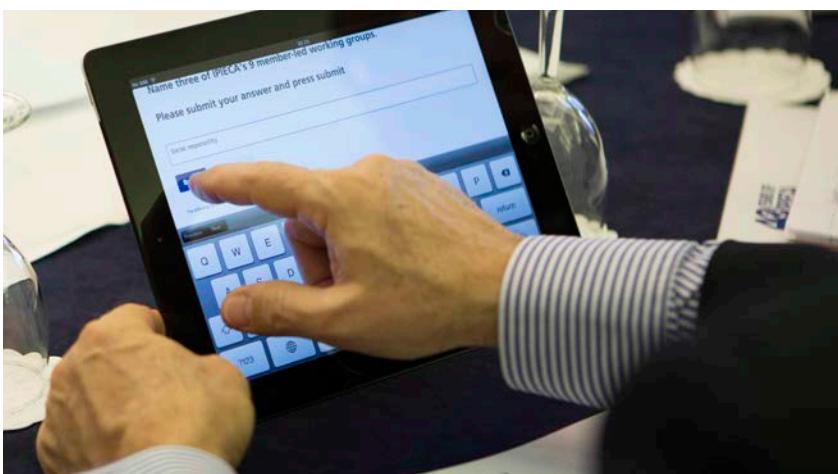




IPIECA 40th Anniversary

Conference report



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Executive Summary

Convened to celebrate IPIECA's first 40 years of work and achievements, this conference briefly reflected on the past while focusing predominantly on present and future challenges. IPIECA's strength is founded on the power of partnerships which was the theme running throughout the conference. The wide-ranging representation of attendees - from the global oil and gas industry, United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies, research institutions and academia – underlined the association's stature and effectiveness in bringing stakeholders together. Many issues and topics were covered during the sessions, with the input intended to help guide IPIECA's future work.

IPIECA Executive Director, Brian Sullivan, reflected that since 1974, IPIECA has become a credible and authoritative voice, harnessing the power of partnerships both within the industry and beyond to enable continued improvement. Emphasizing the need to move forward, he stated the conference would be focused on what more IPIECA can do to support the industry in meeting society's current and future expectations for environmental and social performance.

Keynote speaker, Achim Steiner, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), reflected on the success of UNEP's 40-year relationship with IPIECA, one of the first partnerships through which his organization actively engaged with industry and the private sector. As the need for fossil fuels continues, Achim saw a critical role for IPIECA in helping all oil and gas users to manage the externalities.

IPIECA's Chair, Rick Mire, ExxonMobil outlined how the organization's focus has steadily shifted from dealing with spills and pollution on to a far broader range of social and environmental issues. The conference then explored how IPIECA's values of consensus and inclusivity enable progress and leadership on climate change and energy access. Some contributors

indicated the importance of a coherent industry position in enabling IPIECA to address issues too large for one company to manage alone. Others noted that many issues can be addressed only by industry working in tandem with government and society.

After the opening session, the conference moved into a series of panel-led discussions on the challenges relating to climate change, the environment and social issues and expectations.

The first panel looked at the oil and gas industry's role in meeting the world's growing energy needs while addressing climate change. Topics covered included: how oil and gas can better support a sustainable energy mix; the benefits and implications of a growth in natural gas use and the role of carbon capture and storage as a mitigation option.

Panel two explored how the oil and gas industry is meeting rising energy demands whilst managing the potential impacts of exploration on environmentally sensitive and/or water scarce locations. This panel also discussed the potential challenges that lie ahead and possible opportunities to respond through partnerships, innovation and technology.

A third panel examined ways to maximize the oil and gas industry's contribution to social and economic development. Recognizing that the sector operates in complex and dynamic environments where human rights and social issues are central concerns, the panel discussed trends in relation to social responsibility, and how IPIECA can respond by building mutually beneficial partnership approaches.

Wrapping up, participants and the IPIECA leadership reflected on the day and looked ahead to the next ten years and beyond. The rich discussions outlined in further detail in this report will be used to help shape IPIECA's activities moving forward.

Introduction

Opening remarks

Opening the conference, **IPIECA Executive Director, Brian Sullivan**, welcomed participants, thanking them for committing time to attend and contribute. Bringing representatives together from such wide-ranging organisations – from the global oil and gas industry, United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies, research institutions and academia – reflects IPIECA's stature and effectiveness as a convening body, he said.

