

Results of 20 years of aerial surveillance of Belgian marine areas in the North Sea/Channel (Pas-de-Calais)

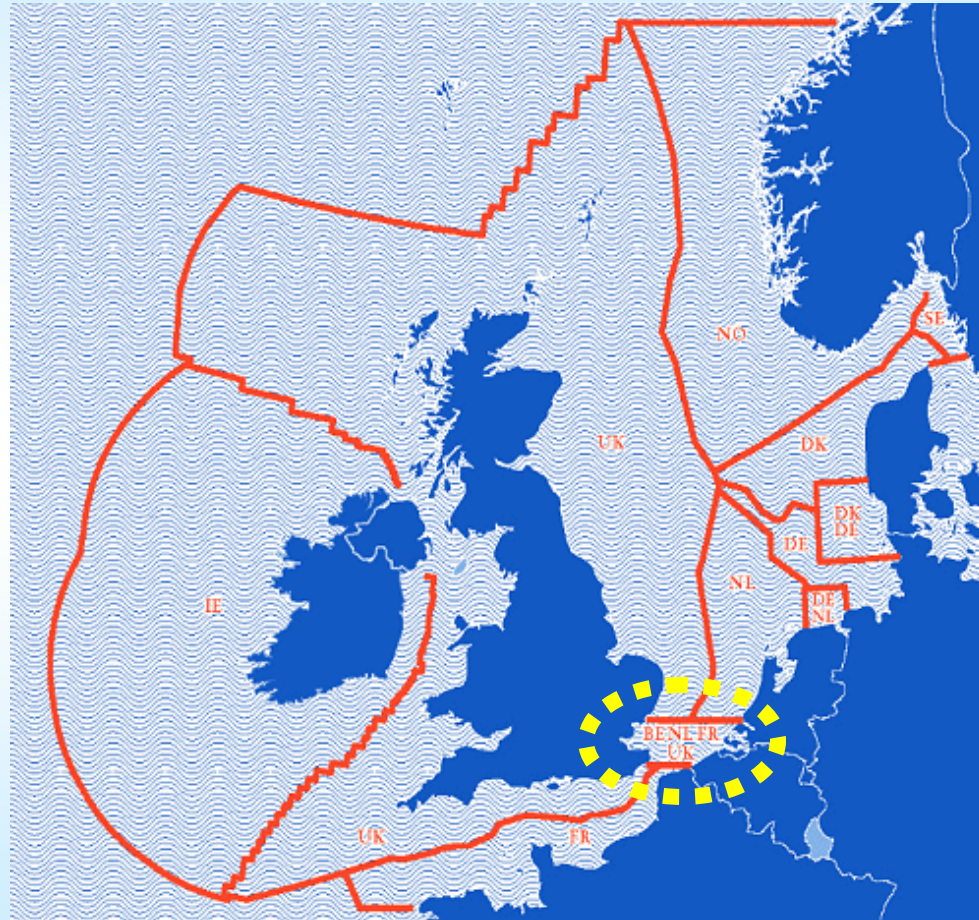
Ronny Schallier (MUMM)

Ref.:

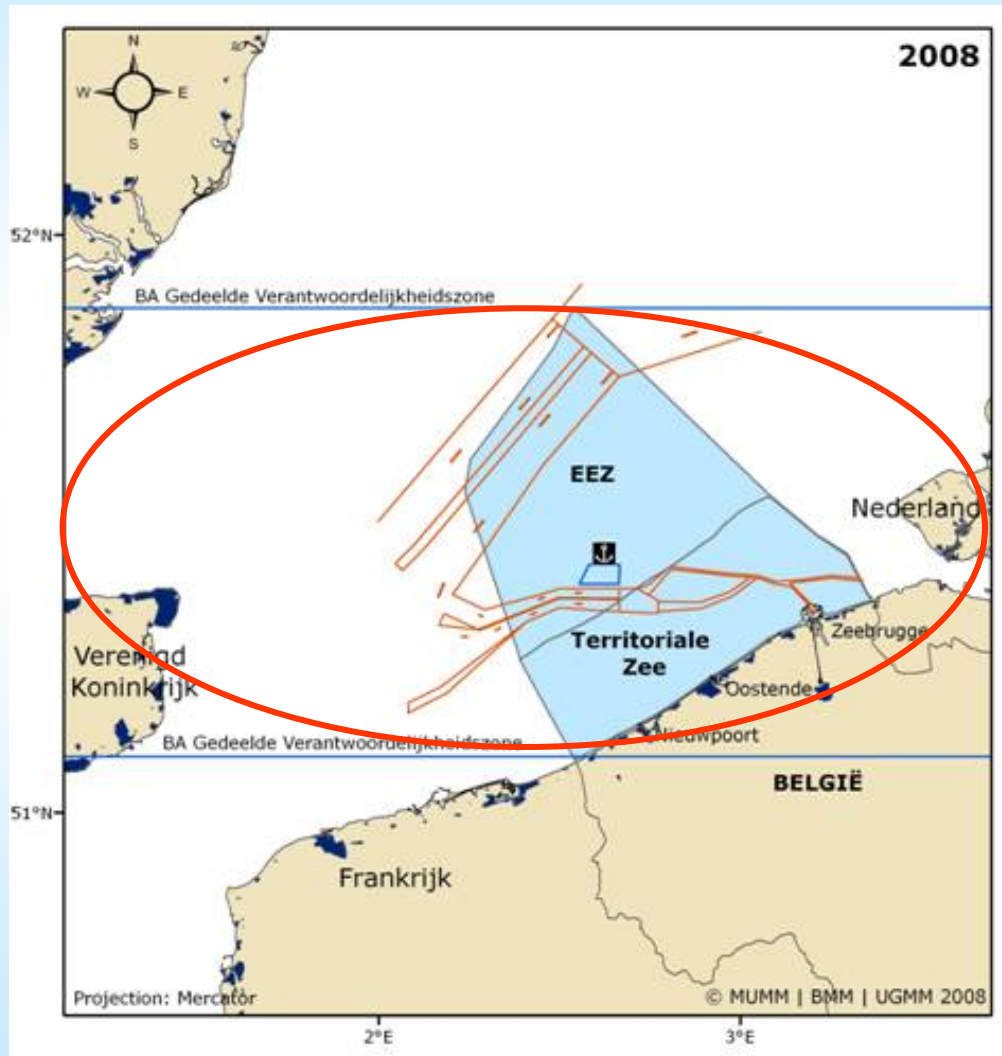
*Lagring, R., Degraer, S., de Montpellier, G., Jacques, T., Van Roy, W., and Schallier R. (2012). Twenty years of Belgian North Sea aerial surveillance: A quantitative analysis of results confirms effectiveness of international oil pollution legislation. **Marine Pollution Bulletin** Vol.64, Issue 3 (March 2012), pp. 644-652.*



