

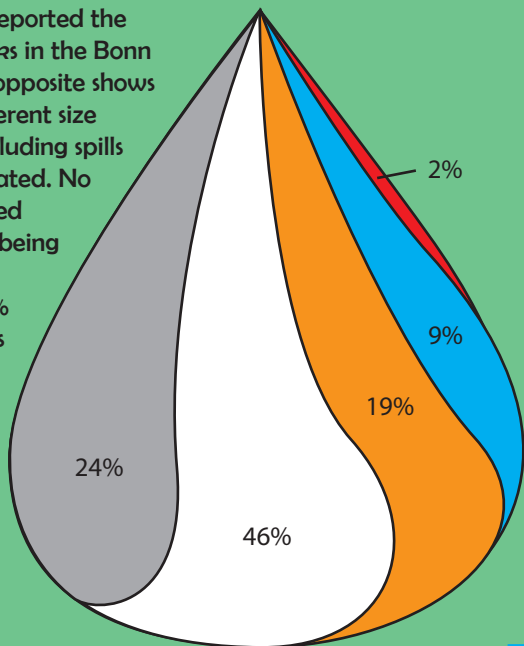
The nine countries bordering the North Sea work together within the Bonn Agreement to undertake aerial surveillance using specially equipped aircraft and specialised personnel to detect spills of oil and other harmful substances and enforce international environmental regulations.

### Colour key - Spill volume



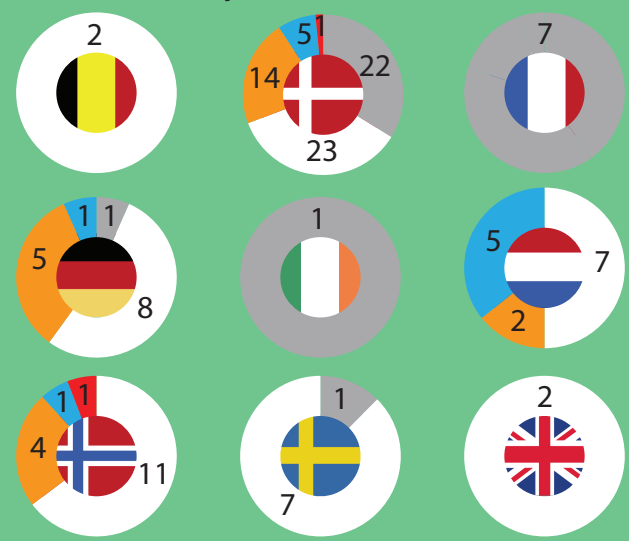
### Percentage of spills per category

In 2014, Contracting Parties reported the estimated volumes for 99 slicks in the Bonn Agreement area. The figure opposite shows the slicks subdivided into different size categories by percentage, including spills where volume was not estimated. No spills over 100m<sup>3</sup> were reported during 2014, with the largest being 13,2m<sup>3</sup>. The number of confirmed detections was 32% lower than in 2013. Most slicks were in a size category that did not warrant action to combat them, since they would evaporate, dissolve and disperse naturally.



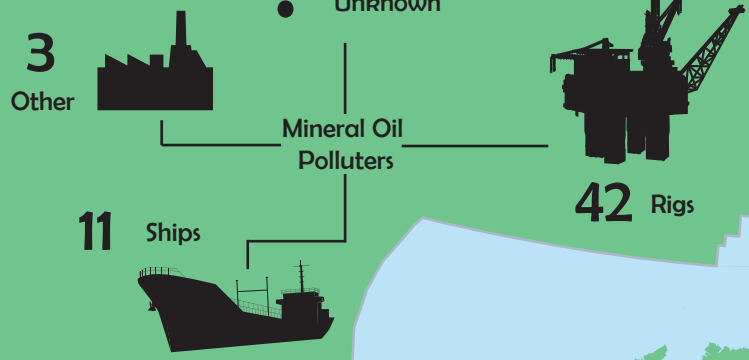
### Spills per category by country

The number of observed spills per volume category, broken down per country, highlighting the relative proportion of the spills observed nationally.