Introducing the programme, Brian outlined that the conference would begin with a brief review of IPIECA's first 40 years of work and achievements, exploring how since 1974, IPIECA has grown to become a credible and authoritative voice, harnessing the power of

partnerships both within the industry and beyond to enable continued improvement. He then highlighted that the greater part of the day would be spent looking towards the future, and examining what more IPIECA can do to support the industry in meeting society's expectations for environmental and social performance.

Throughout the day, iPads were used to optimise communication between the audience, the moderator and speakers. While many of the questions and comments generated were discussed during the sessions, all the input will be helpful in IPIECA's future work planning. A cross-section of these questions and comments are included in this report.



Keynote address

Addressing the conference by video, **Achim Steiner, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**, reflected on the success of UNEP's 40-year relationship with IPIECA, outlining how this partnership was among the first through which UNEP actively engaged with industry and the private sector. He noted how successful the relationship between the two organizations has been over the past 40 years. As dependence on fossil fuels continues, Achim sees IPIECA playing a critical role in helping all oil and gas users to manage the externalities. Pointing to the highly successful Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles, he said cooperation between the

industry and public policy makers can bring about real change. Achim also highlighted the successful partnership between IPIECA and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of UNEP, which brings science and its application to industry to reduce the impact on biodiversity ecosystems.

Looking ahead, Achim outlined some future challenges such as removing sulphur from fuels in Africa and finding ways to help the industry positively impact biodiversity by applying science to how and where drilling should take place. The oil and gas industry will also need to play its part in tackling climate change, building on work such as that started by the Climate and Clean Air Coalition. This will require action on gas flaring, which Achim accepts will take time to eliminate. However, he believes that if oil and gas companies lead the way, significant progress could be made.

Concluding, Achim urged oil and gas companies to maintain their environmental activities, and to build on the success achieved by IPIECA over the past forty years. He shared his optimism about what IPIECA and the industry can achieve. View the video online at: <https://vimeo.com/89731399>



IPIECA's 40 years of championing the industry

This session highlighted IPIECA's achievements and provided insight for the day's discussion.

IPIECA's Chair, Rick Mire, Environment and Regulatory Manager, ExxonMobil outlined how the organisation has progressed from its early focus on dealing with oil spills and local pollution to addressing an increasingly broad range of social and environmental issues, including climate change, social responsibility, biodiversity and ecosystem services, and water management. Formed in 1974 at the request of UNEP, IPIECA was established as the "bridge between the industry and the United Nations" on environmental issues. Since then, IPIECA has

developed a broad range of partnerships – both among its members and with external organizations – and fostered stakeholder dialogue, thereby increasing its effectiveness.

Rick emphasised while IPIECA's fundamental aims have not changed, its activities have evolved. The association remains committed to being inclusive, voluntary, seeking consensus, and developing technical guidance. Through its guidance documents, IPIECA continues to drive best practice through its convening role, which remains a key strength. This is clearly illustrated by the 215 publications produced and 400 events staged by the association over the past 40 years. IPIECA's chair noted that the

extensive input, in time and expertise, into these activities is a clear demonstration of companies' commitment to IPIECA and to enhancing environmental and social performance. Concluding by exploring the challenges ahead, Rick included growing energy demand, increasing stakeholder expectations, and the increasing importance of partnerships to improving performance.

Janet Ranganathan, Vice President for Science and Research, World Resources Institute opened by stating her view that IPIECA provides the best technical guidance of any industry association and praising its willingness to involve stakeholders in its work. Turning to the challenges facing the planet and IPIECA's role in meeting them, Janet identified meeting increasing energy demand, which will see the industry operating in difficult locations and facing increased NGO scrutiny. She views climate change as the critical global challenge, and sees solar power, carbon capture and storage (CCS), and shale gas as important means to limit global warming to 2C. Although she highlighted the need to address the leakage of methane from shale gas production. Janet closed by outlining her belief that there is currently a vacuum in terms of leadership from the sector on dealing with climate change and that this is an opportunity for IPIECA.



iPad questions:

- *Is there a tension between some of IPIECA's values of consensus and inclusivity and achieving rapid progress to really lead on climate change and energy access?*
- *Are best practices enough for meeting the challenges?*
- *Can you see IPIECA, OGP, SPE and other industry associations working together in a more concerted manner on social and environmental issues?*
- *Are today's oil companies tomorrow's tobacco companies?*

DISCUSSION

Following this session, there was a discussion about whether there is a tension between IPIECA's values of consensus and inclusivity and achieving rapid progress and leadership on climate change and energy access. Some contributors feel a coherent industry position does exist and that IPIECA plays a key role in addressing issues that are too big for one company to deal with single-handedly. Others expressed a view that many of the issues are not solvable by the industry alone but require government and society to act too. A big challenge is for the public and governments to make choices about the actions they are prepared to take to limit to 2 degrees of warming. Another discussion was prompted by a question asking whether it is a fair comparison to suggest that today's oil companies are tomorrow's tobacco companies. It was noted that oil companies, in contrast to tobacco companies, provide an essential human need in lighting, heating and mobility. Some participants urged the sector to get on the right side of the climate change debate and do more to offer solutions.

Panel discussions

Climate change

Oil and gas industry's role in meeting the world's growing energy needs and addressing climate change risks

The dual challenge of meeting the world's growing energy needs and addressing climate change calls for the development of cost-effective, accessible and environmentally viable solutions. The panel explored the role of the oil and gas industry, and some of the questions around the transition to a lower-carbon economy, including:

- Oil and gas remain a key resource for meeting growing energy demand, including in low-carbon scenarios. How can oil and gas better support a sustainable energy mix?
- Is the concept of a carbon bubble a real possibility and if so, what are the implications for coal, oil and gas?
- What is the role for Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) and how might the industry support it?
- What other technologies, policies and partnerships might benefit from oil and gas and IPIECA support to help provide a level lower-carbon playing field?

Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), opened the discussion by stating her view that to tackle climate change, about three quarters of fossil fuels will have to stay in the ground and that the oil and gas sector needs to lead the way towards a more sustainable energy mix. Christiana believes that gas could be a bridge to renewables if it displaces coal but that this should not delay wider use of renewables. Fossil fuels that are used must be consumed efficiently and responsibly. She welcomed IPIECA's technical input into the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and on greenhouse gas emissions management and said that the sector needs to do more to provide leadership in tackling climate change. She called on oil and gas to: increase and improve reporting on its carbon risk; promote a price for carbon; and reduce methane leakage to 1% over the full lifecycle.

Mark Lewis, Senior Sustainability Analyst and Co-ordinator of Energy Transition & Climate Change research, Kepler-Cheuvreux explored the concept of the carbon bubble and argued that limiting global warming to two degrees would reduce the need for oil by 80 billion barrels which could cost the industry \$60 billion a year. He also stated that the investment required to produce oil and gas from unconventional sources was increasing to a point where investors could consider funding other energy options.



Myles Allen, Professor of Geosystem Science in the School of Geography and the Environment, Oxford University, approached the debate from a different angle, arguing that CCS was the only policy that would allow the world to develop carbon resources in a way that did not damage the climate. He feels that the industry is capable of reaching a position where all carbon could be sequestered and that it should be lobbying for a framework to support this. He suggested that CCS is no more expensive than other climate change solutions and holds the advantage that it may actually work; however for this to have an impact, large scale investment in CCS needs to be happening now.



Rachel Kyte, Vice President and Special Envoy for Climate Change, World Bank also looked at the economics of climate change and suggested that investors are moving away from carbon intense investments and that the industry needs to establish how to position itself in a world of carbon pricing. She urged the sector to take the lead on issues such as gas flaring and in developing technology to support alternative energies. She also underlined that action is urgent and that the industry needs to act as a whole, not just leave it to one or two CEOs to provide leadership, making the point that the industry frequently ends up on the wrong side of the debate on climate change. Rachel concluded by calling on the industry to eliminate gas flaring by 2020.



