



OSPAR

COMMISSION

Assessment of the OSPAR Report on Discharges, Spills and Emissions from Offshore Installations 2020 – 2024



OSPAR Convention

The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (the “OSPAR Convention”) was opened for signature at the Ministerial Meeting of the former Oslo and Paris Commissions in Paris on 22 September 1992. The Convention entered into force on 25 March 1998. The Contracting Parties are Belgium, Denmark, the European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Convention OSPAR

La Convention pour la protection du milieu marin de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est, dite Convention OSPAR, a été ouverte à la signature à la réunion ministérielle des anciennes Commissions d'Oslo et de Paris, à Paris le 22 septembre 1992. La Convention est entrée en vigueur le 25 mars 1998. Les Parties contractantes sont l'Allemagne, la Belgique, le Danemark, l'Espagne, la Finlande, la France, l'Irlande, l'Islande, le Luxembourg, la Norvège, les Pays-Bas, le Portugal, le Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, la Suède, la Suisse et l'Union européenne.

Acknowledgement

This report has been prepared by the Expert Assessment Panel of the OSPAR Offshore Industry Committee (OIC), led by Henrik Bechmann Nielsen from Denmark with the support of the OSPAR Secretariat.

Executive Summary

This report presents the discharges, spills and emissions data from offshore installations in the OSPAR maritime area for the period 2020 - 2024 and provides an assessment of that data. The assessment is based on the data provided to OSPAR by Contracting Parties and published in the annual reports on discharges, spills and emissions from offshore oil and gas installations.

Récapitulatif

Ce rapport présente les données sur les rejets, déversements et émissions provenant des installations offshore dans la zone maritime d'OSPAR pour la période de 2020 à 2024. Il comporte une évaluation des données qui est basée sur les données notifiées à la Commission OSPAR par les Parties contractantes et publiées dans les rapports annuels sur les rejets, déversements et émissions provenant des installations pétrolières et gazières offshore.

a. Level of Activity

The OSPAR Maritime Area is a mature oil and gas region with the majority of Contracting Parties experiencing declining production. Despite so, the production activities continue to recover reserves. There has been a general decline in oil and gas exploration and development, although variation has been seen. The number of wells drilled during the period has generally declined with a peak of 423 in 2021 to 356 in 2024. The total production of hydrocarbons in OSPAR's maritime area has decreased by almost 11% over the reporting period. The number of operating installations has further decreased over the five-year period, with a decline of 8 % for both oil- and gas installations and 5 % for subsea installations.

b. Discharges & Spills of Oil

Discharges of oil continue to decrease

The total annual quantity of dispersed¹ oil (aliphatic oil) discharged to sea from produced water and displacement water decreased between 2020 – 2024 from 4 086 tonnes to 3 042 tonnes, a decrease of 26%.

As in previous years, produced water is the main contributor to the oil discharges from offshore oil and gas activities, representing 68% of the total amount of oil discharged to sea during the 2020-2024 period.

The quantity of oil spilled has varied over the period, ranging from 39 tonnes in 2020 up to 150 tonnes in 2024.

Concentration of dispersed oil in produced water is below the performance standard for most installations.

There has been no substantial change in the dispersed oil concentration, averaging 13,6 mg/l from installations in the OSPAR Maritime Area as a whole varying from 6,9 mg/l to 17,2 mg/l over the period but still well below the current OSPAR performance standard for dispersed oil of 30 mg/l.

¹. "Aliphatics" and "aromatics" are defined by the reference method set in OSPAR Agreement 2005-15 (Solvent extraction, Infra-Red measurement at 3 wavelengths). In that context, "aliphatics" and "dispersed oil" mean the same thing.

In 2020, 24 installations exceeded the 30 mg/l performance standard for dispersed oil in produced water. This number had fallen to 12 by 2024. Efforts are ongoing to reduce the number of installations which still exceed the performance standard.

Chemicals

Most chemicals used and discharged offshore are considered to pose little or no risk

Since 2001 the use and discharge of chemicals have been regulated by OSPAR. The first reporting year for which all Contracting Parties provided data was 2003. The total quantity of chemicals used offshore decreased from a peak of 838 111 tonnes in 2009 to 573 230 tonnes in 2024 a reduction of nearly 32%. Data from 2024 shows that less than 2% (by weight) of the chemicals used contain either substances on the OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action (LCPA) or substances which are candidates for substitution.

For this reporting period, the total quantity of chemicals discharged to sea decreased from a peak of 181 259 tonnes in 2022 to 163 803 tonnes in 2024, 94% of which were chemicals on the OSPAR PLONOR² list. In 2024, about 1,2% (wt.) of the discharged chemicals contained LCPA substances or substances which are candidates for substitution.

OSPAR Recommendation 2005/2 set environmental goals for the reduction of substances on the OSPAR LCPA such that discharges were to be phased out by 2010. While it has previously been reported that this phasing out was achieved by 2014, recent data reviews and methodological developments indicate that this is not the case.

OSPAR Recommendation 2006/3 sets out environmental goals on the phasing out of discharges of offshore chemicals that are, or which contain substances, identified as candidates for substitution³ by 2017. Although there had been a general reduction in the discharge of such substances over the past many years, the recent recategorisation of several common offshore chemicals has resulted in an increase in reported discharge of substitution chemicals for the three-year period, 2022 to 2024.

Atmospheric Emissions

Atmospheric emissions are stable or decreasing

Atmospheric emissions are not regulated by OSPAR measures, nonetheless, atmospheric emissions from offshore oil and gas operational activities are included in annual reports. Emissions to the atmosphere have generally decreased for the period 2020 to 2024.

² Pose little or no risk to the environment - PLONOR

³ Except for those chemicals where, despite considerable efforts, it can be demonstrated that this is not feasible due to technical or safety reasons. Demonstration of those reasons should include a description of the efforts.

1. Introduction

This report provides an assessment of the discharges, spills and emissions to the environment from Offshore Installations in the OSPAR Maritime Area for the period 2020 to 2024, as well as providing a comparison of trends over the past 5 years.

The purpose of this report is to demonstrate the effectiveness of OSPAR measures. Trends have been assessed using expert judgement and not by statistical analyses. The data and trends reported here will be used by the OSPAR Secretariat for publication.

This report does not seek to assess the impact to the environment of these discharges, spills and emissions.

Data used in this assessment report are the best available data at the time the report has been written and is subject to uncertainties in the measurement required by individual contracting Parties.

With regards to quality assurance of the data, Contracting Parties use their own QA/QC procedures for the data submitted to the Secretariat. Transparency and harmonisation of the reported data are achieved through the use of:

- harmonised sampling and analysis procedures;
- accredited or accepted laboratories;
- harmonised data collection format; and
- review by the OIC Expert Assessment Panel (OIC-EAP).

It is, however, recognised that data collection and methodologies vary across Contracting Parties due to national preferences or other obligations. Where possible this is identified within the report.

1.1 Programmes and Measures

The North-East Atlantic Environment Strategy (NEAES 2030) sets 12 strategic objectives with the goal of achieving good environmental status in the OSPAR maritime area. The Offshore Oil and Gas Industry Strategy, as of the NEAES 2030, aims to protect the OSPAR maritime area from the adverse effects of offshore activities.

Most relevant to the Offshore Industry Committee are Strategic Objectives two and four, which state that to achieve clean seas, we will:

Strategic Objective 2: prevent pollution by hazardous substances, by eliminating their emissions, discharges and losses, to achieve levels that do not give rise to adverse effects on human health or the marine environment with the ultimate aim of achieving and maintaining concentrations in the marine environment at near background values for naturally occurring hazardous substances and close to zero for human made hazardous substances.

Strategic Objective 4: prevent inputs of and significantly reduce marine litter, including microplastics, in the marine environment to reach levels that do not cause adverse impacts to the marine and coastal environment with the ultimate aim of eliminating inputs of litter.

The NEAES 2030 further declares that the OSPAR Commission will put the Strategy into effect through an implementation plan that contains specific actions and tasks to achieve the objectives of the Strategy. Delivery of the Strategy, including through the adoption of OSPAR programmes and measures, will be reviewed by the OSPAR Commission.

As part of this process, the OSPAR Commission should develop and keep under review programmes and measures to identify, prioritise, monitor and control the emissions, discharges and losses of substances which could reach the marine environment, and which are likely to cause pollution. Regular reporting is therefore required in order to review progress towards the targets of the NEAES 2030.

Since 1978, discharges and waste handling from offshore oil and gas installations have been addressed and regularly reported under the former Paris Convention and under the OSPAR Convention. Since the beginning of the 1990s air emissions from these installations have been reported as well. Most measures relevant for the annual report applicable under the OSPAR Convention can be found in Appendix 1.

2. Setting the Scene

2.1 Level of Activity

The production of hydrocarbons decreased overall by 10% over the five-year period from 2020 to 2024 (see Figure 1). Apart from Norway and Spain, all other contracting parties have reported a decline in production compared to 2020 with a magnitude of nearly 47% in Ireland, 33% in UK and by 35% in the Netherlands.

