

Industriutvikling i Nord-Norge frem mot 2030

Toril Ringholm, May 2011

1. Project/publication	<p>Slotfeldt-Ellingsen, D. and Sandvik, K.P.L. (eds.) (2009): <i>Industriutvikling i Nord-Norge frem mot 2030. En situasjons- og fremtidsstudie utført av SINTEF og NORUT</i>. [Industrial development in northern Norway until 2030. A contextual and future study carried out by SINTEF and NORUT]. Trondheim: SINTEF, 40 pages.</p> <p>http://www.sintef.no/upload/Konsern/Media/2009-08-21%20Industriutvikling%20i%20Nord-Norge%20frem%20mot%202030.pdf.</p> <p>See also http://www.sintef.no/upload/Konsern/Media/sintef-norut.pdf</p>
2. Initiator	<p>It is not explained how the project came about. The preface of the report provides the reader with the idea that NORUT and SINTEF delegated this to themselves.</p>
3. Objective	<p>The objective of this work is to start a process in order to assess the need for technology and R&D aiming to spur industrial development in the North.</p>
4. Geographical delimitation	<p>Northern Norway.</p>
5. Time horizon	<p>The period up to 2030.</p>
6. Thematic focus	<p>The report focuses on industrial development, mainly related to the petroleum industry, but also in relation to renewable energy and mineral development and exploitation.</p>
7. Images of the future	<p>The report presents two scenarios: "Development has gone its course" and "Northern Norway – a European growth region", i.e. one positive and one negative scenario, mainly based on the development of petroleum-related industry.</p>
8. Key driving forces	<p>Driving forces are demographic developments, political frameworks, public infrastructural developments, and global and national trends.</p> <p>Global trends: Changing energy production, environmental and climate change, resource scarcity, global price development.</p> <p>National trends: Industrial structure and access to resources, regionalization of authority, and demography.</p>
9. Uncertainties / wildcards	<p>The most important sources of uncertainty seem to be the government's willingness to invest in infrastructure and the kind of measures and priority areas that the institutions of higher education and research define.</p>
10. Accomplishment and collaboration	<p>The study has been carried out by SINTEF and NORUT. The preface of the report mentions several authors and other internal and external contributors, but it remains unclear how they have contributed.</p> <p>The study can be characterized as expert-based. It is, however, presented as a foresight-study that has been facilitated by Frode Iglebek of Impello, something that might indicate that dialogue-based techniques have been employed.</p>
11. Method	<p>The knowledge base is made up of quantitative and qualitative data.</p>
12. Sources of	<p>Large parts of the sources of information are derived from Norwegian public</p>

information	statistics. Other sources that are referred to are open reports, memos and publications from different knowledge environments. In addition, webpages of various institutions have been used.
13. Strengths	The report highlights the development potentials in the energy, petroleum and mining sectors and emphasizes the need for public involvement and expertise so that the region can reap benefits.
14. Weaknesses	The study does not present any new or particularly surprising perspectives. The scenarios are simple negations, and they are not very illuminating.
15. Attention and significance	It is unknown to us whether the report has received significant attention.
16. Relevance for the Fram Centre	The report is of no special relevance for the Fram Centre.