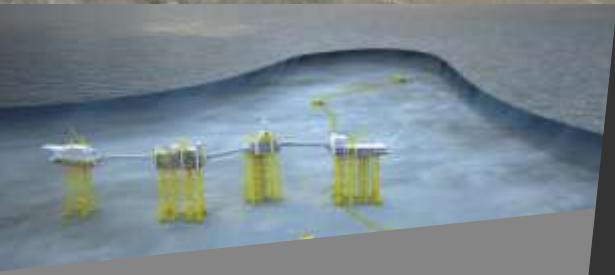


Contents

- Background
- Statoil's Subsea Factory
- Subsea Gas Technologies
- Statoil Technology Qualification
- The Subsea Cost challenge
- The future?



Trondheim Gas Technology Conference Statoil Subsea Factory

June 4, 2014

Hege Rognø, VP Statoil RDI Subsea & Gas Treating Technologies

A technology focused upstream company

Corporate strategy

Continue portfolio management to enhance value creation

Revitalise NCS with high value barrels

Apply technology to expand in unconventional

Production above 2.5 mill boe/day after 2020

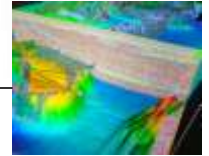
Create value from a superior gas position

Develop a leading global exploration company

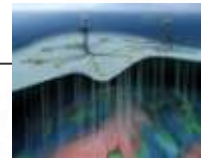
Build material positions in 3-5 offshore business clusters

Technology strategy

Seismic imaging and interpretation



Drilling and well construction



Reservoir characterisation



Subsea technology



OG21 TTA4 Future technologies for production, processing and transportation

“Summarized in one figure”

Technology for safe and environmental friendly production from ANY field

Business Case Gas condensate

Business Case Field life extension

Business Case Sensitive areas

New field development concepts

Increased production efficiency

Subsea and in-well processing

Gas processing and LNG

Power supply and distribution

Subsea technology

Automation/unmanned facilities

Condition monitoring – sensor technology

Flow modelling and flow assurance

Integrity management and risk reduction

Leakage prevention and detection

Arctic marine operations

Prioritized areas for governmental funded R&D:

