

Overview Assessment:

**Implementation Reports on OSPAR
Decision 2000/2 and OSPAR
Recommendations 2000/4 and 2000/5**



**OSPAR Commission
2007**

The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (the “OSPAR Convention”) was opened for signature at the Ministerial Meeting of the former Oslo and Paris Commissions in Paris on 22 September 1992. The Convention entered into force on 25 March 1998. It has been ratified by Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom and approved by the European Community and Spain.

La Convention pour la protection du milieu marin de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est, dite Convention OSPAR, a été ouverte à la signature à la réunion ministérielle des anciennes Commissions d'Oslo et de Paris, à Paris le 22 septembre 1992. La Convention est entrée en vigueur le 25 mars 1998. La Convention a été ratifiée par l'Allemagne, la Belgique, le Danemark, la Finlande, la France, l'Irlande, l'Islande, le Luxembourg, la Norvège, les Pays-Bas, le Portugal, le Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, la Suède et la Suisse et approuvée par la Communauté européenne et l'Espagne.

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Background

1. A first set of implementation reports on OSPAR Decision 2000/2 and OSPAR Recommendations 2000/4 and 2000/5 were submitted to OIC 2003, and the overview assessment of the reports was published by OSPAR 2003. The present paper provides an updated overview of implementation of these measures.
2. OSPAR Decision 2000/2 and the related OSPAR Recommendations 2000/4 and 2000/5 are applicable only to Contracting Parties having offshore activities, i.e. Denmark, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the UK.
3. The Secretariat has prepared the attached overview assessment of national reports on the basis of reports received from Denmark, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway and the UK. The overview assessment is at Annex 1. The implementation reports received from Contracting Parties are attached as Annexes 2 (on Decision 2000/2), 3 (on Recommendation 2000/4), and 4 (on Recommendation 2000/5).
4. OIC 2005 was of the view that the "Implementation report on Effectiveness" as given in Appendix 2 to the OSPAR Decision 2000/2 was not appropriate, and that the current annual reporting format already provides the information needed to assess the effectiveness of OSPAR Decision 2000/2. Accordingly, OSPAR 2005 adopted Decision 2005/1 amending OSPAR Decision 2000/2 on a harmonised mandatory control system for the use and reduction of the discharge of offshore chemicals, which deleted the requirements for effectiveness reporting under this measure (section 2 (Implementation Report on Effectiveness) of Appendix 2 (Implementation Report Formats)).
5. Therefore this overview assessment does not cover the assessment of effectiveness which could be required for the production of the QSR 2010. Instead this information is available for assessment in the reports provided by Contracting Parties for the Annual Report on Discharges, Spills and Emissions.

Annex 1: Summary

This overview assessment only refers to the progress in implementation of these OSPAR Measures and not on their effectiveness.

An assessment based on the information received so far has been carried out. The following findings and shortcomings are summarised here:

- full implementation of the OSPAR Decision 2000/2 has been reported by the Contracting Parties reporting on implementation;
- there were no common difficulties shared by more than one Contracting Party and individual situations encountered by Contracting Parties on how the measure has been applied in the various states are reflected below;
- no Contracting Party holds a reservation and the measure is applicable to all the Parties who have responded;
- implementation reports on effectiveness of OSPAR Decision 2000/2 are not applicable. Therefore the preparation of an overview assessment on the effectiveness of the measure would need to rely on the assessment of the information submitted by Contracting Parties when filling in the reporting format for preparing the OSPAR Annual Reports, i.e. no total overview assessment on the reduction of the use or discharge of Chemicals for Priority Action or other substances, liable for substitution, can be generated.

Introduction

National implementation reports have been received from the following Contracting Parties: Denmark, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway and the UK.

Spain has not submitted their report on the implementation of the OSPAR Decision 2000/2 and the related OSPAR Recommendations 2000/4 and 2000/5.

