

# EAST ASIAN SEAS CONGRESS 2015



## ICM FORUM AND WORKSHOP ON THE MESSAGE OF VIET NAM

Theme: Good practices and barrier in ICM implementation in Viet Nam and cooperation in the protection of natural resources and environment of the Seas of East Asia - Our Interest.

## COOPERATION BETWEEN VIETNAM AND PHILIPPINES ON OIL SPILL PREPARENESS AND RESPONSE

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# Why cooperation?

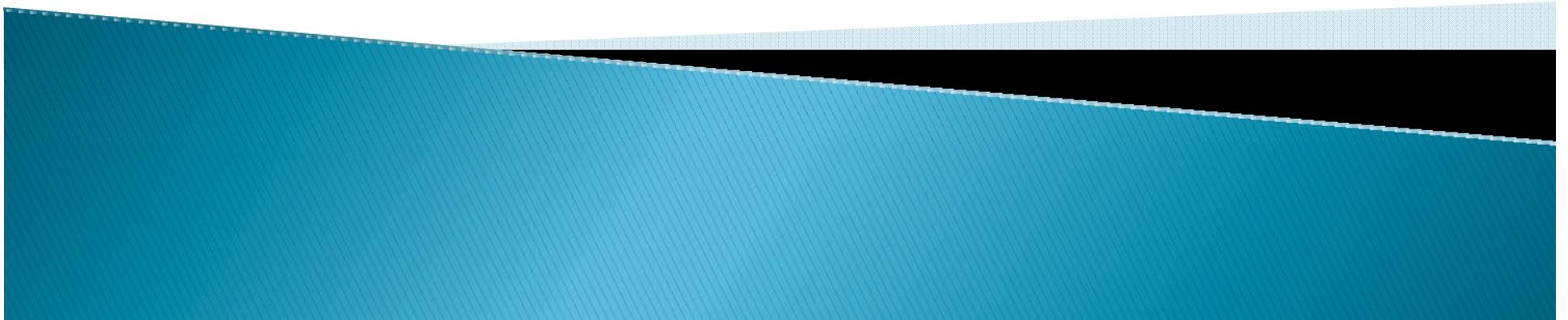
- ASEAN & IMO member countries.
- Implement international instruments relevant to the management of the coastal and marine environment (MARPOL 73/78; OPRC 1990; CLC 1992; FUND 1992 ..etc)
- SDS-SEA participating countries: shared vision of the SDS-SEA;
- Implement SDS-SEA as well as Chapter 17 of Agenda 21
- Recognize the importance of coordination to enhance national capacity to prevent, control, mitigate and protect against marine pollution as well as in the conservation of marine resources.
- Strengthen the relationship, mutual understanding and cooperation between and among the Agencies of the Vietnam and Philippines responsible for oil spill preparedness and response.
- Enhance efficiency in the protection of marine resources, environment and coastline areas from the dangers of oil spill coming from ships, offshore facilities, ports and oil transportation facilities.

# Why oil spill?

- Coastal and marine ecosystems of the East Asian Seas (EAS) region are among the richest and most productive in the world
- The coastal zone has facilitated trade, commerce and economic growth for centuries through vast maritime and shipping networks.
- Many countries in the EAS region have significant reserves of oil and gas.
- The South China Sea contains some of the world's busiest international sea-lanes, as well as two of the world's busiest ports, (Singapore and Hong Kong). As a result, shipping, port, and harbour-related activities contribute significantly to the seawater quality of the region.
- Many areas in the EAS region are extremely vulnerable to oil pollution.
- The region has already been exposed to numerous oil spill incidences.
- Oil spills in these locations have the potential to seriously affect marine life and sea birds, as well as posing very negative effects on fisheries stocks and over the long-term, on human health.