Multiphase pipeline flow and flow assurance

Subsea power supply and distribution

Oil/gas/water separation

Arctic marine operations

Integrity management and monitoring

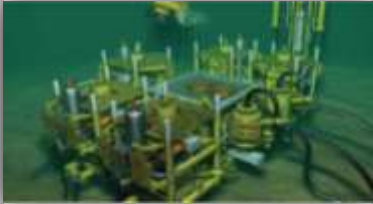
Subsea gas processing

Advanced sensors for control and early fault detection

Statoil's subsea future

- building on the existing toolbox

Lufeng
Multiphase pumping



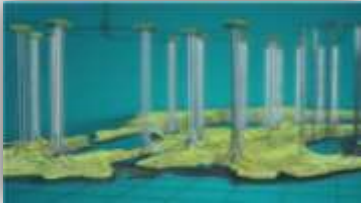
Troll
Water separation



Tordis
Separation and



Tyrihans
Sea water injection



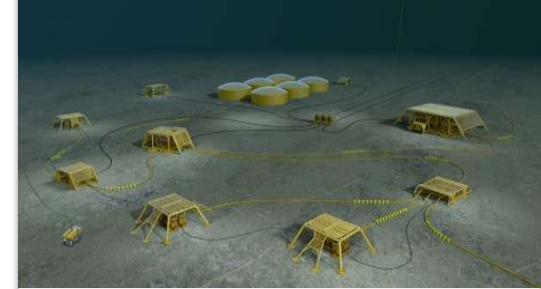
Gullfaks
Compression



Åsgard
Compression

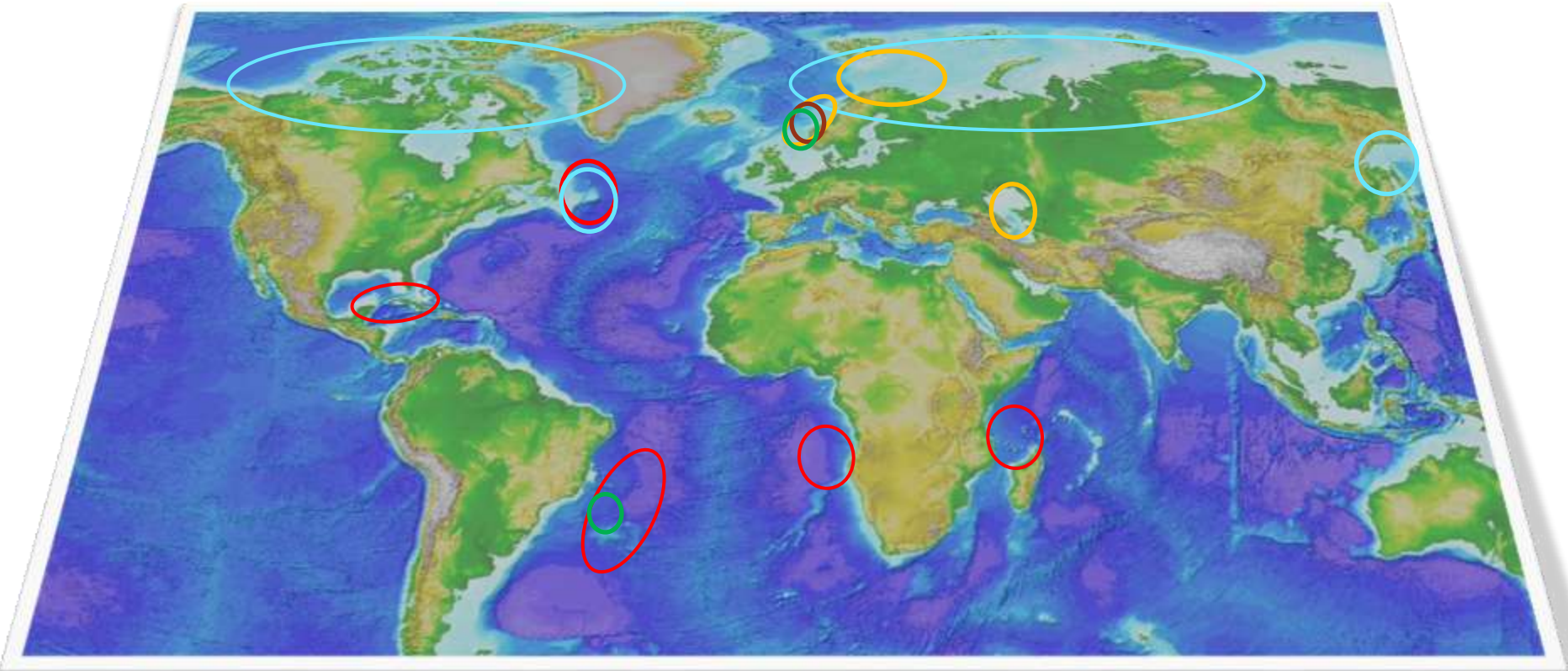


The Statoil Subsea Factory
TM

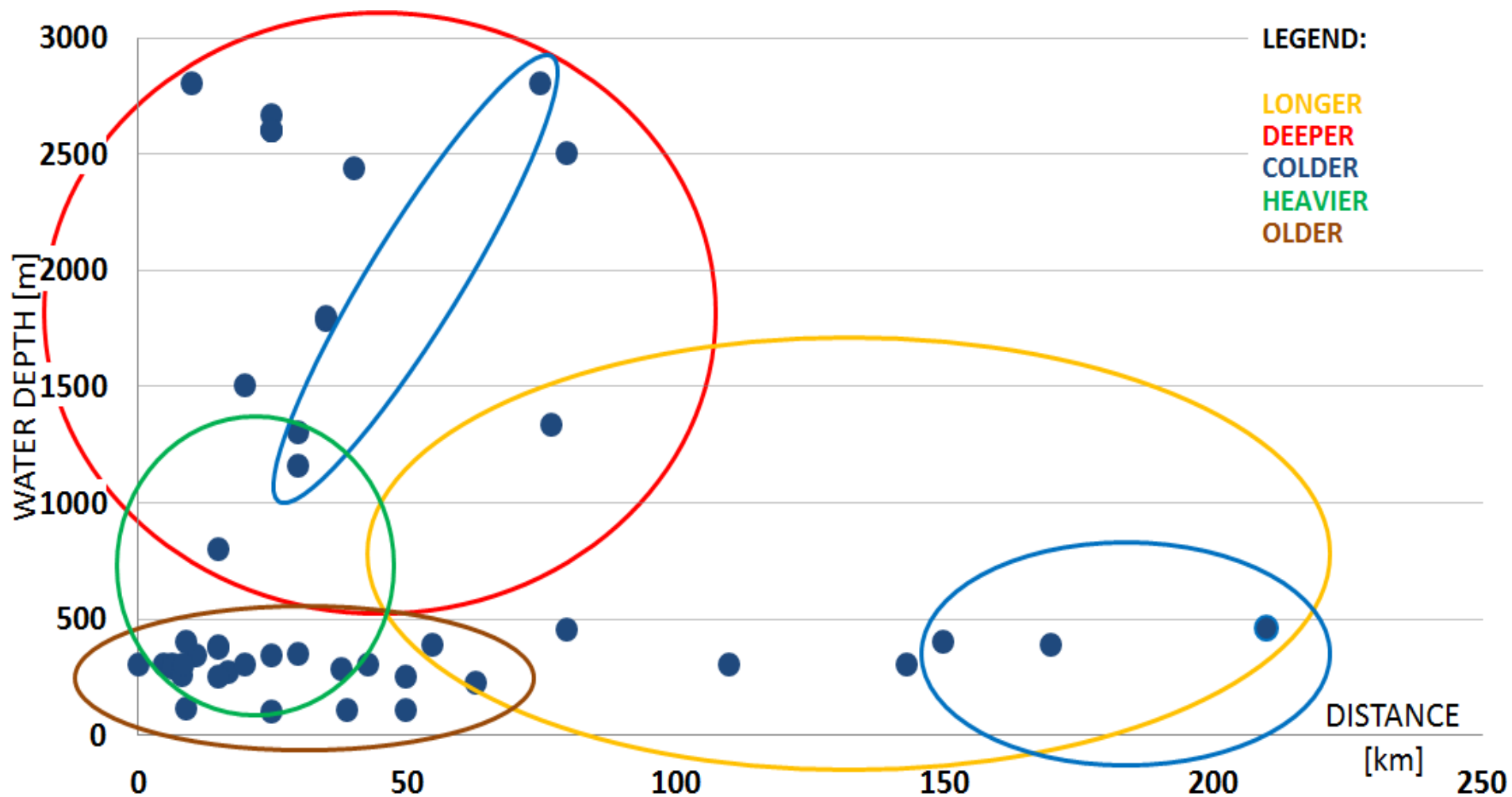


- Realise by 2020
- Towards 60% recovery
- Improved CAPEX OPEX HSE

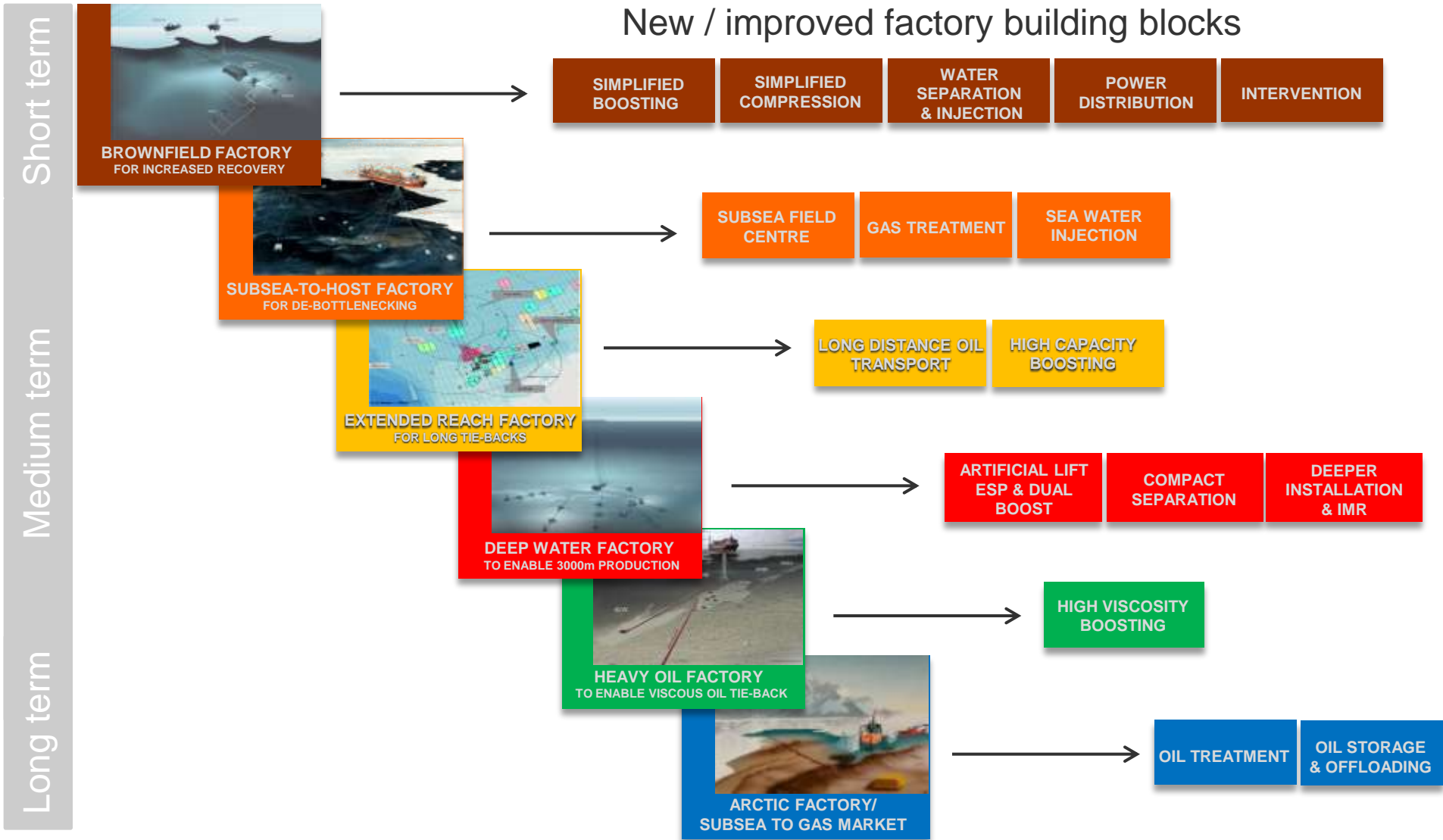
Longer, deeper, colder, heavier and older



