

Petroleumsressursene på norsk kontinentalsokkel

Audun Iversen, June 2011

1. Project/publication	Oljedirektoratet (2007): <i>Petroleumsressursene på norsk kontinentalsokkel</i> [The petroleum resources on the Norwegian Continental Shelf]. Stavanger: The Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, 68 pages. http://www.npd.no/en/Publications/Resource-Reports/Resource-report-2007/
2. Initiator	The Norwegian Petroleum Directorate
3. Objective	The Norwegian Petroleum Directorate is challenged with reduced oil production, increasing costs, smaller and fewer discoveries and a weak recruitment of professionals. Through building scenarios, the Directorate wants to increase the understanding of the uncertainties associated with the estimates of the total resources.
4. Geographical delimitation	The Norwegian Continental Shelf.
5. Time horizon	2046
6. Thematic focus	The main emphasis is on the petroleum resources and the economic and societal consequences of different levels of future petroleum activity.
7. Images of the future	Four future scenarios are drawn up, which are based on an axis system with oil prices on one axis, and undiscovered resources on the other. The scenarios are labelled: Full speed ahead; Technolab; Sorry, we're closed; Blood, sweat and tears. The scenarios are presented in chapter 6 of the report.
8. Key driving forces	The scenarios are built upon five main driving forces: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global demographic developments and demand for energy 2. Security of supply 3. Global climate change due to energy consumption 4. Oil and gas prices 5. Undiscovered resources
9. Uncertainties / wildcards	There are no special wildcards. The uncertainties are found in the central driving forces.
10. Accomplishment and collaboration	This is an expert-based study, carried out by the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate itself. There might have been external collaborators, but they are not mentioned.
11. Method	The study largely uses a qualitative approach. However, the scenarios are built around two central dimensions - price and recoverable oil and gas reserves – and hence it has the appearance of a modelling study. The scenarios can be summarized as four different developments for total production of oil and gas.
12. Sources of information	The study uses information/numbers from the Petroleum Directorate itself as well as information from the International Energy Agency.
13. Strengths	The study presents the consequences of different levels of petroleum activity.
14. Weaknesses	The study shows low/high projections. The study could have integrated political and environmental forces in a better way.
15. Attention and significance	This study has on many occasions been presented by representatives of the Petroleum Directorate, but its significance in internal strategy and decision-making processes is not known.

16. Relevance for the Fram Centre

The study provides an overview of Norwegian oil and gas activities and alternative paths of development. The Petroleum Directorate is an important government agency when it comes to defining the framework conditions for petroleum development in the north.