

Preventing offshore major accidents

[EU Directive for safety and environmental protection against EU offshore major accidents]

A presentation by

Directorate General for Energy

Spanish Energy Club Madrid 13 June 2013

Master Document: Taf Powell Adjusted: Arthur van Dalen



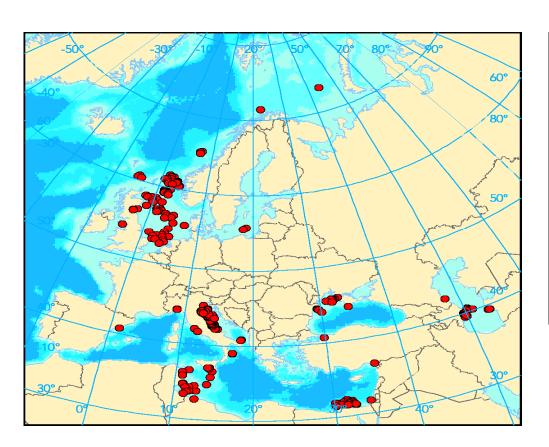


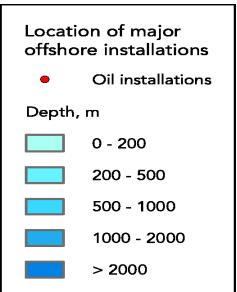


- 1. Background to the Commission's proposal
- 2. Nature of the proposed Directive
- 3. What would be required to comply with it?
- 4. What changes in the big producer countries?
- 5. Timetable



1. Background- offshore licensing in EU/EEA & adjoining states







2. Nature of the proposed directive

General objectives	Problem part
1. To prevent a major incident from occurring	1. Risks can be lowered (i.e. too high to accept)
2. To deal with a major emergency should preventive measures fail	2. Response measures need improvement
	3. Liability provisions incomplete



3. What would be required to comply with the directive? – Industry (i)

- •Technical and financial capacity demonstrated throughout lifecycle of operations: begins at licensing stage
- Licensee is 'fully liable' for environmental damage
- •Primary duty of licensee and operator to 'see to it' that risks are controlled
- •Company global major accident (MA) prevention policy
 →regulator
- •Report on major hazard (RoMH = 'safety case') to include major environmental consequences as well as safety
- •RoMH must be accepted by regulator prior to operations commencing all fixed and mobile installations
- Every installation to have emergency response plan for immediate response to MA & preventing escalation



3. What would be required to comply with the directive? – Industry (ii)

- Well notification → regulator prior to start of well operations
- Weekly well reports → regulator
- Comprehensive safety/environment management system
- •SMS to include schemes for independent verification of safety critical elements, and well plans
- •EU-based operators to report on overseas major accidents
- •To secure cooperation of workforce and protect whistleblowers
- To engage in tripartite consultation
- •To cooperate with EU regulators group (EUOAG) on improving standards
- •To report incidents and near-misses in EU standard format



3. What would be required to comply with the directive? – Member states (i)

- Scrutiny of technical and financial liability at licensing
- Ensure public participation before any new areas are drilled
- Appoint independent competent authority for major hazard regulation – safety & environment
- •Ensure adequate expert resources to CA may recover costs from industry, and use independent external support
- •CA has extensive powers/duties of enforcement, including for major accident investigation
- Must 'accept' RoMHs/safety cases
- Must publish procedures



3. What would be required to comply with the directive? – Member states (ii)

- CA must cooperate with EUOAG on raising standards
- •CA must report offshore performance annually to Commission
- EUOAG to support Commission by:
 - Exchanging best practices
 - Asserting priorities for industry standards
 - Cooperating on future regulatory improvement
- European Maritime Safety Agency to provide support to Member states in planning and responding to emergencies
- •Coastal MS without offshore operations to cooperate in emergency response with neighboring MS and vice versa
- •All MS to require parent companies registered to furnish reports on overseas major accidents



5. Timetable

- Directive adopted by TTE on 10 June
- Directive signed 12 June.
- Publication in the official journal
- Member States transpose within 2 years
- Full application by one further year
- Further accommodation for existing installations (up to 5 years)
- Commission will assess effectiveness of transposition
- Efficacy of the legislation kept under review







http://ec.europa.eu/energy/oil/offshore/standards_en.htm