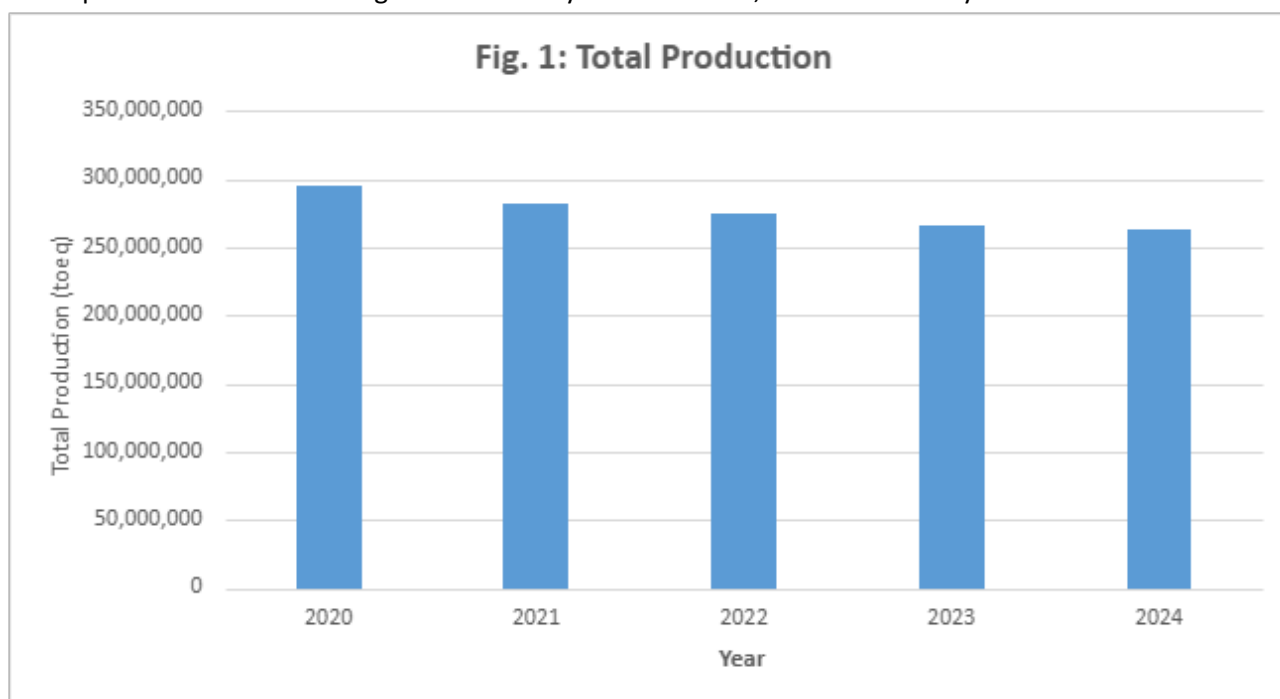


Figure 1: Total production

The number of installations with emissions and discharges reported in the OSPAR Maritime Area decreased slightly in the period 2020-2024 with an overall decline of 7%. In 2024 there were 588 installations, down from 632 installations reported in 2020. The number of installations over the period 2020 to 2024 is seen in Figure 2.

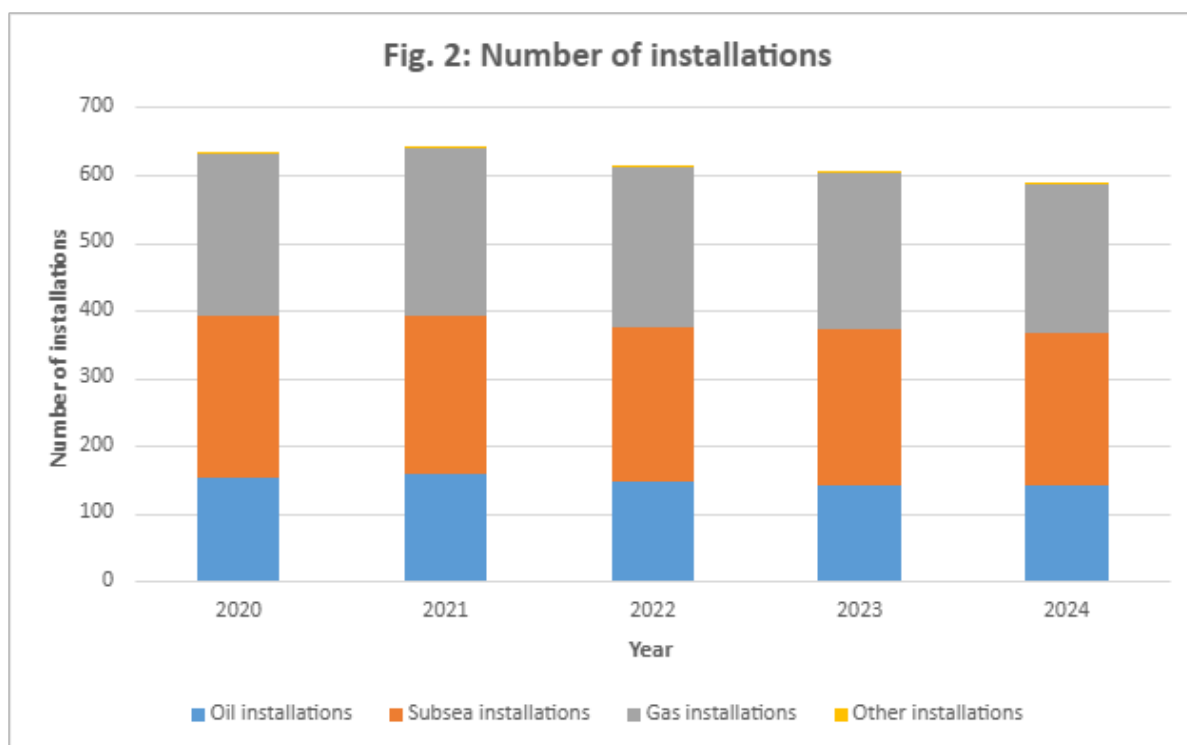


Figure 2: Number of installations

Drilling activity has, except for an increase in 2021, seen a general decrease in the period from 2020-2024 with 356 wells drilled in 2024 compared with 423 wells drilled in 2021. The decline is a reduction of 13% over the five-year period from 2020 to 2024. Figure 3 shows the numbers of wells drilled in the period.

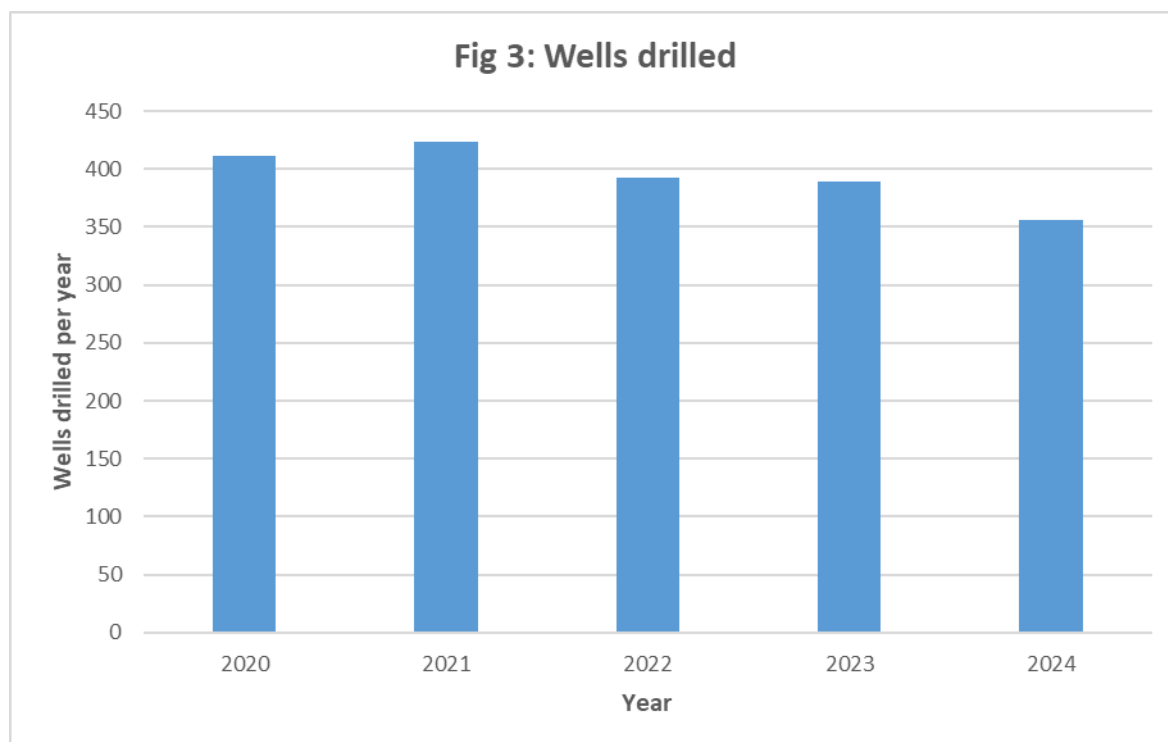


Figure 3: Wells drilled

Over the period 2020-2024 discharge volumes of produced water have seen a gradual decline from a total of 286 million cubic metres in 2020 to 224 million cubic metres in 2024. Total discharge of produced water has decreased by 22%. The amount of produced water re-injected in order to avoid discharging dispersed oil, chemicals and other naturally occurring substances, has increased by 7% over the five-year period.

