

Appendix 5:
Regional/International/Bilateral/Multilateral
Cooperation and Coordination Mechanisms

Please check information in column S and correct if necessary

No	REGIONAL/INTERNATIONAL/BILATERAL/MULTILATERAL COOPERATION & COORDINATION MECHANISM	Link
1	Arctic and North Atlantic Security and Emergency Preparedness Network (ARCSAR)	https://arcsar.eu/
2	Arctic Coast Guard Forum (ACGF)	https://www.arcticcoastguardforum.com/

3	Arctic Council	https://arctic-council.org/index.php/en/
4	Arctic Regional Hydrographic Commission (ARHC)	https://uia.org/s/or/en/1122274975
5	Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Programme (AIDCP) (sister organisation to IATTC)	https://www.iattc.org/DolphinSafeENG.htm

6	AQUAPOL - International Police Cooperation on the Water	https://www.aquapol-police.com/
7	Balkans and Black Sea Cooperation Forum (BBSCF)	http://www.balkansblackseaforum.org/bbsf2018/
8	Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (Helcom)	http://www.helcom.fi/

9	Baltic Sea Region Border Control Cooperation (BSRBCC)	http://www.bsrbcc.org/about/strategic-partners/
10	Baltic Sea Fisheries Forum (BALTFISH)	https://www.balticsea-region-strategy.eu/attachments/article/590800/2017%2002%2003%20BALTFISH%20final%20report.pdf
11	Baltic Sea Task Force on Organised Crime (BSTF-OC)	https://www.cbss.org/safe-secure-region/baltic-sea-task-force-organized-crime/

12	Barcelona Convention - Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Regions of the Mediterranean	http://web.unep.org/uneppmap/
13	Black Sea Cooperation Forum (BSCF)	http://www.bscforum.org/
14	Bonn Agreement - Cooperation in Dealing with Pollution in the North Sea	https://www.bonnagreement.org/

15	Bucharest Convention - Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution	http://www.blacksea-commission.org/_convention.asp
16	Coordination Centre for Anti-Drug Enforcement in the Mediterranean (CeCLAD-M)	https://www.drogues.gouv.fr/la-mildeca/l-action-publique/l-action-internationale/cooperation-operationnelle
17	Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT)	http://www.ccsbt.org/
18	Convention on Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)	http://www.ccamlr.org/

19	Convention on the Conservation and Management of Pollock Resources - Central Bering Sea (CCBSP)	http://www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/ccbsp/en
20	Copenhagen Agreement on the Cooperation in Combating against Pollution Incidents at Sea	https://www.kystverket.no/en/EN_Preparedness-against-acute-pollution/Protection-against-acute-pollution/International-cooperation/
21	Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS)	https://www.cbss.org/
22	Denmark-Germany Denger Agreement 1993	
23	Denmark-Germany-Netherlands DengerNETH Agreement	

24	European Association of Airport and Seaport Police (EAASP)	https://eaasp.org/
25	European Coast Guard Functions Forum (ECGFF)	https://ec.europa.eu/maritime-affairs/press/european-coast-guard-functions-forum-ecgff-ten-years-fruitful-co-operation-address-security_en
26	European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) Joint Deployment Plans	https://www.efca.europa.eu/en/content/joint-deployment-plans-eu-waters

27	European Search and Rescue Plan (EUR Doc 039)- International Civil Aviation Organisation	https://www.icao.int/EURNAT/EUR%20and%20NAT%20Documents/EUR%20Documents/039%20-%20EUR%20Search%20and%20Rescue%20Plan.pdf
28	European Union Civil Protection Mechanism (EUCPM)	https://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/civil-protection/mechanism_en
29	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)	http://www.fao.org/fishery-aquaculture/en/

30	France (New-Caledonia)-Australia: Bilateral Arrangement for Cooperation between SAR Services (1999)	
31	France (La Réunion)-Australia: Bilateral Arrangement for Cooperation between SAR Services (2000)	
32	France (Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon)-Canada: Bilateral Arrangement for Cooperation between SAR Services (2002)	
33	France-China: Bilateral Arrangement for Cooperation in the maritime search and rescue area (2005)	

34	France-Cyprus: Agreement on Maritime and Port Security	
35	France-Italy-Monaco RAMOGE Agreement	http://www.ramoge.org/fr/default.aspx
36	France-Italy-Monaco RAMOGEPOL Plan	http://www.ramoge.org/documents/ramogepol.pdf
37	France-Italy-Spain SAR MEDOCC	

38	France-Mauritius Island : Bilateral Arrangement for Cooperation between SAR Services (2011)	
39	France-Monaco: Bilateral Arrangement for Cooperation between SAR Services (1999)	
40	France (New-Caledonia)-New Zealand: Bilateral Arrangement for Cooperation between SAR Services (2002)	
41	France-Portugal: Bilateral Arrangement for Cooperation between SAR Services (2008)	

42	France-Portugal Cooperation Plan: On Request for Assistance in Case of Large-scale Spill Response	
43	France (Martinique)-Saint Lucia: Bilateral Arrangement for Cooperation between SAR Services (2001)	
44	France (La Réunion)-South Africa: Bilateral Arrangement for Cooperation between SAR Services (2001)	
45	France-Spain BISCAYE Plan	
46	France-Spain LION Plan	

47	France-Spain: Technical Arrangement for Joint Maritime Border Surveillance	
48	France-United Kingdom MANCHE Plan	
49	France (New-Caledonia)-Vanuatu: Bilateral Arrangement for Cooperation between SAR Services (2004)	
50	Fisheries Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF)	http://www.fao.org/fi/body/rfb/cecaf/cecaf_home.htm

51	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM)	http://www.fao.org/gfcm/en/
52	Germany-Denmark - Agreement on Safety of Navigation in the KADETRENDEN	
53	Germany-Netherlands - River 'EMS' VTS Working Group	
54	German Maritime Search and Rescue Joint Mutual Support (Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden, UK)	
55	German Maritime Search and Rescue Operational Agreements (Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, UK)	
56	German Police and Customs Cooperation Centre (PCCC) for DENMARK (Padborg), POLAND (Swiecko)	https://www.bmi.bund.de/EN/topics/security/international-cooperation/police-cooperation/police-cooperation-node.html

57	Greece-Albania Protocol on Cooperation for Supervision of Sea Areas	
58	Greece-Cyprus Agreement Cooperation in the Field of Search and Rescue	
59	Greece-Italian MOU on Cooperation in Search and Rescue	
60	Greece-Malta Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Search and Rescue	
61	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)	https://iotc.org/
62	Information Fusion Centre - Indian Ocean Region (IFC-IOR)	https://www.indiannavy.nic.in/ifc-ior/index.html

63	Information Fusion Centre - Singapore (IFC)	https://www.ifc.org.sg/ifc2web/app_pages/User/common/aboutus.cshtml
64	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	http://www.iattc.org/
65	International Organization for Marine Aids to Navigation	https://www.iala.int/

66	International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)	https://www.icao.int/about-icao/Pages/default.aspx
67	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)	http://www.iccat.int/
68	International Maritime Rescue Federation (IMRF)	https://www.international-maritime-rescue.org/

69	Ireland-France SAR Technical Agreement	
70	Ireland-UK MOU on SAR	
71	Joint Inter-Agency Task Force-South (JIATF-S)	https://www.jiatfs.southcom.mil/

72	Lisbon Agreement: Cooperation Agreement for the Protection of the Coasts and Waters of the North-east Atlantic against Pollution	https://www.dgpm.mm.gov.pt/lisbon-agreement
73	Marine Accident Investigators International Forum (MAIIF)	https://maiif.org/
74	Maritime Analysis and Operations Centre - Narcotics (MAOC-N)	https://maoc.eu/

75	Mediterranean Coast Guard Functions Forum (MCGFF)	
76	Mediterranean AIS Regional Exchange System - MareΣ	http://www.guardiacostiera.gov.it/mezzi-e-tecnologie/Pages/rete-ais-nazionale.aspx
77	Netherlands-Germany NETHGER Agreement 1991	
78	North Atlantic Coast Guard Forum (NACGF)	https://www.kustwacht.nl/en/NACGF-general.html

79	North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation (NASCO)	http://www.nasco.int/
80	North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC)	http://www.neafc.org/
81	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)	http://www.nafo.int/
82	North Sea and Channel Maritime Information Group (NSCMIG)	

83	OSPAR Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North -East Atlantic	https://www.ospar.org/convention
84	Paris Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Port State Control	https://www.parismou.org/about-us/organisation
85	Poland-Denmark Operational Agreement on Maritime SAR Co-operation (1994)	
86	Poland-Germany Operational Agreement on SAR Co-operation (1993)	https://www.sar.gov.pl/pl/
87	Poland-Germany POLGER Agreement	https://www.gov.pl/web/gospodarkamorska
88	Poland-Germany Operational Agreement on Marine Accidents and Combating Marine Pollution on Pomeranian Bay (2001)	
89	Poland-Lithuania Governmental Agreement on Maritime and Aeronautical SAR Co-operation (2009)	

90	Poland-Norway Fisheries Control Agreement (2003)	
91	Poland-Russia Governmental Agreement on Maritime and Aeronautical SAR Co-operation (1996)	https://www.gov.pl/web/gospo-darkamorska
92	Poland-Russia Mixed Commission for Fisheries Management	
93	Poland-Russia Working Agreement on Co-operation in combating Marine Pollution of the Baltic Sea and the Vistula Lagoon (2010)	
94	Poland-Sweden Governmental Agreement on Aeronautical and Maritime SAR Co-operation (1998)	
95	Regional Maritime Information Centre - Madagascar (RMIFC)	http://crfimmadagascar.org/
96	Portugal-Spain Memorandum of Cooperation between GNR and Guardia Civil	https://www.gnr.pt/coplInternacional.aspx

97	Portugal-Spain ESPPS Exchange of Situational Picture of Neighbouring External Border Sections between the National Coordination Centres	https://www.gnr.pt/coplInternacional.aspx
98	Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC)	http://www.rempec.org/
99	Sea Surveillance Cooperation Baltic Sea (SUCBAS)	http://sucbas.org/

100	Slovenia-Italy MOU on SAR in Northern Adriatic	https://www.uradni-list.si/glasilo-uradni-list-rs/vsebina/2000-02-0129?sop=2000-02-0129
101	Slovenia-Croatia-Italy MOU on Mandatory Ship Reporting System in Adriatic Sea (Adriatic Traffic)	https://www.uradni-list.si/glasilo-uradni-list-rs/vsebina/2000-02-0127?sop=2000-02-0127
102	Slovenia-Croatia Contingency Plan for Prevention of Preparedness for and Response to Major Marine Pollution Incidents in the Adriatic Sea	https://www.uradni-list.si/glasilo-uradni-list-rs/vsebina/2008-02-0073?sop=2008-02-0073
103	Slovenia-Croatia-Italy MOU on the Establishment of a Common Routing System and Traffic Separation Scheme in Northern Part of the North Adriatic	https://www.uradni-list.si/glasilo-uradni-list-rs/vsebina/2000-02-0128?sop=2000-02-0128
104	Slovenia-Croatia Agreement on Cooperation in Protection against Natural and Man-Made Disasters	
105	Slovenia-Italy MOU on Cooperation in the area of Disaster Management	http://www.sos112.si/slo/tdocs/mednarodno_italija.pdf

106	Slovenia- Italy Protocol on Cross-border Cooperation in Forecasting, Prevention and Mutual Assistance in case of Natural and other Disasters	http://www.sos112.si/slo/tdocs/mednarodno_italija_furlanija.pdf
107	South-East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (SEAFO)	http://www.seafo.org/
108	South Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA)	https://www.apsoi.org/

109	South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO)	https://www.sprfmo.int/
110	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC)	http://www.fao.org/policy-support/mechanisms/mechanisms-details/en/c/423143/
111	Sweden-Denmark-Germany SWEDENGER Agreement 2002	

112	Virtual-Regional Maritime Traffic Centre (V-RMTC)/Trans-Regional Maritime Network (T-RMN)	http://www.marina.difesa.it/EN/facts/Pagine/vrmtc_trmn.aspx
113	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)	http://www.wcpfc.int/
114	Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (WECAFC)	http://www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/wecafc/en

Bilateral, Regional, Multilateral	Classification	Legal nature/basis
Regional	Other	Network. Project Consortium that has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 786571.
Regional	Forum	It is an independent, informal, operationally-driven organization, not bound by treaty. Chairmanship duties of the ACGF rotate every two years in concert with the Chairmanship of the Arctic Council.

Regional	Forum	High-level intergovernmental forum with a permanent secretariat in Tromsø, Norway. It was established by the Ottawa Declaration on 19 September 1996.
Regional	Other	Regional hydrographic commission of the B-XB2115 - International Hydrographic Organization (IHO), which is an intergovernmental organisation grounded by an intergovernmental convention whose official custodian is the Government of the Principality of Monaco. Its Statutes are registered in 'UNTS 1/10764.
Multilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding, multilateral agreement that entered into force in February 1999. The IATTC provides the Secretariat for the program. The IATTC is an Inter-governmental organization created by the Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, signed on 31 May 1949.

Multilateral	Other	Network established in 2002 composed of 18 States with 27 organisations through Europworking by régional HUBS. It is receiving EU Funds from DG HOME.
Regional	Forum	It is an independent, nongovernmental, nonpartisan economic platform powered by private & public institutions and supported by a number of international and regional organizations.
Regional	Intergovernmental organisation	It is an intergovernmental organisation and a regional sea convention in the Baltic Sea area established in 1974. It was founded by the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area.

Regional	Other	Cooperation of law enforcement agencies working at the borders in the Baltic Sea Region. Its establishment was decided in Turku/Finland in the context of the first meeting of the heads of the Border Guard Services of the -10- Baltic Sea States in 1997.
Regional	Forum	Regional body providing a platform for discussion on important fisheries issues in the Baltic Sea. It was initiated in 2009 as a flagship project under the BSRS PA 9.
Regional	Other	Task force created on 4 May 1996 due to the decision taken by the Heads of Governments of the Baltic Sea States. It comprises 11 personal representatives of the Heads of Governments of the Baltic Sea States.

Regional	Legally binding	Legally binding instrument. It was adopted on 16 February 1976 in Barcelona and entered into force in 1978.
Regional	Forum	It was established with the agreement signed within the framework of the decision taken at the 7th Black Sea Littoral States Border / Coast Guard Leaders Meeting held in Istanbul between 07 - 09 November 2006.
Regional	Legally binding	Legally binding Agreement. It was originally signed in 1969.

Regional	Legally binding	Legally binding instrument. It was signed in Bucharest in April 1992 and ratified by all six legislative assemblies of the Black Sea countries in the beginning of 1994; it is the basic legal framework for regional cooperation to protect the coastal and marine environment.
Regional	Other	It is an international anti drug trafficking agency based in Nanterre (France), set up in 2008 to coordinate anti-drug trafficking operations and intelligence in the Mediterranean.
Regional	Intergovernmental organisation	Regional fisheries management organisation (intergovernmental organisation). The Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (legally binding) entered into force on 20 May 1994.
Regional	Legally binding	Legally binding instrument. It entered into force on 7 April 1982 by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, headquartered in Tasmania, Australia.

Regional	Legally binding	Legally binding instrument. It went into effect in December 1995.
Regional	Legally binding	Legally binding instrument signed in 1971.
Regional	Forum	It is an inter-governmental political forum for cooperation in the Baltic Sea Region.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Regional	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.

Regional	Association	Association (Private Law entity constituted through statutes).
Regional	Forum	It is a self-governing, non-binding, voluntary, independent, and non-political forum.
Regional	Legally binding	Art. 5.2 of the Regulation (EU) 2019/473 on the European Fisheries Control Agency, which is in force since 14 April 2019 (hard law).

Regional	Other	European Search and Rescue Plan (EUR SAR Plan). A EUR Document constitutes supplementary reference and guidance material (soft law).
Regional	Other	Initiative of the European Commission to constitute a framework for cooperation in disaster preparedness, prevention and response.
Multilateral	Intergovernmental organisation	Specialized agency of the United Nations (independent international organization) created on 16 October 1945 by a Constitution.

Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding arrangement.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.

Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Regional	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Regional	Other	Sub-regional contingency plan that details response arrangements between France, Monaco and Italy.
Regional	Legally binding	Tripartite Agreement signed in 1972 by France, Italy and Spain for air rescue operations in the western Mediterranean region.

Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.

Bilateral	Other	Cooperation plan.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Bilateral maritime rescue plan in the Bay of Biscay, the first version of which dates back to 1999. The plan incorporates the European Directives on places of refuge and the distribution of responsibilities on both sides of the border.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Sub-regional contingency plan that covers the Western Mediterranean parts of France and Spain.

Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Franco-British agreement whose purpose is to organize cooperation between the French and British authorities in the event of a maritime disaster in the Channel. It deals with cooperation procedures in maritime search and rescue operations and the fight against pollution of all kinds.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Regional	Other	It was established in 1967 by Resolution 1/48 adopted by the FAO Council at its Forty-eighth Session held in Rome under Article VI (2) of the FAO Constitution.

Regional	Intergovernmental organisation	Regional fisheries management organization (RFMO) established in 1949 under the provisions of Article XIV of the Constitution of the FAO.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Bilateral	Other	Working group.
Bilateral	Non legally binding agreement	Bilateral MOUs
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding bilateral agreements.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding bilateral agreements on cross-border police cooperation.

Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Bilateral	Non legally binding agreement	As a MOU, it is a non legally binding agreement that signals the willingness of the parties to move forward with a contract.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Regional	Intergovernmental organisation	Intergovernmental organisation responsible for the management of tuna and tuna-like species in the Indian Ocean. It was established in 1993 at the 105th Session of the Council of the FAO under Article XIV of the FAO constitution.
Regional	Other	Centre hosted by the Indian Navy that was established by the Government of India at Gurugram on 22 December 2018 to further Maritime Safety and Security in the Indian Ocean Region.

Regional	Other	Regional Maritime Security (MARSEC) centre hosted by the Republic of Singapore Navy (RSN).
Regional	Intergovernmental organisation	Regional fisheries management organization. The Antigua Convention, which was negotiated to strengthen and replace the 1949 Convention establishing the IATTC, entered into force on 27 August 2010.
Multilateral	Intergovernmental Organization	Since August 2024 it is an intergovernmental organization. It was established in 1957 (as an international technical association). It provides for recommendations (soft law).

Multilateral	Intergovernmental organisation	Specialized agency of the United Nations founded by the Chicago Convention in 1944.
Regional	Intergovernmental organisation	Intergovernmental regional fisheries organization founded by the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas in 1966.
Multilateral	International non-governmental organisation	International non-governmental organisation (NGO) funded in 1924.

Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Bilateral	Non legally binding agreement	MOU concerning the Common Travel Area and associated rights and privileges signed on 8 May 2019. As a MOU, it is a non legally binding agreement that signals the willingness of the parties to move forward with a contract.
Regional	Other	Centre of excellence for all-resource fusion and employment of joint, interagency, and international capabilities to interdict illicit trafficking posing a threat to national security and regional stability.

Regional	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement that entered into force on 1 February 2014.
Multilateral	Forum	International non-profit organisation dedicated to the advancement of maritime safety and the prevention of marine pollution.
Regional	Other	Initiative by 6 EU Member Countries and the UK co-funded by the Internal Security Fund of the European Union. The Centre was created in 2007 and provides a forum for multi-lateral cooperation to suppress illicit drug trafficking by sea and air.

Regional	Forum	It is a non-binding, non-political and independent platform composed of 24 Mediterranean countries.
Regional	Other	Platform for the exchange of AIS information between the countries of the southern shore of the Mediterranean, beneficiaries of the Community program called SAFEMED.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Regional	Forum	It is a non-binding, voluntary, neither policy nor regulatory-oriented Forum created in 2007 that operates within existing legal frameworks.

Regional	Intergovernmental organisation	International organisation established under the Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean from 1 October 1983.
Regional	Intergovernmental organisation	Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (RFMO) for the North East Atlantic founded by the Convention on Multilateral Cooperation in North East Atlantic Fisheries, which entered into force in November 1982.
Regional	Intergovernmental organisation	Intergovernmental fisheries science and management body that was founded in 1979 by the NAFO Convention.
Regional	Other	Group whose Members are France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany and UK.

Regional	Legally binding	Legally binding Convention that entered into force on 25 March 1998.
Multilateral	Non legally binding agreement	Administrative non-binding agreement between the 27 participating Maritime Authorities implementing a harmonized system of Port State Control. It entered into operation on 1 July 1982.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.

Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Bilateral	Legally binding	As a working agreement, they are guidelines that define how the parties want to work together.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Regional	Other	The centre was opened in 2016 and was one of the outcomes of the MASE Programme to Promote Maritime Security funded by the European Union, which ran from 2012 to 2018.
Bilateral	Non legally binding agreement	As a MoC it aims to provide for a framework of cooperation and determine specific working arrangements between the Parties.

Bilateral	Other	Art.9.9 of the Regulation (EU) No 1052/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2013 establishing the European Border Surveillance System (Eurosur)
Regional	Other	The legal framework is set out in the Protocol concerning Co-operation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (2002 Prevention and Emergency Protocol) to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention).
Regional	Other	Operational cornerstone for sea surveillance information exchange and co-operation within the Baltic Sea area and its approaches.

Bilateral	Non legally binding agreement.	Non legally binding agreement.
Regional	Non legally binding agreement.	Non legally binding agreement.
Bilateral	Other	Contingency plan developed by virtue of Art. 17 of the Prevention and Emergency Protocol to the Barcelona Convention.
Regional	Non legally binding agreement.	Non legally binding agreement.
Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Bilateral	Non legally binding agreement.	Non legally binding agreement.

Bilateral	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.
Regional	Intergovernmental organisation	Regional fisheries management organisation in South East Atlantic Ocean established in line with the provisions of the United Nations Law of the Sea (Article 118) and United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA).
Regional	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement signed in Rome the 7th July 2006 and that entered into force in June 2012.

Regional	Intergovernmental organisation	Intergovernmental organization created by international treaty, the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean signed in Auckland on 14 November 2009.
Regional	Other	FAO mechanism to promote the sustainable utilization of the living marine resources of the Southwest Indian Ocean region.
Regional	Legally binding	Legally binding agreement.

Regional	Other	<p>Network connecting Maritime Operation Centres of member Navies. It based on an Italian Navy homemade software called “Service-oriented infrastructure for MARitime Traffic tracking (SMART)”, currently evolving to the SMART FENIX release (as of 2018), with more tools and an advanced user interface.</p>
Regional	Intergovernmental organisation	<p>It was established by the Convention for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPF Convention) which entered into force on 19 June 2004.</p>
Regional	Intergovernmental organisation	<p>Regional Fishery Body established in 1973 by Resolution 4/61 of the FAO Council under Article VI of the FAO Constitution. Its statutes were amended by the FAO Council at its Seventy-fourth Session in December 1978 and by the Hundred and Thirty-first Session of the FAO Council in November 2006.</p>

Description	Maritime Safety	Ship Casualty	Fishery Inspection/Control
<p>The ARCSAR network addresses the Arctic and North-Atlantic (ANA) region, preparing to cope with the Security and safety threats that will result from increased commercial activity in the region including traffic through the Northern passages, cruise traffic, and offshore oil and gas activity. It aims to establish and support a new Arctic and North Atlantic Security and Emergency Preparedness Network for those involved in front-line security and emergency response, directly involving practitioners, existing networks, university stakeholders, research centres, industry, and those involved in governance, and policy-making.</p>	X	X	
<p>The Arctic Coast Guard Forum (ACGF) is an independent, informal, operationally driven organization, not bound by treaty, to foster safe, secure, and environmentally responsible maritime activity in the Arctic. All Arctic countries, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States are members of the forum. The 'Chair' duties of the ACGF rotate every two years in concert with the Chairmanship of the Arctic Council. Iceland is the chair for the Forum in 2019 - 2021. The work of the ACGF is headed by the ACGF Chair and supported by the Secretariat and Working Groups. The Secretariat is responsible for implementing strategic direction and the operation of the ACGF and its Working Groups.</p>	X	X	X

<p>The Arctic Council is the leading intergovernmental forum promoting cooperation, coordination and interaction among the Arctic States, Arctic indigenous communities and other Arctic inhabitants on common Arctic issues, in particular issues of sustainable development and environmental protection in the Arctic. The Council Member States are Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, the Russian Federation, Sweden and the US. In addition, six organisations representing Arctic indigenous peoples have status as Permanent Participants. The Council operates a number of different Task Forces on issues such as Marine Cooperation, Search and Rescue, Oil Pollution Prevention, Oil Pollution Preparedness and Response etc.</p>	X	X	
<p>The ARHC aims to promote technical cooperation in the domain of hydrographic surveying, marine cartography and nautical information as well as examining the implications in the Arctic Ocean Region of matters of general interest. It also aims to stimulate the widening of hydrographic activity in the Arctic Ocean Region and encourage seeking technical advice and assistance in establishing and strengthening hydrographic capabilities, It helps to define the needs for new hydrographic products and services; facilitate information exchange and aid in the planning and organization of hydrographic activities. The following are member countries of the ARHC: Canada, Denmark, Norway, Russia, United States of America and Iceland.</p>	X	X	
<p>The objective of the agreement is to implement a multilateral programme for the protection of dolphins; to progressively reduce incidental dolphin mortalities in tuna fishery and, to this end, seek ecologically sound means of catching tuna while sparing dolphins; to ensure the long-term sustainability of tuna stocks and marine resources in the relevant areas. These objectives are pursued through the IATTC, which has the coordinating role under the Agreement. The contracting parties are Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, the European Union, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the US, Vanuatu, and Venezuela.</p>			X

<p>AQUAPOL's vision is for a more safe, secure and environmental-friendly waterborne transport in Europe by enhancement of law-enforcement through cross-border cooperation. The AQUAPOL organisation acts as a platform for learning and for a permanent exchange of good practice for law-enforcement in the domain of waterborne transport in Europe. Its main activities are focussed on exchange of intelligence, exchange of operational information and experience, and cross border cooperation in day-to-day law-enforcement work. AQUAPOL works closely together with a number of external stakeholders at operational, policy, and legislative level.</p>			
<p>The Balkans and the Black Sea region is a strategic, although sensitive area, which requires a multilevel approach to enhancing mutual understanding aimed at deepening economic relations and cross-border cooperation. At the crossroads of Europe, Middle East and Central Asia, the region is in the centre of gravity for investments and geopolitical influence of world's superpowers during a time of larger region-wide and global change. At the cross section of public and business sectors, Balkans & Black Sea Cooperation Forum aiming at identifying, strengthening & promoting economic relations, business opportunities, cross-border cooperation and sustainable growth & development across the Balkans, the Black Sea region and beyond.</p>			
<p>HELCOM (Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission - Helsinki Commission) is the governing body of the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, known as the Helsinki Convention. The Contracting Parties are Denmark, Estonia, the European Union, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia and Sweden. HELCOM was established about four decades ago to protect the marine environment of the Baltic Sea from all sources of pollution through intergovernmental cooperation. Its vision for the future is a healthy Baltic Sea environment with diverse biological components functioning in balance, resulting in a good ecological status and supporting a wide range of sustainable economic and social activities. It also includes cooperation mechanisms for fisheries and navigation safety.</p>	X		X

<p>The Baltic Sea Region Border Control Cooperation (BSRBCC) is a flexible regional tool for daily inter-agency interaction in the field of environmental protection. It also aims to combat cross-border crime in the Baltic Sea region, with a particular focus on the maritime environment. Cooperation Partners are Police, Border Guards, Coast Guards and Customs Authorities. The BSRBCC Border Guard Chiefs meet annually and is responsible for the cooperation initiative, and approving the operational strategy. It also has an operational and economic mandate for cooperation. The BSRBCC presidency, which is for one year, is supported by a secretariat, which includes representatives from the last, current and next Presidency, thereby ensuring continuity. The Baltic Border Committee (BBC) prepares and implements the cooperation strategy through joint operations, where national representatives integrate national action and local cooperation into wider cooperation as necessary. Each MS operates a 24/7 National Coordination Centre (NCC), whilst the Presidency maintains an International Coordination Centre (ICC).</p>			
<p>BALTFISH was initiated 2009 as a flagship project within the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region, EUSBSR. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in December 2013 by the ministers in the eight member states in the Baltic Sea Region, and thus changing the status of BALTFISH from a flagship project to a permanent fisheries forum. BALTFISH works on two levels. There is a high-level group (HLG) composed of the Member States fisheries directors and invited officials from the European Commission. There is also the BALTFISH Forum Seminar composed of representatives from Member States, the European Commission and the Baltic Sea Advisory Council as well as representatives from other relevant stakeholders in the Baltic Sea fisheries.</p>			X
<p>The Baltic Sea Task Force on Organised Crime (BSTF-OC) was created in 1996 in Visby (Sweden) through a decision of the Heads of Governments of the Baltic Sea States. It comprises 11 personal representatives of the Heads of Governments of the Baltic Sea States (Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia and Sweden). Officials from Interpol, Europol, the EU Council and the Secretariat of the Council of the Baltic Sea States have the status of observers at the BSTF meetings.</p>			

<p>The Barcelona Convention aims to address in a holistic manner all sources of pollution, which may threaten the marine environment of the Mediterranean and its coastal areas. In particular, the Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea is the legal framework within which regional cooperation in the fields of prevention of and response to marine pollution from ships is developing. A regional strategy aims to improve the follow-up of pollution events and monitoring/surveillance of illicit discharges. The 22 Contracting Parties are Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, and the EU.</p>			
<p>The Black Sea Cooperation Forum was established in 2000, between the Coast Guard / Border Authorities of the Black Sea states, namely Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, Russian Federation and Georgia. The main purpose is to enhance peace, stability and maritime security in the Black Sea area, by increasing regional co-operation, and improving good relationship. Its tasks include enhancing existing interaction among border/coast guard agencies to prevent illegal activities, as well as strengthening the safety and security of navigation in the Black Sea. It conducts counterterrorism and weapon of mass destruction non-proliferation activities. It aims to help improve cooperation in the areas of fishery protection, search and rescue, marine pollution, marine environmental protection, information exchange, personnel exchange programs, joint/shared training.</p>	X	X	X
<p>The Bonn Agreement is the mechanism by which ten Governments, together with the European Union, cooperate in dealing with pollution of the North Sea by oil and other harmful substances. The signatories to the Agreement are the Governments Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the UK and the European Union. Spain joined as a Contracting Party in 2019.</p>			

<p>The Bucharest Convention was signed in Bucharest in April 1992, and was ratified by all six legislative assemblies of the Black Sea countries (i.e. Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine) in 1994. It is the basic framework of agreement and has three specific Protocols, dealing with the control of land-based sources of pollution, the dumping of waste, and joint action in the case of accidents (such as oil spills). The implementation of the Convention is managed by the Commission for the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (also sometimes referred to as the Istanbul Commission), and its Permanent Secretariat is in Istanbul, Turkey.</p>			
<p>The Centre de Coordination de la Lutte Anti-drogue en Méditerranée, or Coordination Centre for Anti-Drug Enforcement in the Mediterranean area was established in 2008 during the French Presidency of the EU. It is based near Paris, France, and is closely modelled on MAOC-N in Lisbon. The centre aims to intercept drug trafficking from Northern and Western Africa in the Mediterranean.</p>			
<p>The Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) is an intergovernmental organisation responsible for the management of southern bluefin tuna throughout its distribution. The CCSBT's main objective is to ensure, through appropriate management, the conservation and optimum utilisation of the global Southern Bluefin Tuna fishery. The Commission also provides an internationally recognised forum in which other countries and entities can actively participate in Southern Bluefin Tuna issues. Members of the Extended Commission comprise of Australia, the European Union, the Fishing Entity of Taiwan, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand and South Africa.</p>			X
<p>The Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) was established by international convention in 1982 with the objective of conserving Antarctic marine life. This was in response to increasing commercial interest in Antarctic krill resources, a keystone component of the Antarctic ecosystem and a history of over-exploitation of several other marine resources in the Southern Ocean. CCAMLR is an international commission with 26 Members, and a further 10 countries have acceded to the Convention. Based on the best available scientific information, the Commission agrees a set of conservation measures that determine the use of marine living resources in the Antarctic.</p>			X

