

ANNEX 3. (2) Japan

JAPANESE NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR OIL AND HNS POLLUTION PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE, as amended in 2006

Chapter I Preamble

Section 1 - Purpose of the Plan

1.1.1 Japan, as country surrounded by the sea with rich natural environment, benefits from its rich fishing grounds. It is essential for Japan, therefore, to take actions immediately and effectively at early stage in order to protect marine environment, human life and property, in case of a pollution incident by oil, noxious liquid substances, hazardous substances, and other substances (hereinafter referred to as “Oil and HNS*”) in the sea near Japan. Given the fact that Japan is one of the biggest energy importing countries, it is also essential for Japan to have a system for Oil and HNS pollution preparedness and response. It is important that national government, local governments, oil manufactures, shipping industry, mining industry, chemical industry, fishing industry and other parties concerned co-operate with one another according to the system.

* A radioactive ingredient pollution incident is not covered by this plan as it is covered by the existed, national response system based on “the Nuclear Disaster Special Measures Law” (Law No.156, 1999).

1.1.2 This Plan, prepared to comply with Paragraph (1) (b), Article 6 of the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, 1990, and Paragraph (1) (b), Article 4 of the Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000, provides the above mentioned Japanese system. The purpose of this Plan is to satisfy the international requirement and to respond to the Oil and HNS pollution incidents immediately and effectively in order to protect marine environment, human life and property.

Section 2 - Relationship with other Plans

1.2.1 This Plan is harmonized with other national plans such as “Basic, Operational and local Plan for Disaster Prevention” based on Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act (Law No.223, 1993), “Basic Environmental Plan” based on Basic Environmental Law (Law No.91, 1993), “Plan for Cleaning of Spilled Oil and HNS” based on Law Relating to the prevention of Marine Pollution and Maritime Disaster (Law No.136, 1970), and “Plan for Disaster Prevention in Petroleum Industrial Complexes” based on law on the Prevention of Disaster in Petroleum Industrial Complexes and Other Petroleum Facilities (Law No.84, 1975), and “National Initial Emergency Response System” (Cabinet decision in 2003), so as to ensure individual and adequate response to an Oil and HNS pollution incident.

Chapter II Basic matters on preparedness for Oil and HNS pollution incidents

Section 1 – Maintenance of information on Oil and HNS pollution

2.1.1 National government agencies should collect and keep up-to-date the foreign and

domestic information on Oil and HNS pollution so that they can respond to Oil and HNS pollution incidents comprehensively and effectively. They should also exchange these information at the meeting among the national government agencies for Oil and HNS pollution preparedness and response (hereinafter referred to as “the Meeting”).

2.1.2 Japan Coast Guard (JCG) should make efforts to establish the system for collecting the information on experts and equipment for combating the Oil and HNS spill in cooperation with other national government agencies and others, and providing it to requesting agencies and local governments.

2.1.3 National government agencies should also collect and keep up-to-date the information on natural, social and economic characteristics, including the water quality, sediment quality, fishing grounds, facilities for aquaculture, water inlets for factories, beaches, coral reefs, seaweed beds, tidelands, breeding, staging or wintering sites and historic spots, so that they can immediately evaluate influence on the environment, respond to the Oil and HNS pollution incidents adequately and minimize the damage. In addition, national government agencies should endeavor to establish a system in which national government agencies, local governments, and others can use the collected information effectively, by sharing the information through such measures as the development of information maps.

2.1.4 National government agencies should provide the appropriate information to the local governments, when requested, to promote the activities of the local governments concerning the preparedness and response to oil and HNS pollution incidents.

Section 2 –Establishment of response system

2.2.1 National government agencies, local governments and others should establish response and cooperation systems in and among agencies and governments for appropriate implementation of necessary countermeasures concerning response to Oil and HNS pollution incidents. National government agencies should conduct necessary coordination on establishment of the cooperation systems for Oil and HNS pollution incidents through the Meeting.

2.2.2 JCG should develop “Plan for cleaning of Spilled Oil and HNS” in accordance with Law Relating to the Prevention of Marine Pollution and Maritime Disasters (Law No.136, 1970), strengthen its special rescue team and national strike team, and keep their patrol vessels and aircraft available for 24 hours. JCG should strengthen the response capability of Maritime Disaster Prevention Center (hereinafter referred to as “MDPC”).

