

APPENDIX 2 – OTHER PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

The following appendix provides details of the current plan's "relationship with other relevant plans and programmes" and "the environmental protection objectives, established at international, European Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation" (SEA Directive Annex I a, e). The table below outlines the main objectives/requirements of relevant plans and programmes (covering international and national) and their relationship ("Implications") with the current plan to offer for oil and gas licensing blocks in SEA 7.

A summary of potential activities and relevant permitting controls and key legislation are described in Appendix 10.

Initiative of plan	Main objectives/requirements	Implications
International		
UN Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 1972	The UN Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 reviewed the linkages between economic and social development and environmental protection and adopted Agenda 21. The Rio declaration on environment and development reaffirmed the declaration of the UN Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm conference 1972) and included 27 sustainable development principles, "the Rio Principles"	UK Government sustainable development strategy includes a table of the UK's international priorities for sustainable development primarily arising from the WSSD which are relevant to the draft plan.
The UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED, Earth Summit) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil 1992		
The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September 2002 - Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit	In December 1992 - The UN General Assembly created the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) to ensure effective follow-up to UNCED and a special session of the General Assembly Earth Summit + 5, held in New York in 1997, adopted a "Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21".	
The UN Millennium Declaration (2000) and Millennium Development Goals	Following from UNCED, the WSSD (Rio+10) reviewed progress and results achieved since the 1992 Earth Summit and adopted the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), with concrete steps and quantifiable and time-bound targets and goals	
The EU's sustainable development strategy (2001) – A sustainable Europe for a better world: A European strategy for sustainable development 'Securing The Future' the new UK strategy for		

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<p>sustainable development March 2005</p> <p>Local Authorities have been encouraged to adopt their own strategies for sustainable development at local level</p> <p>The Department of Trade and Industry Sustainable Development Action Plan 05-06</p>	<p>The seventh of the Millennium Development Goals is for Environmental Sustainability and includes a target to “integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources”</p>	
<p>Montreal Protocol (UN September 1987)</p> <p>EC has implemented the Protocol through Regulations</p>	<p>Montreal Protocol was negotiated under the framework established by Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 1985</p> <p>Phase out production and use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons and other chemicals that destroy ozone. The Protocol is revised regularly and sets out a timetable for the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances or substance groups.</p>	<p>Consider contributions to ozone depleting substance emissions as a result of licensing. Activities which may be conducted subsequent to licensing will require to be compliant with implementing EU and national legislation and consistent with Montreal Protocol requirements</p>
<p>Kyoto Protocol and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change</p> <p>Climate Change - the UK Programme (Nov 2006) sets out how to tackle climate change domestically and to secure agreement on action to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at safe levels • The protocol set out a series of targets for specific greenhouse gases and established a framework of actions and requirements to meet these targets with the aim of achieving a meaningful time frame: i.e. legally binding cuts in emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride. The methods to be taken are to be decided by individual nations. • The UK’s target under the Kyoto Protocol is to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012 	<p>Consider implications of the draft plan in terms of greenhouse gas emissions and climate change.</p>
<p>Geneva Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution 1979.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides framework for controlling and reducing environmental damage caused by transboundary air pollution 	<p>Consider implications of the draft plan in terms of</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention protocols cover range of pollutants including persistent organic pollutants, heavy metals, sulphur, VOCs and nitrogen oxides. 	transboundary air pollution.
<p>The Convention on EIA in Transboundary Context 1991 (Espoo Convention)</p> <p>Implemented by the 1997 Directive 97/11/EC</p>	To facilitate wider, more transparent and comprehensive consultation process for projects with cross-boundary effects.	Consider potential for transboundary effects on the environment.
<p>Aarhus Convention</p> <p>The Directive 2003/35/EC, formally adopted on 26 May 2003, providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment and amending with regard to public participation and access to justice Council Directives 85/337/EEC and 96/61/EC</p>	<p>The Convention provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public authorities. • The right to participate in environmental decision-making. • Access to justice with respect to the above. 	Publicise and make SEA available to stakeholders via http://www.offshore-sea.org.uk comment
<p>Ramsar Convention on wetlands of international importance especially as waterfowl habitat (Ramsar 2.2.1971, as amended 3.12.1982)</p>	<p>An intergovernmental treaty which provides the framework for national action and international co-operation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To stem the progressive encroachment on and loss of wetlands now and in the future • Recognition that waterfowl in their seasonal migrations may transcend frontiers and so should be regarded as an international resource • The conservation of wetlands and their flora and fauna can be ensured by combining far-sighted national policies with co-ordinated international action 	Consider implications of the draft plan in terms of Ramsar sites.
<p>Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats • To promote co-operation between states 	Consider implications of the draft plan for protected habitats

