



Response to Protest Actions

Guidelines

January 2020

Acknowledgments

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- Operating companies' Security Committee and Police Service of Scotland

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Contents

1	Section 1: Response to Offshore Protest Actions	7
1.1	Company Policy/Strategy	7
1.1.1	Introduction	7
1.1.2	Strategy	7
1.1.3	OIM Actions	8
1.1.4	Security and Safety Considerations	9
1.2	Evidence Gathering	10
1.3	Communication with Support Vessels	10
1.3.1	Security and Safety Considerations	11
1.4	Contact with Media	11
1.5	Protestor Response Kit	11
1.6	Protestor Holding Area	11
1.7	Helicopter Landing	11
2	Section 2: Onshore Support to Offshore Protest Actions	12
2.1	Emergency Response Room (ERR)	12
2.1.1	Introduction	12
2.1.2	Logistics	12
2.1.3	Government Liaison and Public Affairs	12
2.1.4	Human Resources	13
2.1.5	Legal Department	13
2.1.6	Security	13
2.1.7	Information Technology	13
2.1.8	Media Response	13
3	Section 3: The Roles of Authorities and Agencies	14
3.1	The Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA)	14
3.2	The Police	14
3.3	Department for Business Energy & Industrial Strategy	15
3.3.1	Oil & Gas Authority	15
3.3.2	Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment & Decommissioning	15
3.4	The Health and Safety Executive (HSE)	15
3.5	The Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS)	15
3.6	The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)	16
4	Onshore Protest Action	17
4.1	Introduction	17
4.2	Contingency Planning	17

4.3	Company Policy	17
	4.3.1 Introduction	17
	4.3.2 Planning	18
4.4	Evidence Gathering	19
4.5	Protester Response Kit	19
4.6	Planning checklist	19
4.7	Media Response	20
	Appendices	21
A	Appendix A	21
B	Appendix B	22

Foreword

The global profile of protest groups, particularly related to climate change and environmental concerns, has increased significantly in recent months and the oil and gas sector will continue to experience protest activity.

Offshore installations have proved particularly attractive as protest venues as their unique settings provide a wide range of photo-opportunities that invariably attracts high profile media coverage. Protester disruption at refineries, distribution depots, company offices and similar sites can cause operational and logistical problems while also presenting media opportunities. Furthermore, any protest action has the potential to cause reputational damage and to involve substantial costs. However, whether a protest occurs offshore or onshore the safety of staff, responders and protesters is the principal concern.

Member companies of OGUK vary greatly in scale, operational exposure, resources, infrastructures, and procedures. Consequently, a 'one-size fits all' response plan is not practicable. This document updates the original 'Response to Protest Actions' guidance and provides a framework that OGUK members may consider in the preparation and updating of their own organisational protest response plans. It covers both onshore and offshore responses to protestor activity and can assist with the development of bespoke response plans relative to the specific organisational structure, assets, and capabilities.

Introduction

This second edition of these guidelines has been informed by the recent protest action in the Cromarty Firth, as well as experience of protests such as Brent Spar (1995), Stena Dee (1997) and similar actions against installations in the Moray and Cromarty Firths (2000 & 2001) which shaped the previous version, issued in 2011.

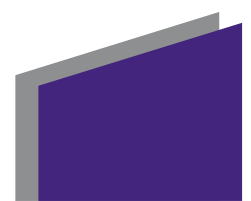
Basic protester tactics have changed little over the intervening years as evidenced by the actions against the Stena Don, off Greenland, and the Stena Carron, north of Shetland, during August/ September 2010 and recent episodes in 2019 within the North Sea and Cromarty Firth.

A large proportion of protester attention has focused on drilling rigs, drill ships and production platforms and there is a focus on such assets in this document. The aspects of response discussed are also relevant to other vessels; response plans, based on this guidance have been implemented on FPSO's, DSV's, and pipe-laying barges.

There will be differences in how individual companies respond to offshore protests and individual assets require plans honed to their specific needs. There is however a basic response philosophy that over-arches differences in approach - the primary focus must be the safety of all personnel, responders and protesters.

A commonplace company response to an offshore protest action is to mobilise in the manner similar to that which would be used to respond to an offshore emergency; that is to implement onshore Incident Management response procedures to support the offshore asset. Once set up, the onshore team will facilitate resource provision and undertake internal and external liaison roles.

A more detailed explanation of the overall response is contained in the following sections:



Section 1 'Response to Offshore Protest Actions' outlines general Company policy as to how an offshore protest action may be considered and details how the crew of the asset might deal with situations that arise.

Section 2 'Onshore Support to Offshore Protest Actions' contains an appreciation of the support that onshore teams might provide to the offshore asset.

Section 3 'The Roles of Authorities and Agencies' explains the roles of the Police, the MCA (Coastguard) and other authorities that may be involved in the response.

Appendix A 'Useful Links' contains links to documents and organisations that can offer guidance on formulating the response to direct action.