The number of installations injecting produced water has varied during the period and stands in 2024 at 68 installations compared to 64 installations in 2020.

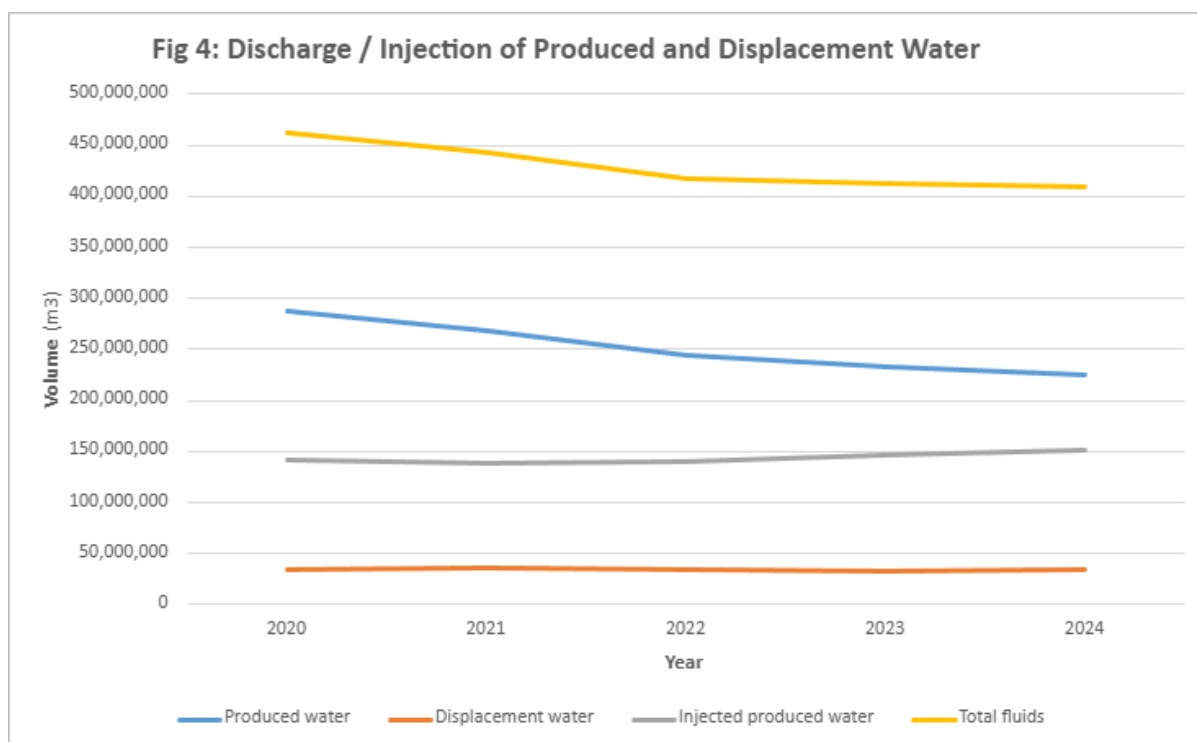


Figure 4: Discharge/Injection of Produced and Displacement Water

3. Oil Discharges & Spills

3.1 Discharges of oil to sea

Dispersed oil is discharged into the OSPAR Maritime Area in accordance with OSPAR Recommendation 2001/1 (as amended). This recommendation seeks to limit the concentration of dispersed oil in produced, and displacement water, to a monthly average of no more than 30 mg/l. The total quantity of dispersed oil discharged with produced water and displacement water was 3 042 tonnes in 2024 compared to 4 086 tonnes in 2020, which is a ~26% decrease over the past five years period. This is due to a general reduction in the discharge of produced water, which may be attributed to declining oil and gas production, and a higher level of re-injection of produced water.

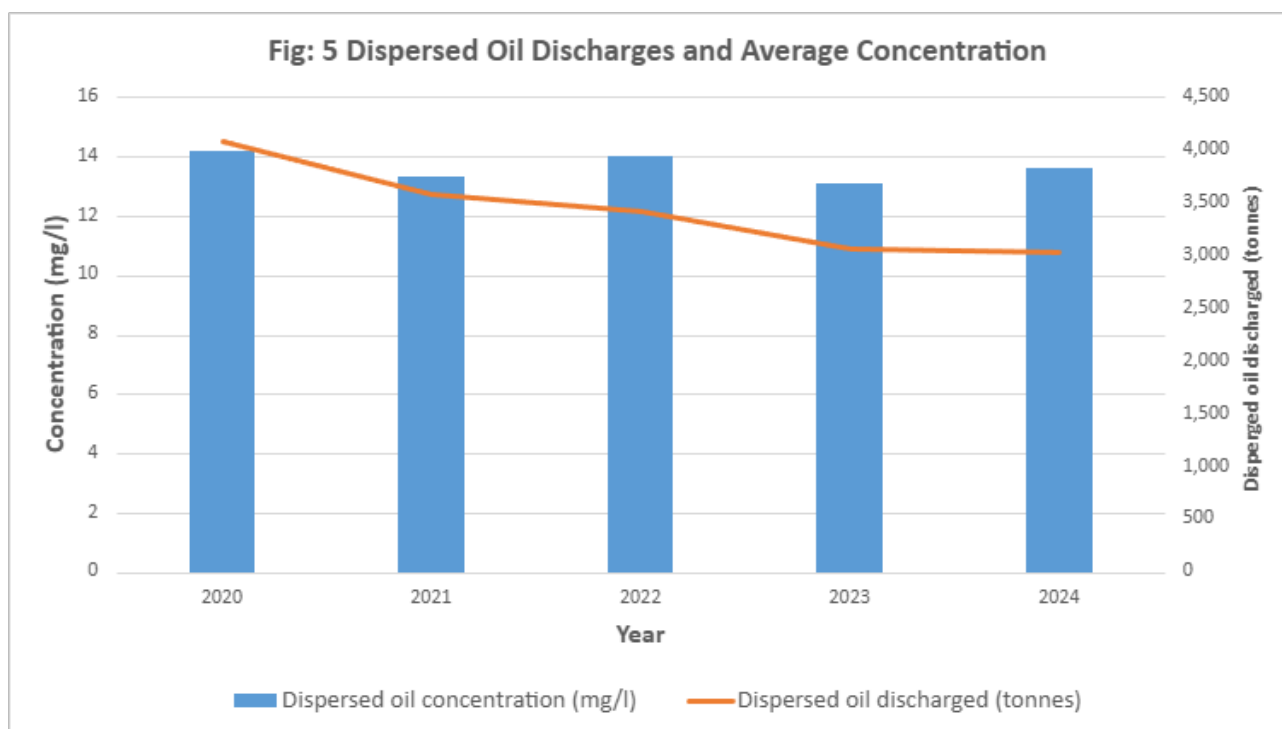


Figure 5: Dispersed oil discharges and average concentration

OSPAR Recommendation 2001/1 sets a performance standard (PS) for the discharge of dispersed oil in produced water of 30mg/l calculated as a monthly average. The concentration of dispersed oil is determined in accordance with the OSPAR Agreement 2005/15⁴. The concentration of dispersed oil in produced water has remained largely steady from 2020 to 2024 ranging from an average of 14,2 mg/l to 13,6 mg/l as shown in Figure 5. Most installations exhibit discharge performance better than 30 mg/l with an average of 13,6 mg/l.

⁴ OSPAR Agreement 2005/15 <https://www.ospar.org/convention/agreements?q=2005-15&t=32281&a=7458&s=>

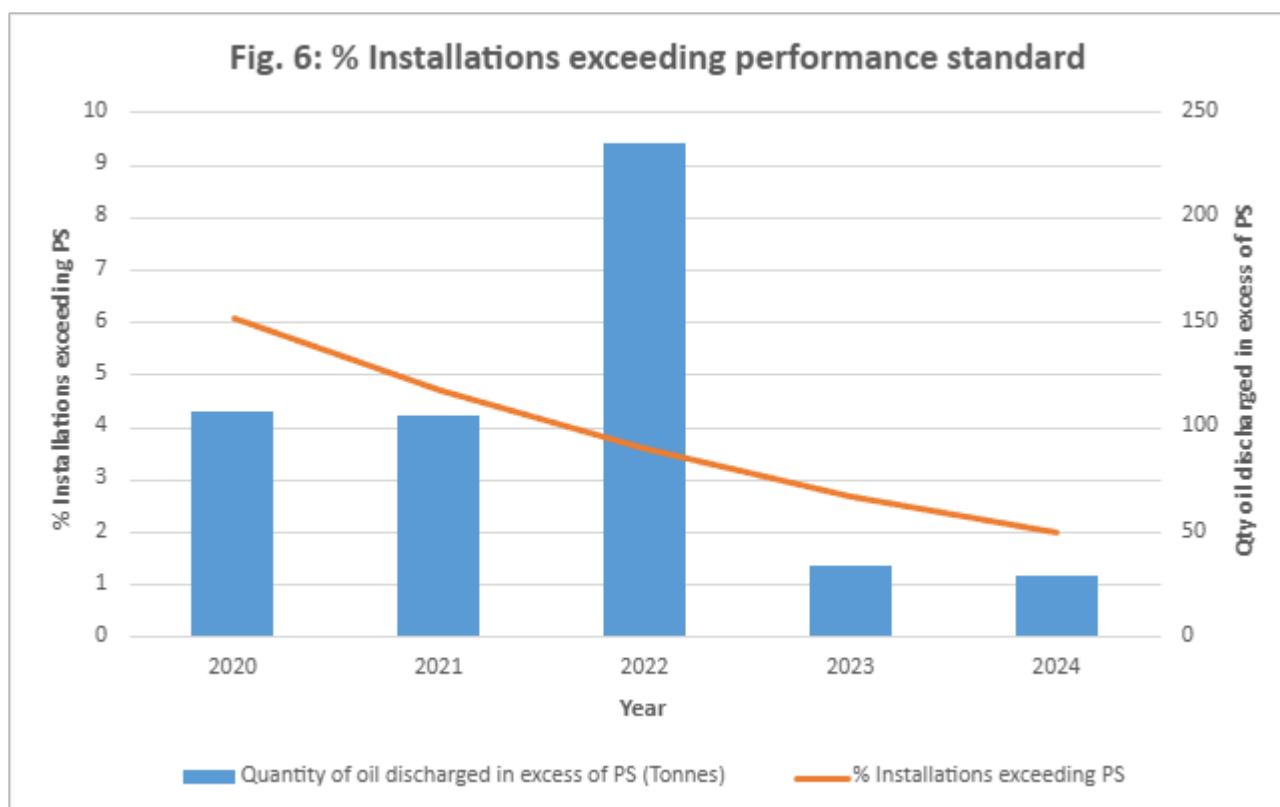


Figure 6: Installations exceeding performance standards, %

Over the period 2020 – 2024, the total number of installations exceeding the PS has fluctuated with the highest number, 24 in 2020 down to 12 in 2024. The total quantity of hydrocarbons discharged in excess of the PS has also fluctuated in the same period as shown in figure 6, however in general there has been a downwards trend.

The number of installations exceeding the performance standard can vary from year to year, mainly as a result of a change in operations, e.g. new wells coming online, malfunctions in separating equipment. Contracting Parties with installations exceeding the performance standard of 30 mg/l on an annual basis have reported the reasons for exceeding the performance standard as well as plans for improvements. In cases where exceedances occur, Contracting Parties must report the action being taken by operators to ensure a return to compliance of such installations.

The increase in hydrocarbons discharged in excess of the PS observed in 2022 can be attributed in part to an installation in the UKCS where the produced water reinjection route was lost due a build-up of sand in the reinjection well. This led to produced water being discharged overboard at concentrations in excess of permitted limits as the produced water system design was based on produced water reinjection as opposed to overboard discharge. This incident was investigated, remedial action was undertaken, and the produced water reinjection system was subsequently reinstated.

The quantity of dispersed oil discharged in excess of the performance standard in the five-year period this report covers equates to 3.0% of the total dispersed oil discharged in the OSPAR Maritime Area. This value is an increase from 1.2% for the previous 5-year period.

Contracting Parties also report the dissolved oil content (as represented by BTEX⁵ components) in produced water and displacement water discharges. OSPAR does not regulate BTEX as it primarily evaporate rapidly and secondly biodegrade in seawater once discharged due to the volatile inherent properties. The total quantity of BTEX discharged has reduced over the five-year period with ~3 800 tonnes discharged compared to ~ 4800 tonnes in the five years prior to this reporting period. It should be noted however that there is a large uncertainty in the BTEX analysis due to less frequent sampling when compared to dispersed oil.

3.2 Spills of oil to sea

Over the period 2020 to 2024, the number of accidental spillages of oil to sea less than 1 tonne to sea showed variation with the highest number in 2024 (281) and lowest in 2022 (217). The amount of oil varied widely with a high in 2024 with 150 tonnes to a low of 39 tonnes in 2020. In 2024 the large spills were almost equally distributed between UK and Norway (Figure 7).

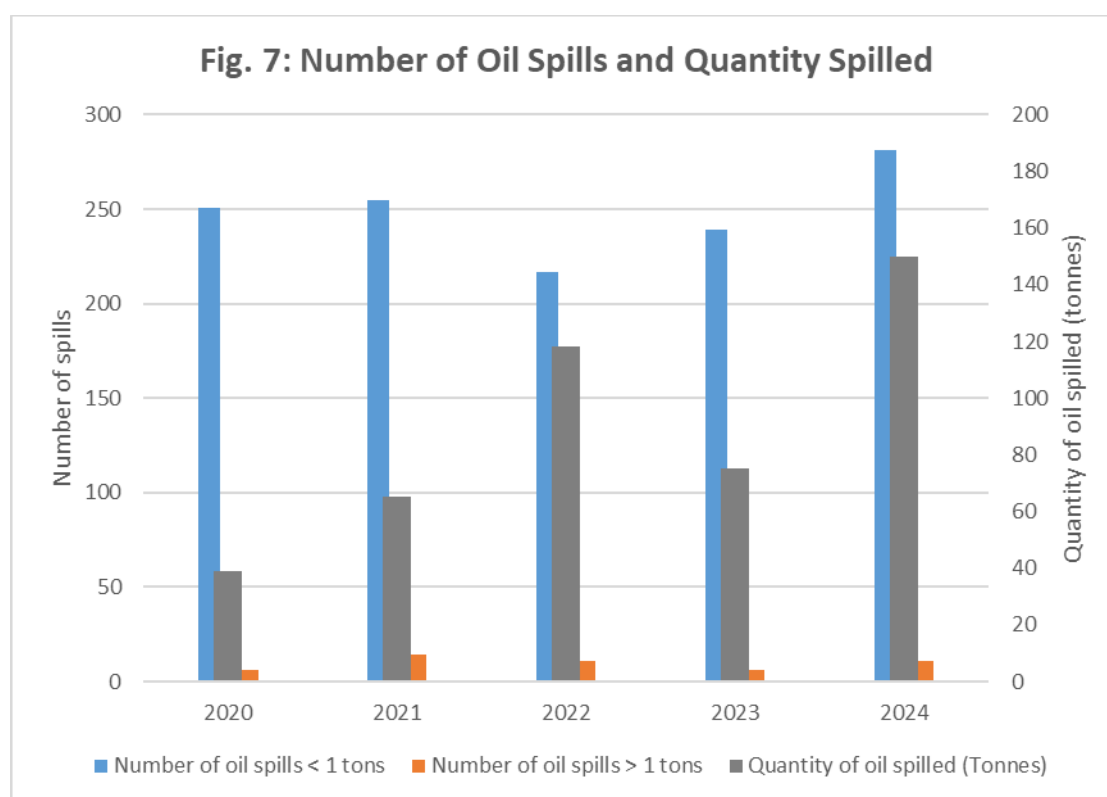


Figure 7: Number of Oil spills and quantity of oil spilled

⁵ BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and isomers of Xylene.

3.3 Discharges of Organic Phase Fluids

OSPAR Decision 2000/3⁶ aims to prevent and eliminate pollution by the use and discharge of OPF and OPF contaminated cuttings⁷ and by prohibiting the discharge of cuttings contaminated with OBF⁸ at a concentration greater than 1% by weight on dry cuttings and by other measures.

The amount of discharged OBF had a peak of 18,9 tonnes discharged in 2021 with a subsequent decline over the next three years. The percentage of OBF on cuttings have varied from 0,09% to 0,18% and so have remained under the threshold limit as the guidance of the OSPAR Decision 2000/3. (Figure 8).

