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GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on
Partnerships in Environmental Management
for the Seas of East Asia

**Proceedings of the
4th Subregional Meeting
of the Gulf of Thailand
Project Task Team**



2-4 February 2005

Bangkok, Thailand

PEMSEA/WP/2005/16

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE 4th SUBREGIONAL
MEETING OF THE GULF OF THAILAND PROJECT
TASK TEAM**

*GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Building Partnerships in Environmental
Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)
RAS/98/G33/A/IG/19*

**2 - 4 February 2005
Bangkok, Thailand**

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 4TH SUBREGIONAL MEETING OF THE GULF OF THAILAND PROJECT TASK TEAM

July 2005

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GULF OF THAILAND PROJECT TASK TEAM**

Bangkok, Thailand, 2-4 February 2005

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A. INTRODUCTION

- i. The PEMSEA Gulf of Thailand (GOT) project objective is to build capacity in combating sea-based sources of marine pollution, particularly in promoting the partnership among the countries of the subregion in oil spill preparedness and response. Building on the progress made since the 3rd Subregional Project Task Team (PTT) Meeting in July 2004, this Meeting was expected to provide guidance to further strengthen project implementation, with special focus on the development of a multilateral cooperative framework in oil spill preparedness and response in the subregion.
- ii. The Meeting was held at the Montien Riverside Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand, from 2 to 4 February 2005. The Marine Department, Ministry of Transportation, Royal Government of Thailand hosted the Meeting.
- iii. The Meeting was attended by delegates from Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam, observers from East Asia Response Pte Ltd (EARL), ECOTHAI Consultants Co. Ltd (ECOTHAI) and Oil Industry Environment Safety Group (IESG), and PEMSEA RPO staff. A list of participants is attached as **Annex 1**. The conduct of the Meeting followed the Annotated Agenda prepared by PEMSEA Regional Programme Office (RPO) in consultation with the participating countries (**Annex 2**).

B. OPENING CEREMONY

- i. Captain Preecha Phetwong, Director General of the Marine Department, Ministry of Transport, Thailand, welcomed all the participants to the Meeting on behalf of his agency. He recalled Thailand's recent efforts in tackling the combination of both nature and human-induced "severe environmental situations," including the Indian Ocean Tsunami and the oil spill caused by the grounding of a coastal tanker, "Dragon 1", in December 2003. The oil spill response successfully protected the areas of tourism significance. In his view, the success highlighted the importance of national readiness in time of an emergency. In this connection, he stressed the complexities and difficulties of handling spill events that transcend national boundaries, and the imperative for close cooperation among governments of the concerned countries in the Gulf of Thailand. He expressed the support of his country for PEMSEA's initiative in developing a partnership arrangement to conserve the rich and unique environment and marine resources in the subregion.

- ii. Dr. Huming Yu, Senior Programme Officer, PEMSEA, in his opening remarks, commended the concrete steps taken by the GOT project teams and other stakeholders in the implementation of the capacity building activities since the last GOT PTT Meeting, particularly the activities at the national levels. This paved way for the establishment of operational linkage among the countries to facilitate collaboration in the event of a transboundary spill event. Based on the lessons learned from the Indian Ocean Tsunami and response, this Meeting and its participants have the obligation of bringing home the message to the national policy makers that it is still not too late to set up a GOT subregional oil spill warning and response mechanism and get prepared before a devastating spill strikes the waters shared by the countries. He was looking to this Meeting to move forward in this direction.
- iii. The Opening Remarks are contained in **Annex 3**.
- iv. Mr. Pakorn Prasertwong, Director, Marine Environmental Division, Marine Department, Ministry of Transport, Thailand, was elected by acclamation as the Chair of the Meeting.

C. THE MEETING SESSION

1.0 Review of the development and/or implementation of the national/local contingency plan for oil spills.

- 1.1 The delegate from Cambodia reported national efforts in developing and implementing an oil spill contingency plan, focusing on the analysis of risk areas, organization and responsibilities for response, general policy, the role of stakeholders, basic procedures for claim/compensation, and existing legislation for combating oil spills. Oil spill risks of shipping routes between and among major ports of Cambodia and Thailand, Singapore and other East Asian countries that have the potential of affecting Cambodian waters were assessed, and considered worthy of serious concern. The proposed detailed organization structure and the respective roles in spill preparedness and response were discussed, including the National Oil Spill Committee (NOSC), National Oil Spill Coordinating Center (NOSCC), Command Center (CC), Planning Team (PT), Operation Team (OT), Logistics Team (LT) and Finance Team (FT).
- 1.2 Participants expressed their appreciation for the Cambodian efforts in developing the national contingency plan and implementing mechanisms. It was recognized that at the initial stage of the planning and institutional arrangements, it may be worthwhile to consider in detail the hierarchical command and control structures and procedures at the national and local levels. Nonetheless, the roles and responsibilities of functional teams, such as planning, operations, logistics and finance, should be clearly defined. In addition, further clarification of responsibilities between the proposed NOSC and NOSCC and CC may be needed to make sure that the line of command is clear in terms of response operation at the national and local levels. Moreover, mobilization and coordination of private sector resources in the spill response, as well as coordination with neighboring countries, if the spill should move across national boundaries, should be built into the national contingency plan. These comments

were considered useful in refining the proposed national scheme in oil spill preparedness and response in Cambodia.

