

Petroleum free areas in the Barents Sea

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The Barents Sea ecosystem

- Rich biological production
- Vulnerable to external influence
- Important fish stocks
- Large bird colonies

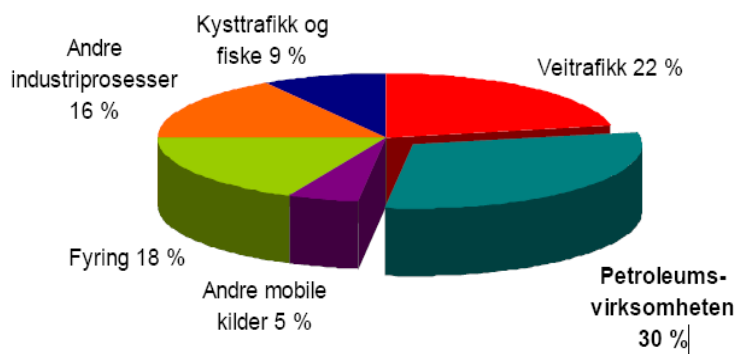
Threats from petroleum activity

- Planned operational discharges (produced water)
- Accidental oil spills

Petroleum free areas: The concept

- All forms of hydrocarbon exploration and extraction is permanently forbidden in a given area
- Banning exploration reduces the pressure to allow extraction

Sources of Norwegian CO2 emissions (2003)



The purpose of petroleum free areas

- To protect site-specific natural resources
- To reduce the overall environmental impact of the oil industry

Our campaign for petroleum free areas

- 2000: Launched report demanding petroleum free areas
- 2001: Demand backed by several political parties, including parties of the coalition government. Oil activities stopped
- 2003: Barents Sea re-opened to oil activity

Our campaign for petroleum free areas



Our campaign for petroleum free areas

- 2005: New coalition government has not yet decided its policy on petroleum free areas
- 2006: Integrated Management Plan for the Barents Sea