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<p>The EC adopted Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (the EC Birds Directive) in 1979, and Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (the EC Habitats Directive) in 1992 to implement the Bern Convention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To give particular emphasis to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species. 	<p>and species.</p>
<p>Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)</p>	<p>An intergovernmental treaty, concerned with the conservation of wildlife and habitats on a global scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian species throughout their range through international cooperation. • The UK is party to the convention and to several agreements which have been concluded to date under the auspices of the convention e.g. AEWA and EUROBATS 	<p>Consider implications of the draft plan for migratory species.</p>
<p>United Nations Convention on Biodiversity (the Rio Convention) Entered into force 1993</p> <p>The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (and various subsidiary plans) is part of its implementation of the Convention</p>	<p>To promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation of biological diversity • The sustainable use of its components • The sharing of the benefits of genetic resources. <p>Specific programmes are required for the identification of important components of biodiversity and their understanding and protection</p>	<p>Consider implications of the draft plan for UK Biodiversity Action Plan</p>
<p>Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris 1972)</p>	<p>To encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity</p>	<p>Consider implications of the draft plan in relation to World Heritage Sites</p>

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"Biosphere Conference" organised by UNESCO in 1968	Established framework for designation of a coordinated world network of new protected areas designated as "Biosphere Reserves"	Consider implications of the draft plan for Biosphere Reserves (Coastal Biosphere Reserves include: for the SEA 7 area, Loch Druidibeg (South Uist), for the SEA 3 area, North Norfolk Coast and for SEA 6 area, Taynish (Argyll); & the Dyfi)
IMO International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL 73/78)	Prevent marine pollution from ships and in part from oil rigs and production platforms. Six annexes covering pollution by oil, noxious liquids carried in bulk, harmful substances in packaged form, sewage, garbage and air pollution.	Activities which may be conducted subsequent to licensing will require to be compliant with national legislation
International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (IMO 2003), adopted February 2004, still to enter into force	Prevent, minimise and ultimately eliminate the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens through the control and management of ships' ballast water and sediments.	Consider the management issues surrounding ballast water.
International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation (OPRC) 1990, entered into force 1995	Provides a framework for international co-operation in combating major incidents or threats of marine pollution	Activities which may be conducted subsequent to licensing will require to be compliant with implementing national legislation on oil spill contingency planning
London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 (as amended)	Prohibits the dumping of certain hazardous materials, requires a prior special permit for the dumping of a number of other identified materials and a prior general permit for other wastes or matter. Wastes derived from the	Is a consideration for CCS.

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1996 Protocol - Revision to convention 2006 Amendments to the 1996 Protocol	exploration and exploitation of sea-bed mineral resources are excluded from the definition. The amendments adopted in 2006 (which entered into force in February 2007) create a basis in international law to allow and regulate carbon capture and storage (CCS) in sub-seabed geological formations.	
Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North East Atlantic (the OSPAR Convention 1992)	Currently five annexes in force: I: Prevention and elimination of pollution from land-based sources II: Prevention and elimination of pollution by dumping or incineration III: Prevention and elimination of pollution from offshore sources IV: Assessment of the quality of the marine environment V: Protection and conservation of the ecosystem and biological diversity of the maritime area	Consider measures to prevent and eliminate pollution, assess the quality of and protect and conserve the ecosystem of the maritime area. Activities which may be conducted subsequent to licensing will require to be compliant with national legislation implementing OSPAR recommendations and decisions Amendment proposals have been drafted regarding CCS.
OSPAR Decision 2000/3 on the Use of Organic-Phase Drilling Fluids (OPF) and the Discharge of OPF-Contaminated Cuttings	No such fluids used without prior authorisation. Discharge of cuttings to sea with a concentration >1% by weight of oil based fluids on dry cuttings prohibited	Activities which may be conducted subsequent to licensing will require to be compliant with national legislation with regard to OPFs and OPF-contaminated cuttings.
OSPAR Decision 2000/2 on a Harmonised Mandatory Control System for the Use and Reduction of the Discharge of Offshore Chemicals (as amended by OSPAR Decision 2005/1)	Mandatory harmonised system of testing, risk assessment and approval for offshore chemicals across the OSPAR area. Objective is reduction in harm from such use and discharge.	Activities which may be conducted subsequent to licensing will require to be compliant with implementing

