

ANNEX 3

NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLANS (or relevant parts thereof)

ISRAEL

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN	
Title	NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TO INCIDENTS OF OIL POLLUTION OF THE SEA
Prepared (year)	2007
Became effective (year, date if known)	Approved by Government Decision 5\6\2008
Last revised (year)	
SCOPE	
Coverage	Sea, shore
Applicable to pollution by	Oil
Levels of emergency	3 (Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3)
RESPONSIBILITIES (OPERATIONAL)	
According to administrative division (geographically)	Marine Environment Protection division, Ministry of Environmental Protection
According to administrative hierarchy (decision-making, size of accident)	Marine Environment Protection division, Ministry of Environmental Protection
Tier 1 – at sea	Facility Contingency Plan
Tier 1 – on shore	Local Protection Program
Tier 2 – at sea	local Contingency Plan Which is the pollution source
Tier 2 – on shore	local Contingency Plan Which is the pollution source
Tier 3 – at sea (national emergencies and incidents requiring international assistance/cooperation)	Marine Environment Protection division
Tier 3 – on shore (national emergencies and incidents requiring international assistance/cooperation)	Marine Environment Protection division
RELATION TO OTHER CONTINGENCY PLANS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Protection Program. Local protection programs are the responsibility of the local coastline authorities as well as of bodies that are at risk of harm such as desalination plants and the IDF. Facility Contingency Plan. An internal program of action at plant level of oil Transshipment facilities which provide an answer to the treatment of pollution of the sea from the company's installations and/or within areas under its control. 	
RESPONSE STRATEGY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elimination of the source of pollution Use of dispersants Containment and recovery at sea Shore cleanup Rehabilitation 	
POLICY REGARDING THE USE OF DISPERSANTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Israel's Regulation states that the use of dispersants for the treatment of marine pollution is permitted only if a written permission has been obtained from the marine environment protection division at the Ministry of Environmental Protection. Dispersant may be used in, Israel territorial waters, only if it has been approved by the by the Director General of the Ministry of Environmental Protection. The use of dispersants will not be approved if the oil slick is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within 1 nautical mile of any marine or coastal nature reserve Within 0.5 nautical mile of any coast within the 20 meter depth contour 	
SENSITIVE AREAS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified in the NCP 	

(A copy of the NCP, or the relevant parts thereof, will be inserted at a later stage)