- 1.3 The delegate from Thailand reported an oil spill response incident in his country. On 26 December 2004, a Thai Coastal Tanker, Dragon 1, went aground at Ko Krok resulting in the spill of 150 metric tons of crude oil in the sea. A multisectoral response, involving the Marine Department, Navy, private sector and other stakeholders, was organized in a timely manner to contain the spill, with 94 tons of spilled crude recovered, and 280 tons of oily water collected and transferred to a disposal site. This case demonstrated the benefit of putting the national contingency plan in place and multisectoral stakeholder cooperation, as well as the effectiveness of a well-organized rapid response operation and well-trained personnel.
- 1.4 Thailand's progress and experiences in oil spill contingency planning and response were of particular interest to the participants. Inquiries were raised concerning the funding of the spill preparedness and response operation, the procedure for using dispersants, and indicators for oil spill risk assessment in Thailand. In response, it was clarified that Thailand has a revolving fund of 5 million Baht to support the government operation in spill response. This transpires to about 500,000 Baht annually for the spill response operation and maintenance of equipment by the Marine Department, which may not be sufficient for the operational needs. In this connection, mobilization of stakeholder participation and support can be the solution. Thai regulation provides the Marine Department with the discretion on the use of dispersants subject to some specific criteria. Thailand is making efforts in oil spill risk assessment, especially with regard to sensitivity mapping, following relevant IMO guidelines.
- 1.5 The delegate from Vietnam reported the efforts of his country in the development of an oil spill contingency plan for the Southern Region of Vietnam, focusing on the information available from the oil industry. Information on sensitivity mapping is available in the concerned coastal provinces. However, quantitative risk assessment on habitats, biologically sensitive areas, tourism and recreational spots are not available. Although interagency, multi-sectoral coordination and main responsibility of concerned agencies in oil spill preparedness and response are outlined in the existing legislative framework, implementation arrangements, particularly for the region, are yet to be developed. With support from PEMSEA, the national project team would organize a multisectoral workshop to develop the oil spill contingency operational plan for the Southern Region by the end of March 2005, and submit the report by the end of May 2005 for review and approval.
- 1.6 During the discussion on the project progress in Vietnam, the importance of overcoming institutional barriers in bringing about multi-sectoral involvement and support in contingency planning was stressed. Triggering mechanisms for different tiers of responses need to be defined in the contingency plan as the scales of the spill events may vary significantly.
- 1.7. Dr. Somrat Yinderpit, Vice Chairman of the Oil Industry Environment Safety Group (IESG) in Thailand introduced to the Meeting a national industrial

perspective of oil spill preparedness and response. The IESG is an association of some eleven major oil and gas related industries in Thailand established in 1970 to promote preparedness among its members against oil spills through voluntary mutual aids. The IESG maintains stockpiles of equipment for the spill response in Sriracha and Songkhla with an investment of over 60 million Baht. The activities of the IESG are proven examples of government and industry partnerships in combating oil spills. It faces a number of challenges including liability protection for private sector personnel assisting the government. He indicated that there is no such law in Thailand that provides insurance coverage to private sector personnel assisting the government specifically in emergency response operations. Involvement of senior management was stressed as an important element in strengthening the communication with participating members for their commitments.

1.7 The following recommendations and directions were presented to improve the existing capacity of Thailand in oil spill response:

- Establish a tier 2 response center with dedicated staff/operators
- Develop and maintain quality OSR personnel through systematic training
- Expedite CLC ratification
- Train additional staff to fulfill all positions as indicated in the national contingency plan
- Institute a law to protect private sector personnel assisting government in OSR operations
- Involve senior management in training and drills

2.0 Development and Utilization of Information Database, Environmental Monitoring Techniques, Resource Valuation Methods, Legislation and Oil Spill Modeling in support of Oil Spill Response and Planning in the GOT.

2.1 Ms. Diane Factuar, PEMSEA GOT project coordinator, presented the preliminary GOT oil spill risk assessment. According to her, the current assessment is largely qualitative through comparison of relative levels of risks in the different parts of the Gulf of Thailand. Oil spill risk is considered high in the upper part of the GOT, moderate in the central part, and from low to moderate in the southern part. Data for quantitative assessment is insufficient, depending on the level of data submission from the participating countries. Further efforts are needed to provide a better assessment for the benefits of subregional collaboration.

2.2 The Meeting urged national project teams to exert more efforts in the pooling of existing data and information from various sources to meet the project needs. In view of time constraint in the project output delivery, it was suggested to collect and compile all the published data and information which have a bearing on the GOT oil spill risk assessment, through inputs and collaboration of the national project teams.

2.3 The delegate from Cambodia presented his country's national legal framework governing the development of an oil spill contingency plan, which is comprised of

relevant provisions of the constitution, royal decree on the protection of natural areas, law on environmental protection and natural resource management, sub-decree on water pollution control, etc. Responding to an inquiry on the appropriate form of national legislation for oil spill preparedness and response, the delegate of Cambodia recognized some options available to move this on to the legislative agenda in the soonest possible way. One practical approach is to have the contingency plan adopted as a sub-decree, requiring the approval of the competent agency. Other options are to tie it as part of any on-going legislative activities, e.g., merchant marine act or emergency management. In this context, national consultation is under way for making an appropriate choice.

- 2.4 The delegates from Thailand introduced their activities concerning oil spill trajectory modeling, as well as application of natural resource damage assessment (NRDA) in the case of oil spill impacts. In connection with the trajectory modelling, progress made in the field application of the modeling was noted. The importance of ensuring quality input data was stressed. In view of the similar activities in Vietnam, the possibility of developing a common trajectory model for the Gulf of Thailand was raised. However, some participants considered it more cost-effective to use existing modeling services than develop new ones. With regard to the NRDA application, extensive field data collection efforts made by the project team were noted with appreciation. The team was advised to include the cost of damage caused by the spills on fish larvae in the spawning ground in their estimation of total damage assessment.
- 2.5 The delegate from Vietnam shared the experiences of his country in developing an oil spill trajectory model. He stressed the interconnection of the environmental monitoring, data processing, modeling and assessment, and the need to enhance national capacity in these aspects. In this regard, his country is willing to cooperate with other participating countries.
- 2.6 Mr. Declan O'Driscoll, Chief Executive Officer of East Asia Response Pte Ltd (EARL), presented a case of multinational collaboration against a transboundary oil spill event offshore of Spain in 2002 due to the Prestige incident. About 32,000 metric tons of crude oil was recovered manually using grab buckets and scoops as the conventional oil collecting equipment were not suitable in dealing with highly viscous oil. Coastal Atlas developed by Spain proved an invaluable tool in cleanup operation in the affected shoreline of 700 kilometers, involving local communities, fishermen, army, navy, coast guard and volunteers. Safety and training of the workforce in the cleanup operation posed a challenge. It was highlighted during the discussion that the safety and related liability protection for the foreigners assisting the oil spill response operation should be given due consideration in developing the cross-country collaborative arrangements.
- 2.7 It was highlighted that in oil spill incidents involving two or more countries, there are a number of issues that need to be addressed. For example, notification of spill would require a framework agreement to be in place to establish the flow of communication among countries. Other concerns include access to resources from governments, inter-government organizations and industries, mobilization of equipment and people, command and control, sovereignty and policies relating to safe havens, tiered response, dispersants and international conventions. Hence,

the presentation provided some important elements that need to be considered in the framework programme of cooperation for the Gulf of Thailand.

2.8 The Chair and Dr. Huming Yu, in concluding the day's discussion, noted substantive progress made by the project teams in the implementation of the GOT project notably, at the national level, since the last subregional PTT meeting. They expressed their confidence of further improvement of project implementation with the support of national project teams, taking into account technical guidance and comments made at this meeting. In their view, the national project progress helps lay a foundation for developing a subregional collaborative framework for oil spill preparedness and response.