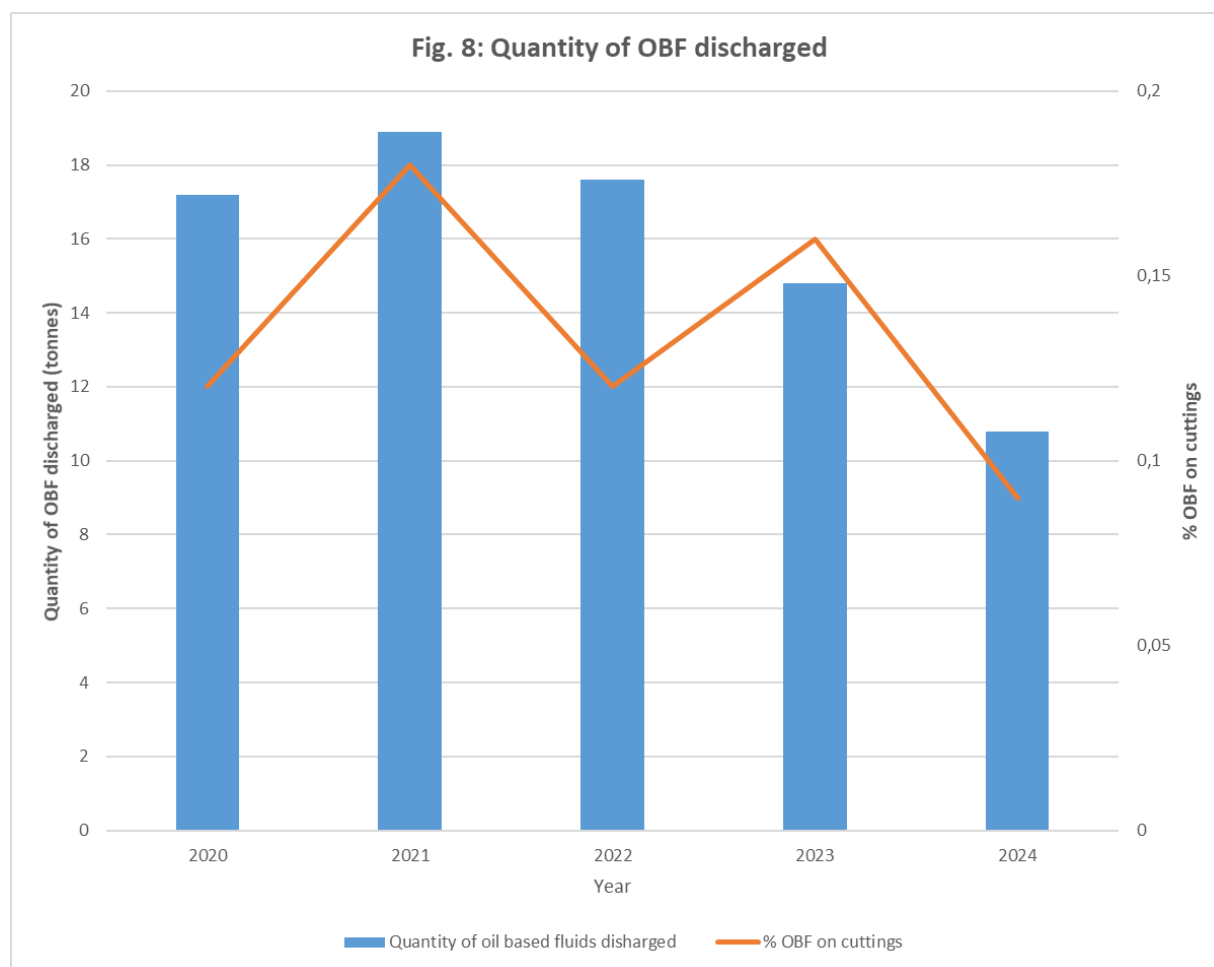


Figure 8: Quantity of OBF discharged

⁶ OSPAR Decision 2000/3 - <https://www.ospar.org/convention/agreements?q=2000%2F3&t=32282&a=7458&s=>

⁷ OPF = Organic-phase Drilling Fluids

⁸ OBF = Oil-based fluids

4. Chemicals

4.1 Chemical Use & Discharge

Since 2001 the use and discharge of chemicals have been covered by several OSPAR measures as listed in Appendix 1.

In this report the term *substitution chemical* refers to chemicals which are or contain substances that are candidates for substitution, according to OSPAR Recommendation 2010/4. This includes chemicals or substances which are:

- on the OSPAR LCPA,
- inorganic with LC₅₀ or EC₅₀ less than 1 mg/l,
- have biodegradation less than 20%, or
- meets two of three criteria:
 - biodegradation less than 60%,
 - BCF larger than 100 or Log P_{ow} ≥ 3, or
 - LC₅₀/EC₅₀ less than 10 mg/l.

Chemicals that are considered to 'Pose Little or No Risk' to the environment are referred to as PLONOR chemicals, as detailed on the OSPAR PLONOR list <http://www.ospar.org/documents?d=32939>.

Chemicals that are neither PLONOR nor candidates for substitution are categorised as ranking chemicals.

The goal of OSPAR Recommendation 2006/3 was for discharges of substitution chemicals to be phased out by 1 January 2017, although an exception can be made for chemicals with no identified alternative. While there has been a 70% reduction in the discharge of such substances since 2004 compared to 2024, the past five years has seen an increase of 52% since 2020. The goal of phasing them all out has not been fully achieved, and the Recommendation has been extended.

Use of LCPA substances varies by Contracting Party, with limited use only permitted with approved technical justification. OSPAR Recommendation 2005/2 set environmental goals for the reduction of substances on the OSPAR LCPA such that discharges were to be phased out by 2010. Discharge was phased out by 2014 though recent data indicate that there have been subsequent discharges. Reasons behind this are currently being considered.

Chemicals Used

The total quantity of chemicals *used* offshore has decreased from a high of 751 541 tonnes in 2021 to 573 230 tonnes in 2024 of which 68% (wt.) are on the PLONOR list and only 1,8% contained substances which are candidates for substitution. Despite variability between 2020 and 2024 the overall trend in chemical use appears to be downwards. Total chemical discharge has remained stable (Figure 9).

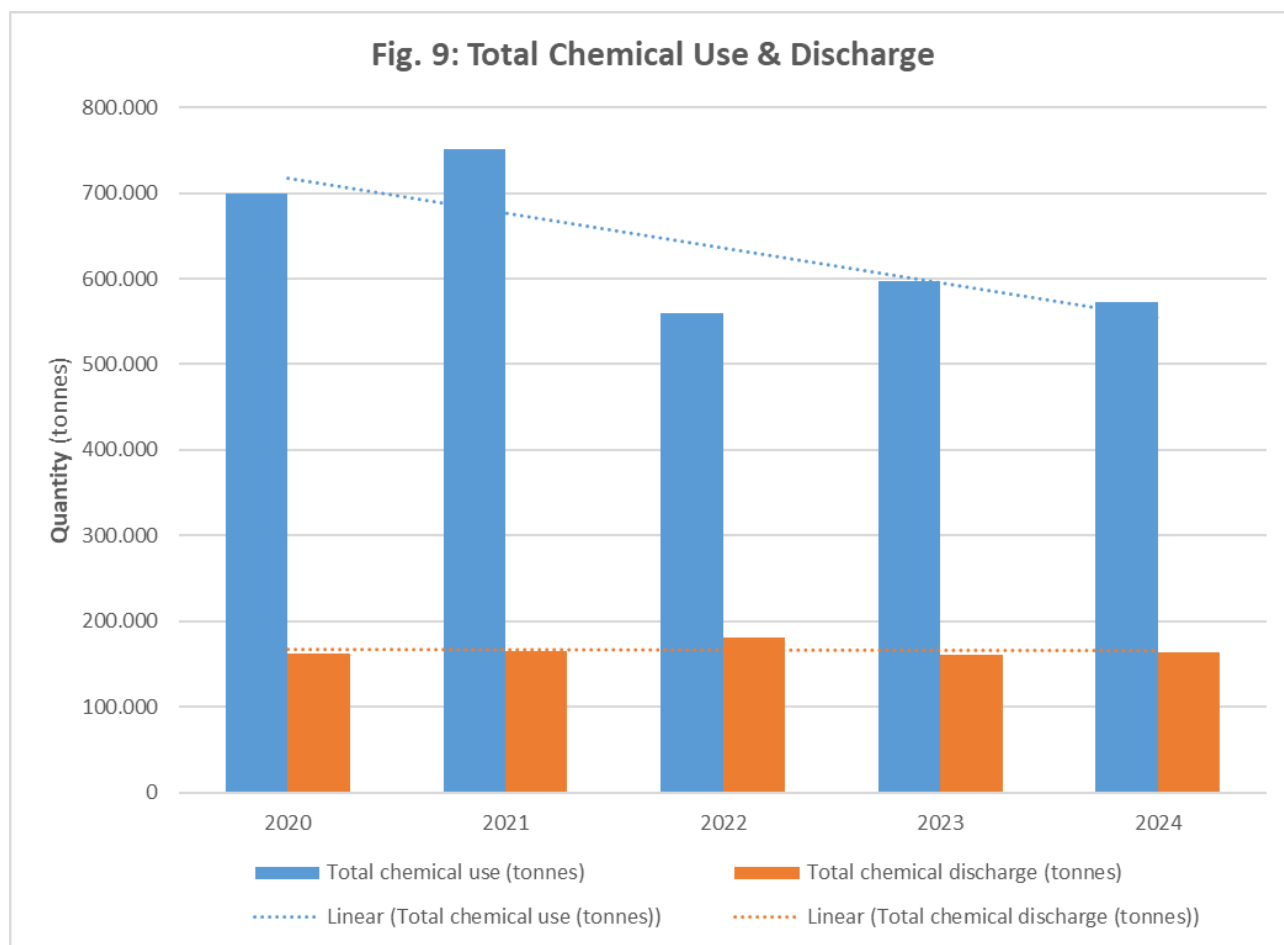


Figure 9: Total chemical use and discharge

Chemicals Discharged

The total quantity of chemicals discharged to sea has varied within the range of 181 259 tonnes in 2022 to 163 803 tonnes in 2024 and has generally remained stable.

Of the chemicals discharged 94% (wt.) are on the PLONOR list and less than 1% (wt.) contained substances which are candidates for substitution.

