

Van:

Verzonden: donderdag 21 april 2011 10:33

Aan:

Onderwerp: 'Guardian': SPDC donates e-learning centre in Niger Delta

SPDC donates e-learning centre in Niger Delta

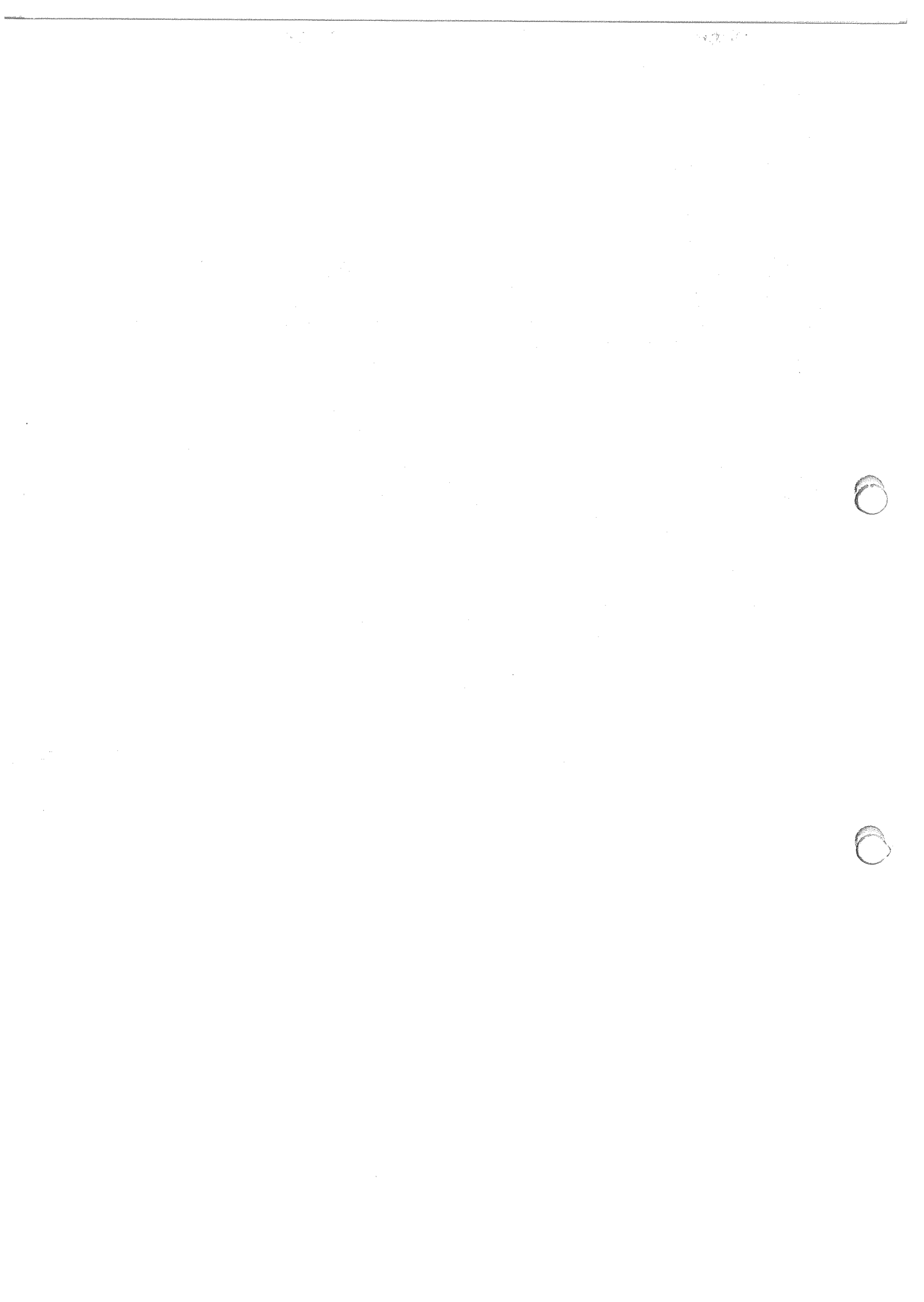
THE Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Limited (SPDC)-operated Joint Venture has **handed over a second E-Learning centre in the Niger Delta** as it intensifies efforts to promote science education. According to a statement by the oil company, Bonny National Grammar School in Rivers State has now taken **over a fully-furnished centre with modern equipment consisting of 80 computers and one-year internet subscription provided by the SDPC. A similar centre, the statement added, was handed over to Nembe National Grammar school, Bayelsa State in June last year.**

In an address at the handover ceremony, the Rivers State Commissioner of Education, Dame Alex Nemi, said: "The government is pleased with the level of facilities provided at the centre as they will go a long way to facilitate the teaching and learning of science subjects."

SDPC's General Manager, Sustainable Development and Community Relations, Mr Tony Attah said: "Education is key to the development of any society. This is why we are making every effort to encourage learning and teaching through scholarship awards, sabbaticals and sponsorship of professorial chairs in Nigerian universities." The statement also noted that Bonny National Grammar School and Nembe National Grammar School were pilots for deployment of the SkoolNigeria project in the Niger Delta, a web-based science programme. "In 2006, SPDC collaborated with the National Education Research and Development Council (NERDC), INTEL Corporation and the Education Trust Fund (ETF) to develop, localize and deploy the interactive educational portal covering the national curricular for teaching and learning of English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology as well as Integrated Science for both Junior and Senior Secondary schools in Nigeria. SkoolNigeria was officially launched in Abuja in 2008, and available on the website www.skoolnigeria.com.

"SPDC hopes to embed the programme in the Niger Delta and bring the benefits to classrooms. Training of teachers and students at Bonny and Nembe has been carried out and solar power has also been installed. Chief Owen Manila Pepple, the traditional prime minister of Bonny kingdom, said 'I am happy to see that the young ones are being given the foundation to equip them for a better tomorrow, because a child that is illiterate lacks the capacity to shun evil.' "

SPDC has been supporting education since the 1960s, awarding scholarships to Nigerians to study abroad. At any one time, SPDC scholarships supported more than 17,000 secondary school and university students.



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Van:**Verzonden:** vrijdag 24 juni 2011 15:58**Aan:****Onderwerp:** kennismakingsgesprek van DGIB met Dhr Benschop, directeur Shell Nederland

Op donderdag 23 juni jl. sprak DGIB met dhr. Benschop, directeur Shell in het kader van een functionele kennismaking.

Aan het gesprek na het volgende worden ontleend:

2. Nigeria

Kort werd stilgestaan bij de politieke situatie in Nigeria en de verbeteringen die Shell in Nigeria introduceert. De veiligheidssituatie in de Niger Delta is in het afgelopen jaar verbeterd, waardoor nu voortgang kon worden gemaakt met het opruimen van olievernijing en het bestrijden van gasaffakkelen.

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P.O.Box 20101
2500 EC The Hague



Van:

Verzonden: woensdag 3 augustus 2011 16:33

Aan:

CC:

Onderwerp: Mogelijke steen in de vijver van NCP melding Shell

Shell accepts liability for two oil spills in Nigeria

Oil giant faces a bill of hundreds of millions of dollars following class action suit brought on behalf of communities in Bodo, Ogoniland

- [John Vidal](#) in Bodo
- guardian.co.uk, Wednesday 3 August 2011 11.07 BST
- [Article history](#)



The impact of an oil spill near Ikarama in the Niger delta. Photograph: Amnesty International UK

Shell faces a bill of hundreds of millions of dollars after accepting full liability for two massive oil spills that devastated a Nigerian community of 69,000 people and may take at least 20 years to clean up.

Experts who studied video footage of the spills at Bodo in Ogoniland say they could together be as large as the 1989 Exxon Valdez disaster in Alaska, when 10m gallons of oil destroyed the remote coastline.

Until now, Shell has claimed that less than 40,000 gallons were spilt in Nigeria.

Papers seen by the Guardian show that following a class action suit in London over the past four months, the company has accepted responsibility for the 2008 double rupture of the Bodo-Bonny trans-Niger pipeline that pumps 120,000 barrels of oil a day through the community.

Ogoniland is a small region of the Niger delta which threw out Shell in 1994 for its pollution but then saw eight of its leaders, including the writer Ken Saro-Wiwa, executed by the government.

The crude oil that gushed unchecked from the two Bodo spills, which occurred within months of each other, in 2008 has clearly devastated the 20 sq km network of creeks and inlets on which Bodo and as many as 30 other smaller settlements depend for food, water and fuel.

No attempt has been made to clean up the oil, which has collected on the creek sides, washes in and out on the tides and has seeped deep into the water table and farmland.

According to the communities in Bodo, in two years the company has only offered £3,500 together with 50 bags of rice, 50 bags of beans and a few cartons of sugar, tomatoes and groundnut oil. The offers were rejected as "insulting, provocative and beggarly" by the chiefs of Bodo, but later accepted on legal advice.

Shell's acceptance of full liability for the spills follows a class action suit bought on behalf of communities by London law firm Leigh Day and Co, which represented the Ivory Coast community that suffered health damage following the dumping of toxic waste by a ship leased to multinational oil company Trafigura in 2006.

Many other impoverished communities in the delta are now expected to seek damages for oil pollution against Shell in the British courts. On average, there are three oil spills a day by Shell and other companies working in the delta. Shell consistently blames the spills on local youths who, they argue, sabotage their network of pipelines.

"The news that Shell has accepted liability in Britain will be greeted with joy in the delta. The British courts may now be inundated with legitimate complaints," said Patrick Naagbartonm, coordinator for the Centre of Environment and Human Rights in Port Harcourt.

