



Improvement in the Oil & Gas Security Policies after OGSE/ Feedback on the Implementation of OGSE

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Oil Contingency Plan 2002



Content

Courses of action that will be undertaken by the government in cases of possible oil supply disruption.

Guiding Principle

- 1. In the event of an oil supply disruption, priority in the allocation of petroleum products shall be given to vital and strategic activities.
- 2. Associated effects on domestic socio-political stability arising from energy interruptions shall be addressed immediately by agencies concerned with national security and public safety.



Oil Contingency Plan 2002





- Predict level
 - intensifying intelligence collection efforts
 - coordinating and alerting govt. agencies on political developments.
 - monitoring of developments
 - issuing up-to-date assessments of situation

Prepare level

- supply diversification
- building up of inventories and forex
- securing of energy facilities

Perform level

implementation of fuel allocation, rationing, conservation





Oil Contingency Plan 2002

□ Administration & Logistics □ Energy Contingency Task Force (ECTF)

composed of:



DOE Secretary – Chair



DTI Secretary



DA Secretary



DND Secretary



DOTC Secretary



DFA Secretary

NSC

NSC Director General/ Presidential Adviser on Security





- 1. Update the Oil Contingency Plan of 2002
- 2. Draft National Contingency Plan for Gas to address its impact to other sectors other than power.
- 3. Consolidate in a single manual the contingency plans for oil and gas supply disruptions.
- 4. Review the contingency plan of Malampaya to ensure that emergency measures are well in place.





- 5. Responsiveness of government during calamities/ affected areas:
 - Establish a good communication plan among concerned agencies, private sectors, people organization, nongovernment organizations and LGUs
 - Maintain an updated data base on fuel supply, production, inventory, location of logistics
 - Establish roadmap of options in terms of transport and deliveries of energy and basic commodities to affected areas in the country





➤ Revisit existing policies and regulations and assess if they may cause barriers in providing immediate response to situations during calamities. There may also be a need to assess old protocols vs. new mechanism to improve emergency response to address the situation so that the government is better prepared on what to do in specific conditions/situations during disaster/calamities.





Establish a sustainable capacity building program for the frontliners, players and concerned government agencies for updated know-how and technologies in providing emergency response to situations. Awareness on current development and technologies allows concerned government agencies and stakeholders to provide effective and appropriate solutions/actions to emergency situations.





> Good governance to ensure that respective sectors in society have to take their respective roles in providing assistance and immediate action during emergency thus, ensuring the welfare of the people and addressing the need for the required supply and demand of affected commodities. This can be achieved through regular communication, discussions and updating.





- 6. Explore possibility for bilateral or multilateral agreement on emergency supply sharing (other than APSA).
 - Emergency supply sharing agreement with those economies with large strategic oil stockpiling, which can be tapped as an option during emergency.





THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION.