

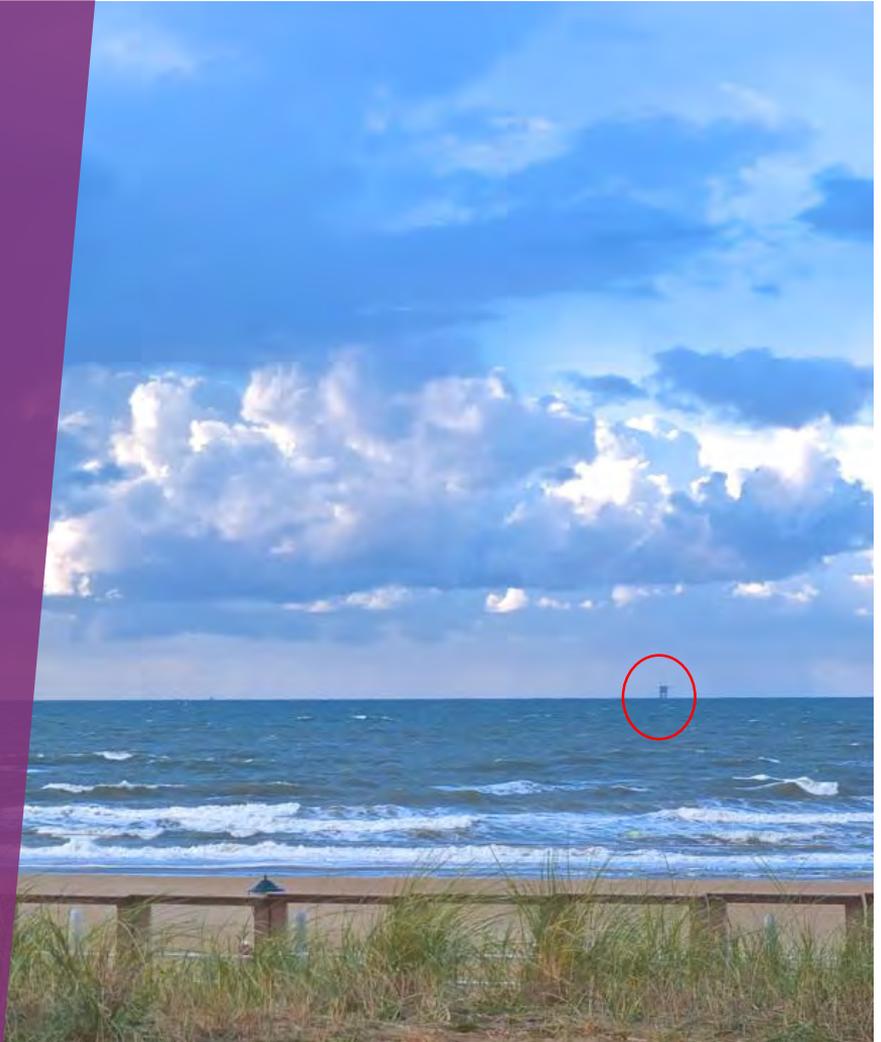


International
Association
of Oil & Gas
Producers

Coastal Tourism and offshore oil & gas

Emmanuel Garland
IOGP Environment Committee

Venice, 27 November 2014

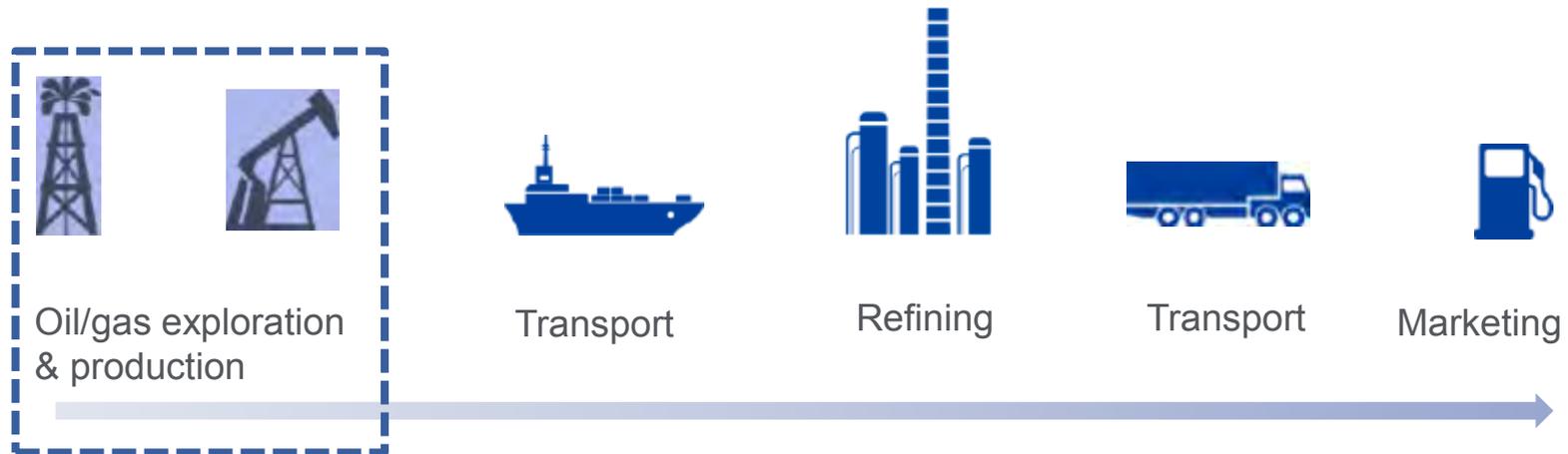