2.2.3 In accordance with Law Relating to the Prevention of Marine Pollution and Maritime Disaster, Commanders of the Regional Coast Guard HQs, owners of tankers, and others should establish a coordinating panel (hereinafter referred to as “the Panel”), in cooperation with national government agencies, local governments and others. The Panel consists of representatives from public and private sectors in order to organize a joint training for cleaning of the spilled oil and HNS, and to consider other important subjects, hereby they should widen the target area and identify each organization’s role.

2.2.4 Fisheries Agency, Ministry of the Environment and others should prepare administrative systems in order to survey environmental influence, protect wildlife and

fishing grounds from Oil and HNS pollution, and cooperate with local governments and other organizations concerned.

Section 3 – System for reporting and communication

2.3.1 Masters of ships, supervisors of facilities including a land-based facility and so forth, should inform the nearest Coast Guard Office by telephone, telex or other fast communication system when a large quantity of Oil and HNS has been spilled or may be spilled in to the sea from their ship or facility, in accordance with Law Relating to the Prevention of Marine Pollution and Maritime Disaster. Other persons who have found a wide spilled Oil and HNS on the sea should also inform the office.

2.3.2 Supervisors of petroleum industrial complexes, when they have found oil spill and other unusual phenomenon in their complex, should inform the fire station immediately in accordance with Law on the Prevention of Disaster in Petroleum Industrial Complexes and Other Petroleum Facilities.

2.3.3 Supervisors of mining companies, when Oil and HNS has been spilled or may be spilled into the sea from their mine, should inform the Mine Safety and Inspection Department in accordance with Mine Safety Law (Law No.70, 1949).

2.3.4 Persons, who find out the large amount of spilled Oil and HNS, or unusual circumstances on sea should inform nearest Coast Guard Offices immediately.

2.3.5 Coast Guard Offices, fire stations, police stations, and others should operate information collecting system for 24 hours.

2.3.6 National government agencies, local governments, and others should establish and keep open its own and mutual contact channels for emergency even at night and on holiday cases, so that they could carry out the appropriate countermeasures against an incident in cooperation with other related bodies, and should make available telecommunication systems such as disaster control radio.

Section 4 - Preparation of equipment

2.4.1 In accordance with Law Relating to the Prevention of Marine Pollution and Maritime Disasters, shipowners and others should prepare on their ships necessary equipment to clean the spilled Oil and HNS. They should take measures to keep the equipment in appropriate location, management, and facilities. MDPC should have necessary equipment for cleaning of the spilled Oil and HNS so that MDPC can use them when directed by the Commandant of JCG or commissioned by shipowners, or so that shipowners and others can use them by themselves.

2.4.2 Supervisors of mining companies should have necessary equipment to clean the spilled Oil and HNS in accordance with Mine Safety Law.

2.4.3 Supervisors of petroleum industrial complexes, should have necessary equipment to prepare a leakage of petroleum in accordance with Law on the Prevention of Disaster in Petroleum Industrial Complexes and Other Petroleum Facilities.

2.4.4 Supervisors of ports should have necessary equipment to clean the spilled Oil and HNS in ports in accordance with Ports and Harbors Law (Law No.218, 1950).

2.4.5 JCG should prepare patrol vessels, aircraft, communication equipment, and clean-up equipment in order to respond to Oil and HNS pollution incidents immediately and effectively.

2.4.6 Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry should promote project to prepare necessary equipment carried out by oil industries to clean the spilled Oil and HNS and let it known widely for use by persons concerned.

2.4.7 Fisheries Agency should promote preparation of necessary equipment to prevent fishing grounds from Oil and HNS pollution or to mitigate Oil and HNS pollution.

2.4.8 Ministry of the Environment should promote preparation of necessary equipment to protect wildlife.

2.4.9 Each national government agency concerned should prepare necessary equipment to respond to Oil and HNS pollution in each jurisdiction.

2.4.10 Local government should, if necessary, prepare spilled Oil and HNS clean-up equipment to respond to Oil and HNS pollution.

2.4.11 They should also ensure cooperation between public and private sectors in order to make spilled Oil and HNS clean-up equipment available immediately at the site for use.

Section 5 - Exercises

2.5.1 National government agencies, local governments and others should carry out comprehensive and practical exercises with emphasis on inter-agencies relationship by introducing such means as simulation under various scenarios and numerous meteorological, marine, and Oil and HNS pollution conditions in order to ensure immediate response to Oil and HNS pollution incidents. After the exercise, they should review it and, if necessary, improve the response system.

2.5.2 National government agencies, local governments and others should make efforts for human resource development for their staff through training program such as the training courses of MDPC.

2.5.3 Ministry of the Environment should organize seminars for local governments and other organizations concerned with regard to the knowledge and technique to protect wildlife.

2.5.4 In accordance with Law Relating to the Prevention of Marine Pollution and Maritime Disaster, MDPC should organize exercise for maritime disaster prevention to promote more effective disaster prevention technique. It should also make efforts to improve its own technique regarding maritime disaster prevention.

2.5.5 Such exercises should be conducted with due consideration to the protection of marine environment, human life, human body and property.

2.5.6 National government agencies should give guidance on Oil and HNS pollution prevention and response through seminars and visits to ships, and educate people on protection of marine environment by such actions.

2.5.7 Private companies should train their staffs proactively so that they can respond to Oil and HNS pollution immediately and effectively.

Section 6 - Cooperation with neighboring countries

2.6.1 Ministry of Foreign Affairs in collaboration with Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport and JCG should strengthen the cooperation on marine pollution prevention with neighboring countries by improving communications in the event of Oil and HNS pollution incidents and providing equipment upon their request.

Chapter III Basic matters on response to Oil and HNS pollution

Section 1 - Objects to be protected

3.1.1 When an Oil and HNS pollution incident has occurred, appropriate actions should be taken with a view to protection of marine environment, human body and property. In this case, every effort should be made to minimize the damage, taking into account the information contained in section 1 of Chapter II.

Section 2 - Establishment of response system

3.2.1 When an Oil and HNS pollution incident has occurred, national government agencies, local governments, and others should establish their own response system and should also establish cooperation systems with others in order to implement necessary countermeasures against the incident.

3.2.2 The Commandant of JCG, the Commander of Regional Coast Guard HQ, or prefectural Governors should, if necessary, request the dispatch of Self Defense Forces immediately in consistent with the Law of Self Defense Forces (Law No.165, 1954), considering the scale and the damage of the incident. If they decide not to request, they should notify so immediately to Self Defense Forces.

3.2.3 If Self Defense Forces receive the request, they should consider the necessity of dispatch of their powers and take appropriate measures such as dispatching corps.

3.2.4 If a huge Oil and HNS spill incident occurs, national government agencies should hold the Meeting so that they exchange the first stage information and coordinate their emergency countermeasures.

3.2.5 In case that a huge Oil and HNS spill incident occurs or probably do so, the Director-General of Crisis Management of Cabinet should assemble the Emergency Response Team imperiously to collect information on initial reaction, establish the cabinet Response Team in Crisis Management Center, if it is necessary to collect information, report to Prime Minister and coordinate with in a concentrated manner.

3.2.6 National government should establish the Precautionary HQ, of which chief is the Commandant of JCG, after a report to Prime Minister, if it is, in particular, necessary to promote the coordination of emergency countermeasures strongly in light of scale of the incident and extend of damaged area. In this case, the Precautionary HQ and its secretariat should be set up in the HQ of JCG in principle. If the Precautionary HQ is established, the “On-Scene HQ for Communication and Coordination”, of which chief is the Commander of Regional Coast Guard HQ, should also be established to study the on-scene situation and take prompt and appropriate emergency countermeasures. In this case the “On-Scene HQ for Communication and Coordination” and its secretariat should be established in the Regional Coast Guard HQ in principle.

3.2.7 National government should establish the Disaster Countermeasures HQ, of which chief is the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport in principle (in the case of Oil and HNS spill from petroleum complex or any other special disaster prevention area based on Law on the Prevention of Disaster in Petroleum Industrial Complexes and Other Petroleum Facilities, the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications), in consistent with the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act, if the occurrence of huge damage is recognized. Cabinet office should begin a procedure for this establishment, immediately after the decision of establishment. In this case, the Disaster Countermeasure HQ and its secretariat should be located in Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport in principle (in the case of Oil and HNS spill from petroleum complex or any other special disaster prevention area, Fire Defense Agency). The Disaster Countermeasures HQ should establish the “On-Scene Disaster Countermeasure HQ”, of which chief is the Senior Vice-Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport in principle (in the case of Oil and HNS spill from petroleum complex or any other special disaster prevention area, the Senior Vice-Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications), if it is necessary to coordinate flexibly and immediately the countermeasures by regional branch offices of government agencies, local governments, and others at site.

3.2.8 The Precautionary HQ or the Disaster Countermeasures HQ should closely coordinate with Cabinet Response Team.

3.2.9 National government agencies or the Disaster Countermeasures HQ should study the on-scene situation and, if necessary, dispatch a research team to the site for their immediate and appropriate response.

3.2.10 Local governments should establish Disaster Control HQ in accordance with Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act or “Local Disaster Prevention HQ for Petroleum Industrial Complexes” in accordance with Law on the Prevention of Disaster in Petroleum Industrial Complexes and other Petroleum Facilities, if necessary.

3.2.11 When such HQs have been established, national government agencies, local governments, and others should make efforts to promote the exchange of information by sending their staff and should establish appropriate systems to respond to Oil and HNS pollution incidents.

3.2.11 The “On-Scene HQ for Communication and Coordination” or the “On-Scene Disaster Countermeasure HQ” should be utilized for information exchange between national government and local governments.

Section 3 - Exchange of information concerning oil and HNS pollution incident

3.3.1 National government agencies such as JCG, local governments, and others when they have been informed that an Oil and HNS pollution incident had occurred or might occur, should provide necessary information to the official residence of the prime minister, other national government agencies, local governments, and others for their response, using the contact network as established for this purpose, if necessary.

3.3.2 National government agencies, local governments, and others should notify the information concerning damage and countermeasures to the “Cabinet Response Team” or the “Disaster Countermeasures HQ” when it is set up, and these HQ, upon the receipt of the notification, should report to the Prime Minister and related organizations, if necessary.

3.3.3 From the viewpoint that it is important to take actions immediately and appropriately for Oil and HNS pollution incidents, national and local governments concerned should exchange information mutually and closely as appropriate until the incident ends.

Section 4 – Evaluation of Oil and HNS pollution incident

3.4.1 JCG, when informed that an Oil and HNS pollution incident have occurred, should dispatch its patrol vessels and aircraft to the polluted area in order to obtain further information and conduct further investigation, if necessary, in cooperation with aircraft of Self Defense Force. With reference to the information mentioned in the Section 1 of Chapter I and taking into account the condition on weather, sea, and traffic, JCG should evaluate the effect of the incident and provide the result of the evaluation to the official residence of the Prime Minister, national government agencies, local governments, and others for their response.

3.4.2 Fisheries Agency and Ministry of the Environment should evaluate the influence of the Oil and HNS pollution on wildlife and fishing resources on the basis of the information provided by other national government agencies such as JCG, local governments, and others, and use them for their decision-making so that the wildlife and fishing grounds can be protected. The two agencies should provide the result of the evaluation immediately to the official residence of the Prime Minister, national government agencies, local governments, and others for their response.

Section 5 – Operation for cleaning spilled Oil and HNS

3.5.1 When an Oil and HNS pollution incident has occurred, JCG should give advice and assistance to masters and others who are required duties to take emergency measures and to shipowners who are required to take cleaning measures in accordance with Law Relating to the Prevention of Marine Pollution and Maritime Disaster and should give advice to cooperators, taking into account the measures taken by such persons. In case of that masters and shipowners have not taken appropriate measures, JCG should order them to do so. In case that there is an urgent need to take measures, JCG should take measures by themselves, or should direct MDPC to take measures for cleaning.

3.5.2 The measures to be taken for an Oil and HNS pollution (See examples as follows) are different, depending on type and chemical properties of the spilled-Oil and HNS, state

of the diffusion of the Oil and HNS, conditions of the weather and the sea, and other conditions. After getting hold of circumstance of the diffusing Oil and HNS and change of its chemical and physical properties, measures should be taken for cleaning. Decisions on how to clean the spilled-Oil and HNS should be made, taking into account the results of the evaluation contained in Section 4. Forces for cleaning should be concentrated as early as possible. Preventative and clean-up measures to the spilled Oil and HNS should be applied in cooperation with national government agencies, local government, and others. National government agencies like JCG may request other national government agencies, local governments, and others to cooperate in preparing or transporting the equipment necessary for clean-up operation and carrying out the operation. Requested national government agencies, local governments and others should consider the necessity of such cooperation and cooperate appropriately. When the national government agencies and local governments request Self Defense Forces to transport equipment, Self Defense Forces should consider the necessity and support them by using its airplane and vessels.

