

Format for the Periodic Review of the SPAMIs

SPAMI Name: Sanctuaire Pelagos / Santuario Pelagos

SECTION I: CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST

(Art. 8.2. of the Protocol and General Principles and C and D of Annex I)

In each question, crossed references to the Annotated Format (AF) are given.

1. CONSERVATION STATUS

1.1. Does the SPAMI fulfil one of the criteria related to Mediterranean interest as presented in Protocol's (Annex I section B para. 2), strictly maintain the status of populations of its protected species (those in Annex II to the Protocol), the status of its habitats and no adverse significant changes in the functioning of its ecosystems? (Article 8.2.)
(See 3.4. and 4 in the AF)

YES

In case of “no”, indicate the reasons that have motivated the deficiencies, their relative seriousness and, if possible, the date in which they are expected to be overcome.

1.2 If “yes”, are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued?

YES

2. LEGAL STATUS

2.1. Does the area maintains or has improved its legal protection status from the date of the previous report? (A-e and C-2, Annex I).
See 7.1.2 in the AF

YES

Note: the Pelagos area has maintained its legal protection status, and, moreover, as one of the consequences of the resolutions adopted by the Conference of the Parties, the following measures taken at national levels, those have a significant impact in Pelagos.

France

- Ministerial decree dated from the 01.07.11 establishing the list of protected marine mammals and the related modalities to protect them at national scale, including the forbidding of the cetacean intentional disturbance)

- Ministerial decree dated from the 11.07.11 that forbid the driftnets
- Decree of the 07.12.11 related to the management of the nautical events
- Decree n.2012-1148 of the 12.10.12 related to the creation of the EEZ in the Mediterranean Sea

Italy:

- D.P.R. 27.10.2011 n.209 “Istituzione di Zone di Protezione Ecologica del Mediterraneo nord-occidentale”;
- Ministerial Decree of the Ministry in charge of transport in cooperation with the Ministry of the environment n. 0000070 of the 2nd of March 2012, cd “Decreto rotte”;
- law n.217 of the 15.12.11 that enhance the sanctions in case of violation of the ban from the UE of driftnets.

Monaco: sovereign order n.3.131 dated from the 14.02.11 and related to the exploitation of the living resources

2.2. Does the legal declaration of this area consider the conservation of natural values as the primary objective? (A-a and D1 in Annex I).

See 7.1.3 in the AF

YES (art. 2 and 4 of the Agreement)

2.3. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area? (D4 Annex I). See 7.4.3 in the AF

YES

Note: It has to be pointed out that the governing body of the Agreement (the Conference of the Parties) has no direct competence on the management of the Sanctuary that is fully demanded to the National competence.

2.4. Are external influences/threats been taken into account in the legal framework of the SPAMI? Does the legal text clearly establish coordination means between land and sea authorities? (D4 Annex I, Art.7.4. in the Protocol).

First question: **YES** (art. 6 of the Agreement)

Second question: **N.A.** (the coordination is clearly established at national scales)

In case there is no sea within the SPAMI, this question would be non-applicant. See 7.4.3. in the AF

Indicate measures that have been adopted to address these influences/threats. In case of any “no” answer, indicate the reasons that have motivated the deficiencies and, if possible, the date in which they are expected to be overcome.

- The same Parties to the Agreement (FR, IT and MC) signed the ACCOBAMS Agreement that represents a buffer zone for the Pelagos

Sanctuary and Permanent Secretariats of both Agreements strongly cooperate.

- The same Parties to the Agreement (FR, IT and MC) signed the RAMOGE Agreement against pollution (coastal and at sea) and Permanent Secretariats of both Agreements strongly cooperate.
- A section related to marine mammals (potential impact and mitigating measures associated) have been included into the whole process of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
- EEZ and EPZ are respectively in place in France and in Italy in which both countries are committed to the MSFD and Habitat and Birds Directives of UE.
- The label “high quality whale watching” has been implemented in France in order to encourage whale watching operators to carry out their activity on a sustainable way (Monaco is following the same process).

3. MANAGEMENT METHODS (*General principles D Annex 1*)

3.1. Does the area have the same or an improved management body/authority as when the SPAMI was established and/or last evaluated?