<p>The Convention on the Conservation and Management of Pollock Resources in the Central Bering Sea (CCBSP) establishes an international regime for conservation, management, and an optimum utilization of pollock resources in the Convention Area. It aims to restore and maintain the pollock resources in the Bering Sea at levels, which will permit their maximum sustainable yield. It facilitates cooperation in the gathering and examining of information concerning pollock and other living marine resources in the Bering Sea. The CCBSP has 6 members i.e. Japan, Peoples Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Poland, the Russian Federation and the United States.</p>			X
<p>Denmark including Greenland and the Faroe island, Iceland, Finland including Åland island, Sweden and Norway are parties to this agreement, which covers mutual notification, assistance and aerial surveillance of oil and other chemicals at sea. Very few countries have sufficient resources for combating oil spills and other pollution incidents on their own, and for that reason, it is important that nations cooperate closely with other nations on mutual assistance.</p>			
<p>The Council of the Baltic Sea States is an overall political forum for regional cooperation. Consisting of 11 Member States (Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia & Sweden), as well as a representative of the European Union, it supports a global perspective on regional problems. The Council of the Baltic Sea States functions as a coordinator of a multitude of regional actors in the areas of its three long-term priorities: Regional Identity, Sustainable & Prosperous Region, and Safe & Secure Region. Set up in 1992 to ease the transition to a new international landscape, the organisation today focuses on themes such as societal security, sustainability, research & innovation, as well as countering human trafficking.</p>			
<p>DENGER is a bilateral agreement between Denmark and Germany, which provides a Joint Maritime Contingency plan on combating pollution from oil and other harmful substances in the North Sea.</p>			
<p>The DENGERNETH Plan is a trilateral agreement between Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands, which establishes a joint response plan to maritime incidents involving oil and other harmful substances, including marine pollution or threat of marine pollution. The plan is an operational agreement, which describes in detail the cooperation in aerial surveillance and oil spill response, and the 3 Member States conduct annual exercises.</p>			

<p>The EAASP aims to work in partnership through the mutual exchange of knowledge and practices to make the ports of Europe a safe environment for the communities they serve. The responsibility for the control of seaports within EAASP member countries lies, as it does with aviation, with national organisations. However, the EAASP Maritime Group (EMG) can, and does, play an important role in the coordination and implementation of joint security operations carried out by those organisations, as well as legislative changes relating to the management and security of seaports. The EMG promotes common standards and inter-operability, and aims to develop the exchange of information and intelligence.</p>			
<p>The European Coast Guard Functions Forum (ECGFF) is a self-governing, non-binding, voluntary, independent and non-political forum bringing together the Coast Guard authorities from 25 EU Member States and Schengen associated countries, as well as representatives of the EU institutions and bodies with competencies related to EU CG Functions. Since its establishment in 2009 the European Commission and EU Agencies, have supported the ECGFF. The rotating chair, supported by a secretariat, governs the Forum with responsibility to implement the annual programme. Bringing together over 30 national coastguard authorities from EU countries and associated Schengen countries, it works on collaborative issues i.e. multi-agency, multinational operations and capacity building among CG academies.</p>	X	X	X
<p>The EFCA coordinates the implementation of Specific Control and Inspection Programmes (SCIP) for the Baltic Sea, the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, the North Sea and the Western Waters. EFCA, with the MS's, provides a specific organisational framework for operational coordination of control activities in the different areas, known as Joint Deployment Plan (JDP's). The JDPs are for fisheries/areas prioritised by the European Commission and the MS's concerned. They can be for European Union waters for which the SCIP has been adopted by the Commission with the Member States, or for International waters under the competence of an RFMO, such as NAFO or NEAFC, where EFCA is requested to coordinate the implementation of the EU obligations under an International Control and Inspection Scheme.</p>			X

<p>The Plan aims to identify the status of SAR preparedness of EUR Region States and State SAR arrangements. It also makes recommendations for SAR planning and preparedness enhancements, in terms of compliance with the Convention on International Civil Aviation, Annex 12, the International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue (IAMSAR) Manual guidance, and accepted best international practice. It provides recommendations to IMO for harmonised and interoperable delivery of both aeronautical and maritime SAR services. It requires regular updating to keep current with changes in ICAO Annexes and guidance material, the IAMSAR Manual, regional aviation activity, developments in ATM system, new technology, political considerations, as well as human performance lessons learned from actual SAR responses.</p>			
<p>The overall objective of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism is to strengthen cooperation between the EU Member States and 6 Participating States in the field of civil protection, with a view to improve prevention, preparedness and response to disasters. When the scale of an emergency overwhelms the response capabilities of a country, it can request assistance via the Mechanism. The European Commission plays a key role in coordinating the response to disasters in Europe and beyond and contributes to at least 75% of the transport and/or operational costs of deployments. In addition to the EU Member States, the six participating states are Iceland, Norway, Serbia, North Macedonia, Montenegro, and Turkey.</p>			
<p>The Fisheries and Aquaculture Department of the FAO supports all efforts to promote Blue Growth - with its emphasis on reconciling social and economic development with environmental performance - to all fisheries and aquaculture policies. It promotes and supports the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, in addition to providing scientific advice, strategic planning, and training materials. It serves as a neutral forum to discuss issues related to international cooperation and multistakeholder approaches. The Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) used by the FAO is the appropriate and practical way to implement the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.</p>			X

<p>The Chief Executive, Australian Maritime Safety Authority, and the <i>Haut Commissaire de la République française en Nouvelle-Calédonie, Délégué du Gouvernement</i> , recognising the importance of cooperation in maritime SAR and the need to ensure expeditious and effective search and rescue services, passed an Arrangement on maritime search and rescue. The Rescue Coordination Centres of both parties will especially assist each other, to the extent possible, in the conduct of SAR missions in their respective Search and Rescue Regions (SRRs) and across their common SRRs boundaries and will regularly exchange SAR information concerning an actual distress or a potential distress situation.</p>			
<p>The Chief Executive, Australian Maritime Safety Authority, and <i>Le Préfet de La Reunion, Délégué du Gouvernement pour l'action de l'Etat en mer</i> , recognising the importance of cooperation in maritime SAR and the need to ensure expeditious and effective search and rescue services, passed an Arrangement on maritime search and rescue. The Rescue Coordination Centres of both parties will especially assist each other, to the extent possible, in the conduct of SAR missions in their respective Search and Rescue Regions (SRRs) and across their common SRRs boundaries and will regularly exchange SAR information concerning an actual distress or a potential distress situation. This Arrangement was amended in 2011.</p>			
<p>Following the report of the International Maritime Organization Conference on Maritime Search and Rescue in the Atlantic Ocean, which was held in Lisbon, Portugal in 1994, Canada and Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon agreed an Arrangement on maritime SAR. The Parties confirmed that the French territorial sea of Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon is included in the Canadian Search and Rescue Region of Halifax (SRR Halifax), for which the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre is JRCC Halifax.</p>			
<p>The French Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China passed an Arrangement on maritime search and rescue and maritime assistance, aimed to improve skills, techniques and technology in life saving at sea. This agreement also enables the Parties to exchange information about ways, approaches and the regime to organize and coordinate both government and non-government rescue forces and resources.</p>			

An agreement between French maritime Gendarmerie and Cyprus Maritime Police where both parties cooperate on exchange of crewmembers, education on maritime security (given by the French Maritime Gendarmerie), support to the re-organisation of Cyprus CROPMar, etc. Planned to exchange information.			
In force since 1976, the RAMOGE Agreement is a scientific, technical, legal and administrative cooperation instrument by which the governments of France, Monaco and Italy implement actions for an integrated management of the coastline. The main objective is to coordinate the actions of the three parties to protect Mediterranean littoral waters. It is part of Barcelona Convention, and has an executive secretariat in Monaco. The area of the RAMOGE Agreement encompasses the maritime waters of South-East France (Region Sud-Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur), Monaco, and North-West of Italy (Region of Liguria), forming a pilot zone for prevention of and response to maritime pollution.	X		
The RAMOGE Agreement between France, Italy and Monaco establishes a joint intervention plan for spill response in the Mediterranean Sea (from the mouth of Rhône river on the West, to the lighthouse of Capo d'Anzio in the East, including Corsica and Sardinia islands). The area is divided into 2 sub-areas, one where each party shall provide assets in an automatic way, and the other where joint intervention is scheduled only after request to national authority concerned by the pollution. The plan describes all the operational procedures, assets available, time to mobilize, expertise, national doctrines for use of dispersants etc.	X	X	
SAR MEDOCC is a technical agreement between France, Spain and Italy on SAR organization in Western Mediterranean Sea and adjacent areas, in force since 1972. It aims at coordinating the SAR organizations of the three contracting parties regarding aircrafts in distress, according to Chicago convention on International Civil Aviation, and, as far as possible, safety of life at sea or ashore. Morocco takes part as an observer. The MRCC Malta participates within means at its disposal.			

<p>The Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Mauritius Republic passed an agreement on maritime search and rescue, establishing cooperation between the different authorities. This arrangement especially defines the standard operating procedures for the Rescue Coordination Centres (RCCs), particularly the determination of the responsible RCCs, the communication about the search areas, the transferring of SAR coordination responsibility or the liaison during a SAR operation. This agreement also deals with the use of the different SAR assets belonging to the two Parties and the SAR operational expenses.</p>			
<p>The Government of the French Republic and the Government of His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco passed an agreement on maritime search and rescue, recalling that the SAR conference held in Valencia (Spain) in 1997 on the initiative of the International Maritime Organization assigned France a maritime Search and Rescue Region (SRR) in the Mediterranean Sea. Monegasque territorial waters shall be included in the SRR assigned to France in the Mediterranean Sea. In this SRR, the Maritime Rescue Co-ordination Centre shall be <i>CROSS La Garde</i>, under the authority of the <i>Préfet maritime de la Méditerranée</i>. In the context of Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS), this centre shall receive alerts coming from Monegasque territorial waters.</p>			
<p>The Director of Civil Aviation, New Zealand, and the <i>Haut Commissaire de la République française en Nouvelle-Calédonie, Délégué du Gouvernement</i>, passed an arrangement for cooperation between New Zealand Search and Rescue Services and French Maritime Search and Rescue Services in New Caledonia. This arrangement especially defines the standard operating procedures for the Rescue Coordination Centres (RCCs), particularly the determination of the Responsible RCCs, the transferring of SAR Coordination Responsibility or the liaison during a SAR operation.</p>			
<p>The Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Portuguese Republic passed an agreement for the exchange of information between the French Antilles and the Portuguese maritime search and rescue services. The maritime rescue coordination centres (MRCCs) of the two Parties shall regularly exchange the information, especially when a SAR operation is launched on the high seas in their search and rescue area. They shall exchange information on the available units in proximity to the location of the alert and carry out combined liaison tests at least to ensure their capacity to communicate.</p>			

<p>This operational cooperation plan applies to large-scale spill response (oil, HNS). It establishes the technical conditions and procedures for requests for assistance between the General Direction of the Maritime Authority (Portugal) and the Maritime Prefecture of the Atlantic (France) regarding the deployment and activation of assets. The applicable area is between the parallels 40°N and 46°N, and from the meridian 14°W, to the Portuguese, Spanish and French coasts. The parties may agree to extend it beyond this area in case of exceptional situation.</p>	X	X	
<p>The Government of Saint Lucia and the Government of the French Republic passed an agreement on maritime search and rescue. Based on the SAR conferences held in Caracas (Venezuela) in 1984 and in Lisbon (Portugal) in 1994, which made France responsible for a maritime Search and Rescue Region (SRR), in the Western Atlantic Ocean and the Eastern Caribbean Sea, in which Saint Lucia is geographically located. In this SRR, the Maritime Rescue Co-ordination Centre is MRCC Fort-de-France.</p>			
<p>The Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the French Republic, recognising the importance of cooperation in maritime Search and Rescue, and the need to ensure expeditious and effective search and rescue services, passed an Arrangement on maritime search and rescue. The Rescue Coordination Centres of both parties will especially assist each other, to the extent possible, in the conduct of SAR missions in their respective Search and Rescue Regions (SRRs) and across their common SRRs boundaries and will regularly exchange SAR information concerning an actual distress or a potential distress situation.</p>			
<p>Through this bilateral plan, the French and the Spanish authorities agree for joint action in the case of maritime rescue, assistance to ship in distress, and marine pollution in the Bay of Biscay. The area is delimited by parallels 42°30'N and 46°00'N, meridian 10°25'W, and French and Spanish coasts. A separation line marks the limits of the areas of initial responsibility.</p>	X	X	
<p>This bilateral operational cooperation plan signed in 1972 and updated in 2016 schedules terms of collaboration between French and Spanish authorities in the field of maritime rescue, marine pollution and assistance to ships in distress in the Mediterranean Sea. It gives details on the availability of air and naval assets in an area delimited by French and Spanish SRR as well as in the specific area of the LION Plan.</p>	X	X	

<p>Since 2008, this technical agreement between the French Maritime Gendarmerie and Spanish Guardia Civil comes down to meetings, joint patrols on Atlantic and Mediterranean border sections, personnel exchange during illegal immigration and fishery control operations. In 2020, operations for securing Spanish leisure areas (for instance in the Balears islands) will be added.</p>			
<p>This bilateral agreement signed in 1978 and regularly updated aims at coordinating French and UK capabilities in case of maritime disaster in their adjacent waters. Its guideline is the designation of a single authority for the coordination of the response involving the two parties. An Anglo French accident technical group (AFATG) meets twice a year.</p>	X	X	
<p>The Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Republic of Vanuatu passed an agreement on maritime search and rescue, recalling that the SAR conference held in Seoul (Korea) in 1997 made France responsible for a maritime Search and Rescue Region (SRR), in which Vanuatu is geographically located. In this SRR, the Maritime Rescue Co-ordination Centre is MRCC Nouméa, under the authority of the <i>Haut-Commissaire de la République en Nouvelle-Calédonie délégué du Gouvernement</i>.</p>			
<p>The purpose of the Committee is to promote the sustainable utilization of the living marine resources within its area of competence by the proper management and development of the fisheries and fishing operations. Established in 1967, its members are Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, the Democratic Rep. of the Congo, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, European Union, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Liberia, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Togo, and the United States of America.</p>			X

<p>The General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) is a regional fisheries management organization (RFMO) established under the provisions of Article XIV of the FAO Constitution. The main objective of the GFCM is to ensure the conservation and the sustainable use, at the biological, social, economic and environmental level, of living marine resources as well as the sustainable development of aquaculture in the Mediterranean and in the Black Sea (GFCM area of application). The GFCM is currently composed of 24 members (23 member countries and the European Union) who contribute to its autonomous budget to finance its functioning and 5 Cooperating non-Contracting Parties (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Jordan, Moldova and Ukraine).</p>			X
<p>This Danish-German Arrangement on measures aimed at increasing the safety of navigation in the Kadetrenden was signed in 2001.</p>	X		
<p>This Working Group involving Germany and the Netherlands was established within the framework of Ems-Dollart Treaty of 8 April 1960, (D/NL)</p>	X		
<p>German authorities have established Memorandums of Understanding (MoU's) on Joint Mutual Support for Maritime Search and Rescue with Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom.</p>			
<p>The German Maritime Search and Rescue Organisation (DGzRS), has put in place Operational Agreements with their respective counterparts in Denmark (Admiral Danish Fleet) the Netherlands (the Netherlands Coast Guard), Poland (Polish Ship Salvage), Sweden (Swedish Maritime Administration) and the UK (Her Majesty's Coast Guard).</p>			
<p>German Police have signed bilateral agreements with all its neighbours on cross-border police cooperation. These agreements govern cross-border police measures such as surveillance, controlled deliveries and hot pursuit, joint police operations (in particular joint patrols, information sharing, cross-border personnel support, and work at the joint centres for police and customs cooperation. At these joint centres, the police and customs authorities of the partner countries work together in mixed international teams under one roof based on mutual trust. Information and experience are shared on all matters related to the border area. This makes it easier to coordinate cross-border operations, e.g. identifying additional contact persons in the neighbouring country. Officers working at the joint centres are required to be able to speak the language of both countries.</p>			