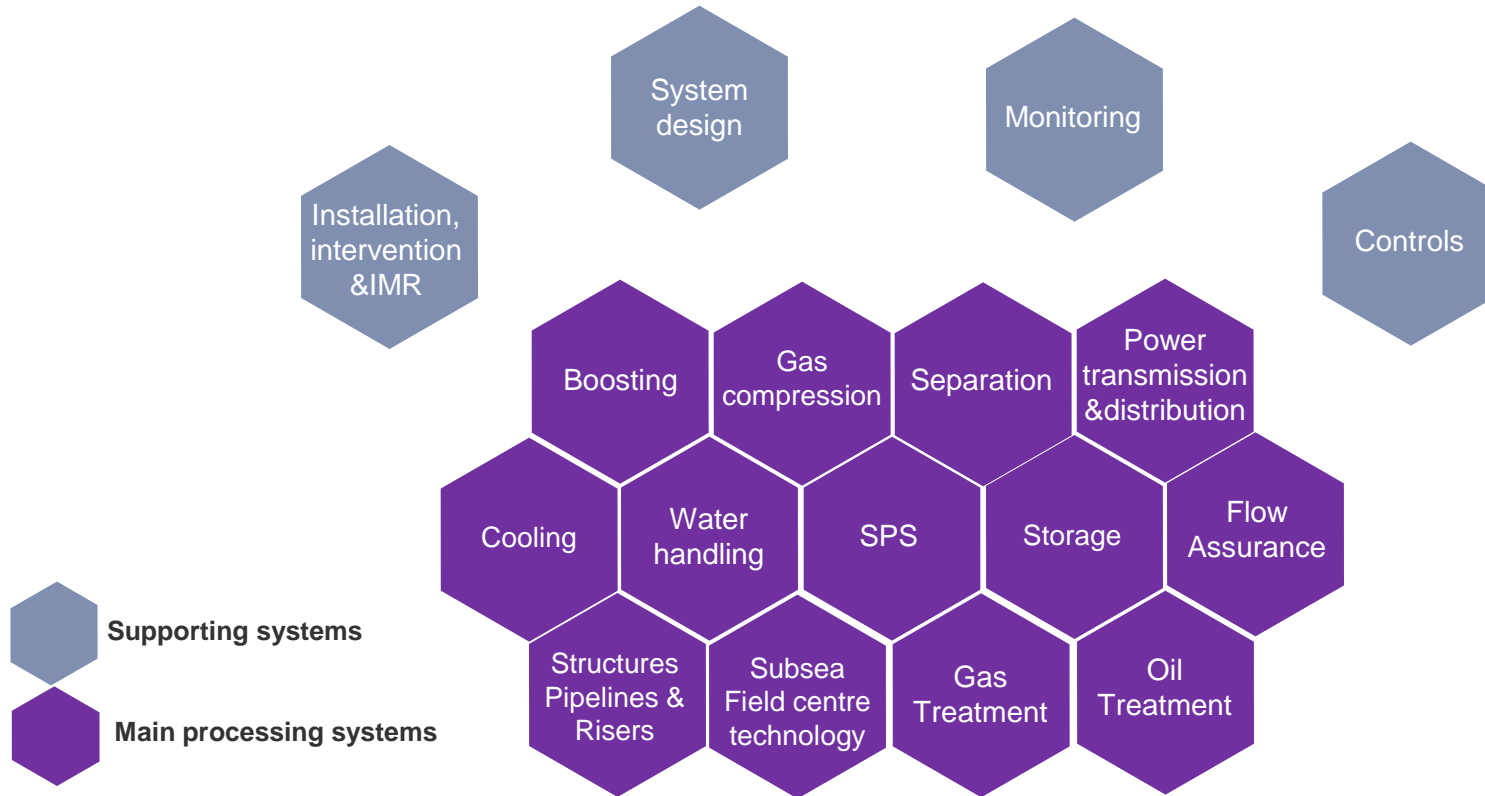
Potential subsea factory developments



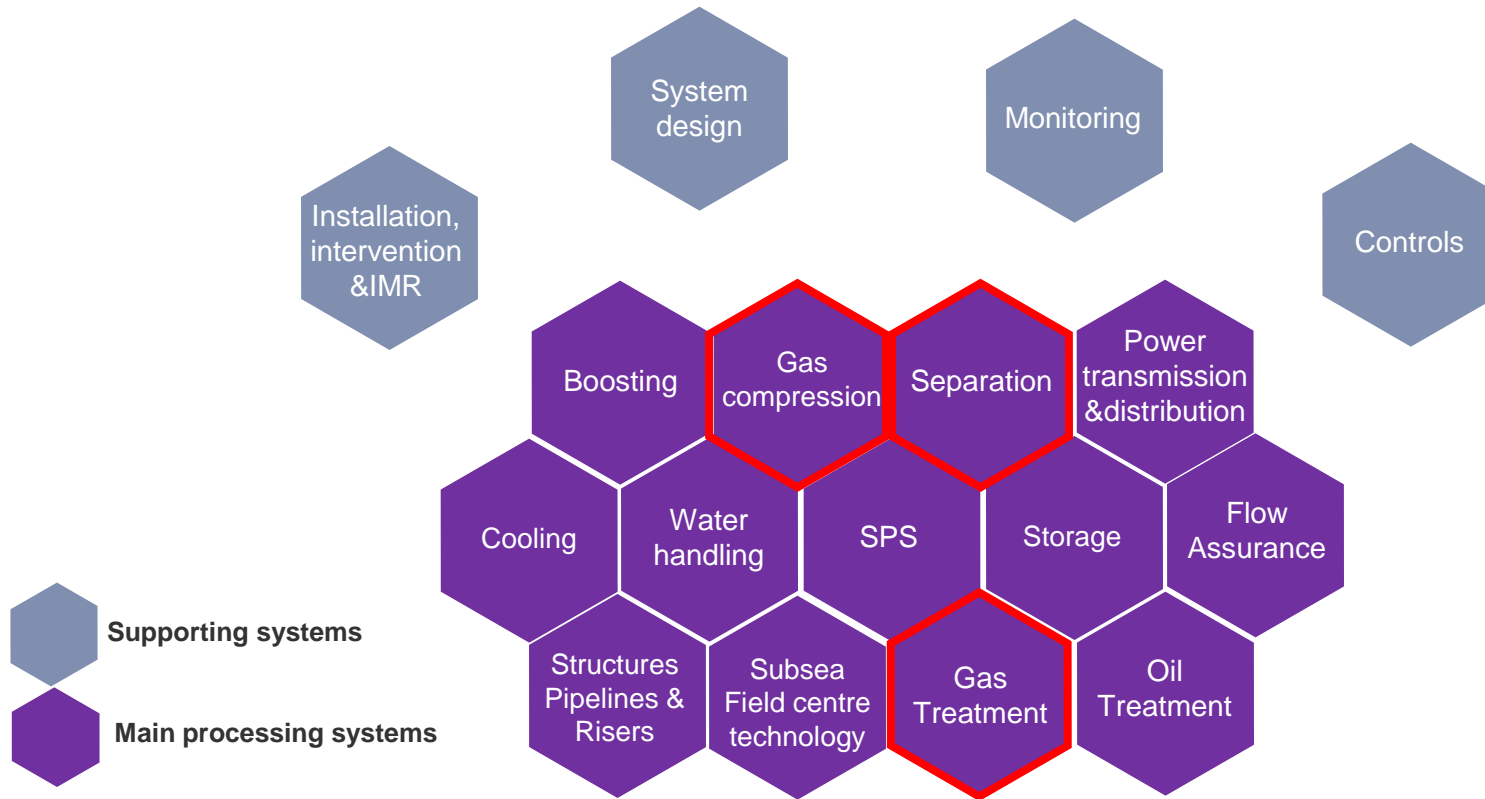
Defining Subsea Factory



Subsea Factory- Key Building Blocks



Subsea Factory- Key Building Blocks



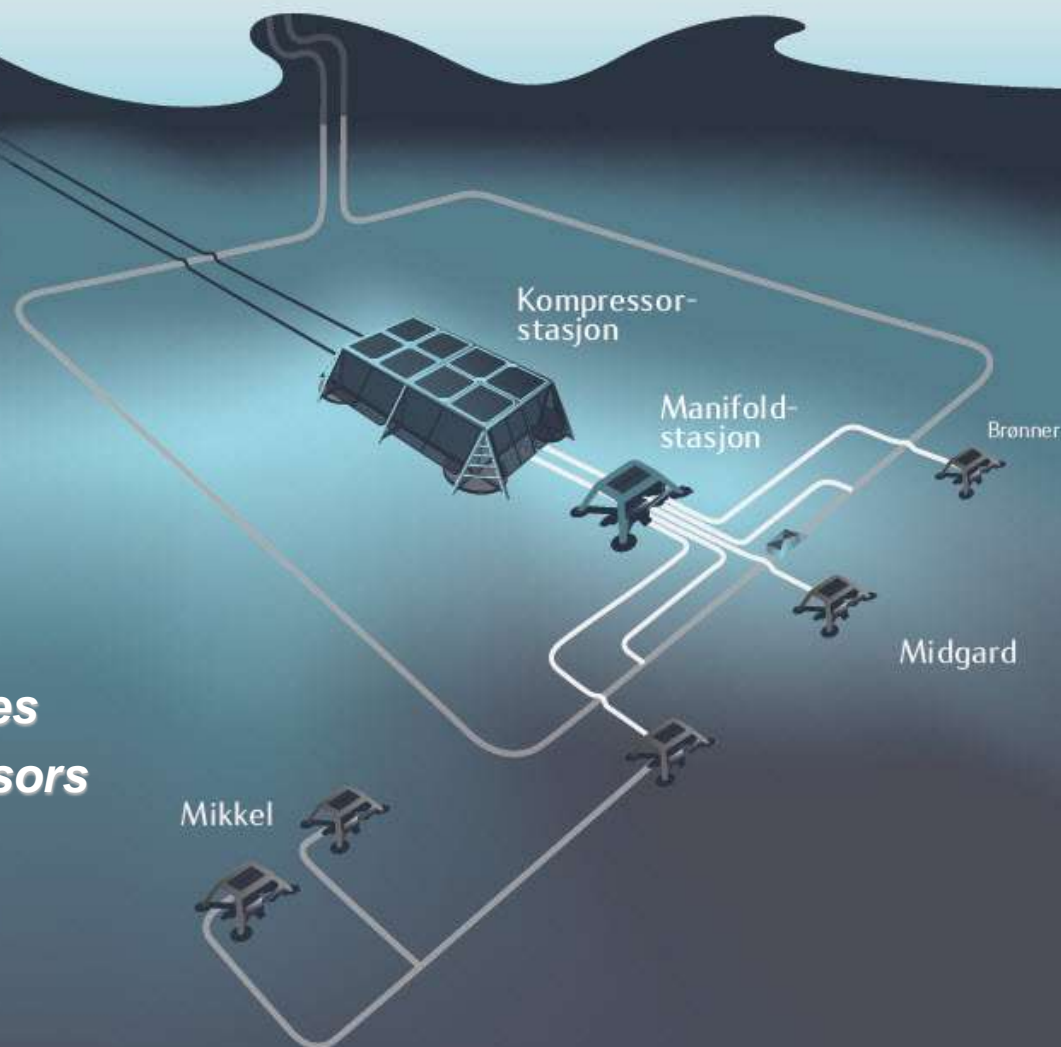
Åsgard Subsea Compression project

Gas
compression

Åsgard A

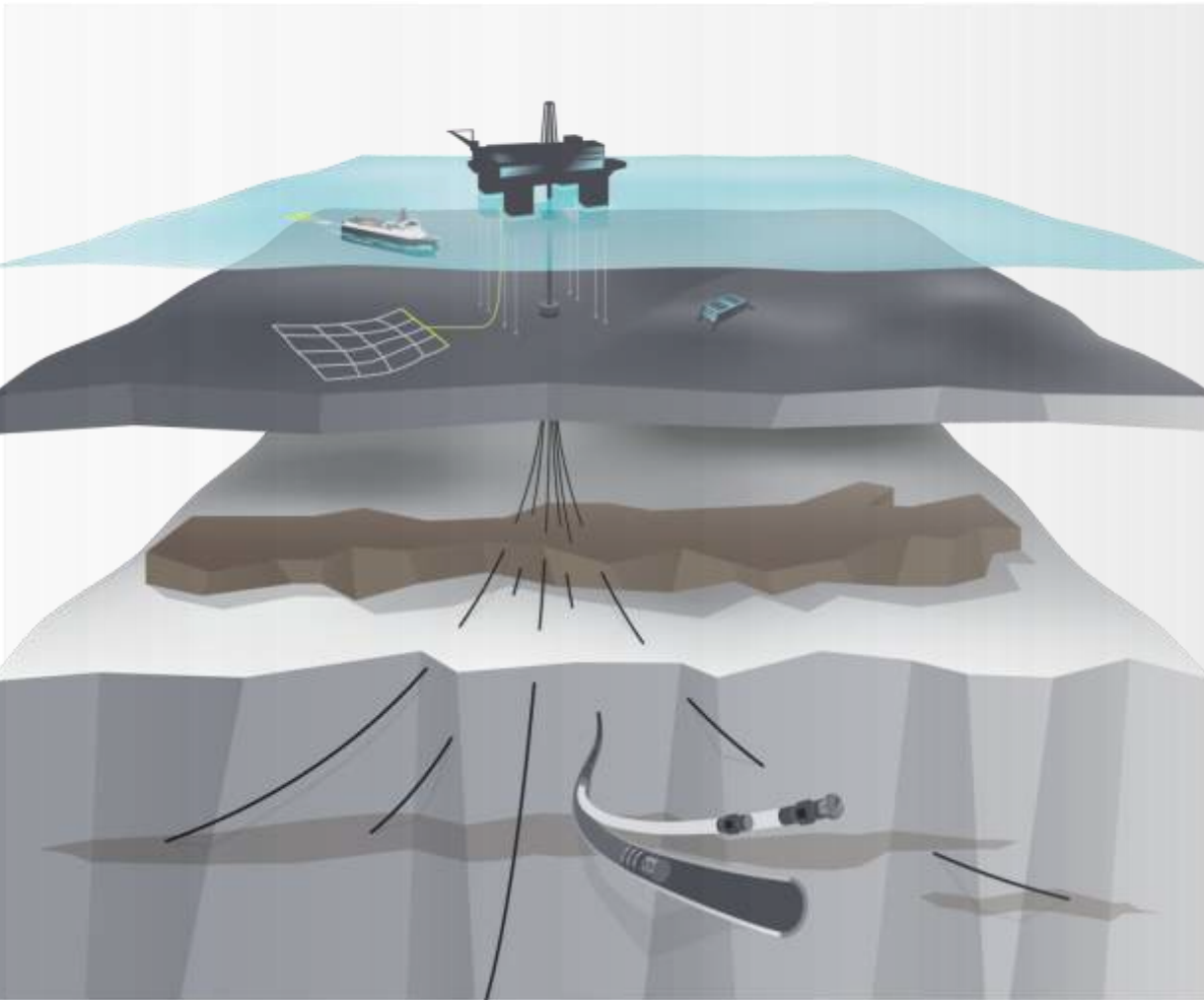


Åsgard B



- **280 mill bbl additional reserves**
- **2 x 11,5 MW subsea compressors**