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<p>OSPAR Recommendation 2000/5 on a Harmonised Offshore Chemical Notification Format (HOCNF), as amended by OSPAR Recommendation 2005/3</p> <p>OSPAR Recommendation 2005/2 on Environmental Goals for the Discharge by the Offshore Industry of Chemicals that Are, or Contain Added Substances, Listed in the OSPAR 2004 List of Chemicals for Priority Action</p> <p>OSPAR Recommendation 2006/3 on Environmental Goals for the Discharge by the Offshore Industry of Chemicals that Are, or Which Contain Substances Identified as Candidates for Substitution</p> <p>Implemented through the Offshore Chemicals Regulations 2002</p>		<p>national legislation relating to the use and discharge of offshore chemicals</p>
<p>OSPAR Recommendation 2001/1 for the Management of Produced Water from Offshore Installations as amended by Recommendation 2006/4</p> <p>Implemented through the Offshore Petroleum Activities (Oil Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2005</p>	<p>Reduction in discharge of oil in produced water by 15% over a five year period.</p> <p>Lowering of the discharge concentration from each installation to 30mg/l.</p> <p>Presumption against the discharge to sea of oil in produced water from new stand-alone developments.</p>	<p>Activities which may be conducted subsequent to licensing will require to be compliant with the implementing national legislation for the management of produced water</p>
<p>OSPAR Recommendation 2003/3 on a Network of Marine Protected Areas (MPA)</p>	<p>OSPAR will identify the first set of MPAs by 2006 (not yet completed) and complete by 2010 a joint network of well managed marine protected areas that, together with the Natura 2000 network, is ecologically coherent.</p>	<p>Bring attention to the new MPAs currently being designated by OSPAR.</p>

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OSPAR Recommendation 2003/5 to Promote the Use and Implementation of Environmental Management Systems by the Offshore Industry	Recommendation that by the end of 2005 all operators within a Contracting Parties' jurisdiction in the maritime area should have in place Environmental Management Systems that are in accordance with the principles of internationally recognised standards	Requirement that all operators with offshore operations have in place an Environmental Management System
OSPAR Decision 98/3 on the Disposal of Disused Offshore Installations	The dumping, and the leaving wholly or partly in place, of disused offshore installations within the maritime area is prohibited (with derogations).	Decommissioning of installations will require to be compliant with the implementing national legislation.
OSPAR Recommendation 2006/5 on a Management Regime for Offshore Cuttings Piles	A two stage Cuttings Pile Management Regime aimed to reduce to a level that is not significant, the impacts of pollution by oil and/or other substances from existing cuttings piles.	Only limited drilling of exploration and appraisal wells has taken place within the SEA 7 area.
OSPAR Recommendation 2003/1 on the Strategy for the Joint Assessment and Monitoring Programme	Joint programme to fulfil the obligations under the OSPAR Convention in relation to monitoring and assessment	UK participates in JAMP
<p>The EU's sustainable development strategy (2001) – A sustainable Europe for a better world: A European strategy for sustainable development</p> <p>'Securing The Future' the new UK strategy for sustainable development March 2005</p>	Proposed measures aimed at promoting sustainable development in a number of important areas, including the following relating to the environment: climate change, management of natural resources and mobility and transport.	Consider the potential impact of plan alternatives on a range of indicators of sustainable development
<p>A European Strategy for Sustainable, Competitive and Secure Energy. European Commission Green Paper. March 2006. COM(2006) 105 final</p> <p>Action Plan for Energy Efficiency: Realising The Potential - Saving 20% By 2020</p>	<p>Puts forward suggestions and options that could form the basis for a new comprehensive European energy policy. Identifies six key areas where action is necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy for growth and jobs in Europe • An Internal Energy Market that guarantees security of supply • Tackling security and competitiveness of energy supply 	Consider the implications of licensing and potential activities on maintaining security of supply as well as greenhouse gas emissions and climate change

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An integrated approach to tackling climate change • Encouraging innovation • Towards a coherent external energy policy 	
An Energy Policy for Europe. Communication from the Commission to the European Council and the European Parliament. COM(2007) 1 final	<p>This Strategic Energy Review follows on from the submissions received during the consultation period on the Green Paper above. Proposes that the European Energy Policy be underpinned by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An EU objective in international negotiations of 30% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by developed countries by 2020 compared to 1990. In addition, 2050 global GHG emissions must be reduced by up to 50% compared to 1990, implying reductions in industrialised countries of 60-80% by 2050. • an EU commitment now to achieve, in any event, at least a 20% reduction of greenhouse gases by 2020 compared to 1990. 	Consider the implications of licensing and potential activities on maintaining security of supply as well as greenhouse gas emissions and climate change
Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.	Strategic environmental assessment for relevant plans and programmes.	The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 apply to any plan or programme which relates either solely to the whole or any part of England or to England and any other part of the UK.
Council Directive 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment and amending with regard to public participation and access to justice. Council	<p>Provides for public participation in the preparation of environmental plans, programmes and projects with significant environmental impacts, thus enabling the ratification of the Aarhus Convention by the Community.</p> <p>There are various amendments proposed to existing regulations to meet these requirements including the Offshore Petroleum Production and Pipelines (Assessment of Environmental Effects) (Amendment) Regulations</p>	Publicise and make SEA available to stakeholders via http://www.offshore-sea.org.uk for comment

