



# Energy Act 2016

## 2016 CHAPTER 20

### PART 2

#### FURTHER FUNCTIONS OF THE OGA RELATING TO OFFSHORE PETROLEUM

### CHAPTER 1

#### INTRODUCTION

#### 17 Overview of Part 2

- (1) This Part contains provision about functions of the OGA relating to offshore petroleum.
- (2) Chapter 2 makes provision for the OGA to consider disputes and make recommendations for resolving them.
- (3) Chapter 3 makes provision about—
  - (a) the retention of information and samples by relevant persons,
  - (b) the preparation of plans for dealing with information and samples held by an offshore licensee when rights under a licence are terminated, and
  - (c) powers of the OGA to require information and samples.
- (4) Chapter 4 makes provision—
  - (a) for the OGA to be informed of meetings,
  - (b) for persons authorised by the OGA to be entitled to participate in meetings, and
  - (c) for the OGA to be provided with information relating to meetings in which such persons do not participate.
- (5) Chapter 5 makes provision about sanctions which may be imposed on persons for failures to comply with requirements.

*Status: Point in time view as at 01/10/2016.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Energy Act 2016, CHAPTER 1. (See end of Document for details)*

- (6) Chapter 6 makes provision about the disclosure of information and samples which have been obtained by the OGA under this Part.

**Commencement Information**

**I1** S. 17 in force at 1.10.2016 by S.I. 2016/920, reg. 2(b)

**18 Interpretation of Part 2**

- (1) In this Part—

“items subject to legal privilege”—

- (a) in England and Wales, has the same meaning as in the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (see section 10 of that Act);
- (b) in Scotland, has the meaning given by section 412 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002;
- (c) in Northern Ireland, has the same meaning as in the Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (S.I. 1989/1341 (NI 12));

“licensee” means a person holding a petroleum licence;

“offshore licence” means a petroleum licence which confers on the holder of that licence rights in respect of offshore waters;

“offshore licensee” means a person holding an offshore licence;

“offshore waters” means—

- (a) the waters comprising the territorial sea of the United Kingdom, and
- (b) the sea in any area for the time being designated under section 1(7) of the Continental Shelf Act 1964;

“petroleum licence” means a licence granted under—

- (a) section 3 of the Petroleum Act 1998 (searching for, boring for and getting petroleum), or
- (b) section 2 of the Petroleum (Production) Act 1934 (licences to search for and get petroleum);

“the principal objective” means the objective set out in section 9A(1) of the Petroleum Act 1998;

“relevant person” means a person listed in section 9A(1)(b) of the Petroleum Act 1998;

“statutory function” means a function conferred or imposed by or under any Act;

“Tribunal” means the First-tier tribunal.

- (2) In this Part a reference to a term or condition of a petroleum licence includes a reference to a condition imposed under a petroleum licence.

**Commencement Information**

**I2** S. 18 in force at 1.10.2016 by S.I. 2016/920, reg. 2(b)

**Status:**

Point in time view as at 01/10/2016.

**Changes to legislation:**

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Energy Act 2016, CHAPTER 1.