



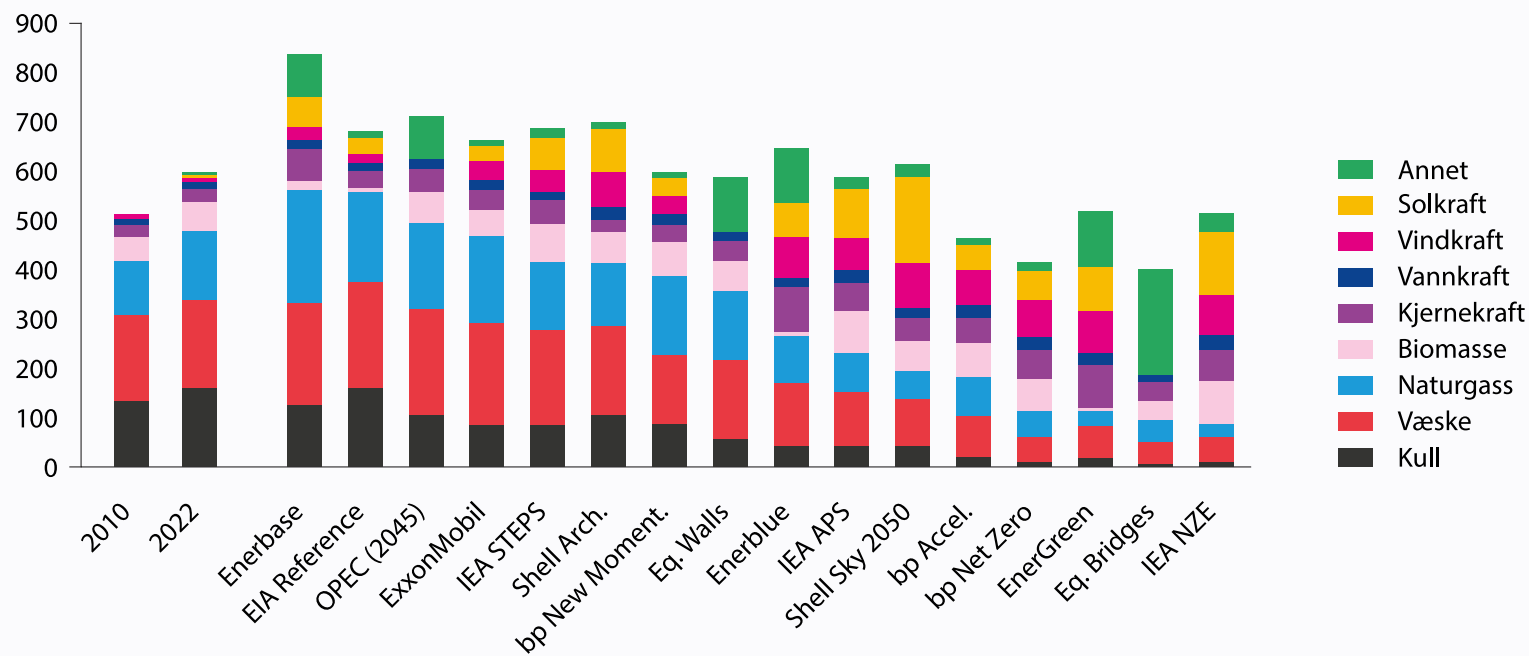
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Verden trenger olje og gass

