have the right to ask to have its position recorded in the minutes.

The Commission shall take the utmost account of the opinion delivered by the committee and shall inform the committee of the manner in which its opinion has been taken into account.

The Commission may also refer other matters relating to accidental marine pollution to the advisory committee.

Article 5

The Commission shall evaluate the implementation of the framework for co-operation at mid term and before its end, and report by 30 September 2002 and 31 March 2004 to the Council and the European Parliament.

Article 6

The Council Decision 6 March 1986 establishing a Community Information System for the control and reduction of pollution caused by the spillages of hydrocarbons and other harmful substances at sea, as last amended, shall be repealed on the entry into force of this Decision.

Article 7

This Decision shall apply with effect from 1 January 2000.

Article 8

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels

For the Council
The President

Components of the Community Information System

The Community Information System will use a modern automatic data processing system. On the Internet site, there will be general background information at Community level on a Community Home Page and, on National Home Pages, information related to the national intervention resources available.

Separately, a printed part of the system will be maintained in the form of a Community operational loose-leaf booklet with information on emergency management in each Member State.

1. Each Member State, within six months from the date the Decision enters into force, shall:
 - a) appoint the authority or authorities responsible of the management of the national part of the system, and inform the Commission thereof,
 - b) open a web site to be connected with the whole system through the Community general access page of the system.
2. The Commission will open a web site for the purpose of a general access page of the system and a Community page.
3. Each Member State shall fill, in its National Home Page and within six months from the date the Decision enters into force, at least, the following information:
 - a) a concise view of national structures and of the links between national authorities in the field of accidental marine pollution,
 - b) the inventory of main means for emergency response and clean-up from public and private sectors. This inventory will contain data on:
 - number and qualification of the specialist staff,
 - mechanical resources for recovering hydrocarbons discharged at sea and preventing or combating coastal pollution, as well as on the specialist staff that will utilise these resources,
 - chemical and biological resources for combating pollution at sea and cleaning up coasts, as well as on the specialist staff that utilise these resources,
 - strike teams,
 - ships and aircraft equipped for combating pollution,
 - mobile resources for temporary storage of recovered hydrocarbons and other harmful substances,
 - systems for lightening oil-tankers,
 - c) the location of stockpiles or equipment,
 - d) the conditions for offering assistance to other Member States.

4. Each Member State shall up-date its National Home Page, specified in paragraph 3, as soon as changes have occurred or at least each year in January.
5. Each Member State shall provide the Commission with its information on operational emergency management to be included in the Community operational loose-leaf booklet, including operational procedures for mobilisation and operational contact points with their references, within 6 months from the date the Decision enters into force.
6. Each Member State shall notify to the Commission at the earliest opportunity any change related to the information contained in the loose-leaf booklet.
7. The Commission shall make available to each Member States a copy of the loose-leaf booklet and shall provide any updating to the Member States.

Financial arrangements for the Community contribution

ACTION	FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS
<p>A. <u>Actions in training and information</u></p> <p>1. <u>Courses and workshops(1)</u></p> <p>Organisation of courses and workshops for the national, regional and local officials in Member States and others involved to ensure that the competent services respond rapidly and efficiently.</p> <p>2. <u>Exchange of experts</u></p> <p>Organisation of the secondment of experts to another Member State in order to allow the experts to gain experience or appraise different techniques used or to study the approaches taken within other emergency services or other relevant bodies.</p> <p>Organisation of exchanges of Member States' experts, specialists and technicians enabling them to present or follow short training courses or modules in another Member State.</p> <p>3. <u>Exercises(1)</u></p> <p>The exercises are intended to compare methods, to stimulate co-operation between Member States and to back up progress in and to co-ordinate the national emergency services.</p>	<p>Maximum Community financial contribution: 75% of the total cost of the action with a ceiling of ECU 75.000 per action.</p> <p>Maximum Community financial contribution: 75% of the experts' travel and subsistence expenses and 100% of the costs of co-ordinating the system.</p> <p>Maximum Community financial contribution: 50% of the costs of participation of observers from other Member States and for organising associated workshops, preparing the exercise, producing a final report, etc.</p>

4. Community Information System

Development and maintenance of a modern computerised information system to help the national authorities dealing with accidental marine pollution by providing the information needed for emergency management.

100% financing of the Commission part of the system.

B. Actions for improving techniques and methods of response and rehabilitation (pilot projects).(1)

Projects designed to increase the Member States' capacity for response and rehabilitation. These projects are aimed mainly at improving means, techniques and procedures. Their scope shall interest all or several Member States, and could include projects for the implementation of new technologies related to accidental marine pollution. Projects involving two or more Member States will be encouraged.

Maximum Community financial contribution: 50% of the total cost of each project with a ceiling of 150.000 ECU.

C. Support and Information actions

1. Environmental impact

Actions to support surveys of the environmental effects after an incident and to largely disseminate their results and the experience acquired to the other Member States.

Maximum Community financial contribution: 50% of the total cost of each action.

2. Conferences and events(1)

Conferences and other marine pollution events open to a large audience, in particular when they involve several Member States.