Belgian surveillance area



Belgian surveillance area



BE waters +
Bonn Agreement 'Joint
Responsibility Zone'

= A KEY AREA for SHIPPING



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Belgian North Sea aerial survey Programme

- Framework of BONN AGREEMENT

- Since 1991 :

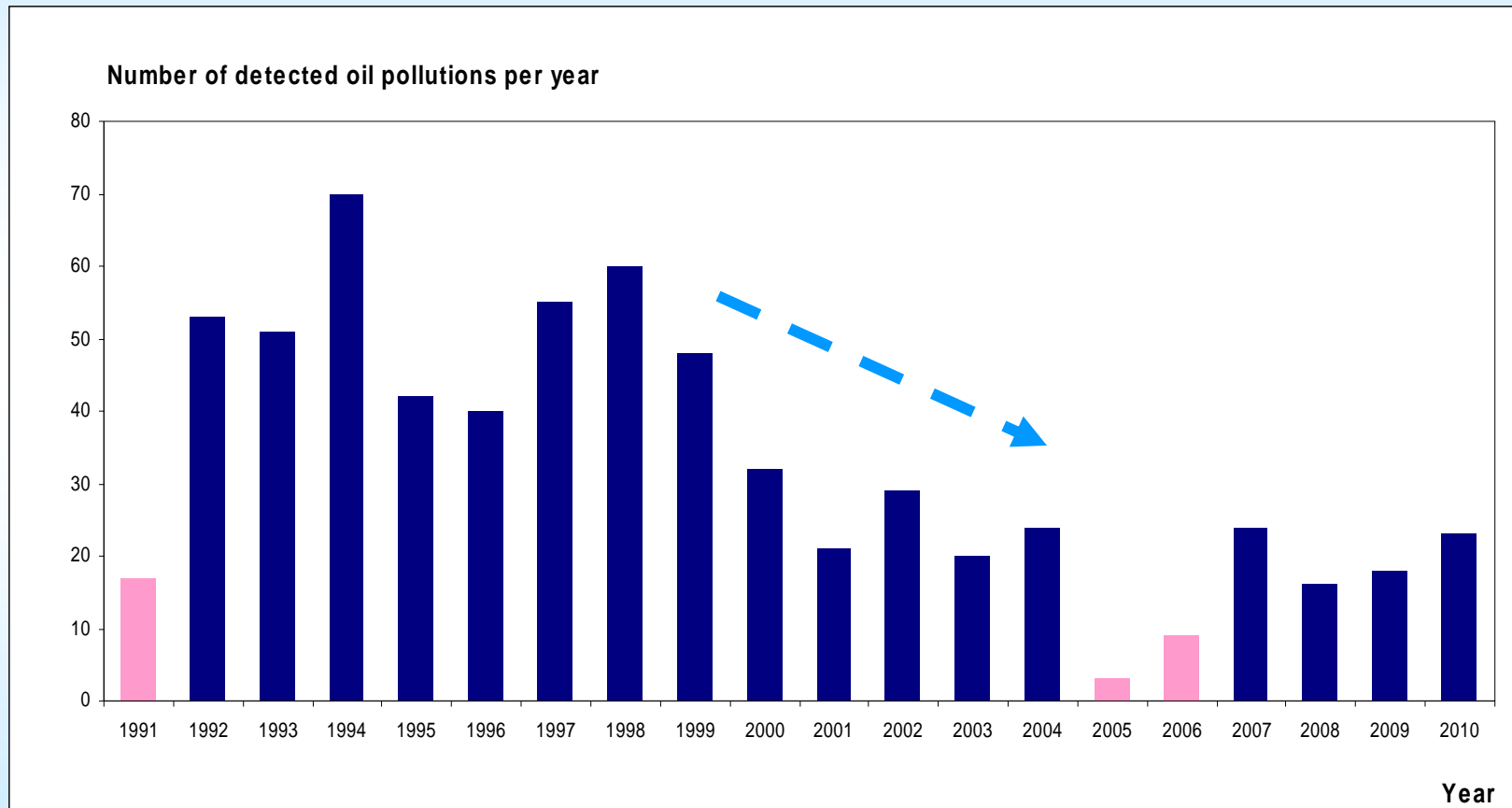
- ~4.000 flights organized
- 4.600 flight hours above sea
- 767 slicks observed/detected, of which:
 - 655 → mineral oil
 - 112 → HNS or unknown (night) detections