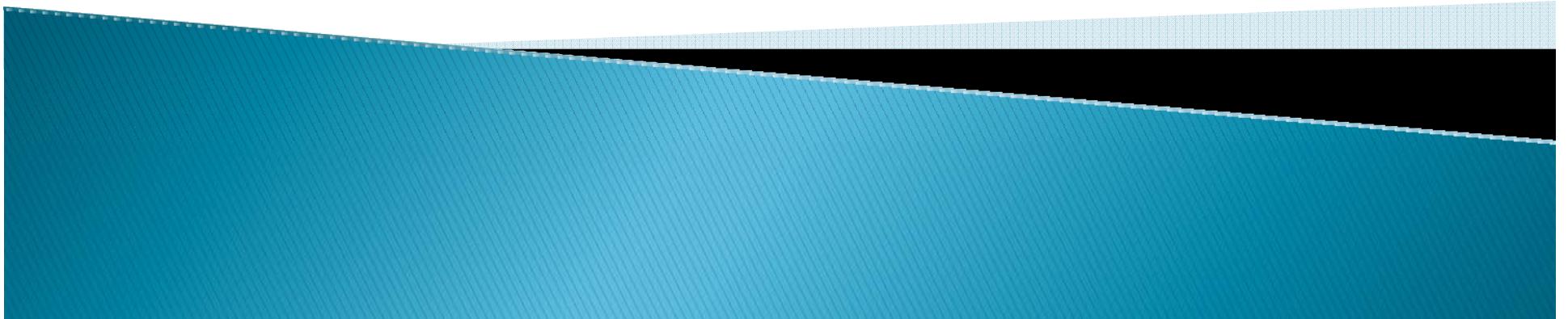
# MOA full name

- Signing date: 26 Dec 2010 in Hanoi.
- Memorandum of Agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines on cooperation in oil spill preparedness and response.



# Fields of cooperation

- Organize personnel exchange, visits, conduct of joint training exercises, conferences, and annual seminar workshops and the grant of technical and administrative assistance.
- Exchange of information for oil spill preparedness and response and other related issues through the establishment of focal points, and through exchange of visits or joint meetings.
- Research activities, and facilitate the exchange of expertise, new techniques and experiences.

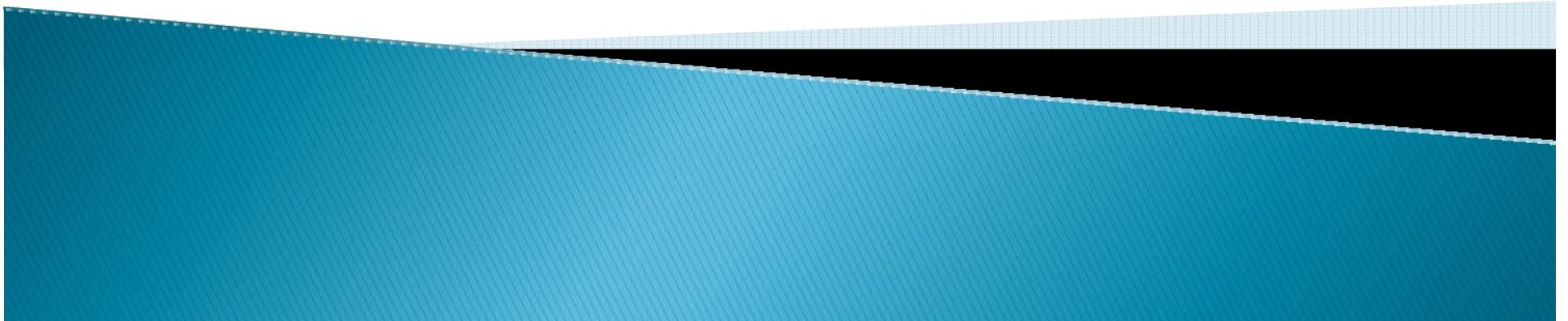


# Progress and achievements

- Action Plan on the implementation of MOA approved by PM (Decision No 1864/QD-TTg on 21<sup>st</sup> Oct 2011).
- Regulations on operation of oil spill response: revised, amended and replaced (Decision No 02/2013/QD-TTg dated 14<sup>th</sup> Jan 2013 of PM).
- Law on seas and islands resources and environment has been developed and approved (No 82/2015/QH13 on 25th Jun 2015): 5 Articles regulate response, overcome the oil spill and hazardous noxious substances incidents.
- Direct communication channel established since 2013.
- 5 year MOA implementation plan has been developed.
- Frequent invitations of two sides to trainings, workshops and exercises.

# Problems encountered

- Differences in organizational structure in term of implementation of MOA on oil spills response.
- Severe shortage of financial sources.
- Numerous assignments have not been implemented.



# Upcoming plan

- Verify and define the differences in organizational structure.
- Coordinate researches to improve oil spill response; forecast the spread and evaluate the sources of spilled oil spills.
- Joint research to issue regulations on the use of dispersants.
- Consolidate and strengthen the coordination mechanism for information sharing, warnings and forecasts.
- Develop incident handling process, which specifies responsible clues of the two sides.
- Continue to coordinate 5 contents of the MOA, particularly the training, experience sharing.
- Consider un-appropriate and backward matters to amend, supplement.
- Develop notification form, exchange contact information, put forward some coordinating mechanisms to respond to cross-country oil spills.
- Organize regular meetings between the two countries to strengthen cooperation and exchange of experiences as well as evaluate the achievements.
- Mobilize financial supports from all international organizations, donors and private sectors .

**Thank you for your kind  
attention!**