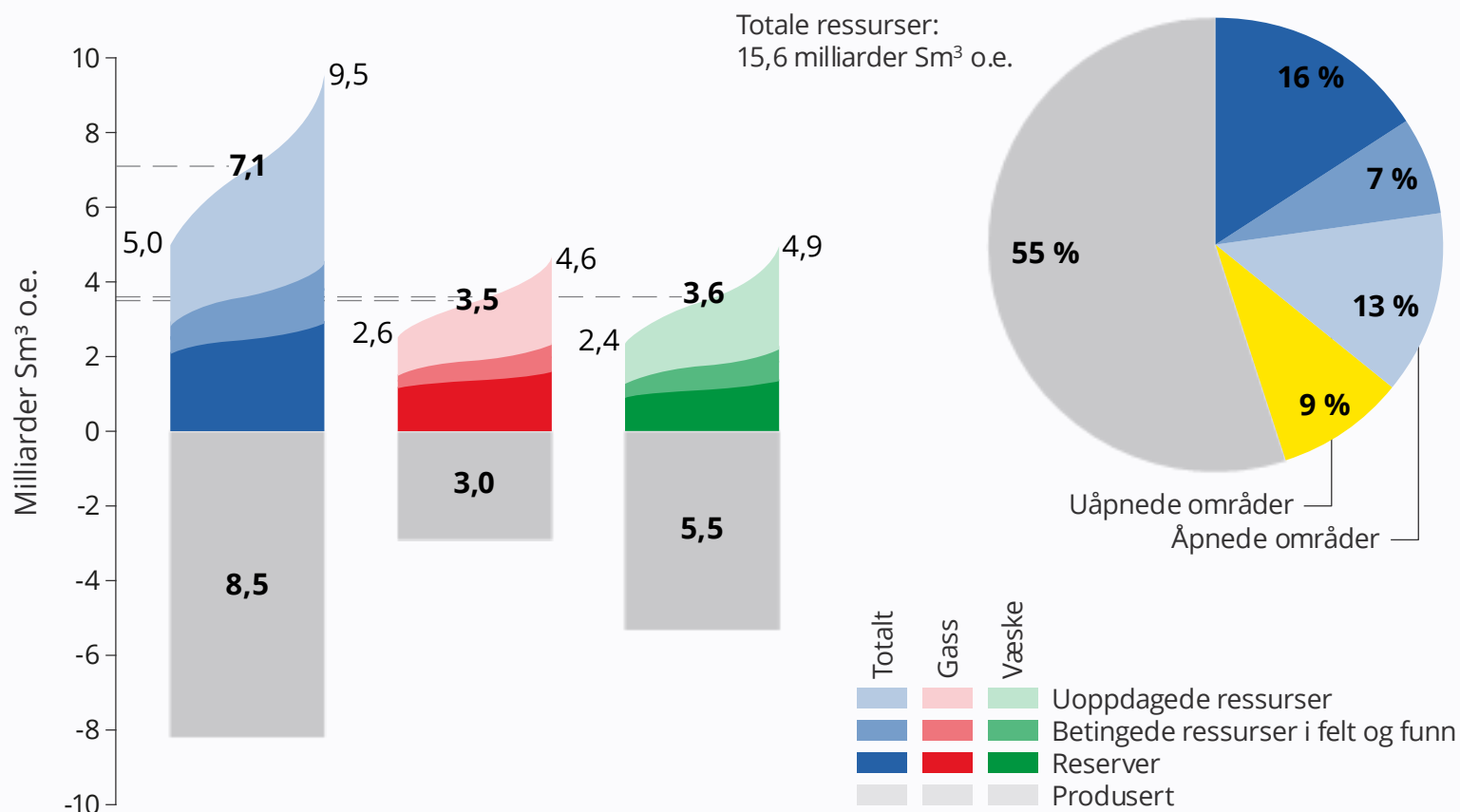
– også i 2050





Gjenværende ressurser

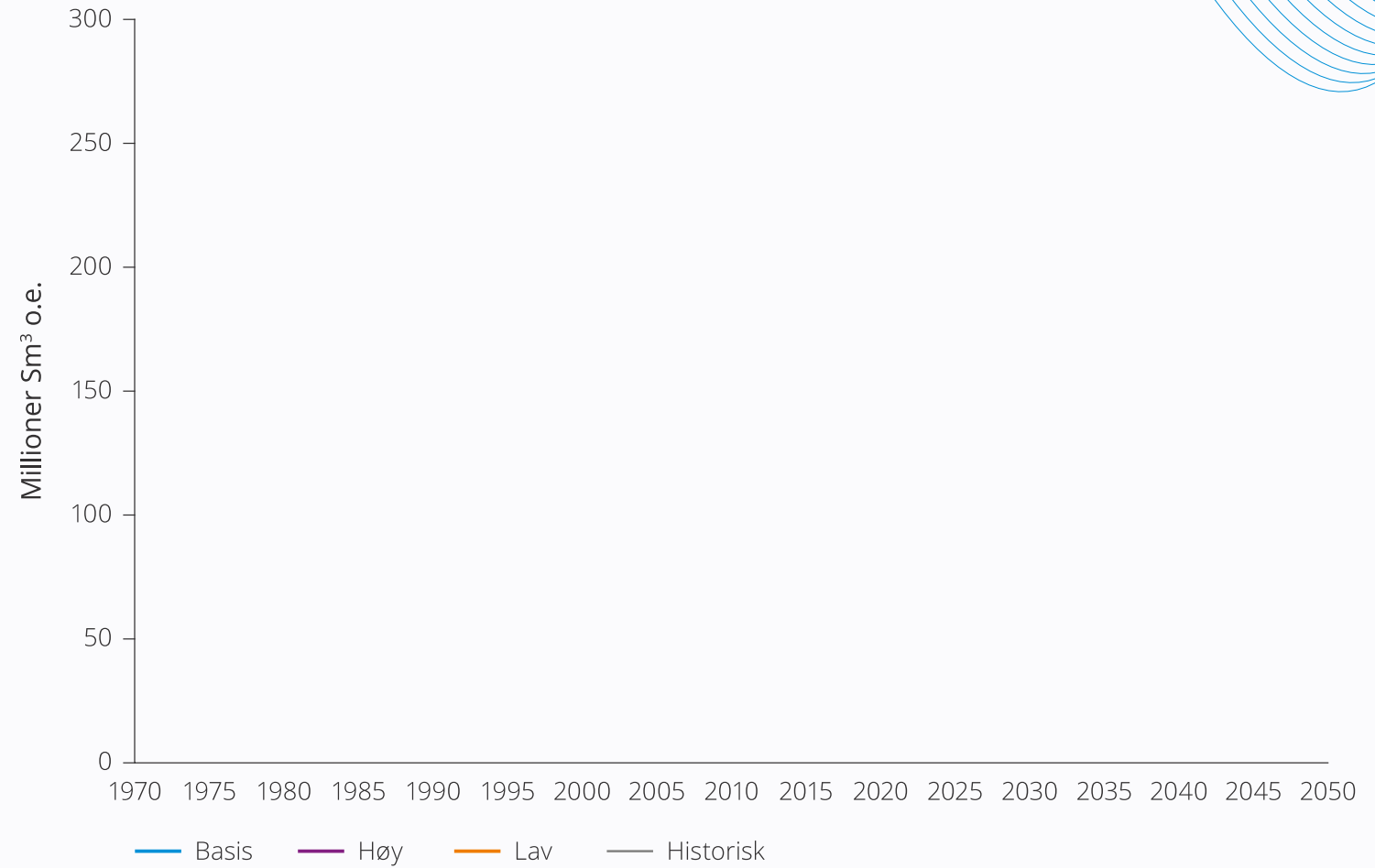
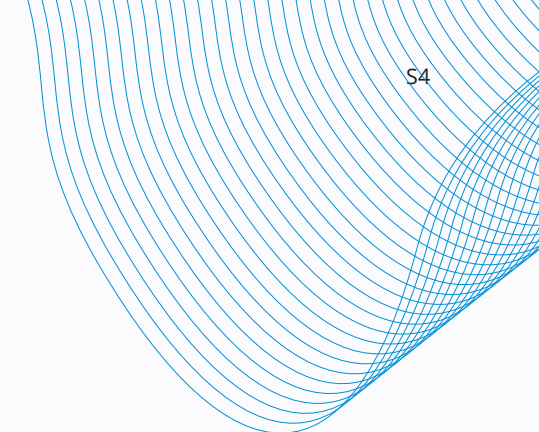
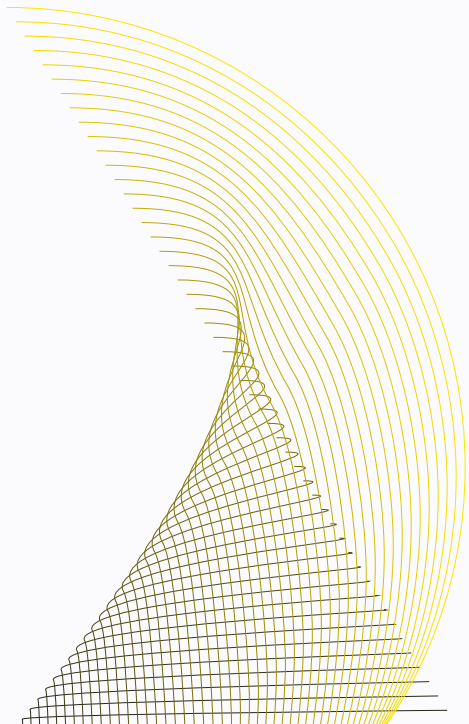
– Norge har fortsatt store mengder