Overview on Implementation of Decision 2000/2

Six OSPAR Contracting Parties have completed the reporting format for the implementation on the OSPAR Decision 2000/2. Table 1 below provides an overview of countries which have reported, any reservations and means of implementation of the OSPAR Decision 2000/2. More detailed information will be presented in the following paragraphs.

Table 1. Assessment of compliance with OSPAR Decision 2000/2

This measure is not applicable to Belgium, Finland, France, Iceland, Luxembourg, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland as there are no offshore oil and gas installations in the OSPAR maritime area under the jurisdiction of these Contracting Parties. The European Community is not expected to provide an implementation report for these measures.

Contracting Party	Reservation	Report sent	MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION		
			By legislation	Administrative action	Voluntary agreement
Denmark	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Germany	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ireland	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain					
United Kingdom	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Information provided with the implementation on:

Specific measures taken to give effect to this measure

In Denmark this measure is used as a basis for permission to the operators to discharge offshore chemicals.

In Germany applications from the offshore industry regarding the use and discharge of offshore chemicals have to contain information on chemicals (HOCNF).

In Ireland information is sought and there are conditions attached to consent for the discharge of offshore chemicals.

In Norway the pre-screening scheme and the principle of substitution are implemented in national regulations.

In the UK the Harmonised Mandatory Control System is implemented on the Continental Shelf (UKCS) under the Offshore Chemicals Regulations 2002, which came into force on 01 May 2002. Operators must apply for a Permit to use and/or discharge chemicals on the UKCS. Term Permits cover the drilling/cementing/completion of wells, pipeline commissioning, workover operations and decommissioning activities and are time-limited. Open permits are for production activities and subject to a full review every three years. For all permit applications operators are required to list all the chemicals to be used and specify the amounts intended to be used and discharged together with a full Risk Assessment of the consequences of the use and discharge of those chemicals into the receiving environment. Operators are obliged to report actual use and discharge via the Environmental Emissions Monitoring System (EEMS) within one month following completion of activities for Term permits and every three months for Open permits.

Any special difficulties encountered, such as practical or legal problems, in implementation of this measure

Denmark, Germany Ireland and the UK had reported no difficulty in implementing this measure.

Reasons for not having fully implemented this measure and plans for full implementation

Denmark, Germany, Ireland and the UK have reported that they have fully implemented this measure.

In Norway Norwegian Authorities do not perform ranking as described in Appendix 1, III. The operators are to perform an environmental risk assessment to be able to choose the best environmental product among the alternatives with acceptable technical and safety performance. Norwegian Authorities have focused on the Zero Discharge work and by this managed to reduce the discharge of substitution candidates by 96 % in the years 1998-2005. Now Norway will focus more on the ranking candidates to make sure the environmental risk assessments are satisfactory. This will be done by a more thorough evaluation of discharge applications and intensified auditing.

If appropriate, progress towards being able to lift the reservation

No Contracting Party holds a reservation and the measure is applicable to all the Parties listed.

Overview on Implementation of Recommendation 2000/4

Denmark, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway and the UK have completed the reporting format for the implementation on the OSPAR Recommendation 2000/4 on a Harmonised Pre-screening Scheme for Offshore Chemicals. Table 2 below provides an overview of any reservations, applicability of the OSPAR Recommendation 2000/4 on Pre-screening in countries which have reported. More detailed information will be presented in the next paragraphs.

Table 2. Assessment of compliance of the OSPAR Recommendation 2000/4

This measure is not applicable to Belgium, Finland, France, Iceland, Luxembourg, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland as there are no offshore oil and gas installations in the OSPAR maritime area under the jurisdiction of these Contracting Parties. The European Community is not expected to provide an implementation report for these measures.

Contracting Party	Reservation	Report sent	MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION		
			By legislation	Administrative action	Voluntary agreement
Denmark	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Germany	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Ireland	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Spain					
United Kingdom	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Information provided with the implementation on:

Specific measures taken to give effect to this measure:

In Denmark this measure is used as a basis for permission to the operators to discharge offshore chemicals.