Later this week the company will be heavily implicated by the UN for the environmental disaster in the Niger delta which has seen more than 7,000 oil spills in the low lying swamps and farmland since 1989. Shell first discovered oil in the Niger delta in 1956. According to Amnesty International, more than 13m barrels of oil have been spilled in the delta, twice as much as by BP in last year's Gulf of Mexico spill.

The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) report, funded by Shell, will be presented to president Goodluck Jonathan on Thursday and is expected to be released on Friday in London.

UNEP's report, the first peer-reviewed scientific study of more than 60 spills, is expected to say that oil pollution in Ogoniland is much worse than previously believed, having sunk deep into the water table. Many spills have not been cleared up since 1970 and the effects on the local economy, health and development have been severe. The report will not apportion blame for individual spills.

International oil spill assessment experts who have seen the Bodo spill believe that it could cost the company more than \$100m to clean up properly and restore the devastated mangrove forests that used to line the creeks and rivers but which have been killed by the oil.

Proceedings against Royal Dutch Shell and Shell petroleum development company (SPDC) Nigeria began in the high court on 6 April 2011. Last week Shell Nigeria said: "SPDC accepts responsibility under the Oil Pipelines Act for the two oil spills both of which were due to equipment failure. SPDC acknowledges that it is liable to pay compensation - to those who are entitled to receive such compensation."

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Van:

Verzonden: maandag 4 juli 2011 15:52

Aan:

Onderwerp: N. blad Compass: 'Shell, UKTI (United Kingdom Trade & Investment) host Nigerian and British firms in 5th business summit'

Shell, UKTI host Nigerian and British firms in 5th business summit

More than 60 Nigerian and British companies explored opportunities for business at a three-day engagement session in Abuja, jointly organised by Shell Nigeria and United Kingdom Trade & Investment (UKTI). The oil and gas industry-targeted session brought together 65 companies, 30 of them British, holding detailed discussions on partnerships in Well Engineering, Drilling, Engineering, Materials and Offshore Logistics Support.

The networking and discussions at the summit are expected to result in 10 new partnerships in key oil and gas growth areas including; Drilling and Wells, Engineering, Equipment and Component Manufacture, Fabrication, Logistics, and Capacity Development. Some 17 Nigerian companies also requested assistance to identify suitable British or other foreign partners.

"The session takes Nigerian content development a step further," said Executive Secretary of the Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring Board, Ernest Nwapa, in a speech at the opening session. "We commend Shell for the initiative". His remarks were echoed by the President of the Petroleum Engineering Technology Association of Nigeria, Shawley Coker, and Laurie Schmidt, Contracting and Procurement Manager, Shell Sub-Saharan Africa.

In a presentation on business opportunities in deepwater operations, Austin Uzoka, Head of Nigerian Content Development in Shell Nigeria Exploration and Production Company (SNEPCo), said: "Shell companies in Nigeria have recorded significant achievements working with Nigerian service providers in land and swamp operations. We are keen to do the same in offshore activities and encourage Nigerian companies to partner with British counterparts to develop skills and source financing".

The Abuja business summit is the 5th in the UK/Nigeria Oil & Gas Supply Chain Engagement Programme since 2009. Another session is planned for Aberdeen in September this year, for which 20 Nigerian companies have already registered to attend. Malcolm Brinded, Executive Director Upstream International, of Royal Dutch Shell said: "Shell is committed to continuing to further develop local content in its Nigerian operations. I wish this programme every success".

Shell companies in Nigeria encourage Nigerian content development by promoting the use of locally manufactured goods as well as community and Nigerian service companies in production operations, projects and well engineering. Last year, Shell-run companies in the country awarded contracts worth nearly \$947 million to Nigerian companies. This represented more than 96% of the overall number of contracts, and amounted to over 94% of the total amount spent on these transactions.

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Van:

Verzonden: maandag 4 juli 2011 16:28

Aan:

Onderwerp: N. Guardian: 'Nigeria loses 300,000 barrels of oil daily'

'Nigeria loses 300,000 barrels of oil daily'

Department of Petroleum Resources raises concern over depleting reserves

DESPITE efforts of the Federal Government to check some cartels that are involved in oil theft, especially in the Niger Delta, their activities are costing the nation 300,000 barrels per day (bpd). The government is losing this amount of the natural resource at a time that the Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR) has expressed the need to search for new oil deposits in order to boost depleting reserves. **The former Special Adviser to the President on Petroleum Matters, Dr. Emmanuel Egbogah**, told The Guardian that government was aware of the situation and would ensure that those who were involved in the theft were brought to book.

He stated: **"Oil theft in the Niger Delta is a very serious matter. The government has been combating them with military personnel. The amount of oil they steal is about 300,000 bpd.** This is not good at all for the economy. These people are supported by big cartels of international agencies. They sell this oil cheaply. The government is doing all it can to put a stop to this huge lose. The government is interested in eliminating them."
In 2009, Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC) Limited disclosed that Nigeria lost about \$1.5 billion yearly to crude oil theft. "Criminal gangs continue to steal oil from our pipelines at an estimated rate of 100,000 barrels a day. Theft and illegal refining cause extensive environmental damage. Sabotage and theft together accounted for more than 80 per cent of the spill volume from SPDC facilities in 2010", Chairman/Managing Director of SPDC, Mutiu Sunmonu said. WikiLeaks said recently that a United States diplomatic cable quoting a Nigerian official showed that a member of a government panel on troubles in the nation's Niger Delta implicated some top political leaders as being the biggest forces behind the theft.

It claimed that the theft also fueled arms sales to the restive region while causing environmental damage and cutting production in a nation crucial to U.S. oil supplies. DPR Assistant Director, Operations, Emmanuel Bakee, told The Guardian at the weekend in Lagos that the country should take searching for more oil deposit as a priority. According to him, Nigeria's crude oil and condensate reserves would consistently be depleted if no effort was made to discover new opportunities for oil exploration.

The DPR had said that Nigeria's crude oil and condensate reserves had dropped by 1.44 billion barrels. The drop from 38.60 billion barrels to 37.16 billion barrels represents about 3.73 per cent. The Director, Department of Petroleum Resources, Mr. Andrew Obaje, told journalists recently in Lagos. Obaje, who was referring to Nigeria's oil reserves as at January 1, 2010, said: "The decrease was due to companies relenting in exploration activities and full field studies but rather concentrating on development drilling. **that the depletion in the reserves was caused by the refusal of the oil-producing companies to make fresh investments in exploration**

"As at June 2010, the oil reserves depletion rate was 2.81 per cent based on estimated annual production volume of 894.79 million barrels and the remaining oil reserves indicate a life index of 35.55 years." According to him, no exploratory well was drilled in the second quarter of the year while only one exploratory well proposal was received from one company. Obaje, however, said 59 development wells were drilled during the quarter as against 40 wells drilled in the first quarter of 2010.

He also said that 28 rigs were in operation during the quarter as against 25 during the first quarter of 2010. He added that a total of 804 square kilometres of 3D seismic acquisition was approved for four exploration and production companies within the quarter. He said that a total of 2,291 square kilometres of seismic data was acquired between April and June 2010 as against 382.583 square kilometres acquired in the first quarter. Obaje stated: "There is a serious focus now that straddled fields be unitised rather than being independently developed so as to ensure proper reservoir development and resources management.

During the period under review, 28 companies presented their 2010 work programme and budget." He also said that the Nigerian deep water province had five producing fields namely Abo, Bonga, Erha and Agbami with an average daily production of about 780,000 barrels per day while others were at different stages of project development.