iPad questions

- *Will the recent IPCC report actually shift the debate?*
- *Should consumers bear the costs of subsidising a low carbon future?*
- *What does the industry need more of to deliver the innovations it is looking for? Time? Investment? Skills? Resources? Political stability?*
- *What is a transformative yet realistic goal for the oil and gas industry needed to manage on climate change?*
- *We are nowhere near making CCS a viable solution. What is needed to get us there?*
- *If CCS is a gift to our children....is it only a dream for rich countries?*
- *Is CCS an excuse to continue building coal fired power plants? The false promise of a technology that will never be cost effective?*
- *Why not Nature based Solutions to deploy CCS? Reforestation, investing in Natural capital and infrastructure...*
- *Christiana, you challenge us to promote a price on carbon. What will you do to ensure that the new UN deal will accommodate for and stimulate this?*
- *Eliminate flaring (except for safety) is a good goal, but needs alternative outlets for stranded gas. We need a list of proven alternatives we can consider i.e. gas to liquids, reinjection, etc. technologies.*



Rupert Thomas, Vice President of Environment, Shell concluded the session by outlining how IPIECA has been a catalyst in bringing the industry together to focus on climate change issues and enabling performance improvements, while it continues to deliver energy in a cost effective and environmentally responsible manner. IPIECA's good practices cover areas including energy efficiency, flaring reductions and raising the standards and transparency of reporting. It is IPIECA's role to facilitate broader understanding of these issues across its membership and ensure that sound science and good operational practices support the transition from coal to natural gas, which significantly reduces CO₂ emissions. Rupert concluded by highlighting the industry's commitment to being part of the climate change solution through collaboration and partnership between government, business and civil society.

DISCUSSION

Audience comments and questions focused on what action is needed to limit global warming to two degrees. A number of contributors asked who should bear the costs of this action - consumers or industry - and whether carbon pricing was inevitable. There was also discussion about whether the new IPCC report would move the debate forward and whether international agreements can be reached on realistic actions. Others urged that the discussion needs to move from a focus on mitigation to one on adaptation and to recognise the role of gas in the transition to renewables.

Some scepticism was expressed about panel suggestions that renewable costs were declining and about whether they could ever be practical on the scale required. Other members of the audience asked what was being done to curb the coal industry, which is a major generator of carbon emissions.

Many comments and questions arose about how CCS can be incentivised and whether it will ever be economically viable. But when polled, 87% of the audience said industry should invest more effort in developing CCS. Other comments highlighted the energy industry's huge contributions to the global economy, including tackling poverty and solving technological problems, although its role and contributions in this regard are rarely acknowledged.





Environment

Oil and gas industry responding to environmental challenges through risk management and innovation

To meet rising energy demand, oil and gas exploration is increasingly taking place in environmentally sensitive and/or water scarce locations. The panel explored what the sector needs to do to be responsive to these potential risks and anticipate future challenges, whilst also identifying potential opportunities. Questions explored included:

- What is the current status of the natural environment, how is it changing, and how will this impact the resources it provides?

- What are the global drivers relating to biodiversity and ecosystem services, and how will these influence oil and gas operations in the short and long term?
- What is the role of science and innovation in enabling the oil and gas sector to use resources sustainably, ensuring the conservation and responsible stewardship of the natural environment?
- What are the partnership opportunities for managing oil and gas operations in a changing natural environment?



Professor Tony Allan, Head of London Water Research Group, King's College, London, opened the session with data demonstrating that 90% of global water use is for food production, underlining the importance of farmers in good water stewardship. Tony emphasized the importance of understanding the water-energy-food nexus and called for all water users to more effectively report their use and consumption. He concluded by highlighting the significant role accountants will play in helping to solve our future water challenges and the potential of water pricing.

Jon Hutton, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), focused on how biodiversity is difficult for business because it is a complex topic with no metrics; however, biodiversity has now moved into the mainstream, and there are clear drivers for its effective management. The challenge of managing biodiversity, as well as ecosystem services, is becoming more complex with a range of different biodiversity schemes and initiatives, each with different rules. Jon felt this challenge will only grow, not least as the number of protected areas was expected to increase to 17% of land and 10% of marine areas by 2020. In this context, IPIECA's collaborative relationship with UNEP-WCMC is critical to understanding and effectively managing biodiversity and ecosystem services.



Tony Juniper, Independent Sustainability and Environment advisor, called for the biodiversity and ecosystem services debate to be escalated, and flagged the need to identify the economic value of nature. He argued that a financial value could be put on the role of forests in reducing flood risk or the natural CCS provided by tropical forests, which can capture carbon at \$5 a tonne. Tony emphasised the need to move beyond 'issue' thinking towards a more integrated ecosystems and 'systems-based' way of thinking. The whole system needs to function and a proactive approach beyond business as usual is needed.