In Germany all offshore chemicals are subject to the harmonised pre-screening scheme in the application process.

In Ireland information is sought and conditions are attached to consent for the discharge of offshore chemicals.

The UK has implemented a registration system for all chemicals to be used and/or discharged on the UKCS and the information is stored in a database which is administered by the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS). All chemicals are screened subject to the Pre-screening scheme and those chemicals which are deemed to contain substances for substitution are highlighted. This information is used to regulate the use and discharge of chemicals on the UKCS. In previous years chemicals had been screened using product toxicity data, however, the UK has moved to only accepting substance toxicity data and this will be fully implemented by 01 January 2007.

Any special difficulties encountered, such as practical or legal problems, in the implementation of this measure:

Denmark, Germany, Ireland and the UK reported not to have experienced difficulties in the implementation of this measure.

In Norway Norwegian authorities do not perform ranking of candidates not marked for substitution. Their legislation states that it is the responsibility of the operator to consider environmental risk when choosing chemicals for an operation. They look into these evaluations on audits.

Reasons for not having fully implemented this measure and plans for full implementation:

Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Norway, the UK reported to have fully implemented the measure.

If appropriate, progress towards being able to lift the reservation

No Contracting Party holds a reservation and the measure is applicable to all the Parties listed.

Overview on implementation of Recommendation 2000/5

Denmark, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway and the UK have completed the reporting format for the implementation on the OSPAR Recommendation 2000/5 on a Harmonised Offshore Chemical Notification Format (HOCNF). Table 3 below provides an overview of any reservations, means of implementation of the OSPAR Recommendation 2000/5 on HOCNF in countries which have reported. More detailed information will be presented in the next paragraphs.

Table 3. Assessment of compliance of the OSPAR Recommendation 2000/5

Contracting Party	Reservation	Report sent	MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION		
			By legislation	Administrative Action	Voluntary Agreement
Denmark	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Germany	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Ireland	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Spain					
United Kingdom	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Information provided with the implementation on:

Specific measures taken to give effect to this measure:

In Denmark, this measure is used as a basis for permission to the operators to discharge offshore chemicals.

In Germany all applications for offshore chemicals are subject to contain information on the basis of the HOCNF Recommendation.

In Ireland information is sought and conditions are attached to consent for the discharge of offshore chemicals.

The Netherlands has reported that due to the common registration system, which has recently been built in co-operation with CEFAS (UK), the administrative burden of this recommendation in combination with OSPAR Decision 2000/2 has substantially decreased in the Netherlands.

In the UK Chemical Suppliers must submit a fully completed HOCNF. Chemicals, which do not contain a full data set as per the requirements of the Recommendation, are not recorded in the database and cannot be used/discharged on the UKCS. In previous years HOCNFs providing only product toxicity data had been accepted, however, the UK has moved to only accepting substance toxicity data and this will be fully implemented by 01 January 2007.

Any special difficulties encountered, such as practical or legal problems, in the implementation of this measure

Denmark, Germany, Ireland and the UK have reported no difficulties in the implementation of this measure.

In Norway because of the common database there are discussions with especially new suppliers not familiar with their system.

Reasons for not having fully implemented this measure and plans for full implementation

Denmark, Germany, Ireland and the UK have reported that they have fully implemented this measure.

Norwegian authorities are provided with concentration ranges and not the precise percentage content for all deliberately added substances. This is a practical arrangement in order to make it possible for the chemical suppliers, operators and the authorities to use the same database without confidentiality problems. Norway considers having the concentration ranges on the different substances in a preparation adequate information for their governmental administration.

If appropriate, progress towards being able to lift the reservation

No Contracting Party holds a reservation and the measure is applicable to all the Parties listed.

Annex 2: Full implementation Reports on OSPAR Decision 2000/2

Denmark

1. Implementation Report on Compliance

Country:

Reservation applies

Is measure applicable in your country?