3.0 Development of the GOT Framework Programme and the Draft Joint Communiqué for Joint Oil Spill Preparedness and Response in the Gulf of Thailand

3.1 Dr. Huming Yu provided background information for the preparation of the *Draft Framework Programme for Joint Oil Spill Preparedness and Response in the Gulf of Thailand* (Framework Programme) and the *Draft Joint Communiqué by Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam on Partnership in Oil Spill Preparedness and Response in the Gulf of Thailand* (Joint Communiqué). The two draft documents were prepared by the RPO based on the consensus of the participating countries in undertaking cooperation for combating transboundary oil spills in the Gulf of Thailand. Further, Dr. Yu highlighted the following considerations as reflected in the two draft documents:

- Specific national and local capacities and conditions of the participating countries.
- Strategies and measures in capacity building on the national and subregional levels.
- Balanced approach to various aspects of both “preparedness” and “response,” in combating oil spills.
- Interconnections of the oil spill preparedness and response scheme with overall national emergency management for both human and nature induced hazards, particularly in terms of environmental monitoring, information management, assessment and management systems.
- Experiences and lessons learned elsewhere in regional and subregional cooperation addressing oil spills, the East Asian Seas region in particular.
- Progressive approaches in developing the subregional collaborative framework, leaving flexibility for further improvement.
- The spirit of partnership and mutual assistance.
- Self-sustained implementing arrangements for sub-regional cooperation.

- 3.2 Extensive discussions ensued. Delegates of the participating countries reaffirmed the need to develop the subregional cooperative framework for the oil spill preparedness and response, building on the experiences and lessons learned particularly from the ASEAN-OSPAR activities. All expressed appreciation for the efforts made by the RPO in preparing the background documents to facilitate consultation and consensus building. However, some delegates recognized that high level awareness and support were yet to be secured.
- 3.3 The Meeting reached an agreement with regard to the following underlined changes in draft Framework Programme:
- The designated National Oil Spill Response Center (NOSRC) of each Participating Country shall be the designated national oil spill preparedness and response organization as specified in the adopted national contingency plan (Paragraph 3.1).
 - The National Contact Point (NCP) shall be the agency and its designated officers responsible for coordinating the flow of information for all activities in the event of a major oil spill (Para. 4.1)
 - A Participating Country in whose zone a spill or a serious spill threat occurs shall immediately inform any of the other Participating Countries if a spill threatens the jurisdictional waters and coastlines of other Participating Countries (Para. 5.1.1).
 - The pollution report given to the Participating Country shall be updated at least every 24 hours (Para. 5.2).
 - Following the termination of pollution response operations, each assisting participating Country should prepare a report of the part they played in the joint response operations within 45 days. The requesting participating country should prepare and distribute to the participating countries and other stakeholders the consolidated response operation report of the whole incident including effectiveness of the personnel, equipment, materials and other means received as assistance within 3 months (Para.5.3).
 - Participating countries will endeavor to develop and implement a joint comprehensive capacity building programme in the field of oil pollution prevention, preparedness and response, instead of training programme (Para.6.1).
 - Participating Countries are encouraged to provide training and research opportunities in oil spill prevention, preparedness and response (Para.6.2).
 - In order to facilitate an effective prevention and response operation, Participating Countries shall jointly develop and implement an information sharing system which may include the following:...sensitive resource index;

and response strategy for different types of resources and habitats,...(Para.6.3).

- In the event of an oil spill incident, the affected participating country may seek assistance from other Participating Countries, the private sector or industry (Para.8.1).
- Materials and equipment employed by the requesting Participating Country shall be rehabilitated and returned or replaced (Para.8.2).
- Costing shall follow the provisions mutually agreed or set forth in the Local/Domestic Laws of the Requesting Participating Country (Para. 8.3).
- The requesting participating country shall undertake measures to ensure the safety of personnel and provide for the necessary medical treatment for the injured or sick personnel in the event that any personnel is injured or become ill as a result of an oil spill response (Para. 10.4).
- Notification of termination of threat and/or response operation should be made by the NOSRC of the affected Participating Country (Para.11.1).
- Notification of termination of threat and/or response operation should be made only after consultation between the NOSRCs of the countries involved (Para.11.2).
- The National On-Scene Coordinator (NOSC) shall ensure that a daily report is prepared covering the utilization of equipment and personnel each day, type of operation, the number of personnel hours worked, hourly rate and total cost during the response operation, using the Daily Work Report format set out in Appendix 6. The NOSC of the requesting participating country shall ensure that the daily work reports and associated supporting documents are properly authenticated. Such record shall be used as a basis for reimbursement (12.1).
- Reimburse any dues to the Participating Country(ies) rendering such assistance on an equitable basis (Para. 12.2).
- All claims by the Participating Country(ies) should be submitted to the requesting Participating Country within three(3) months from the termination of response operation (Para.12.3).
- The host country for the NCPs Meeting should provide conference rooms, facilities, and the secretariat services for the meeting, while the participating countries should cover the necessary expenses for international travel, board and lodging and other incidentals for their participants, through national resources and / or funding arrangements with interested international organizations, programmes or donor institutions (Para. 15.4).

3.4 The Meeting also examined and refined all the Appendices to the Framework Programme in accordance with the agreed changes mentioned above.

- 3.5 The Meeting reached an agreement with regard to the following underlined changes in the draft Joint Communiqué:
- Change the title from “Joint Communiqué.” To “Joint Statement.”
 - The Participating Countries will jointly develop workplans and other implementing arrangements for this Joint Statement and Framework Programme, (Para. 6).
- 3.6 The draft Framework Programme and draft Joint Statement as amended by the Meeting were attached as **Annexes 4 and 5** respectively.
- 3.7 The Meeting called on the participating countries to undertake national interagency and multisectoral consultation and review with regard to the Framework Programme and Joint Statement and submit the feedback to the RPO to further refine and finalize the two documents.
- 3.8 Presentations made under Agenda Items 1, 2 and 3 are attached as **Annex 6**.

4.0 Work Plan for 2005

- 4.1 Ms. Diane Factuar introduced the Work Plan for 2005 with regard to the development of the Framework Programme and the Joint Statement in oil spill preparedness and response. With modifications, the Meeting adopted the work plan as follows:

Activity	Schedule	Implementing Agency
National consultation / review of the two documents	February - June	National PTT
Submission of consultation feedback to RPO	April-June	National PTT and RPO
Refinement / finalization of the two documents	July	RPO
Preparation for the adoption and the signing of the two documents	August	Host country, national PTT, RPO
The 5 th GOT PTT Meeting and the signing of the two documents	September (last week)	Host country, national PTT, RPO
Developing new proposal to support the implementation of the two documents	October - December	National PTT, RPO

- 4.2 The Meeting requested the RPO to facilitate consultation among the participating countries with regard to the host country for the next GOT PTT Meeting.