Liz Rogers, IPIECA Vice-Chair, Vice President Environment, Social Responsibility and HSSE Compliance Safety and Operational Risks, BP concluded the session by outlining how IPIECA's environmental remit has evolved and developed over the last 40 years and highlighted the importance of understanding cumulative impacts. She discussed the industry's future energy and sustainability challenges, which include a diversification of each company's energy portfolio, operating in increasingly challenging environments and both understanding and achieving a net positive impact. Liz also emphasised the importance of 'systems-based thinking' and for key stakeholders to work together in partnership.



iPad questions

- *Is it possible to have a universal price for water?*
- *Water is a 'hot-spot' competition issue.*
- *The water footprint for the oil and gas sector needs to be seen in a geographic context*
- *Is there the potential for the industry to commit to 'no-go zones'?*
- *Could 'whole-system thinking' make it too complicated for anyone to grapple i.e. is this a problem for the climate debate?*
- *How can we make the concept of 'biodiversity' tangible for business?*
- *Can technology reduce, resolve or contribute to environmental impacts and how?*
- *How can we achieve NPI unless we truly know the value of the 'whole-system' to begin with? The concept of NPI needs caution in interpretation; it is based on the mitigation hierarchy where the first step is 'avoid'.*



DISCUSSION

Audience comments and questions focused on issues around water use, biofuels and on whether the measurement of environmental factors has become too complicated. The panellists debated whether there are any eco-regions that are so sensitive that activity should never take place. Many adopted the view that a risk-based approach should be adopted, with a position being applied based upon a case-by-case assessment - even in protected areas development could provide benefits.

Other comments focused on how a broad concept such as biodiversity could be made real, tangible and measurable for business. There were a number of questions around what having a net positive impact on biodiversity would look like and how difficult this would be to achieve when there is little clarity about baselines or the value of the whole ecosystems. A number of respondents felt that NGOs could play a role in helping companies understand biodiversity risks, manage the trade-offs and explain them to shareholders.

Social

Maximising the oil and gas industry's contribution to social and economic development



The oil and gas industry operates in complex and dynamic environments where human rights and social issues are central concerns. The panel explored the emerging issues for social responsibility and how IPIECA can partner with other organisations to develop a mutually beneficial approach to addressing these issues, looking at the questions:

- What are the global drivers for corporate social responsibility?

- What are the key barriers to advancing the social responsibility agenda from an oil and gas perspective? How can these barriers be overcome?
- What will be the key social responsibility issues for the oil and gas industry in 5-10 years?
- What sort of engagement between civil society/state and businesses is needed from a practical perspective to meet society's expectations of resource-based development?



Margaret Jungk, representing the UN Working Group on Human Rights and Business, introduced the "Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights" proposed by UN Special Representative Professor John Ruggie and endorsed by the UN Human Rights Council in 2011. She argued that the principles benefit business because they clarify the separate but complementary responsibilities of governments to protect human rights and businesses to respect human rights. Access to remedy is the responsibility of both governments and business. This means that there are now consistent expectations and companies are less likely to be expected to take on quasi-governmental roles.

In the future, Margaret indicated there will be more legally binding requirements at national and international levels. She also forecast that there would be more pressure from NGOs, who are raising concerns at local level and expanding the issues considered to be human rights concerns. She welcomed

the work IPIECA has done in this area but believes there is more to do in terms of implementing the good practice. Margaret also encouraged IPIECA to continuously review industry activity and trends in order to stay relevant in the business and human rights arena.



Casper Sonesson, Deputy Director, Private Sector Division, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) outlined the progress being made to develop Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Discussions about the SDGs began during the lead up to the Rio +20 conference in June 2012, and there is now ongoing consultation and collection of views from governments and civil society on which global concerns require attention. Unlike the MDGs, which focused on developing nations, the new goals are likely to apply to all countries, and the private sector will be expected to play a part. Casper highlighted the key role oil and gas companies have to play through promoting economic growth, and identified an opportunity for IPIECA to engage in the dialogue on the development of these goals.



