



# INDONESIA

## COUNTRY PROFILES

A Summary of Oil Spill Response Arrangements  
& Resources Worldwide

### SPILL NOTIFICATION POINT

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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 majority of response equipment is held by the state owned oil company PERTAMINA and its production sharing companies, located at each of their oil handling facilities. DGST has four "multi disaster" vessels equipped with oil spill response equipment, and also several sets of equipment at coastguard bases.

The Japanese Transport Ministry, through the OSPAR (Oil Spill Preparedness and Response in Asia) scheme, 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.



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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 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 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	CLC '76	CLC '92	Fund '92	Supp Fund	HNS*	Bunker
✓							✓		✓				

\* not yet in force



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## REGIONAL AND BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Bilateral plan with Australia covering bordering seas.

Tripartite Plan with Malaysia and Singapore covering the Straits of Malacca and Singapore.

Sulawesi Sea Network Cooperative Agreement with Malaysia and the Philippines.

ASEAN - OSRAP (Association of South East Asian Nations Oil Spill Response Action Plan) with the other ASEAN countries and with contributions from Japan.

Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas with the ASEAN countries, China, PDR of Korea, Republic of Korea, Cambodia and Vietnam.

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