- Statistical analysis on oil slick data 1991-2010:

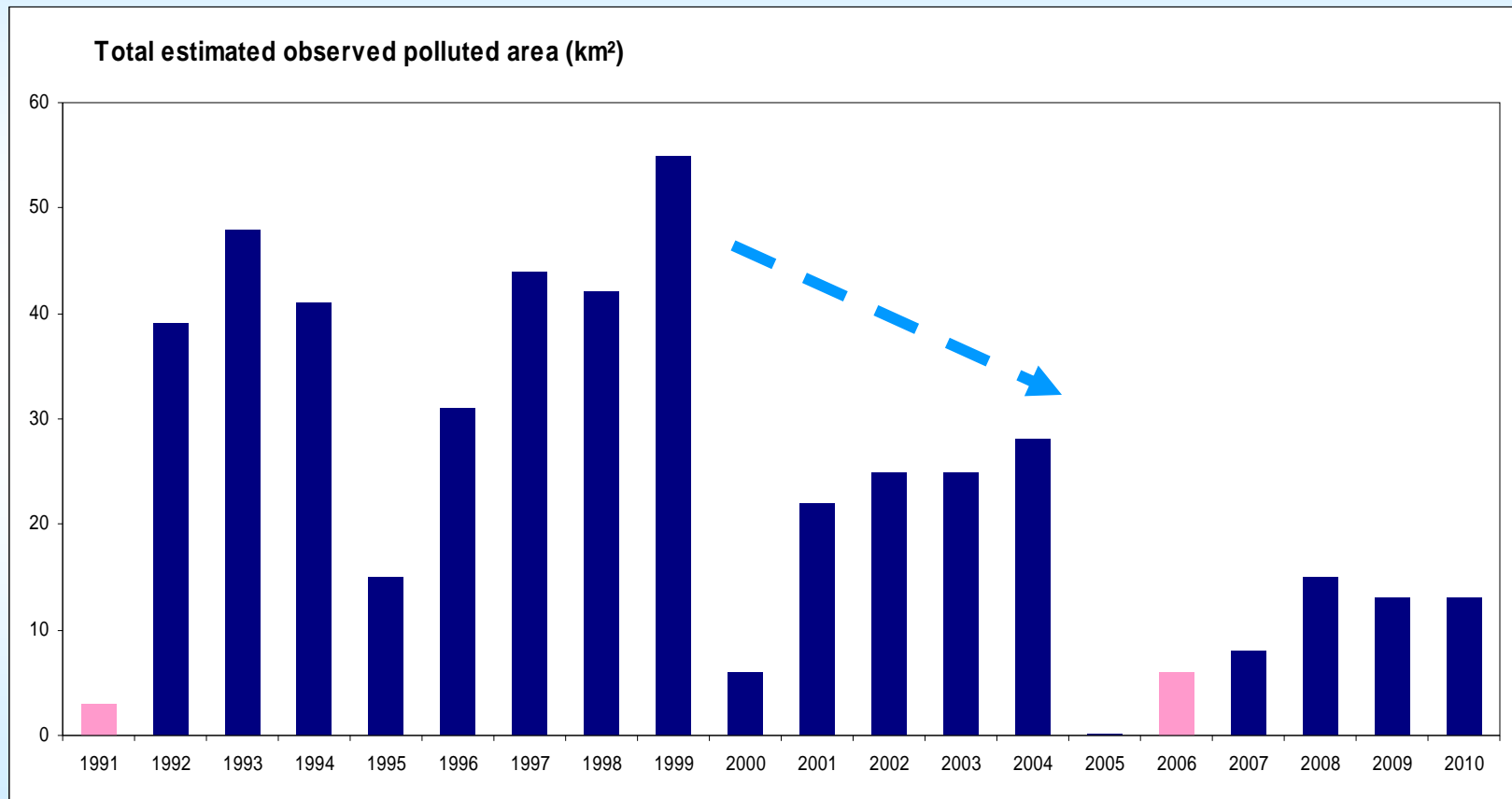
→ to find trends in oil spills



'Rough' data: Number of oil slicks

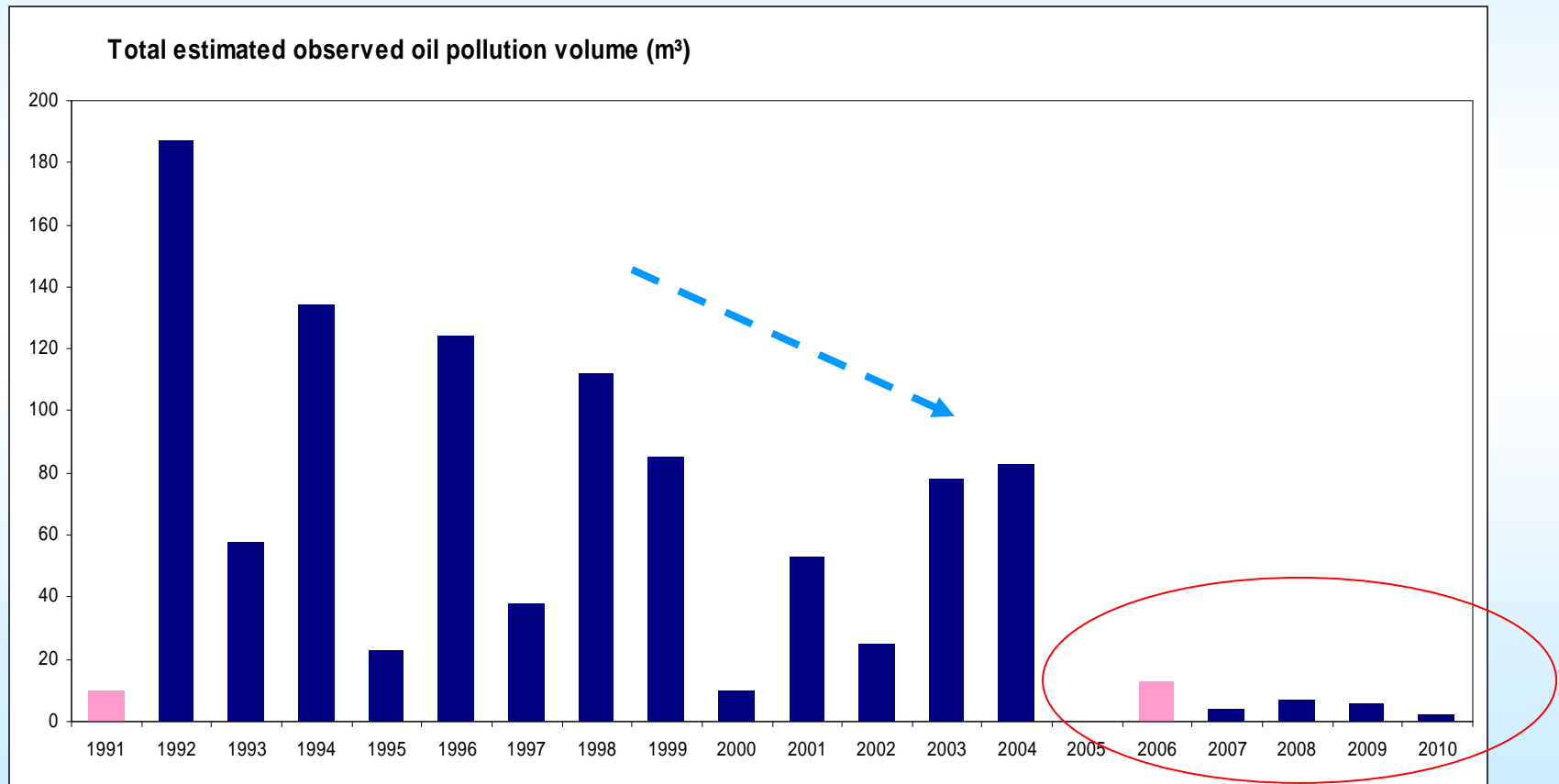