5.0 The PowerPoint presentations are attached as Annex 6.

D. CLOSING

- i. The Chair thanked the representatives from the participating countries and the stakeholder institutions for their contribution, inputs and support to the successful meeting.
- ii. Dr. Huming Yu joined the Chair in thanking the participants for their support, and appreciated particularly the conduct of the chairmanship in making the Meeting to achieve good results. He expressed special thanks to the host country and the Marine Department for the excellent meeting preparation and arrangements and hospitality for the participants. Despite tough challenges ahead, particularly in consultation and consensus building for developing the subregional cooperative framework, he felt more confident in reaching the project targets both at the national and regional levels.

ANNEXES

Annex 1
List of Participants

**4th SUB-REGIONAL MEETING OF THE GULF OF THAILAND
PROJECT TASK TEAM**

Feb 2-4, 2005, Montien Riverside Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand

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Annex 2
Meeting Agenda

**ANNOTATED AGENDA OF THE 4th SUBREGIONAL MEETING OF THE
GULF OF THAILAND PROJECT TASK TEAM**

Bangkok, Thailand, 2-4 February 2005

Feb 2, 2005

0800 Registration

0830 Opening Ceremony

Welcome Message – Captain Preecha Phetwong, Director-General, Marine Department, Ministry of Transport, Thailand

Introduction from PEMSEA - Dr. Huming Yu, Senior Programme Officer, PEMSEA

0845 1.0 Review of the development and/or implementation of the national/local contingency plan for oil spills. The review will be undertaken from the perspective of furthering subregional cooperation.

- 1) The task team representative of each country will present their national efforts in developing and/or implementing oil spill contingency plans highlighting the following:
 - a. Analysis of risk areas (high/medium/low risk, resources at risk);
 - b. Organization and responsibility for response (lead agency, etc);
 - c. General policy for combating oil spills;
 - d. Capacity for oil spill response (equipment, trained personnel);
 - e. Role of stakeholders – local government units, private sector, industry, relevant gov't agencies, etc.;
 - f. General procedure for claims/compensation; and
 - g. Existing legislation for combating oil spills

The representative from IESG will be invited to present on their experience in combating oil spills in the GOT region highlighting the best practices and lessons learned.

Participants will discuss the key elements of national contingency plans and how each element can contribute to the subregional framework of cooperation being developed.

Presentations are limited to 20 minutes each

1045 Coffee Break

1115 Item 1.0 continued

1230 Lunch break

1400 2.0 Development and utilization of information database, environmental monitoring techniques, resource valuation methods, legislation and oil spill modeling in support of oil spill response and planning in the GOT.

The representative of PEMSEA will present on the result of the Gulf of Thailand (GOT) Preliminary Risk Assessment. The report will highlight areas of improvement, data gaps, problems and constraints in order to improve the RA.

The representative of Cambodia will present on existing and draft legislation for oil spill response and planning;

The Thailand NRDA (Natural Resources Damage Assessment) task team representative is invited to present the initial results of the NRDA project. The report will highlight on the resource valuation and its relevance to oil spill damage assessment. It will focus on fisheries and aquaculture in Rayong and Chonburi provinces. The Pollution Control Dept (PCD) representative of Thailand is also invited to present on oil spill trajectory modeling for oil spill response.

1530 Coffee Break

1600 Item 2.0 continued

The Vietnam representative is invited to present on oil spill trajectory modeling for oil spill response in the southern coast;

The representative of EARL will be invited to present on its experiences and best practices in oil spill response to transboundary oil spill incidents involving two or more countries. The presentation will include the problems and constraints in dealing with transboundary oil spills and how these were solved.

Participants will discuss how the littoral countries of GOT can develop a framework of cooperation that would enhance existing efforts in information database development, information sharing and environmental monitoring programmes.

Presentations are limited to 20 minutes each.

1700 Conclusion

Feb 3, 2005

0830 3.0 Development of the GOT Framework Programme and the Draft Joint Communiqué for Joint Oil Spill Preparedness and Response in the Gulf of Thailand

The representative from PEMSEA will be invited to present the draft Framework Programme for Joint Oil Spill Preparedness and Response in the GOT. The draft framework will provide courses of action for subregional cooperation in the GOT if a transboundary spill occurs.

Participants will discuss the proposed framework programme for cooperation including the recommendations made during the first meeting session. This document will be presented for review and discussion of the delegates for further improvement before possible endorsement and approval in the 5th subregional meeting in June 2005;

1000 Coffee break

1030 Item 3.0 continued

The representative from PEMSEA will be invited to present the Draft Joint Communiqué for Cooperation on Oil Spill Preparedness and Response in the GOT. This document will convey commitments; policies and support for cooperation

between the participating countries with regard to transboundary oil spill response.

Participants will discuss the proposed Draft Joint Communiqué for the subregional framework of cooperation in the GOT. This document will be presented for review and discussion of the delegates for further improvement before possible endorsement and approval in the 5th subregional meeting in June 2005

Presentations are limited to 20 minutes each.

1200 Lunch

1400 4.0 Work Plan for 2005

PEMSEA RPO representative will introduce the Work Plan for 2005 focusing in particular on the background information on the actions and timetable for the consultation and the development of the framework for cooperation and the Draft Joint Communiqué.

Participants are invited to discuss, review and endorse the Work Plan for 2005.

1500 Coffee Break

1600 Conclusion

1700 Closing remarks

Feb 4, 2005

0900 Thailand demonstration exercise on oil spill response

The Thai task team will be inviting the delegates to view an oil spill response demonstration exercise.

Annex 3a
Welcome Address

Welcome Address
By the Director General of Marine Department, Ministry of Transport
4th GULF OF THAILAND PROJECT TASK TEAM MEETING
2 FEBRUARY 2005

Dr. Huming Yu, Senior Programme Officer, Regional Programme Office (RPO),
PEMSEA representative, Distinguished delegates from Cambodia, Vietnam, and
EARL

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Marine Department, Ministry of Transport, I have great
pleasure in welcoming all of you to the 4th Gulf of Thailand Project Task Team
Meeting, which is held in Bangkok, Thailand.

