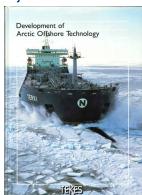




### Katsaus aikaisempiin: TEKES -teknologiaohjelma

- Arktisen offshore- ja rakennustoiminnan kehittäminen: 1985—1989
  - Development of Arctic Offshore Technology
- Kokonaisbudjetti noin 27 MFIM, josta TEKES 17 MFIM
- Pääalueet
  - Jään ja rakenteen vuorovaikutus
  - Arktinen materiaaliteknologia
  - Arktisen toiminnan tukitoiminnat

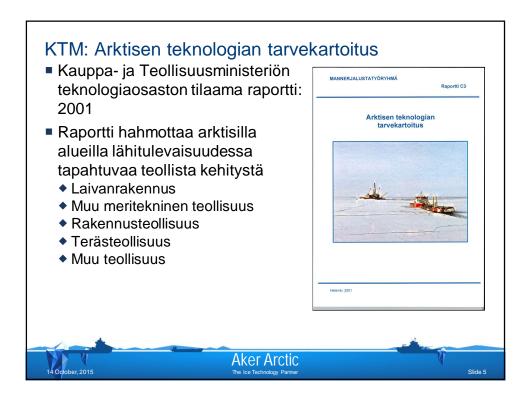


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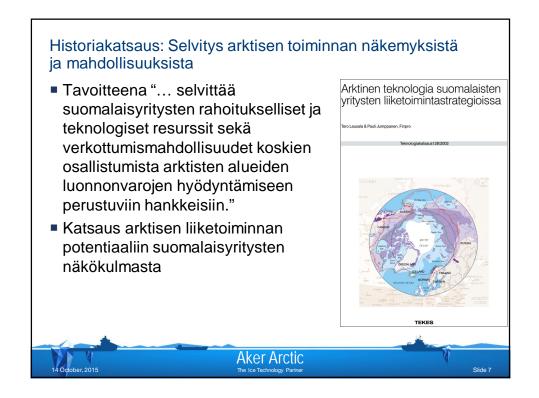
Aker Arctic

Slide 3

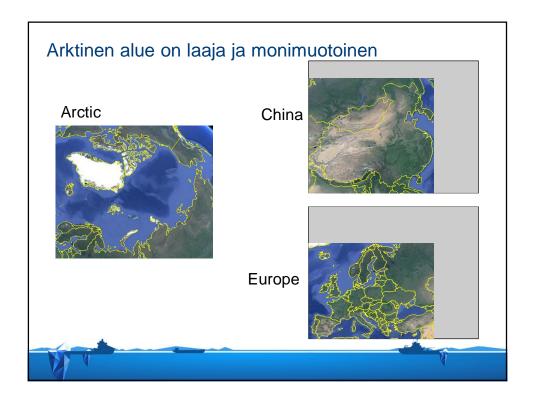
# Arktisen offshore- ja rakennustoiminnan kehittäminen | Fill | Fi







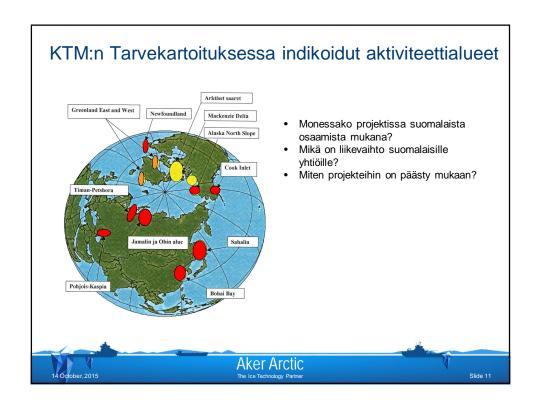




### Arktiset markkinat meriteollisuudelle

- Arktisen alueen luonnonvaroihin liittyvät projektit
  - Offshore ja onshore öljy ja kaasu
  - Kaivoshankkeet
  - Metsäteollisuus
  - Kalastus
- Arkinen laivaliikenne ja niihin liittyvät projektit
  - Kaupallinen liikenne
  - Valtiolliset hankkeet
- Polaarikoodin tuomat liiketoimintamahdollisuudet
  - Polar Water Operation Manual (PWOM)
  - Lisääntyneet koulutusvaatimukset
- Jo toiminnassa olevien öljy- ja kaasukenttien, kaivosten, teollisuuslaitosten ja yhdyskuntien modernisointi, ylläpito ja huolto
- Palvelut navigoinnille:
  - ◆ Jääpalvelut ja sääennusteet, kommunikointi,