- **40 km step out**
- **Water depth 250-325 meters**
- **Production 21 Mill Sm³/d**
- **Start-up 2015**

World class recovery rate

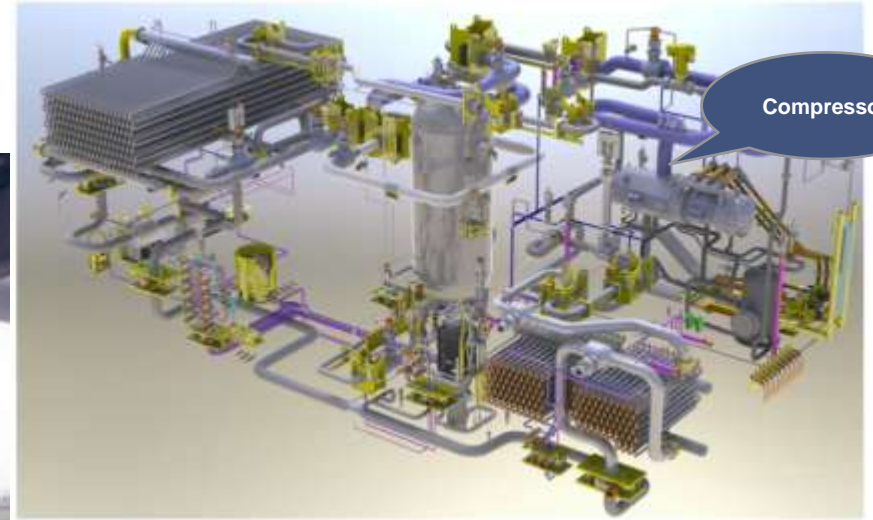


Key building block

Subsea compression

Gas
compression

Åsgard Subsea Compression Project

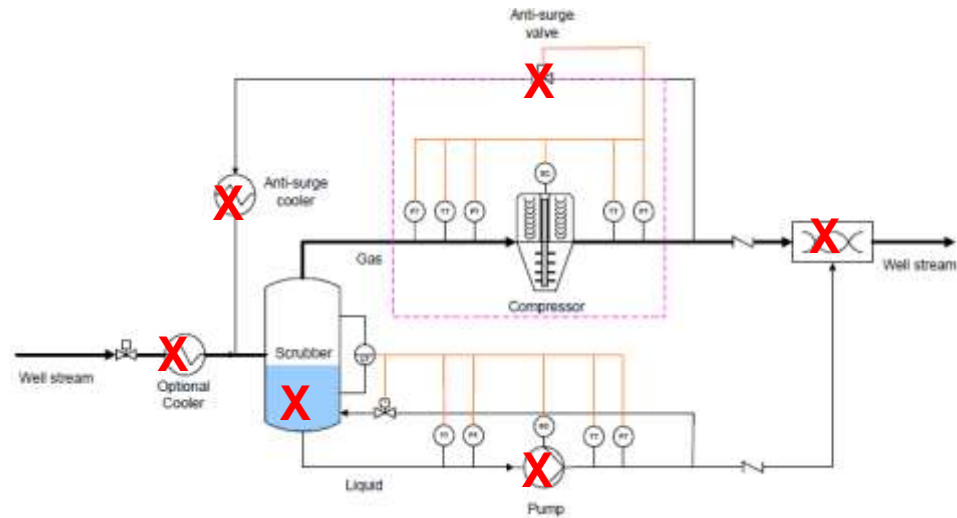


Wet gas compression

Goal: Simplified subsea compression system based on centrifugal compressor technology (high dp, high flow)