In the year 2004, Thailand was confronted with a number of severe
environmental situations, induced by both natural forces and human activities. A
recent world-shocking natural disaster, Tsunami, which has heavily struck the six
southern provinces of Thailand, coincidentally occurred with the marine pollution
concern due to oil spill from a marine incident in Pattaya sea area, one of the
important tourist attractions of Thailand.

A coastal tanker “Dragon 1” grounded at Krok Island in Pattaya Bay, on
December 27, 2004, resulting in fuel oil spill of approximately 150 tons to the
sea. Marine Department, the Royal Thai Navy, Pollution Control Department, the
Port Authority of Thailand, Pattaya city administration as well as private sectors,
with their specified role in accordance with the national oil spill response plan,
promptly took action on oil spill response operation as soon as the incident was
reported. Contributed by the well-prepared response plan and continual
exercise, the situation was successfully resolved and actions were promptly
taken to protect potentially affected areas with tourism significance in the Gulf of
Thailand.

The success of this operation explicitly reflects the importance of national
readiness in terms of personnel and equipment, efficient coordination and
cooperation, as well as continual oil spill response exercise among concerned
agencies. In consequence, it is worthwhile to emphasize that when a scale of oil
spill increases to a magnitude that can cause trans-boundary impact, difficulties
and complexity of situation handling will exponentially rise. Therefore, it is
imperative that close cooperation in a government level among countries in this
sub-region should be established and maintained to ensure preparation and
exercise in advance.

Thailand is very delighted to acknowledge that Cambodia Government and Vietnam Government recognize the importance of preparation for marine pollution prevention and combating, and agreed to initiate actions in this matter with support from PEMSEA. Thailand is very pleased to share and exchange our experiences in oil spill response to Cambodia and Vietnam, and is in favor of building a sub-regional partnership to conserve and enrich the unique environment and marine resources in the Gulf of Thailand.

Finally, I do hope that the meeting will accomplish its objectives. Also I wish all of you a pleasant time during your visit and a safe return trip to your country.

Annex 3b
Opening Remarks

OPENING REMARKS
BY DR. HUMING YU, SENIOR PROGRAMME OFFICER, PEMSEA

Captain Preecha Phetwong
Delegates from the participating countries
Colleagues from EARL, IESG, and Ecothai
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the PEMSEA Regional Programme Office, Ms. Diane Factuar and I would like to join Captain Preecha Phetwong in extending our warm welcome to you for the participation in this meeting. We would like to thank in particular the efforts of the Marine Department, Royal Government of Thailand, to host and prepare this meeting in an effective way and within a short period of time. We also want to express our appreciation for the preparation of inputs by the delegations present.

For those new participants in the meeting, let me say a few words about PEMSEA. PEMSEA is a joint endeavor of the 12 coastal countries in both Southeast and Northeast parts of Asia. Over the past ten years, PEMSEA is making progress in finding solutions in addressing priority coastal and marine environmental and resource concerns of the countries, through testing and extending innovative management approaches. In this connection, PEMSEA is conducting demonstration projects for integrated coastal management on the local level, and seeking improved way of governance over pollution hotspots that address the problems across legal and administrative boundaries. PEMSEA Gulf of Thailand (GOT) project on combating oil spills falls within the latter category.

We are pleased to see some concrete steps taken by the GOT project teams and various stakeholders in the implementation of the capacity building projects for oil spill contingency planning and response, since the Task Team's 3rd Meeting last June. We noted the progress made in the development and strengthening of national oil spill contingency plan, training of personnel and enhancement of public awareness, for example, in Cambodia and Thailand; in improving skills in risk / damage assessment, as well as port safety and environmental management in Thailand; and in efforts to strengthen multisectoral consultation and coordination for the project implementation in Vietnam. However, it has been recognized that there are much room to be desired in timely delivery of project outputs. This meeting provides a good opportunity for us to review early in the year what needs to be done in moving our project a step forward. This meeting is expected to outline how to improve and strengthen our project implementation in a number of ways including:

1. Enhance broad-based stakeholder participation in the formulation of operational oil spill preparedness and response schemes involving particularly local governments, industries and private sector;
2. Improve monitoring, information collation and risk/damage assessment to acquire the ability in providing early warning to the stakeholders of spill events and their potential consequences;
3. Mobilization of interagency and cross sectoral consultation and support for the spill contingency planning; and
4. Training of qualified personnel in spill contingency planning, on-scene coordination, risk and damage assessment and claims for cost recovery and compensation.

A priority action for this year is to establish an operational linkage among the project participating countries in the spill preparedness and response. You may wish to recall that, in the last meeting, consensus was reached on the need for developing a subregional collaborative framework against oil spills in the Gulf of Thailand. It is recognized that such a framework would reflect specific subregional, national and local needs and conditions, which should be complementary to the ASEAN-OSPAR arrangement which operates on a much broader regional scale. Based on the consensus reached, this meeting is expected to come up with specific measures and steps towards setting up the subregional collaborative framework. In this context, the meeting will develop necessary documents for national review and endorsement with regard to such a framework.

PEMSEA is now working on the steps to be undertaken for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) adopted by the Ministerial Forum through Putrajaya Declaration in December 2003. It is high on the agenda this year for the PEMSEA participating countries to turn PEMSEA from a project based into a self-sustained and fully functional regional mechanism for the implementation of the SDS-SEA. Our GOT project has a future as it is part of the SDS-SEA implementation.

A simple lesson we learn from the recent Indian Ocean tsunami event is that we should never be caught unprepared for such as catastrophic event. We have the obligation through this meeting to bring home the message to the national policy makers in particular that it is still not too late to set up a oil spill warning and response system and get prepared before a devastating spill strike the waters we share. With the efforts we are making for the present and future generations, we would not regret that we did not do it when we have the opportunity of doing it and to succeed.

We wish the meeting a success and wish you enjoy your stay by “the riverside” and in Bangkok.

Many thanks and a happy new year.

Annex 4
Framework Programme

**FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME
FOR JOINT OIL SPILL PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE
IN THE GULF OF THAILAND**

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5	LIST OF EQUIPMENT
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1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 In pursuance to the vision, mission, actions and commitments expressed in the Joint Communiqué on Partnership in Oil Pollution Preparedness and Response in the Gulf of Thailand, the Participating Countries will implement the Framework Programme for Joint Oil Spill Preparedness and Response in the Gulf of Thailand (“Framework Programme”).
- 1.2 The participating countries shall develop and strengthen integrated environment and resource management systems, training of personnel, research and development, environmental monitoring and risk assessment and other capacity building activities in order to prevent and minimize the incidence of oil spills and their adverse impacts.