Coastal Tourism and offshore oil & gas



1. Introduction
2. A well established process
3. Case studies
4. Conclusions

1. Introduction



Upstream



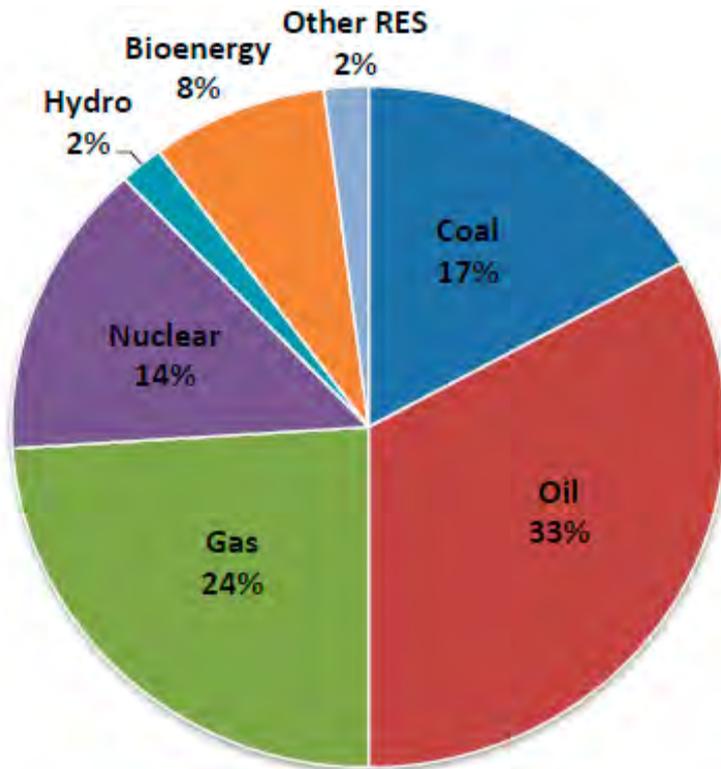
Downstream



REFINING PRODUCTS FOR OUR EVERYDAY LIFE

1. Introduction

EU energy needs: domestic demand in 2011



Source: IEA, WEO 2013

1,000 + offshore installations in the North Sea

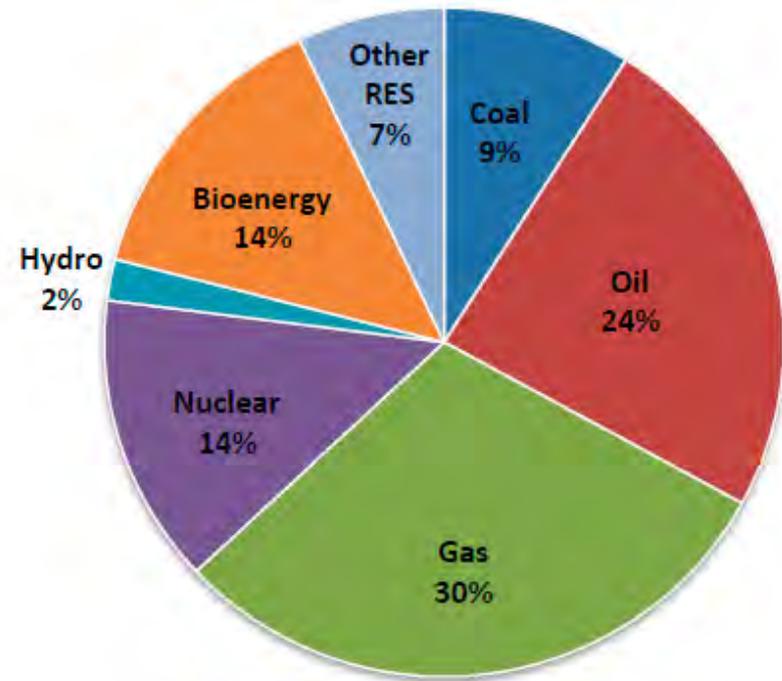
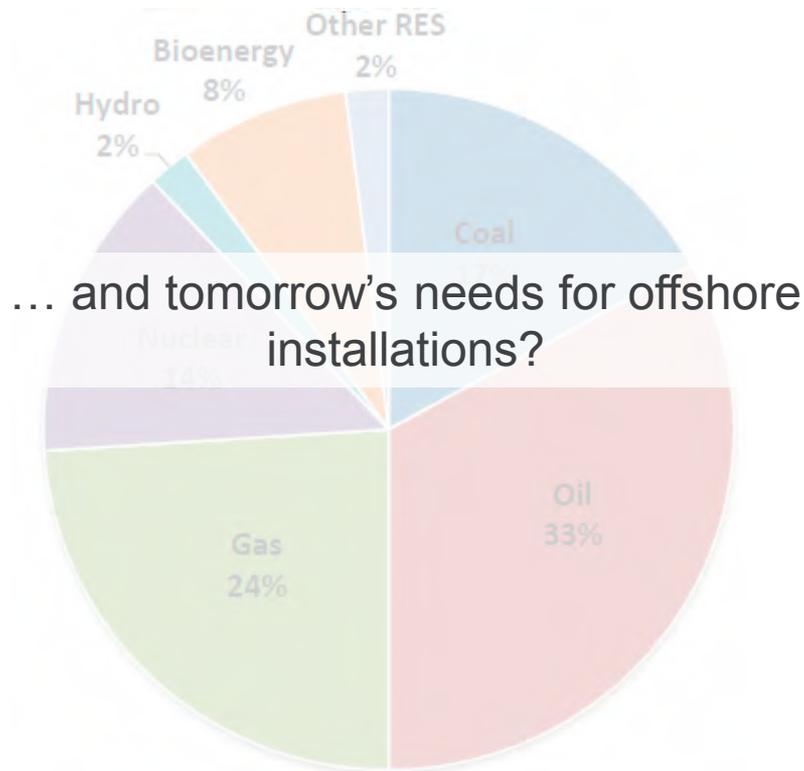
200 + offshore installations in the Mediterranean Sea

... most of them invisible (subsea)