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Directives 85/337/EEC and 96/61/EC	2007, the Offshore Combustion Installations (Prevention And Control Of Pollution) (Amendment) Regulations 2007.	
<p>Council Directive 97/11/EC of 3 March 1997 amending Directive 85/337/EEC on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment.</p> <p>Implemented for offshore oil and gas through the Offshore Petroleum Production and Pipe-lines (Assessment of Environmental Effects) Regulations 1999</p>	Requires an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and a public consultation document, an Environmental Statement (ES) to be submitted for certain projects considered likely to have an environmental effect.	Development activities will be subject to the EIA regulations.
European Landscape Convention 2000	<p>Aims to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues.</p> <p>Each Party undertakes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity; b. to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6; c. to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above; d. to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape. 	<p>UK has ratified the convention which became binding on the UK from in March 2007.</p> <p>Consider implications of draft plan in terms of impact on seascape and landscape</p>

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<p>Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC)</p> <p>First Daughter Directive (1999/30/EC) relating to limit values for NO_x, SO₂, Pb and PM₁₀ in ambient air.</p> <p>Second Daughter Directive (2000/69/EC) relating to limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air. Third Daughter Directive (2002/3/EC) relating to ozone. Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC) relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air</p> <p>(There is a proposal for a new directive on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe consolidating the earlier directives)</p> <p>Implemented in England through the Air Quality Limit Values Regulations 2001 and similar in Scotland (SSI 2001/224), Wales (SI 2001/2683) & Northern Ireland (S.R. 2002/94)</p> <p>Air Quality Standards Regulations 2007</p>	<p>EU air quality policy takes the form of an Air Quality Framework Directive and a number of 'daughter' directives which address individual or groups of pollutants.</p> <p>The main aims of the framework are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets limits and thresholds for air quality • Assessing air quality in uniform manner • Information made available to public • Maintaining/improving ambient air quality 	<p>Consider potential implications of draft plan in terms of air pollution (e.g. exhaust emissions, flaring and venting).</p> <p>Activities conducted subsequent to licensing will require to be compliant with EU and national legislation on Air Quality</p>
<p>Clean Air for Europe (CAFÉ) programme 2001</p>	<p>To integrate the various strands of air policy under the 6th Environmental Action Programme. CAFÉ will form both an air quality strategy for Europe and an active framework within which air pollution measures, national emissions ceilings Directives and the air quality Daughter Directives can be coordinated.</p>	<p>Consider potential effects of air pollution resulting from potential activities (e.g. exhaust emissions, flaring and venting).</p>
<p>National emission ceilings for acidification and eutrophication (2001/81/EC)</p>	<p>The proposed National Emission Ceilings Directive (NECD) sets emission ceilings for each Member State for four atmospheric pollutants to be met by 2010:</p>	<p>Consider potential effects of air pollution resulting from potential activities (e.g. exhaust</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) • Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) • Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) • Ammonia (NH₃) 	emissions, flaring and venting).
<p>Council Directive 2003/87/EC of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC</p> <p>European Emissions Trading Scheme 2005</p>	<p>EU Greenhouse Gas Emission Trading Scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Involves the allocation of greenhouse gas emissions permits and allowances which can be traded. 	Consider implications of CO ₂ emissions as a result of licensing on ETS thresholds and the National Allocation Plan.
<p>Ozone Depleting Substances Regulation 2037/2000/EC</p> <p>The Environmental Protection (Controls on Ozone Depleting Substances) Regulations 2002 (SI 528)</p>	A licence is required for the production, supply, use, trading and emission of certain “controlled substances” that deplete the ozone layer	Activities conducted subsequent to licensing will require to be compliant with EU and national legislation regarding ozone depleting substances
<p>Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</p> <p>Currently two 'daughter directives' are in preparation. They are aimed at protecting groundwater and reducing pollution of surface water (rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters) by pollutants on a list of priority substances.</p> <p>The Directive has been transposed into English & Welsh, Northern Irish and Scottish regulations</p>	<p>Purpose and Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevents further deterioration, protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems • promotes sustainable water use • aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment • ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents further pollution • contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts <p>River Basin Management Plans (RBMP's) to be created by 2009, including programmes of measures (which are to be implemented by 2012). RBD's are made up of both river basins and associated groundwater and coastal</p>	Activities conducted subsequent to licensing will require to be compliant with requirements of the Water Framework Directive and implementing national legislation. However seaward extent has been set at one nautical mile from the coast - most activities subsequent to licensing will take place outside this area.