2 RESPONSE AREAS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 2.1 Responses to an oil spill incident within the waters under national jurisdictions of the Participating Countries shall be conducted in accordance with national/local oil spill contingency plans.
- 2.2 In the event of a major oil spill threatening the Gulf of Thailand (the Subregion), the participating country in whose zone of responsibility the spill occurs should assume the lead role, and be initially responsible for all the actions taken related to both tracking the spill and any other necessary response.
- 2.3 In the event that oil spill occurs in the jurisdictional waters of one participating country and drifts toward the jurisdictional waters of any of the other participating countries, the Participating Country where the spill occurs shall report the said incident, using the Pollution Report Format in Appendix 2, promptly to the National Oil Spill Response Center (NOSRC) of other Participating Countries possibly being affected by the incident in accordance with this Framework Programme.
- 2.4 In the event of a response from a Participating Country, at the request of the affected country(ies), the Responding Country shall only act with the mutual consent of both or all parties.
- 2.5 Each participating country shall maintain individual records of action taken, equipment and other resources used to respond to the incident. These records will be utilized for cost accounting purposes, reimbursements (see item 13) and in subsequent analysis of actions taken during the spill incident in order to improve the implementation of the Framework Programme.

3. NATIONAL OIL SPILL RESPONSE CENTER (NOSRC)

- 3.1 All participating countries shall designate a National Oil Spill Response Center (NOSRC). The designated NOSRC of each Participating Country shall be the designated national oil spill preparedness and response organization as specified in the adopted national contingency plan:

- Cambodia...
- Thailand...
- Vietnam...

3.2 At the activation of a participating country's national oil spill contingency plan, that participating country should nominate a National On-Scene Coordinator (NOSC) who will exercise operational control over the response activities of that country, including control of personnel, equipment, vessels and aircrafts.

4. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL CONTACT POINT (NCP)

4.1 Each Participating Country shall designate a National Contact Point (NCP) from the NOSRC. The NCP shall be the agency and its designated officers responsible for coordinating the flow of information for all activities in the event of a major oil spill occurring when:

- (1) The spill threatens the jurisdictional waters of other Participating Countries;
- (2) An affected Participating Country requests assistance from other Participating Countries; and
- (3) A request for assistance is made by any of the Participating Countries.

4.2 The designated NCP for each participating country and their roles are given in Appendix 1.

5. REPORTS, ALERTS AND COMMUNICATIONS

5.1 Communication System

5.1.1 A Participating Country in whose zone a spill or a serious spill threat occurs shall immediately inform any of the other Participating Countries if a spill threatens the jurisdictional waters and coastlines of other Participating Countries giving as much detail as possible of the incident using the standard Pollution Report (Polrep) format set out in Appendix 2. The Participating Country receiving the message shall acknowledge such receipt at the first instance.

5.2 Pollution Report (POLREPS)

5.2.1 The pollution report given to the Participating Country shall be updated at least every 24 hours giving also the results of observation and prediction of the spill movement. The flow of such information shall continue until the spill no longer threatens the Participating Country concerned.

5.2.2 It is the responsibility of the National Contact Points to ensure that the reports are transmitted to all concerned parties including the Diplomatic Mission of the Participating Country concerned.

5.3 *Post-incident reports*

5.3.1 Following the termination of pollution response operations, each assisting participating Country should prepare a report of the part they played in the joint response operations within 45 days. The requesting participating country should prepare and distribute to the participating countries and other stakeholders the consolidated response operation report of the whole incident including effectiveness of the personnel, equipment, materials and other means received as assistance within 3 months. The report should include lessons learned and recommendations to improve the Framework Programme for Joint Oil Spill Preparedness and Response in the Gulf of Thailand.

6. TRAINING AND INFORMATION SHARING

6.1 Participating countries will endeavor to develop and implement a joint comprehensive capacity building programme in the field of oil pollution prevention, preparedness and response.

6.2 Participating Countries are encouraged to provide training and research opportunities in oil spill prevention, preparedness and response to other Participating Countries as a way of technical assistance and support, or on a cost-sharing basis.

6.3 In order to facilitate an effective prevention and response operation, Participating Countries shall jointly develop and implement an information sharing system which may include the following:

- a) The designated National Contact Point (NCP) and National Oil Spill Response Center (NOSRC);
- b) Sensitive Resource Index;
- c) Response strategy for different types of resources and habitats;
- d) Likely sources of oil spills and vulnerable resources;
- e) Inventory of pollution response equipment and materials;
- f) Directories of local experts, trained personnel and strike teams
- g) Rules concerning the use of dispersants;
- h) Maps showing the main environmentally sensitive areas in the GOT region;
- i) Logistics support available within the participating country.

7. COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY, SYSTEM AND PROCEDURES DURING AN OIL SPILL INCIDENT

7.1 The designated telephone, facsimile and E-Mail address shall be updated and maintained for the smooth communications between the NOSRCs and the NCPs;

7.2 The communication plans between the NOSRCs and NCPs, as well as among stakeholders involved, including agencies, industries, private sector, media, local governments and others, shall be developed and executed to facilitate the flow of information and the implementation of the Framework Programme.

8. MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN RESPONSE

- 8.1 In the event of an oil spill incident, the affected participating country may seek assistance from other Participating Countries, the private sector or industry. Assistance includes information on response strategies and other relevant information and the engagement of specialist personnel, equipment, material and consumable items, vessels, aircrafts and other vehicles.
- 8.2 The requesting Participating Country shall be fully responsible for the use and maintenance of the equipment and materials belonging to any of the other participating countries, the private sector or industry providing these equipment and materials, while in its custody.
- 8.3 Materials and equipment employed by the requesting Participating Country shall be rehabilitated and returned or replaced, or the cost thereof shall be reimbursed, according to the procedures set out in Appendix 3.
- 8.4 Rental charges for the use of vessels, vehicles and aircraft shall be reimbursed based on mutually agreed rates between the Participating Countries.
- 8.5 The Requesting Participating Country shall reimburse the responding (assisting) Participating Country(ies) for all labor costs incurred from the time any employee is released to the Requesting Party until his direct return to the Participating Party(ies). Costing shall follow the provisions mutually agreed or set forth in the Local/Domestic Laws of the Requesting Participating Country.

9. RESOURCES AVAILABLE

- 9.1 Each Participating Country shall provide a list of all equipment, crafts and support services that can be made available.
- 9.2 The list as appeared in Appendix 5, should be updated, whenever there is any change.