The amount of LCPA substances used has been very low in the period 2020 to 2024 but saw a large increase of reported use and discharge in 2023. This increase was due to data reported by the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom has made recommendations in recent OIC meetings to implement new tests linked to substances in solvents and also molecular weight. One of the outcomes of these tests was the identification of the presence of LCPA in offshore chemicals, such as Endocrine Disruptors, that had previously been considered to be phased out. It is believed that other OSPAR Contracting Parties may not have fully implemented those tests, hence the reason other Contracting Parties are not reporting significant use and discharge of LCPAs. On identification of LCPA through the new testing, the United Kingdom took measures to prohibit the use of these offshore chemicals which explains why the reported figures for 2024 were significantly lower.

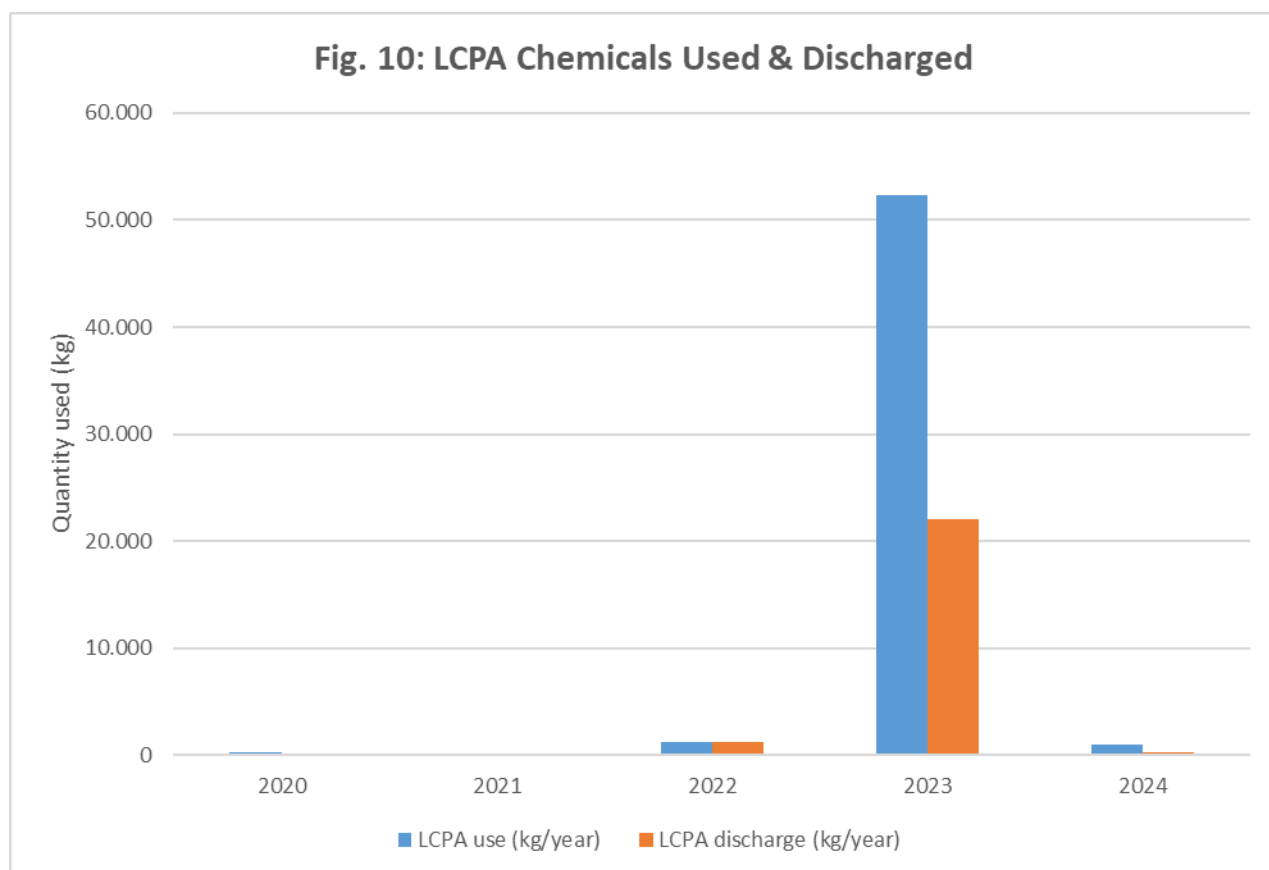


Figure 10: LCPA chemicals used and discharged

As of 2023 substitution chemicals are pooled together in the group outlined in section 4.1. The amount of chemicals for substitution used has increased from 7 948 tonnes in 2020 to 10 082 tonnes in 2024 – an increase of 27%. The discharge of chemicals for substitution has increased from 1 301 tonnes in 2020 to 1 979 tonnes in 2024 – an increase of 52% (see figure 11). Reasons for the increase include; re-classification of sodium hypochlorite by Denmark and Norway from ranking to substitution chemical, the inclusion of sodium hypochlorite generated and discharged in-situ, and the implementation of substance in solvent requirement under Recommendation 2010/03 on a Harmonised Offshore Chemical Notification Format (HOCNF)⁹ (as amended).

