

OIL AND GAS

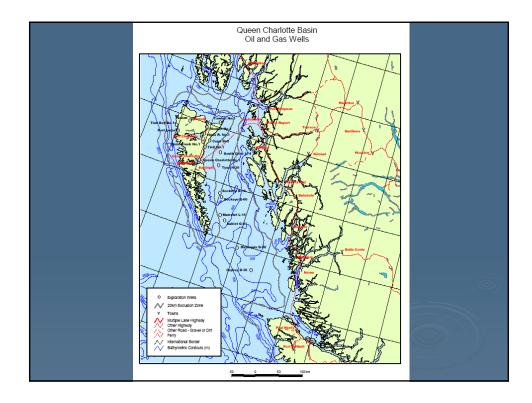


British Columbia's Offshore Resources: Update and Outlook

Presented to the National Association of Corrosion Engineers by Patrick O'Rourke Assistant Deputy Minister

April 12, 2006





History

• **1949** – Drilling for oil in the Queen Charlotte region

• **1967-1968** – Shell Canada drills 14 wells in the offshore in the region from Barkley Sound north through Queen Charlotte Sound and Hecate Strait.

• **1970** – Canada declares that no drilling or exploration will occur in the Strait of Georgia. British Columbia suspends work obligations on provincial permits in the same region until the question of ownership of the seabed in Strait has been addressed.

• **1971** – The British Columbia legislature passes a resolution opposing tanker traffic off the west coast.

• **1972** – The Federal Government announces a moratorium on tanker traffic and offshore exploration and development.

History

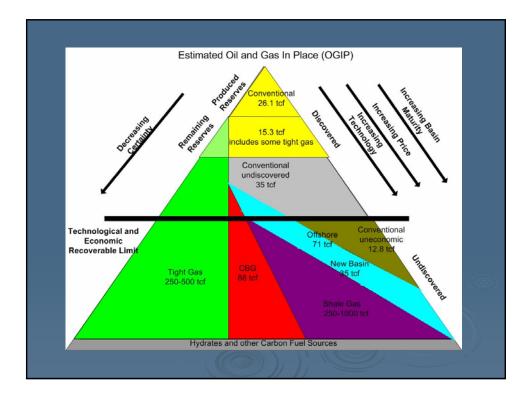
• **1984** – Supreme Court of Canada decides Strait of Georgia is owned by British Columbia.

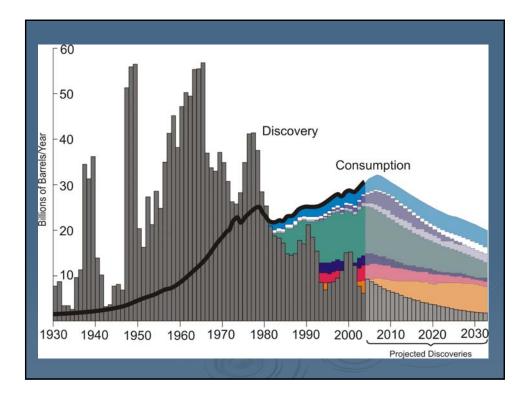
• **1984-1986** – Federal-Provincial Environmental Review Panel assesses potential environmental and socio-economic effects of offshore oil and gas exploration. Final report recommends exploration could proceed subject to 92 specific recommendations.

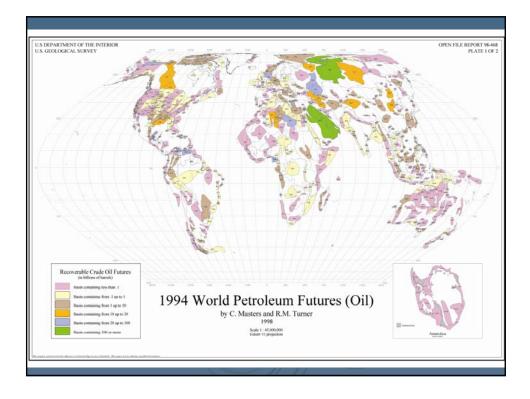
• **1986-1989** – British Columbia and Canada conduct negotiations on management of offshore oil and gas exploration and development (the Pacific Accord).