Examples of Measures

- (1) Prevention of further spill
Measures such as closing of the gas outlet, control of the list, and transfer of the oil from the damaged tank to other facility in order to stop the subsequent oil spill.
- (2) Prevention of oil diffusion
Measures such as surrounding the spilled Oil and HNS by boom should be taken to stop its diffusion, since some types of spilled Oil and HNS are diffused quickly by the wind and the tide. In the case of response to Oil and HNS spill of which characteristic is volatile, measures such as using of agents to prevent generation of evaporating gas should be taken in accordance with their characteristics and surrounding circumstances.
- (3) Recovery of spilled oil
There are few types of recovery measures such as mechanical recovery by using a recovery boat, an skimmer, etc, and manual recovery by using absorbent or gelling agents, and temporary and supplementary measures by using ladles, buckets, etc. The best measure among these should be used as appropriate.
- (4) Chemical treatment
There are few types of dispersion treatment such as tail water by a deck guns, beat by running vessels and, application of dispersants. Dispersion treatment should be used only when it is difficult to collect the spilled Oil and HNS by the measure mentioned in paragraph (3), taking into account the situation to conduct the collection, the weather and sea condition, the natural environment, and the area of fishing grounds or aquaculture grounds.

3.5.3 When such measures are taken, characteristics of such measures and the influence to marine environment should be taken into account comprehensively, with a reference to information map mentioned in Section 1 of Chapter II. Spilled Oil and HNS should be recovered on the sea as much as possible. Even when it is impossible to prevent to reach the shore, the spilled oil and HNS should be lead into the area where it is relative easy to be recovered and to restore the environment.

3.5.4 When spilled Oil and HNS comes to the shore, it is to be recovered by parties concerned such as shipowners. National government agencies, local governments, and others should collect information on the situation of clean-up operations, operational capabilities, and support system for operations and provide the information to the parties concerned for prompt and effective operation. National government agencies, local governments, and managers of harbors, fishing ports, rivers and coastal lines, and others, if necessary, should carry out the shoreline clean-up in cooperation together. If such operations are taken with local residents, volunteers, and others, they should establish the support system for them such as health control system contained in Section 7.

3.5.5 Parties concerned such as shipowners are to dispose of recovered Oil and HNS including a polluted thing. National government agencies, local governments, and others should study, among others, the amount of the recovered Oil and HNS and the present situation of clean-up operation. They should also collect the information on cargo ships or tankers which can store or transport the recovered Oil and HNS, disposal facilities, and their capacity, and provide it to parties concerned in order to facilitate its disposal. National government agencies, local governments, and others should, if necessary, dispose the recovered Oil and HNS by themselves.

3.5.6 In the case that Oil and HNS, of which characteristics is inflammability, toxicity, etc., is spilled, countermeasures should be implemented, in particular with attention to the following.

- (1) Hazard prevention measures, such as checking the dangerous area by using a tide gage, and imposing restriction on use of fire, should be taken, in order to prevent a second disaster, such as a fire, an explosion, and a gas poisoning.
- (2) Workers engaged in prevention measures should be ensured safety by use of protective equipment which are selected in accordance with the characteristics of the spilled substance.
- (3) JCG should make effort to take in information on class and characteristics of spilled substance, affected area, and provide such information to National government agencies, local government, and others as soon as possible.
- (4) If a huge Oil and HNS spill incident occurs in coastal area, National government agencies, local governments, in accordance with Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act, should, if necessary, take necessary measures such as evacuation of residents, so as to protect life and health of local residents.

Section 6 - Provision of information regarding equipment

3.6.1 JCG should establish the system to provide information on experts or equipment pursuant to Section 1, Chapter II, to national government agencies, local governments, and others based on their request.

3.6.2 Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry should develop the system to provide information on equipment to parties concerned such as shipowners, based on their request as it carried out the project by private petroleum sectors, referred to in Section 4, Chapter II.