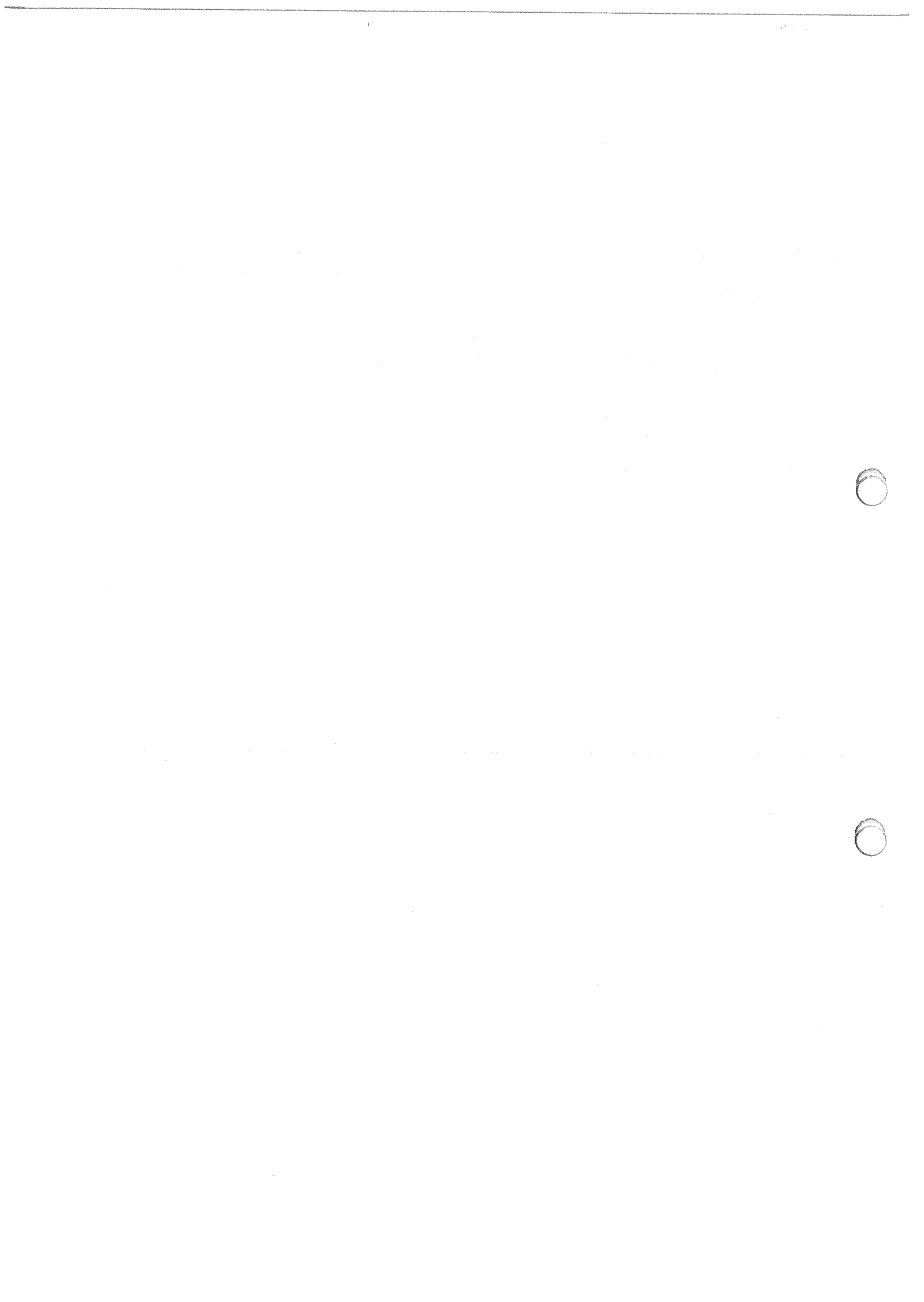
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"Such progress is welcome. Yet, **serious problems remain**. Although the number of violent attacks on our employees and contractors fell in 2010, they still occur. Gangs kidnapped 26 SPDC employees and contractors in 2010, and one contractor was killed in a related assault. People remain trapped in poverty in the delta. Criminal gangs continue to steal oil from pipelines at an estimated rate of 100,000 barrels a day. Theft and illegal refining cause extensive environmental damage. Sabotage and theft together accounted for more than 80 percent of the spill volume from SPDC facilities in 2010.

Van:

Verzonden: woensdag 13 april 2011 15:58

Aan:

Onderwerp: Nigeria - Guardian over local content wetgeving

To accelerate the development of local content in Nigeria, Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria (SPDC), has urged the Federal Government to release the appropriate guidelines that would guide the full implementation of the requirements of the Nigeria Oil and Gas Industry Content Development Act. The company said that in 2010, it awarded contracts worth nearly \$693 million (about N103,950 billion) to Nigerian companies, which represented more than 93 per cent of the overall number of contracts and amounted to over 94 per cent of total amount spent on contracts.

Managing Director of the company, Mutiu Sunmonu, who stated this recently at the commemoration of the first anniversary of the Local Content Act, in Abuja recently, emphasised that there were challenges with high targets set in the industry content development act with regards to the limited in-country capacity and fiscal regime. According to him, Shell companies in Nigeria have actively been supporting local companies and recognised the need for local content development even before the phrase became a concept.

He said that SPDC indeed played a pioneering role in the development of both local businesses and human capital, adding that the drive is not only motivated by the need to support the aspirations of the Federal Government. "The simple fact is that transferring skills and technology to Nigerians is an integral part of what Shell companies in Nigeria do. By developing a skilled Nigerian workforce, we lower costs over the long term while contributing to a more prosperous Nigeria, which is good for the country and good for business," he said.

The managing director stressed that Bonga-Nigeria's first offshore deep-water project, which is operated by SNEPCo, helped create the country's first generation of engineers with deep-water experience. Sunmonu listed some of the contracts awarded to include a \$59 million contract for engineering services and pipeline maintenance to Nigerian company, Baywood Continental Limited. A \$28 million contract to B.G Technical Limited for integrated pipeline pigging and corrosion control and a \$26.7 million contract awarded to Sonar Limited for ocean bottom node seismic acquisition.

He also listed an operational insurance policy contract worth \$7.6 million to Sovereign Trust Insurance for Bonga deep-water production vessel and Dorman Long Engineering contract worth \$41 million for brown field maintenance of Bonga and EA FPSOs. He added that SPDC and SNEPCO collaborated with United Kingdom Trade and Investment Group to organise a trade mission in London, during which over 20 Niger Delta vendors met with 150 British companies in an effort to help foster partnerships.



where a gas line coming from Obigbo to Trans-Amadi is situated. The same situation applies at the Rupkokwu Shell manifold.

The challenges of urbanization, inadequate developments, lack of access roads, refuse dumps and law enforcement all contribute to the problem. "People see the areas as places that they can inhabit. Population pressure makes the availability of such areas a lure. They are also looking for jobs. Fundamentally, it is illegal but the people have no choice", Stark noted.

He added that although it is not everybody that understands the technical business "but it is our business to explain." The bottom-line is that vandalism is a very dangerous act, which is harmful to the wellbeing of those who engage in it. It also has consequences on others.

Afahron Sekobe of the pipeline division posited that there are several challenges giving rise to pipeline vandalism. He identified them as lack of government presence and severe unemployment, poverty, volatile political environment, organized criminalities, ineffective law enforcement, community involvement and militancy.

As in Kazakhstan and mainland Russia where sabotage also predominates as observed by Stark, in the Niger Delta the activities of the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) has continued to send ripples through the circles of multinational oil companies. The movement started its sabotage activity in 2006 by attacking and destroying SPDC facilities comprising one flow station and two military houseboats at Benisede in Bayelsa state. That attack led to the shut in of 400,000 barrels per day of oil production leading to the skyrocketing of oil prices globally. Till date it MEND has not relented.

Shell, though the worse hit is not only the company on the fire line. Every single person living on the ROW; or any person involved in pipeline vandalism is in danger of getting harmed. Rivers state government is also worried about this ugly trend. It said it has been sensitizing the people of the state on the dangers of encroachment on pipeline ROW and vandalisation. Chairman of the state Committee on Preservation and Protection of Pipelines, Charles George said the body, which was inaugurated March, 2010 has been holding dialogues with various communities prior to its moving into action very soon to stamp out this problems. It is therefore in the interest of those living or doing business on pipeline ROW to vacate such places. Heeding this call will save many lives and property. A stitch in time they saves line.

Van:

Verzonden: donderdag 31 maart 2011 17:26

Aan:

Onderwerp: Nigeriaans blad 'Punch': Oil industry to celebrate one year of Nigerian Content Act
Oil industry to celebrate one year of Nigerian Content Act

Key stakeholders in the Nigerian oil and gas industry have concluded plans to mark the first year anniversary of the enactment of the Nigerian Oil and Gas Industry Content Development Act, 2010.

The Executive Secretary, Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring Board, Mr. Ernest Nwapa, announced this on Saturday, while speaking on a phone-in radio programme monitored in Lagos.

According to him, the commemoration programme, which will be flagged off by the Minister of Petroleum Resources, Mrs. Diezani Alison-Madueke on April 4, is being organised in collaboration with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, other government agencies operating in the oil and gas industry, as well as international and indigenous production and servicing companies.

The event is to be attended by the minister, the Group Managing Director of NNPC, Mr. Austen Oniwon, and other top officials of oil producing and servicing companies.

Nwapa explained that the flag-off event would feature presentations of case studies and successes recorded in the implementation of the Act by various stakeholders, especially NNPC and its Joint Venture partners.

Indigenous producers, multinational and local service companies and trainees of NCDMB and the Petroleum Technology Development Fund will also feature.

As part of the three-week programme, major producing and service companies are to declare a specific week within the period as their Nigerian Content Week and create awareness on the NOGICD Act at their major operational locations by putting up banners and notices.

The companies are also expected to organise seminars and discussions to familiarise their staff with the Nigerian Content Act and will be visited by NCDMB staff.

Speaking further, the executive secretary explained that the objective of the one-year commemoration programme was to demonstrate to Nigerians that the implementation of the Act was achieving the goals set by the Federal Government.

Nwapa said, "It is also to show the structures that are in place for achieving the objectives of the Act and demonstrate that the Act is being implemented in collaboration with government agencies, producing and service companies, and to showcase major strides achieved within one year with linkages to other sectors of the economy."

He reiterated that the implementation of the Act was geared towards establishing facilities in Nigeria and ensuring that they were patronised so as to create employment opportunities that would bring Nigerian jobs back home.

On the linkage with the **Gas Revolution** inaugurated last week by President Goodluck Jonathan, Nwapa assured that the planned petrochemical and fertiliser plants would be accomplished with very high Nigerian content value and would create over 50,000 direct jobs in the construction and operation of the plants.

He noted that the capacity building initiatives embarked upon by the NCDMB would create a pool of competent Nigerian workforce and service companies that would deliver on the gas projects estimated to cost \$30bn.

According to him, the emphasis of the Federal Government with the implementation of the Act is not only to retain the bulk of the annual oil and gas industry spendings in the country, but ultimately to create employment for millions of Nigerians on the back of oil and gas industry operations.

The executive secretary also explained that getting Nigerians to set up key facilities and own strategic assets like marine vessels and rigs would also serve to protect the industry by guaranteeing certainty of supply.

The Nigerian Content Act was signed into law by President Goodluck Jonathan on April 22, 2010, thus **creating the NCDMB, the focal agency for implementing the Act.**



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Van:

Verzonden: woensdag 27 april 2011 18:45

Aan:

Onderwerp: Nigeriaans blad 'Punch': "Politicians, military officers responsible for oil theft -Wikileaks"

Politicians, military officers responsible for oil theft —Wikileaks

Politicians and military leaders - not militants - are responsible for the majority of oil thefts in Nigeria's crude-rich Niger Delta region, according to a United States diplomatic cable quoting a Federal Government official and released by the international whistleblower, Wikileaks.

A member of a government panel on troubles in the region implicated Gen. Shehu Musa Yar'Adua (retd.) whose brother became president as being one of the biggest forces behind the thefts, the cable claimed.

Associated Press reported on Sunday that the thefts were also fuelling arms sales to the restive region, while causing environmental damage and cutting production.

"It is in the interests of these people to make it appear that the Niger Delta problem is intractable," the January 2009 cable quoted a panel member, Mr. Tony Uranta, as saying. "As a result, they prop up the militants, including some who have an ideological basis for their actions," he said

Yar'Adua, who served as second-in-command of the country's military government in the late 1970s, died in prison in 1997 after being arrested for criticising military dictator, Gen. Sani Abacha. His brother, Umaru Yar'Adua, died in office as Nigerian President in May 2010.

The diplomatic cable quoted Uranta as blaming "no more than 15 per cent" of oil thefts on militants operating in the delta, a tropical maze of creeks and waterways about the size of South Carolina.

Instead, politicians, retired admirals and generals and others in the country's elite profit from the thefts.

Typically, thieves solder or cut into oil pipelines running through the mangrove swamps of the delta. Some refine the crude into kerosene or diesel in crude refineries, while other oil sails out to foreign ports for sale.

"Uranta claimed that the late Shehu Musa Yar'Adua had been the 'biggest' bunkerer," the cable reads, using the local term for oil thieves.

"When he died, his holdings were taken over by his brothers but managed on their behalf by one of his close personal friend," Uranta alleged.

The large-scale theft, compounded by anger over unceasing poverty and pollution in the Niger Delta despite 50 years of oil production, led to an uprising of militants in the region beginning in 2006.

Military-grade weapons funnelled into the region, turning gunrunners into militant leaders, who espoused political ideas, but kept their eyes on the profits from stolen oil.

While much of the violence calmed after a 2009 government-sponsored amnesty programme, oil thefts have continued unabated in the region.

Wikileaks also quoted Uranta as blaming retired military leaders for taking part in both oil theft and the arms trade. A February 2009 cable quoting Dimieri von Kemedi, a youth leader in the delta, also blamed soldiers on the ground in the region.

The cable reads, "The military wants to remain in the Niger Delta because they profit enormously from money charged for escorting illegally bunkered crude and from money extorted in the name of providing security on the roads.

"The ... foot soldiers are not the only ones who profit; the commissioner of police, the director of the State Security Service (and) the military all line up at the governor's door asking for 'favours,' Kemedi said."

The cables also suggested that militants received foreign military training and that the Israeli military equipped and trained some government soldiers.



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Van:

Verzonden: woensdag 27 april 2011 18:50

Aan:

Onderwerp: Nigeriaans publicatie 'Champion': Shell spends N5.6trn on Nigerian commitments

Shell spends N5.6trn on Nigerian commitments

Nigeria's biggest oil and gas producer, Shell, says it has pumped over \$36.99 billion or N5.549 trillion into interventions in the Nigerian operating environment.

In its briefing notes the company said the payments by its upstream units covered taxes and royalties, contracts to local contractors and interventions in development of education and rural communities.

Shell's Nigerian business units include Shell Petroleum Development Company Nigeria Limited (SPDC), Shell Nigeria Exploration and Production Company (SNEPCo) and Shell Nigeria Gas (SNG).

Whereas SPDC operates a joint venture with Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) in the conventional offshore, swamp and onshore locations in the Niger Delta, SNEPCo operates production sharing contracts for NNPC in deep and ultra-deep offshore waters, and SNG operates internal downstream gas distribution pipeline concessions for Nigerian Gas Company (NGC).

Shell said it initiated, and was a leading sponsor of, the Nigerian Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (NEITI), which openly publishes payments made to the government by the international oil companies and other players in the energy industry as well as the allocation of money to states by the Federal Government and Shell companies in Nigeria. According to the company, the joint venture operated by SPDC contributed about \$31 billion in tax and royalties to the government from 2006 to 2010.

The Federal Government receives about 95% of the revenue after costs from the SPDC operated joint venture, Shell stated in the report. On contribution to host state governments, Shell said that by June 2010, the four main oil-producing states of Bayelsa, Delta, Rivers and Akwa Ibom, with around 10% of the country's population, received approximately 33% or about \$1 billion of oil revenue that the Federal Government allocates to Nigeria's 36 states.

"Corruption has been one of the barriers to turning oil revenues into benefits for the people of Nigeria." In compliance with government's Nigerian content policy, **Shell said its companies in Nigeria awarded contracts worth more than \$947 million to Nigerian companies in 2010.**

"This represented more than 96% of the overall number of contracts and amounted to over 94% of the total amount we spent on contracts which is slightly higher than the \$892 million awarded in 2009.

According to the Anglo-Dutch super-major, SNEPCo and SPDC awarded contracts to Nigerian owned Caverton Helicopters Limited to provide helicopters and associated services.

"In total, this five-year contract is worth \$694 million, the company said," adding: "We also awarded a \$26.7 million contract to Sonar Limited for ocean bottom node seismic acquisition. An operational insurance policy contract worth \$7.6 million was awarded to Sovereign Trust Insurance for the Bonga deepwater production vessel, while Dorman Long Engineering, an indigenous Nigerian company, was awarded a contract worth \$41 million for brown field maintenance of the Bonga and EA FPSOs'

"SPDC awarded a \$59 million contract for brownfield engineering services and integrated pipeline maintenance to another Nigerian company, Baywood Continental Limited and a contract for \$28 million to B.G Technical Limited for integrated pipeline pigging and corrosion control."

In addition to generating revenue, Shell said its companies in Nigeria actively promote projects in the Niger Delta that support small businesses, agriculture, training, education, health care and capacity building.

Much of the interventions, the company stated, is done in partnership with the government and the Niger Delta Development Commission.

“In 2010, Shell operations contributed \$161.13 million (Shell share \$59.8 million) to the commission, as required by law. In 2010, SPDC and the joint venture partners contributed directly a further \$65.6 million (Shell share \$19.7 million) to community development projects, many of which were delivered in partnership with others.

“We work together with government agencies, companies, local and international NGOs, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Shell also pays a share of its profits into an education fund for the rehabilitation, restoration and consolidation of education in Nigeria. “In 2010 the company paid about \$18 million into the fund, bringing the total investment in the past nine years to over \$250 million.” Shell said it also provided direct and indirect employment for significant number of Nigerians in its operations.

As of December 2010, according to the report, SPDC and SNEPCo employed around 6,000 direct employee and contractors, about 90% of them Nigerian.

“Our projects help create tens of thousands more jobs for contractors and supporting industries.” Shell stated in the report that its operated ventures in Nigeria produced an average of 960,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day (kboe/d), about 21% of Nigeria’s estimated total oil and gas production.

About 758,000 kboe/d of the volume, it clarified, came from the SPDC operated joint venture, while SNEPCo accounted for the balance.

Van:

Verzonden: woensdag 6 april 2011 12:19

Aan:

Shell Inks First Firm Deal in Lengthy Nigerian Sales Process
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Monday, April 4, 2011

Display Printer Friendly Page

UK-based Eland Oil and Gas and local partner Starcrest Nigeria disclosed Friday that their Elcrest Exploration and Production Nigeria joint venture has inked a sale and purchase agreement (SPA) for the 45% operating stake it is acquiring in the OML 40 block onshore Nigeria, one of four blocks in the Niger Delta being sold by Royal Dutch Shell ([IOD Mar.24,p5](#)).

Starcrest, a subsidiary of the locally owned Chrome Group, will hold 55% of Elcrest, while privately held Eland will have 45%. No purchase price has been disclosed, but Elcrest won the block -- thought to hold 156 million barrels of oil and 268 billion cubic feet of gas -- for around \$150 million. The bid was backed by an equity-type financing structure tapping blue-chip institutional investors, largely from the UK and US, that was put together by London-based financial advisor Matrix Group.

The sale bundles together the 30% interest in the field held by Shell Petroleum Development Co. with the 10% held by Total E&P Nigeria and 5% by Eni subsidiary Nigeria Agip Oil Co. It now requires approval from the federal government. The remaining 55% of the block is owned by Nigerian National Petroleum Corp.

This is understood to be the first firm SPA signed in the long-running sales process for the four fields. But gas-rich OML 34 -- thought to hold 2 trillion cubic feet of gas and 282 million bbl of oil -- is known to have been clinched weeks ago by locally owned Niger Delta Exploration and Production (NDEP), backed by African oil and gas investment group Petrolin. Its bid is reported to be worth around \$300 million-\$400 million.

Confusion still reigns over the fate of the two biggest blocks -- OML 30, holding 1 billion bbl of oil and 2.6 Tcf of gas, and OML 42, holding 1 billion bbl of oil and 5.6 Tcf of gas. Locally owned Conoil failed to meet a Mar. 25 deadline to present to Shell proof of the financing required to back its combined \$1.3 billion bid for the two blocks, despite having been locked in negotiations with Standard Chartered over a \$700 million bank debt package.

It is unclear whether Shell is allowing Conoil more time to come up with firm financing -- which would be in line with the indulgent way it has managed the sales process so far -- or if fresh players are now in pole position.

According to some sources, a group referred to as Nekunde that involves former Shell Nigeria head Basil Omiyi is closest to clinching OML 42 if Conoil has messed up irredeemably -- but other groups still chasing the fields include a consortium of Oando, Perenco and Oryx; the Shoreline/Heritage Oil consortium; Pan Ocean Oil; Forte Oil (the renamed African Petroleum); and First Hydrocarbon Nigeria.

India's Essar, which had been bidding jointly with the Nigerian EER group, has now apparently pulled out of the race.



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Van:**Verzonden:** zaterdag 11 juni 2011 9:39**Aan:****Onderwerp:** PIB

Het House of Repr. heeft bespreking van de PIB gestaakt. Dit betekent dat het volgende parlement het zal behandelen hetgeen mogelijk duidt op serieuze vertraging. De beslissing van het HoR volgde kort na opheffing van het kabinet door de President om de weg vrij te maken voor een nieuwe regering.

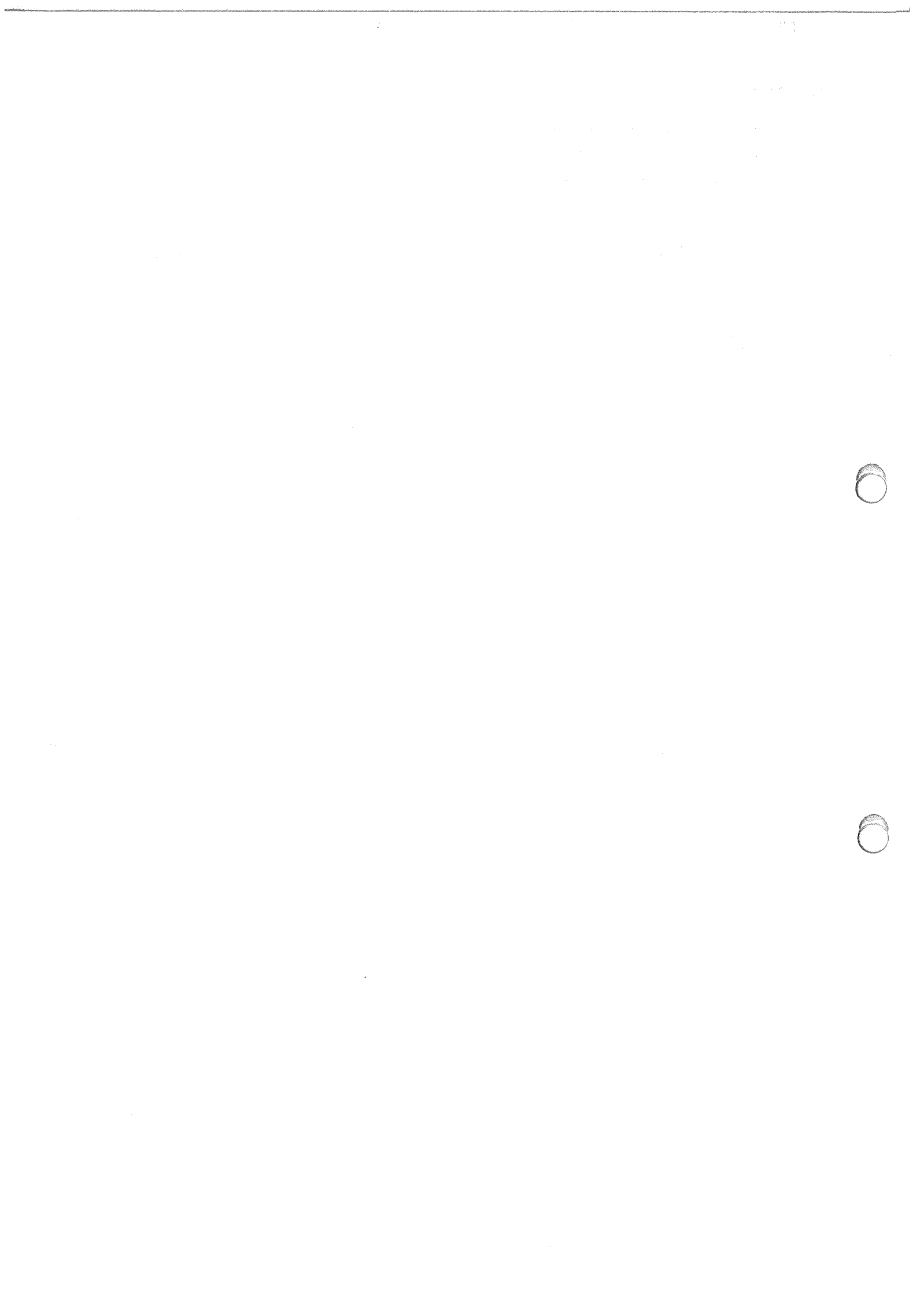
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Van:

Verzonden: donderdag 24 februari 2011 18:38

Aan:

Onderwerp: PIB - bericht in Nigeriaanse blad Punch (ik ken het niet)

PUNCH

Non-passage of PIB delaying fresh investments – Shell

The Regional Executive Vice-President, Sub-Saharan Africa, Shell Exploration and Production Africa Limited, Mr. Ian Craig, has said **that only little progress can be made as regards fresh investments in the Nigerian oil industry until the Petroleum Industry Bill is passed.** Craig, spoke on Tuesday at the Nigeria Oil and Gas 2011 Conference in Abuja said, "At this conference last year, my predecessor spoke about the need for the swift passage of the Petroleum Industry Bill that would enable substantial long-term investment in many of the areas I have just covered.

"Today, I believe that we are closer to that moment but little progress can be made until the bill has been passed and the industry has clarity that it needs." Craig said that **the Nigerian deepwater province had enormous potential and subject to a favorable investment climate, the international oil companies could play a major role in helping to unlock that value and secure the critical national revenue streams for decades to come.**

He added that the Nigerian deepwater province had been producing over 600,000 barrels of crude oil per day and had helped to sustain revenues despite the fall in offshore production. Craig said that the role of international oil companies in Nigeria was that of an industry leader or an enabler. He said, "In the future, as in the past, we should have a key role to play in the next phase of the country's development.

Nigeria has enjoyed a leading position in sub-Saharan Africa through onshore oil, liquefied natural gas and deepwater development. As time goes on and the industry matures, a number of challenges must be addressed." According to him, **more needs to be done to harness the substantial gas resources, which means much more domestic gas for power generation and for industry, more LNG and possible step-outs such as GTL or export via pipeline being pioneered by the West Africa Gas Pipeline.**

He said, "But large scale gas and power developments are more challenging and much more capital intensive than exploiting onshore oil fields. They also require very close partnership with the government all the way through the value chain. "And so, what is the role of the IOC, in this next phase? The answer is not going to be, primarily, as a bringer of capital—though that will of course be a major consideration, rather, it will be as a bringer of global expertise and leading edge technology and that, I believe, is the differentiator."

He said that what set the IOCs apart from the independents and the technical contractors was the scale of their research and development efforts and the depth of their experience. Craig added, "And of course our global reach that enables, for example, remote real time monitoring of drilling or production operations by experts anywhere in the world – so that a drilling engineer in Houston can support an operation in the Far East--and vice versa. "Similarly, the lessons learned, or new techniques applied to, say, deepwater wells in the Gulf of Mexico can immediately be applied to a deepwater well offshore Malaysia or Nigeria or Brazil."



1208

Van:

Verzonden: donderdag 7 april 2011 15:53

Aan:

Onderwerp: PIB in Guardian (ik neem aan de Nigeriaanse)

Minister raises hope on speedy passage of PIB

THE delay in the passage of the Petroleum Industry Bill (PIB), which has bred uncertainty and deterred potential investments in the oil and gas sector, has again been allayed following fresh assurances of its quick passage from the Minister of Petroleum Resources, Diezani Alison-Madueke.

The minister, who stated this at the weekend while fielding questions from journalists at a media parley in Abuja, said that the National Assembly is anxious to see the bill passed into law, adding that there were some areas that need further streamlining, which has been handled quite successfully.

According to her, **"we have worked on various sectors of the bill, although the bill has few hiccups, very importantly the fiscal terms as it concerns domestic gas.** They were quite stringent in an effort to ensure that the terms will have the support for domestic gas supply in the country."

She emphasised that the bill would be forwarded to the President in the shortest possible time, adding that it was brought before the House of Representatives last week as the Senate has started a second hearing on it.

"We have been in very close touch with them and we understood the reasons why the Senate has aborted it. We are in no doubt that it would be finalise in the shortest possible time, she said.

"We will be favourable enough to engender both indigenous and international investment. We have worked very hard with the National Assembly in terms of the bill. **We are very positive that this will be the case to ensure that we are going to supply domestic gas as required to Nigeria over the next few years.**"

She highlighted that the creation of sustainable gas platform for investment in gas supply growth through revised commercial framework for gas has resulted in gas supply to power generation.

Providing details of the Federal Government's gas-driven industrialisation agenda, which is billed to be launched on Thursday by the President, Mrs. Alison-Madueke said the petrochemical and fertiliser projects, which will attract over \$10 billion Foreign Direct Investment between 2012 and 2014, would have a huge impact on the Nigerian economy.

However, following its bid to ensure government's speedy passage of the bill, the Civil Society Coalition on the PIB has commended the House of Representatives for making considerable progress towards the passage of the bill into law.

The group also urged the Senate to follow the footsteps of the House by acting urgently on the bill rather than apportioning blames.

According to the Executive **Director of the African Network for Environment and Economic Justice (ANEJ) and Coordinator of the Civil Society Campaign on the PIB, David Ugolor,** "This is an executive bill but while Mr. President has repeatedly reassured Nigerians that the bill will be passed before May this year, **the body language of the executive arm of government seems to suggest that there is no strong commitment to seeing the PIB become law.** "

Stating that Nigerians want to see more executive commitment to its passage rather than the present preoccupation with politics, he added that Nigerians couldn't afford to sacrifice governance on the altar of politics.

The House of Representatives considered the report of the Joint Committee on the bill but the Senate stood it down on the excuse that they "are being put under unnecessary pressure" by civil society activists who were at the National Assembly to register their support for the PIB.

Reacting to this, he said it would not yield to blackmail because citizens' engagement with legislative

processes is a fundamental right that cannot be denied.

"In an era where inclusion of civil society voices has become the norm, rather than the exception, it is sad that our legislators would attempt to discountenance the people's yearnings," Ugolor added.

According to Dr. Otive Igbuzor of the African Centre for Leadership, Strategy and Development (Centre LSD), "We commend the House of Representatives for its positive disposition and response to the yearnings of Nigerians on the PIB, which will bring proper regulation, corporate social responsibility, transparency and accountability in the oil and gas sector."

He expressed disappointment with the Senate for refusing to listen to the voice of Nigerians, calling on them to concur with the House of Representatives to ensure that the Bill would be passed before May this year.

The PIB is a comprehensive legislation that seeks to introduce changes that will make Nigeria's oil and gas sector more transparent, efficient and responsive to the needs of the nation's citizens.

The delay has bred uncertainty in the oil and gas sector, which has deterred potential investments into the sector estimated at billions of dollars.

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Van:

Verzonden: donderdag 21 april 2011 10:30

Aan:

Onderwerp: 'Punch': SPDC recorded 144 oil spills in 2010 - Report

SPDC recorded 144 oil spills in 2010 – Report

The Shell Petroleum Development of Nigeria said it recorded 144 oil spills, which were over 100 kilogrammes, in 2010.

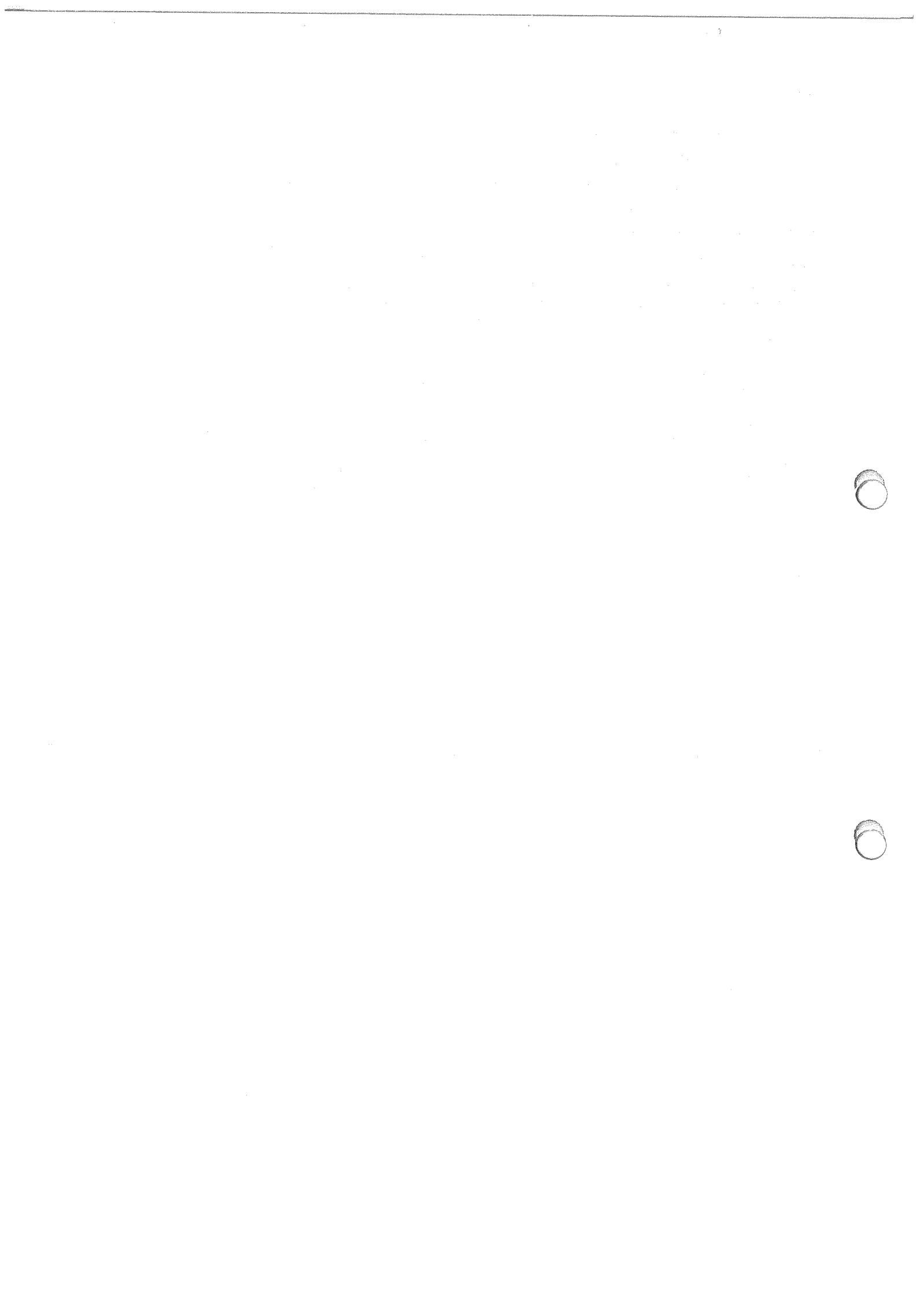
According to the company, in the last five years, since 2006, SPDC has been dealing with an average of 169 oil spills per year, slightly fewer than the 175 average for the 2005 to 2009 period.

The company, in its "Shell Nigeria Briefing Notes," posted on its website, said, "One of our key concerns is to make it harder for saboteurs to steal oil and pollute the environment."

Shell said that in 2010, it completed a programme to make it more difficult to tamper with more than 100 wells in Ogoniland that had been shut down since 1993.

It added, "However, unless effective action is taken against the widespread sabotage, theft of oil and illegal refining activities, SPDC's efforts to reduce operational spills will have limited effect on the overall impact of spills in the Delta.

"Sometimes, individuals or community groups or armed gangs deny the company access to spill sites. In some cases, this is because they are angry or worried about the impact on their land and their lives. In other cases it is because some members of the communities want clean-up contracts and/or greater compensation. "Whatever the reason, such delays can increase the impact of the spill significantly."



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Van:

Verzonden: woensdag 6 april 2011 12:22

Aan:

Shell, Total and Agip Divest 45% Stake in OML 40

Oil giants, Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Limited (SPDC) and its partners, Total E&P Nigeria, and Nigerian Agip Oil Company Limited (NAOC) have announced the sale of their 45 percent interest in the onshore block Oil Mining Lease (OML) 40 to Elcrest Exploration and Production Nigeria Limited.

Elcrest, a consortium comprising Starcrest Nigeria Energy Limited and Eland Oil and Gas Limited led by Nigerian business mogul, Emeka Offor, emerged the successful bidder for the OML 40, located at the Western Operating Division in Niger Delta following a competitive and well publicised auction process that was conducted by SPDC, NAOC and Total E&P.

A formal completion of the transaction was conducted by representatives of both parties at Shell's office in Abuja Friday after all relevant documents had been signed by the legal teams involved. The transaction papers, which is subject to the approval of the Federal Government was however handed over to Offor for Elcrest by the Managing Director and Country Chairman of SPDC, Mr. Mutiu Sunmonu on behalf of the Joint Venture partners.

Although, THISDAY could not ascertain the actual financial terms of the oil block deal as both parties refused to divulge the information on the ground that it is highly commercially sensitive, sources however disclosed that Elcrest earlier made a bid of \$147 million for the oil block, but later increased it to \$154 million.

Upon approval and final completion, Shell and its JV Partners will effectively cede their 45 percent stake in the OML 40 to Elcrest, an indigenous Nigerian oil company while, the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) will retain its 55 percent stake in the oil field.

Sunmonu told reporters at the signing ceremony that Elcrest had met the technical and commercial criteria set by Shell to emerge the preferred bidder; he explained that the sale of OML 40 to Elcrest was based on an existing criterion that an indigenous oil firm must emerge as its preferred bidder.

He dismissed speculations that the company was disposing off its assets in the country as part of an alleged exit strategy. "I want to clearly state here that we are not planning to quit our operations in Nigeria, this is merely part of our strategy to divest and grow indigenous oil companies.

We are strategising for the future, I will urge you to patiently observe us and see where we will be in the very near future," he said.

In his response, the trade leader of Elcrest, Offor, said the acquisition is a cardinal part of the strategic growth plan of Elcrest to champion the local content cause as contained in the Local Content Act.

He stated that Elcrest would in time evolve strategies aimed at becoming a leading indigenous oil and gas company in Sub-Saharan Africa. According to him: "I am a Nigerian and we understand the terrain very well, we have put in place measures to foster healthy community relations with the host community where this oil block is located and of course we have in our management team, seasoned oil and gas professionals with years of successful operation in oil and gas projects in Nigeria, coupled with a broad range of funding from international blue chip institutional investors."

In line with Shell's plan to reduce its onshore operations in the Niger Delta region, where it had faced repeated attacks that drastically reduced its production the company had announced its decision to sell onshore blocks, OML 30, 34, 40 and 42, some of which sources said contain reserves of up to 2 billion

barrels.

Eighteen consortia had expressed interests in the oil fields. Top on the list of interested bidders were Mike Adenuga's Consolidated Petroleum; Femi Otedola's African Petroleum (AP) Consortium; and Neconde Energy, of which Nestoil's to Ernest Azudialu, is said to be a member.

Others are Oando Group Plc backed by China's Addax Petroleum and Perenco, an Anglo-French company; United Kingdom-registered Afren; and Niger Delta Petroleum, allegedly belonging to governments of the South-south states.

However, investigation revealed that of the 18 firms that had put in bids for the blocks, several have withdrawn from the transaction or were automatically disqualified, either because their bids were considered too low, or their inability to meet the deadline given by Shell to escrow 10 per cent of their bid price with J.P. Morgan in the UK.

SPDC is the operator of the joint venture in Nigeria between the NNPC (55percent), Shell (30percent), Total E&P Nigeria Limited (10percent) and Nigeria Agip Oil Company (5percent).

Van:

Verzonden: woensdag 6 april 2011 11:14

Aan:

Onderwerp: Shell divests 45 per cent stake in onshore oil block (info uit Nigeriaanse publicatie Guardian)

SHELL Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Limited and its joint venture partners-Total Exploration and Production Nigeria Limited and Nigerian Agip Oil Company Limited, have agreed to sell a stake in its Nigerian oil field, Oil Mining Leases (OML 40), located in the Niger Delta region, the first of four potential disposals in the country this year.

Elcrest Exploration and Production Limited, a consortium comprising Starcrest Nigeria Limited and Eland Oil and Gas Limited, led by a Nigerian, Emeka Offor, who won the bid, has 45 per cent stake while the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) holds the rest 55 per cent interest.

However, Shell's Managing Director, Mutiu Sunmonu during the signing ceremony, in Abuja, said that the assets, which is subject to the approval of the government does not amount to a dramatic exit from the country.

According to him, "this is not an exit strategy for Shell. We are consolidating to strengthen our current and future stand in Nigeria as this exercise is growing indigenous capacity in the upstream industry.

Although, the actual financial terms of the oil block deal could not be ascertain as both parties refused to divulge the information, sources, however, disclosed that Elcrest earlier made a bid of \$147 million for the oil block, but later increased it to \$154 million.

Sunmonu said: "This is a very important deal. A lot of interests were shown by a lot of companies. The screening process and the due diligence work that we needed to do really led to the length of time it took.

"There are clear criteria set for bidders and for the particular block, they happen to be the best bidders. There are commercial criteria, technical and mainly on the fact that you have to be a Nigerian based company.

"We have been here for long and some of these assets have more value to indigenous companies. In the next two years, you will appreciate my statement that this is a consolidation strategy to strengthen our future in this country," he said.

He added that the sale of other assets in Nigeria would be concluded in some matter of weeks.

Commenting on the acquisition, the Chairman of Starcrest, Emeka Offor said the acquisition is a critical part of the strategic growth plan of Chrome Group as it is a glimpse of the group, marching towards becoming the leading indigenous oil and gas company in sub-Sahara Africa.

He stated that as a Nigerian Company with a global perspective, the group is now more than ever before better positioned to champion the local content cause, as time has come for indigenous oil companies and gas companies to take positions in the oil and gas business in Nigeria.

He emphasised that the company would ensure that all stakeholders benefit from the successful re-development of the resources.

Shell is said to be selling stakes in four fields in Nigeria as part of its plan to divest \$5 billion in assets this year. Shell also sold four blocks last year.

The sale of the onshore blocks – OML 30, 34, 40 and 42, some of which sources said contain reserves of up to two billion barrels, is in line with the company's plan to reduce its onshore operations in the Niger Delta region, where it had faced repeated attacks that drastically reduced its production between 2007 and 2009.



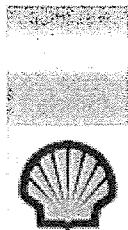
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Van:

Verzonden: maandag 16 april 2012 13:09

Aan:

Onderwerp: Shell Sustainability Report 2011



SHELL SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2011



Each year, Shell releases a report that describes how sustainable development helps us to deliver energy to meet the world's growing demand in a responsible way. Inside you will learn about our approach to sustainable development, discover examples of our work with communities and partners, and find information on our social and environmental performance.

Read about how we are:

- running our operations to avoid harm to people and the environment;
- involving communities to contribute to local development and improve how we operate;
- continuing to produce more cleaner-burning natural gas;
- producing low-carbon biofuel through our Raízen joint venture;
- spending \$1.1 billion on research and development in advanced technologies;
- helping to develop carbon capture and storage technologies;
- working to make our own operations more energy efficient, and;
- providing customers with advanced fuels and lubricants.

Find out more in our Sustainability Report.

Now available [online](#).

More content on our environmental and social performance is available at www.shell.com/sustainability

Met vriendelijke groet,

Shell International
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Van:

Verzonden: maandag 14 november 2011 11:31

Aan:

Onderwerp: tbv AO Shell in Nigeria - Update over het UNEP rapport

Urgentie: Hoog

Gevoeligheid: Persoonlijk

Bijlagen: Nigeria -Shell wil efficiëntere aanpak olievervuiling NOS Afrika dag 29102011.pdf

Van:

Verzonden: maandag 14 november 2011 11:28

Aan:

Onderwerp: FW: Shell in Nigeria - Update over het UNEP rapport

Urgentie: Hoog

Gevoeligheid: Persoonlijk

Voor jullie informatie, hieronder vind je ons verhaal richting Tweede Kamer leden.

Geachte/Beste

Aanstaande donderdag wordt tijdens het AO MVO het UNEP rapport besproken. Wij willen graag bij deze onze visie op dat rapport en de weg vooruit geven, ook als vervolg op ons eerdere schrijven in Augustus.

Wat doet SPDC reeds nu ?

Zoals u bekend publiceert Shell Petroleum Company of Nigeria Ltd. (SPDC) de actuele situatie over oil-spills op haar website

http://www.shell.com.ng/home/content/nga/environment_society/respecting_the_environment/o met een uitleg, foto en voortgangsrapportage.

Daarnaast hebben sinds 2000, SPDC en de joint-venture partners reeds meer dan \$3 mrd besteed aan het bestrijden van flares en hebben zij zich in 2009 gecommitteerd aan een vervolg programma om het flaren nog verder te bestrijden. Bij voltooiing van deze twee programma's zal zo 'n \$6 miljard zijn besteed en zo'n 90% van SPDC 's productie voorzien zijn van gas afvang installaties.

Reeds voordat het UNEP rapport uitkwam, waren SPDC en haar joint-venture partners het eens geworden over de noodzaak voor het aanleggen van een vervangende pijpleiding om de olie die zij op het vasteland produceert, naar de zogenaamde Bonny Terminal te transporteren. Deze extra leiding omzeilt Ogoni-land en zou het makkelijker maken om herstelwerkzaamheden uit te voeren aan de bestaande Trans-Niger Pipeline, die door Ogoniland loopt. Deze pijpleiding vormt de laatste jaren een belangrijk doelwit voor oliediefstal en illegale raffinaderijen en is daarmee een bron van vervuiling geworden. Ontwerpen en inschrijven voor het werk zijn klaar en hopelijk wordt het project

in de komende maanden door de joint venture goedgekeurd.

Wat gaat SPDC doen met het UNEP Rapport?.

Op 11 Oktober heeft SPDC een reactie op het UNEP rapport op haar website geplaatst – zie hieronder in detail en ook http://www.shell.com.ng/home/content/nga/environment_society/our_response/ - en op 29 Oktober heeft Dick Benschop het issue ook aangesneden in zijn publieke debat met Eduard Kazarski, Directeur Amnesty International, tijdens de jaarlijkse Afrika dag van de PvdA (zie bijgevoegde NOS persbericht).

<<Nigeria -Shell wil efficiëntere aanpak olievervuiling NOS Afrika dag 29102011.pdf>>

Shell Petroleum Company of Nigeria Ltd. (SPDC) verwelkomt het UNEP rapport en hoopt dat dit rapport een stevige stimulans vormt tot (internationale) samenwerking om de problemen in Ogoniland en andere delen van de Niger delta aan te pakken. Op 29 Oktober zei Dick Benschop "Het moet een wending ten goede worden, maar wij kunnen dat niet alleen". Er is een coalitie nodig van alle betrokken partijen omdat ook de veiligheid, sabotage en illegaal aftappen moet worden aangepakt. Daarom, zegt Benschop, is de aanpak van de olievervuiling alleen mogelijk in een coalitie van alle betrokken partijen: Shell, de andere oliemaatschappijen, de Nigeriaanse regering, de lokale bestuurders, de NGO 's, de dorpsgemeenschappen. "Daar moet een nieuwe autoriteit voor komen, een fonds en een langjarige onderneming waarbij iedereen is betrokken." Het geld voor het fonds is volgens hem nog het minste probleem. "Als je ziet hoeveel olie er nu verloren gaat, hoeveel productie er verloren gaat. Dat geld is zo terugverdiend. Nee, het grootste probleem is de samenwerking."

SPDC is het eens met de UNEP conclusie dat alle oorzaken van aanhoudende verontreiniging, inclusief diefstal van ruwe olie en illegale raffinage, moeten worden weggenomen voordat met doeltreffende, algehele opruimwerkzaamheden kan worden begonnen. Bij pogingen om blijvende, betekenisvolle verandering teweeg te brengen moet men ook de maatschappelijke en economische problemen in de Delta aanpakken, zodat de cyclus van militant optreden, geweld en sabotage waarvan iedereen in het gebied te lijden heeft, wordt doorbroken. SPDC kan dit niet in haar eentje voor elkaar krijgen. Het vergt een gezamenlijke inspanning van alle betrokken stakeholders, maar SPDC zal haar volledige aandeel leveren.

SPDC is vast van plan om samen met anderen de problemen in Ogoniland te helpen oplossen en daaruit lering te trekken die zij bij haar operaties in dat gebied met zijn unieke problematiek, maar ook elders in de Nigerdelta, kan toepassen.

SPDC werkt mee aan de aanbevelingen van het UNEP rapport en is betrokken in uitgebreid, delicaat overleg tussen SPDC, de andere spelers in de Nigeriaanse olie industrie en de Nigeriaanse overheid hoe te voorzien in het schoonmaakfonds van \$ 1 miljard naar aanleiding van UNEP oproep.

SPDC heeft het rapport bestudeerd en de reactie op de drie aanbevelingen aan de olie-industrie is als volgt:

1 Volledige evaluatie en herziening van opruim- en saneringsprocedures voor weggelekte olie, en verbetering van uitbesteding van werkzaamheden en toezicht.

SPDC heeft een voorlopige evaluatie van haar procedures uitgevoerd. De saneringsmethode RENA

(Remediation by Enhanced Natural Attenuation, een methode om op moeilijke toegankelijke locaties zoals in Nigeriaanse moerassen, door middel van biologische versnelde afbraakprocessen vervuilde grond te reinigen door bijvoorbeeld extra beluchting – regelmatig omscheppen –en toevoegen van kunstmest), blijft een bewezen en internationaal erkende manier om met olie vervuilde grond te reinigen. Het UNEP rapport stelt dat in bepaalde gevallen onze grondmonsters niet diep genoeg waren en dat dit de effectiviteit van de sanering nadelig beïnvloedde. Onderzoek door SPDC bevestigt deze constatering voor een paar specifieke locaties, daarom gaat SPDC die locaties opnieuw bezoeken om te bepalen of het opruimen /sanering afdoende zijn en waar nodig maatregelen treffen. Ook zal SPDC steekproefsgewijs andere gesaneerde locaties controleren op adequate sanering.

Daarnaast voert SPDC al enige tijd onderhandelingen met een gerenommeerde internationale organisatie over een nieuw gezamenlijk project om de saneringstechnieken van SPDC in de Delta te evalueren en zo nodig verder te verbeteren. Daarbij zal een beroep worden gedaan op de wetenschappelijke kennis van onafhankelijke deskundigen.

Ook heeft SPDC begin 2011 contracten aanbesteed waarin internationaal in hoog aanzien staande organisaties zoals het British Standards Institute (BSI) en Det Norske Veritas (DNV) worden uitgenodigd om voor een onafhankelijke beoordeling en borging te zorgen van de respons- en beheersmethoden van SPDC bij olie lekkages.

2 Uitvoeren van een algemene evaluatie van de installaties van SPDC in Ogoniland en opstellen van een programma voor het uitbedrijf nemen, inclusief een "Integrity Management Plan" voor olie-installaties. SPDC blijft vastbesloten om een integriteitsbeheersplan voor haar installaties in Ogoniland op te stellen, maar gezien de bijzondere toegangsproblemen die zij sinds 1993 ondervindt, is voor een doeltreffende uitvoering daarvan steun vanuit de samenleving en de overheid nodig. Vanwege de beperkte toegang die SPDC in het verleden had, was het uitbedrijf nemen van haar stilliggende installaties in Ogoniland onmogelijk. Om aan te geven wat mogelijk is als SPDC wel haar installaties kan bereiken: tussen 2009 en 2010 heeft zij meer dan 100 niet-producerende putten in het gebied beveiligd om die minder toegankelijk voor onbevoegden te maken. Dit is gerealiseerd met medewerking van de lokale, de staats- en de federale overheid en van de Ogoni - gemeenschappen zelf. Een SPDC team werkt hieraan en wil de plannen graag met de betrokken Ogoni - gemeenschappen bespreken.

3. SPDC dient samen met de Nigeriaanse toezichthouders duidelijkheid te brengen in de wetgeving inzake het niveau van verontreiniging waarop reiniging dient aan te vangen en het niveau van verontreiniging na het opruimen . SPDC zet het overleg over de relevante voorschriften met de betreffende toezichthouders voort. SPDC bevestigt dat zij haar saneringsproces uitvoert op basis van een risicogebaseerde aanpak die strookt met de werkwijze die op internationaal niveau de beste wordt geacht.

Wat doet SPDC verder ?

Verder heeft SPDC direct steun betuigt aan alle aanbevolen UNEP noodmaatregelen en werkt reeds sinds Augustus nauw samen met de regering van Rivers State bij de drinkwatervoorziening aan bepaalde gemeenschappen. Tegelijkertijd werkt zij aan gedetailleerde plannen voor het herstel van bestaande waterinstallaties en de aanleg van nieuwe, meer permanente voorzieningen om alle Ogoni-gemeenschappen van drinkwater te voorzien.

Wij hopen dat bovenstaande voor u van nut is, mocht u vragen hebben dan lichten wij dat gaarne

toe

Groeten,



Shell in Nigeria

SPDC action on matters addressed in the UNEP report

The Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Ltd (SPDC) welcomes the United Nations Environment Programme report 'Environmental Assessment of Ogoniland'



It is an important milestone in the history of Ogoniland and for the oil industry in Nigeria. The UNEP report highlights the unique challenges and complexities of Ogoniland which is not representative of conditions in the rest of the Niger Delta. SPDC withdrew from the area and halted production in 1993 following several attacks against its staff, and communities have granted the company only limited access since then.

SPDC hopes the UNEP report will be a catalyst for cooperation to address the challenges in Ogoniland and the wider Niger Delta and welcomes President Goodluck Jonathan's initiative to set up a Presidential Committee to coordinate required actions by all parties. SPDC is currently working with the industry committee which will support the Presidential Committee to define the next steps towards implementing the recommendations in the report.

SPDC has reviewed the report, including three recommendations that relate to its operations within Ogoniland and a specific finding on the current approach to in-situ remediation by enhanced natural attenuation (RENA). SPDC's reaction to each of the recommendations is as follows:

1. To fully review and overhaul procedures for oil spill clean-up and remediation as well as improve on contracting and supervision.

SPDC has carried out a preliminary review of its procedures. RENA remains a proven and internationally recognised method to remediate spill sites which is widely used in many countries. The report noted that in a few specific cases in Ogoniland we did not go deep enough in our pre-clean up assessments and this may have impacted the overall effectiveness of remediation in those areas. A review by SPDC has confirmed this finding in relation to a few specific sites. Based on this finding, SPDC will revisit the sites in Ogoniland investigated by UNEP to determine whether clean up and remediation have been adequate, and take action as required. SPDC will also review a sample of other remediated sites more widely across the Delta to check that adequate remediation has indeed been carried out.

SPDC will continue its ongoing efforts to ensure effective supervision of contractors and their

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full compliance with regulatory and contractual requirements.

SPDC has been in negotiations with a reputable international organisation for some time, to launch a joint project to review and if necessary, further improve SPDC's remediation techniques in the Delta, drawing upon independent expert scientific knowledge. Also, SPDC issued contract tenders at the beginning of 2011 inviting internationally respected organisations such as the British Standards Institute (BSI) and Det Norske Veritas (DNV) to provide independent review and assurance of SPDC's oil spill response and management practices.

2. To conduct a comprehensive review of SPDC assets in Ogoniland and develop a decommissioning programme and Integrity Management Plan for the assets.

SPDC remains committed to developing an asset integrity management plan for Ogoniland but effective implementation will require support from communities and from the government, given the unique challenges regarding access since 1993. Decommissioning of the facilities that are not in service in Ogoniland had not been possible due to the limited access SPDC has had in the past. As an illustration of what can be achieved when access is granted, between 2009 and 2010, SPDC secured more than 100 non-producing wells in the area to make them more difficult to tamper with. This was achieved with the cooperation of both local, state and federal governments and the Ogoni communities. SPDC has set up a team to review and develop a comprehensive decommissioning programme and asset integrity plan and looks forward to discussing these plans with the relevant Ogoni communities.

3. SPDC to work with Nigerian regulators to clarify the legislation governing remedial intervention and target values.

SPDC will continue to engage with the relevant government regulators on the Environmental Guidelines and Standards for Petroleum Industry in Nigeria (EGASPIN). SPDC confirms however that it currently manages its remediation process on a risk based approach consistent with international best practice.

In addition to addressing the three SPDC specific recommendations contained in the UNEP report, SPDC has been taking the following actions on matters related to Ogoniland:

- SPDC supports all the recommended emergency measures and is working closely with the Rivers State Government regarding supplying potable water to some communities while developing detailed plans to rehabilitate existing water facilities and build new, more permanent ones to provide fresh water to all the Ogoni communities.
- Prior to the report, SPDC had agreed with its joint venture partners on the need to construct an alternate pipeline that will evacuate production from its land fields to Bonny Terminal. Design and tendering for the work has already taken place and it is hoped that the project will be sanctioned by the joint venture in the coming months. This additional line would facilitate repair work on the existing Trans Niger Pipeline (TNP) running through Ogoniland – which in recent years, has become a major target for oil theft and illegal refineries and as a result, has become a source of pollution.

SPDC agrees with the UNEP finding that all sources of ongoing contamination, including activities such as crude theft and illegal refining, must be brought to an end before an effective widespread clean-up can begin. Efforts to bring lasting and meaningful change must also address the social and economic challenges in the Delta to break the cycle of militancy, violence and sabotage which affects everybody in the area. This is not something that SPDC can bring about on its own; it will require a joint effort by all relevant stakeholders, but SPDC will play its full part.

SPDC remains committed to work with others to help resolve issues in Ogoniland and learn