

## The Legal Regime Of Offshore Oil Rigs In International Law

There is clearly an urgent need worldwide to increase the share of renewable energy in the overall energy supply as rapidly as possible. With a well-developed and proven feasible technology, offshore wind power has come to the fore as the most promising means of achieving this goal. However, fragmented authorities and procedures may pose tremendous challenges to the development of an integrated legal framework for offshore wind and the complex installation and grid interconnections it requires. This book surveys and analyses the features essential for the development of such a framework, drawing on the experience of ten countries that have such schemes in place - France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, Norway, the United States, Australia, China, Korea, and Taiwan. Discussing the impact of technological, economic, spatial, and market issues on the legal framework, eleven key policymakers in their respective countries contribute chapters that together reveal the contours of a strong and sound legal framework that serves to enable and facilitate the efficient application of policy initiatives and subsidies. Topics and issues raised and examined include the ways a sound legal framework addresses the following aspects of offshore wind power development: - license schemes; - construction of turbines; - infrastructure of grid, construction harbor, and vessels; - environmental health and safety regulations; and - loan and finance risk. The contributors show that a carefully planned mix of incentives and supplementary schemes is indispensable. The essays are drawn on the presentations and papers offered at the International Conference on a Comprehensive Legal Framework for the Development of Offshore Wind Power Around the World held in Taiwan in August 2016. As a major new contribution to the debate on the importance of a legal framework for offshore wind power and grid interconnections, this book will prove indispensable to lawyers, policymakers, officials, and academics concerned with the management of sea space to include the wind power necessary to achieve and sustain renewable energy goals.

This book addresses the international legal dimension of the

management of the risk of accidents associated with offshore oil and gas activities. It focuses on the prevention and minimization of harm as well as the post-accident management of loss through liability and compensation arrangements and the processing of mass claims for compensation. Government officials of countries with offshore industries, international civil servants and academics in related fields will find the book a valuable resource.

In *Governance of Offshore Freshwater Resources* Renée Martin-Nagle examines legal principles and regimes that would govern development of offshore freshwater. She concludes that coastal states have sovereign rights in reserves within their exclusive zones, and transboundary reserves will be unitized.

### **Managing Environmental Risks of Offshore Petroleum Operations**

**Offshore Oil and Gas Development in the U.S.**

**Energy from the Sea**

**International Legal Regime**

**Australian Offshore Laws**

Energy and Environmental Law and Policy Series Volume 33 *The Development of a Comprehensive Legal Framework for the Promotion of Offshore Wind Power* discusses the impact of technological, economic, spatial, and market issues on the legal framework for the promotion of offshore wind power. There is an urgent need worldwide to increase the share of renewable energy in the overall energy supply as rapidly as possible. With a well-developed and proven feasible technology, offshore wind power has come to the fore as the most promising means of achieving this goal. However, fragmented authorities and procedures pose tremendous challenges to the development of an integrated legal framework for offshore wind power and the complex installation and grid interconnections it requires. This book analyzes the features essential for the development of such a framework, drawing on the experience of ten countries that have such schemes in place - France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, Norway, the United States, Australia, China, Korea, and Taiwan. What's in this book: Eleven key policymakers in their respective countries have contributed chapters that examine the ways a sound legal framework addresses the following aspects of offshore wind power development: license schemes; environmental health and safety (EHS) concerns of the projects; construction of turbines; infrastructure of grid, construction harbor, and vessels; environmental health and safety regulations such as Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA); and loan and finance risk. The contributors show that a carefully planned mix of incentives and supplementary schemes is indispensable. The chapters are drawn from the presentations and papers offered at the International Conference on *Comprehensive Legal Framework for the Development of Offshore Wind Power Around the World* held in Taiwan in August 2016. How this will help you: This book reveals the contours of a strong and sound legal framework surrounding offshore wind power that serves to enable and facilitate the efficient application of policy

initiatives and subsidies. As an analysis of not only the incentive scheme but also regulatory regime of the legal framework, this book will prove indispensable to lawyers, policymakers, officials, and academics concerned with the management of sea space to include the wind power necessary to achieve and sustain renewable energy goals.