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	waters.	
<p>Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)</p> <p>The Directive has been transposed into English & Welsh, Northern Irish and Scottish regulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect the environment from the adverse effects of waste water discharges from urban and industrial sources. • Sets acceptable pollutant levels 	Offshore oil and gas installations fall out with the criteria for inclusion in this regulation
<p>Sixth Environmental Action Plan (EAP), 'Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice'</p>	<p>Sets out EU's environmental policy agenda until 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlights nature and biodiversity as a top priority • States that responses must be found to the pressures from human activities on nature and the biodiversity it supports 	Consider implications of the draft plan on biodiversity, habitats, flora and fauna.
<p>Consultation on 'Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 – and beyond' (2006)</p>	<p>EU consultation: the Action Plan consists of ten priority objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To safeguard the EU's most important habitats and species 2. To restore and conserve biodiversity and ecosystem service in the wider EU countryside 3. To restore and conserve biodiversity and ecosystem service in the wider EU marine environment 4. To reinforce compatibility of regional and territorial development with biodiversity in the EU 5. To substantially reduce the impact on EU biodiversity of invasive alien species and alien genotypes 6. To substantially strengthen effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services 7. To substantially strengthen support for biodiversity and ecosystem services in EU external assistance 8. To substantially reduce the impact of international trade on global biodiversity and ecosystem services 9. To support biodiversity adaptation to climate change 10. To substantially strengthen the knowledge base for conservation and 	Consider the implications of the proposed plan on biodiversity.

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<p>Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)</p> <p>Directive 2006/121/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 amending</p> <p>Council Directive 67/548/EEC on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances in order to adapt it to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) and establishing a European Chemicals Agency</p>	<p>sustainable use of biodiversity in the EU and globally</p> <p>Establishes a European Chemicals Agency and aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve the protection of human health and the environment from the hazards of chemicals • enhance the competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry. 	<p>Interface with existing OSPAR requirements for testing and registration of offshore chemicals.</p>
<p>Directive 79/409/EEC, on the Conservation of Wild Birds (1979)</p> <p>Implemented with respect to offshore oil and gas by the Offshore Petroleum Activities (Conservation of Habitats) Regulations, 2001 (as amended 2007)</p>	<p>Directive covers the protection of all species of naturally occurring birds in Member States.</p> <p>Key measure is the creation of Special Protection Areas (SPAs). Part of the Natura 2000 network of sites.</p>	<p>Requirement that the plan avoids adversely affecting the integrity of relevant European Sites. It will be necessary to undertake screening as to whether the plan should be subject to an Appropriate Assessment. In considering whether significant effects were likely to occur, the precautionary principle should be applied.</p>

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<p>Directive 92/43/EEC, on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (1992)</p> <p>Implemented with respect to offshore oil and gas by the Offshore Petroleum Activities (Conservation of Habitats) Regulations, 2001 (as amended 2007)</p> <p>Consultation on the Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulation 2006</p>	<p>Protection of species and habitats. Sets the framework and requirements for Natura 2000 network of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) composed of sites hosting habitats listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II.</p>	<p>Requirement that the plan avoids adversely affecting the integrity of relevant European Sites. It will be necessary to undertake screening as to whether the plan should be subject to an Appropriate Assessment. In considering whether significant effects were likely to occur, the precautionary principle should be applied.</p> <p>Consideration of Annex IV species also required</p>
<p>Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on waste</p> <p>Implemented through EPA and associated regulation Consultation on a proposal for a Directive of the EU Parliament and the Council on Waste 2006 (closed January 2007)</p>	<p>Codifies Council Directive 75/442/EEC of 15 July 1975 on waste and its amendments</p> <p>Member states shall take measures to encourage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness • The recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation or any other process with a view to extracting secondary raw materials • The use of waste as a source of energy <p>Defra are consulting on a proposal by the European Commission to revise the Waste Framework Directive (WFD) (2006/12/EC) and related EU legislation.</p>	<p>Consider potential contributions to waste production resulting from licensing.</p>
<p>European Council Directive 91/689/EEC (the Hazardous Waste Directive as amended)</p> <p>Implemented through Special Waste and Hazardous</p>	<p>Set the framework within Member States for provisions to control the movement of hazardous wastes. Provided a European-wide definition of hazardous waste promoting the correct management and regulation of such waste.</p>	<p>Consider contributions to hazardous waste production resulting from licensing.</p>