Høy produksjon

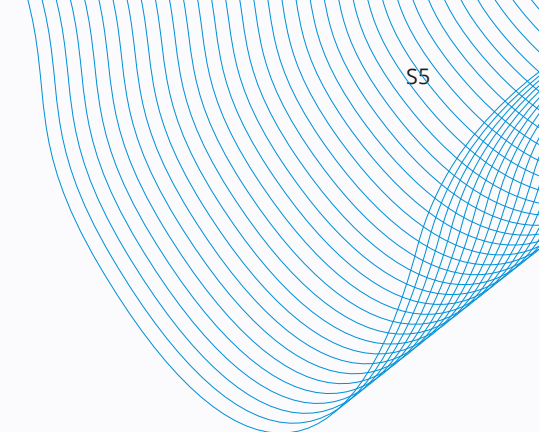
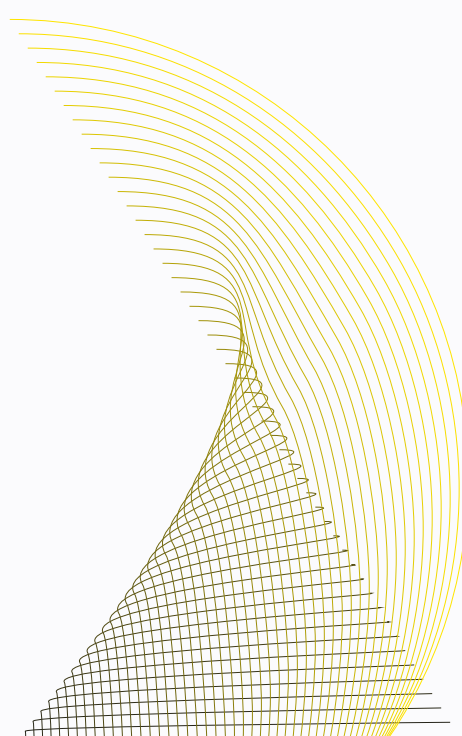
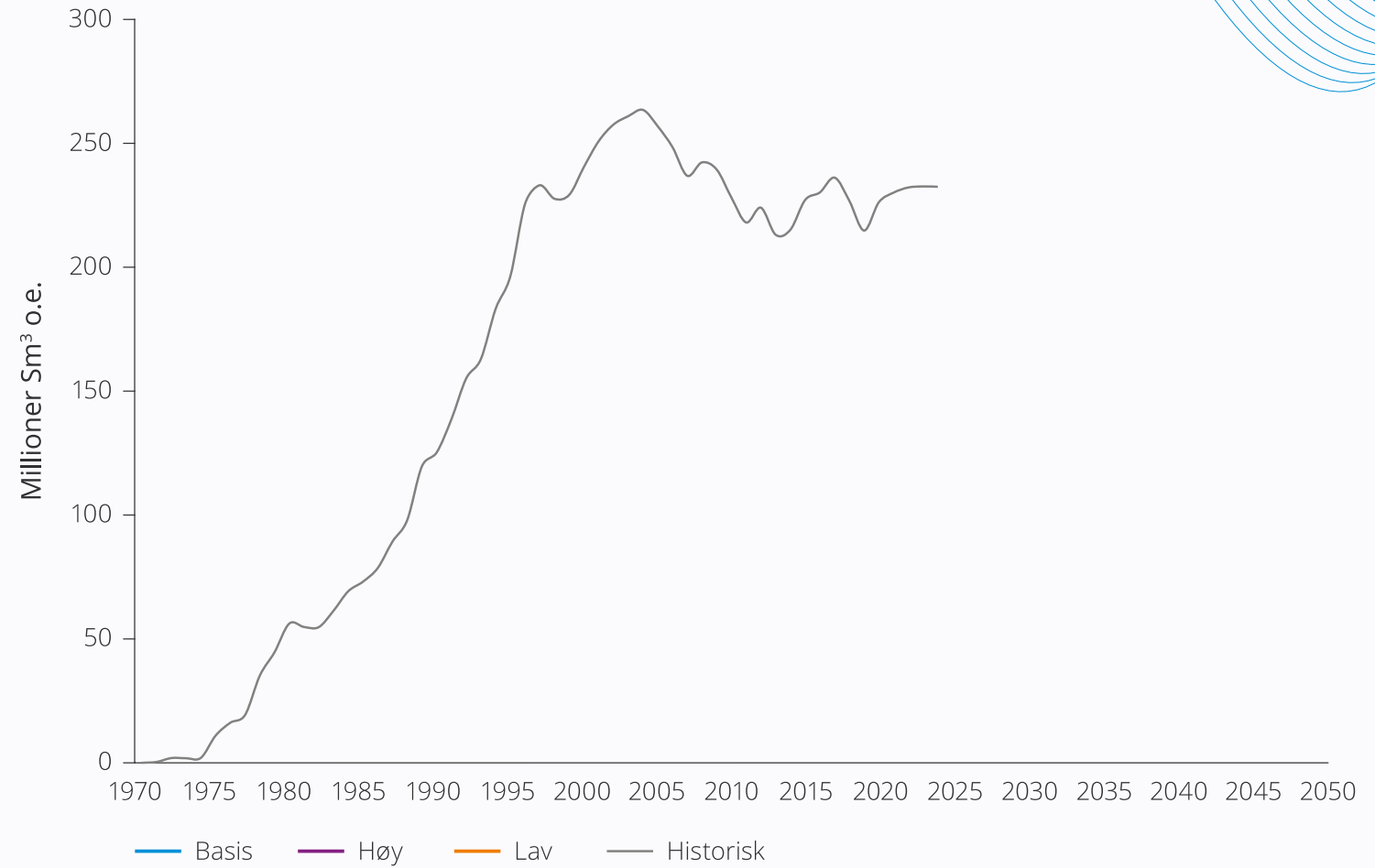
– Kommer ikke av seg selv





