



Potential for CO₂ Capture and Storage from Natural Gas Production

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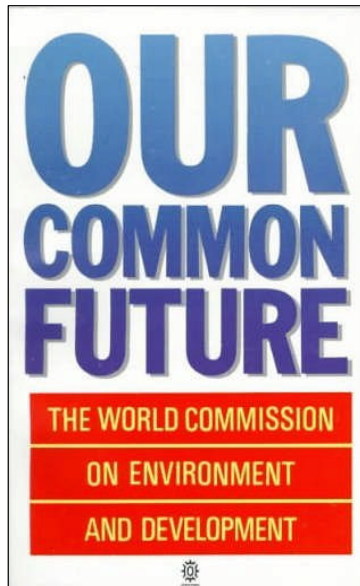
CSLF capacity building workshop, Al Khobar, Saudi-Arabia, Jan 2008

StatoilHydro

- Present in 40 countries
- 31.000 employees
- Production 1.7 MBBL o.e./day
- Largest offshore operator
- 3rd largest net seller of oil



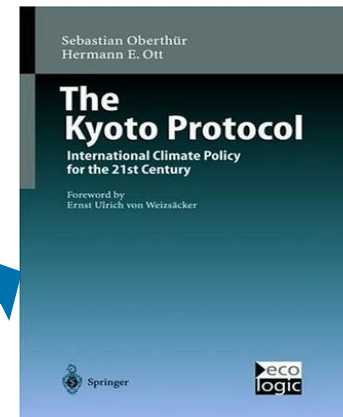
2007: 20 year Anniversary for Our Common Future



"The Brundtland Report", 1987



Norway's Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland in Rio in 1992*



The Kyoto Protocol, 1997

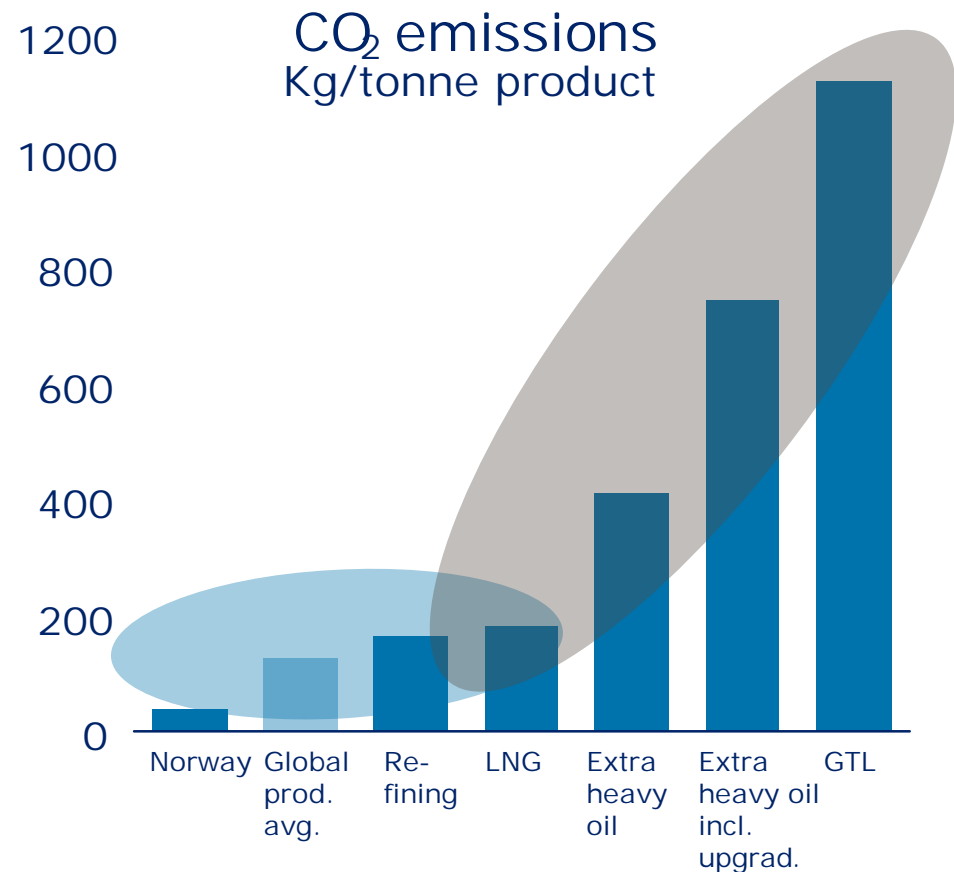
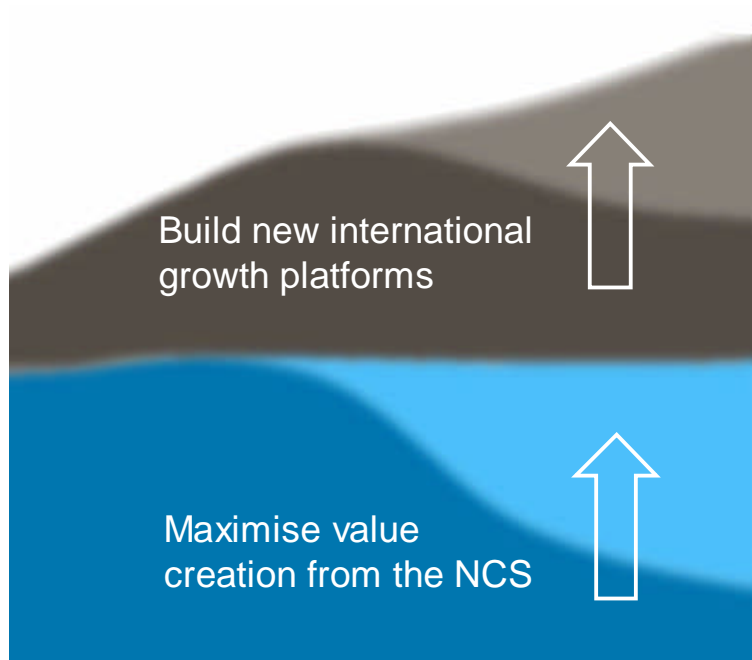
* A Brundtland-led government introduced a CO₂-tax of about 45 US\$/ton in Norway in 1992.