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Waste Regulations		
Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 of 1 February 1993 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community Also Commission Regulation (EC) No 1547/1999	Regulates transboundary shipment of waste	Returnable wastes produced from UK offshore oil and gas are generally returned to UK
Council Directive 99/31/EC of April 1999 on the landfill of waste (as amended) ("Landfill" Directive)	Landfill Directive aimed to reduce amount of waste to landfill, promote recycling and recovery, establish high standards of management.	Consider impact of waste to landfill resulting from the proposed plan.
EC Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (96/61/EC) Large Combustion Plant Directive 2001/80/EC Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 The Offshore Combustion Installations (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Regulations 2001 The draft Offshore Combustion Installations (Prevention and Control of Pollution) (Amendment) Regulations 2007	The Regulations require operators to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take all appropriate preventative measures against pollution • avoid waste production at source • recover waste or, where this is not reasonably practicable • dispose of waste in such a way as to minimise its environmental impact • use energy efficiently • prevent accidents and limit the consequences of those that occur and • avoid land contamination 	Activities which may be conducted subsequent to licensing will require to be compliant with implementing national PPC legislation.
Directive 2005/33/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2005 as regards the sulphur content of marine fuels Amending Directive 1999/32/EC	Directive aims to reduce impact of emissions from shipping due to the combustion of marine fuels with high sulphur content	Sets limits on the sulphur content of marine fuels
EU Maritime Green Paper Towards a future Maritime Policy for the Union: A European vision for the oceans and seas Consultation from 7th June 2006 until 30th June 2007	The Maritime Green Paper is intended by the Commission to stimulate debate about the future direction and focus of Community maritime policy. The Commission has separately published the European Marine Thematic	Member States (in cooperation with other relevant Member States and non EU countries within a Marine Region), will be

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<p>Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Framework for Community Action in the field of Marine Environmental Policy (Marine Strategy Directive)</p>	<p>Strategy for the Protection and Conservation of the European Environment (and a proposal for a Marine Strategy Directive consistent with the Water Framework Directive) in October 2005. The Directive will establish European Marine Regions on the basis of geographical and environmental criteria.</p>	<p>required to develop Marine Strategies for its marine waters including a detailed assessment of the state of the environment, a definition of "good environmental status" at regional level and the establishment of environmental targets & monitoring programmes</p>
National		
<p>This Common Inheritance September 1990</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stewardship and sustainable development should be an integral part of domestic and international policies • It is the government's job to encourage efficient use of resources 	<p>Consider the potential impact of plan alternatives on a range of indicators of sustainable development.</p>
<p>'Securing The Future' the new strategy for sustainable development March 2005</p> <p>See also One future – different paths The UK's shared framework for sustainable development March 2005 UK strategic framework for sustainable development to 2020, agreed by the UK Government and the administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, to provide a consistent approach and focus across the UK. Choosing Our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy December 2005.</p>	<p>Principles for sustainable development and shared priorities agreed across the UK, including the Devolved Administrations. Strategy contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions • five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits • four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities, and • an outcome focused indicator set and commitments to look at new indicators such as on wellbeing. 	<p>To support the UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy there are 68 national sustainable development indicators including 20 UK Framework Indicators, which are shared by the UK Government and the devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</p>

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Steps First – towards sustainability. A sustainable development strategy for Northern Ireland		
Department of Trade and Industry – Sustainable Development Action Plan (05-06)	<p>Departmental Sustainable Development Action Plan, drawn up to meet the Prime Minister’s commitment in his Foreword to HMG’s Sustainable Development Strategy – ‘Securing the Future’. Includes</p> <p>Includes indicators, delivery actions, 2006 targets and work streams relevant to “Secure, Sustainable, Affordable Energy delivered through competitive markets”; “Sustainable Consumption and Production – increasing the business contribution to sustainable development and decoupling economic growth from environmental impacts”; “International Work/Globalisation - Contributing to sustainable development worldwide through the Doha Development Agenda and trade and the environment”; “DTI HQ Estate Management”; “DTI Agencies”.</p>	Context and indicators relevant to the SEA
<p>Energy White Paper: Our energy future - creating a low carbon economy February 2003</p> <p>The Energy Act 2004</p>	<p>Addresses issues of climate change and security of energy supplies. Reiterates UK Government policy that by 2010, 10% of UK electricity needs, should be met from renewable sources. Establishes four energy policy goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “To put ourselves on a path to cut the UK’s CO₂ emissions by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020; • To maintain the reliability of energy supplies; • To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve productivity; and • To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.” <p>The Energy Act 2004 (implements commitments from the 2003 Energy White Paper) and supports the government’s commitment to a sustainable and secure energy policy for the future. Provides the mechanism for the</p>	Secretary of State’s 2 nd report to parliament (July 2006) on security of gas and electricity supply in Great Britain stated that North Sea oil and gas will continue to play a key role in helping to meet the UK’s energy needs well beyond the next decade.