This book examines the concept and purpose of joint development agreements of offshore hydrocarbon deposits from the perspective of public international law and the law of the sea, taking into consideration and extensively reviewing State practice concerning seabed activities in disputed maritime areas and when hydrocarbon deposits extend across maritime boundaries. It distinguishes between agreements signed before and after the delimitation of maritime boundaries and analyzes the relevance of natural resources or unitization clauses included in maritime delimitation agreements. It also takes into consideration the relation between these resources and maritime delimitation and analyzes all the relevant international jurisprudence. Another innovative aspect of this book is that it examines the possibility of joint development of resources that lay between the continental shelf and the Area, considering both theoretical and practical problems. As such, the book is a useful tool for scholars and experts on public international law and the law of the sea, but also for national authorities and practitioners of international disputes resolution, as well as public and private entities working in the oil and gas industry.

The development of offshore oil, gas, and other mineral resources in the United States is impacted by a number of interrelated legal regimes, including international, federal, and state laws. International law provides a framework for establishing national ownership or control of offshore areas, and domestic federal law mirrors and supplements these standards. Governance of offshore minerals and regulation of development activities are bifurcated between state and federal law. Generally, states have primary authority in the three-geographical-mile area extending from their coasts. The federal government and its comprehensive regulatory regime govern those minerals located under federal waters, which extend from the states' offshore boundaries out to at least 200 nautical miles from the shore. The basis for most federal regulation is the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA), which provides a system for offshore oil and gas exploration, leasing, and ultimate development. Regulations run the gamut from health, safety, resource conservation, and environmental standards to requirements for production based royalties and, in some cases, royalty relief and other development incentives.

A Search for a Governance Regime

Joint Development of Hydrocarbon Deposits in the Law of the Sea

A Legal Framework for a Transnational Offshore Grid in the North Sea

The Legal and Non-legal Regime of Offshore Installations

Civil Liability and Financial Security for Offshore Oil and Gas Activities

**Antarctica & the Southern Ocean cover one-tenth of the earth's surface. In a legal & environmental sense, Antarctica represents the geography of hope. It is the freshest & most pristine of regions, governed by a legal regime that offers Antarctica & its circumpolar water the unique possibility of becoming the world's first global wilderness preserve. But in today's age of resource scarcity, Antarctica still provokes much political, economic & legal debate. Over the past decade, international attention has increasingly focused on the legal status of**

the continent, the potential for hydrocarbon exploitation offshore, & opportunities for harvesting circumpolar living marine resources. In this fascinating treatment, Christopher C. Joyner undertakes the first serious examination of the intimate relationship between Antarctica & the law of the sea. Using Antarctica as a case study, Joyner probes large conceptual issues of ocean law & politics. He uses the intricate details of oceanography & law to unravel the dynamics of the Antarctic Treaty System. In doing so, he examines how the changing importance of Antarctic issues has affected the development of the law of the sea for the region, the ways in which states define their national interests, & the accommodation through various negotiations that have contributed to the development of law for governing the Southern Ocean. While the study of law for the Antarctic is provocative in itself, this work goes much farther. The study critically analyzes the region's biogeography, the condition of sovereignty on the continent, the lawfulness of asserting jurisdictional zones offshore, & various legal implications for Antarctica's continental shelf, local island groups, circumpolar deep seabed, & the Southern Ocean's high seas. Moreover, the special legal efforts by the international community to protect the Antarctic seas from marine pollution & to conserve its living marine resources are comprehensively appraised. Thorough, authoritative, & objectively reasoned, *Antarctica & the Law of the Sea* provides an insightful assessment of how law can progressively develop for a resource-rich region of the world's ocean. As such, it should appeal to a broad range of international lawyers & social scientists who are interested in international relations, political economy, environmental politics, & the law of the sea.

**Offshore Oil and Gas Development in the Arctic under International Law** explores the international legal framework for hydrocarbon development in the marine Arctic.

**Australian Offshore Laws** brings together in one place a reference to all laws that apply to offshore Australian waters for the benefit of legal practitioners, regulators, academics and students. It demonstrates the unnecessary complexity of the Australian offshore legal regime and proposes, as a first step towards reform, a review of the Offshore Constitutional Settlement of 1979 (OCS 1979). It discusses the manner of present drafting of such laws as many Commonwealth, State, and Territory laws apply offshore but few are drafted in a manner which identifies their limits or recognises their interaction with other offshore laws of with the OCS 1979.