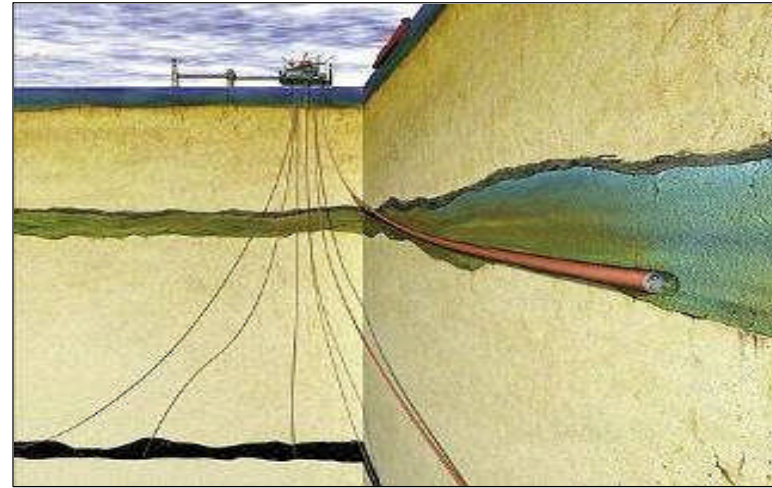
The Kyoto Protocol ratified, 2005

Responding to the growth challenge makes it a climate challenge

Increasing and more CO₂ intensive production



The Sleipner experience – our starting point



- Started in 1996
- CO₂ from natural gas (Approx. 1 mill. tons CO₂ annually)
- Storing in saline aquifer
- **Driver:** CO₂-tax (340 NOK/ton – \$50/ton), corporate environmental strategy
- Learning and confidence building through a series of large EU-wide R&D programmes

The Sleipner experience – the Utsira formation

- Safe and high capacity CO₂ storage
- Systematic mapping needed to verify storage capacity
- Experts aligned - probability high that CO₂ will be contained for thousands of years
- CO₂ storage as potential profitable business in a carbon constraint world



Source: Bjørlykke, NGU

In Salah and Snøhvit LNG – the next CCS steps

- Started in 2004
 - CO₂ from natural gas
 - Separating and injecting 1,2 mill. tons CO₂ annually
 - Injection into reservoir aquifer
 - **Driver:** BP internal quota system
- Starting in 2008
 - CO₂ from natural gas
 - Separating, piping and injecting 0,7 mill. tons CO₂ annually
 - Injection below reservoir
 - **Driver:** CO₂ tax



StatoilHydro's CCS projects

An industrial approach to climate change

(CO₂ injection capacity in million Tons/yr)