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	future designation of renewable energy zones outside territorial waters	
Our Energy Challenge Securing clean, affordable energy for the long-term.	UK Energy Review report published in 2006 with a view to stimulating wide ranging debate of the Government's four goals for the country's energy policy set in the 2003 White Paper	Consider the implications of the draft plan in terms of maintaining security of supply and climate change.
Energy – Its impact on the environment and society (updated 2006)	Outlines the environmental and social impacts of energy.	Information on emissions and other environmental consequences from energy production and supply and the social impacts of domestic competition, service quality issues and fuel poverty.
Sustainable Energy Act 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A duty on the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority to undertake and publish impact assessments, including environmental assessments, before implementing significant proposals. • A power for the Secretary of State to direct the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority to pay up to £60 million into the Consolidated Fund from surplus funds arising from the Non Fossil Fuel Obligation (NFFO). There is also a corresponding duty on the Secretary of State to use the same amount to promote renewable energy. 	Consider the requirement for impact assessments to be made public and for the overriding national drive towards renewable energy.
Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006	The principal purpose of this Act is to enhance the United Kingdom's contribution to combating climate change. It makes a range of provisions including a number to enhance the take up of microgeneration and promotion of community energy projects..	The Act requires the Secretary of State to submit an annual report to parliament regarding current levels of greenhouse gas emissions and the efforts being made to reduce them As above.

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Climate Change - the UK Programme (Nov 2006)	Sets out how to tackle climate change domestically and to secure agreement on action to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions. Programme expected to reduce the UK's emissions of greenhouse gases to 23-25% below base year levels and reduce the UK's carbon dioxide emissions to 15-18% below 1990 levels by 2010. Reduce carbon emissions by some 7-12Mt by 2010.	Consider implications of the draft plan in terms of greenhouse gas emissions and climate change.
Draft Climate Change Bill March 2007	<p>The draft bill contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A series of targets for reducing carbon dioxide emissions - including making the UK's targets for a 60% reduction by 2050 and a 26 to 32% reduction by 2020 legally binding. • A system of legally binding five year "carbon budgets", set at least 15 years ahead, to provide clarity on the UK's pathway towards its key targets and increase the certainty that businesses and individuals need to invest in low-carbon technologies. • A new statutory body, the Committee on Climate Change, to provide independent expert advice and guidance to Government on achieving its targets and staying within its carbon budgets. • New powers to enable the Government to more easily implement policies to cut emissions. • A new system of annual open and transparent reporting to Parliament. The Committee on Climate Change will provide an independent progress report to which the Government must respond. This will ensure the Government is held to account every year on its progress towards each five year carbon budget and the 2020 and 2050 targets. • A requirement for Government to report at least every five years on current and predicted impacts of climate change and on its proposals and policy for adapting to climate change. 	Consider implications of the draft plan in terms of greenhouse gas emissions and climate change.
Changing our Ways Scotland's Climate Change	Quantifies Scotland's contribution to UK commitments on climate change,	Consider contributions to

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Programme 2006	<p>including the Kyoto target and more ambitious domestic goal on CO₂ emissions. Sets a Scottish Target to exceed Scotland's fair share in devolved policy areas by an additional 1 million tonnes of carbon (MtC) savings in 2010.</p> <p>A Scottish Marine Renewables Strategic Environmental Assessment is expected to be published in March 2007</p>	<p>greenhouse gas emissions as a result of licensing.</p> <p>Consider implications of draft plan in terms of potential future marine renewables – the area of interest is nearshore and is not expected to overlap with the areas of interest for oil and gas</p>
<p>Biodiversity: UK Action Plan</p> <p>Scotland's Biodiversity: It's In Your Hands</p> <p>Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy & Habitat Action plans</p> <p>Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England</p>	<p>A strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in the UK. Includes an agreement to promote awareness of biodiversity and encourage public involvement. Habitat and species action plans have been produced to protect some of our most threatened species of plants and animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scotland and England have published national biodiversity strategies. • In Wales the focus for action will be through the preparation and implementation of local plans in partnerships. . • The "Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy" was published in August 2002. 	<p>Consider implications of the draft plan for UK Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>
<p>The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004</p> <p>Consultation – Making a difference for Scotland's species: A Framework for Action 2006</p>	<p>The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 and the Biodiversity Strategy set out a 25 year plan imposing a wide-ranging duty on Scotland's public sector to conserve biodiversity and protect the nation's natural heritage. The strategy includes sectoral implementation plans which identify specific actions covering marine, rural and urban issues. Broad issues have also been identified for action and include climate change, genetic biodiversity and non-native species.</p>	<p>Consider implications of the draft plan for Biodiversity Action Plan and protected sites</p>