'Rough' data: Polluted surface



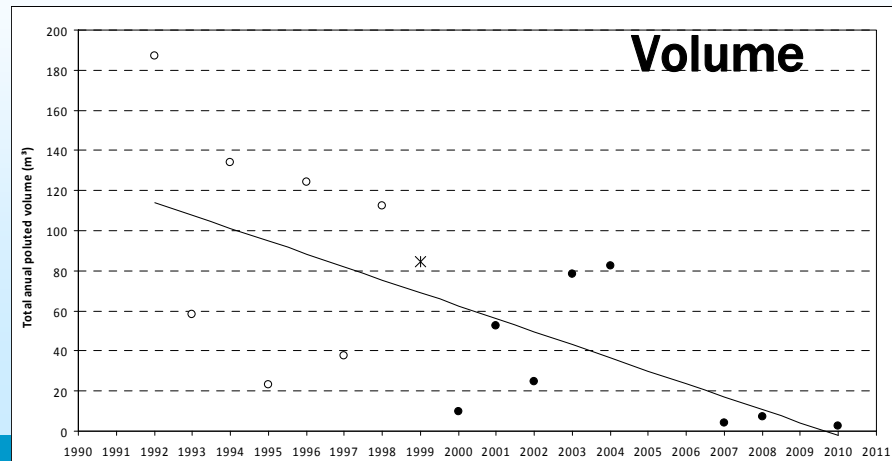
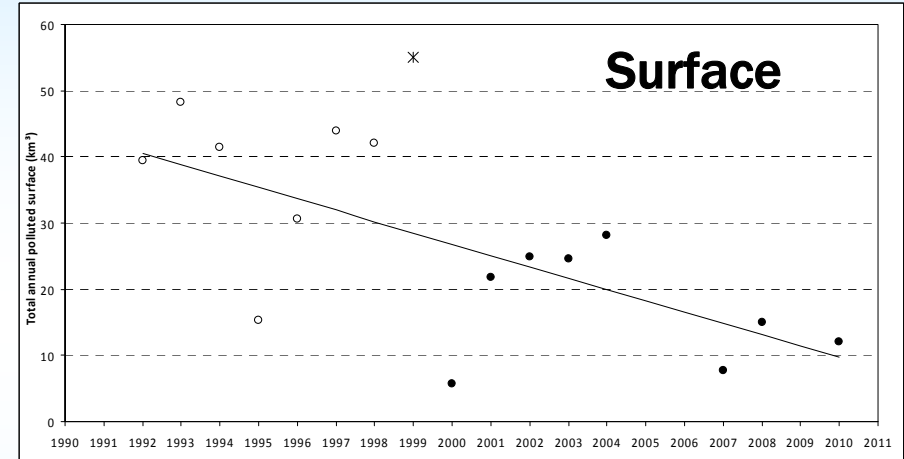
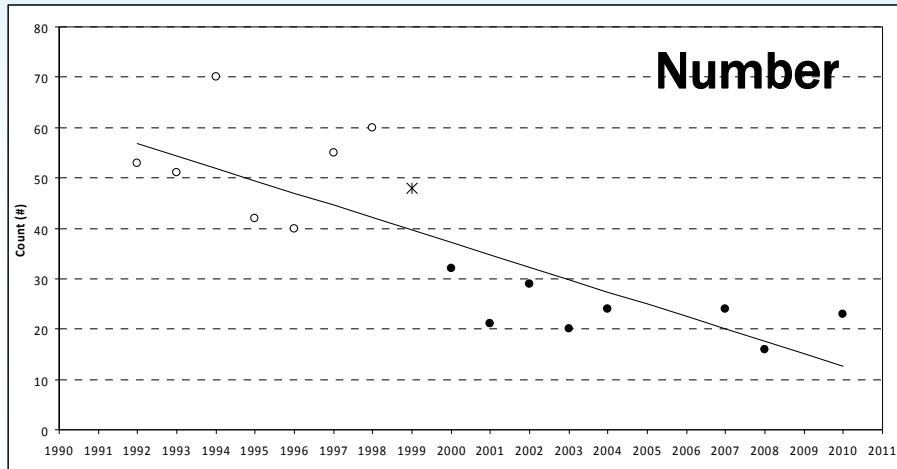
'Rough' flight data: Oil volume