10. MOVEMENTS OF PERSONNEL, CRAFTS AND EQUIPMENT BETWEEN THE PARTIES

- 10.1 The requesting Participating Country shall facilitate entry and exit of personnel, crafts and equipment, and expedite all diplomatic, customs and immigration formalities. Details of incoming personnel, crafts and equipment such as number, identification, country of origin, proposed routes shall be communicated through the NOSRCs.
- 10.2 The requesting Participating Country shall provide such personnel, amenities and facilities that may be required to sustain a prolonged operation. Guidelines for personnel expenses are set out in Appendix 4.

- 10.3 The NCP of the requesting participating country shall coordinate with the NCP of the responding country(ies) regarding movements of personnel, equipment and vessels of the responding country(ies) and they shall abide by reasonable instructions mutually agreed upon by both or all of the Participating Countries.
- 10.4 The requesting participating country shall undertake measures to ensure the safety of personnel and provide for the necessary medical treatment for the injured or sick personnel in the event that any personnel is injured or become ill as a result of an oil spill response.

11. TERMINATION NOTICES

- 11.1 If the incident is within the jurisdictional water of one Participating Country, and it is no longer a threat to the other Participating Countries, notification of termination of threat and/or response operation should be made by the NOSRC of the affected Participating Country; or
- 11.2 If a spill involves any two of the Participating Countries, and it is no longer a threat to the other Participating Countries, notification of termination of threat and/or response operation should be made only after consultation between the NOSRCs of the countries involved.

12. REIMBURSEMENT PROCEDURE

- 12.1 The NOSC shall ensure that a daily report is prepared covering the utilization of equipment and personnel each day, type of operation, the number of personnel hours worked, hourly rate and total cost during the response operation, using the Daily Work Report format set out in Appendix 6. The NOSC of the requesting participating country shall ensure that the daily work reports and associated supporting documents are properly authenticated. Such record shall be used as a basis for reimbursement.
- 12.2 The requesting participating country shall be responsible for all negotiations with regard to claims for assistance by the Participating Country(ies), and reimburse any dues to the Participating Country(ies) rendering such assistance on an equitable basis.
- 12.3 All claims by the Participating Country(ies) should be submitted to the requesting Participating Country within three(3) months from the termination of response operation.
- 12.4 Representatives of the Participating Country(ies) seeking reimbursement may be present during negotiations pertaining such claims.

13 JOINT OIL SPILL RESPONSE EXERCISES

13.1 Joint oil spill response exercises involving two or three Participating Countries should be conducted every two years on a specified date agreed by the Participating Countries.

13.2 Each Participating Country on a rotational basis should host the joint exercises.

14. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

14.1 Participating Countries should jointly identify environmental monitoring, data and risk assessment requirements in support of the implementation of the Framework Programme.

14.2 Participating Countries should jointly develop an information resource and a common oil spill trajectory model for the Gulf of Thailand in order to aid cooperation in oil spill response.

15. COORDINATION

15.1 The implementation and further improvement of the Framework Programme should be coordinated and supervised by the respective NCP's, which meet as a minimum, once a year.

15.2 Each Participating Country on a rotational basis should host the annual session of the NCPs Meeting.

15.3 The NOSRC of the host country for the annual session of the NCPs Meeting should serve the function of the Secretariat for the NCPs Meeting. It shall continue its role of the secretariat, during the intersessional period, to follow up with the implementation of the decisions made by the session of the NCPs Meeting, in consultation with the Participating Countries.

15.4 The host country for the NCPs Meeting should provide conference rooms, facilities, and the secretariat services for the meeting, while the participating countries should cover the necessary expenses for international travel, board and lodging and other incidentals for their participants, through national resources and / or funding arrangements with interested international organizations, programmes or donor institutions.

15.5 The Participating Countries may invite participants to the annual meeting representing the other stakeholders in the Framework Programme, including but not limited to the Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs), private sector, industry, media and civil society.

NAME & ADDRESS OF NATIONAL CONTACT POINTS

Cambodia

Thailand

Vietnam

ROLE OF NATIONAL CONTACT POINTS

1. To coordinate and expedite exchange of information using the Pollution Report format in Appendix 2, between NOSRCs
2. To coordinate and expedite movements of personnel and equipment for joint operation among Parties.
3. To update situation report.

POLLUTION REPORT (POLREP) FORMAT

1. Situation Report
 - a. Position:
 - b. Date and Time:
 - c. Quantity:
 - d. Wind direction, Speed, Sea conditions:
 - e. Direction of spill:
 - f. Source (if known):
 - g. Name of reporting vessel:
 - h. Type of oil:
 - i. Any other relevant Information:

2. Action taken:
 - a. Activation of contingency plan
 - b. Alerting of other States or organization
 - c. Proposed Actions
 - d. Request for deployment of National Contact Point
 - e. Assistance Requested

RETURN, REPLACEMENT OR REIMBURSEMENT OF MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

1. Consumable Materials

All costs necessary incurred in complying with any request of a Participating Country to borrow consumable materials shall be reimbursed by the Requesting Participating Country. Acknowledgement of receipt should be made as soon as possible. The materials shall be replaced at the Requesting participating country's expense. If the materials cannot be replaced by the Requesting participating country, reimbursement shall be made for the Participating Country(ies)'s replacement costs for the materials.

2. Equipment

- a) Equipment employed shall be returned in clean, operational condition when no longer required for the intended purpose. The receipt of which shall be acknowledge as complete by the designated National Contact Point (NCP).
- b) Equipment lost, destroyed or worn out while in the custody of the Requesting participating country shall be replaced at no cost to the Participating Country(ies) by equipment of the same or equivalent manufacture, model and specification or, at the option of the Participating country(ies) for the replacement cost for such equipment including, but not limited to the purchase price, freight, landing and clearance charges, customs duties, sale, turnover or excise taxes and any other costs or expenses incurred by the Participating Country's warehouse or other storage facility.
- c) The Participating Country(ies) shall be compensated for each item of equipment at daily rental charge payable for each day or part thereof during which time any such item is employed by the Requesting Participating Country. The rental charge shall be based on mutually agreed rates, which is in consonance with international rates for oil spill response.

GUIDELINE FOR PERSONNEL EXPENSES

1. ALLOWANCE

To be provided by the Requesting Participating Country. These allowances shall be mutually agreed upon by the Requesting country and the Responding country(ies) beforehand.

2. TRAVEL COST

To be provided by the Requesting Participating Country. These allowances shall be mutually agreed upon by the Requesting country and the Responding country(ies) beforehand.