Høy produksjon

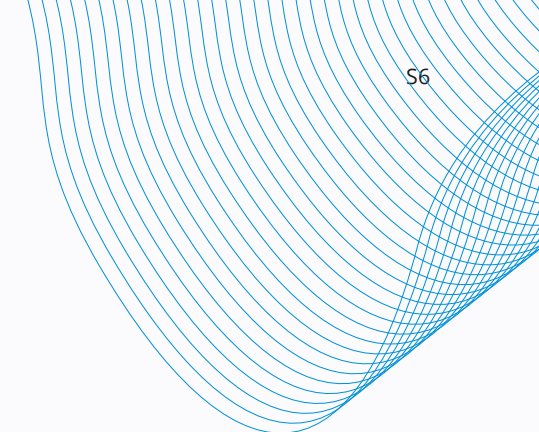
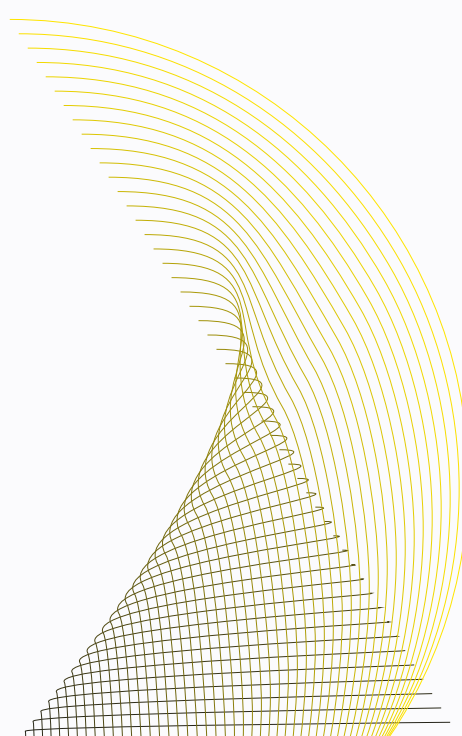
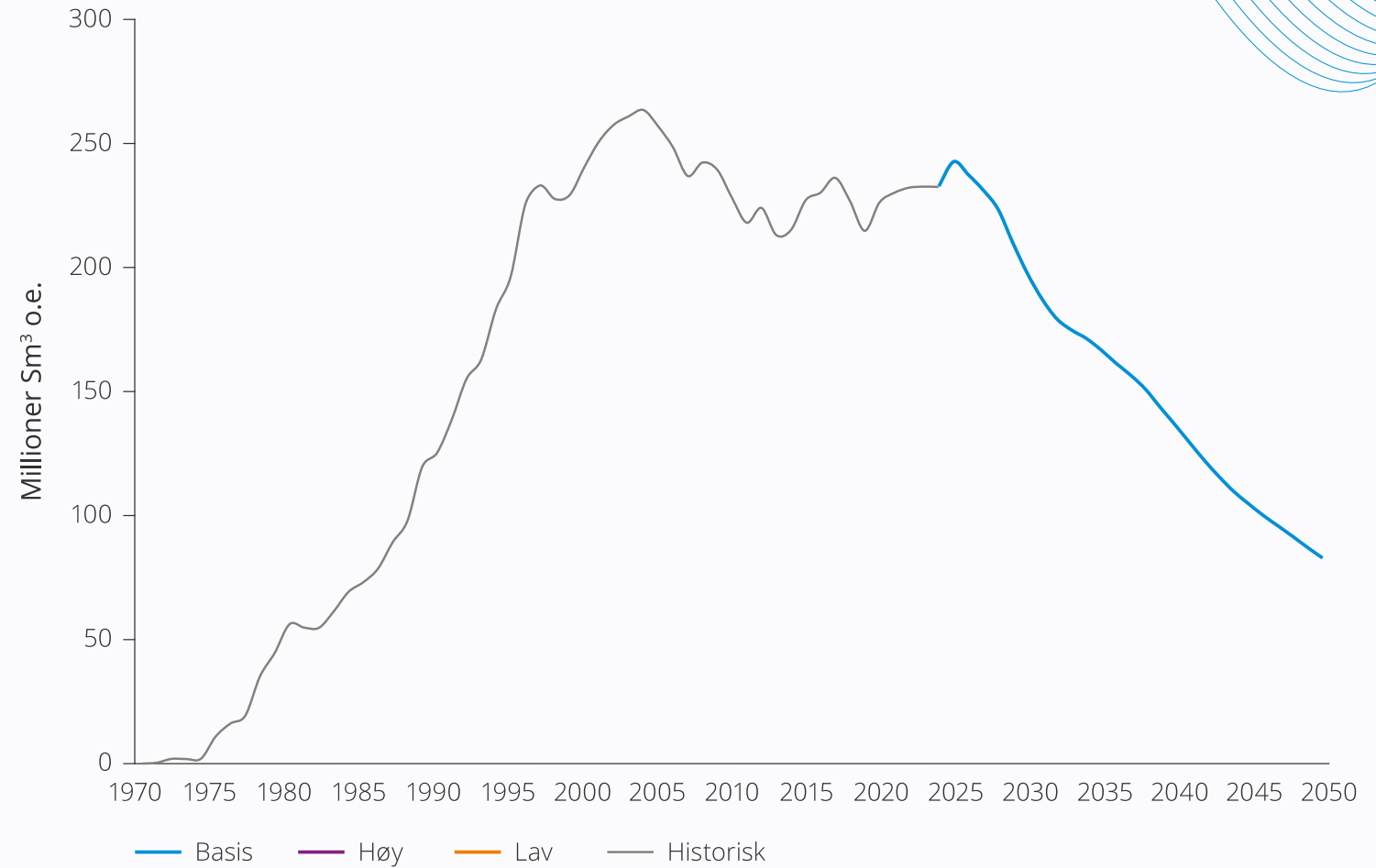
– Kommer ikke av seg selv





