

# Continuation General Background information

- Solomon Islands had not been experience in any major oil spill, but have had number of smaller spills effect the mangroves, beaches and village communities from the local ships.
- The domestic shipping activities around the country have minimal risk of oil spill for marine environment.
- International shipping loading logs around the country on remote location have greatest high risk of oil spill.
- Point Cruz Oil bunker anchorage also high risk for Honiara city, Hospital, Hotels and government Agencies along the shoreline.





#### National Plan

Solomon Islands is a SPREP member state which legislate Marine Pollution regulation and responsible for establishing National Marine pollution Committee;

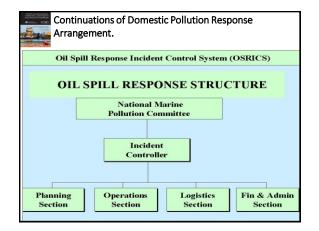
- Director of SIMSA
- SIPA Harbour Master
- Director of Disaster Management
- Director Maritime Police
- Director Environment and conservation
- > Director of Fisheries division
- > Assistant Commissioner of Police operation
- > General manger South Pacific Oil
- General manager Markwarth Oil
  Director of Solomon Islands Fire Service
- > Representative of Provincial Government.

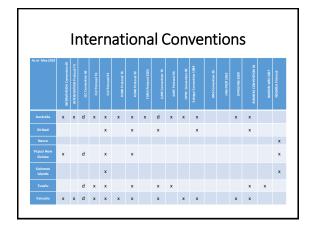
### National Legislation

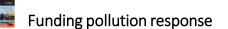
- Solomon Islands Maritime Shipping Act 1998
- Solomon Islands Marine Pollution Regulation 2011
- National Disaster Council Acts
- Environment Act 1998 and Regulations 2008
- Solomon Islands has establish the NATIONAL PLAN in 2015
- Maritime Shipping Acts and Marine pollution regulation has cover the marine pollutions in the country.
- Solomon Islands Marine pollution 2011 regulation covers the fines and incidents liabilities

## Domestic Pollution Response Arrangements

- Solomon Islands Maritime Safety Administration is responsible for a administrating and enforcing the national legislation and overall managing the NATPLAN.
- Solomon Islands Maritime Safety Administration is a lead agency with operational responsibility managing the oil spill
- Solomon Islands single point of contact; Director of Solomon Islands Maritime Safety Administration and Director of Environment in the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster management and Meteorology.
- Solomon Islands has established the NATPLAN not ever undertaken the exercise to ascertained how to response to an oil spill an invoke the PACPLAN.







- Solomon Islands does not impose a levy on shipping that can be used as a source of funding to address a pollution incident before issues of liability and compensation can be determined.
- Solomon Islands legislation provision to enforce levy on international shipping birthing and bunkering are not implemented.
- Solomon Islands has not acceded to fund convention, but incorporated into Solomon Islands maritime regulation.



### Oil and Shipping Industry Participation

The objectives of the Solomon Islands plan are to provide a national integrations system for response promptly and effective to marine pollution incidents by designating competent national and regional authorities and establishing;

- A national plan for preparedness and response which includes the organisation involved the both public or private sector.
- Integration system consist of Solomon Islands Ports Authority and Oil company terminals with the shipping industries.
- Solomon Islands Oil company and Shipping industries are Representative in the national marine pollution committee.

PACPLAN issues for Solomon Islands

- Solomon Islands PACPLAN issues are luck of support from the Government.
- Luck of resources and funding for effective implementation of the national plan.
- Solomon Islands not acceded the required international conventions, but incorporated into the marine pollution regulation; and SIMA Bill is now before Parliament to transformed SIMSA into Solomon Islands Maritime Authority (SIMA).