Protocol between the Ministry of mercantile marine of the Hellenic Republic and the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Albania for the cooperation between the Hellenic Coast Guard and the Albanian Border Police for the for the effective supervision of the sea areas between both countries.			
Agreement between the government of the Hellenic Republic and the government of Cyprus on Co-operation in the Field of Search and Rescue (2014).			
Memorandum of Understanding between the government of the Hellenic Republic and the government of the Italian Republic on Cooperation in Search and Rescue Operations in the Ionian Sea (2000).			
Agreement between the government of the Hellenic Republic and the government of Malta on Co-operation in the Field of Search and Rescue (2008).			
The IOTC is an intergovernmental organisation responsible for the management of tuna and tuna-like species in the Indian Ocean. It works to achieve this by promoting cooperation among its Contracting Parties (Members) and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties in order to ensure the conservation and appropriate utilisation of fish stocks and encouraging the sustainable development of fisheries. At each Session of the Commission, Members may adopt Conservation and Management Measures concerning the management of tuna and tuna-like species under the IOTC mandate as well as the fisheries, which target them. These decisions are passed in the form of either Resolutions or Recommendations. There are currently 31 Members, including the EU, and two cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CNCP) i.e. Senegal and Liberia.			X
The IFC-IOR stems from the importance of the Indian Ocean to world trade and security, and the need for the various maritime nations and organisations to collaborate towards enhancing maritime safety and security on the seas of this region. In addition to utilising the collective wisdom and resources towards addressing myriad challenges in the region, IFC-IOR will help interface and integrate, wherein, all partners and stakeholders would benefit from each other's best practices and expertise. The Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard jointly administer the IFC. IFC-IOR was established with the vision of strengthening maritime security in the region and beyond, by building a common coherent maritime situation picture and acting as a maritime information hub for the region.	X		

<p>The Information Fusion Centre (IFC) is a regional Maritime Security (MARSEC) centre hosted by the Republic of Singapore Navy (RSN). The IFC aims to facilitate information sharing and collaboration between its partners to enhance MARSEC. Since its inception, the IFC has been at the forefront of providing actionable information to cue responses by regional and international navies, coast guards and other maritime agencies to deal with the full range of MARSEC threats and incidents. This includes piracy, sea robbery, weapons proliferation, maritime terrorism, as well as contraband and drug smuggling. In addition to RSN personnel the centre hosts liaison officers from 24 countries i.e. Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, Chile, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Republic of Korea, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, and Vietnam.</p>	X		
<p>The objective of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) is to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of tuna and tuna-like species and other species of fish taken by vessels fishing for tunas and tuna like species in the Eastern Pacific Ocean. Members are Belize, Canada, China, Columbia, Costa Rica, Ecuador El Salvador, the European Union, France, Guatemala, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Chinese Taipei, US, Vanuatu and Venezuela. Bolivia, Honduras, Indonesia, Liberia are Cooperating Non-Members.</p>			X
<p>Initially, IALA was a non-profit, international technical association. Established in 1957, it gathered marine aids to navigation authorities, manufacturers, consultants, and, scientific and training institutes from all parts of the world to exchange and compare their experiences and achievements. On 22 August 2024, it officially changed its status from a Non-governmental Organization (NGO) to an Intergovernmental Organization (IGO) based on a Convention.</p> <p>The aim of IALA is to foster the safe, economic and efficient movement of vessels, through improvement and harmonisation of aids to navigation worldwide and other appropriate means, for the benefit of the maritime community and the protection of the environment.</p>	X		

<p>The International Civil Aviation Organization is a UN specialized agency, established in 1944 to manage the administration and governance of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention). ICAO works with the Convention's 193 Member States and industry groups to reach consensus on international civil aviation Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) and policies in support of a safe, efficient, secure, economically sustainable and environmentally responsible civil aviation sector. These ensure local civil aviation operations and regulations conform to global norms, allowing more than 100,000 daily flights in aviation's global network to operate safely and reliably, many over the world's oceans and seas.</p>			
<p>ICCAT is an intergovernmental organization for the management and conservation of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent seas. The organisation was established in 1966, at a conference in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and operates in English, French and Spanish. ICCAT has 53 members and 5 'Cooperators'. ICCAT carries out studies on biometry, fisheries ecology and oceanography, focusing on the effects of fishing on tuna stock abundance. They collect and analyse fisheries statistics required for the management of resources. Based on scientific and other information, such as fishery statistics and stock assessments provided by members, each year the Commission decides on conservation and management measures aimed at maintaining target stocks at levels that permit the maximum sustainable catch for food.</p>			X
<p>The International Maritime Rescue Federation (IMRF) is the international non-governmental organisation (NGO) working to develop and improve maritime search and rescue (SAR) capacity around the world, improving maritime SAR capability worldwide. The IMRF brings together the world's maritime SAR organisations involving both voluntary and governmental organisations. As well as capacity building, the IMRF also has an advocacy role, providing an international voice for its members. It is the only maritime SAR NGO with consultative status at the United Nations' International Maritime Organization (IMO).</p>			

<p>The Irish Coast Guard, Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport and the Maritime Prefect for the Atlantic Region signed a Technical Agreement under the IMO International Convention for Maritime Search and Rescue to cooperate in the case of major disaster or events of exceptional seriousness, assist one another through their search and rescue services. The memorandum aims at defining the formal procedures and technical aspects of the request of assistance between the Irish Coast Guard coordination centres and the French Maritime Prefecture for the Atlantic, for the employment of their respective air assets. Both parties further recognise that similar support may be possible in the event of maritime casualties within their respective EEZs.</p>		X	
<p>The Irish Coast Guard (ICG), Dept. of Transport, Tourism and Sport and the UK Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) signed an MOU under the IMO International Convention for Maritime Search and Rescue to cooperate in the case of major disaster or events of exceptional seriousness, assist one another through their search and rescue services. The MOU defines the formal procedures and technical aspects of the request of assistance between the ICG coordination centres and the UK MCA and both parties further recognise that similar support may be possible in the event of maritime casualties within their EEZs.</p>		X	
<p>Located at Naval Air Station in Key West, Florida, Joint Interagency Task Force South (JIATF South) conducts detection and monitoring operations throughout the Caribbean to facilitate the interdiction of illicit trafficking in support of the US (Coast Guard and Navy) and partner nations security, among them France and Netherlands who have national territories in this area. Coordinated operations aim at denying transnational criminal organizations the ability to exploit shipment routes for the movement of narcotics, precursor chemicals, bulk cash, human trafficking and weapons.</p>			

<p>On 17 October 1990, Portugal, France, Morocco, Spain and the European Community signed the Lisbon Agreement, which is essentially a mechanism to ensure cooperation between the Contracting Parties in the event of a pollution incident. Such a pollution incident is a discharge or danger of a discharge of hydrocarbons or other harmful substances, which has occasioned or may occasion damage to the marine environment, the coast or the related interests of one or more of the Parties, and requiring emergency action or an immediate reaction. The Agreement establish the obligation on the Contracting Parties to create their own intervention agencies and to set their own national plans of action. An International Centre, located in Portugal, is assisting the Parties to react swiftly and effectively to pollution incidents.</p>			
<p>The Marine Accident Investigators' International Forum (MAIIF) is an international non-profit organisation dedicated to the advancement of maritime safety and the prevention of marine pollution through the exchange of ideas, experiences and information acquired in marine accident investigation. It aims to promote and improve marine accident investigation, and to foster cooperation and communication between marine accident investigators. It aims to develop and sustain a co-operative relationship among national marine investigators in order to share knowledge in an international forum, and to improve maritime safety and the prevention of pollution via the dissemination of information from the investigative process.</p>			
<p>The Maritime Analysis and Operations Centre - Narcotics (MAOC (N)), based in Lisbon, has 7 EU Member Countries: France, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Netherlands, Portugal and the UK. It is co-funded by the Internal Security Fund of the EU and is a forum for multi-lateral cooperation to suppress illicit drug trafficking by sea and air. It is a European Law Enforcement unit with military support that coordinates maritime and aviation intelligence, resources and trained personnel to respond to the threat of illicit drug trafficking.</p>			

<p>The Mediterranean Coast Guard Functions Forum (MCGFF) is a non-binding, voluntary, independent and non-political forum bringing together representatives from institutions and agencies with related competencies in coast guard functions in the Mediterranean. The aim is to facilitate multilateral cooperation on a wide range of issues such as maritime safety, security and environmental protection activities as well as creating partnerships to share experience and best practices on common problems.</p>	X	X	X
<p>The Directive 2002/59/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2002 requires the Member States (MSs) to provide themselves with appropriate equipment and shore-based installations for receiving and utilizing the AIS information transmitted by the vessels. The Member States agreed to implement common regional systems hosted and developed by one of them. EMSA and the Italian Coast Guard subscribed, since 2009, a Service Level Agreement (SLA) by which Italy is responsible for the hosting, maintenance, operation and monitoring of the Mediterranean AIS Regional Server (MAREΣ) and its connection with SafeSeaNet. Part of SafeSeaNet, MAREΣ (Mediterranean AIS Regional Exchange System) officially started to run on 1st January 2008; currently it allows the AIS information sharing among Mediterranean EU countries (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Malta, Slovenia, Greece, Cyprus, Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Gibraltar) e non-EU which agreed to share AIS data between themselves (e.g. Jordan, Morocco and Montenegro).</p>	X		
<p>NETHGER is a bilateral agreement between the Netherlands and Germany, which provides a Joint Maritime Contingency plan on combating pollution from oil and other harmful substances in the North Sea.</p>			
<p>The North Atlantic Coast Guard Forum (NACGF), formed in 2007, aims to increase cooperation amongst member countries on maritime safety and security in the region. The NACGF is not policy or regulatory- oriented, is non-binding, voluntary, and operates within existing legal frameworks. Its members are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Estonia Lithuania and Poland have observer status.</p>	X	X	X

<p>The Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean (1983) created the inter-governmental organization NASCO (North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization) with the objective to conserve, restore, enhance and rationally manage wild Atlantic salmon. It created a large protected zone, free of fisheries targeting Atlantic salmon in most areas beyond 12 nm from the coast. NASCO has six Parties: Canada, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands & Greenland), the European Union, Norway, the Russian Federation and the United States of America. France (in respect of St. Pierre & Miquelon) attends as an observer. Iceland withdrew in 2009.</p>			X
<p>The North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) is the RFMO for the North East Atlantic. The area stretches from the southern tip of Greenland, east to the Barents Sea, and south to Portugal. Its objective is the long-term conservation and optimum utilisation of the fishery resources in the Convention Area. There are 5 contracting partners, Denmark (for Faroe Islands and Greenland), the European Union, Iceland, Norway and the Russian Federation, with 6 cooperating Non-Contracting parties, Bahamas, Canada, Curacao, Liberia, New Zealand and Panama.</p>			X
<p>NAFO is an intergovernmental fisheries science and management body, which was founded in 1979 as a successor to the International Commission of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (1949-1978). The NAFO Convention on Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries applies to most fishery resources of the Northwest Atlantic except salmon, tunas/marlins, whales, and sedentary species (e.g. shellfish). NAFO has 12 Contracting Parties i.e. Canada, Cuba, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), the European Union, France (in respect of St. Pierre and Miquelon), Iceland, Japan, Norway, Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America.</p>			
<p>The group, consisting of Belgium, France, Germany the Netherlands and the UK, aims to develop processes to share maritime information in support of national maritime safety and security objectives, and to improve maritime situational awareness in the multi-agency maritime environment. With a focus on the North Sea and the Channel, they also aim to work on the integration of existing systems/channels as well as ongoing projects to provide real-time data exchange, while also developing procedures to mutually support common objectives in areas of common maritime interest.</p>			

<p>OSPAR is the mechanism by which 15 Governments & the EU cooperate to protect the marine environment of the North-East Atlantic. OSPAR was started in 1972 with the Oslo Convention against dumping and was broadened to cover land-based sources of marine pollution and the offshore industry by the Paris Convention of 1974. These two conventions were unified, updated and extended in 1992 with a new annex on biodiversity and ecosystems was adopted in 1998 to cover non-polluting human activities that can adversely affect the sea. The fifteen Governments are Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and UK.</p>			
<p>The Paris MOU is based on the principle that the prime responsibility for compliance with the requirements laid down in the international maritime conventions lies with the ship-owner/operator. Responsibility for ensuring compliance remains with the flag State. It aims to eliminate the operation of sub-standard ships through a harmonized system of port State control. The members are Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the UK.</p>	X		
<p>An agreement Maritime SAR Co-operation between Polish Ship Salvage Company and Admiral Danish Fleet.</p>			
<p>The operational agreement on Maritime SAR Co-operation was signed in Bremen on 26.04.1993 between Polish Ship Salvage Company and German Lifeboat Institution.</p>			
<p>The POLGER Agreement is a bilateral operational agreement between Poland and Germany on cooperation and response activities in dealing with maritime incidents of pollution or the threat of pollution in the Baltic Sea Area involving oil and other harmful substances. Not yet in force.</p>		X	
<p>This operational agreement covers the Pomeranian Bay and deals with co-operation and response activities concerning marine accidents and combating marine pollution by oil and other harmful substances. It will be replaced by the POLGER Agreement (please see above).</p>		X	
<p>This agreement on Maritime and Aeronautical SAR Co-operation was signed in Vilnius 19.10.2009 between Ministry of Infrastructure in Poland and Ministry of Transport in Lithuania.</p>			

<p>This agreement was signed on 1.02.2003 by the former Polish Regional Sea Fisheries Inspectorates in Gdynia, Stupsk and Szczecin and the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries. It covers the cooperation in the fields of monitoring, control and surveillance of fisheries, especially the exchange of information on landings and inspections, exchange of personnel between the relevant control authorities.</p>			X
<p>This agreement on Maritime and Aeronautical SAR Co-operation was signed in Moscow on 13.11.1996 between Ministry of Transport and Maritime Economy and Russian Federation Aviation and Maritime Services.</p>			
<p>Signed on 05.07.1995 between Poland and Russia, the agreement on a mutual relationship and cooperation on the fishery economy, and used by the Ministry of Maritime Economy and Inland Navigation, Fisheries Department.</p>			X
<p>Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of Russian federation on cooperation in combating marine pollution of the Baltic sea and the Vistula Lagoon by oil or other harmful substances. Sea area covered includes Baltic Sea (territorial waters and economic Zones between Poland and Kaliningrad Region) and Vistula lagoon. Signed on 6.12.2010.</p>			
<p>The Ministry of Transport and Maritime Economy in Poland and the Maritime Administration in Sweden signed this agreement on Aeronautical and Maritime SAR Co-operation in Stockholm on 10.06.1998.</p>			
<p>Based on information from Parties and Partners, the RMIFC receives, processes, fuses, stores, shares and exchanges information with the objective of issuing an alert in the event of imminent or proven danger to maritime security and safety in its general area of interest considered to be the regional maritime space laying between latitudes 26 ° North and 37 ° South and longitudes 20 ° East and 76 ° East. The general area of interest of the RMIFC is complementary to that of the IFC Singapore in the east and the Gulf of Guinea maritime safety and security architecture in the west.</p>	X		
<p>Establishes effective coordination pillars, especially for the exchange of information, supported in the case of police operations, reinforcement of training programs and management of services and staff.</p>			