Høy produksjon

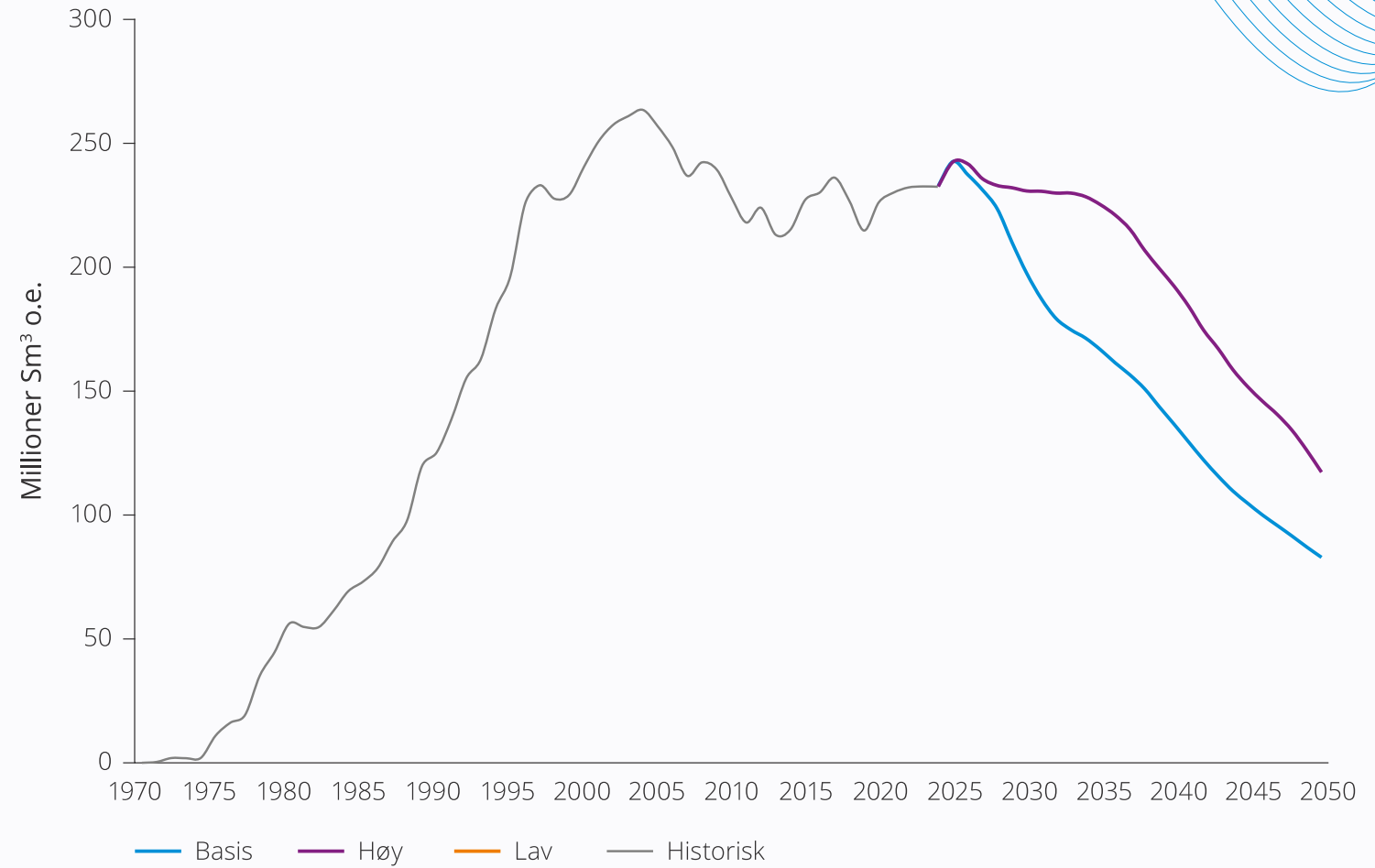
– Kommer ikke av seg selv





Høy produksjon

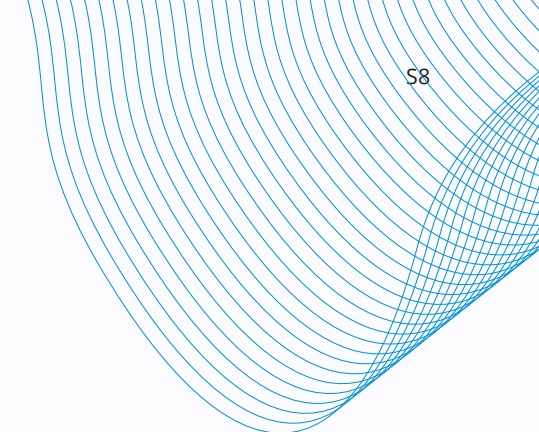
