



Introduction to Contingency Planning

Training on Contingency Planning for Jordan

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Contingency Planning

- Objectives

To provide an overview of the planning process and introduce the content and layout of the plans.

Definition:-

A contingency is an event which may happen, the timing of which is obscure or unknown

Contingency Planning

- Reasoning

Why plan?

What is a Contingency Plan

Plans must be:

- Thought out in advance

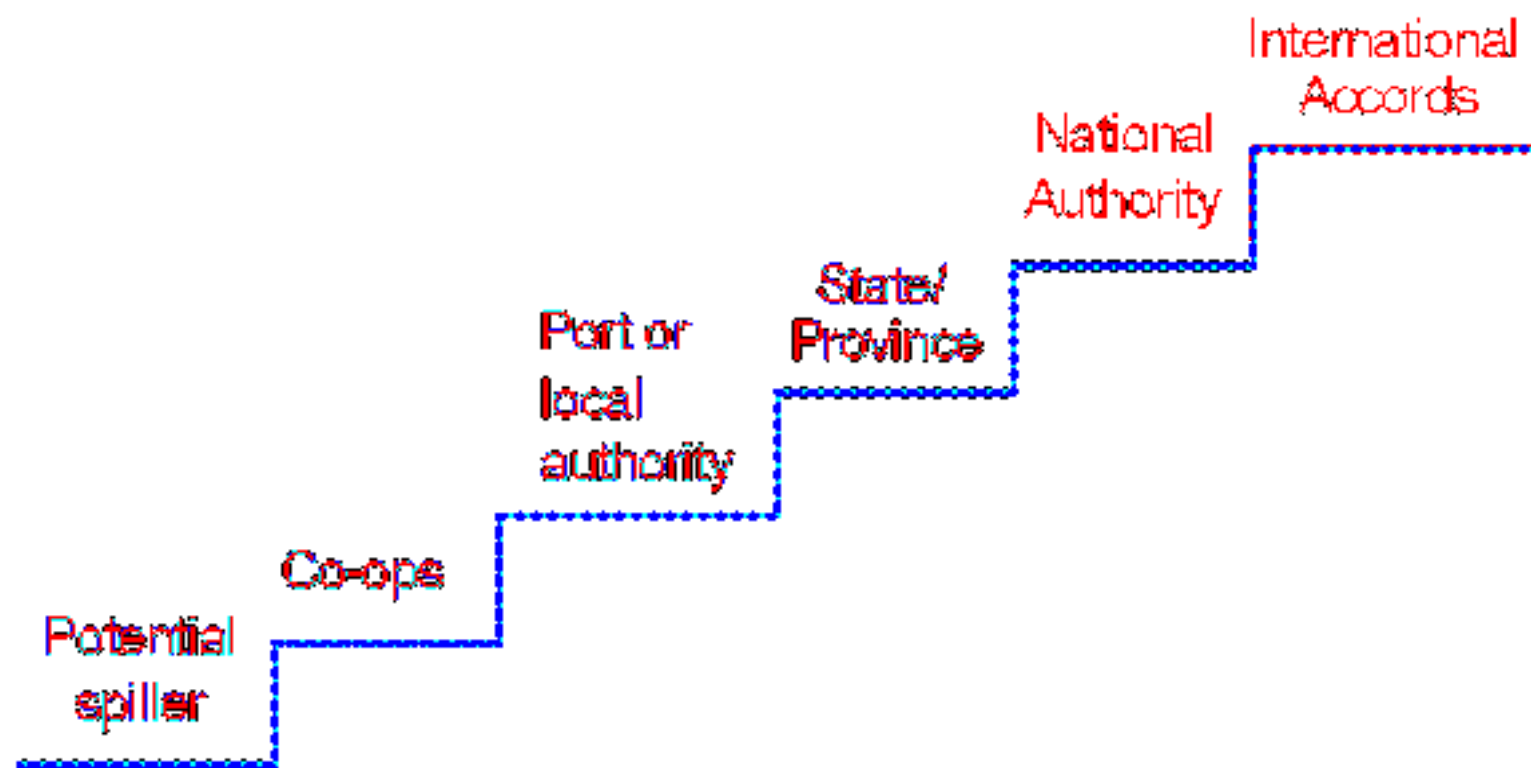
- Agreed by all involved

- Realistic and proven

- Up to date

They are NOT only a notification and contact list

Who needs Contingency Plans?



Contingency Planning

The importance of pre-planning

- No time to plan during crisis management, leading to efficient and effective response, mitigating environmental damage
- Identifies wide variety of specialised skills, services and equipment needed
- Involve people and places that may be affected
- Instills confidence in the responders and public

Contingency Planning

- Lack of planning - the consequences

- Initial confusion
- Lack of direction
- Costly mistakes
- Worsening incident - greater impact
- Hazards to public and environment
- Lost business and credibility

Contingency Planning

- Key elements

- International and National Law
- Strategy - information gathering
- Action and Operations
- Data directory

Contingency Planning

- Strategy

- Scope and introduction
- Risk Assessment
- Movement and fate of oil
- Resources at risk
- Protection priorities
- Agreed response strategies

Contingency Planning

- International Regulation

- UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
 - [Obligation to protect and preserve the marine environment](#)
- International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness Response and Co-operation (OPRC) 1990 and associated guidelines
- [OPRC – HNS Protocol 2007 and associated guidelines](#)
- Training Requirements

National and regional systems for preparedness and response

(1) Each Party shall establish a national system for responding promptly and effectively to oil pollution incidents. This system shall include as a minimum;

(a) the designation of:

(i) the competent national authority or authorities with responsibility for oil pollution preparedness and response;

ii) the national operational contact point or points, which shall be responsible for the receipt and transmission of oil pollution reports as referred to in article 4; and

(iii) an authority which is entitled to act on behalf of the State to request assistance or to decide to render the assistance requested

(b) a national contingency plan for preparedness and response which includes the organizational relationship of the various bodies involved, whether public or private, taking into account guidelines developed by the Organization.

(2) In addition, each Party, within its capabilities either individually or through bilateral or multilateral co-operation and, as appropriate, in co-operation with the oil and shipping industries, **port authorities** and other relevant entities, shall establish:

- (a) a minimum level of pre-positioned oil spilt combating equipment, commensurate with the risk involved, and programmes for its use;
- (b) a programme of exercises for oil pollution response organizations and training of relevant personnel;
- (c) detailed plans and communication capabilities for responding to an oil pollution incident. Such capabilities should be continuously available; and
- (d) a mechanism or arrangement to co-ordinate the response to an oil pollution incident with, if appropriate, the capabilities to mobilize the necessary resources.

OPRC - HNS Protocol

Article 3 (2) Each Party shall **require that authorities or operators in charge of sea ports and hazardous and noxious substances** handling facilities under its jurisdiction as it deems appropriate have pollution incident emergency plans or similar arrangements for hazardous and noxious substances that it deems appropriate which are co-ordinated with the national system established in accordance with article 4 and approved in accordance with procedures established by the competent national authority.

Response training requirements

- OPRC Model Courses. These courses have been designed and developed by an international group of experts from governments and industry.
- The IMO courses on OPRC have three levels of competency:
 - Operational staff (Level 1);
 - Supervisors and on-scene commanders (Level 2); and
 - Senior management personnel (Level 3).
- HNS Model Courses
 - Operational Level: First responders, Supervisors and On-Scene Commanders
 - Manager Level: Administrators and Senior Managers
- Governments obliged to establish a programme of exercises for oil pollution response organizations and training of relevant personnel.



Any questions?

Thank you!

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