If not applicable, then state why not (e.g. no relevant installation or activity)

Means of Implementation:	by legislation	by administrative action	by negotiated agreement
	no*	yes*	yes*

Please provide information on:

- a. specific measures taken to give effect to this measure;
Is used as a basis for permission for discharge of offshore chemicals to the operators.
 - b. any special difficulties encountered, such as practical or legal problems, in the implementation of this measure;
There are no special difficulties encountered.
 - c. the reasons for not having fully implemented this measure should be spelt out clearly and plans for full implementation should be reported;
Has been fully implemented.
 - d. if appropriate, progress towards being able to lift the reservation.
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* Delete whichever is not appropriate

Germany

1. Implementation Report on Compliance

Country:

Reservation applies

Is measure applicable in your country?

If not applicable, then state why not (e.g. no relevant installation or activity)

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Means of Implementation:	by legislation	by administrative action	by negotiated agreement
	yes*	yes*	no*

Please provide information on:

- a. specific measures taken to give effect to this measure;
 - b. any special difficulties encountered, such as practical or legal problems, in the implementation of this measure;
 - c. the reasons for not having fully implemented this measure should be spelt out clearly and plans for full implementation should be reported;
 - d. if appropriate, progress towards being able to lift the reservation.
-
- a) Applications from the offshore industry regarding the use and discharge of offshore chemicals have to contain information on chemicals (HOCNF).....
 - b) No difficulties.
 - c) Decision is fully implemented.
 - d) Not applicable.....

* Delete whichever is not appropriate

Ireland

1. Implementation Report on Compliance

Country:

IRELAND

Reservation applies

NO

Is measure applicable in your country?

YES

If not applicable, then state why not (e.g. no relevant installation or activity)

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Means of Implementation:

by legislation	by administrative action	by negotiated agreement
NO	YES	YES

Please provide information on:

- a. specific measures taken to give effect to this measure;
 Information sought and conditions attached to consent for discharge of offshore chemicals
- b. any special difficulties encountered, such as practical or legal problems, in the implementation of this measure;
 No
- c. the reasons for not having fully implemented this measure should be spelt out clearly and plans for full implementation should be reported;
 Decision being implemented
- d. if appropriate, progress towards being able to lift the reservation.
 N/A

Netherlands

1. Implementation Report on Compliance

Country:

Reservation applies

Is measure applicable in your country?

If not applicable, then state why not (e.g. no relevant installation or activity)

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Means of Implementation:	by legislation	by administrative action	by negotiated agreement
	yes	yes	yes

Please provide information on:

- a. specific measures taken to give effect to this measure;
- b. any special difficulties encountered, such as practical or legal problems, in the implementation of this measure;
- c. the reasons for not having fully implemented this measure should be spelt out clearly and plans for full implementation should be reported;
- d. if appropriate, progress towards being able to lift the reservation.

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Norway

1. Implementation Report on Compliance

Country:

Reservation applies

Is measure applicable in your country?

If not applicable, then state why not (e.g. no relevant installation or activity)

Means of Implementation:	by legislation	by administrative action	by negotiated agreement
	yes	yes	yes

Please provide information on:

- specific measures taken to give effect to this measure;
- any special difficulties encountered, such as practical or legal problems, in the implementation of this measure;
- the reasons for not having fully implemented this measure should be spelt out clearly and plans for full implementation should be reported;
- if appropriate, progress towards being able to lift the reservation.

-
- The pre-screening scheme and the principle of substitution are implemented in national regulations.
 - Norwegian Authorities do not perform ranking as described in Appendix 1, III. The operators are to perform an environmental risk assessment to be able to choose the best environmental product among the alternatives with acceptable technical and safety performance. Norwegian Authorities have focused on the Zero Discharge work and by this managed to reduce the discharge of substitution candidates by **96 %** in the years 1998-2005. Now is the time to focus more on the ranking candidates to make sure the environmental risk assessments are satisfactory. This will be done by a more thorough evaluation of discharge applications and intensified auditing.

