Oil Industry Associations: their role in preparedness and response partnerships
2010 PAJ Symposium

What is IPIECA?

• The single global association representing both the upstream and downstream oil and gas industry on key environmental and social issues
• Founded in 1974 following the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), IPIECA provides a principal channel of communication with the UN
• NGO status with United Nations (UNEP, IMO)
• Key areas of activity:
  – Oil Spill Preparedness and Response
  – Strategic Issues Assessment
  – Social Responsibility
  – Biodiversity
  – Climate Change
  – Fuels and Transportation
  – Health
Company & Association Members

This Presentation

- Why partnerships?
- The characteristics of partnerships: the IPIECA view
- The lessons we learned from partnerships
- Partnerships in planning:
  - The Global Initiative in general
    - OSPRI
    - WACAF
- Partnerships in response
  - Response integration
- Conclusions
**Why Partnerships?**

“…The foundation stone of IMO’s success has been partnership. Indeed, partnership is a fundamental principle in IMO which at its heart is a cooperative relationship between the 158 Member Governments, who join together in framing, implementing and policing the standards and the rules and regulations that govern international shipping. It is a partnership that has produced more than 40 conventions and several hundred protocols and resolutions that together provide the blueprint for a safe, environmentally friendly and cost-effective industry. In this, a global industry, our objectives can only be achieved through global partnerships in a global forum”

William O'Neill
Secretary General of the IMO
July 2000

**Partnerships - IPIECA Objectives**

- To communicate how the oil and gas industry is using partnerships to contribute to sustainable development
- To explore the partnering process through challenges and “lessons learned” which were identified by IPIECA members and their partners
- To provide practical information for oil and gas managers engaging in any stage of the partnering process
Publication content

- Lessons from the case studies
  - Benefits of working in partnership
  - Practical tips for effective partnerships

- Case studies organised by theme:
  - Biodiversity
  - Capacity building
  - Climate change
  - Community development
  - Fuels and transportation
  - Health
  - Human rights
  - Oil spill response
  - Transparency/Reporting

Partnerships in the oil and gas industry
Examples of partnerships in the oil and gas industry

- Global Gas Flaring Reduction (GGFR)
- CONCAWE, EUCAR, JRC ‘Well to wheels’ study
- UNEP Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles (PCFV)
- IPIECA Global Initiative

Benefits of working in Partnership

- Stepping more safely into the field of sustainable development
- Delivering higher quality project outcomes
- Promoting long-term sustainability of projects
- Facilitating development and growth of projects
- Improving stakeholder engagement
- Creating open communication channels with local communities
- Contributing to local economic development of host communities
- Contributing to wider regional or global sustainable development efforts
### Practical tips for effective partnerships

- Partnership drivers
- Partner selection
- Partnership building
- Managing the partnership
- Evaluating the success of the partnership
- Agreements and contracts
- Exit strategies and moving on

### Case Studies
The Genesis of the Global Initiative (GI)

- The IPIECA Oil Spill Working Group was established in 1987 to tackle OSR issues
- Membership:
  - 22 IPIECA member companies and associations.
  - Technical partners: IMO, ITOPF, le CEDRE, Oil Spill Response, AMOSC, UNEP, WCMC, PAJ, etc.
  - Global Initiative (GI) programme formally launched in 1996 with input from industry and government representatives as long term answer

IMO/IPIECA Global Initiative

- The IMO/IPIECA Global Initiative aims to:
  - Assist countries in developing national structure for OSR and preparedness
  - Encourage ratification and implementation of relevant IMO Conventions
  - Catalyze local ownership by industry and government
  - Demonstrate industry/IMO commitment to tackling oil spill issues

- IMO/IPIECA cooperation stems from the OPRC Convention (1990) which calls for regulatory authorities to work with the oil and shipping industry to develop global oil spill response capability
Regional Model for GI

1. Mediterranean (MOIG)
2. Black Sea, Caspian sea and Central Eurasia (OSPRI)
3. West and Central Africa (GI WACAF)
4. Wider Caribbean
5. South East Asia Seas
6. North West Pacific

Contributions by other partners

- Technical partners of the OSWG - IMO, OSR, CCA, ITOPF, etc. - provide significant financial or in-kind support to GI programmes.
- Significant investments in oil spill prevention and preparedness capability are being made by third parties (development banks, regional bodies, intergovernmental organizations)
- Potentially a large benefit to industry in positively influencing programmes by other ‘third parties’ carrying out similar work to GI groups to avoid duplication or detrimental messages.
Analysis of GI and lessons learned

- The structure was inefficient; need to move on from “ad hoc” approaches and develop a coordinated and sustainable GI programme
- The original program was owned and run by IMO and IPIECA in London. A better approach would be to develop regional approaches that build capacity locally
- GI programs need to be owned, managed, and run locally with support from the principals at IMO and IPIECA in London. In difficult regions (like WACAF) comprehensive support from organizations like Oil Spill Response formed part of the redesign
- Each region has a dedicated project manager/consultant with local champions

Case Study: OSPRI
Case Study: OSPRI

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OSPRI: their Recipe for success

- Business Unit led and driven
- Dedicated coordinating resource
- Act as catalyst for tier 2 cooperation
  - including facilitation of tier 3
- Aligned advocacy
  - consistent messages
  - recognized and ‘trusted’ voice
The GI WACAF Project

Goal: strengthen the oil spill response capability, and develop industry/government partnership through exercises, training and workshops.

Implementation progress 08/09

• 11 activities delivered
  - workshops,
  - exercises,
  - trainings

• 7 national workshops up-coming

• 1 Regional workshop
Activities Delivered

National workshops
- NOSCP development
- Dispersant Use
- Sensitivity mapping

Exercise
- Full scale ex. ind/gov
- Table top
- Deployments

Training
- OPRC Level 1
- OPRC Level 2
- OPRC Level 3

Supporting Tools
WACAF’s Proposed objectives 2010-2014

- Increase effectiveness and operational capacity of structures
  - Exercise Gov/Ind to test NOSCP (customs, immigration, security)
  - Equipment Tier 2 cooperatives
- Strengthen national instruments for oil spill response
  - Contingency Plan
  - Legislation (OPRC 90, CLC 92, FUND92, Bunker, etc.)
- Strengthen partnerships in the region
- Reinforce the project structure
  - Focal point network

OSPRI and WACAF are different

- OSPRI and WACAF are both successful
- The approach has been similar, but the activities have been different and the partners have been different, because the NEEDS are different
- A tailored approach using a regional model based on partnerships has worked for two very different regions…
Partnerships in Response

Response Integration

INDUSTRY
TIER 3 PLAN
- Oil Spill Response Organizations

TIER 2 PLAN
CORPORATE PLAN
GROUP PLAN
- Mutual Aid Groups
- Tier 2 Stakeholders
- Combination of Tier 1 & Tier 2 Response

TIER 1 PLAN
FACILITY PLAN
- Oil Terminal Export
- FPSO
- Offshore Rig
- Subsea

GOVERNMENT / AUTHORITIES
TIER 3
- National
- Regional/International Cooperation

TIER 2
- Provincial

TIER 1
- Local

INTERACTION BETWEEN PLAYERS

CONNECTION AND INTEGRATION OF PLANS (HORIZONTAL & VERTICAL)

Source: CHEPAT

Conclusions

3 Golden Rules

Build on shared values – because successful partnerships are value driven

Be creative – because every partnership is unique

Be courageous – because all partnerships involve risk
THANK YOU