cf. correction factor for 'old' BA colour code (method of "least squares")



(1.) Linear regression analysis

Significant DECREASE in Number, Surface & Volume



(2.) Statistical comparison of 3 Periods

Decrease = Owing to many policy measures !

- Global, European, regional & national
- both *preventive* (IMO) & *repressive* (prosecution/enforcement)

BUT, 2 policy measures are considered CRUCIAL:

1. IMO: North Sea 'MARPOL Special Area'

→ Hypothesis 1: turning point year: 1999

2. EC: Directive on Port Reception facilities

→ Hypothesis 2: turning point years: 2004-05

→ COMPARISON OF 3 distinct PERIODS:

P1: 1992-1998 - P2: 2000-2003 - P3: 2007-2010

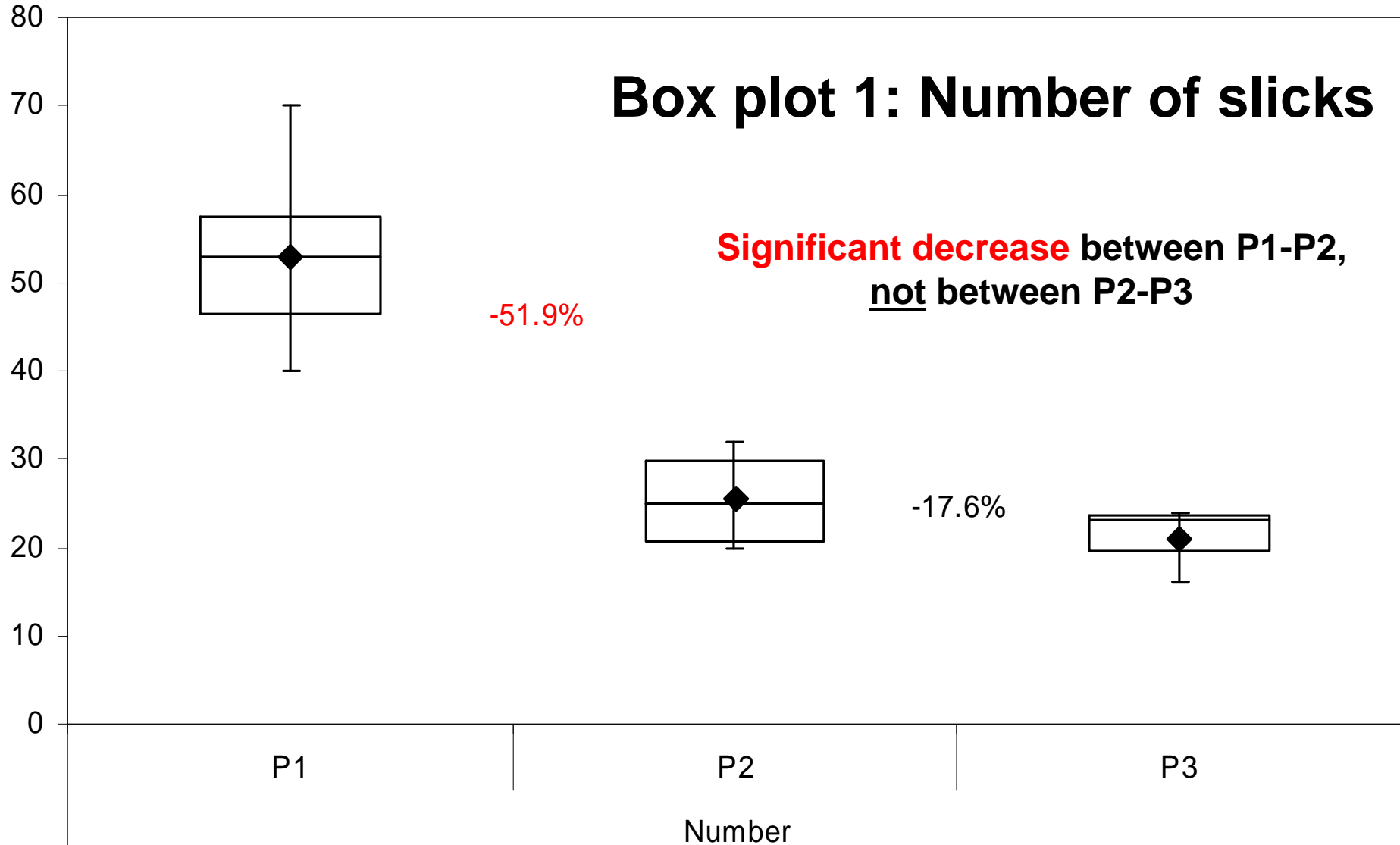
Amount of oily waste delivered in ports of Antwerp & Rotterdam (2003-2009) (ship-generated waste and cargo-associated disposals)