Links to other sources that provide useful further reading, insights into Police tactics and address other issues that can be considered for inclusion in response plans are also provided.

Appendix B provides a map of UK Police Force land boundaries and maritime areas of responsibility.

The Legal Position

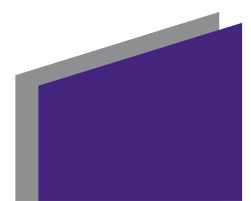
The response to any type of protest must be based on an acceptance that protesters have a right to peaceful protest. There is, however, a limit as to what protesters can do in pursuance of their cause before some activities contravene criminal or civil law.

In basic terms, the Police have responsibility for the investigation of any alleged criminal actions committed by protesters. On the other hand, the Company should instigate civil remedy procedures if the conduct of protesters prevents the company from carrying on its lawful business.

Experience has shown that active pursuit by the corporate legal team of a civil remedy at a very early stage is particularly effective and is something that can be prepared for in advance.

Whether criminal or civil litigation is pursued, there is a requirement to gather evidence of protesters carrying out unlawful actions for either process to be successful.

It should be noted that the guidance contained in this document relates to protest actions that occur in the United Kingdom or within the UK Continental Shelf.



1 Section 1: Response to Offshore Protest Actions

1.1 Company Policy/Strategy

1.1.1 Introduction

In the event of an offshore asset becoming subject to protester disruption the normal company response is to implement its Incident Management response procedures to support the offshore asset.

Thereafter, all actions taken during the incident will be consistent with the commitment of the company to:

- Safety and security (for personnel, responders and protesters)
- Environmental considerations
- Legislation
- Business Reputation
- Respect for the viewpoint of others and human rights
- Security

The offshore protest should be considered as:

- essentially a safety issue that places staff, responders and protesters at risk
- criminal - if protesters contravene Maritime Law or other legislation
- unlawful (in Civil Law) - if the protest action prevents the Company carrying on its lawful business.

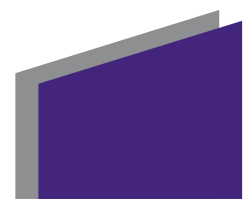
1.1.2 Strategy

Should the protest develop, it is possible that the situation may be ongoing for several days or weeks. Companies should try to ensure that they do not provide protesters with opportunities that are likely to cause reputational damage. In pursuance of such a strategy it is necessary:

- never to be drawn or provoked into confrontational situations.
- never to become involved in situations that would put health, safety or lives at risk.
- to adopt a slow, deliberate, calm but firm approach to all eventualities.
- to display the highest standards of professionalism when dealing with protesters.
- to ensure the response is appropriate and proportionate, and does not escalate beyond the specific protest activity

It is important that the offshore crew is fully conversant with company strategy. Training may be required to include:

- briefings to crew of the tactics used by protesters during previous actions.



- guidance on staff conduct during protest incidents with particular emphasis on safety, the requirement to negate sound bite or photo opportunities and the necessity to adopt the highest standards of professionalism when dealing with protesters.
- the appropriate reception facilities that should be made available.

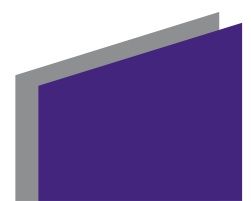
1.1.3 OIM Actions

Should it appear the asset is about to become the subject of protester attention, the OIM remains in overall command of the installation in accordance with policy and relevant legislation. The OIM will work in conjunction with the onshore incident response team and relevant agencies and should ensure that the following actions are undertaken in their role as on scene commander:

- inform onshore management as per emergency response procedures, the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) and the Police.
- commence incident log.
- attempt to communicate with protester vessel(s) and broadcast relevant statements as pre prepared or otherwise directed by onshore incident management team.
- alert the on-board response team to undertake evidence gathering where safe to do so. This can be via video footage, CCTV footage, photographic and written logs.
- alert (and thereafter maintain contact with) any support vessels.
- consider use of secure communications for operational briefings.
- if an Operator's Representative is on board a drilling rig or other non-fixed asset, request that appropriate Operator response procedures are instigated. This should be covered in bridging documents at the planning stages of any project.

If protest action escalates, the OIM shall ensure that:

- the incident log is ongoing and maintained.
- protestors are made aware that the protest activity is unlawful as well as a safety issue, putting the lives of themselves, the crew and others at risk.
- the onboard response team is kept informed and functions appropriately.
- the Masters of support vessels are updated of events and plans via secure means such as satellite phones.
- evidence gathering is ongoing and relevant.
- the activities of protest vessels and protesters is monitored.
- the security of deck hatches and other accesses is maintained.
- appropriate security is afforded to high risk areas such as the Radio Room, Bridge and Control Room.
- applicable statements are broadcast to protester vessel(s) either pre-prepared or following guidance from onshore teams.
- if protesters arrive "topside"; the integrity of normal reception procedures is maintained.