Gabriella Herzog, Senior Manager, Corporate Social Responsibility, Hess outlined IPIECA's work on helping the industry understand the different risks it faces, ranging from technical risks that were found below ground, and non-technical risks found above ground, including social risks. She underlined that social risk is often already present before oil and gas development and there is a need to understand how the sector's activities can both increase social risk and also bring social benefit through infrastructure development, employment and knowledge transfer.

iPad questions

- *Is social responsibility about human rights compliance or more a business long term value*
- *Many of our companies have been addressing health, water, air quality, education, etc. for many years, what does the human rights lens require us to do differently?*
- *One of significant area for our industry to focus on is our supply chain. In this respect, what should we expect of our suppliers?*
- *What is the UN Working Group on Business and HR's expectation of IPIECA in moving forward facilitating the implementation of the Guiding Principle's?*
- *Some might say that promoting shared value and inclusive growth is optional for large companies. In your view, what makes these activities, and respect for human rights, COMPELLING for our company directors and boards?*
- *How does the energy access and energy exploitation equation get balanced in countries that are fragile, emerging, unstable or impoverished?*
- *How do you measure value creation?*
- *Can you be a bit more specific in how the private sector will contribute to the SDG's? Also is there much value in having the SDG's as the several of MDG's still needs to be met? How will these goals be measured?*

DISCUSSION

Audience comments and questions focused on what more the industry needs to do to lead the way in addressing debating human rights and how to encourage lagging companies to implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. There were a number of comments around what companies should do in countries where there is no effective governance or where national law conflicts with international human rights standards. Others noted that there are still many difficult issues where it is unclear where the boundary lies between government and company action on human rights.

A number of questions explored whether shareholders were increasingly holding companies to account for meeting social responsibilities and whether industry is being held to higher standards than governments because companies will respond to concerns.

Some members of the audience said the industry needs to be much more proactive in making the case for the social benefits it brings to economically deprived communities. Others said it could play a bigger role working with international development agencies such as the UK Department for International Development (DFID) to target social action because public private partnerships can be very effective.



Conclusion

Articulating the challenges

In this session, senior representatives of IPIECA members outlined their impressions of the day.

Wes Lohec, Vice President, Health Environment and Safety, Chevron expressed his view that there has been real progress over the past forty years and that the challenge now is to improve the industry's impacts and any shortfalls. He emphasised that licence to operate is a very real issue, which has a significant impact if companies get it wrong. Wes identified the key areas for future focus such as developing an understanding of the value of nature and the environment to the economy, gas flaring and improving knowledge about methane. CCS is another critical issue needing a clear framework, alongside energy efficiency and adaptation to climate change.

Charlotte Wolff-Bye, Vice President Sustainability, Statoil provided a perspective from the mining industry, explaining how it has worked to improve its reputation. She feels that the oil and gas industry has the brainpower and credibility to address the issues and that IPIECA should build on the experiences of the mining industry.

Bea Ponnadurai, Head of HSE Division, Petronas senses that some form of a price on carbon is on its way and that the industry needs to reflect that. She sees CCS as an important development and one where IPIECA could add value by bringing the industry together. Overall, she stressed that the oil and gas sector is responsible in its work and has a clear focus on continuous improvement. She also believes IPIECA representatives, through access to their CEOs, have a real influence in their companies.

Jerome Schmitt, Senior Vice President, Sustainable Development and Environment, Total highlighted the value of IPIECA's work in supporting collaboration. In a fast changing world, he sees the ability to adapt as critical and that we may be at a turning point for the industry. He sees the future challenges as understanding how to value CO₂ properly, how to value biodiversity and human rights, and how to be part of the development of renewables. Jerome noted that many risks are becoming increasingly unacceptable for society so industry has to improve monitoring and focus on making a net positive impact. He feels the sector should be aiming to ensure that things are better after oil and gas development than before, and that the industry needs to think about what society's expectations will be both today and in ten years' time.



Outlook to 2024 and beyond

Wrapping up the conference, participants were able to engage with the IPIECA leadership on the way forward and reflect on what they heard over the course of the day. To conclude, **Rosanna Fusco, Vice President Environment, Eni** acknowledged that many valuable ideas had been generated on how the industry could improve on its performance and ways of working, and the objectives it needs to set for the next ten years.