<p>According to the EUROSUR regulation, the national coordination centres of neighbouring Member States shall share with each other, directly and in near real time, the situational picture of neighbouring external border sections. In this regard the information collected from the national surveillance systems in the neighbouring border sections of Portugal and Spain is shared directly and in near real time among them, contributing to improve the situational awareness and to increase reaction capability.</p>			
<p>In 1976, a Conference of Plenipotentiaries representing sixteen Mediterranean coastal States and the European Communities adopted the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (Barcelona Convention). This included the “Regional Oil Combating Centre” (ROCC) with the mandate to strengthen the capacities of coastal States in the Mediterranean region. It also facilitates co-operation among those States to combat massive marine pollution by oil, particularly by developing national capacities to combat oil pollution and by establishing a regional information system with a view to dealing with marine pollution emergencies. In 1989, the name of the Centre was changed to the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC). The International Maritime Organization (IMO), in cooperation with UNEP/MAP, administers REMPEC.</p>			
<p>SUCBAS is a cornerstone for sea surveillance, information exchange and co-operation within the Baltic Sea area and its approaches. The aim of the co-operation is to enhance Maritime Situational Awareness benefiting maritime safety, security, environmental and law enforcement activities in the region by sharing relevant maritime data, information and knowledge between the participants. The SUCBAS cooperation comprises Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and United Kingdom. The initiative is led by the navies of these countries. In recognition of the fact that responsibility for of maritime surveillance, maritime safety, maritime security, the maritime environment and maritime law enforcement are implemented differently in each country, SUCBAS information is shared among national governmental institutions with a maritime responsibility regardless if civil or military, at their discretion.</p>	X	X	X

Slovenia and Italy signed the 2000 Memorandum of Understanding in order to improve both safety of navigation in the North Adriatic Sea and response activities to any emergency situation at sea in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979.			
Slovenia, Croatia and Italy signed the 2000 Memorandum of Understanding on the Mandatory Ship Reporting System in the Adriatic Sea with the purpose of improving safety at sea.	X	X	
This Sub-regional Contingency Plan for the prevention of, preparedness for and response to major marine pollution incidents in the Adriatic has been developed in accordance with Article 17 of the Protocol concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (Prevention and Emergency Protocol) to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention). Italy has not yet ratified this agreement.			
Slovenia, Croatia, and Italy agreed on a routing system and a traffic separation scheme in the Northern Part of the North Adriatic, with the purpose to improve safety at sea.	X		
Bilateral agreement between Slovenia and Croatia on cooperation in protection against natural and manmade disasters including planning and implementation of measures for protection against floods, earthquakes, fires, sudden pollution, accidents at sea, radiological hazards and industrial and other civil disasters that can have transboundary impact. Also includes mutual assistance in the protection, rescue and elimination of the consequences of accidents, cooperation on training and mobilisation members of the Civil Protection, firefighters in other members of rescue teams in cooperation for rescue protection, exchange of scientific and technical information before disasters, participation in development in the production of rescue equipment.			
Memorandum of Understanding between the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief and Italian Department of Civil Protection which is based on recognizing that cooperation in the field of disaster management contribute to people safety and the importance of providing effective disaster response.			

Protocol on cross-border cooperation between Slovenia and the Autonomous Region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, based on protection and rescue in case of natural and man-made disasters. In the event of natural or man-made disaster the countries will provide immediate cross-border assistance, coordinate the necessary protection and rescue measures, ensure the timely communication of natural or man-made disasters, as well as liaison between operational centres. Both parties are committed to further develop international cooperation.			
The South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (SEAFO) is an intergovernmental fisheries science and management body. Its primary purpose is to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of all living marine resources in the South East Atlantic Ocean, and to safeguard the environment and marine ecosystems in which the resources occur. The Convention excludes the EEZ's of the coastal states. The contracting parties are Angola, the EU, Japan, Republic of Korea, Namibia, Norway and South Africa.			X
The objectives of this Agreement are to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the fishery resources in the Area through cooperation among the Contracting Parties, and to promote the sustainable development of fisheries in the Area. It covers fishery resources including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and other sedentary species within the area, but excluding highly migratory species and sedentary species subject to the fishery jurisdiction of coastal states. SIOFA has nine Contracting Parties: Australia, the Cook Islands, the European Union, France (on behalf of its Indian Ocean Territories), Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mauritius, the Seychelles and Thailand. In addition, Chinese Taipei is deemed a fishing entity and Comoros is a cooperating non-Contracting Party. Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique and New Zealand are also signatories, but they have not yet ratified the agreement.			X

<p>The South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation is an inter-governmental organisation that is committed to the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the fishery resources of the South Pacific Ocean and in so doing safeguarding the marine ecosystems in which the resources occur. The SPRFMO Convention applies to the high seas of the South Pacific, covering about a fourth of the Earth's high seas areas. There are 15 members: Australia, Peoples Republic of China, Cuba, the European Union, Republic of Korea, Peru, Chinese Taipei, Vanuatu, Chile, Cook Islands, Ecuador, Denmark (in respect of Faroe Islands), New Zealand, the Russian Federation and the United States. Cooperating non-contracting parties are Columbia, Curacao, Liberia and Panama.</p>			X
<p>The main objective of the Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) is to promote the sustainable utilization of the living marine resources of the Southwest Indian Ocean region, by the proper management and development of the living marine resources, and to address common problems of fisheries management and development faced by the Members of SWIOFC. Members are Comoros, France, Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, United Rep. of Tanzania and Yemen.</p>			X
<p>The SWEDENGER Agreement is a joint response plan between Sweden, Denmark and Germany for dealing with maritime incidents involving Oil and other Harmful Substances and Co-operation in Aerial Surveillance in the Western Baltic Sea Area.</p>			

<p>The V-RMTC is a virtual network connecting Maritime Operation Centres of member Navies. Through the system, based on commercial hardware and a software developed within the Italian Navy, it is possible to share among participants selected unclassified information related to merchant shipping (bigger than 300 tons). The hub of the V-RMTC is located in Rome, at the Italian Maritime Operation Centre (MOC) of the Fleet Command Headquarter (CINCNV). The MOC gathers and merges the information received, broadcasts a single near-real time recognised picture to all V-RMTC participating Navies. The community has 33 member Navies. <u>V-RMTC</u>: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, US. <u>T-RMN</u>: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Singapore, South Africa, Perú. Following Navies may also join - Ghana, Qatar, Australia, Japan, Cameroon and Ecuador.</p>	X		
<p>The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, established in 2004 by the Convention for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean. Members: Australia, China, Canada, Cook Is, EU, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, US, and Vanuatu.</p>			X
<p>The objective of the Commission is to promote the effective conservation, management and development of the living marine resources of the area, iaw the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, and address common problems of fisheries management and development faced by its members. The members are Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, European Union, France, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent/Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, UK, US, and Venezuela.</p>			

COAST GUARD FUNCTION (CGF)			
Maritime Border Control	Maritime Environmental Protection	Prevention & Suppression of Trafficking and Smuggling - Law Enforcement	Maritime Search & Rescue
	X		
X	X	X	X

	X		X

		X	
X			
	X		

X	X	X	X
X		X	

	X		
X	X	X	X
	X		

	X		
		X	
	X		

	X		
X			
	X		
	X		

X			
X	X	X	X

			x

			X
			X
			X
			X

	X		
	X		X
			X

			X
			X
			X
			X

			X
			X
	X		X
	X		X

X			
	X		X
			X

			X
			X
		X	

X		X	
			X
			X
			X
X		X	

x		x	

			X

			X
			X
		X	

	X		
		X	

X	X	X	X
			X
	X		
X	X	X	X

X		X	

	X		
			X
			X
	X		
	X		
			X

			X
	X		
			X
X		X	
X		X	

X		X	
	X		
X	X		

			X
	X		
	X		X
	X		X

	X		X

	x		

				EE
Maritime Monitoring & Surveillance	Maritime Customes Activities	Maritime Accident/Disaster Response	Ship/Port Security	Estonia
X		X	X	
X	X	X	X	

X		X	X	

			X	x
				x

X	X	X		x
				x
			X	x

		X		
X	X	X	X	
		X		

		X		
	X			

		X		
				X
		X		
X		X		

			X	x
X	X	X	X	x
				x

				x
		x		x
				x

		X		
X		X		
		X		

X		X		
		X		
		X		

X				
		X		

	X		X	

X				
X		X	X	

X		X	X	
				X

		X		x
				x

		X		
		X		

		X		
		X		X
	X			

X	X	X	X	
X			X	
X		X		
X	X	X	X	X

X				

		X		
				X
		X		
		X		

		X		
X		X	X	
X				

X				
		X		
X			X	x

		X		
		X		

		X		

X		X		

Appendix 6: Country Factsheets

Please, correct if necessary and/or fill in blank/incomplete cells

No	MEMBER STATE	EMSA COD code (Organisation ID)	AUTHORITY NAME IN ENGLISH
1	Estonia		Ministry of Interior
2	Estonia		Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications
3	Estonia		Ministry of Defence
4	Estonia	ORG_EE98215	Ministry of Climate
5	Estonia		Ministry of Finance

6	Estonia	ORG_EE98213	Estonian Police and Border Guard Board
7	Estonia	ORG_EE01566	JRCC Tallinn
8	Estonia	ORG_EE46155	Estonian Transport Administration
9	Estonia		Water Traffic Management Unit
10	Estonia		Estonian Navy
11	Estonia		Environmental Board

12	Estonia		Estonian Tax and Customs Board
13	Estonia		Estonian Rescue Board
14	Estonia		Heritage Conservation
15	Estonia		Aviation Safety and Supervision Department
16	Estonia		Estonian Air Navigation Services (EANS)
17	Estonia		The North Estonia Medical Centre
18	Estonia		Volunteer maritime rescuers
19	Estonia		Estonian Safety Investigation Bureau

20	Estonia		Estonian Internal Security Service
21	Estonia		Estonian Police and Border Guard Board - Maritime Bureau, Tallinn
22	Estonia		Estonian Police and Border Guard Board - Eastern Prefecture, Jõhvi
23	Estonia		Estonian Police and Border Guard Board - Western Prefecture, Pärnu
24	Estonia		Estonian Police and Border Guard Board - Southern Prefecture, Tartu
25	Estonia		Environmental Board - Tallinn office
26	Estonia		Environmental Board - Kärkla office
27	Estonia		Environmental Board - Jõhvi office

28	Estonia		Environmental Board - Haapsalu office
29	Estonia		Environmental Board - Rakvere office
30	Estonia		Environmental Board - Palmse office
31	Estonia		Environmental Board - Põlvamaa supervisory office
32	Estonia		Environmental Board - Kuressaare office
33	Estonia		Environmental Board - Tartu office
34	Estonia		Environmental Board - Valga office
35	Estonia		Environmental Board - Otepää office
36	Estonia		Environmental Board - Jõgeva office

37	Estonia		Environmental Board - Paide office / Järvamaa supervisory office
38	Estonia		Environmental Board - Türi office
39	Estonia		Environmental Board - Pärnu office
40	Estonia		Environmental Board - Penijõe office
41	Estonia		Environmental Board - Viljandi office
42	Estonia		Environmental Board - Võru office
43	Estonia		Environmental Board - Võrumaa supervisory office
44	Estonia		Environmental Board - Rapla office
45	Estonia		Estonian Tax and Customs Board - Airport Customs Office
46	Estonia		Estonian Tax and Customs Board - Luhamaa Customs Office
47	Estonia		Estonian Tax and Customs Board - Narva-2 Customs Office

48	Estonia		Estonian Tax and Customs Board - Koldula Road Customs Office
49	Estonia		Estonian Tax and Customs Board - Airport Terminal Customs Office
50	Estonia		Estonian Tax and Customs Board - Muuga Customs Office
51	Estonia		Estonian Tax and Customs Board - Paldiski Customs Office
52	Estonia		Estonian Tax and Customs Board - Narva Road Customs Office
53	Estonia		Estonian Tax and Customs Board - Koidula Railway Customs Office
54	Estonia		Estonian Tax and Customs Board - Narva Railway Customs Office
55	Estonia		Estonian Tax and Customs Board - Passenger Port Customs Office

56	Estonia		Estonian Tax and Customs Board - Sillamäe Customs Office
57	Estonia		Estonian Rescue Board - Northern Rescue Centre (Tallinn)
58	Estonia		Estonian Rescue Board - Southern Rescue Centre (Tartu)
59	Estonia		Estonian Rescue Board - Eastern Rescue Centre (Jõhvi)
60	Estonia		Estonian Rescue Board - Western Rescue Centre (Pärnu)

AUTHORITY NAME IN ORIGINAL LANGUAGE	LEVEL (NATIONAL/ DEPARTMENT/ REGIONAL/ LOCAL)	ADDRESS (L)
Siseministeerium	National	Pikk 61, 15065 Tallinn
Majandus- ja Kommunikatsiooniministeerium	National	Suur-Ameerika 1, 10122 Tallinn
Kaitseministeerium	National	Sakala 1, 15094 Tallinn
Kliimaministeerium	National	Suur-Ameerika 1 10122 Tallinn
Rahandusministeerium	National	Suur-Ameerika 1, 10122 Tallinn

Politsei- ja Piirivalveamet	National	Pärnu mnt 139, 15060 Tallinn
Lennu- ja merepääste koordinatsioonikeskus (JRCC Tallinn)	National	Osmussaare 2, 13811 Tallinn
Transpordiamet	National	Valge 4, 11413 Tallinn
Veeliikluse juhtimise üksus	National	Valge 3, 11413 Tallinn
Eesti Merevägi	National	Juhkentali 58, 15007 Tallinn
Keskkonnaamet	National	Roheline 64, 80010 Pärnu

Maksu- ja Tolliamet	National	Lõõtsa 8a, 15176 Tallinn
Päästeamet	National	Raua 2, 10124 Tallinn
Muinsuskaitseamet	National	Pikk 2, 10123 Tallinn
Lennuamet	National	Lõõtsa 5, Ülemiste City, 11415 Tallinn
Lennuliiklusteeninduse AS	National	Kanali põik 3, Rae küla, Rae vald Harjumaa 75310
Põhja-Eesti Regionaalhaigla erakorralise meditsiini osakond	Regional	19 J. Sütiste Str, 13419 Tallinn
Vabatahtlikud merepäästjad	National	Estonia
Ohutusjuurdluse Keskus	National	Suur-Ameerika 1, 10122 Tallinn

Kaitsepolitseiamet	National	
Politsei- ja Piirivalveamet: Merebüroo, Tallinn	Regional	
Politsei- ja Piirivalveamet: Ida Prefektuur, Jõhvi	Regional	
Politsei- ja Piirivalveamet: Lääne Prefektuur, Pärnu	Regional	
Politsei- ja Piirivalveamet: Lõuna Prefektuur, Tartu	Regional	
Keskkonnaameti Tallinna kontor	Regional	Kopli 76, 10416 Tallinn
Keskkonnaameti Kärkla kontor	Regional	Kõrgessaare mnt 18, 92412 Kärkla
Keskkonnaameti Jõhvi kontor	Regional	Pargi 15, 41537 Jõhvi

Keskkonnaameti Haapsalu kontor	Regional	Lahe 8, 90503 Haapsalu
Keskkonnaameti Rakvere kontor	Regional	Kunderi 18, 44307 Rakvere
Keskkonnaameti Palmse kontor	Regional	Palmse, 45435
Keskkonnaameti Põlvamaa järelevalve büroo	Regional	Puuri tee 1, 63308 Põlva
Keskkonnaameti Kuressaare kontor	Regional	Tallinna 22, 93819 Kuressaare
Keskkonnaameti Tartu kontor	Regional	Aleksandri 14, 51004 Tartu
Keskkonnaameti Valga kontor	Regional	Kesk 12, 68205 Valga
Keskkonnaameti Otepää kontor	Regional	Kolga tee 28, 67305 Otepää
Keskkonnaameti Jõgeva kontor	Regional	Suur tn 3, 48303 Jõgeva

