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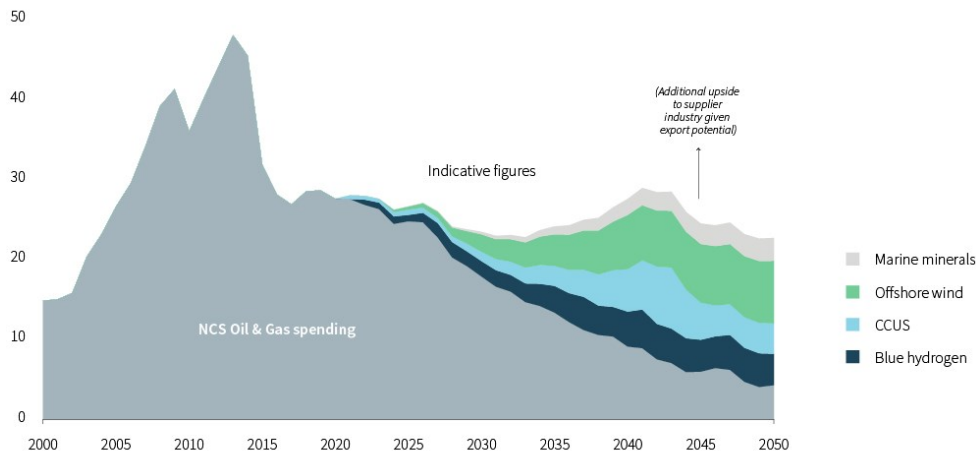
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Petroleum competence and solutions – a steppingstone for new industries

Although the Norwegian petroleum industry will remain important for the Norwegian society in the decades to come, its relative importance is likely to decline. The basis estimate of the white paper "Perspektivmeldingen" is that the Norwegian petroleum production will fall by 65% from now and until 2050, and that the production increasingly will be dominated by natural gas. This would result in reduced revenue to the Norwegian society, and also to a loss of jobs. In the basis estimate with an oil price of 50 USD/bbl in 2030, the number of direct and indirect employees in the petroleum sector will decline from 190 000 in 2019 to 140 000 in 2030, whereas in the less likely low oil price scenario (30 USD/bbl in 2030) the number of jobs declines to 70 000 in 2030. (Meld.St.14 (2020-2021).

It is therefore a pressing need to create new industries which can create activity and new jobs. Estimates from Rystad Energy (2021) suggest that none of the new potential industries hydrogen, CCUS, offshore wind and marine minerals, alone could reach the historical activity level of the petroleum industry, but that they combined could offset the likely activity decline and corresponding loss of jobs in the petroleum sector.

**Figure 60. Estimates on potential investments (billion USD) in new industries as compared to the expected investment level\* on the NCS (Rystad Energy, 2021)**



\*Includes both capital and operational expenditures, in addition to historical exploration costs and assumed future exploration costs  
Source: Rystad Energy research and analysis; Rystad Energy UCube

Competencies and solutions from the petroleum sector are highly relevant for potential new industries as the mapping in Figure 61 indicates.

**Figure 61. Mapping of petroleum industry competencies relevance for a selection of potential new industries (Rystad Energy, 2021).**

Norwegian competence				Commodity industry relevance				
Norwegian geographic cluster	Field of industry competence	2019 Norwegian employment [# employees]	Examples of relevant players*	Oil and gas	Hydrogen <sup>1</sup>	CSS <sup>2</sup>	Offshore wind <sup>3</sup>	Marine minerals <sup>4</sup>
Eastern Norway	Seismic (TG1)	2 500	TGS, emgs, Roxar, Aliton, Magseis, Fairfield	●●●	●●●	●●●	○○○	●●●
	Geology (TG2)		●●●	●●●	●●●	●○○	●●●	
	Engineering (TG4)	9 500	MOSSMARITIME, OLAV OLSEN, GLOBAL MARITIME	●●●	●●●	●●○	●●○	●●○
	Subsea (TG4)	16 500	AkerSolutions, TechnipFMC, subsea 7	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●○	●●○
West coast	Marine operations	9 000	DEEPOCEAN, DCF, Oslansjø Rederi, SOLSTAD OFFSHORE	●●●	●●●	●●○	●●●	●●●
	EPC- and shipyards (TG4)	15 000	aibel, VARD, KVERNER, KLEVEN ULSTEIN	●●●	●●●	●●○	●●○	●●●
	Drilling (TG3)	10 000	Transocean, Seadrill	●●●	●●●	●●○	○○○	●○○
South coast	Drilling rig- and topside equipment (TG3)	22 000	Schlumberger, ABB, mhwrth, NOV, WARTSILA	●●●	●●●	●●○	●○○	●●○



*\*Many of the listed oil field service companies perform work within several fields of competence, logos placed based on their main activities  
Source: Rystad Energy research and analysis; Brennøysundersøkelserne; Statistics Norway; Norwegian Petroleum*

○○○ Relevance degree - from high (3 filled) to low (1 filled)

The EU, the UK and other countries have ambitions of taking a leading role in one or more of the new, green industries. For Norway to obtain a first mover advantage, it is imperative to move fast. OG21 therefore supports NHO and LO in their calls for urgent action on developing energy policy and strategies that stimulate such ambitious industry development, and relevant support instruments.

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Det ble ikke vist noen globale meldinger eller andre viktige meldinger da dette dokumentet ble skrevet ut.