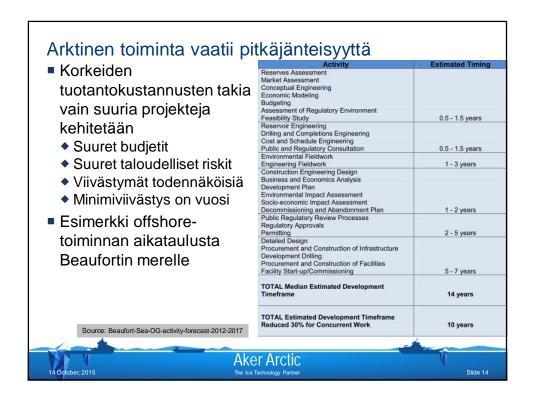


- - Claims Prospectors, Junior companies
- Intermediate exploration
  - Junior companies
- Advanced exploration
  - Junior and senior companies
- Mine development
- Senior companies
- Investment decision
  - Preliminary profitability study
  - Final feasibility study
- Mine development
- Mine operation
- Mine closure

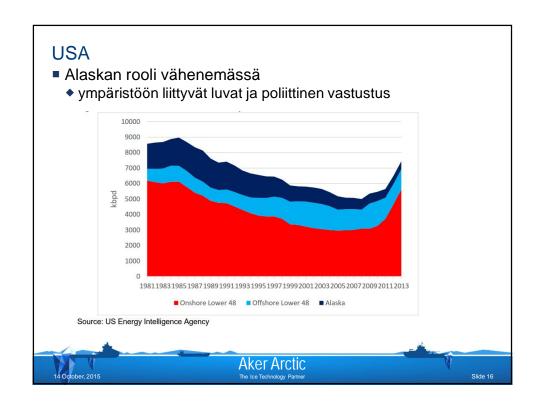
- Lisencing
- Seismic 2D / 3D
  - oil and gas companies
- **Exploration drilling**
- oil and gas companies
- Pre feed
- Front-End Engineering and Design **FEED**
- Final Investment Decision **FID**
- Production development
- Production
- Abandonment