First generation



Next generation



Persistence is key

Subsea compressor technology evolution



1997-1998
Master & PhD thesis
Multiphase pressure recovery in diffusers



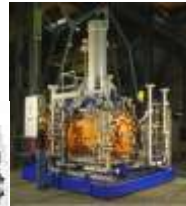
2003-2004
Multiphase full scale test on K-lab compressor



2003-2006
Screening of droplet erosion and corrosion of impeller materials & PhD: EOS for multiphase compression



2004
Multiphase flow in axial compressor blades



2005
Feasibility study Siemens, Man Turbo & PhD: Surge behavior of multiphase centrifugal compressor



2008
Installation of subsea compressor at K-lab



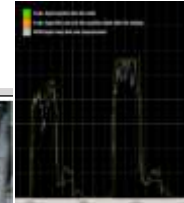
2006-2007
Motor and AMB insulation screening, particle erosion, droplet erosion, corrosion



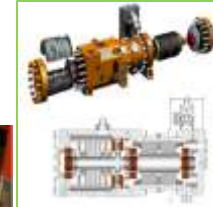
2009
Subsea compressor technology qualified after 3150 running hours



2006-2008
Design of motor penetrator



2006-2009
Pulse monitoring system



2011
Subsea compressor testing at K-lab completed after new 3150 hrs



2012
New subsea compressor test loop to be completed at K-lab Q3 2012.



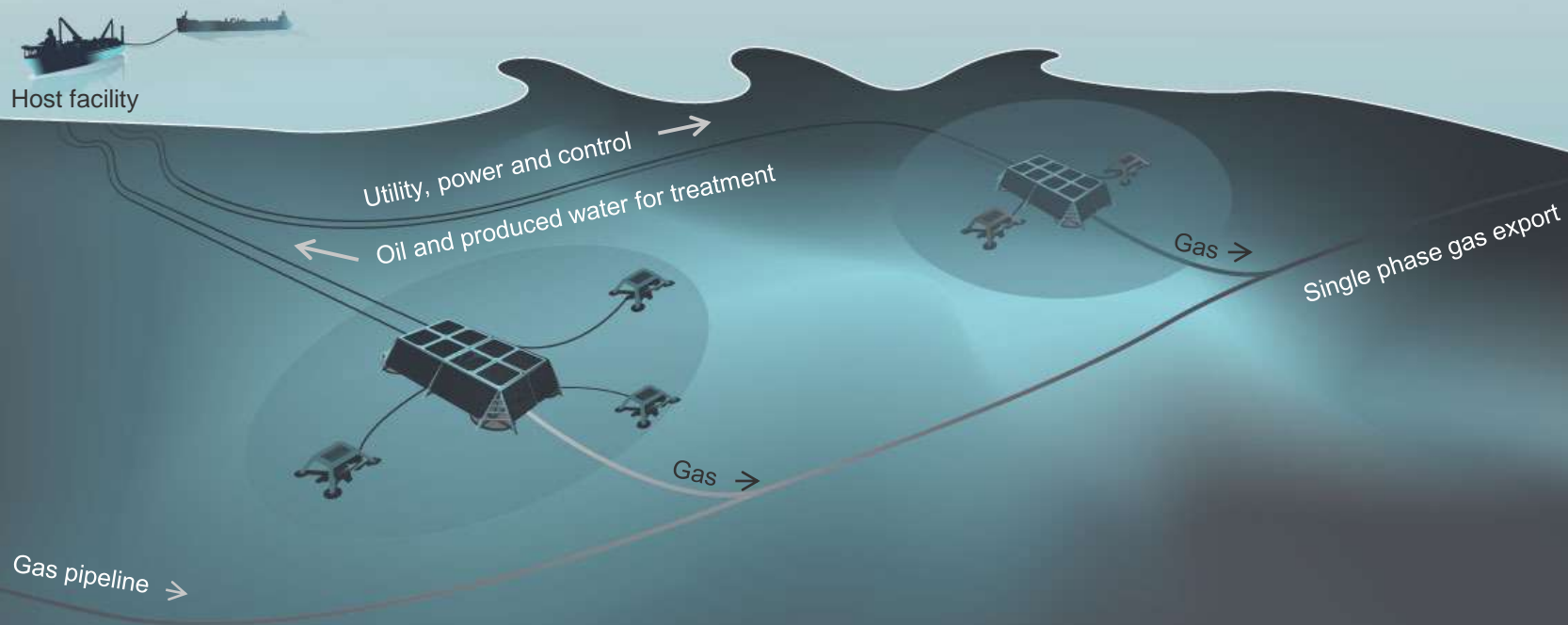
2007-2010
PhD: Motor insulation system



2015
Startup of subsea compressors at Midgard/Mikkell 2015

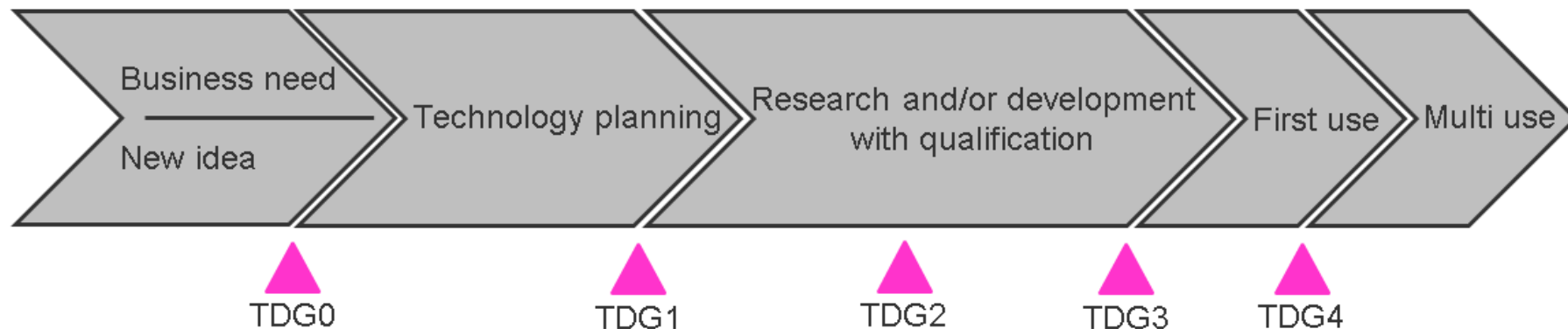
Subsea gas processing

- Long distance single phase transport
- Water dew point control
 - Hydrocarbon dew point control



Statoil Technology development and implementation?