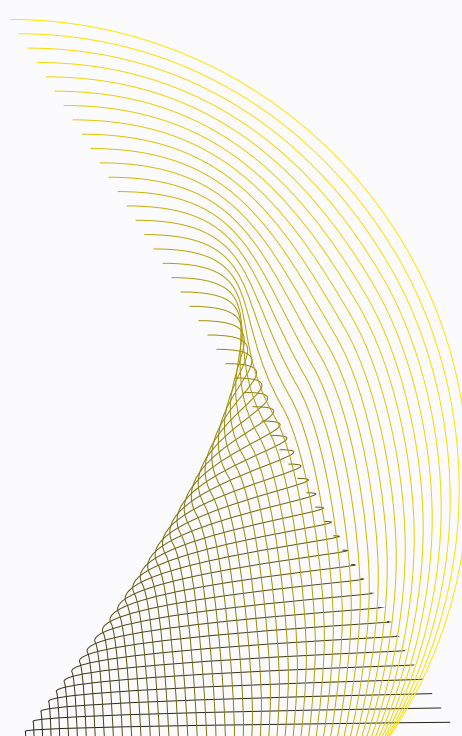
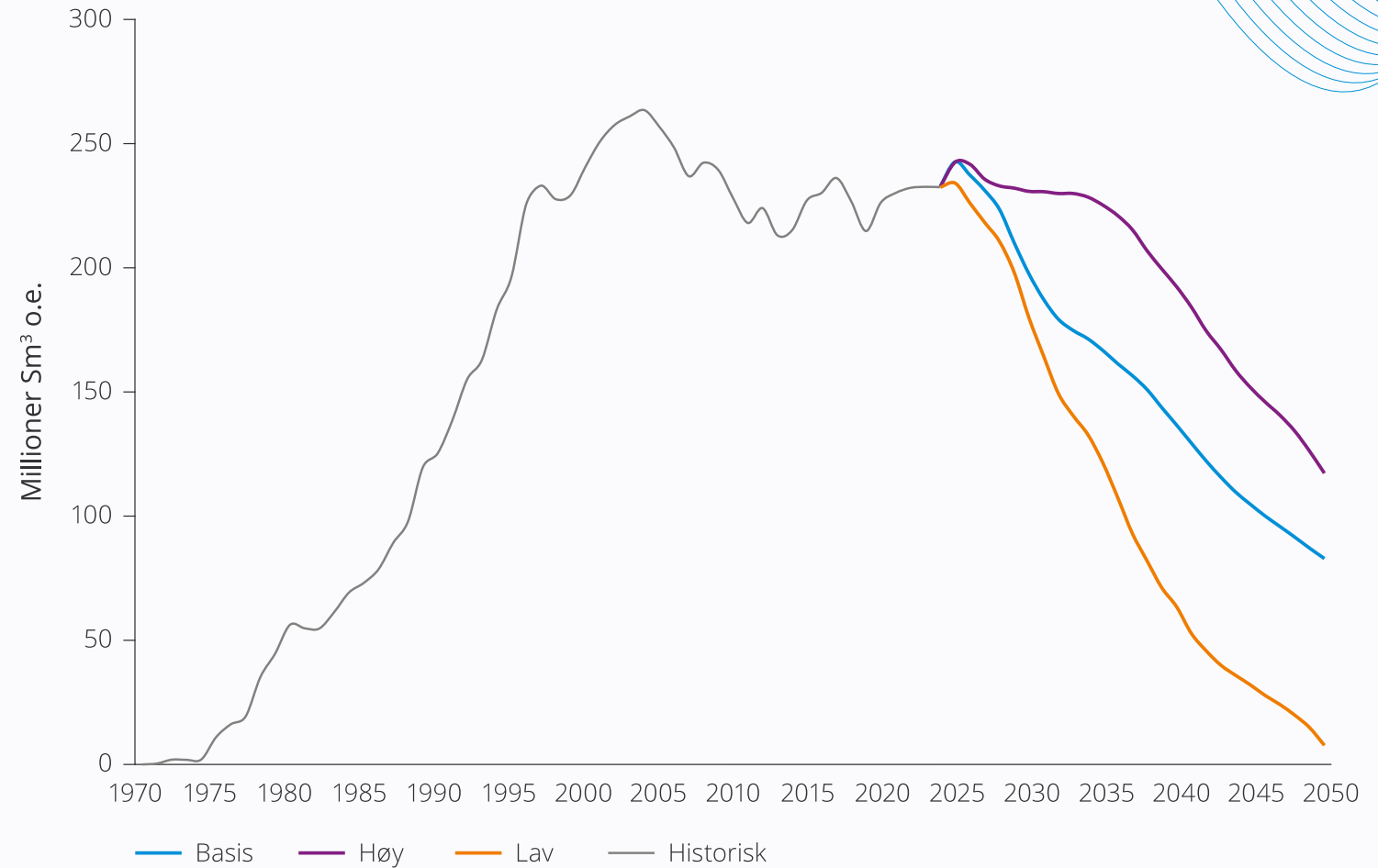
– Kommer ikke av seg selv