1.1.3.1 OIM Powers of Restraint

The OIM/Master of Vessel has the power of restraint to secure the safety of the personnel on board an installation. However, this restraint must only be considered as a last resort, justified and proportionate and used only in circumstances where the protesters' conduct threatens the safety of the installation, crew, responders or themselves.

Note:

In respect of the reference to 'broadcast relevant statements' and to an 'on board response team' above, some operators and drilling contractors have adopted a sophisticated response approach that involves designated crew members being trained as a Response Team. They participate in a 'cell' system designed to manage the protest from the arrival of the protester vessel, through protester boarding, to their ultimate removal.

As part of the response process, a series of pre-prepared statements to address dangerous or unlawful activities that protesters undertake are broadcast to protest vessels. The messages broadcast stress the safety implications of, for example, a protest vessel entering the 500m exclusion zone, or protesters boarding the asset. The content of the broadcast message and any responses should be recorded and fed into the evidence gathering process. The message being delivered should also be video and audio recorded, for example, to enhance evidence gathering.

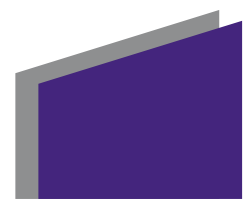
Another feature of such a structured response involves the use of a series of forms that lead crew through protester reception procedures and assist to develop the evidence gathering process.

The reception procedures outlined in the response also detail how protesters on board should be treated in respect of adherence to safety requirements, i.e. in the same manner as anybody else on board. In this respect the plan details how a protester might be persuaded to willingly surrender items such as ignition sources. Should the protester fail to comply, the options available to the OIM are explained.

The 'cell' system involves forming designated crew into small units (cells) with each unit having a specific area of responsibility, for example 'evidence gathering', 'protester reception', 'logistics' etc. The effect is that the set-up on the installation is compatible in many aspects to the configuration provided onshore in the company Incident Management Response Room.

1.1.4 Security and Safety Considerations

- A full induction must be offered to protestors who have boarded above deck areas and any refusal recorded. As a minimum they must be informed of emergency escape arrangements and any restricted access areas.
- The protestor headcount must be added to POB and communicated accordingly. Where the POB limit is exceeded, this must be reported to the relevant agencies.
- If the installation is in operational mode, the risks associated with non-intrinsically safe equipment must also be a consideration.
- Where possible and safe to do so, crew members should be appointed to maintain visual contact with any protestor unlawfully aboard the asset.



- The use of crew to protect critical areas should also be a consideration.
- PPE requirements should also be met for protestors if this can be safely achieved.

1.2 Evidence Gathering

The gathering of evidence of protester activity offshore is important as it forms the basis from which Legal Counsel will ultimately argue the case at Civil Courts for remedies to have protestors desist as well as providing evidence for any potential criminal prosecution.

An offshore asset will be on its own during the initial stages of a protest action. The best evidence of protester activity often occurs during the initial 'active' phase and it is good practice to have specific crew members designated to undertake:

- video, photographic and audio evidence gathering.
- maintenance of an ongoing log of events
- the reception of protestors should they arrive on deck.

Quality, structured, "ongoing" evidence is the preferred option. However, where circumstances preclude full evidence gathering, a log of events supplemented by photographic or video footage is an alternative. Some assets may have enhanced CCTV systems that can be utilised.

During offshore action protestors will, in all probability, commit crimes by contravening maritime law and other applicable legislation. The use of video footage to provide a perspective as to proximity to an installation should be considered and particularly beneficial in evidencing breaches of the 500m zone. Clearly in the use of video and digital technology the date, time and file names should be accurate. Where possible the recording of any protestors should be communicated to them and the person operating the recording equipment clearly stating name, date and time along with any witness present.

Depending on the circumstances of the incident the Police may decide to send Officers to the installation involved. If there is evidence of offences having been committed the Officers may arrest offenders when it is safe to do so.

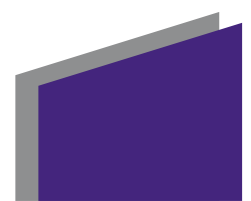
The role of the Police is more fully explained in Section 3.

1.3 Communication with Support Vessels

In the event of a protest action at an installation, the actions of protester vessels about the asset will impinge on the activities of support vessels and, in the case of a rig on tow, anchor handlers.

Consideration should be given to including briefings to support vessels in contingency plans. At the very least, Masters of such vessels should:

- be provided with a copy of response guidelines and made aware of intended strategies to cope with protester disruption.



- be kept abreast of developments and requested to communicate any information of protester vessel activity to the asset. This should be passed via secure means if possible, such as satellite telephones or other communication available.

1.3.1 Security and Safety Considerations

The flag state of any vessel should be notified of any protest activity involving their flagged vessel. Company legal team assistance can be utilised to prepare documentation for the flag state; the flag state may then request assistance from UK Government bodies to assist in dealing with any protest or associated incident.