**The International Legal Regime on the Exploitation of Offshore Geothermal, Wave, Tidal and Otec Energy**  
**Marine Oil Pollution**

**Africa and the International Law of the Sea**

**The legal regime for the exploitation of offshore mineral resources in South Western Africa and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 1982**

**Lessons from the Brent Spar Case**

"This three-volume Manual on International Maritime Law presents a systematic analysis of the history and contemporary development of

international maritime law by leading contributors from across the world. Prepared in cooperation with the International Maritime Law Institute, the International Maritime Organization's research and training institute, this a uniquely comprehensive study of this fundamental area of international law. Volume I: The Law of the Sea addresses the major issues which arise in the law of the sea. It provides a detailed understanding of the historical development of the law of the sea; the role of the International Maritime Organization; the law surrounding maritime zones; the legal regime of islands; the international sea-bed area; the legal regime governing marine scientific research; the rights and obligations of land-locked and geographically disadvantaged states; the legal regime of Arctic and Antarctic; and the settlements of disputes. This volume also considers the ways in which human rights and the law of the sea interact." --

The development of offshore oil, gas and other mineral resources in the United States is impacted by a number of interrelated legal regimes, including international, federal and state laws. International law provides a framework for establishing national ownership or control of offshore areas, and U.S. domestic law has adopted these internationally recognised principles. This book describes the nature of U.S. authority over offshore areas pursuant to international and domestic law and explains the laws, at both the state and federal levels, governing the development of offshore oil and gas and the litigation that has flowed from development under these legal regimes; recent changes to authorities regulating offshore development and legislative proposals concerning offshore oil and natural gas exploration and production. In *Transboundary Offshore Aquifers: A Search for a Governance Regime*, Renee Martin-Nagle explains the geologic origins of offshore freshwater aquifers and proposes a governance regime for offshore aquifers that are shared by two or more nations. International law principles for marine resources, offshore hydrocarbons and land-based fresh water are explored.

Expeditionary Operations in World Politics

International Regulatory Regime for Offshore Decommissioning

The International Legal Dimension

Governance of Offshore Freshwater Resources

The Legal Framework Affecting Offshore Oil Terminals

*This book reviews and examines the relevant portions of all international treaties, cases and the national law and practice of states, in relation to international aspects of offshore oil rigs. By doing so, it offers an understanding of the legal regime surrounding oil rigs and formulates an international law framework. It investigates the issues under consideration by analyzing provisions of international law pertaining to all aspects of oil rigs, as well as international treaties and their travaux preparatoires. It also examines the national legislation of major offshore oil and gas producers and defines a framework of customary international entities such as the OSPAR and the petroleum industries of certain major offshore oil producers. Based upon the book's findings, it is clear that in spite of their*

*increasing importance, offshore oil installations are subject to fragmentary and vague legal rules under international law.*

*Oil and gas operations involve several stages; including exploration, development, production and decommissioning. In contrast to the first three stages, the process relating to decommissioning can appear at first sight to be considerably less glamorous. Yet the technical challenges involved are increasingly regarded as comparable to those associated with constructions and installations. The legal treatment of the decommissioning process in terms of environmental protection, or on-going liabilities is now understood as a crucial part of a mature province. The United Kingdom has had a very long history of extracting oil and gas as well as a great experience in the legal treatment of the decommissioning of offshore installations, considering the conventions it has ratified and the Brent Spar experience which transformed its decommissioning legal regime entirely. Uganda on the other hand has no experience in the legal treatment of decommissioning. It has ratified the 1958 Geneva Convention on decommissioning. Both its domestic law on petroleum and oil and gas policy contain serious lacunae.*

*This volume addresses selected aspects of the international legal framework for developing energy resources in marine areas. The main themes include competition for marine space, energy security, the role of private actors, fragmentation or integration of international law and liability.*

*Offshore Oil and Gas Development in the Arctic under International Law*

*Combatting Operational Pollution from Offshore Petroleum Activities*

*The International Legal Regime Relating to the Prevention of Marine-based Oil Pollution*

*Adjustment to the International Legal Regime on Regulation of Accidental Pollution from Offshore Petroleum Operations*

*Legal Framework*

*In Maritime Power and the Law of the Sea: Expeditionary Operations in World Politics, Commander James Kraska analyzes the evolving rules governing freedom of the seas and their impact on expeditionary operations in the littoral, near-shore coastal zone. Coastal state practice and international law are developing in ways that restrict naval access to the littorals and associated coastal communities and inshore regions that have become the fulcrum of world geopolitics. Consequently, the ability of naval forces to project expeditionary power throughout semi-enclosed seas, exclusive economic zones (EEZs) and along the important sea-shore interface is diminishing and, as a result, limiting strategic access and freedom of action where it is most needed. Commander Kraska describes how control of the global commons, coupled with new approaches to sea power and expeditionary force projection, has given the United States and its allies the ability to assert overwhelming sea power to nearly any area of the globe. But as the law of the sea gravitates away from a classic liberal order of the oceans, naval forces are finding it more challenging to accomplish the spectrum of maritime missions in the coastal littorals, including forward presence, power projection, deterrence, humanitarian assistance and sea control. The developing legal order of the oceans fuses diplomacy, strategy and international law to directly challenge unimpeded access to coastal areas, with profound implications for American grand*

strategy and world politics.

