Alexandre Brutelle France



- Co-founder and director @EIF
- IJ Training and mentoring coordinator
 @CiFAR_EU
- Freelance investigative journalist
 (Basta!, Jeune Afrique, Mediapart, L'Express, Bivol, Daraj,
 Middle East Monitor etc.)



EIF goals:

- Developing a global network of journalists and experts dedicated to EIJ
- Developing and sharing research frameworks from single investigations
- Supporting, fundraising science-based reporting projects and tools



EIF method:

- Uncovering systemic issues / reproductible frameworks from a single story
- Readapting single reporting methods across countries
- e.g: Delineating impact zones across borders, water privatization abuses across the EU, extractivism monitoring across continents etc.



At the crossroads of these stories we most often deal with:

Agnotology:

The study of deliberate production of scientific doubt and ignorance.

It will mostly consists of twisting a scientific consensus in order to avoid accountability and/or protect specific interests.

Perenco's unconventional extractivism in Southern Tunisia





Perenco's gas concessions, Perenco's website 2021

a case-study of corporate and governmental disinformation

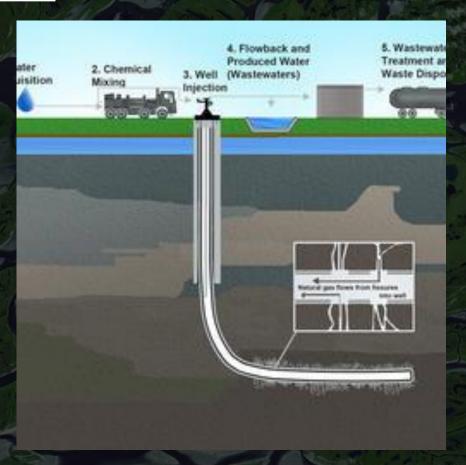
The core conflict 1/2:

French-British Company Perenco
has been accused of extracting
shale gas by several experts and civil
society in 2014, in Southern
Tunisia.

A practice proven to be environmentally harmful, but also illegal in the country.

Environmental risks comprise:

- Disturbance of wildlife habitats
- Disturbance of agricultural activity
- Aquifers and drinking water contamination
- Seismic deregulation



US EPA infographic on the hydraulic fracturing process

The core conflict 2/2:

These accusations originated from the presence of waste water ponds on the site.

As well as from a 2010 press release on Perenco's website announcing the first successful fracking job for shale exploitation in North Africa.

A press release the company which was then deleted from the company's website and refuted by its representatives.

Saying they only extract conventional gas. A declaration supported by the ETAP (National Tunisian Oil Company), co-owner of the Franig concession.



El Franig concession aerial view, Bings Maps 2020

Our initial objective:

Finding out the current status of the concession in question

+

 Mapping and monitoring similar sites operated by Perenco in the region (through satellite analysis and field reporting)

To establish if shale gas is indeed extracted, and to what extent

Data & indicators we needed:

- Accurate list of existing wells + their production status + their names (inaccurate on ETAP website)
- Accurate geo-coordinates of the wells (Inaccurate on the ETAP website)
- Depth of the wells (unavailable on the ETAP website)
- Record of hydraulic fracturation events (unavailable on ETAP website)

The Tunisian legal loophole:

- Unconventional gas extraction (ex: Shale or Tight gas), is constitutionally illegal in Tunisia, by case-law.
- The Tunisian Hydrocarbon Code doesn't differentiate conventional vs unconventional.
- Perenco has benefited from this legal loophole with the support of the government.

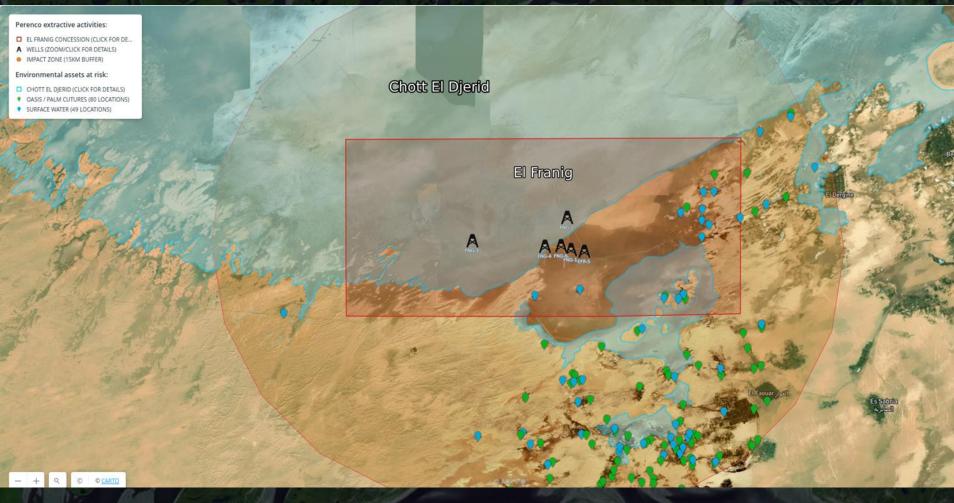
Scientific controversy vs consensus:

Missing legal framework = missing national standard and definition

What the international standards/consensus say:

- According to the US Environmental Protection Agency: it is the extractive process that defines the nature of the hydrocarbons. Any frack job = unconventional extraction. An internal note from the Tunisian ministry of Energy uses this definition.
- In the EU, it is the nature of the rock reservoir targeted by a given well that defines the nature of the extractive process. Leaked discussions from state engineers clearly show they consider the Franig reservoir as non-conventional.

Franig concession:



Unconventional reservoir + Frac jobs

Baguel-Tarfa concession:



Conventional reservoir + Frac jobs

What participated to doubt and ignorance in this case:

- Lack of Transparency from the public and private operators.
- Conflict of interest between public and private operators.
- Incomplete National legal frameworks.
- Lack of data accuracy and data availability from public regulators and the company.
- Military presence in the areas of interest, adding to the opacity of the ongoing activities in these concessions. Threats from the army on the field.
- Existence of an ongoing scientific debate regarding the definition of "unconventional gas".