⁹ <https://www.ospar.org/documents?v=51284>

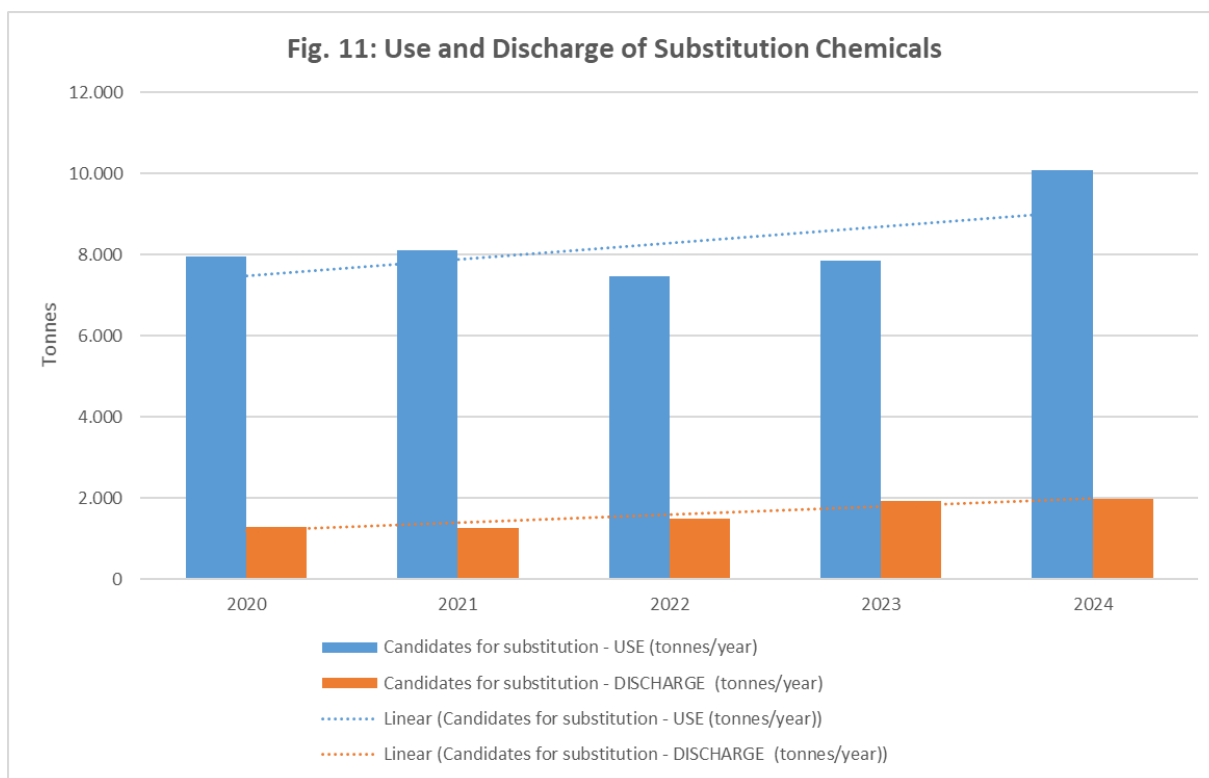


Figure 11: Use and discharge of substitution chemicals

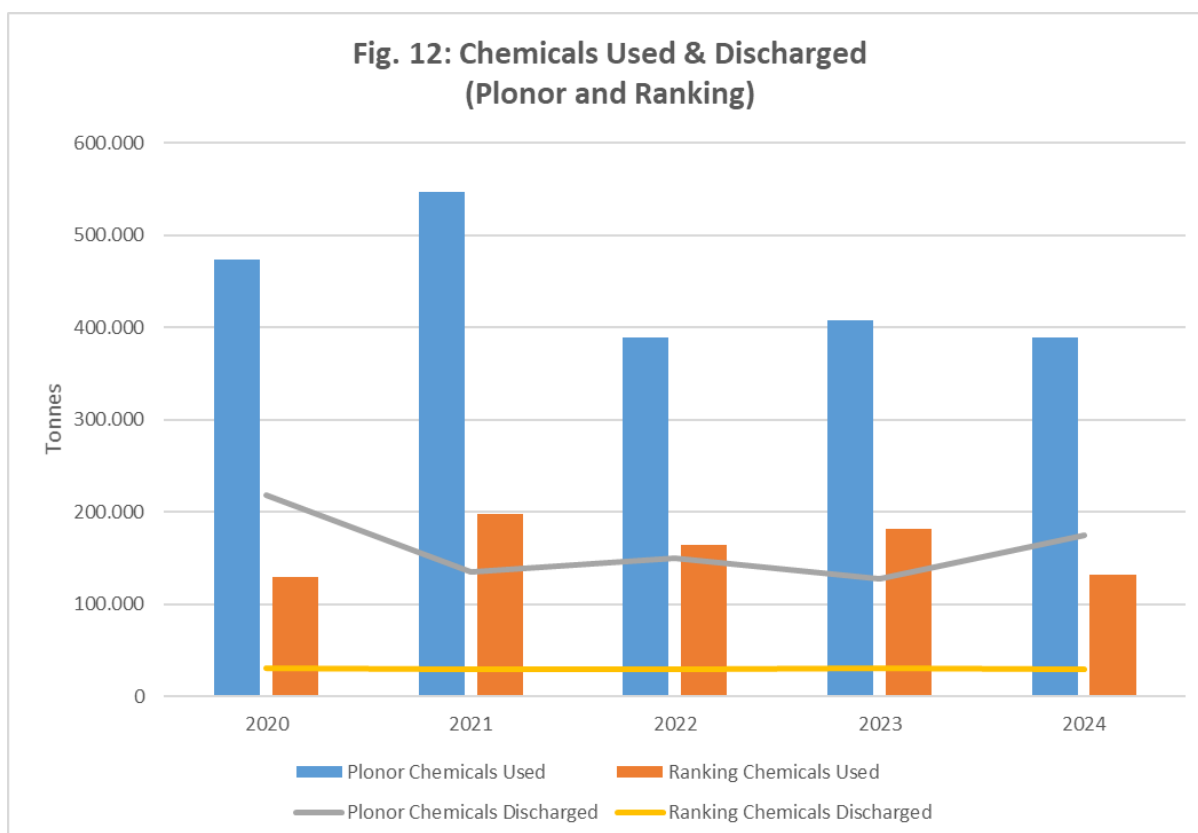


Figure 12: Chemicals used and discharged, PLONOR and ranking, 2020 to 2024

Use of PLONOR chemicals has declined from a high of 546 000 tonnes in 2021 to 388 823 tonnes in 2024 – a reduction of 29%, while discharges of PLONOR chemicals varied throughout the period with a level of 217 879 tonnes in 2020 and low of 128 190 in 2023 but no clear trend visible.

Use of Ranking chemicals ranged between ~197 000 tonnes and ~130 000 tonnes, with no trend in use observed.

Discharge of ranking chemicals have shown stability, with a slight decrease of 4% in 2024 compared to 2020 (see Figure 12).

4.2 Chemical Spills

In addition to planned discharges, 1 752 tonnes of chemicals were spilled in 2020 mainly due to 35 spills larger than 1 tonne in Norway, amounting to total 1 522 tonnes. In 2021 the spills amounted to 1 437 tonnes of which 1 329 tonnes originated from 19 spills more than 1 tonne in UK. Generally, a decline in the volume of chemicals spilled in the period has been observed.

The majority of chemicals spilled belong to the group of PLONOR chemicals ranging from 97% in 2021 to 77% in 2024 (Figure 13).

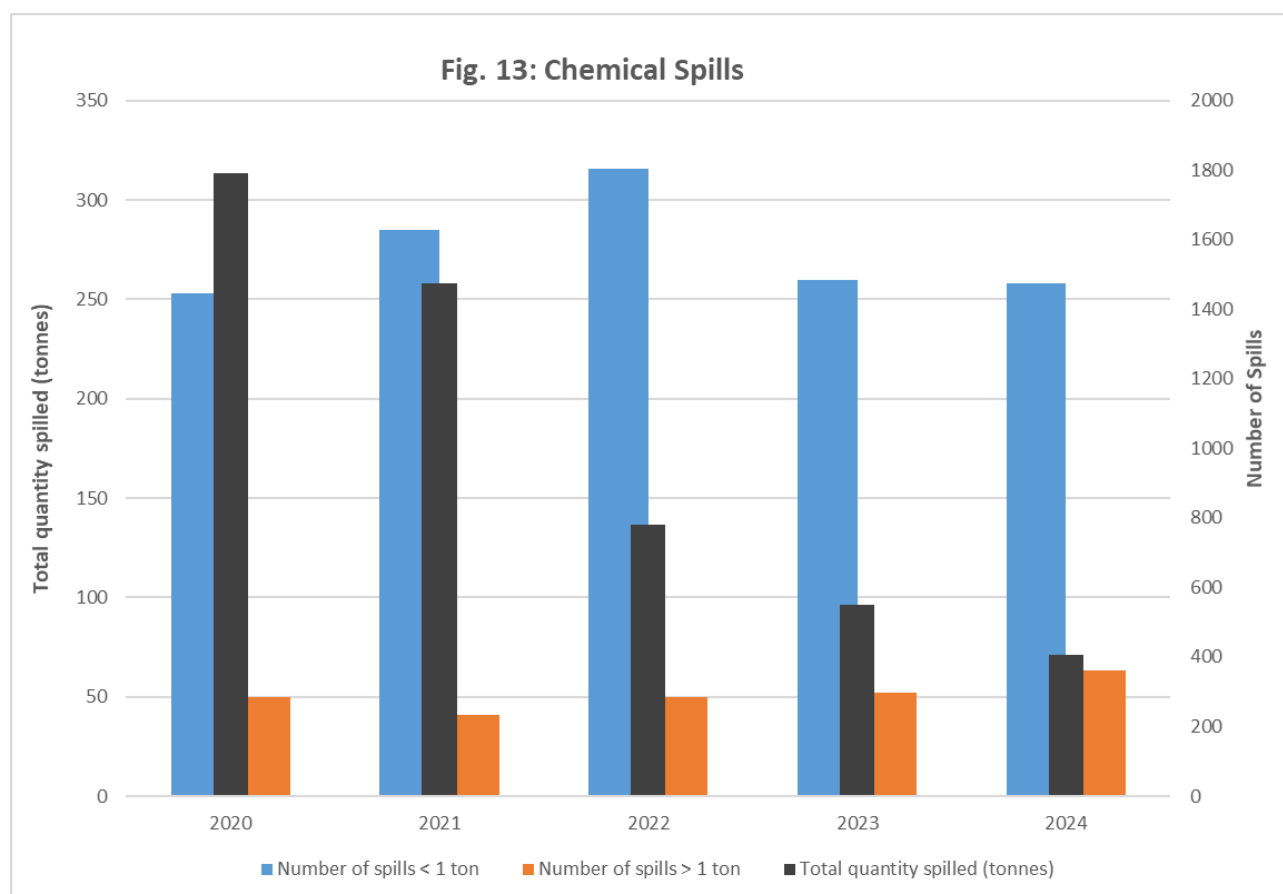


Figure 13: Chemical spills, 2020 to 2024

5 Risk-based Approach

In 2012, OSPAR Recommendation 2012/5 for a risk-based approach to the management of produced water discharges from offshore installations was adopted. Contracting Parties provided OIC with implementation plans in 2013 and the majority commenced assessments in 2014 with the Recommendation to be fully implemented by 2018. In 2024, of the 169 installations included in the RBA process, 92 installations were adequately controlled, equal to approximately 54%, whereas 29% required further action to be taken. The remaining 17 % awaiting the outcome of the assessment includes new installations and/or fields that have come online in recent years (Figure 14). Each Contracting Party undertakes the RBA in accordance with one of the recognised approaches as set out in the guidance to the RBA Recommendation.



Figure 14: Progress with RBA

5. Emissions to air

Atmospheric emissions are not covered by OSPAR measures or harmonised OSPAR measuring methodologies, but some emissions, such as CO₂, nmVOC and NO_x are regulated by EU or national regulations. Although they are not regulated by OSPAR, atmospheric emissions from offshore oil and gas operational activities are included in annual reports.

A decreasing trend of all releases into the atmosphere had been identified over the 2020 to 2024 period, with the following trends noted:

- CO₂ emissions have decreased by 24% between 2020 and 2024 with decreases shown from all Contracting Parties.
- NO_x emissions trended downwards by 28% from 2020 to 2024 due to implementation of national measures.
- nmVOC emissions have decreased overall by 43% over the 2020 to 2024 period, predominantly in Norway and UK.
- Methane emissions have seen an overall reduction of 38% from 2020 to 2024.
- SO₂ emissions have remained fairly stable during the period although an increase was seen in 2024 due to a high value for 'Gas Flaring SO₂' in 2024 for a single UK installation and to the fact that the operator use as specific emission factor to calculate SO₂ emissions as opposed to the default factor.

Consistencies in and quality of the data reported have undoubtedly improved over the past few years, particularly with regard to CO₂ emissions which are independently verified in line with relevant carbon Emission Trading Schemes.