1.4 Contact with Media

Should the media make direct contact with the asset, any requests for situation reports, comments or interviews should be referred onshore.

1.5 Protestor Response Kit

Video, camera and audio recording equipment are the basic components for a response kit. Night vision equipment, a full administration package, megaphones, and other equipment such as a high viz OIM vest and pre-prepared statements can be considered for inclusion dependent on the nature of the asset and the level of response envisaged. Intrinsically safe equipment may be a necessity.

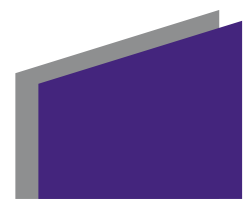
1.6 Protestor Holding Area

Pre-planning should include the identification of a suitable area in which to hold protesters detained on board. Basic arrangements, such as food, washing and toilet facilities must be provided. There must also be pre-planned arrangements in place to consider the appropriate monitoring of any protestor/s during detention until such time the arrangements are in place for Police to take this responsibility.

1.7 Helicopter Landing

Helicopters have been utilized previously for reconnaissance prior to offshore actions. A helicopter has never been used during a live action. However, should a helicopter landing be attempted:

- radio contact should be made with the helicopter pilot.
- the dangers, safety implications and the illegality of an unauthorised landing should be communicated.
- the MCA must be informed.
- Should the helicopter attempt to land, no action should be taken to hinder the landing as this could place both crews in danger.
- A fire-fighting crew should be on station.
- Should a helicopter landing succeed, persons who disembark should be treated in the same manner as protesters boarding by any other means.



2 Section 2: Onshore Support to Offshore Protest Actions

2.1 Emergency Response Room (ERR)

2.1.1 Introduction

In the event of a protest action at an offshore asset, the recommended response is to implement incident management response procedures. This would normally include staffing an emergency response room (ERR) to support the asset and co-ordinate the response. Representatives of each of the disciplines described hereafter should be available to the Team Leader and Senior Management, if not in the ERR.

An offshore protest action raises issues for consideration not normally encountered during an offshore emergency and certain aspects may require additional emphasis, such as:

- Logistics
- Government Liaison and Public Affairs
- Human resources
- Legal
- Security
- Information technology

2.1.2 Logistics

In addition to the co-ordination of marine and aviation resources, it may be necessary to accommodate the deployment of Police officers to the asset. The Police will also deploy Liaison Officers to company emergency response rooms and similarly there may be a requirement for company representatives to be deployed at police multi-agency meetings at designated locations.

It is likely that Police will request marine and aviation support from the operator to assist in any response.

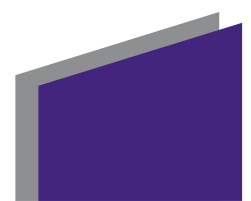
2.1.3 Government Liaison and Public Affairs

The affected business/operator should communicate with relevant Government Departments and agencies as required during any offshore emergency. In particular, liaise with:

- The Department of Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) will be important as environmental concerns may be cited as the reason for the protest, and,
- The Health and Safety Executive (HSE), as the activities of protesters will raise safety issues.
- Relevant departments in devolved administrations as required.

Public Affairs should also communicate internally, and with partners and contractors as is usual. Additionally, they may:

- Be tasked with having dialogue with the protest group involved, and to monitor their web sites, social media and press releases.



- Be required to consider strategies and responses to counter protest group propaganda.

2.1.4 Human Resources

If the protest is long-term, crew changes are delayed or protester activity causes safety concerns, a Human Resource Team may be set up to ensure accurate information is available as well as consideration of welfare matters. Companies directly impacted may consider mobilizing their Relative Response Team.

2.1.5 Legal Department

The Legal Department should:

- Be available to advise on the legal implications of actions or strategies considered.
- Progress the civil process towards seeking remedies to have the protest group desist and liaise with Legal Counsel towards this aim.
- Be a point of contact for the Police and prosecuting authorities.

2.1.6 Security

There is considerable diversity in the level of security provision amongst companies from contracted 'gate guarding' to corporate company security. If higher level security advice is available to the response it can provide valuable input to protester response and provide liaison with the Police.

Gate and reception staff should be fully briefed of the possibility of protest groups carrying out actions against onshore assets simultaneous to mounting offshore actions. Response plans and testing of these plans should also take place.

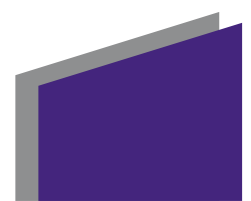
2.1.7 Information Technology

Social Media platforms can greatly enhance protester capability as well as communication. In the past, whilst a drilling rig was subject to an offshore action, the headquarters of the Operator was subject to 'hacking', Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack and 'flash mob' protests coordinated via 'Twitter'.

These circumstances suggest IT representation should be included in the protester response loop.

2.1.8 Media Response

A coordinated response as part of the public affairs role is essential and requires a multi -agency approach particularly if the Police and the MCA are involved. The monitoring of social media both from a protestor and company perspective is essential in ensuring effective response strategies.



