

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?

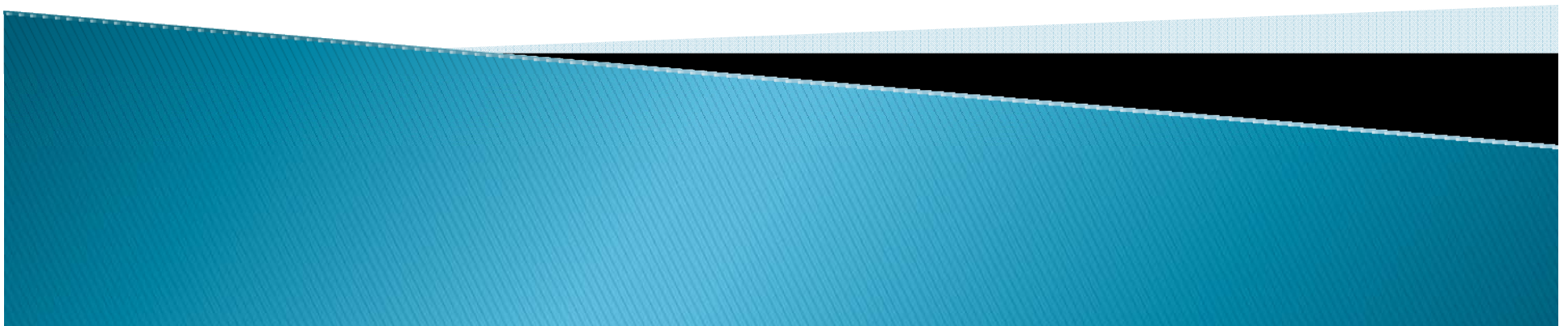
- ASEAN & IMO member countries.
- Implement international instruments relevant to the management of the coastal and marine environment (MARPOL 73/78; OPRC 1990; CLC 1992; FUND 1992 ..etc)
- SDS-SEA participating countries: shared vision of the SDS-SEA;
- Implement SDS-SEA as well as Chapter 17 of Agenda 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.

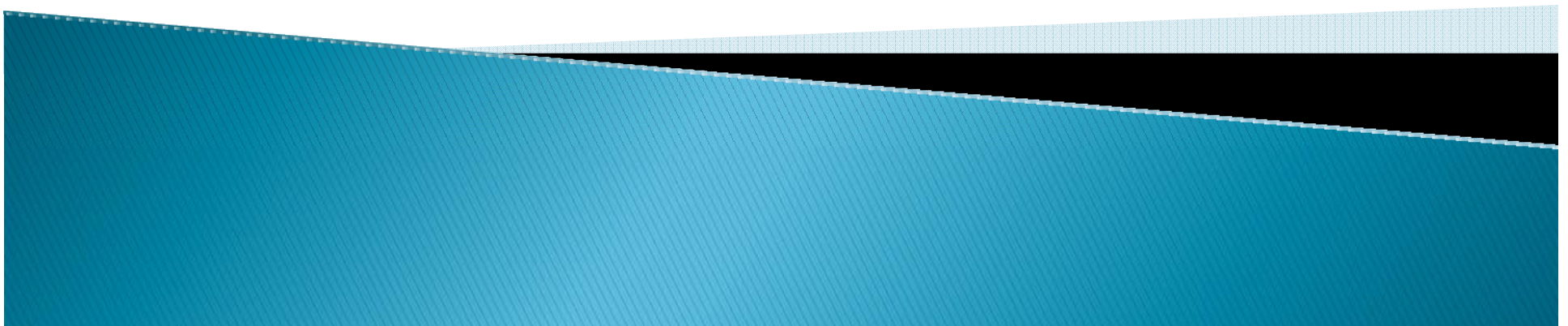
MOA full name

- 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.

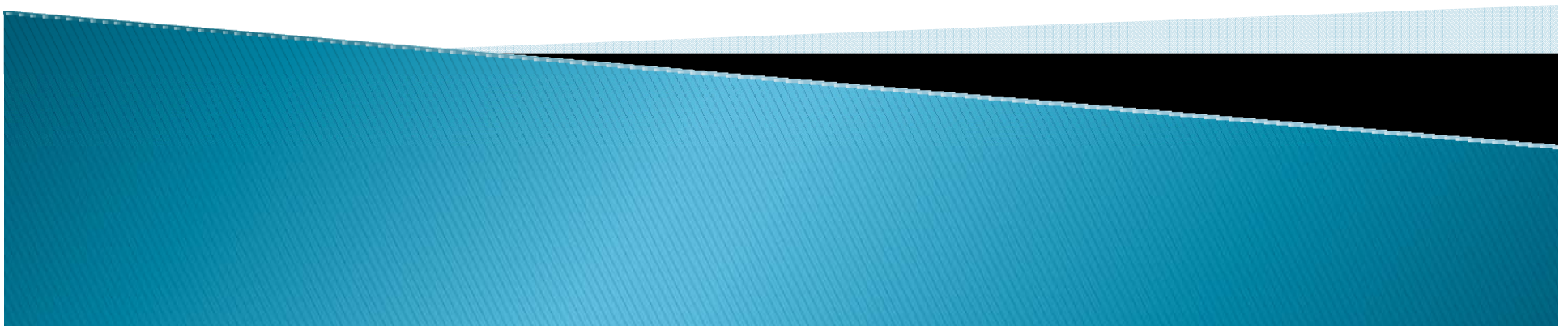


Progress and achievements

- Action Plan on the implementation of MOA approved by PM (Decision No 1864/QD-TTg on 21st Oct 2011).
- Regulations on operation of oil spill response: revised, amended and replaced (Decision No 02/2013/QD-TTg dated 14th 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!**