*This survey of maritime law as it applies to the Antarctic continent and surrounding seas, includes biogeography, sovereignty, offshore jurisdiction, the continental shelf, environmental protection and conservation, and the legal status of ice shelves, sea ice, icebergs and ice islands.*

*Civil Liability and Financial Security for Offshore Oil and Gas Activities provides insights into the liability and compensation regime for offshore-related damage. The book analyses the legal regime in a variety of states (including the US and the UK) as well as the EU regime. In addition, the various compensation mechanisms and amounts available today to compensate offshore-related damage are described and critically analysed. Moreover, the book is based on in-depth interviews with a wide variety of relevant stakeholders including insurers, representatives from supervisory authorities, and oil and gas producers. This volume also provides a variety of policy recommendations, formulated to provide an optimal compensation regime for offshore-related damage.*

*An International Law Perspective on Ocean Energy*

*Resources, Opportunities and the Legal Regime*

*The Legal Regime of Islands in International Law*

*Towards a Robust Legal Regime in China*

*Global Legal Regime on the Decommissioning of Offshore Installations and Structures*

*This book chapter examines the legal regime for the development of offshore wind energy in Australia. It provides a very general overview of the institutional design features for offshore wind energy, providing a snapshot of the many and various state and federal authorities that would be involved in the development of an offshore wind energy facility. Next, it describes the legal regime for offshore wind energy in Australia. The chapter addresses three major issues. First, it describes the major Commonwealth laws and policies that provide incentives for the development of renewable energy, including offshore wind energy, in Australia. Secondly, it analyses and critically assess the licensing regime for offshore wind energy, focusing on the South Australian legal regime as an example of State/Territory law and regulation, and the relevant law applicable in Commonwealth waters. Thirdly, it contains a very brief introduction to and critique of the National Electricity Market rules in Australia. Challenges for the development of the offshore wind energy industry in Australia are then discussed, and possible solutions suggested.*

*Assesses whether the existing international regulations governing the exploitation of offshore geothermal, ocean thermal energy conversion, wave and tidal energy (GOTW energy) present barriers to the development of renewable energy. Reviews the relevant regulations of the Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 applicable to territorial seas, the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) and continental shelf, the*

*high seas and the deep seabed, explains the obstacles these may create and suggests possible solutions. Discusses the environmental concerns of GOTW energy in relation to marine biodiversity, vessel based pollution and dumping, and how these may be addressed. This book explores the regulatory structure of the Nigerian Petroleum Industry and indeed the national environmental law with a view to ascertaining efficacy of the legal regime on decommissioning of disused offshore oil installations. It finds that the existing legal structure is grossly inadequate to serve the needs of a process as complex and environmentally-sensitive as offshore decommissioning. The book thus embarked on a voyage of formulating a befitting legal framework for the decommissioning of Nigeria's offshore oil installations. The starting point is the international regulatory regime. This is because offshore decommissioning is primarily based on the rules of international law. The book thus examines relevant international treaties on the subject. Again, the environmental standard required of nation states is determined by the rules of international environmental law. In order to effectively underscore the significance of the environmental regime, the book contains a detailed explanation of the environmental consequences of offshore decommissioning.*

*Transboundary Offshore Aquifers*

*Legal Framework to Develop Offshore Wind in Australia*

*The Development of a Comprehensive Legal Framework for the Promotion of Offshore Wind Power*

*The Legal Regime of Offshore Oil Rigs in International Law*

*Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Legal Framework*

This book examines the present state of affairs regarding the legal rules for the control of pollution caused by activities related to offshore installations. It is a comprehensive treatise on the legal regime of such activities and their repercussions for the environment, discussed within the framework of general international environmental law. As such it is of great value to environmental lawyers, and particularly to legal practitioners and experts in the offshore industry, as it analyses all the latest international and domestic regulations and contractual provisions regarding offshore activities, including the removal of abandoned structures.

*Offshore Oil and Gas Development*

*Exclusive Economic Zones*

*In Search of Legal Challenges and Solutions*

*Maritime Power and the Law of the Sea:*

*Towards a Comprehensive Legal Framework for the*

*Decommissioning of Offshore Oil and Gas Facilities in Nigeria*