Keskkonnaameti Paide kontor / Järvamaa järelevalve büroo	Regional	Rüütli 25, 72713 Paide
Keskkonnaameti Türi kontor	Regional	F.J. Wiedemanni 13, 72213 Türi
Keskkonnaameti Pärnu kontor	Regional	Roheline 64, 80010 Pärnu
Keskkonnaameti Penijõe kontor	Regional	Penijõe mõis, 90305 Lääneranna vald
Keskkonnaameti Viljandi kontor	Regional	Paala tee 4, 71014, Viljandi
Keskkonnaameti Võru kontor	Regional	Karja 17a, 65608 Võru
Keskkonnaameti Võrumaa järelevalve büroo	Regional	Jüri 12, 65620 Võru
Keskkonnaameti Rapla kontor	Regional	Tallinna mnt 14, 79513 Rapla
Maksu- ja Tolliamet - Lennujaama tollipunkt	Regional	Valukoja 32/3, 11415 Tallinn
Maksu- ja Tolliamet - Luhamaa maantee piiripunkt	Regional	Luhamaa, Lütä küla, 65018 Setomaa vald, Võru maakond
Maksu- ja Tolliamet - Narva-2 piiripunkt (jalakäijad)	Regional	Kose 6, 20103 Narva

Maksu- ja Tolliamet - Koidula maantee piiripunkt	Regional	Koidula küla, 64004 Setomaa vald, Võru maakond
Maksu- ja Tolliamet - Lennujaama tollikontorolli üksus	Regional	Tartu mnt 101, 10112 Tallinn
Maksu- ja Tolliamet - Muuga tollipunkt	Regional	Veose 4, 74115 Maardu
Maksu- ja Tolliamet - Paldiski piiripunkt	Regional	Lõunasadama tee 11, 76806 Paldiski (Lõunasadam)
Maksu- ja Tolliamet - Narva maantee piiripunkt	Regional	Peterburi mnt 1, 20308 Narva
Maksu- ja Tolliamet - Koidula raudtee piiripunkt	Regional	Koidula küla, 64004 Setomaa vald, Võru maakond
Maksu- ja Tolliamet - Narva raudtee piiripunkt	Regional	Vaksali 14, 20308 Narva
Maksu- ja Tolliamet - Sadamate tollikontrolli üksus	Regional	Uus-Sadama 24, 10111 Tallinn

Maksu- ja Tolliamet - Sillamäe tollipunkt	Regional	Tööstuse 14, 40231 Sillamäe
Päästeamet - Põhja Päästekeskus (Tallinn)	Regional	Erika 3, 10416 Tallinn
Päästeamet - Lõuna Päästekeskus (Tartu)	Regional	Jaama 207, 50705 Tartu
Päästeamet - Ida Päästekeskus (Jõhvi)	Regional	Rahu 38, 41532 Jõhvi
Päästeamet - Lääne Päästekeskus (Pärnu)	Regional	A. H. Tammsaare pst 61, 80042 Pärnu

Email(s)	Phone number(s)	24/7 - Emergency phone number(s)	RCC phone number(s)
info@siseministeerium.ee	+372 612 5008		
info@mkm.ee	+372 625 6342		
info@kaitseministeerium.ee	+372 717 0022		
info@kliimaministeerium.ee	+372 626 2802		
info@fin.ee	+372 611 3558		

ppa@politsei.ee	+372 612 3000		
jrcc@politsei.ee	+372 6191224		+372 6 191 224
info@transpordiamet.ee	+372 620 1200		
tln.vts@transpordiamet.ee	+372 6205 770		
Naval Headquarters: navyhq@mil.ee ; Naval Base: navyhq@mil.ee ;	Naval Headquarters: +372 717 7000;		
info@keskkonnaamet.ee	+372 662 5999		

<u>emta@emta.ee</u>	+372 880 0812		
<u>rescue@rescue.ee</u>	+372 660 1524		
<u>info@muinsuskaitseamet.ee</u>	+372 640 3050		
<u>info@transpordiamet.ee</u>	+372 6201200		
<u>eans@eans.ee</u>	+372 625 8230		
<u>info@regionaalhaigla.ee</u>	+372 617 1995		
<u>info@ojk.ee</u>	+372 625 6314		

ppa@politsei.ee	+372 612 3000		
ida@politsei.ee	+372 337 2200		
laane@politsei.ee	+372 444 6400		
louna@politsei.ee	+372 730 8800		
info@keskkonnaamet.ee	+372 662 5999		
info@keskkonnaamet.ee	+372 662 5999		
info@keskkonnaamet.ee	+372 662 5999		

<u>info@keskkonnaamet. ee</u>	+372 662 5999		
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<u>info@keskkonnaamet. ee</u>	+372 662 5999		
<u>info@keskkonnaamet. ee</u>	+372 662 5999		
<u>info@keskkonnaamet. ee</u>	+372 662 5999		
<u>info@keskkonnaamet. ee</u>	+372 662 5999		
-	+372 662 5999		
<u>info@keskkonnaamet. ee</u>	+372 662 5999		
<u>ee131@emta.ee</u>	+372 676 1809		
<u>louna.vahetusevanem @emta.ee</u>	+372 676 4462		
<u>emta@emta.ee</u>	+372 463 1390		

<u>louna.vahetusevanem@emta.ee</u>	+372 676 4481		
<u>lennujaam@emta.ee</u>	+372 676 1801		
<u>muuga.pp@emta.ee</u>	+372 676 4811		
<u>ee121@emta.ee</u>	+372 676 4816		
<u>ee116@emta.ee</u>	+372 676 4853 +372 676 4858		
<u>EE5600@emta.ee</u>	+372 676 3850 +372 676 3800		
<u>louna.vahetusevanem@emta.ee</u>	+372 676 4486		
<u>EE5600@emta.ee</u>	+372 676 3693 +372 676 3691		
<u>sadamate.kontroll@emta.ee</u>	+372 676 4765 +372 5347 8643		

<u>sillamae.toll@emta.ee</u>	+372 676 2561 +372 676 2562 +372 5692 3403 +372 5692 3574		
<u>pohja@rescue.ee</u>	+372 628 2000		
<u>louna@rescue.ee</u>	+372 628 2000		
<u>ida@rescue.ee</u>	+372 628 2000		
<u>laane@rescue.ee</u>	+372 628 2000		

		Maritime Safety		Ship Casualty	
Website	Parent organization number	Role (SL=Strategic Lead, OL=Operational Lead, SB= Supporting body)	National legal basis	Role (SL=Strategic Lead, OL=Operational Lead, SB= Supporting body)	National legal basis
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre				SL	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/msos ; https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/128012014003?leiaKehtiv
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre					
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre					
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre					
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre					

https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre	1	SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/msos	SL	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/msos
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre	6	SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/msos	OL	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/msos
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre	2	SL	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/msos	SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/msos
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre	8	OL	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/msos	OL	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/msos
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre	3	SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/msos		
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre	4			SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/msos

https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre	2				
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre	1				
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre					
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre	8				
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre					
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre					
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre					
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre				SL	

https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre					
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre	6	SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/msos		
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre	6	SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/msos		
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre	6	SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/msos		
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre	6	SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/msos		
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre	11				
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre	11				
https://www.rescue.ee/en/places/rescue-centers/western-rescue-centre	11				

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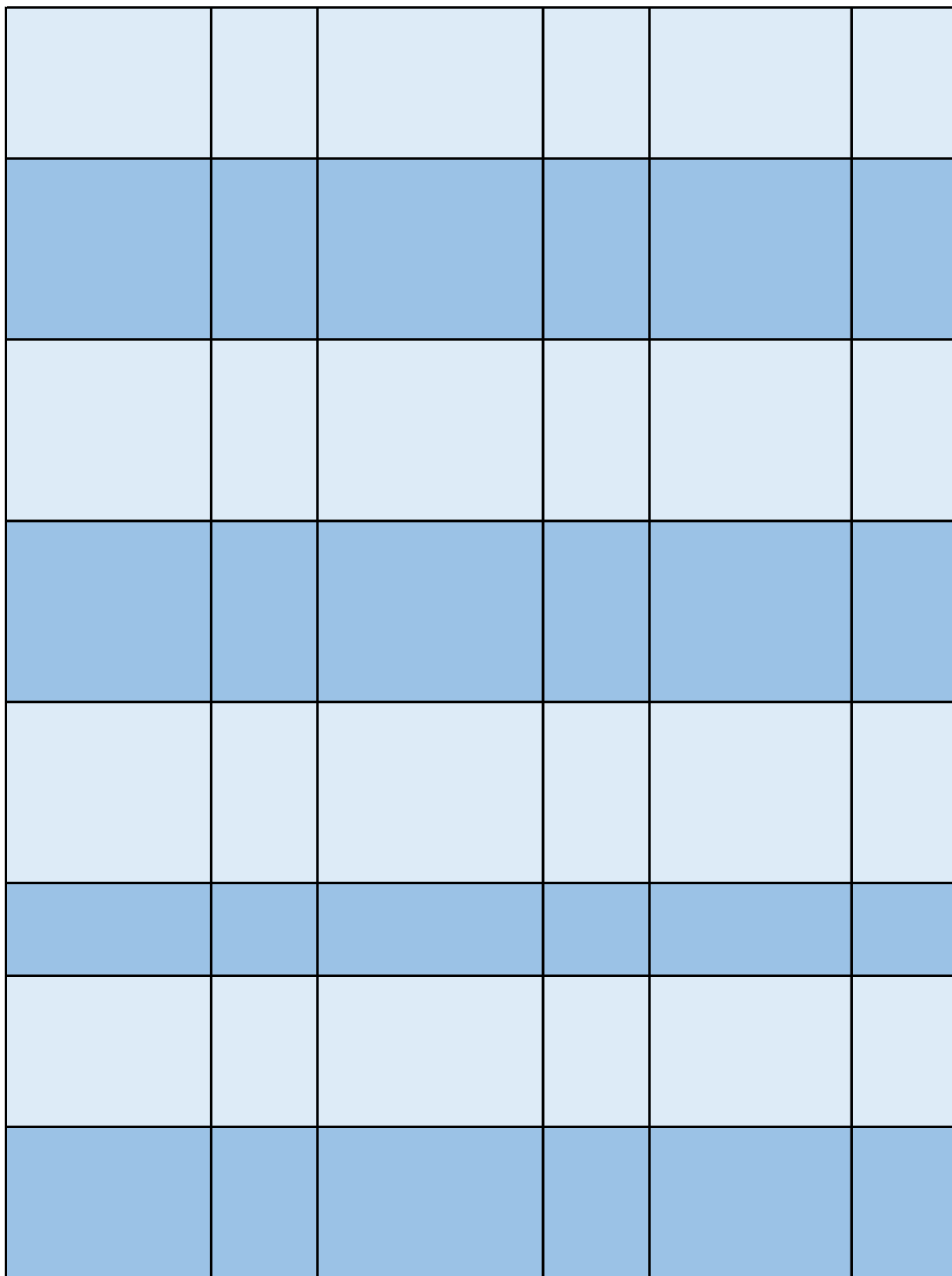
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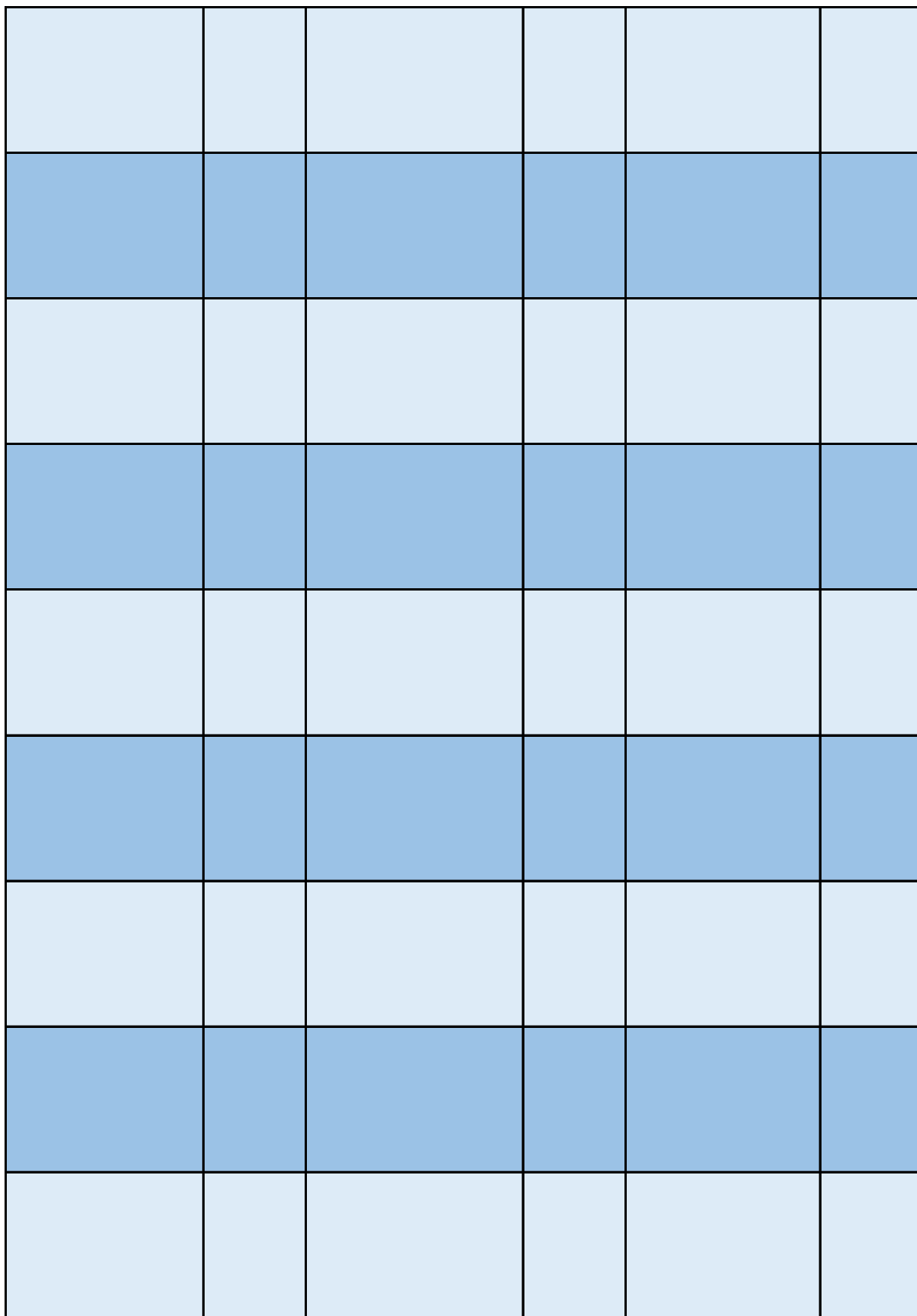
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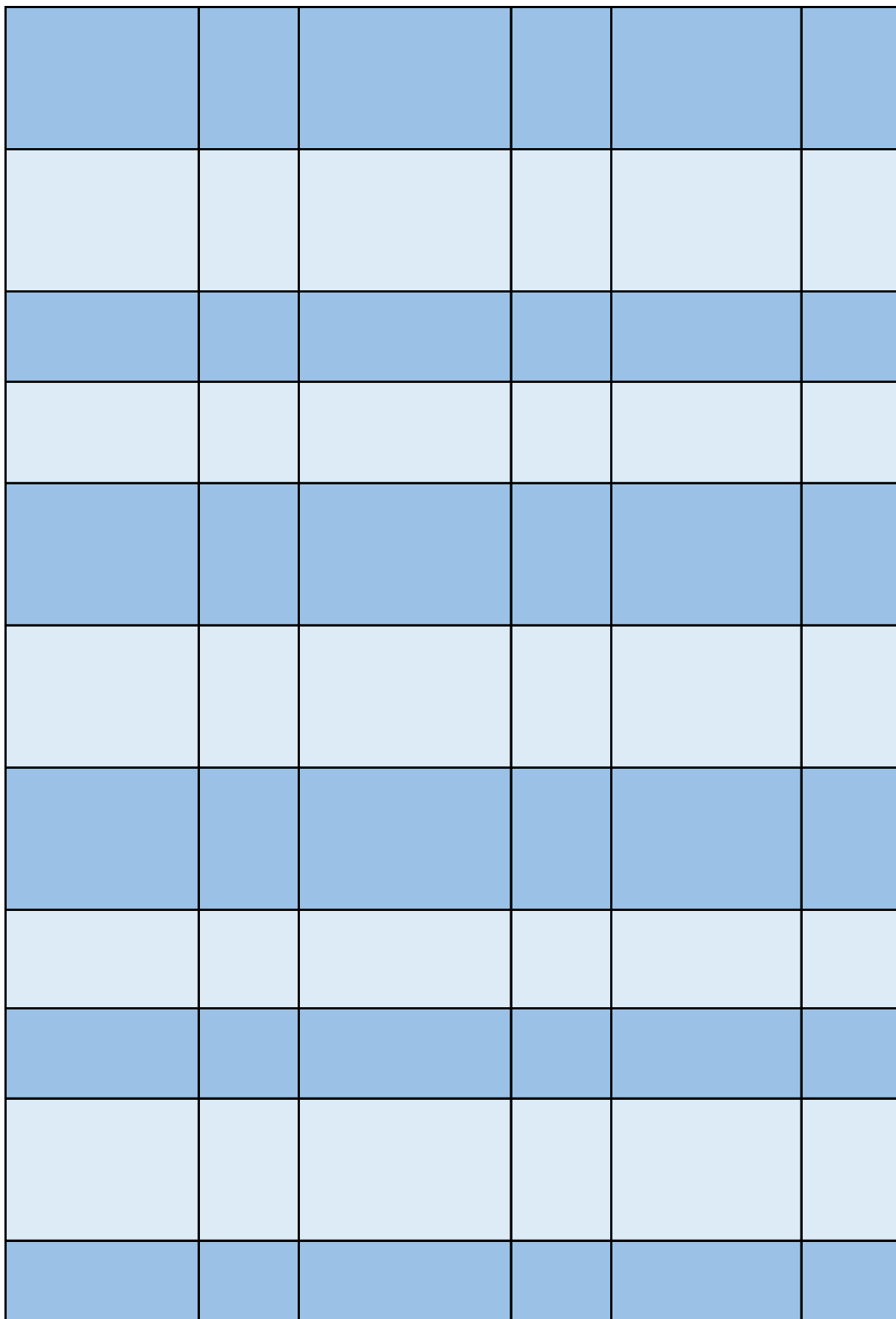
Fishery Inspection/Control		Maritime Border Control		Maritime Environmental Protec	
Role (SL=Strategic Lead, OL=Operational Lead, SB= Supporting body)	National legal basis	Role (SL=Strategic Lead, OL=Operational Lead, SB= Supporting body)	National legal basis	Role (SL=Strategic Lead, OL=Operational Lead, SB= Supporting body)	National legal basis
		SL	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/127082022003	SL	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/127082022003
SL	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/105122023007?leiaKehtiv				