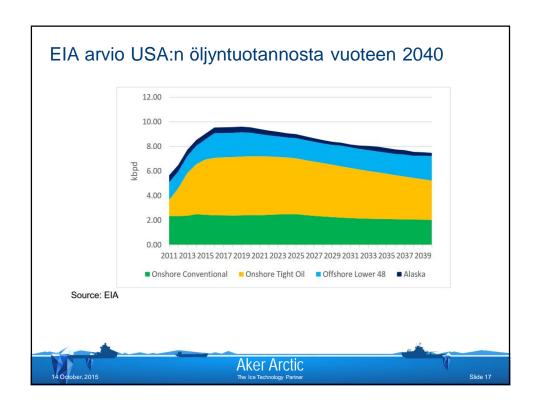
**Aker Arctic** 

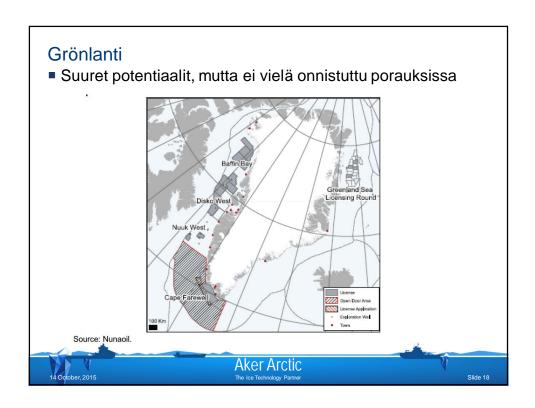






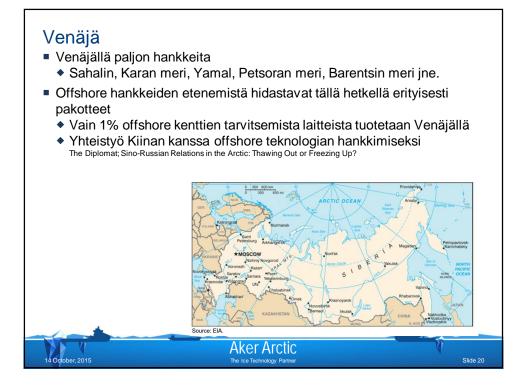


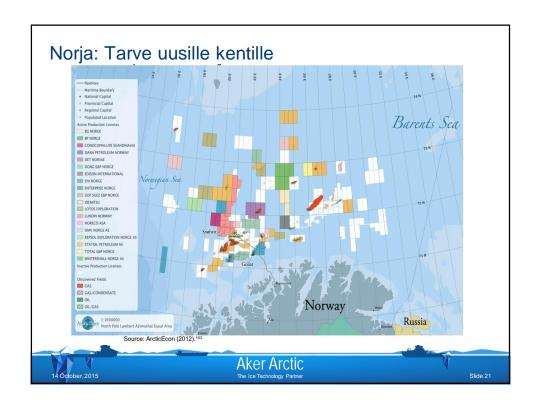


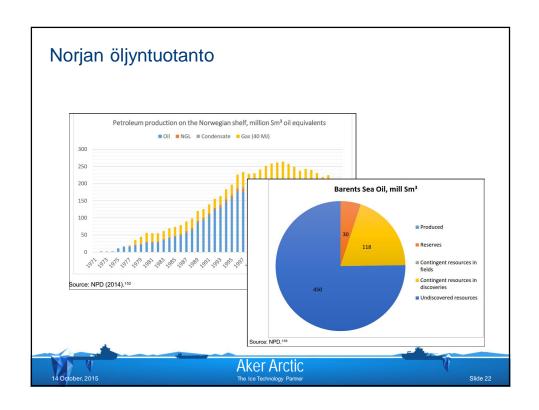


# Kanada Beaufort Mackenzie Ajurak / Pokak: ExxonMobil, Imperial Oil, BP Viivästynyt aikataulu koeporauksille – tavoitteena ollut poraus 2020 Arktiset saaret Paljon pieniä kenttiä - liian pieniä hyödynnettäviksi Amauligak suurin – ei kuitenkaan taloudellisesti kannattava Grand Banks Hibernia Terra Nova White Rose

Aker Arctic











## ...so Arctic shipping is changing too

- Expected increase in number of ships
- Expected increase in average ship size
- Destination traffic will be developing first
  - This is already happening with Yamal LNG project
- Experiences from destination traffic will set the trend for transit traffic – e.g. insurance costs

14 October, 2015 Slide 25

### However the current situation for transit...

- All the cargo vessels have been normal ice strengthened vessels with 1A / 1A Super ice class - or corresponding RMRS class: ARC4 / ARC5.
- No concrete plans new buildings for the transit traffic in the Arctic
- No extended season transit traffic
- Transit traffic has been single voyages.



Animation: Ship traffic in the arctic in 2011  video source: http://www.arctic-lio.com/	
14 October, 2015	Slide 27

What are the pre-conditions for year-round contain  SAR functions available  Possible assisting icebreakers  Right cargo – Cargo is the King  Right routes – total logistics chain  Redundancy in winter time  what to do with the extra vessels during summer time?  Favourable insurance terms	er traffic?
<ul> <li>Favourable insurance terms</li> <li>Favourable political climate</li> <li>World economics</li> <li>Companies willing to take the first step</li> <li>Reliable co-operation partners</li> <li>Everybody wants to be a good 2<sup>nd</sup></li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>What else and can we check something as done already?</li> </ul>	
14 Oquber, 2015	Slide 28



# Oil price

- Price of oil is notoriously hard to predict.
- Who would have predicted back in 2008, when the price of a barrel of Brent crude, an industry benchmark, was \$35, that the price would have risen to \$130 four years later - Now the same oil is back down
- Some areas of the Arctic are easier to get at, and thus cheaper to exploit, than others
  - Greenland is more expensive than Alaska
  - ◆ Alaska is more expensive than Barents
- Prices are important to projects and building them, but exploration will continue, even with fluctuating oil prices due to long-term interests in finding more resources.



### **Sanctions**

- Russian development continues in areas that are not under sanctions – Sakhalin and Caspian Sea
- Finance related sanctions have slowed development down also on these areas.
  - However, new financing channels are opening in e.g. China this means that also production will move to China.
- Russian government seems to support financially "star pupils"
  - ◆ Rosneft, Novatek, Gazpromneft etc.
  - How long the money lasts?



### Arctic offshore

- Increasing energy price drives towards Arctic reserves especially oil
- Decreasing energy prices slow down the development
- Effect of environmental regulation
- Effect of Sanctions
- Arctic development is expensive -> only large / huge fields are developed
- The Arctic is unexplored and under-explored
- Various technologies used due to varying environmental conditions
  - ice, icebergs. shallow water.
  - etc.
- Long lead times and delays
- High value technologies:
  - risk reduction
  - low emission / zero discharge
  - time efficient
  - space / weight efficient
- Understand current state-of-the-art and also customer needs
- The drivers are in principle the same as in open water offshore, but due to different conditions the solutions are different.



Slide 32



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