Oil & gas meet more than 50% of EU energy needs

1. Introduction

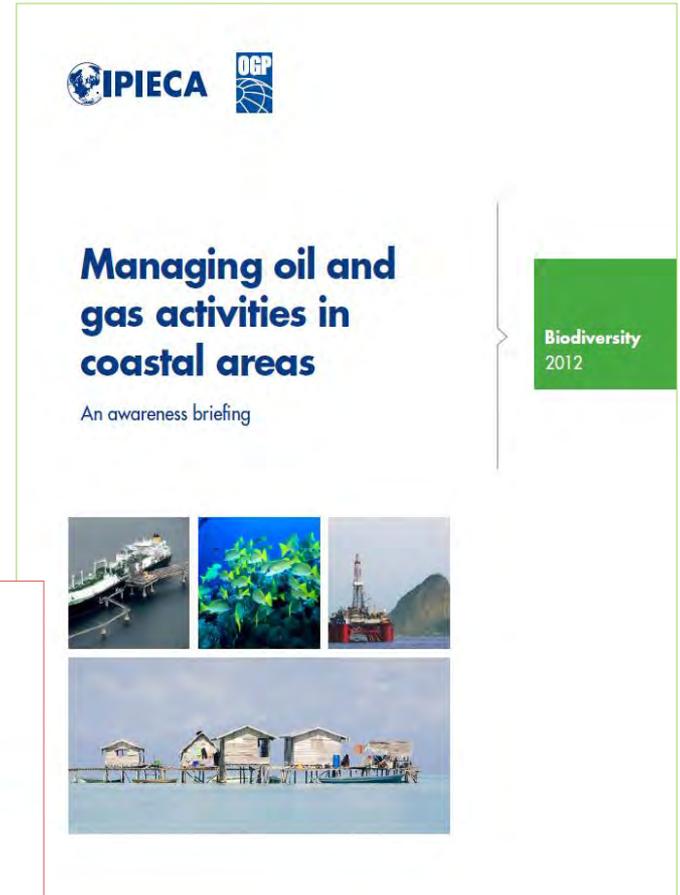
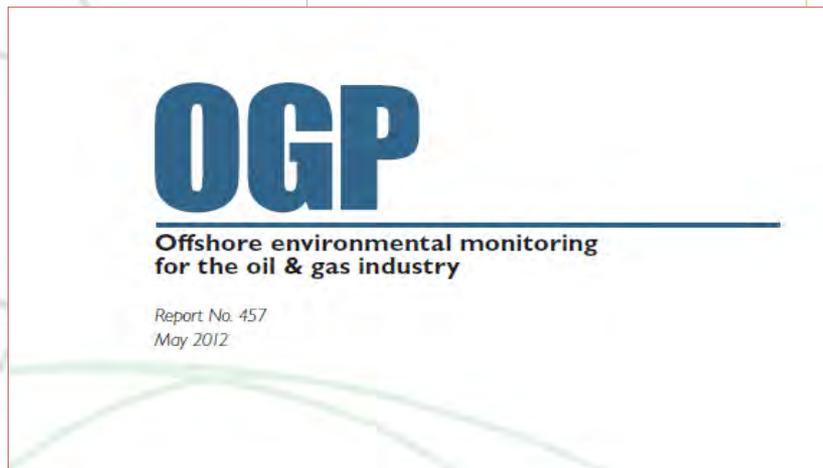
EU energy needs: domestic demand in 2035



Source: IEA, WEO 2013

Oil & gas will still meet more than 50% of EU energy needs

2. Oil & gas development takes good consideration of coastal tourism



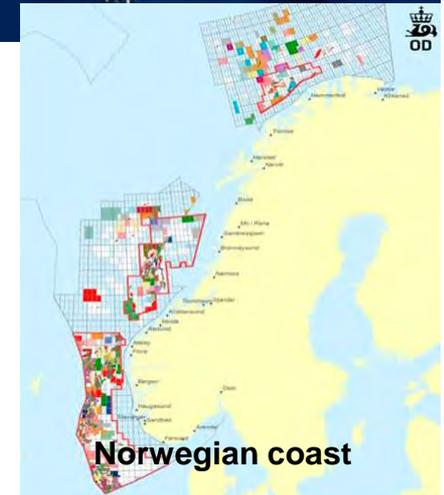
3. A well established legal Assessment Framework