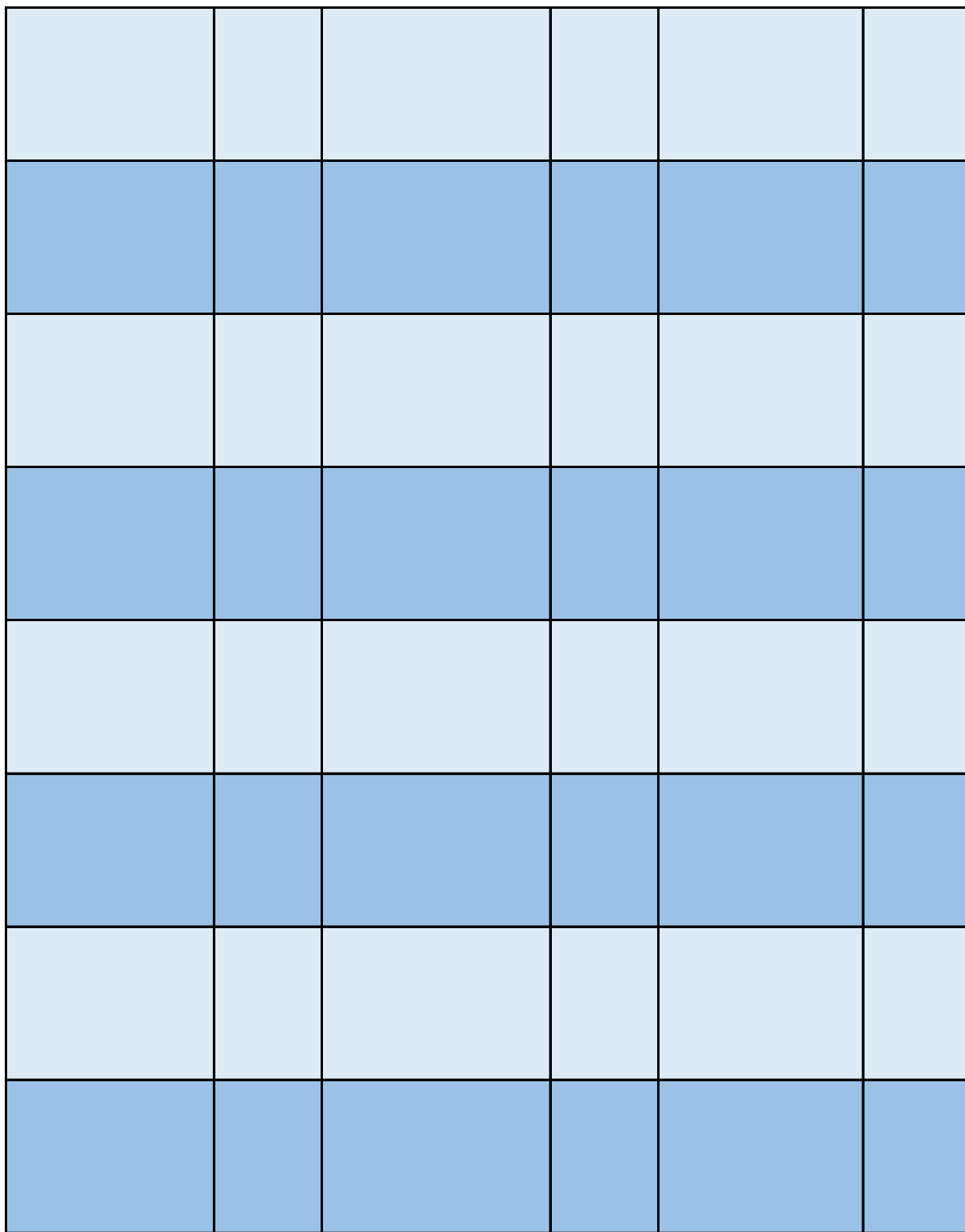
		SB		SL (transboundary water bodies)	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/ppvs
				OL (transboundary water bodies)	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/ppvs
				SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/105072022005
				SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/105072022005
		OL	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/120062022044	OL	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/105072022005
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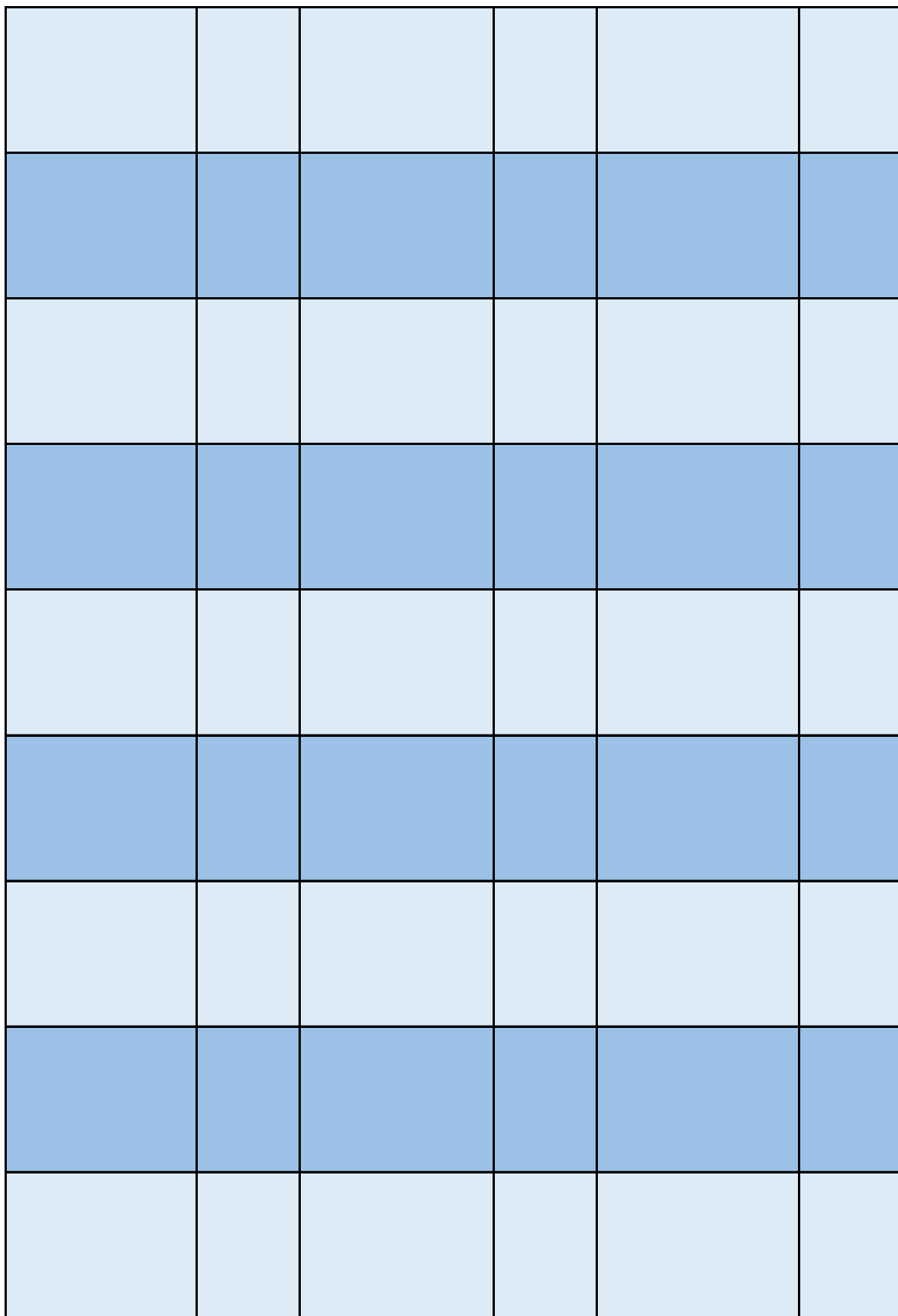


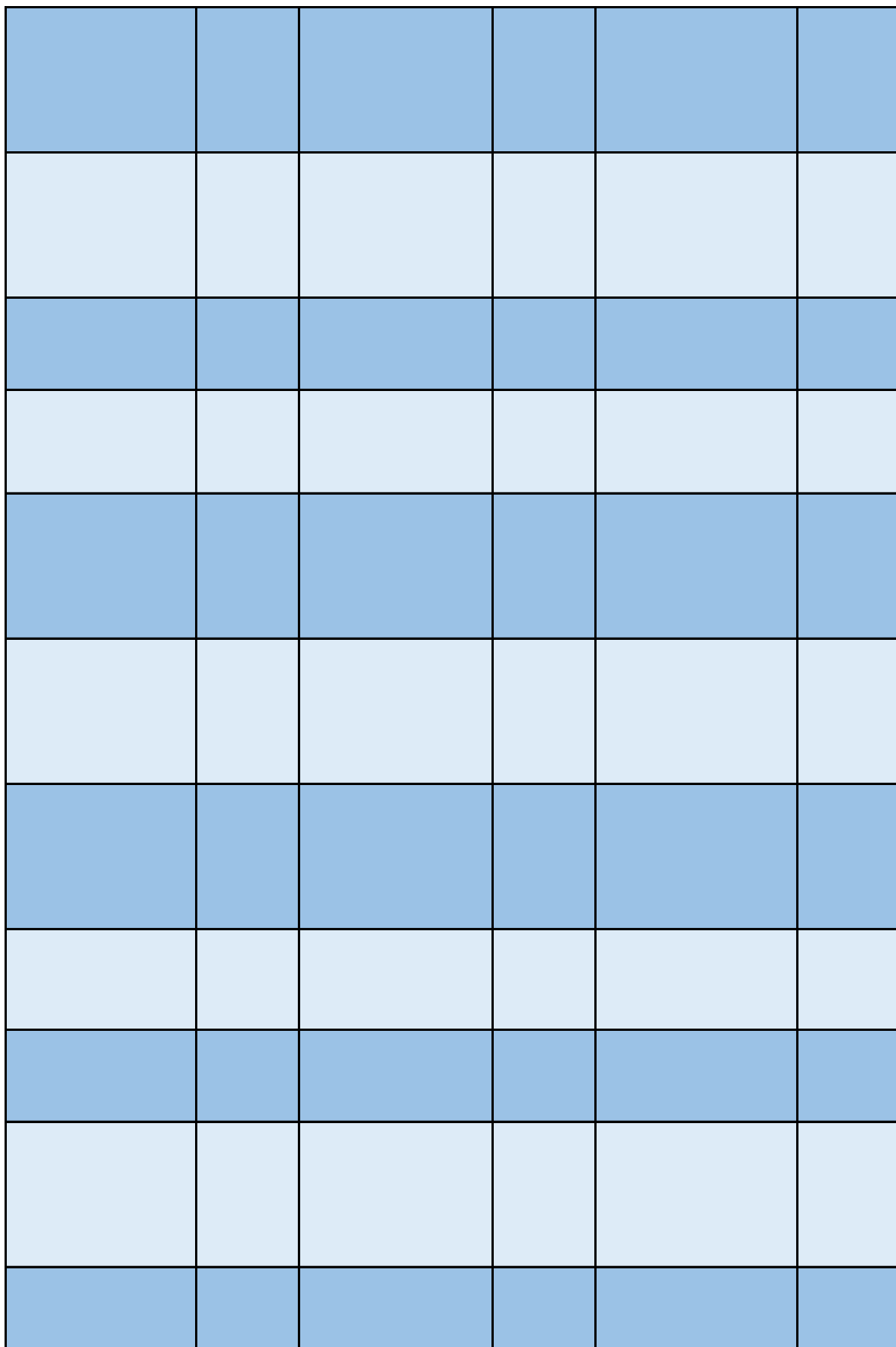
COAST GUARD FUNCTIONS (CGF)					
Prevention & Suppression of Tr		Maritime Search & Rescue		Maritime Monitoring & Surveilla	
Role (SL=Strategic Lead, OL=Operational Lead, SB= Supporting body)	National legal basis	Role (SL=Strategic Lead, OL=Operational Lead, SB= Supporting body)	National legal basis	Role (SL=Strategic Lead, OL=Operational Lead, SB= Supporting body)	National legal basis
SL	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/128012014003?leiaKehtiv	SL	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/128012014003?leiaKehtiv		
				SL	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/127082022003