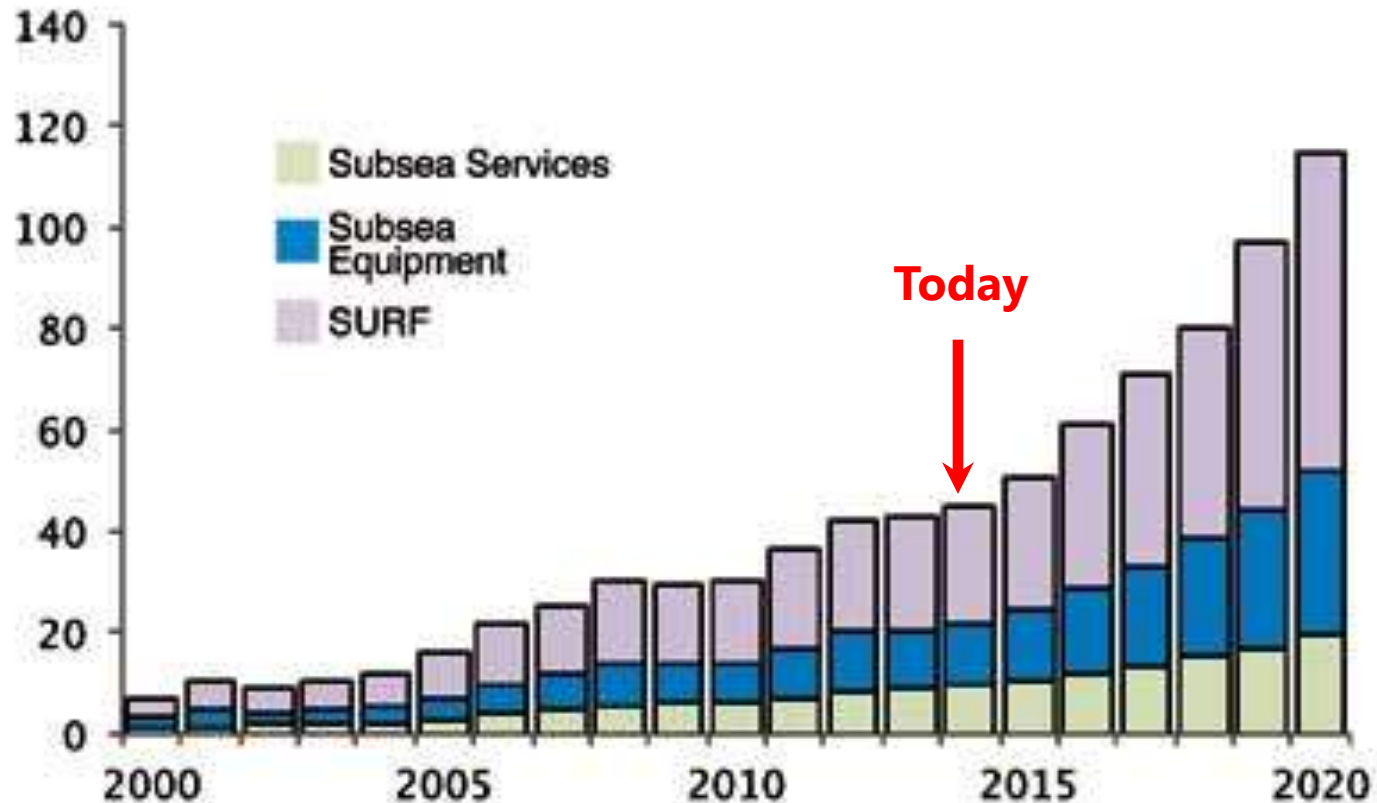
- Governing document: FR12 - Technology Development and Implementation



- Why focus on first use implementation of technology (FUIT)?
- Why focus on multi use implementation of technology (MUIT)?

The Subsea Cost Challenge

Global E&P subsea expenditure (\$ billions) going forward



SURF: subsea installation, umbilicals, risers, and flowlines

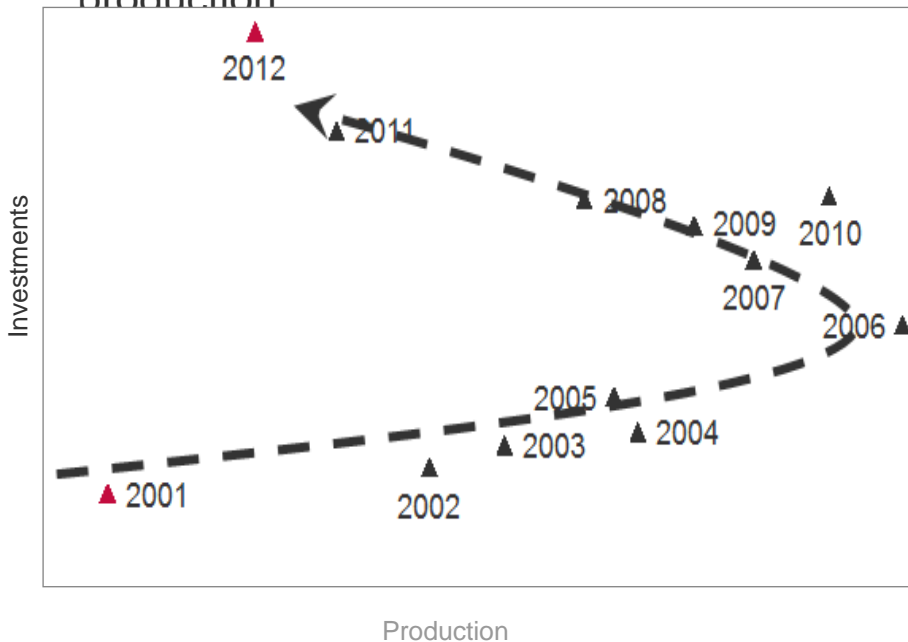
Subsea equipment: trees, wellheads, manifolds, etc.