3.6.3 Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications should establish the system to provide communication equipment to national government agencies, local governments, and others, if necessary or based on their request, in cooperation with related industries.

Section 7 - Health care of workers

3.7.1 When the clean-up operation is carried out, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and Ministry of the Environment should consider measures for health care and safety for workers in light of components of Oil and HNS and its situation on the shore and provide information on appropriate measure to national government agencies, local governments, and others, which carry out the operation.

3.7.2 National government agencies, local governments, and others, which carry out the operation should establish the system for health care and safety by such means as providing to the working sites information which workers should keep in mind for their health.

Section 8 - Relief of wildlife

3.8.1 When an Oil and HNS pollution incident has done damage to wildlife, Ministry of the Environment, should take appropriate actions to clean the animal which have been smeared with the oil and HNS, for prevention of disease due to that Oil and HNS, and for relief of the wildlife, in cooperation with veterinarians and organizations concerned.

Section 9 - Protection of fishing grounds

3.9.1 When fishing grounds may be or has been polluted due to an Oil and HNS pollution incident, Fisheries Agency should take appropriate actions to maintain and restore the fishing grounds, such as recovery of spilled Oil and HNS.

Section 10 - Safety of Navigation and Prevention of Danger

3.10.1 JCG should take appropriate actions such as removal of ships and restriction of navigation, in cases that an Oil and HNS pollution incident blocking a route leads to traffic congestion, the danger of another accident, or the obstruction of clean-up operations.

Section 11 - Public Relations

3.11.1 National government agencies, local governments, and others should make public the information immediately and appropriately in co-operation with other national government agencies, local governments, and others, in order to ensure the safety of navigation and the security of the residents and to clean the spilled Oil and HNS smoothly.

3.11.2 National government agencies, local governments, and others should record the cause of the accident, the state of the pollution and actions taken, in order to prevent recurrence of the similar accident and to stock knowledge for response to Oil and HNS pollution in general, when an Oil and HNS pollution incident.

Section 12 - Observation after the incident

3.12.1 National government agencies, local government, and others, under the mutual cooperation, should investigate the influence on the environment and the damage to the property, even after the operations, if necessary. Especially, since it occasionally takes long time for the ecosystem round that area to recover from damage, the influence on the water,

the bottom of the sea, and the wildlife should be checked. Furthermore, national government agencies, local governments, and others should take supplementary actions, taking into account the result of such investigation, if necessary.

Chapter IV Co-operation among national government agencies and so forth

Section 1 - Co-operation at national level

4.1.1 National government agencies, in accordance with latest regulations and competence, should prepare and implement a comprehensive plan, prepare national regulations related to this matter and promote research and study for preparedness and response to Oil and HNS pollution incidents. In this case, national government agencies should ensure a good mutual cooperation, taking advantage of consultation in the Meeting and so forth.

4.1.2 Furthermore, oil industry, shipping industry, mining industry, chemical industry, and other industries concerned are expected to take positive actions for preparedness and response to Oil and HNS pollution, by using their capability. National government agencies should assist them actively and ensure a good mutual cooperation with them. If necessary, they should cooperate with experts on Oil and HNS spill response, marine environment protection, and other areas, and take into account their advance.

Section 2 - Co-operation at regional level

4.2.1 Regional branch offices of national government agencies, and others, in accordance with laws and regulations and competence, should take appropriate actions for Oil and HNS pollution preparedness and response suitable for their region in harmony with the actions taken at national level referred to in Section 1 of this Chapter.

4.2.2 Furthermore, local governments, private companies and other organizations concerned, in accordance with regulations or on their own initiative, are expected to take positive actions for Oil and HNS pollution preparedness and response, using their capability, suitable for their region.

4.2.3 In this case, parties concerned, taking advantage of the Panel and others, should ensure a good mutual cooperation. Furthermore, if necessary, they should cooperate with experts on Oil and HNS spill response, marine environment protection, and other areas, and take into account their advice.

Chapter V Others

Section 1 - Promotion of research, study and development of technology

5.1.1 National government agencies, if necessary, promote research, study and development of technology on prevention of Oil and HNS pollution incidents, Oil and HNS spill response and protection of marine environment in co-operation with the private sector.

Section 2 - Review of the Plan

5.2.1 National government should keep this Plan under review and revise it, if necessary.

Note:

HQ = headquarters