Source: Rotterdam & Antwerp Port Authorities

Volumes (m ³)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Rotterdam	114.280	131.650	145.426	175.918	176.481	208.976	199.668
Antwerp	(no data)	42.346	66.972	84.328	114.125	114.607	108.645

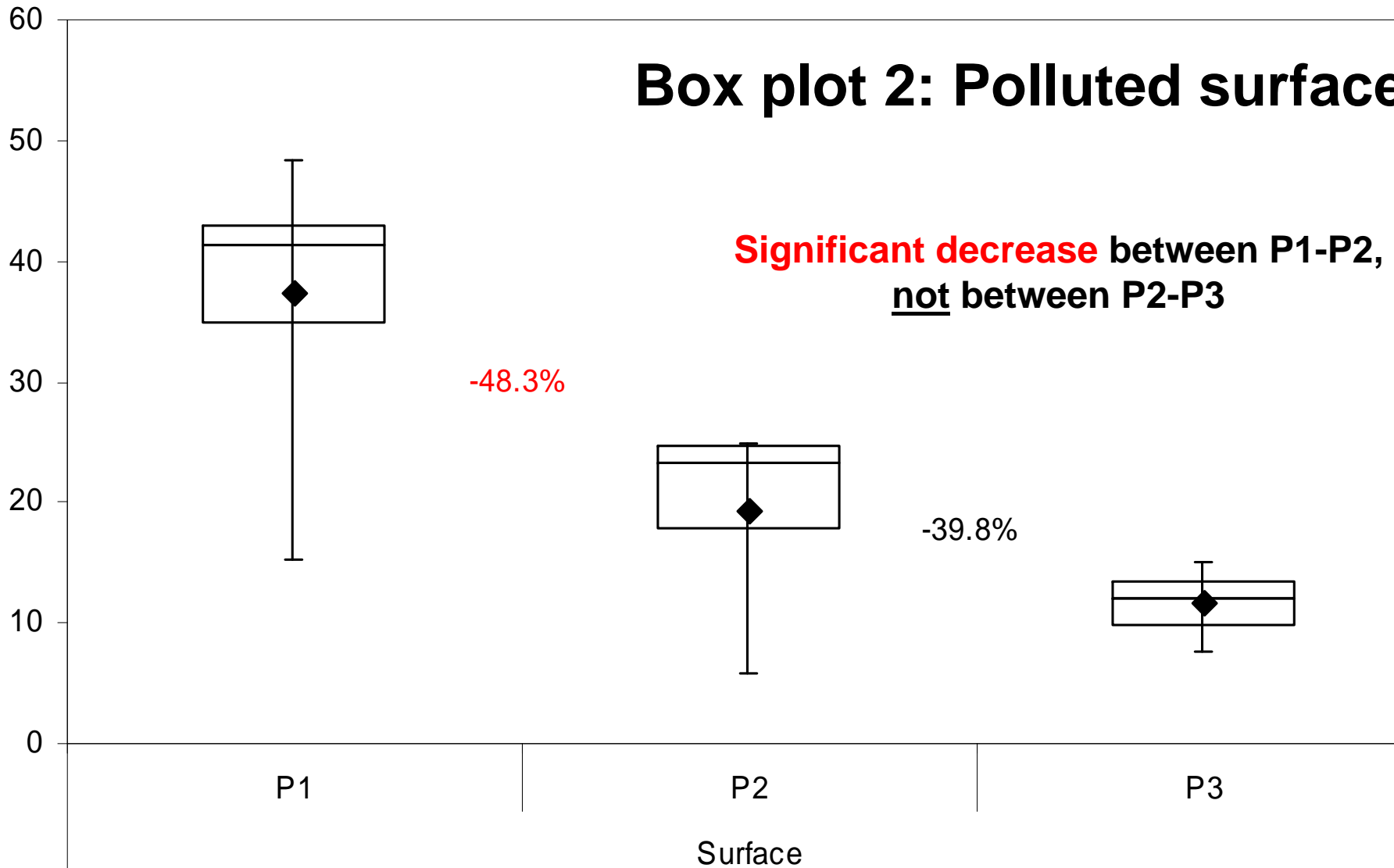


Box plot 1: Number of slicks

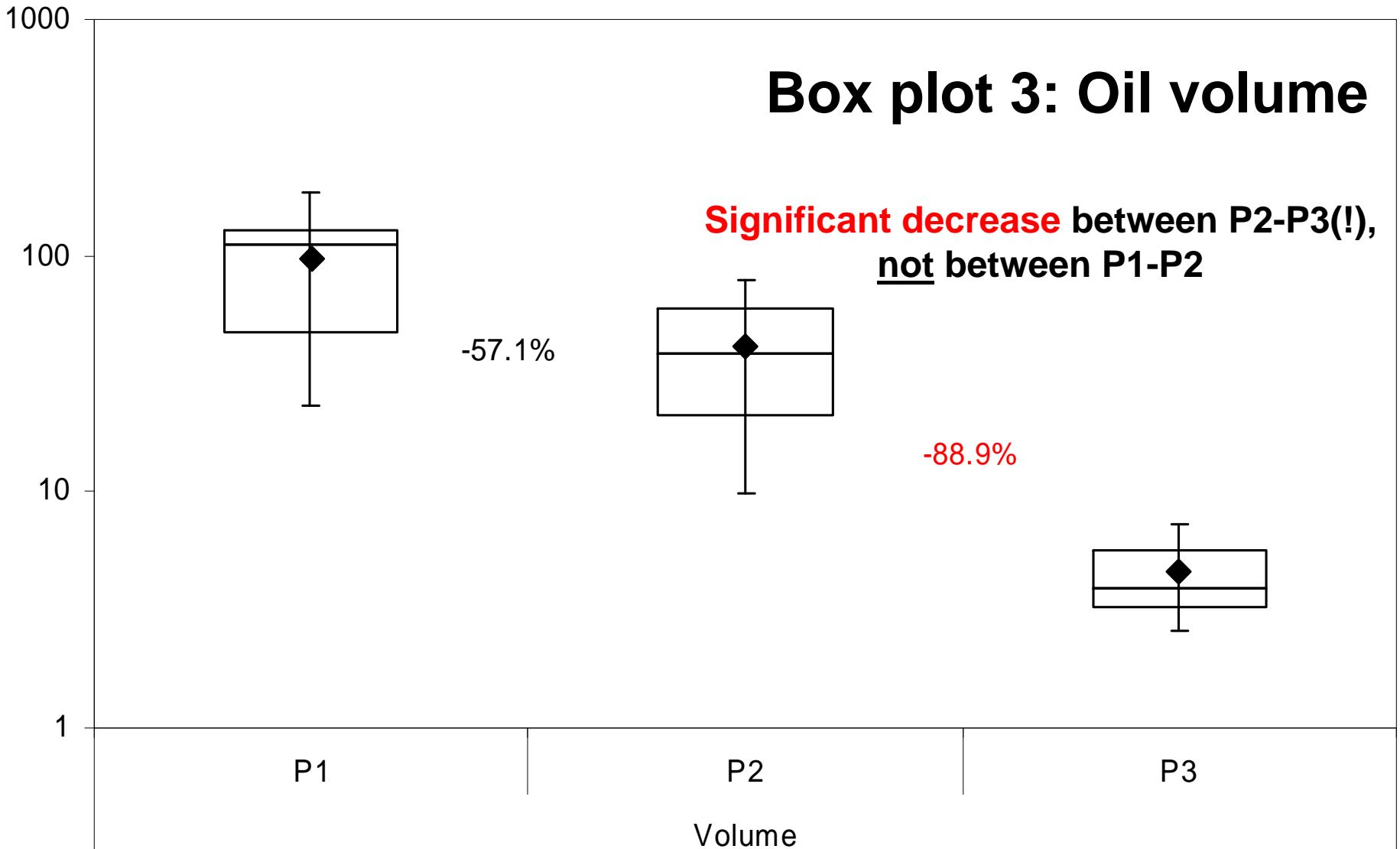




Box plot 2: Polluted surface

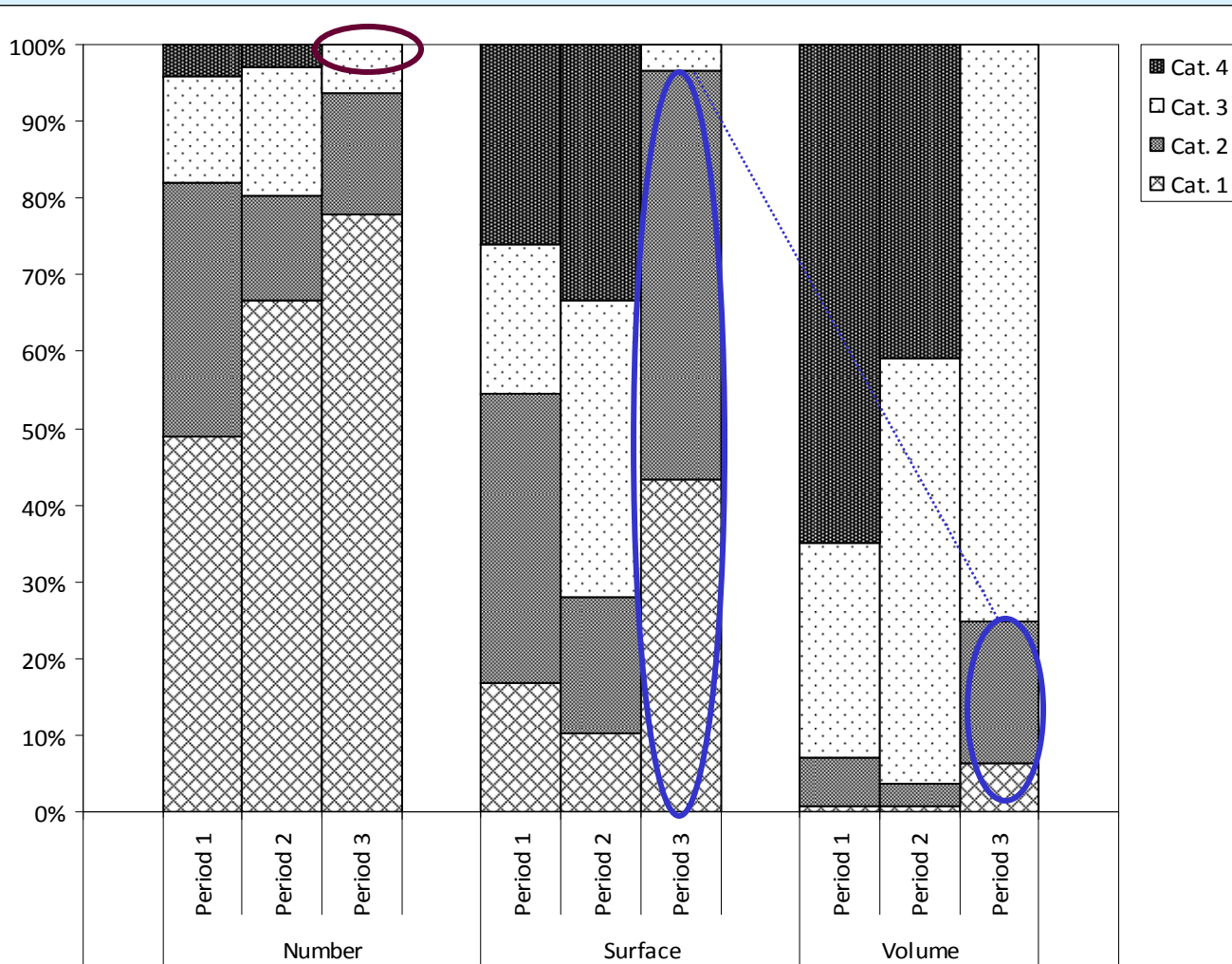


Box plot 3: Oil volume



Comparison per Volume Category

Cat.1: < 0.1 m³ / Cat.2: 0.1-1 m³ / Cat.3: 1-10 m³ / Cat.4: >10 m³



• No more 'Big' spills (Cat.4) in Period 3...

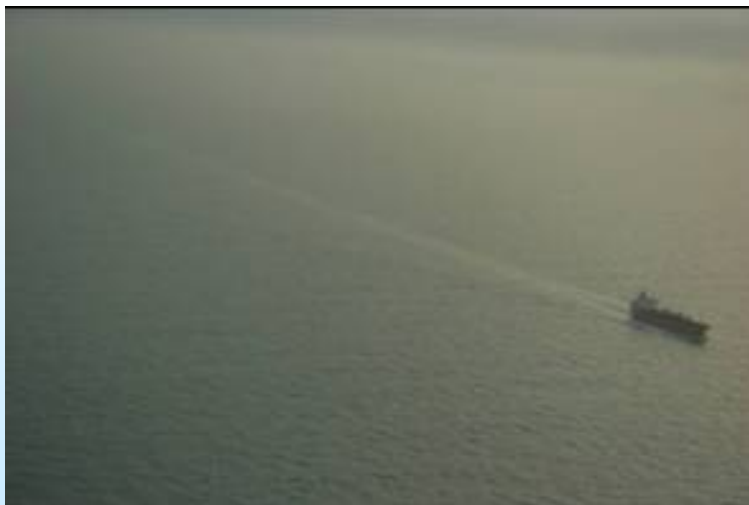