3. FOOD AND ACCOMMODATION

Food and accommodation to be provided by the Requesting Participating Country or the cost of food and accommodation shall be reimbursed from the requesting country based on the rate mutually agreed upon by the Requesting country and the Responding country(ies) beforehand.

4. INTERNAL TRANSPORTATION

To be provided by the Requesting Participating Country or the cost for internal transportation shall be reimbursed from the requesting country based on the rate mutually agreed upon by the Requesting country and the Responding country(ies) beforehand.

LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Appendix 5

DAILY WORK REPORT FORMAT

Contractor: _____

Supervisor: _____

Date: _____

Job description: _____

Materials Utilized: _____

Equipment:

Number of men on job: _____

Daily Operations Commence: _____

Hour Secured: _____

Number of disposal Loads: _____

Submitted: _____

On – Scene Coordinator/Representative

Annex 5
Draft Joint Statement

DRAFT JOINT STATEMENT**CAMBODIA, THAILAND AND VIETNAM****ON****PARTNERSHIP IN OIL SPILL PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE
IN THE GULF OF THAILAND**

Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam (the Participating Countries) join in a Partnership to protect coastal and marine environment and natural resources in the Gulf of Thailand against serious threats posed by oil pollution incidents involving ships, offshore units, seaports and oil handling facilities, as emphasized in the relevant provisions of the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation, 1990 (OPRC), the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992 (CLC) and the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992 (Fund Convention).

Vision

The three Participating Countries and other stakeholders working together, and committed to a Partnership aimed at enhancing national and regional capacities to prevent, control, combat and mitigate marine pollution and to promote technical cooperation and collaboration to safeguard the resource base of the Gulf of Thailand.

Mission

The mission of the Partnership is to enhance national and regional capabilities concerning oil pollution prevention, preparedness and response through a Gulf-wide exchange of information, joint research and development projects, training, oil spill response exercises, and mutual assistance in response, collaborative arrangements, partnership building and implementation.

Action

The Participating Countries have agreed as follows:

1. General Undertaking. The Participating Countries will individually and/or jointly undertake appropriate measures to prepare for and respond to oil spill incidents in the Gulf of Thailand.
2. Framework Programme. The Participating Countries will cooperate in responding to major oil pollution incidents in the Gulf of Thailand. For this purpose, they adopt the

Framework Programme for Joint Oil Spill Preparedness and Response in the Gulf of Thailand (“Framework Programme”), in order to achieve their common vision and mission stated above. The Framework Programme, which is annexed hereto, shall be an integral part of this Joint Statement.

3. Mutual Assistance. Upon the call for assistance by the requesting Participating Country, the responding Participating Country so requested will exert best efforts to render assistance in addressing oil pollution in the Gulf of Thailand, without prejudice to the right of the requesting Participating Country to seek assistance outside the Partnership. Moreover, The Participating Countries will engage in joint initiatives to facilitate sharing of information, skills and expertise, training and other capacity building activities in oil pollution preparedness and response.

4. Collaborative Arrangements. For the purpose of implementing the Partnership, the Participating Countries will strive to enhance collaborative arrangements between and among concerned stakeholders, including governmental and non-governmental organizations, industries, private sector, local government units, academe and other institutions and individuals.

5. Partnership Building. The Participating Countries will periodically review, improve and strengthen the Joint Statement, including the Framework Programme, and its implementation, taking into account the progress made, capacity developed and the experiences and lessons learned.

6. Implementation. The Participating Countries will jointly develop workplans and other implementing arrangements for this Joint Statement, and Framework Programme, in accordance with their respective laws and subject to their technical capacities and availability of resources.

(Signature by the representatives of the Participating Countries)

CAMBODIA

THAILAND

VIETNAM

Annex 6
Meeting Presentations

**4th Sub-Regional Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand
Project Task Team
2-4 February 2005**

**National Efforts in Developing and Implementing
the Oil Spill Contingency Plan for Cambodia**

Presented by:

**Mak Sideth
Team Leader, PEMSEA-Cambodia GOT Project**

**4th Sub-Regional Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand
Project Task Team
2-4 February 2005**

**Thailand's Experience in Implementing the
National Oil Spill Contingency Plan:
The DRAGON 1 Oil Spill Incident**

Presented by:

**Pakorn Prasertwong
Chief, Marine Environment Division
Marine Department, Thailand**

**4th Sub-Regional Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand
Project Task Team
2-4 February 2005**

**Development of the Oil Spill Contingency Plan for
the Southern Region of Vietnam**

Presented by:

**Ho Vu Hai
Team Leader, PEMSEA-Vietnam GOT Project**

**4th Sub-Regional Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand
Project Task Team
2-4 February 2005**

**Oil Spill Response in Thailand:
An Industry View**

Presented by:

**Dr. Somrat Yindepit
IESG**

**4th Sub-Regional Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand
Project Task Team
2-4 February 2005**

**Cambodia's Legislation Concerning
Oil Spill/Pollution Prevention**

Presented by:

**Long Rithirak
Deputy Director General
Ministry of Environment, Cambodia**

**4th Sub-Regional Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand
Project Task Team
2-4 February 2005**

**Capacity Building for Natural Resource Damage
Appraisal for Oil Spill With Special Focus on
Fishery and Aquaculture**

Presented by:

**Dr. Charoen Nithitamyong
Team Leader
PEMSEA-Thailand NRDA Project**

**4th Sub-Regional Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand
Project Task Team
2-4 February 2005**

**Oil Spill Trajectory Modeling in the Southern Coast
of Vietnam**

Presented by:

**Huynh Ngoc Thua
Member, PEMSEA-Vietnam GOT Project**

**4th Sub-Regional Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand
Project Task Team
2-4 February 2005**

**Preliminary Oil Spill Risk Assessment of the
Gulf of Thailand**

Presented by:

**Diane Factuar
PEMSEA**

**4th Sub-Regional Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand
Project Task Team
2-4 February 2005**

Transboundary Oil Spill Incidents

Presented by:

**Declan O'Driscoll
CEO, EARL**

**4th Sub-Regional Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand
Project Task Team
2-4 February 2005**

**Proposed Joint Communiqué on
Partnership in Oil Spill Preparedness and
Response in the Gulf of Thailand**

Presented by:

**Dr. Huming Yu
PEMSEA**

**4th Sub-Regional Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand
Project Task Team
2-4February 2005**

**Proposed Framework Programme on
Partnership in Oil Spill Preparedness and
Response in the Gulf of Thailand**

Presented by:

**Dr. Huming Yu
PEMSEA**