United Kingdom

1. Implementation Report on Compliance

Country:

United Kingdom

Reservation applies

yes/no *

Is measure applicable in your country?

yes/æ *

If not applicable, then state why not (e.g. no relevant installation or activity)

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Means of Implementation:

by legislation	by administrative action	by negotiated agreement
yes/æ*	yes/æ*	yes/no*

Please provide information on:

- specific measures taken to give effect to this measure;
- any special difficulties encountered, such as practical or legal problems, in the implementation of this measure;
- the reasons for not having fully implemented this measure should be spelt out clearly and plans for full implementation should be reported;
- if appropriate, progress towards being able to lift the reservation.

-
- The Harmonised Mandatory Control System is implemented on the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS) under the Offshore Chemicals Regulations 2002, which came into force on 01 May 2002.

Operators must apply for a Permit to use and/or discharge chemicals on the UKCS. Term Permits cover the drilling/cementing/completion of wells, pipeline commissioning, workover operations and decommissioning activities and are time-limited. Open permits are for Production activities and subject to a full review every three years.

For **all** permit applications operators are required to list all the chemicals to be used and specify the amounts intended to be used and discharged together with a full Risk Assessment of the consequences of the use and discharge of those chemicals into the receiving environment. Operators are obliged to report **actual** use and discharge via the Environmental Emissions Monitoring System (EEMS) within one month following completion of activities for Term permits and every three months for Open permits.

* Delete whichever is not appropriate

Annex 3: Full implementation Reports on OSPAR Recommendation 2000/4

Denmark

Country:

DENMARK

Reservation applies

no *

Is measure applicable in your country?

yes *

If not applicable, then state why not (e.g. no relevant installation or activity)

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Means of Implementation:

by legislation	by administrative action	by negotiated agreement
no	yes*	yes

Please provide information on:

- a. specific measures taken to give effect to this measure;
 Is used as a basis for permission for discharge of offshore chemicals to the operators.
- b. any special difficulties encountered, such as practical or legal problems, in the implementation of this measure;
 There are no special difficulties encountered.
- c. the reasons for not having fully implemented this measure should be spelt out clearly and plans for full implementation should be reported;
 Has been fully implemented.
- d. if appropriate, progress towards being able to lift the reservation.

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* Delete whichever is not appropriate

Germany

Country:

Reservation applies

Is measure applicable in your country?

If not applicable, then state why not (e.g. no relevant installation or activity)

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Means of Implementation:	by legislation	by administrative action	by negotiated agreement
	no	yes*	no

Please provide information on:

- a. specific measures taken to give effect to this measure;
- b. any special difficulties encountered, such as practical or legal problems, in the implementation of this measure;
- c. the reasons for not having fully implemented this measure should be spelt out clearly and plans for full implementation should be reported;
- d. if appropriate, progress towards being able to lift the reservation.
 - a) Offshore chemicals are subject to the harmonised pre-screening scheme in the application process.
 - b) No difficulties.
 - c) The measure is fully implemented.
 - d) Not applicable.

* Delete whichever is not appropriate

Ireland

Country:

Reservation applies

Is measure applicable in your country?

If not applicable, then state why not (e.g. no relevant installation or activity)

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Means of Implementation:	by legislation	by administrative action	by negotiated agreement
	NO	YES	YES

Please provide information on:

- a. specific measures taken to give effect to this measure;
 Information sought and conditions to consent for discharge of offshore chemicals
- b. any special difficulties encountered, such as practical or legal problems, in the implementation of this measure;
 No
- c. the reasons for not having fully implemented this measure should be spelt out clearly and plans for full implementation should be reported;
 Decision being implemented
- d. if appropriate, progress towards being able to lift the reservation.
 N/A

Netherlands

Country:

Reservation applies

Is measure applicable in your country?

