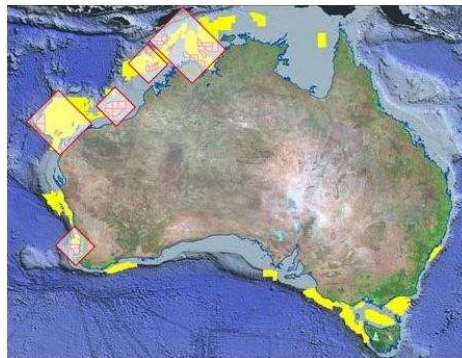# An 'all hazards approach' to maritime safety and security issues in the context of the Australian offshore oil and gas industry

The Ninth Meeting of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea
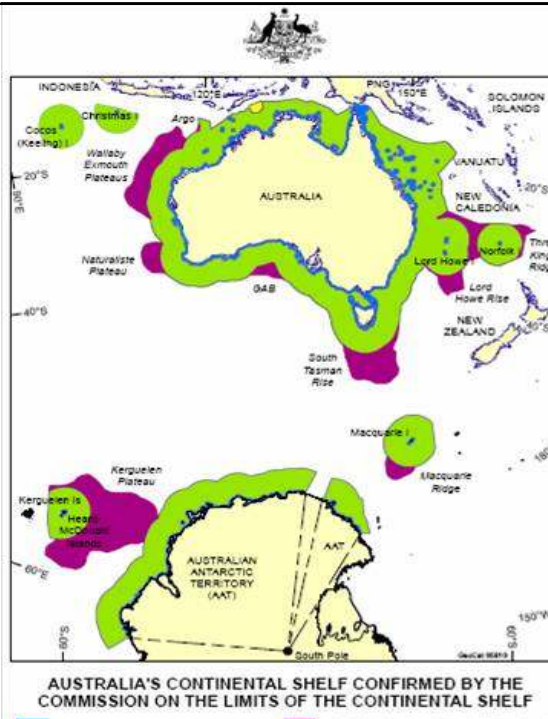
Maritime Safety and Security
23 – 27 JUNE 2008
Brendan McRandle

Australian Offshore Production

- Most offshore production in the NW maritime approaches
- The 5th largest LNG exporter
- Exports projected to grow 4-fold over the next decade
- Increasing global demand and geopolitical uncertainties may see prices increase further
- A shortage of infrastructure and personnel underscores the vulnerability of offshore facilities

- Australia has one of the world's largest maritime jurisdictions
- Recently granted jurisdiction over an additional 2.5 million square km
- As resources become scarcer and energy prices rise, exploration in more distant and remote locations?

AUSTRALIA'S CONTINENTAL SHELF CONFIRMED BY THE COMMISSION ON THE LIMITS OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

Legal Framework

- The UN Conventions on the Laws of the Sea
  – 500 m safety zones
- Safety of Life at Sea
  – ISPS Code
  – Automatic Identification Systems

- *Maritime Transport and Offshore Facilities Security Act 2003* [Australia]

  – *Implements ISPS but extended to offshore facilities in 2005*

The Human Factor

- Learn from the safety culture
- Australian approach to safety regulation moved from prescription to goal setting:
  – Safety is the responsibility of the operator
- Security regulation is newer but applies a similar philosophy
- Continuous efforts to incorporate a *security culture* to match the quality of the *safety culture*

Technical Factors

- Domain awareness is a key for both safety and security
- AIS was developed as the international standard for ships over 300GT
- Australia seeks a National AIS Strategy to build an integrated picture
- Plans to establish a 24 hour monitoring centre for offshore facilities using AIS data
  – Government and industry working together to benefit safety and security

Conclusion

- The 'all hazards' approach facilitates both safety and security for offshore installations

- The key is to value both safety and security
  - Complementary not competing priorities