Existence of a management body with sufficient powers (*Art. 7.2.d, 7.2.f*).
D6 - Annex I: "To be included in the SPAMI List, a protected area must have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers as well as means and human resources to prevent and/or control activities likely to be contrary to the aims of the protected area". See 8.1. in the AF

YES

Note: It has to be pointed out that the governing body of the Agreement (the Conference of the Parties) has no direct competence on the management of the Sanctuary that is fully demanded to the National competence. Since the SPAMI has been recognized, the Conference of the Parties has been established and internal rules have been adopted.

3.2. Is the management plan in force?

Has the management plan been officially adopted? (*D7 Annex I*). See 8.2.1, 8.2.2. in the AF

YES

Note: A "management plan" has been adopted in 2004 for 3 years and has been extended until 2014 when a draft revision of the management plan has been proposed for 2015-2017. The draft management plan revised will be discussed during the 6th COP (2015). The management plan addresses directly the Parties as responsible for its implementation.

3.3. Does the management plan address the requirements set out in article 7 of the Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format?

More details useful for the evaluation of the management plan are addressed in question 7.1 of this questionnaire.

YES

Note: cf. Comment on question 3.2

In case of any "no" answer, indicate the reasons that have motivated the deficiencies and, if possible, the date in which they are expected to be overcome.

4. AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

4.1. Is there basic equipment, human and financial resources ensured to the management body?

(*Art. 7.2.d, 7.2.f. D6 in Annex I: "To be included in the SPAMI List, a*

protected area must have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers as well as means and human resources to prevent and/or control activities likely to be contrary to the aims of the protected area”). See 9.1, 9.2. in the AF

YES

Note: The Parties provide financially support for two persons of staff forming the Permanent Secretariat that provide secretarial functions to the Agreement's bodies (COP, CST, NFPs) although these functions are not a direct support for the management of the area.

4.2. Does the area have a monitoring program?

(D8 - Annex I: “The program should include the identification and monitoring of a certain number of significant parameters for the area in question, in order to allow the assessment of the state and evolution of the area, as well as the effectiveness of protection and management measures implemented, so that they may be adapted if need be”). See 9.3.3. in the AF

YES

Note: in the common framework decided by the Conference of the Parties of the Pelagos Agreement, the monitoring activities are carried out at national scale.

If yes, what are the monitoring parameters and the management objectives being addressed by these parameters?

The monitoring parameters taken into account at national level are:

- for the marine mammals: abundance estimate, seasonality, geographical repartition, diet, population structure, health, stranding events.
- for the human activities: marine traffic (commercial, boating and tourism included nautical events), professional fisheries, whale watching, constructions (costal and at sea), navy activities, research conducted at sea on marine mammals.
- for the threats to marine mammals: pollution (chemical pollution, marine litters and microplastic), ship strikes, noise, interactions with fisheries (bycatch, depredation and reduction of food stock), disturbance and stress, habitat loss, global warming, natural diseases.

The management objectives are to value each parameter and its evolution and to maintain a favorable conservation status for the marine mammals and their habitat.

4.3 Is there a feedback mechanism that establishes an explicit link between the monitoring results and the management objectives, and which allows adaptation of protection and management measures?

In case of any “no” answer, indicate the reasons that have motivated the deficiencies, their relative seriousness, and the date in which they are expected to be overcome.

YES

Note: the Technical and Scientific Committee, also through working groups on specific issue (i.e.: ship strikes, anthropogenic activities, fisheries, marine traffic, database, pollution, research, communication, control as sea, etc.), is in charge of this link and has recently started to provide again the COP of the Pelagos Agreement, with relevant recommendations.

SECTION II: FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA

(Section B4 of the Annex I, and other obligatory for a SPA (Art. 6 and 7 of the Protocol))

5. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

5.1 Assess the level of threats within the site to the ecological, biological, aesthetic and cultural values of the area (B4.a Annex I).
See 5.1. consider also 3.5.2.b, 6.3 & 6.4. in the AF

In particular:

Unregulated exploitation of natural resources
(e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in the AF
(SCORE: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”)
3

Note: this is mainly the competence of GFCM and UE regulations

Serious threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in the AF
(SCORE: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”)
1

Increase of human presence (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF
(SCORE: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”)
1

Historic and current conflicts between users or user groups See 5.1.4., 6.2. in the AF
(SCORE: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”):
1

Please include a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually
Threats from urbanisation, industrialization and pollution

The Sanctuary has particularly urbanized coastal zones and subject to strong touristic pressures. Industrialisation of the coastal zone induces more pollutants but also acoustic and seismic disturbances linked to civil engineering works and exploitation of the continental shelf.