If not applicable, then state why not (e.g. no relevant installation or activity)

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Means of Implementation:	by legislation	by administrative action	by negotiated agreement
	yes	yes	yes

Please provide information on:

- a. specific measures taken to give effect to this measure;
- b. any special difficulties encountered, such as practical or legal problems, in the implementation of this measure;
- c. the reasons for not having fully implemented this measure should be spelt out clearly and plans for full implementation should be reported;
- d. if appropriate, progress towards being able to lift the reservation.

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Norway

Implementation Report Format

Country:

Reservation applies

Is measure applicable in your country?

If not applicable, then state why not (e.g. no relevant installation or activity)

*Norwegian authorities do not perform ranking of candidates not marked for substitution. Our legislation states that it is the responsibility of the operator to consider environmental risk when choosing chemicals for an operation. We look into these evaluations on audits.

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Means of Implementation:	by legislation	by administrative action	by negotiated agreement
	yes	no	no

Please provide information on:

- specific measures taken to give effect to this measure;
 - any special difficulties encountered, such as practical or legal problems, in the implementation of this measure;
 - the reasons for not having fully implemented this measure should be spelt out clearly and plans for full implementation should be reported;
 - if appropriate, progress towards being able to lift the reservation.
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United Kingdom

Country:

Reservation applies

Is measure applicable in your country?

If not applicable, then state why not (e.g. no relevant installation or activity)

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Means of Implementation:	by legislation	by administrative action	by negotiated agreement
	yes/no [±]	yes/no [*]	yes/no

Please provide information on:

- a. specific measures taken to give effect to this measure;
 - b. any special difficulties encountered, such as practical or legal problems, in the implementation of this measure;
 - c. the reasons for not having fully implemented this measure should be spelt out clearly and plans for full implementation should be reported;
 - d. if appropriate, progress towards being able to lift the reservation.
-

a) The Harmonised Pre-Screening Scheme is implemented on the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS) under the Offshore Chemicals Regulations 2002, which came into force on 01 May 2002.

The UK has implemented a registration system for all chemicals to be used and/or discharged on the UKCS and the information is stored in a database, which is administered by the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS). All chemicals are screened subject to the Pre-screening scheme and those chemicals, which are deemed to contain substances for substitution are highlighted. This information is used to regulate the use and discharge of chemicals on the UKCS.

In previous years chemicals had been screened using product toxicity data, however, the UK has moved to only accepting substance toxicity data and this will be fully implemented by 01 January 2007.

* Delete whichever is not appropriate

Annex 4: Full implementation Reports on OSPAR Recommendation 2000/5

Denmark

Country:

DENMARK

Reservation applies

no *

Is measure applicable in your country?

yes *

If not applicable, then state why not (e.g. no relevant installation or activity)

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Means of Implementation:

by legislation	by administrative action	by negotiated agreement
no*	yes*	yes*

Please provide information on:

- a. specific measures taken to give effect to this measure;
 Is used as a basis for permission for discharge of offshore chemicals to the operators.
- b. any special difficulties encountered, such as practical or legal problems, in the implementation of this measure;
 There are no special difficulties encountered.
- c. the reasons for not having fully implemented this measure should be spelt out clearly and plans for full implementation should be reported;
 Has been fully implemented.
- d. if appropriate, progress towards being able to lift the reservation.

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* Delete whichever is not appropriate

Germany

Country:

Reservation applies

Is measure applicable in your country?

If not applicable, then state why not (e.g. no relevant installation or activity)

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Means of Implementation:	by legislation	by administrative action	by negotiated agreement
	no*	yes*	no*

Please provide information on:

- a. specific measures taken to give effect to this measure;
 - b. any special difficulties encountered, such as practical or legal problems, in the implementation of this measure;
 - c. the reasons for not having fully implemented this measure should be spelt out clearly and plans for full implementation should be reported;
 - d. if appropriate, progress towards being able to lift the reservation.
- a) Applications on offshore chemicals have to contain information on this chemical using the HOCNF..
- b) No difficulties.
- c) Measure is fully implemented.....
- d) Not applicable.....

* Delete whichever is not appropriate

Ireland

Country:

Reservation applies

Is measure applicable in your country?

If not applicable, then state why not (e.g. no relevant installation or activity)

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Means of Implementation:	by legislation	by administrative action	by negotiated agreement
	NO	YES	YES

Please provide information on:

- a. specific measures taken to give effect to this measure;
 Information sought and conditions attached to consent for discharge of offshore chemicals
- b. any special difficulties encountered, such as practical or legal problems, in the implementation of this measure;
 No
- c. the reasons for not having fully implemented this measure should be spelt out clearly and plans for full implementation should be reported;
 Decision being implemented
- d. If appropriate, progress towards being able to lift the reservation.
 N/A

Netherlands

Country:

Reservation applies

Is measure applicable in your country?

If not applicable, then state why not (e.g. no relevant installation or activity)

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Means of Implementation:	by legislation	by administrative action	by negotiated agreement
	yes	yes	yes

Please provide information on:

- a. specific measures taken to give effect to this measure;
 According to the Dutch Mining Regulation, from 2007 onwards toxicity tests must be delivered by the operators on a substance-by-substance level for all chemicals.
- b. any special difficulties encountered, such as practical or legal problems, in the implementation of this measure;
- c. the reasons for not having fully implemented this measure should be spelt out clearly and plans for full implementation should be reported;
- d. if appropriate, progress towards being able to lift the reservation.

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Due to the common registration system, which has recently been built in co-operation with CEFAS, the administrative burden of this recommendation in combination with OSPAR Decision 2000/2 has substantially decreased in the Netherlands.

Norway

Country:

Norway

Reservation applies

no

Is measure applicable in your country?

yes *

If not applicable, then state why not (e.g. no relevant installation or activity)

* Norwegian authorities are provided with concentration ranges and not the precise percentage content for all deliberately added substances. This is a practical arrangement in order to make it possible for the chemical suppliers, operators and the authorities to use the same database without confidentiality problems.

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Means of Implementation:

by legislation	by administrative action	by negotiated agreement
yes	no	no

Please provide information on:

- specific measures taken to give effect to this measure;
 - any special difficulties encountered, such as practical or legal problems, in the implementation of this measure;
 - the reasons for not having fully implemented this measure should be spelt out clearly and plans for full implementation should be reported;
 - if appropriate, progress towards being able to lift the reservation.
-

- Legislation is sufficient to give effect to this measure. In addition we perform audits to make sure operators and suppliers live up to the requirements.
 - Because of the common database there are discussions with especially new suppliers not familiar with our system.
 - We consider having the concentration ranges on the different substances in a preparation adequate information for our governmental administration.
-

United Kingdom

Country:

Reservation applies

Is measure applicable in your country?

If not applicable, then state why not (e.g. no relevant installation or activity)

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Means of Implementation:	by legislation	by administrative action	by negotiated agreement
	yes/no [*]	yes/no [*]	yes/no [*]

Please provide information on:

- a. specific measures taken to give effect to this measure;
- b. any special difficulties encountered, such as practical or legal problems, in the implementation of this measure;
- c. the reasons for not having fully implemented this measure should be spelt out clearly and plans for full implementation should be reported;
- d. if appropriate, progress towards being able to lift the reservation.

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- a) The Harmonised Pre-Screening Scheme is implemented on the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS) under the Offshore Chemicals Regulations 2002, which came into force on 01 May 2002.

The UK has implemented a registration system for all chemicals to be used and/or discharged on the UKCS and the information is stored in a database, which is administered by the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS). All chemicals are screened subject to the Pre-screening scheme and those chemicals, which are deemed to contain substances for substitution are highlighted. This information is used to regulate the use and discharge of chemicals on the UKCS.

In previous years chemicals had been screened using product toxicity data, however, the UK has moved to only accepting substance toxicity data and this will be fully implemented by 01 January 2007.

* Delete whichever is not appropriate