Maximum Community financial contribution: 30% of the total cost of the action with a ceiling of ECU 50 000.

<p>3. <u>Other support actions(1)</u></p> <p>Actions for defining the state of the art, for the development of principles and guidance for important aspects of the accidental marine pollution and operational spills and for the evaluations of the framework for co-operation.</p>	<p>100% financing.</p>
<p>4. <u>Information</u></p> <p>Publications, exhibition material and other information to the public on the Community co-operation in the field of accidental marine pollution.</p>	<p>100% financing.</p>
<p>D. <u>Mobilization of expertise</u></p> <p>Action for mobilisation of experts belonging to the Community Task Force to intervene in the event of an emergency situation to reinforce the system set up by the authorities of a Member State or a third country facing the emergency and for provision of an expert on scene to co-ordinate observers from other Member States.</p>	<p>Community financial contribution : 100% of the costs for the experts' missions.</p>

(1) The only eligible actions are those interesting all Member States or a significant number of them.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SECTION I - OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE (PART B)

1. TITLE OF OPERATION

Proposal for a Council Decision setting up a Community framework for co-operation in the field of accidental marine pollution

2. BUDGET HEADING INVOLVED

B4-3300

3. LEGAL BASIS

Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 130s (1)

4. DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION

4.1 General objective

To ensure better protection of the marine environment, human health and coastlines against the risks of accidental pollution at sea and operational spills by:

- supporting and supplementing Member States' efforts at national, regional and local level aiming to improve their capabilities for response in case of incidents involving oil or other harmful substances and also to contribute to lessening the risks;
- creating the conditions for and facilitating efficient mutual assistance and co-operation between Member States in this field;
- establishing and maintaining within this framework a Community Information System with the purpose of exchanging data for preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution.

4.2 Period covered and arrangements for renewal or extension

Five years duration: 1 January 2000 – 31 December 2004.

5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE OR REVENUE

Non-compulsory expenditure / Differentiated appropriations.

6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

The expenditure will be of two kinds:

- a) 100% subsidy, or
- b) subsidy for joint financing with other sources in the public and/or private sector.

The costs involved in the actions are:

Costs of experts or technicians, including fees, travel and subsistence expenses, costs of hire or depreciation of equipment, costs of networking the relevant departments in the Community, costs of descriptive analyses, costs of economic and statistic analyses, cost of training actions, costs of translation and edition, for exchange of experts, simulation exercises, costs of information, education and support activities, including publishing, costs of specific projects (pilot projects), expenditure on evaluations of the actions.

Costs for the Commission's part of the Community Information System.

Costs of the Task Force for providing experts as operational support in response to emergencies.

A part of these actions, i.e. courses, workshops and pilot projects, could be selected after calls for proposals, the other actions will be considered on a case by case basis, according to the priorities identified by the Member States services and after the opinion of the advisory committee.

7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

7.1. Method of calculating total costs of operation (definition of unit costs)

The cost of individual activities varies according to the type of activity, how the activity is organised and the number of participants in it. The activities can be divided into the 10 categories mentioned in the Annex II of the Decision.

7.2. Yearly breakdown of costs (in ECU)

A yearly budget of 1 MECU is planned, a tentative of average breakdown of the expenses is as follows:

Courses and workshops (5)	350 000	average cost : 70 000
Exchange of experts	100 000	50 exchanges of 7 days duration
Exercises	50 000	1 per year
Pilot projects	320 000	about 3 or 4 per year
Support and information activities	150 000	about 3 actions per year (including the
Task force	<u>30 000</u>	Community Information System)

1 000 000 ECU

7.3. Indicative schedule of appropriations

(1000 ECU)	<i>n</i>	<i>n+1</i>	<i>n+2</i>	<i>n+3</i>	<i>n+4</i>
Commitments	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000
Payments:					
<i>n</i>	680	240	80		
<i>n+1</i>	-	680	240	80	
<i>n+2</i>	-	-	680	240	80
<i>n+3</i>	-	-	-	680	240
<i>n+4</i>	-	-	-	-	680
TOTAL¹⁰	680	920	1 000	1 000	1 000

8. FRAUD PREVENTION MEASURES; RESULTS OF MEASURES TAKEN

- Payments under the contracts concluded or declarations by the beneficiary will be made on the basis of actual expenditure following verification by the Commission services
- Before the contract or declaration by the beneficiary is signed an estimate of expenditure will be requested
- Before payment is made, supporting documents will be requested and checked by the Commission contract services
- Contracts or declarations by the beneficiary will provide for on-the-spot inspections (regular auditing)

SECTION II - COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

9. ELEMENTS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

9.1. Specific and quantified objectives; target population

The actions to fulfil the specific objectives are:

- (a) Training courses and self-tuition workshops,
- (b) Exchange of experts,
- (c) Exercises,
- (d) Setting-up a computerised Community Information System,
- (e) Pilot projects aiming at improving techniques and means for dealing with accidental marine pollution,
- (f) Surveys on environmental effects of major oil spills,
- (g) Other actions such as conferences, development of principle and guidance, evaluations of the programme,
- (h) Task Force.