Threats from marine traffic

International marine traffic and links between the large islands and continent induce some risk of ship strikes, direct disturbances and acoustic pollution. Marine transport of petroleum and/or dangerous products induces a permanent threat to the ecosystem and to the Sanctuary's species. The development of sea routes could in time lead to new constraints related to the increase of the maritime traffic.

Threats from pleasure boating and whale watching

Pleasure boating and development of whale watching, managed or not, risk to disturb the animals directly. In some cases, there are some risks of ship strikes.

Threats from fisheries

The fisheries activities have some impact on marine mammals and their habitat (bycatch and competition for food resources). Industrial fishing needs to be controlled.

5.2 Assess the level of external threats to the ecological, biological, aesthetic and cultural values of the area (B4.a of the Annex I). See 5.2. in the AF

In particular:

Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1. in the AF

(SCORE: 0 means "very serious threats"; 3 means "no threats")

1

Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2

(SCORE: 0 means "very serious threats"; 3 means "no threats")

N.A

Note: because this aspect is not addressed by the Pelagos Agreement.

Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area See 6.1. in the AF

(SCORE: 0 means "very serious threats"; 3 means "no threats")

1

Please include a prescriptive list of external threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually.

- pollution: 0 (all marine mammals are impacted)
- reduction of fish stock: 1 (global issue)
- habitat loss: 1 (global issue)
- global warming: 1 (global issue)
- ship strikes: 1 (one of the main anthropogenic cause of mortality of large cetaceans)

- acoustic: 1 (all marine mammals are impacted, especially Cuvier's beaked whale. The threat is increasing due to the constructions, navy activities and marine traffic)
- bycatch: 2 (threat has been reduced since the ban of the driftnets but still remains a threat)
- interactions with fisheries (depredation): 1 (specially in Corsica and Sardinia with the bottlenose dolphin)
- stress and disturbance: 2 (whale watching activities are increasing)
- impact from the scientific activities: 3
- natural diseases: 2 (all the previous threats make marine mammals weaker face to natural diseases)

5.3. Is there an integrated coastal management plan or land-use laws in the area limiting or surrounding the SPAMI? (B4.e Annex I). See 5.2.3.

(SCORE : 0 = No / 1 = Yes)

N.A

Note: because the Pelagos Agreement does not include the terrestrial area (art. 3 of the Pelagos Agreement).

5.4. Does the management plan for the SPAMI have influence over the governance of the surrounding area? (D5-d Annex I). See 7.4.4. in the AF

(SCORE : 0 = No / 1 = Yes)

0

Note: although the Pelagos Sanctuary is considered as an ACCOBAMS pilot area, the management plan of the Pelagos Sanctuary have no influence over the governance of the surrounding area.

6. REGULATIONS

6.1. Assess the degree of legal regulations See 7.4.2. in the AF

In particular, within the national framework:

Regulations concerning the strengthening of the application of the other Protocols to the Barcelona Convention, particularly dumping, passage of ships and modification of the soil (*Art. 6b, 6c, 6e in the Protocol, D5-a Annex I*)

(SCORE : 0 = No / 1 = Yes)

0

Note: the presence of 3 SPAMI included in the Pelagos Sanctuary (National Park of Port-Cros, Reserve of Bouches de Bonifacio and MPA of Portofino)

Regulations on the introduction of any species not indigenous to the specially protected area in question, or of any genetically modified species, (*Art. 6 d in the Protocol, D5-b Annex I*)

(SCORE : 0 = No / 1 = Yes)

0

Regulations concerning the Environmental Impact Assessment for the activities and projects that could significantly affect the protected areas (*Art. 17 in the Protocol*)

(SCORE : 0 = No / 1 = Yes)

1

In particular, within the SPAMI framework:

Regulations for fishing, hunting, taking of animals and harvesting of plants or their destruction, as well as trade with animals, parts of animals, plants, parts of plants, which originate in the area (*Art. 6 g in the Protocol, D5-c Annex I*)

(SCORE : 0 = No / 1 = Yes)

1

Italy:

- Italian ministerial Decree of the 21/05/1980 related to cetacean protection
- Italian ministerial Decree of 1989 prohibiting the capture of the marine mammals
- Italian ministerial Decree of 1991 regulating the use of the driftnets
- Italian law of 1992 related to the total protection of the marine mammals
- Italian law n.217 of the 15.12.2011 enhancing the sanctions of the violation of the ban from the UE of the use of the driftnets for swordfish

France:

- French ministerial Decree of the 01.07.2011 (that repeals the ministerial Decree of 1995) establishing the list of marine mammals and the associated protection measures (notion of intentional disturbance)
- French ministerial Decree of the 11.07.11 regulating the use of the driftnets

Monaco:

- sovereign order dated from 1993 and related to marine reserves, fisheries and underwater activities

7. MANAGEMENT

7.1. Assess the degree of detail of the management plan

(e.g. zoning, regulations for each zone, competencies and responsibilities, governing bodies, management programs as protection, natural resource management, tourism, public use, education, research, monitoring, maintenance, services and concessions....) See 8.2.3. in the AF

(SCORE: 0= No Management Plan / 1= Weak / 2= Adequate / 3=

Excellent)

2

Note: in the context that has been pointed out in sections 2 and 3.

7.2. Assess to what extent land ownership is well determined

(Undetermined land tenure regimes and registrations are a common source of conflicts in most protected areas world-wide)

See 7.3. in the AF

(SCORE: 0= Undetermined / 1= Weak / 2= Adequate / 3= Excellent)

N.A.

7.3. Is there a body representing the public, professional and non-governmental sector and the scientific community linked to the management body? (B4b, B4c of the Annex I). *See 8.1.2. & 8.1.3*

(SCORE : 0 = No / 1 = Yes)

0

Note: However, observers are welcome in the institutional meetings of the Pelagos Agreement. Moreover, France has a national committee involving all national stakeholders.

7.4. Assess the quality of the involvement by the public, and particularly of local communities, in the planning and management of the area (B4.b of the Annex I)

(e.g. adequate planning involves local stakeholders and accommodates within appropriate management regimes a spectrum of possible multiple uses and regulated human activities, within the primary objective of conservation of marine and coastal environments) See 8.1.4. in the AF

(SCORE: 0= No involvement / 1= Low / 2= Adequate / 3= Excellent)

2

Note: a partnership with coastal municipalities of the Pelagos Sanctuary is developed. The initiative "Pelagos ambassador" dedicated to boaters has been implemented in France and Monaco.

7.5. Is the management plan binding for other national/local administrations with competencies in the area? *See 8.2.2 in the AF*

(SCORE : 0 = No / 1 = Yes)

N.A

Note: regional administrations are involved in the national delegations of the Conference of the Parties to the Agreement. A voluntary Charter with municipalities has been established to strengthen operational initiatives for marine mammals protection, also dedicated to education / public awareness, measures for mitigating impacts on marine mammals, relaying the information in case of cetacean strandings.

8. PROTECTION MEASURES

8.1. Assess the degree of enforcement of the protection measures

In particular:

Are the area boundaries adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked on the sea? See 8.3.1. in the AF

(SCORE : 0 = No / 1 = Yes)

1

Note: the boundaries of the area are defined through geographical coordinates as set in article 3 of the Pelagos Agreement.

Is there any collaboration from other authorities in the protection and surveillance of the area and, if applicable, is there a coastguard service contributing to the marine protection? See 8.3.2. 8.3.3. in AF

(SCORE : 0 = No / 1 = Yes)

1

Note: such as “Préfecture maritime” and national navy in France, Italian Coast Guard, and “Affaires maritimes” of the Principality of Monaco, etc.

Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures?

(SCORE : 0 = No / 1 = Yes)

0

Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement of regulations and is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in the AF

(SCORE : 0 = No / 1 = Yes)

0

Note: the Agreement doesn't include any provision on penalties or sanctions.