Rick Mire underlined the day's success, noting how the wide-ranging questions and discussions during the conference will help IPIECA to anticipate issues, inform its future work and reinforce and develop both existing and new partnerships. Brian Sullivan said the conference output will influence IPIECA's future planning and add to the ongoing dialogue on key issues.



Presentations are available at:

<http://www.ipieca.org/event/20130718/ipiecas-40th-anniversary-conference>

1. 40 years of IPIECA (Rick Mire)
<http://www.ipieca.org/system/files/event-materials/1-RickMireBZ.pdf>
2. 40 years of IPIECA ((Janet Ranganathan)
http://www.ipieca.org/system/files/event-materials/2._Janet_Ranganathan.pdf
3. Climate and Energy (Mark Lewis)
<http://www.ipieca.org/system/files/event-materials/3-MarkLewis.pdf>
4. Climate and Energy (Prof Myles Allen)
<http://www.ipieca.org/system/files/event-materials/4-MylesAllen.pdf>
5. Environment (Prof Tony Allan)
<http://www.ipieca.org/system/files/event-materials/5-TonyAllan.pdf>
6. Environment (John Hutton)
http://www.ipieca.org/system/files/event-materials/6_-_John_Hutton_Environment_panel_Jon_Hutton.pdf
7. Environment (Liz Rogers)
<http://www.ipieca.org/system/files/event-materials/7-LizRogers.pdf>
8. Social (Gabriela Herzog)
http://www.ipieca.org/system/files/event-materials/8-Gabriella_Herzog_Social_Responsibility_Working_Group_Chair_-_Social.pdf

Infographics available at: <http://www.ipieca.org/infographic>

Interactive timeline available at: <http://www.ipieca.org/interactive-timeline>

Attendee list

Azrina Abdullah	Petronas
Ayman Al-Arfaj	Saudi Aramco
Guido Albuquerque	GALP Energia
Tony Allan	Kings College
Kaitlyn Allen	Marathon
Michael Allen	ExxonMobil
Myles Allen	Oxford University
Richard Bachinger	OMV
Lia Barbopoulou	BP
Jennifer Barringer	ConocoPhillips
Fabrice Bassot	Perenco
Martin Baxter	IEMA
Karen Beadle	ConocoPhillips
Chris Beddoes	EUROPIA
Matthias Beer	F&C Asset Management
David Bleasdale	African Refiners Association
Peter Boag	Canadian Fuels Association
Shane Boladeras	BG Group
Elisabeth Bonneville	IPIECA
Gerard Bos	IUCN
Bill Boyle	IPIECA
Nadine Busmann	Nexen
Patrizia Buttini	Eni
Georgia Callahan	Chevron
Roper Cleland	IPIECA
Diana Connell	Hess
Sarah Connick	Chevron
Thomas Coolbaugh	ExxonMobil
Dawn Coughlin	Hess
Marty Cramer	ConocoPhillips
Joppe Cramwinkle	WBCSD
David Davidson	Chevron
Tom Delfgaauw	Independent
Jan Dell	ConocoPhillips
Sophie Depraz	IPIECA
Joel Dervain	African Refiners Association
Brian Doll	ExxonMobil
Arne Eik	Statoil
Steiner Eldoy	Statoil
Bashir Elmedhem	NOC Libya
Abuzid Elmouktar	NOC Libya
Elmassoudy	
Peter Enga	SNH
Michael Engell-Jensen	OGP
Malcolm Fawcett	ConocoPhillips

Andrew Felton	World Bank
Karl Fennessey	ConocoPhillips
Eliana Ferreira	Maersk Oil
Christiana Figueres	UNFCCC
Renato di Fillippo	Eni
Jeff Flood	IPIECA
Bert Fokemba	Shell
Sher Follett	Husky Energy
Jean-Marc Fontaine	Total
Rosanna Fusco	Eni
Jo Gacheru	Shell
Randy Gossen	Bashneft
Michael Grenz	Noble Energy
Ana Paula Grether	Petrobras
Christine Hamot	Total
Roger Harrabin	BBC
Ginny Hart	ConocoPhillips
Nor Hazleen Madros	Petronas
Gabriella Herzog	Hess
Anthony Hodge	ICMM
Paul Holthus	World Ocean Council
Pippa Howard	Fauna and Flora International
Susanne Huefner	ExxonMobil
Rebecca Hummel	Chevron
Jon Hutton	UNEP-WCMC
Momoko Ito	INPEX
Bertrand Janus	Total
Roberto Jimenez	Shell
Mark Johnston	BP
Florent Journet-Cuenot	Total
Margaret Jungk	UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights
Tony Juniper	Independent
Omayma Khan	BP
Melissa Kim	ExxonMobil
Diana Klein	International Alert
Artemis Kostareli	IPIECA
Glenn Kramer	Hess
Wolfgang Kraus	IPIECA
Noëlle Kümpel	London Zoological Society
Judy Kuszewski	Independent
Reeva Kymer	Hess
Rachel Kyte	World Bank
Billy Landuyt	ExxonMobil