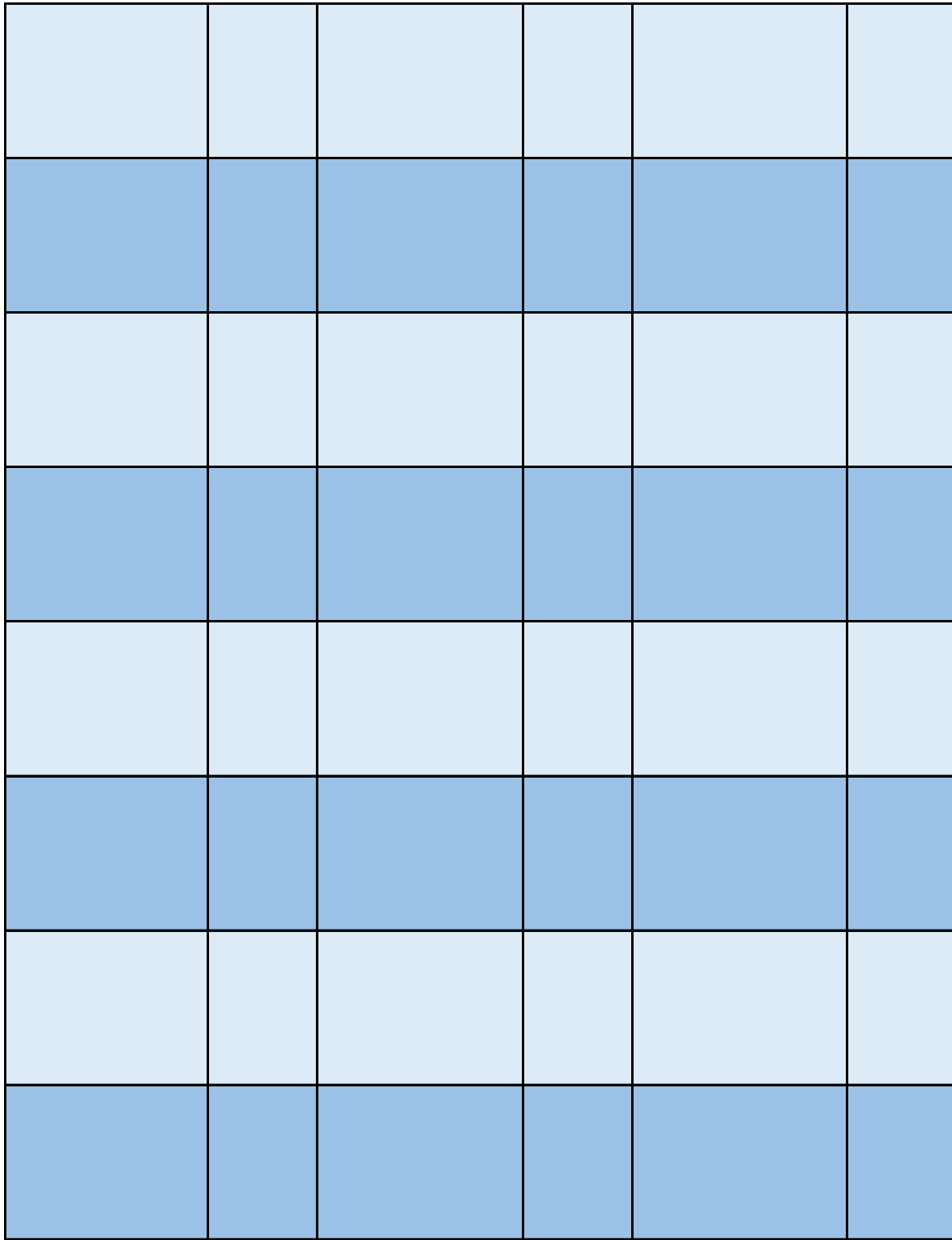
OL	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/ppvs	SL	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/105072022005 ; https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/ppvs		
SB		OL	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/105072022005	SB	
		SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/105072022005	SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/130122023003?leiaKehtiv
		SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/105072022005	SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/130122023003?leiaKehtiv
		SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/105072022005	OL	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/120062022044

SB		SB			
		SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/105072022005		
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		SB			
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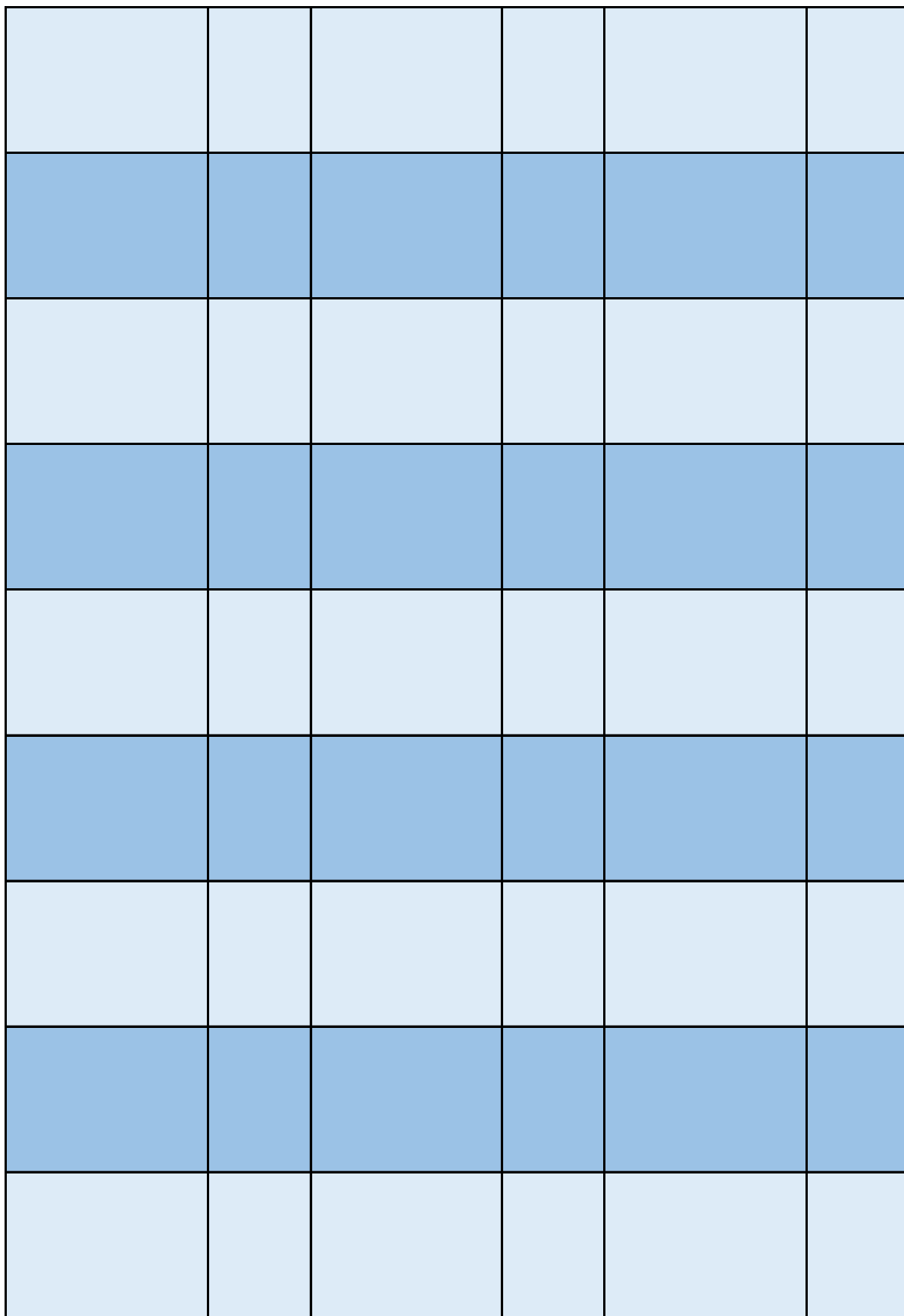


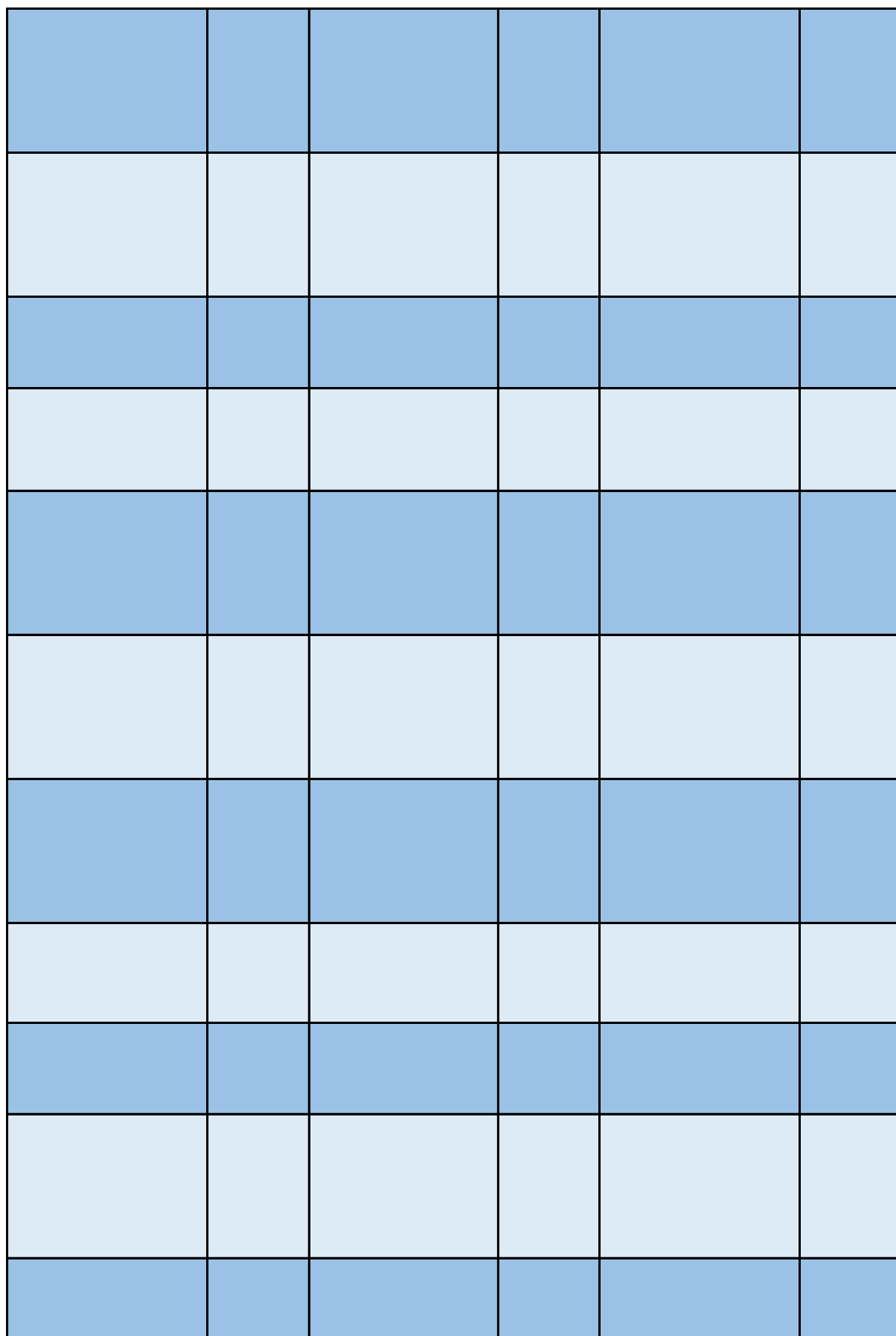
Maritime Customs Activities		Maritime Accident/Disaster Res		Ship/Port Security	
Role (SL=Strategic Lead, OL=Operational Lead, SB= Supporting body)	National legal basis	Role (SL=Strategic Lead, OL=Operational Lead, SB= Supporting body)	National legal basis	Role (SL=Strategic Lead, OL=Operational Lead, SB= Supporting body)	National legal basis
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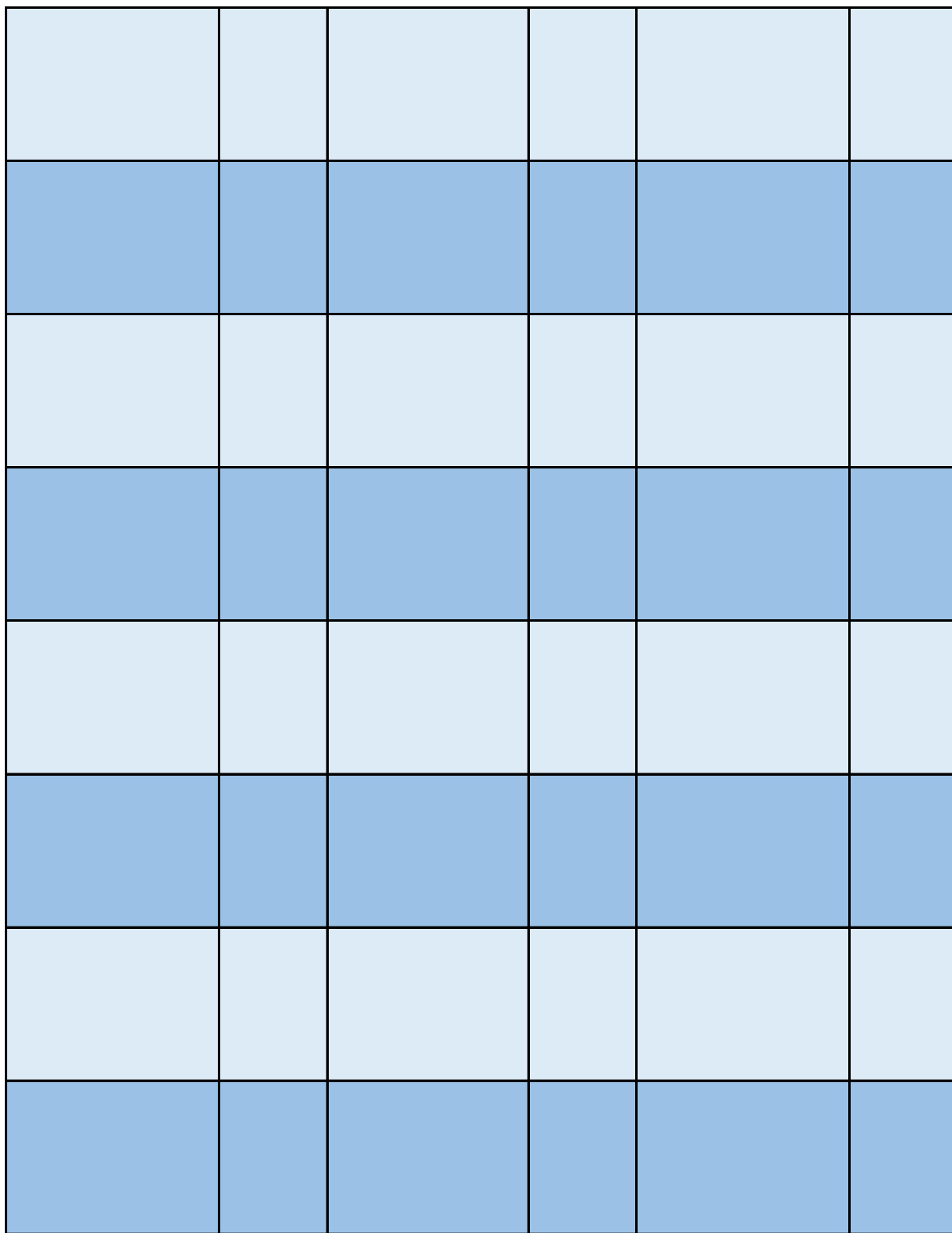
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		SB		SL	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/130122023003?leiaKehtiv
		SB		OL	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/130122023003?leiaKehtiv
		OL	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/121072022007	SB	
		SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/121072022007		

SL		SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/121072022007		
		SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/121072022007		
		SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/121072022007		
		SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/121072022007		
		SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/121072022007		
		SL			

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		SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/121072022007		
		SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/121072022007		
		SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/121072022007		
		SB	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/121072022007		







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