3 Section 3: The Roles of Authorities and Agencies

3.1 The Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA)

If an offshore asset becomes subject to protestor activity, the first call may be to the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (HM Coastguard) who will liaise directly with the asset under threat, with the Company Emergency Response Room, the Police and other government agencies as appropriate.

The Coastguard will adopt a passive role i.e. monitoring communication links etc. However, if a situation develops in which a vessel or persons are deemed to be in distress, positive Search and Rescue (SAR) action will be initiated.

Protestor vessels often choose not to communicate with the asset subject to their attention but may respond to messages from the Coastguard. Consequently, the Coastguard can provide an important communication channel that can be vital when safety warnings require to be relayed.

The MCA are responsible for the enforcement of merchant shipping regulations in respect of occupational health & safety, the safety of vessels, safe navigation and operations. The MCA have an investigative capability for incidents involving shipping within UK territorial waters, or involving UK flagged vessels, to determine whether a significant breach of regulations has occurred and to recommend enforcement action as appropriate.

3.2 The Police

Police Forces in the UK have responsibility for responding to certain incidents on offshore oil and gas installations located within UK Territorial waters or within the UK Continental Shelf. The Police are responsible for the enforcement and reporting of any criminal acts whether the installation is fixed, mobile, or in transit.

In the event of protest action against an installation, it is important that the Police are made aware at an early stage.

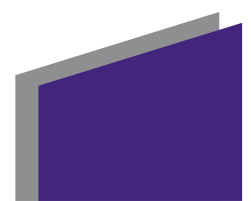
The Police will contact other agencies such as HM Coastguard and Government Departments if and as required.

They will liaise with the operator of the installation and may deploy a Police Liaison Officer to the Emergency Response Room of the Operator if appropriate.

Depending on the circumstances of the incident the Police may decide to send Officers to the installation involved. If there is evidence of offences having been committed the Officers may arrest the offenders but only if it is safe to do so.

The Police will report evidence of any crimes committed to the relevant prosecuting authority who will decide whether to instigate Court proceedings.

A map showing UK Police Force land boundaries and maritime areas of responsibility is displayed at Appendix B.



The jurisdiction of police is not limited in terms of the flag state of any protest vessel or another vessel involved in an incident.

3.3 Department for Business Energy & Industrial Strategy

BEIS is the UK Governing body for the energy industry within the UK and should be notified of protest activity given the potential impacts on critical infrastructure.

3.3.1 Oil & Gas Authority

The OGA is a key regulator of the industry and therefore should be made aware of any offshore protest action as such an action can impinge on exploration or production. As the terms of licences issued by the OGA include environmental responsibilities, there will be an interest in any possible environmental impact of protester activity.

3.3.2 Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment & Decommissioning

OPRED, part of BEIS, is a regulatory body for environmental concerns and as such should also be notified of protest activity offshore.

3.4 The Health and Safety Executive (HSE)

An early call to the Health and Safety Executive is not always listed as a priority call in protester response plans. However, the HSE has responsibility for offshore safety and an offshore protest will raise safety issues. An early call will be appreciated and lead to support if protesters persist in dangerous practices.

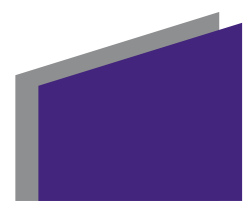
Collectively the HSE, MCA and Marine Accident Investigation Branch are responsible for different aspects of legislation applied to the offshore energy industry. Consequently, there is a Memorandum of Understanding and Operational Working Agreement between these agencies which ensures coordination where their duties overlap for health and safety enforcements or accidents.

3.5 The Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS)

In Scotland, the Police report crimes to the Procurator Fiscal responsible for the area in which the crime has been committed. The Procurator Fiscal then decides whether to instigate Court proceedings. If the crime is of a serious nature, Crown Office will be consulted to consider whether proceedings should be heard at a higher court.

In the normal course of events, representatives of a Company would not be in direct contact with the Procurator Fiscal during a protest action as the line of communication to the Fiscal is via the Police.

The COPFS website is at <https://www.copfs.gov.uk/>

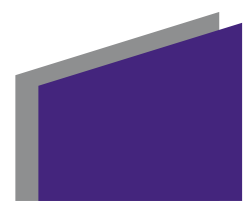


3.6 The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)

The Crown Prosecution Service is the principal prosecuting authority in England and Wales. It advises the Police on cases for possible prosecution, prepares cases for court and presents cases at Court. The general principles that the CPS follow are set out in the Code for Crown Prosecutors.

The CPS does not investigate offences. The Police contact the CPS during or after an investigation, either to seek legal advice or to refer the case for prosecution. Accordingly, it would be unusual for Company representatives to be in contact with the CPS during a protest action as the line of communication to the CPS would be via the officers of the Police Force involved.