Environmental Impact Assessment

- Scientific based approach
- Special care for sensitive areas
- Societal issue: tourism



A long coexistence experience



3. Case studies

Implementing an offshore installation



Since 1988, producing in the Waddenzee: the Zuidwal platform

3. Case studies

Implementing an offshore installation



3. Case studies

The Amstel Field (Q13a): an environmentally neutral platform

- Electricity comes from shore thanks to clever use of an existing sewer-pipe from the old Calvé factory. No diesel generator on platform and no emissions.
- The platform is not yellow, but grey and positioned in such a way that it is minimally visible from shore.

3. Case studies

Offshore oil & gas activities can bring additional benefits: making archeological discoveries while exploring the seabed

Nord Stream project: salvage of 16th century ship

Benefits to:

- Archeological company
- Local Museum
- Municipal Administrative Board
- Universities

Contribution to cultural heritage research and preservation

1 out of the dozen examples in EU waters



The disaster of the Danish-Lübeckish fleet (1566)

3. Synergies...

- Logistics: airport, flight frequency
- Catering: hotels, services
- e.g. Orkney & Shetland islands



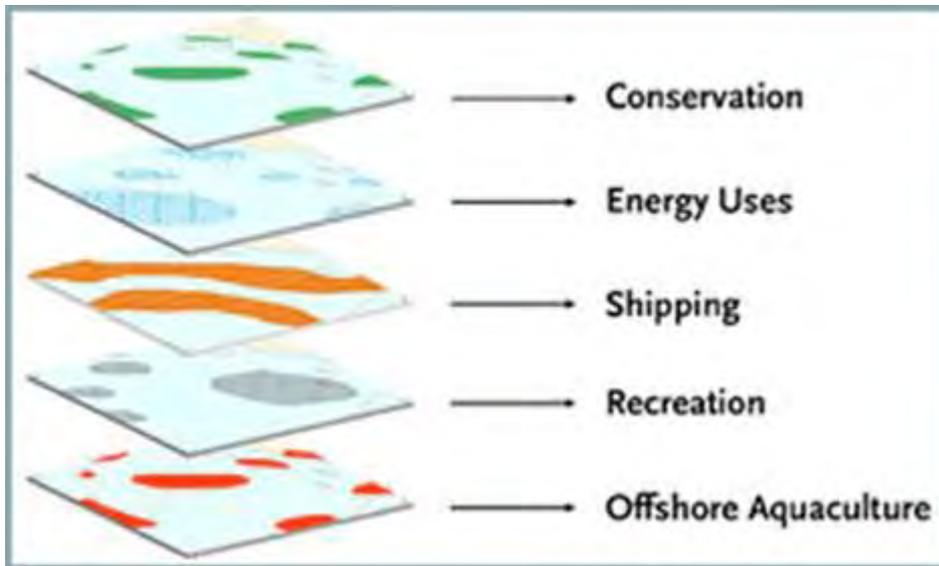
... contributing to Blue Growth

4. Conclusion (1/2)

- The oil & gas industry has a long record of dealing with other users of the sea and of coastal areas.
- Strategic Impact Assessment at country level and Environmental Impact Assessment at project level are efficient tools already widely used
- Anticipation is key
- Synergies do exist



4. Conclusion (2/2)



If correctly implemented, Maritime Special Planning provides:

- efficient means to take into account current and future legitimate uses of the seas.
- agreed access for multiple uses of marine space
- predictability for the oil & gas sector, which needs a stable framework, for the long-term investments it requires



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