Coastal Tourism and offshore oil & gas

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IOGP Environment Committee

Venice, 27 November 2014
Coastal Tourism and offshore oil & gas

1. Introduction
2. A well established process
3. Case studies
4. Conclusions
1. Introduction

Oil/gas exploration & production

Transport

Refining

Transport

Marketing

Upstream

Downstream

FuelsEurope
1. Introduction

EU energy needs: domestic demand in 2011

1,000 + offshore installations in the North Sea

200 + offshore installations in the Mediterranean Sea

… most of them invisible (subsea)

Oil & gas meet more than 50% of EU energy needs

Source: IEA, WEO 2013
1. Introduction

EU energy needs: domestic demand in 2035

Oil & gas will still meet more than 50% of EU energy needs.
2. Oil & gas development takes good consideration of coastal tourism
3. A well established legal Assessment Framework

Environmental Impact Assessment

- Scientific based approach
- Special care for sensitive areas
- Societal issue: tourism

A long coexistence experience
3. Case studies

Implementing an offshore installation

Since 1988, producing in the Wadenzee: the Zuidwal platform
3. Case studies

Implementing an offshore installation
3. Case studies

The Amstel Field (Q13a): an environmentally neutral platform

• Electricity comes from shore thanks to clever use of an existing sewer-pipe from the old Calvé factory. No diesel generator on platform and no emissions.

• The platform is not yellow, but grey and positioned in such a way that it is minimally visible from shore.
3. Case studies

Offshore oil & gas activities can bring additional benefits: making archeological discoveries while exploring the seabed

Nord Stream project: salvage of 16th century ship

Benefits to:
• Archeological company
• Local Museum
• Municipal Administrative Board
• Universities

Contribution to cultural heritage research and preservation

1 out of the dozen examples in EU waters

The disaster of the Danish-Lübeckish fleet (1566)
3. Synergies...

- Logistics: airport, flight frequency
- Catering: hotels, services
- e.g. Orkney & Shetland islands

... contributing to Blue Growth
4. Conclusion (1/2)

- The oil & gas industry has a long record of dealing with other users of the sea and of coastal areas.

- Strategic Impact Assessment at country level and Environmental Impact Assessment at project level are efficient tools already widely used

- Anticipation is key

- Synergies do exist
4. Conclusion (2/2)

If correctly implemented, Maritime Special Planning provides:

- efficient means to take into account current and future legitimate uses of the seas.
- agreed access for multiple uses of marine space
- predictability for the oil & gas sector, which needs a stable framework, for the long-term investments it requires
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