Kjerstin Lange	Statoil
Arthur Lee	Chevron
Mark Lewis	Kepler Cheuvreux
Lahra Liberti	OECD
Paul Licata	Hunt Oil
Robert Limb	Oil Spill Response
Wes Lohec	Chevron
Josep Oriol López Plana	Repsol
Jaime Martin Juez	Repsol
Mike Mason	Tullow Oil
Jennifer Michael	Chevron
Morten Mikkelsen	Statoil
Jacques Mine	Total
Samuel Roger Minkeng	SNH
Rick Mire	ExxonMobil
Naho Mirumachi	Kings College
Margaret Mistry	Statoil
Anu Mohan	Statoil
Anton Moldan	SAPIA
Nicola Monti	Edison
Peter Moore	EBRD
Gerard Moutet	Total
Miguel Moyano	ARPEL
Mark Mulligan	Kings College
Helen Murphy	IPIECA
Robin Nelson	CONCAWE
Lucie N'Guessen	ExxonMobil
Andrew Nicoll	Oil Spill Response
Chrstian Nsom	SNH
Carolina Ortega Lindsey	Noble Energy
Michael Oxman	BSR
Luis Casado Padilla	Repsol
Paola Maria Pedroni	Eni
Cynthia Ann Peterson	Petronas
Valentina Patricola	Eni
Sophie Pierson	Total
Jacques Pithois	Edison/EDF
Bea Ponnudurai	Petronas
Karen Purnell	ITOPF
Deric Quaile	Shell
Mark Radka	UNEP
Janet Ranganathan	WRI
Thirupathi Rao	Petronas
Trevor Rees	Living Earth
Walt Retzsch	API
Giuseppe Ricci	Eni
Pierce Riemer	WPC
Xavier Riera-Palou	Shell

Rita Roca	Maersk Oil
Liz Rogers	BP
Ruth Romer	IPIECA
Gertjan Roseboom	Shell
Philip Ruck	IPIECA
Pam Runnacles	IPIECA
Nili Safavi	BP
Robin Sandenburgh	IFC
Carmen Santamaria	Repsol
Richard Santner	BP
Kathy Sauve	Marathon
Jerome Schmitt	Total
Michael Schrieber	Global Business Coalition
Gary Scoggin	BP
John Scowcroft	Global CCS Institute
Rob Siveter	IPIECA
Casper Sonesson	UNDP
Lisong Song	CNOOC
Sandy Stash	Tullow Oil
Natalie Stirling-Sanders	ExxonMobil
Brian Sullivan	IPIECA
Sarah Terry	ConocoPhillips
Rupert Thomas	Shell
Kirsten Thorne	Chevron
Melissa Tolley	UNEP-WCMC
Lou Tyson	BP
Tural Valiyev	BP
Eddy Van Bouwel	ExxonMobil
Laura Verduzco	Chevron
Thea Vieira	Maersk Oil
Denise Viola	Shell
Ulrike von Lonski	WPC
Sebastian von Lueders	Maersk Oil
Humoud Utaibi	Saudi Aramco
Elisabeth Vrahopoulou	ExxonMobil
Lisa Walker	BG Group
Lei Wang	CNOOC
Xinxin Wang	CNOOC
Sheila Watson	FIA Foundation
Marielle Weikel	Conservation International
Elizabeth Wild	BP
Nancy Wolff	Chevron
Charlotte Wolff-Bye	Statoil
Charlie Wood	BG Group
Karen Wuestenfeld	BP
Alistair Wyness	BP
Go Yamamoto	INPEX
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