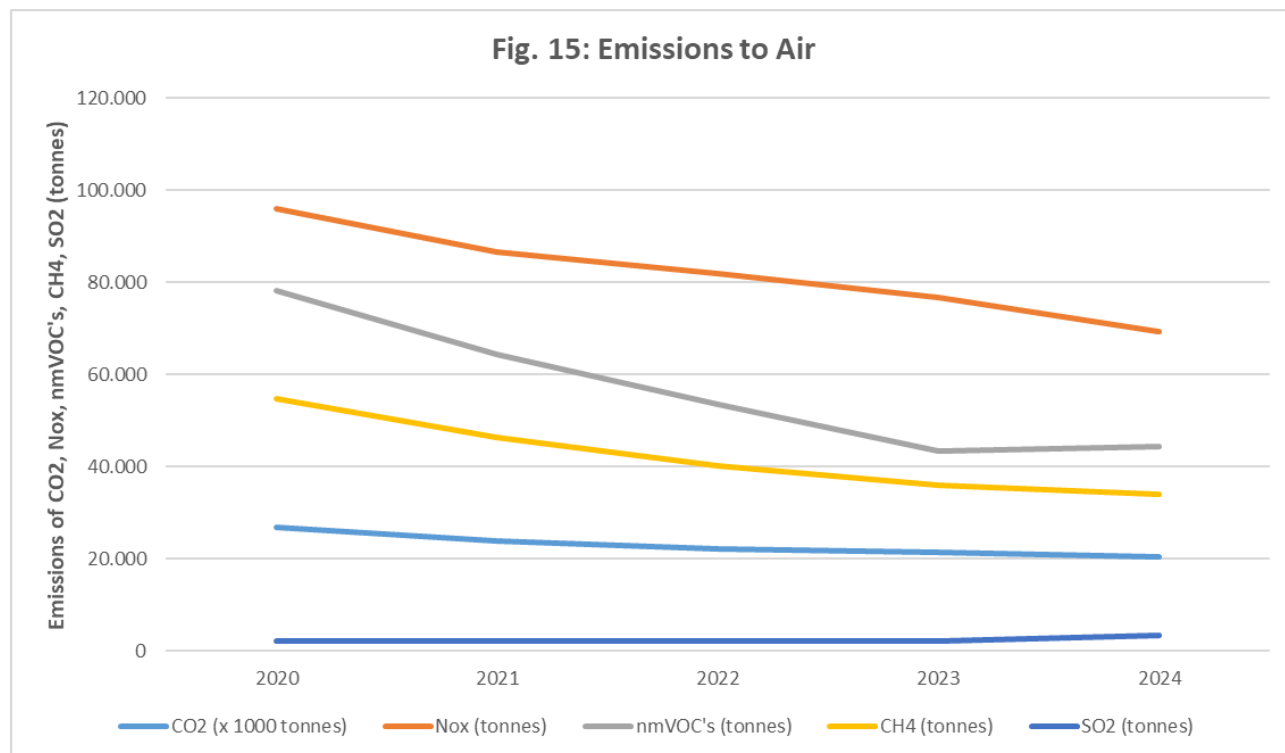


Figure 15: Emissions to air, 2020 to 2024

In interpreting these changes, one must take into account factors which have a direct influence on atmospheric emissions, such as ageing fields requiring a higher consumption of energy (e.g. additional compression), and the consequent depletion of available gas for fuel, which may require additional usage of diesel for power generation which leads to increased atmospheric emissions. These factors may partly hide the effect of any EU or national measures taken to reduce air emissions (Figure 15).

Note, emissions from the downstream combustion of the extracted hydrocarbons are not considered in this report.

6. Discharges of radioactive substances

The discharges of radioactive substances from the non-nuclear sector, including the offshore industry, have been assessed by the Radioactive Substances Committee (RSC). RSC concluded that, from all non-nuclear sources, the offshore industry is the principal source of the total alpha discharges of all non-nuclear sources. Over the period 2020 - 2024, discharges of alpha and beta substances and radioactive Pb-210, Ra-226 and Ra-228 has fluctuated slightly but trends are observed.

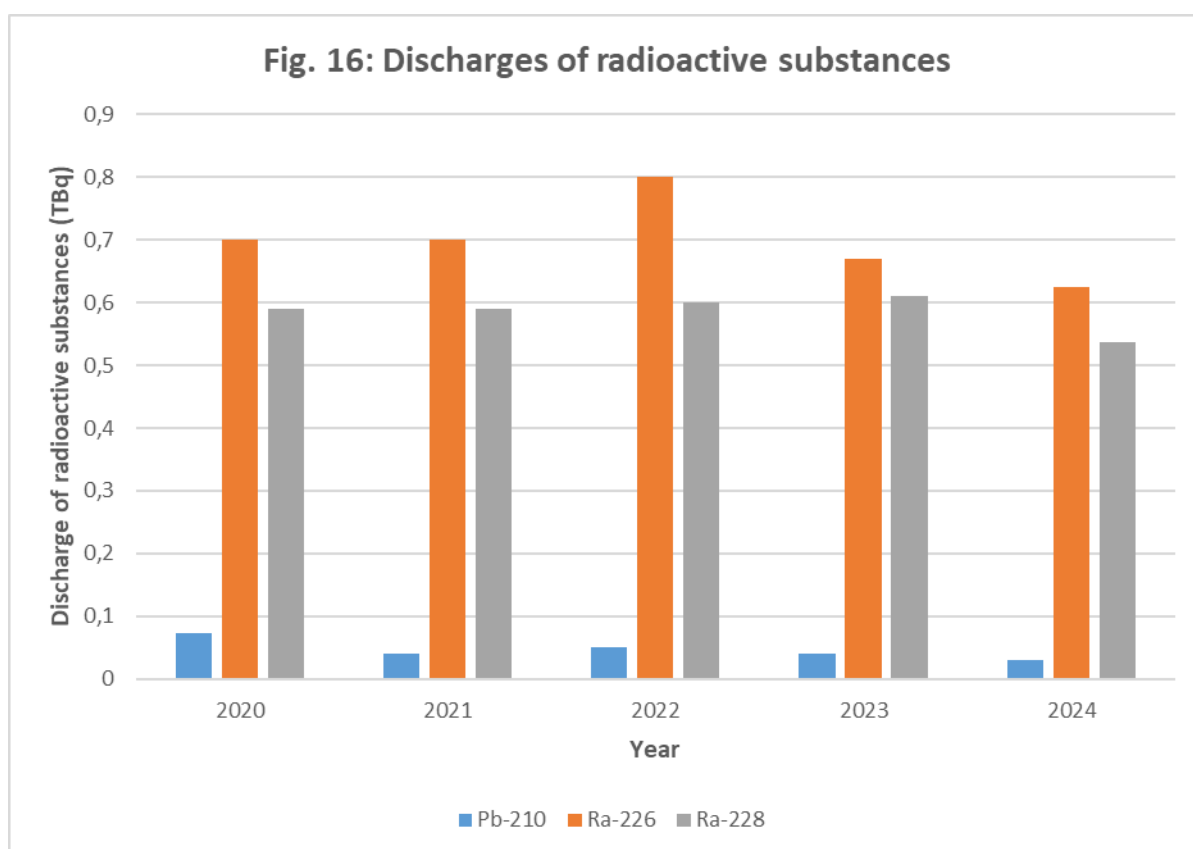


Figure 16: Discharges of radioactive substances

Appendix 1: OSPAR Measures associated with Offshore Oil and Gas industry

Discharges contaminated with oil

PARCOM Recommendation 86/1 of a 40 mg/l Emission Standard for Platforms¹⁰;

OSPAR Recommendation 2001/1 for the Management of Produced Water from Offshore Installations (as amended);

OSPAR Recommendation 2012/5 for a risk-based approach to the Management of Produced Water Discharges from Offshore Installations;

OSPAR Reference Method of Analysis for the Determination of the Dispersed Oil Content in Produced Water (OSPAR Agreement number: 2005-15).

Use and discharge of drilling fluids and cuttings

OSPAR Decision 2000/3 on the Use of Organic-phase Drilling Fluids (OPF) and the Discharge of OPF-contaminated Cuttings;

Guidelines for the Consideration of the Best Environmental Option for the Management of OPF-Contaminated Cuttings Residue (OSPAR Agreement number: 2002-8).

Chemicals used and discharged offshore

OSPAR Decision 2000/2 on a Harmonised Mandatory Control System for the Use and Reduction of the Discharge of Offshore Chemicals (as amended);

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;

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;

OSPAR Recommendation 2010/3 on a Harmonised Offshore Chemical Notification Format (HOCNF) (as amended);

OSPAR Recommendation 2010/4 on a Harmonised Pre-Screening Scheme for Offshore Chemicals.

¹⁰ PARCOM Recommendation of a 40 mg/l Emission Standard for Platforms, 1986 was revoked for produced water only by OSPAR Recommendation 2001/1 for the Management of Produced Water from Offshore Installations. However, this measure is still applicable in relation to ballast water, drainage water and displacement water from offshore installations.



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Our vision is a clean, healthy and biologically diverse North-East Atlantic Ocean, which is productive, used sustainably and resilient to climate change and ocean acidification.

Publication Number: 1127/2026

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