Subsea services: inspection, maintenance, and repair

Source: DCube by Rystad Energy

Challenges: Profitability in the industry is under pressure Despite increase in oil price

Higher investment cost, reduced production

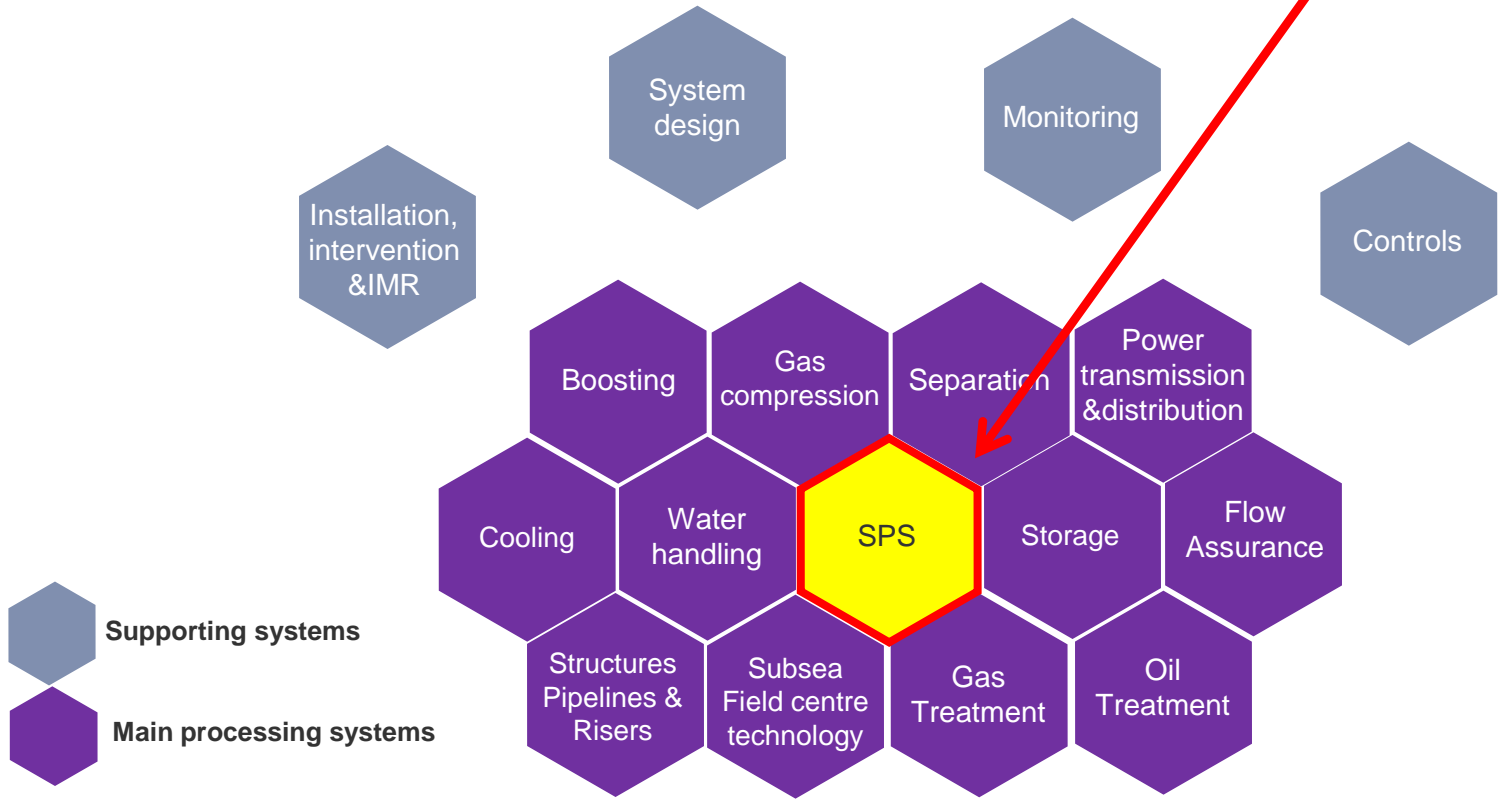


Total return vs. other industries



Towards The Subsea Factory: How do we reduce cost?

SPS interfaces



Standardization of interfaces

1



Requirements

2



Adapters

3



Interfaces

The Future in Subsea (Gas) Processing?

Short term



BROWNFIELD FACTORY FOR INCREASED RECOVERY

- Will depend on profitable technology solutions and cost sharing
- The ability and willingness to establish industry standards
- Solid business cases
- Willingness (by O&G industry) to take technology bets

Medium term

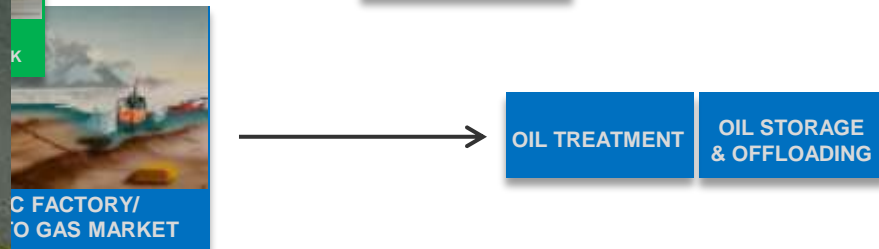
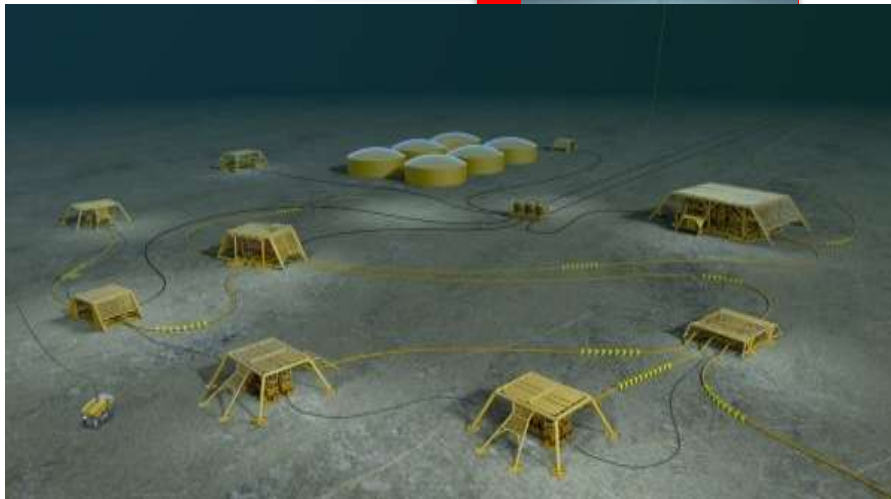


SUBSEA-TO-HOST FAC FOR DE-BOTTLENECKING



EXTENDED
FOR LONG TIE-BACKS

Long term



NEW FACTORY/ OIL GAS MARKET