• 'Minor' spills (Vol.Cat. 1+2) represent 95% of surface in Period 3

Conclusions:

- Sharp decline in slick numbers, surface, volume ... and polluters
- Owing to effective policy measures:
 - 'Special Area' designation (IMO)
 - Improved port reception facilities (EC Dir.)
- But probably also owing to:
 - Increased surveillance, enforcement & prosecution efforts
 - Use of cleaner fuels & more incinerators o/b vessels; better ship management
- **Job is not finished**
- OSPAR Ecol. Quality Objective (10% oiled guillemots) in sight, but not (yet) reached



Aerial surveillance in a new Era?



Discussion in Bonn Agreement → strategic analysis needed

(Belgian reflection:)

- **Pollution control → new challenges ahead !**
 - HNS (MARPOL Annex II)
 - 'Waste' (MARPOL Annex V)
 - Atmospheric poll. (MARPOL Annex VI)

- **Increase in international co-operation...?**
 - Joint poll. control flights (CEPCO)
 - Importance of controlling offshore installations (TdH)
 - Support from satellite surveillance (CleanSeaNet – EMSA)

- **Evolution from 'Pollution control' → 'Maritime Surveillance' Aircraft:**
 - Also fishery control, navigation infringements, customs, control of activities at sea under governmental permit, scientific monitoring, ...
 - In broader 'Coastguard' context

Questions?