The CPS website can be found at <https://www.cps.gov.uk/>



4 Onshore Protest Action

4.1 Introduction

The differences in scale, type, and nature of assets held by the oil and gas sector is matched by the differences in scale, type and nature of protests mounted against them. Consequently, there is no attempt herein to produce a prescriptive response. Instead, a range of issues are discussed that can be considered when response plans are being prepared or reviewed.

4.2 Contingency Planning

Virtually all sites such as refineries, gas gathering plants, terminals, and distribution depots have a protester response plan in place. Company headquarters and offices may have similar coverage. Given an increasing tendency for 'supply chain targeting' some companies, who may not have previously considered themselves as potential protest targets should perhaps consider their resilience.

Whether response plans are being drawn up from scratch or existing plans are being reviewed, close liaison with the Police is vital as the Police have primacy in deciding how protesters are dealt with in the vicinity of premises.

Threat assessments of potential organisations that are likely to conduct protest is another factor for consideration by organisations and such intelligence should be used to inform response plans.

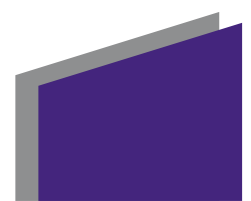
4.3 Company Policy

4.3.1 Introduction

Most companies will intend to pursue a policy that requires all actions taken by company and contracted staff during a protest action to be consistent with the commitment of the company to:

- Safety and security (for personnel, responders and protesters)
- Environmental considerations
- Legislation
- Business Reputation
- Respect for the viewpoint of others and human rights
- Security

A useful strategy may be to follow the principles of a decision-making model to assist in the response. An example of such a model is replicated below:



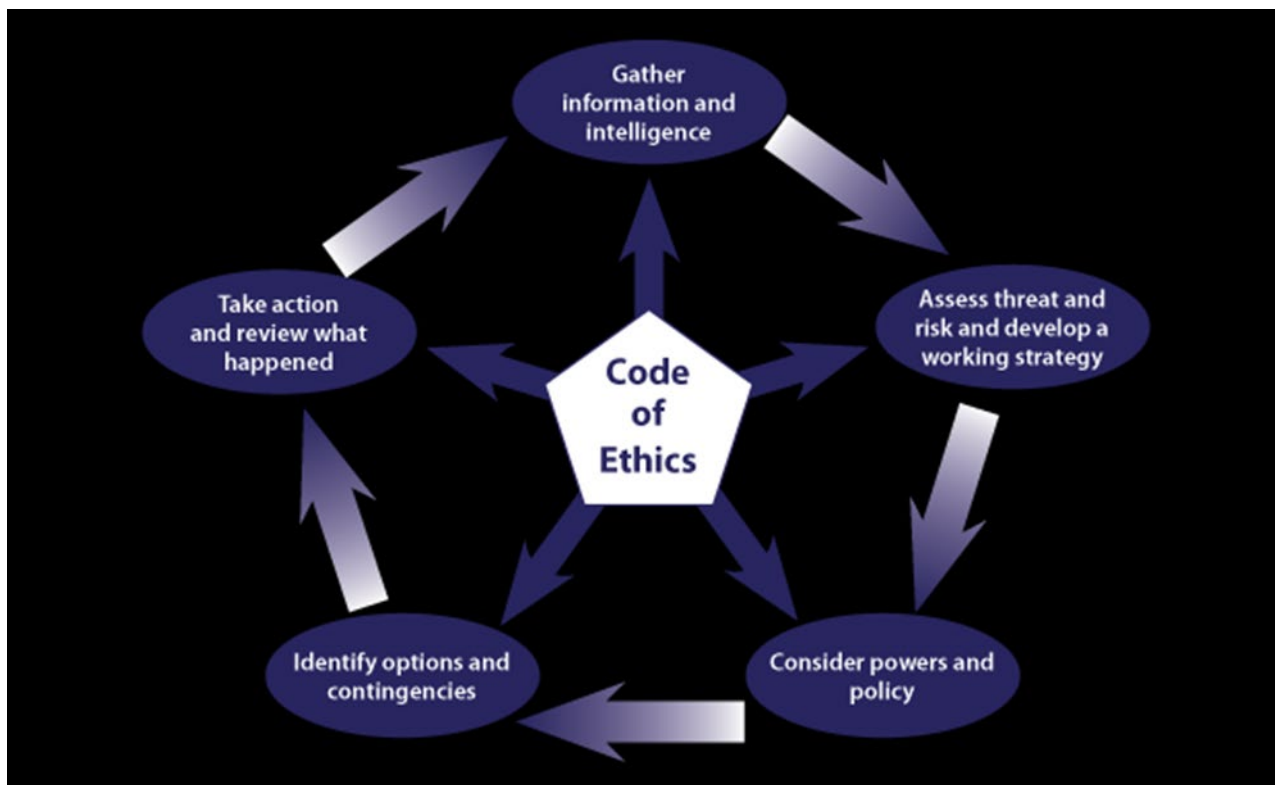


Figure 1

4.3.2 Planning

Sensible steps might be taken to limit or contain the effects of protester activity. Companies should try to ensure that they do not provide protesters with photo opportunities or soundbites that are likely to cause reputational damage. In pursuance of such a strategy it is necessary:

- never to be drawn or provoked into confrontational situations.
- never to become involved in situations that would put health, safety or lives at risk.
- adopt a slow, deliberate, calm but firm approach to all eventualities.
- display the highest standards of professionalism when dealing with protesters.
- to be aware that video and audio recording are always likely to be used by protest groups.
- to ensure any response is appropriate and proportionate to the protest activity.
- to consider if and when lockdown procedures should be implemented in company buildings
- to consider if and when business continuity plans should be activated
- to raise awareness of staff of how to recognize suspicious activity or hostile reconnaissance at premises.
- to identify a suitable protest area on site
- to maintain control of security at all access points to your buildings and premises.

In the event of protester action, it is common for existing operational management systems and emergency response procedures to be activated and to support the protester response plan.

4.4 Evidence Gathering

The Police should be informed immediately if a site becomes subject to protester action. The Police response may be reasonably swift but inevitably there will be a lead time between the start of the incident and their arrival.

It is often during this interval that the best evidence of protester actions is available as, during this active phase, they may commit overt crimes such as cutting security fences. Consequently, if circumstances permit, initial actions should be recorded.

From this perspective it is good practice to have staff designated to undertake:

- video, photographic and audio evidence gathering.
- maintenance of an ongoing log of events
- the reception of protesters who enter the site offices.

Quality, structured, ongoing evidence is the preferred option and many sites considered at risk of protester activity give evidence gathering high priority in detailed response plans. Where circumstances preclude full evidence gathering, 'telling the story' by reference to a log of events supplemented by photographic or video footage is an alternative.

4.5 Protester Response Kit

Video and camera equipment comprise the basic components of a response kit. Megaphones, glue solvent, graffiti remover and other equipment can be considered for inclusion dependent on the nature of the asset and the response envisaged.

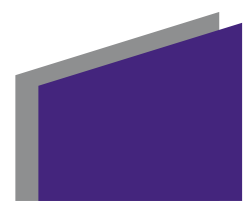
Protesters extensively use sophisticated 'lock-ons' and devices such as tripods. The extrication of persons from such devices is a matter for the Police.

4.6 Planning checklist

The scale of response required to cope with a long running protest at a large energy site where protesters are fed and watered at a nearby climate camp, varies dramatically from the resources required to deal with a 'street theatre', lunch-time protest, at a main street office.

Between these two extremes there is perhaps a typical protest action that may occur, for example, at a terminal. Such a protest may be responded to along the following lines:

- Protest group arrives at site.
- Police are informed.
- Perimeter CCTV cameras are directed at the group and recording commences.



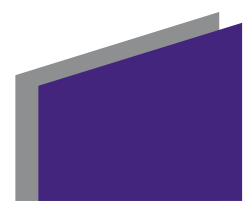
- Security staff attend the scene and do what can be safely done to contain the situation.
- If circumstances allow, security staff commence video recording protester actions.
- Representative of site management attends at scene and attempts to commence dialogue with protesters; this should be recorded
- Warn protesters that their actions may be unlawful.
- Warn protesters that their presence on site could compromise their safety and the safety of staff.
- Request that the protesters leave the site. Dialogue recorded.
- Police arrive at scene. They have primacy of response in respect of actions taken against protesters, but, given the nature of the site, they will rely heavily on site management for risk assessments.
- Eventually, protesters remove themselves or, if their actions are unlawful, are removed by Police.
- Police obtain statements from site staff who witnessed events and take possession of relevant CCTV, video, photographic and audio recordings. They will also seize items used in the course of the protest such banners, bolt cutters, ladders etc.

The response outlined provides a response framework that can be adapted to respond to protests of varying scale across a range of sites including company headquarters and offices.

4.7 Media Response

A coordinated media response is essential and requires a multi -agency approach particularly if the Police are involved. The monitoring of social media both from a protestor and company perspective is essential in ensuring effective response strategies.

Internal communications are also an important factor, to communicate to all staff and visitors within the building. These aspects are likely to be covered as part of the incident management/emergency response structures in response to the incident.



Appendices

A Appendix A

A.1.1 1. The Emergency Preparedness Offshore Liaison Group (EPOL Group)

The EPOL Group is an industry led forum supported by Police Scotland, the Maritime and Coastguard Agency and OGUK which seeks to improve offshore emergency response related issues in the northern United Kingdom Continental Shelf and West of Shetland.

The Group website <https://www.epolgroup.co.uk/> contains information that relates to general offshore emergency response.