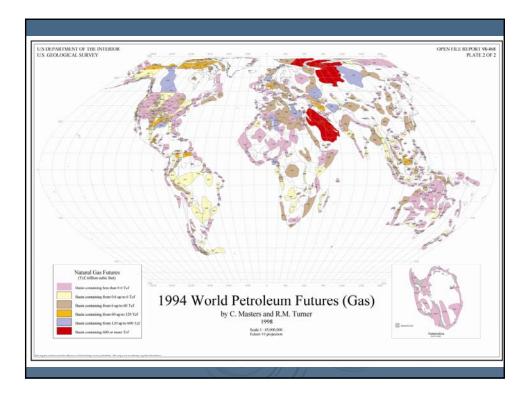
• **1989** - British Columbia announces there will be no drilling offshore for at least five years. Canada announces it will not consider any development in the offshore until requested by British Columbia.

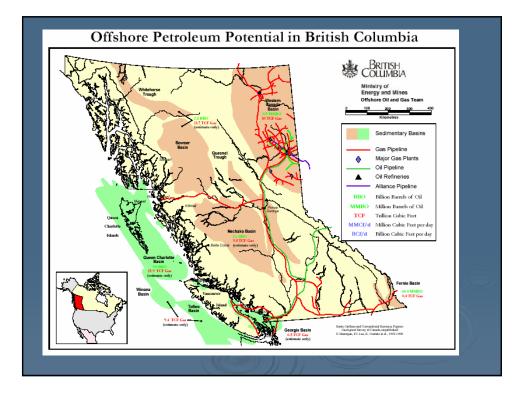
• 2001 – Provincial Election.

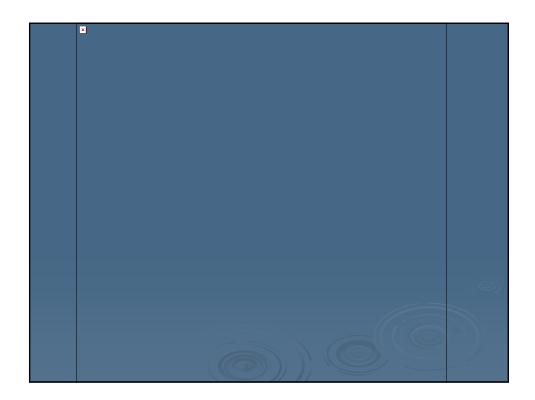












<list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item>

Federal Review

In 2003, Canada's three-pronged approach to reviewing the moratorium:

- Scientific review
- Public review
- First Nations engagement

Scientific Review

Provided an adequate regulatory regime is in place, there are no science gaps that need to be filled before lifting the moratorium"

Public Review and First Nations Engagement

> Public Review (Priddle Panel)

4 Options for next steps

First Nations Engagement

 Concern about environmental impacts, interest in benefits

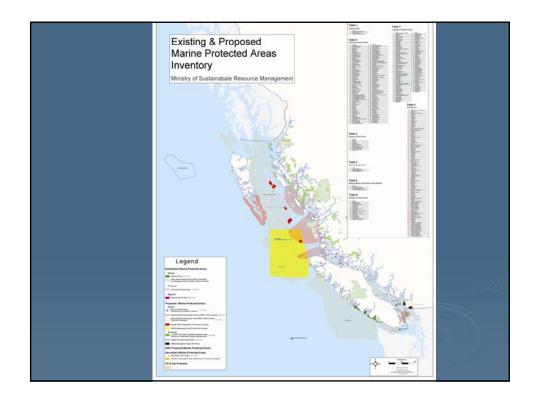
One company's assessment



Provincial Approach

- Work with First Nations, coastal communities and stakeholders
- Refine Options for Management, Fiscal and Regulatory Regime
- Continue to support research and science related to offshore





Decision by Canada on moratorium Decision of political arrangement Management rules Regulatory regime fiscal regime First Nations interests Identification of "Go" and "No Go" Renegotiation of tenures

