

# INDONESIA

## SPILL NOTIFICATION POINT

### For Oil & HNS

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## COMPETENT NATIONAL AUTHORITY

Details as for spill notification point.

## RESPONSE ARRANGEMENTS

The National Oil Spill Contingency Plan was given government approval in 2006 and launched in 2007. The lead agency for oil spill preparedness and response is the Directorate General of Sea Transportation (DGST). A National Team for Oil Spill Response has been established comprising the Directorate General of Mining and Gas and various other government ministries and agencies. The National Team is responsible for coordinating the implementation of emergency response at sea during major incidents. It also provides legal support to those that suffer financial loss as a result of the spill.

The NOSCP adopts the tiered approach to pollution response. Tier 1 spills would be tackled by third parties, ie oil companies, who are required to have their own oil spill contingency plans. Tier 2 spills would involve joint combating between the oil company and relevant agencies, coordinated and commanded by the Port Authority. For major spills, the DGST HQ could take over responsibility for coordinating and commanding the response operation. The Ministry of Environment is the focal point for the analysis of natural resource damages and socio-economic losses and restoration. Other agencies with support or advisory roles include the Department of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Department of Fisheries, the Department of Forestry, the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of Health.

## RESPONSE POLICY

Due to the abundance of coral reefs and the shallow depth of the coastal waters, mechanical recovery is preferred. Dispersants, as approved in the national contingency plan, can be used when appropriate.

## EQUIPMENT

### Government & Private

The state owned oil company PERTAMINA and its production sharing companies, have response resources located at each of their oil handling facilities.

DGST has 15 marine disaster prevention vessels equipped with oil spill response equipment, and also several sets of equipment at coastguard bases.

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The national OSRO, Oil Spill Combat Team (OSCT) Indonesia, is a private oil spill response organisation headquartered in West Java with four bases across Indonesia located in Surabaya, Balikpapan, Sorong and the Natuna Area. It has a membership programme for Tier 2 support. Its stockpile includes over 10,000 metres of boom, 40 skimmers and specialised equipment such as fire boom and fast current booms and skimmers. It has an MoU with OSRL and other response centres around Asia.

The Japanese government through the ASEAN-OSPAR Project (Project on Oil Spill Preparedness and Response in the ASEAN Seas Area), has provided Indonesia with additional spill response equipment. This is sited at an equipment base in Balikpapan and includes boom, skimmers, portable storage & dispersant spraying equipment.

In addition and separate, the Petroleum Association of Japan (PAJ) has sited a small stockpile of response equipment at Jakarta comprising heavy oil and vacuum skimmers, boom and portable storage tanks.

Indonesia also has access to the equipment of the Sulawesi Sea Oil Spill Network based in the Philippines.

## PREVIOUS SPILL EXPERIENCE

Several spills have threatened the Sumatran coast, including the SHOWA MARU (1975) - 4,000 tonnes, NAGASAKI SPIRIT (1992) - 13,000 tonnes and the MAERSK NAVIGATOR (1993) - 25,000 tonnes. These required little clean-up since the oil dispersed naturally at sea. In 2004 the tanker LUCKY LADY struck bottom while on approach to the oil terminal at Cilacap on the island of Java, Indonesia, spilling an estimated 1,200 tonnes of crude oil which caused the oiling of sandy shorelines and mangroves near the terminal. Local fishermen conducted a manual clean-up of the shorelines. Recovered oil was accepted by PERTAMINA at the local refinery. In 2013 the product tanker PATRIOT ANDALAN sank during cargo operations at the jetty of the Pertamina Terminal facility on the southern coast of Kota Ternate, Indonesia spilling a quantity of its cargo of gasoline and high speed diesel. This formed a slick that stretched for several kilometres. Response to the incident was handled by the terminal staff and local Indonesian Coast Guard. In addition, several oil well blow-outs have occurred off the coasts of Balikpapan and Madura.

## HAZARDOUS AND NOXIOUS SUBSTANCES (HNS)

Indonesia's NOSCP would also extend to HNS. The National Team for Oil Spill Response would provide the technical expertise, with input from other institutions, government departments, the private sector and NGOs. The National Team through its Command and Control Centre would also carry out the response, using personnel, equipment and materials belonging to its member organisations in the vicinity. The DGST has equipment, see above, which could be utilised for HNS spills and supported by equipment from the oil industry.

## CONVENTIONS

Prevention & Safety					Spill Response		Compensation						
MARPOL 73/78		Annexes III, IV, V, VI			OPRC '90	OPRC -HNS	CLC '69, '76, '92			Fund '92	Supp Fund	HNS*	Bunker
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓				✓

\* not yet in force



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## REGIONAL AND BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Cooperative agreements with Australia

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Joint Oil Spill Combat in the Straits of Malacca with Malaysia and Singapore. The SOP covers topics such as the response areas and division of responsibility among the littoral states, contact points, communication, information sharing procedures, inter-states assistance and reimbursement procedures. The objectives are to facilitate early information sharing and prompt and coordinated response to any oil spill incident.

Sulawesi Sea Oil Spill Network Response Plan with Malaysia and to establish a coordinated response system to deal with oil spills in the Straits of Lombok, Makassar and Sulawesi Sea.

ASEAN – Oil Spill Response Action Plan, with other ASEAN countries and in partnership with IMO.

Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), [www.pemsea.org](http://www.pemsea.org)

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