2. Links to Agencies

[The Maritime and Coastguard Agency \(MCA\)](#)

[Police Scotland](#)

[Department for Business Energy & Industrial Strategy \(BEIS\)](#)

[Oil & Gas Authority](#)

[Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and decommissioning \(OPRED\)](#)

[The Health and Safety Executive \(HSE\)](#)

[The Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service \(COPFS\)](#)

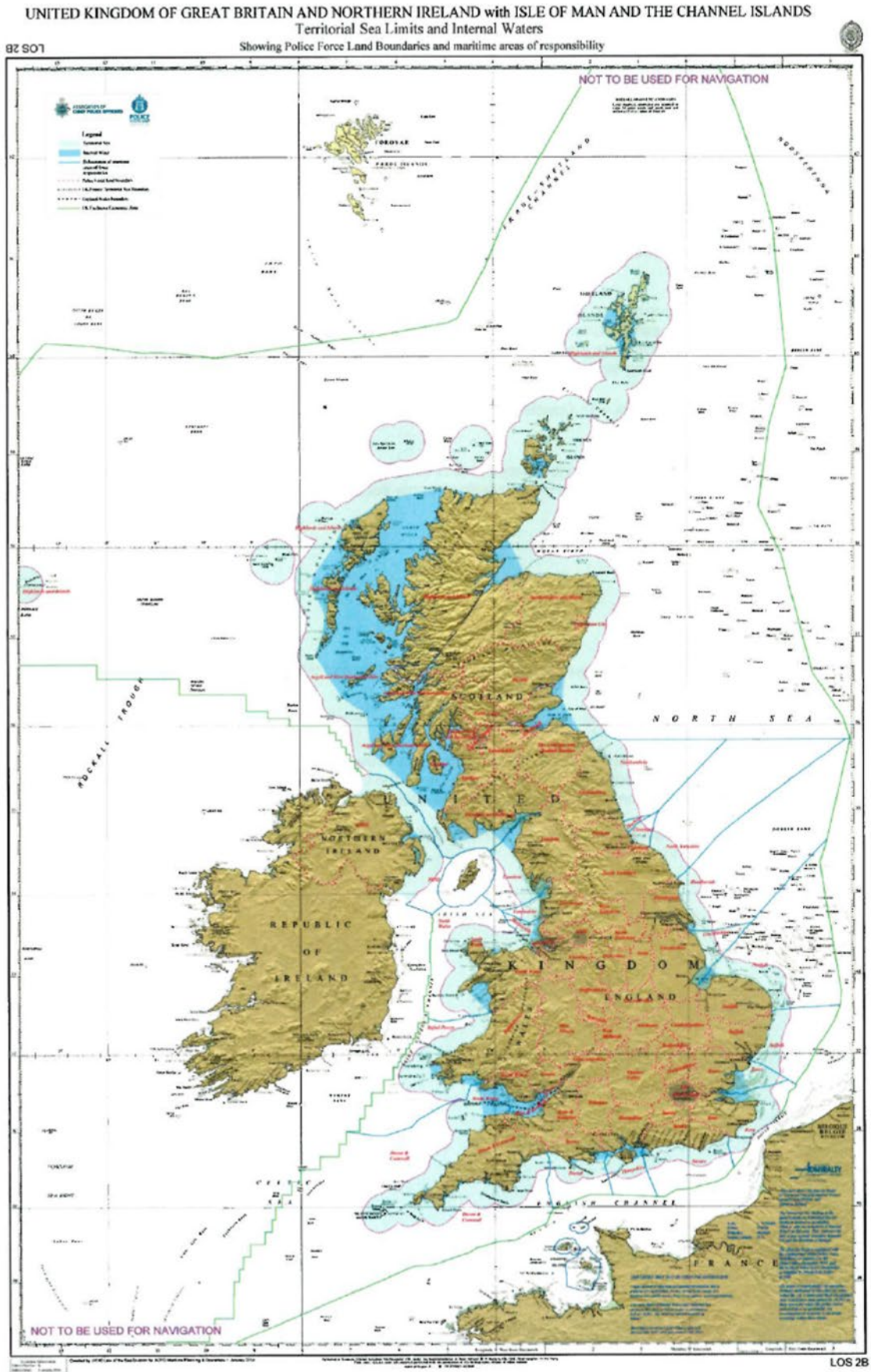
[The Crown Prosecution Service \(CPS\)](#)

[The Emergency Preparedness Offshore Liaison Group \(EPOL Group\)](#)

B Appendix B

B.1.1 Maps of Police Force Land Boundaries and Marine Areas of Responsibility







oilandgasuk.co.uk/guidelines

OGUK Guidelines

Member companies dedicate specialist resources and technical expertise in developing these guidelines with Oil & Gas UK with a commitment to work together, continually reviewing and improving the performance of all offshore operations.

Guidelines are free for our members and can be purchased by non-members.

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 [@oilandgasuk](https://twitter.com/oilandgasuk)

 [Oil & Gas UK](https://www.linkedin.com/company/oilandgasuk)

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