

Transposing the EU Offshore Safety Directive in Romania

Implementing the EU Offshore Directive in Romania
Bucharest, November 22nd 2016

The EU Offshore Safety Directive (2013/30/EU)

Why this Directive was necessary to be adopted?

What is the main objective?

To prevent major accidents and limit their consequences, should such events occur

The EU Offshore Safety Directive (2013/30/EU)

Area of application

What the OSD brings new in Romania?

Transposing Law: Safety of Offshore Oil & Gas operations

Published by the end of July 2016 in the official Journal (Monitorul Oficial)

Introducing the new Offshore Competent Authority and its relationship with the licensing Authority (National Agency for Mineral Resources)

Offering the guiding frame for developing the documents required to be presented by the Operators & Owners to the OCA.

Detailing the OCA's responsibilities and the enforcing actions and fines the OCA will be authorized to apply

Implementing the EU Offshore Directive in Romania
Bucharest, November 22nd 2016

The Offshore Competent Authority

The internal frame detailing how the OCA will be organized and will function shall be ready 30 days after the publication of the Law (i.e. by the end of September)

The OCA completes the regulatory framework within 180 days from the publication of the Law.

The OCA shall consist of 20-30 core staff (permanent employees) led by a President and a Vice President

*The **PRINCIPLES** governing the Offshore Competent Authority:*

- ✓ Impartiality
- ✓ Professionalism
- ✓ Transparency
- ✓ Positive approach
- ✓ Cooperation

The Offshore Competent Authority

The following disciplines should be covered within the OCA:

Human Resources (Occupational Health and Organizational & Human Factors)

Emergency Preparedness (Evacuation and emergency Response, Marine & Aviation Operations, Environmental Protection & Oil Spill Response)

Structural Integrity & Verification (Naval Architecture & Marine Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Materials & Corrosion, Process Engineering incl. Fire, Explosion & Risk Management, Electrical & Control Systems)

Well Engineering

Diving

Pipelines

The Offshore Competent Authority

The powers of the OCA (Art. 17):

- a) To forbid, based on a justified written decision, the exploitation or beginning of operations to any installation or connected structure in case the preventive measures proposed by the Operator into the Report on Major Hazards or the Notifications of well / combined operations are considered insufficient
- b) In exceptional cases and when the OCA considers that the safety of personnel and of the environment are NOT threatened, to reduce the interval of time between the presentation of the required documents and the beginning of the operations
- c) To ask the Operator to take proportional measures which the OCA considers necessary for the conformance with the requirements as set in Art. 3 alin.1 (The General principles of the Risk Management associated with the Offshore Oil & Gas operations)

The Offshore Competent Authority

The powers of the OCA (Art. 17):

d) When the Art. 6(4) applies (the Operator has not the capacity to respect the present Law), the OCA shall take all necessary measures in order to maintain the highest level of operational safety

e) To ask for improvement measures and, if necessary, to forbid exploitation of any installation or any part of any part of structure connected to the installation, whenever the result of an inspection, of a periodical examination of the Report on Major Hazards or modifications of the Notifications shows that the requirements as set within the present law are not respected by the Operator / Owner or there are reasonable doubts regarding safety of operations or installations

The Offshore Competent Authority

Art. 26 The cooperation between OCA and other Competent Authorities from EU

The OCA develops a periodical change of information of information with the other Competent Authorities, trough the EUOAG.

The knowledge, information and the experience which form part of the change as mentioned here above, refer especially to the way the risk is managed, the way the legislation is respected and the intervention in case of an emergency at the national level and, where the case, outside the EU.

The OCA participates to the establishing of clear common priorities for the development and updating of standards and guidelines, with the scope of identifying and facilitating the continuous implementation of the best practices regarding offshore oil & gas operations

The Offshore Competent Authority

APPENDIX 10

The national authorities responsible for the safety of offshore oil & gas operations

1. **Internal Affairs Ministry**, directly or through the subordinating/coordinating structures having legal authority in this domain;
2. **Ministry of Economy, Commerce and Relations** with the Business Environment, through the subordinating/coordinating structures having legal authority in this domain;
3. **Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests**, directly or through the subordinating/coordinating structures having legal authority in this domain;
4. **Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and Elderly**, directly or through the subordinating/coordinating structures having legal authority in this domain;
5. Ministry of **Transports**, directly or through the subordinating/coordinating structures having legal authority in this domain

Thanks!

Do you have any Question or comment?