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	<p>The Act strengthens protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), with maximum fines for intentional or reckless damage to Scotland's most important natural land and wildlife habitat raised from £5,000 to £40,000.</p> <p>This framework document builds upon the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 and identifies certain priority species for Scotland.</p>	
<p>Seas the Opportunity: A strategy for the long term sustainability of Scotland's coasts and seas (Scottish Executive 2005).</p> <p>An Integrated Coastal Zone Strategy for Northern Ireland 2006 - 2026</p>	<p>These set out marine and coastal strategies.</p>	<p>ICZM plans which be operating in the area.</p>
<p>Consultation on Proposals to Establish Scotland's First Coastal and Marine National Park 2006</p> <p>National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000</p>	<p>Consultation identified 5 potential areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solway • Argyll Islands and Coast • Ardnamurchan, Small Isles and the South Skye Coast • North Skye Coast and Wester Ross; • North Uist, Sound of Harris, Harris and South Lewis <p>Responses to the consultation were published in March 2007. Earliest park is not likely to be designated is 2008.</p>	<p>Consider implications of the draft plan for potential future National Parks</p>
<p>Environmental Protection Act 1990</p>	<p>Introduction of a 'duty of care' on all those involved in the management of waste, be it collecting, disposing or treating Controlled Waste which is subject to licensing.</p>	<p>Returnable wastes subject to Duty of Care</p>
<p>Strategy & Legislation: Waste Strategy 2000</p> <p>The National Waste Strategy</p> <p>The National Waste Plan</p> <p>Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy</p>	<p>Set out the national strategies on waste with targets including reducing waste to landfill</p>	<p>Implications of draft plan in terms of achievement of reductions and other targets</p>

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<p>Safeguarding our seas: A strategy for the conservation and sustainable development of our marine environment (Defra) 2002</p> <p>Seas of Change – Consultation 2003</p>	<p>Set out UK government policy for marine waters.</p> <p>Ecosystem based management</p>	<p>Consider the proposed plan in the context of the UK policy for the marine environment.</p>
<p>Consultation on a UK Marine Bill (current)</p> <p>A Sea Change</p> <p>A Marine Bill White Paper (March 2007)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Spatial Planning (MSP): sets out priorities, guidance and environmental standards for the development and protection of marine resources • Marine Consents: streamline and make more transparent the arrangements through which we consent to developments in the marine environment across the whole range of industrial sectors • Marine Management Organisation: considering the case for a potential new Marine Management Organisation (MMO) and the range of functions it might take on • Marine Nature Conservation: improved legal protection across the whole breadth of the marine biodiversity jurisdiction • Coastal and Estuary Management: develop a strategy for integrated coastal zone management • Fisheries Management and Marine Enforcement: The Government has agreed to look at a new approach across the UK for combining fisheries and marine resource management, for which the Marine Bill will provide the opportunity to take an integrated approach to changes in fisheries management and related environmental and marine resource issues. 	<p>Consider the new requirements set out by the Marine Bill with regard to marine spatial planning, licensing, development consents and offshore nature conservation (including MPAs).</p>
<p>National Air Quality Strategy for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland – Working together for Clean Air (2000)</p> <p>Addenda 2003 and 2004</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims to provide the best practicable protection to human health by setting health-based objectives for eight main air pollutants. • Sets objectives for two pollutants (NO₂ and SO₂) to protect vegetation and ecosystems. • Describes the current and likely future levels of air pollution in the UK • Provides a framework to help everyone identify what they can do to 	<p>Provides context for the consideration of potential air quality effects of resulting from potential activities (e.g. exhaust emissions, flaring and venting).</p>

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	improve air quality	
Heritage Protection for the 21 st Century March 2007 White Paper	Proposals for reform of UK wide marine heritage protection include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadening the range of marine historic assets that can be protected. • Designation decisions to be made on the basis of special archaeological or historic interest. • Publication of new selection criteria for marine designation. • Introduction of simpler and clearer designation records. • Introduction of interim protection for marine historic assets. • Consideration of scope for a new, flexible consents system, including provision for voluntary management agreements. • Introduction of a new statutory duty on the Receiver of Wreck to inform heritage bodies about marine historic assets. 	Consider any new legislation which may arise from the Heritage review and which may affect activities in UK territorial waters.