¹⁰ The remaining payments related to the past commitments before year *n* are not included in the table.

Target population:

Appropriate public authorities at different levels (central, regional and local), organisations and associations have been established to protect the marine environment, human health and coastlines against the risks of accidental pollution at sea and operational spills. These entities consist of significant and varying numbers of persons in each Member State.

Besides these concerned target groups (final beneficiaries), which amount to up to several tens of thousands generally dispatched along the coasts of the 13 maritime Member States, there are intermediary beneficiaries which are organisations, companies or bodies (private or public) which will carry out the activities concerned (courses, workshops, pilot projects).

9.2. Grounds for the operation

The Community Action Programme of 1978 and the Information System introduced in the early 1980s have provided a substantial contribution to achieving the objectives in Article 130r of the Treaty. At that time the Member States began to be acquainted and sensitised with this pollution problem. The present framework for co-operation will also allow the consolidation of the knowledge and experience already acquired.

Such a framework for co-operation will maintain the co-operation developed and, for the purpose of simplification and coherence, encompass in one single act the existing texts adopted and actions conducted. The framework for co-operation will provide a sound legal basis and also sets out the criteria and financing arrangements for actions.

The proposed Community framework for co-operation is not intended to replace the various Member States' efforts made to improve their own capability to respond to accidental marine pollution. The aim, according to the principle of subsidiarity, is to supplement their efforts and to support them in giving a Community approach by pooling the experience at national level and facilitate mutual assistance in case of necessity. It is not feasible for any Member State to have resources of its own to deal with the largest spills. Co-operation is therefore a natural element in Member States' preparedness.

The level of financing proposed is necessary for reaching a significant impact and being effective. This support to the Member States will take the form of subsidies with a cost-sharing approach with the exception of actions related to the Commission, such as the Community Information System, the Community Task Force and information, which are to be 100% subsidised. In other cases, the subsidies will vary for each type of action, in accordance with the financing arrangements presented in Annex II to the proposal.

The main target population for the future framework for co-operation is the same as the present action. However two specific orientations will be developed:

- (1) the dissemination of the results of the initiatives carried out to the operational services in the Member States and to the international concerned community. A new Web site, currently being implemented, will be one of the tools used for that purpose;
- (2) information for a wider public; specifically on results related to the protection of the environment, results mainly coming from the pilot projects and workshops.

These efforts must improve the cost/effectiveness ratio of the proposed initiatives.

Through the different activities and especially the training courses, exercises, workshops, the exchange of experts, the first European added value is the enlarged exchange of experience which is not available at national level and the second one is the networking established through the participation in the activities.

This will lead to improving the efficiency and quality of the mutual assistance provided to a Member State, when necessary. Pilot projects and development of new techniques and means for responding to accidental marine pollution allow, with the Community support, an economy of scale in these matters within the Member States. Training is also a major factor of this co-operation.

The availability of the Community Task Force, which is made up of highly qualified government, or other, experts who can be mobilised at short notice to provide practical assistance and support to the operational authorities confronted with a marine pollution emergency situation is also considered as an appropriate benefit for the Member States.

9.3. Monitoring and evaluation of the operation

The actions to be financed will be submitted to the Committee mentioned in Article 4 of the Council Decision for its opinion.

The proposed Decision provides for the Commission to evaluate the progress in implementing the framework for co-operation and report to the Council and the European Parliament. As an element in the rolling plan for implementation, the Commission will present an annual review to the advisory committee. The priorities and the actions will be considered in the plan, taking into account the financial aspects of the various activities.

SECTION III - ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE (PART A)

10. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE

Actual mobilisation of the necessary administrative resources will depend on the Commission's annual decision on the allocation of resources, taking into account the number of staff and additional amounts authorised by the budgetary authority. The supplementary needs cannot, in any case, prejudice the decision that the Commission will need to take concerning

- a) the request of new posts in the framework of the APB;
- b) the resources allocation.

10.1 Effect on the number of posts:

Type of post		Staff to be assigned to managing the operation		Source		Duration
		<u>Permanent posts</u>	<u>Temporary posts</u>	Existing resources in the DG or department concerned	Additional resources	
Officials or temporary staff	A	1		1		Permanent staff
	B					
	C	1		1		
Other resources		1 END		1 END		Id.
Total		3		3		Id.

10.2. Overall financial impact of human resources:

ECU

	Amounts	Method of calculation
Official	615 000	1A x 84 000 x 5years 1C x 39 000 x 5years
Temporary staff		
Other resources (indicate budget heading) A-7003	185 000	1 END 37 000 x 5years
Total	800 000	

10.3. Other administrative expenditure as a result of the operation:

ECU Budget heading	Amounts	(Of which additional)	Method of calculation
AO-7031 Committee	112 500	+ 112 500	2meet.x 15memb.x 750x 5y
AO-7030 Experts meetings	112 500	- 28 000	30exp.x 750x 5y.
AO-7010 Missions	70 000	+ 25 000	20x 700x 5y.
Total	295 000	+ 109 500	

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