**74**  
Number of "other substances" detected

**? 75**  
Unknown

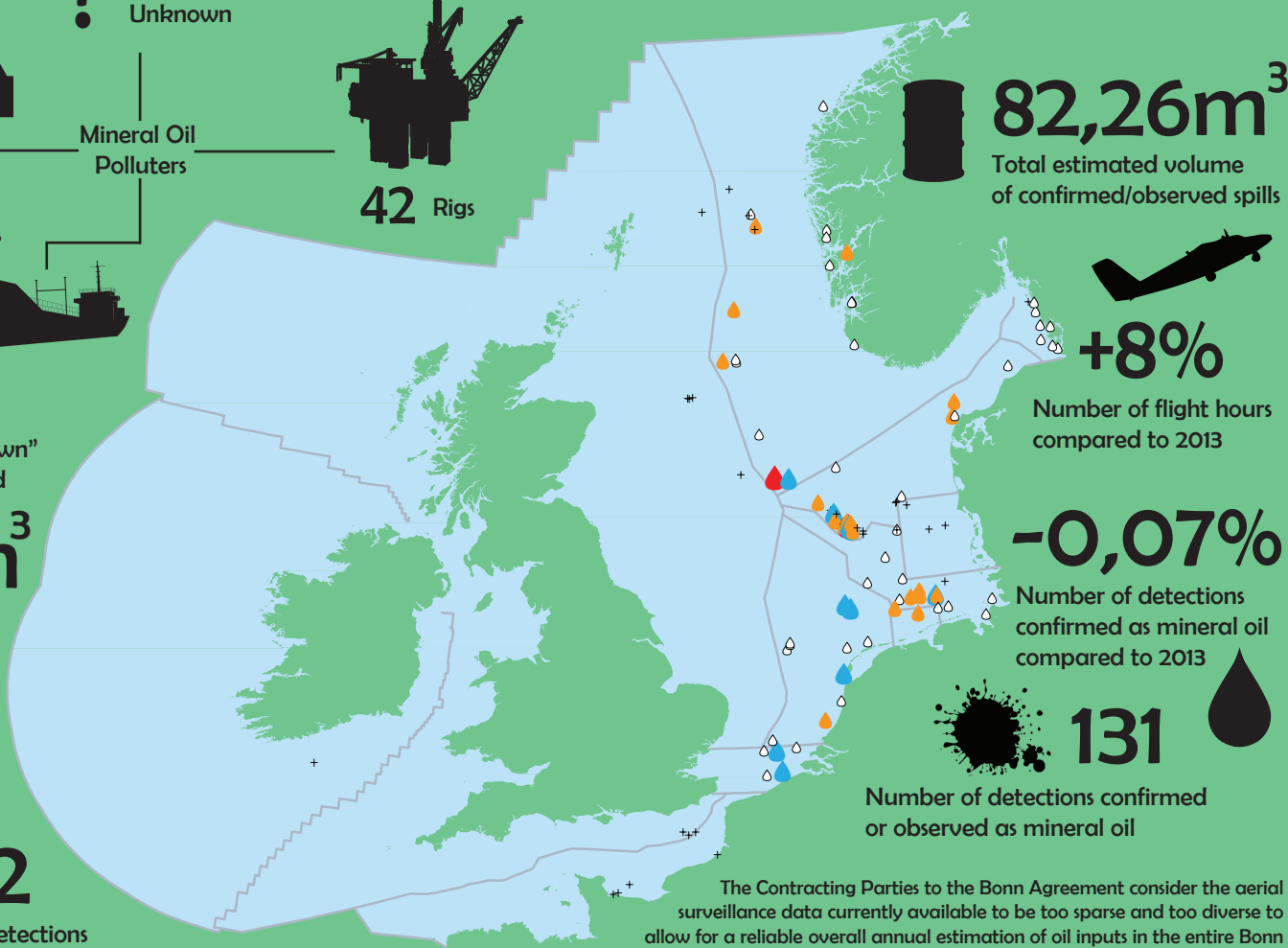


**130**  
Number of "unknown" substances detected

**13,2 m<sup>3</sup>**  
Largest reported oil spill

**372**  
Total number of detections

### Location of spills



The Contracting Parties to the Bonn Agreement consider the aerial surveillance data currently available to be too sparse and too diverse to allow for a reliable overall annual estimation of oil inputs in the entire Bonn Agreement area and that such estimates should be interpreted as indicative only.