Has the area established a contingency plan to face accidental pollution or other serious emergencies? (*Art. 7.3. in the Protocol, Recom. 13th Parties Meeting*)

(SCORE : 0 = No / 1 = Yes)

1

Note: in particular in case of ship strikes and stranding events, National Stranding Networks have been implemented; their formalizing is in progress in Italy and Monaco but are already working. In case of accidental pollution, RAMOGEPOL that covers the whole Pelagos Sanctuary would be activated.

9. HUMAN RESOURCES

9.1. Adequacy of the human resources available to the management body (*Art.7.2-f in the Protocol, D6 in Annex I*) (e.g. enough number of employees to ensure adequate management and protection of the area) See 9.1.1. in the AF

Is there a permanent field administrator of the area?

See 9.1.2. in the AF

(SCORE : 0 = No / 1 = Yes)

0

Note: the only permanent staff is the staff of the Permanent Secretariat that is not considered as the administrator of the area. The three Parties of the Pelagos Agreement have their own administrative staff in charge of their own Pelagos area or locking in the high seas zone (see next question).

Are there other permanent staffs in the field?

(e.g. technicians, wardens, guides, ...) See 9.1.2. in the AF

(SCORE : 0 = No / 1 = Yes)

1

Note:

Only for France: National Park of Port-Cros which leads the French stakeholders is dedicating 1,5 full time persons and in addition personal from cetacean stranding network and from NGOs.

9.2. Assess the adequacy of the training level of available staff

(Art.7.2-f in the Protocol, D6 in Annex I) (e.g. enough training level to ensure protection of the area). See 9.1.2. in the AF

(SCORE: 0= Very Insufficient / 1= Low / 2= Adequate / 3= Excellent)

N.A.

Considering that there is only 1,5 full time persons available, this point is considered as N.A by the Committee, although the available part time staff has an adequate level of training.

10. FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL MEANS

10.1. Assess the degree of adequacy of the financial means

Sufficient resources for the development and implementation of the management plan, including e.g. interpretation, education, training, research, surveillance and enforcement of regulations. See 9.2.1. in the AF

(SCORE: 0= Very Insufficient / 1= Low / 2= Adequate / 3= Excellent)

1

Note:

France: French Ministry of environment (MEDDE) provides funds through triennial research programs for awareness, research, training, etc. for example: 200 000 € provided for research programs for 2014-2017 period. Between 15 000 € and 20 000 € a year for awareness, training, networks, etc.

10.2. Assess the basic infrastructure (Art.7.2-f in the Protocol)

Administrative premises in the site, visitors' facilities (reception centre, trails, signs...), specific information, education and awareness materials
(SCORE: 0= Very Insufficient / 1= Low / 2= Adequate / 3= Excellent)

2

Note: the administrative premises in the site is adequate (but not enough for visitors' facilities) and the specific information, education and awareness materials are in progress (website into 3 languages already online, flyers into 3 languages, panels for partner municipalities, etc.).

10.3. Assess the equipment.

Guard posts and signs on the main accesses, means to respond to emergencies, marine and terrestrial vehicles, radio and communications equipment. *See 9.2.3. in the AF*

(SCORE: 0= Very Insufficient / 1= Low / 2= Adequate / 3= Excellent)

N.A.

Note: because the available filed equipment belongs to the national structures.

11. INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE

11.1. Assess the extent of knowledge about the area and its surrounding zones. (D3 - Annex I: Considering at least specific maps, habitat distribution, species inventories, and socio-economical factors)

See 9.3.1. in the AF

(SCORE: 0= Very Insufficient / 1= Low / 2= Adequate / 3= Excellent)

2

Note: knowledge has been consequently increased thanks to the national research programs (cf. census of the Pelagos scientific studies and the gap analysis). An extended inventory of the knowledge is planned.

11.2. Assess the adequacy of the program for data collection and the monitoring program.

See 9.3.2. in the AF

(SCORE: 0= Inexistent / 1= Insufficient / 2= Adequate / 3= Excellent)

2

Note: the information should be regularly communicated to the Permanent Secretariat / CST (according to the nature of the data) and the database should be regularly updated.

12. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

12.1. Are other national or international organizations collaborating with human or financial resources? (e.g. researchers, experts, volunteers..).

See 9.1.3. in the AF

(SCORE: 0= No / 1= Weakly / 2= Satisfactory / 3= Excellent)

2

Note: national administrations are collaborating both with human and financial resources, and national stranding networks, national control authorities, associations and scientists, etc. are collaborating with technical resources.

12.2. Assess the level of cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs (especially in other nations) (*Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3, A.d in Annex I*)

(SCORE: 0= No / 1= Insufficient / 2= Adequate / 3= Excellent)

2

Note: the cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs included in the Pelagos area is adequate (Port-Cros national Park, natural reserve of Bouches of Bonifacio and MPA of Portofino) and the cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs, especially in other nations and relevant to marine mammals conservation, is in progress thanks to MedPAN and ACCOBAMS.

COMMENTS by the Technical Advisory Commission

The total scores of the table are not really reflecting the current situation for the Pelagos Sanctuary, because some of questions in the format are not adapted for the case of the Pelagos Sanctuary.

CONCLUSION

According to the evaluation of the committee, Pelagos Sanctuary still fulfils the criteria, which are mandatory for the inclusion of an area in the SPAMI list, and with the relevant criteria defined in the SPA/BD Protocol.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For Pelagos Sanctuary

Within and with the limits of the institutional and legal structure of the Pelagos Sanctuary, the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, are actively pursued, although cooperation and harmonisation, which are some of the Agreement goals, might be enhanced.

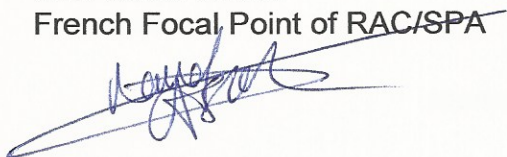
For RAC/SPA

- Although Parties has filled the ordinary form, they ask RAC/SPA to adapt the ordinary form to the specificities of the Pelagos Sanctuary and other similar SPAMIs for next revisions.
- Regarding the evaluation format, there is a need to provide guidelines for scoring and it would be necessary for defining the concept of "cultural values".

SIGNATURES

National Focal Points

Mrs. Maud Casier
French Focal Point of RAC/SPA



Mr. Eric Tambutté
P/O Raphaël Simonet
Monegasque Focal Point of RAC/SPA



Mr. Leonardo Tunesi
Italian Focal Point for RAC/SPA

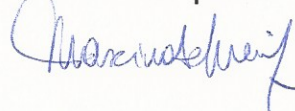


Independent Experts

Mr. Chedly Rais



Mrs. Marina Sequeira



SPAMI Manager(s)

Mrs. Maria-Carmela Giarratano

Chair of the Conference of the Parties to the Pelagos Agreement



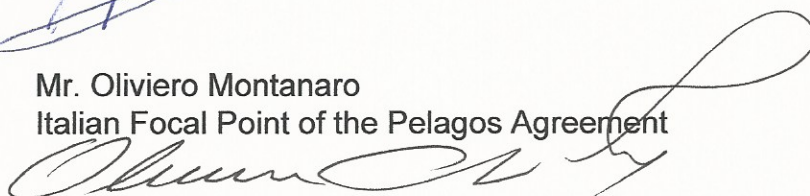
Mrs. Martine Bigan

P/O Mr. Florian Expert, French Focal Point of the Pelagos Agreement




Mr. Oliviero Montanaro

Italian Focal Point of the Pelagos Agreement



Ms. Céline Van Klaveren - Impagliazzo

P/O H.E. Patrick Van Klaveren, Monegasque Focal Point of the Pelagos Agreement



Ms. Fannie Dubois

Executive Secretary of the Pelagos Agreement



SPAMI VALUE-ADDED

Questions		Draft score obtained	Maximum
5	Threats and surrounding context	8	23 19 (2 questions NA)
6	Regulations	2	4
7	Management	4	11 7 (2 questions NA)
8	Protection measures	3	5
9	Human resources	1	5 2 (1 question NA)
10	Financial and material means	3	9 6 (1 question NA)
11	Information and knowledge	4	6
12	Cooperation and networkings	4	6
TOTAL		29	69 55