Høy produksjon

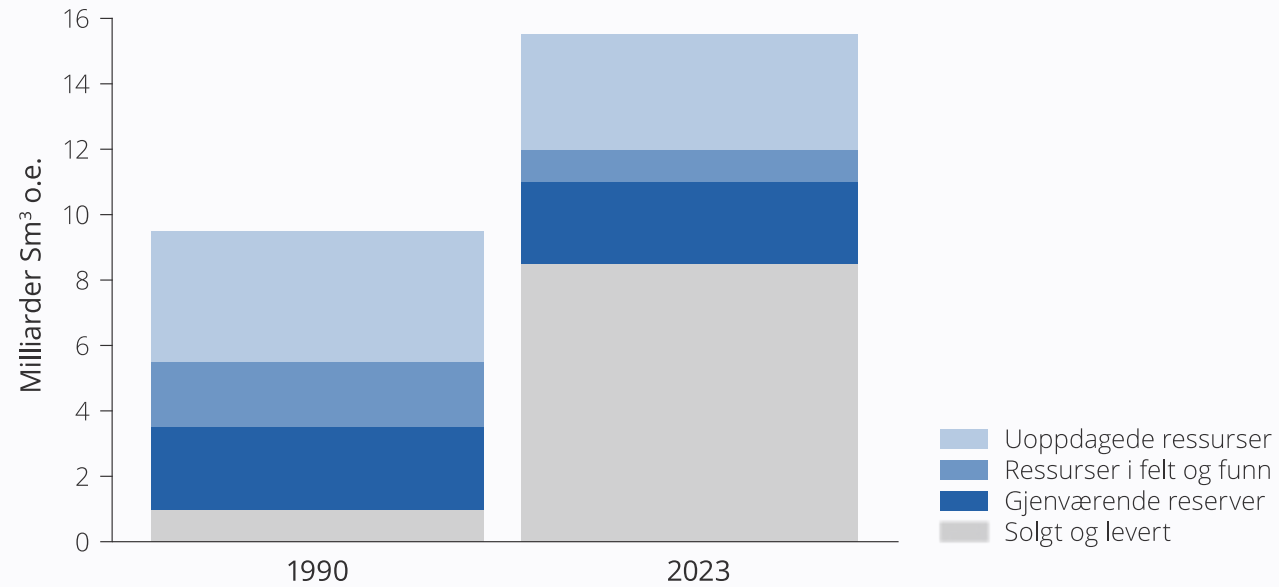
– Kommer ikke av seg selv





Det lave mulighetsbildet

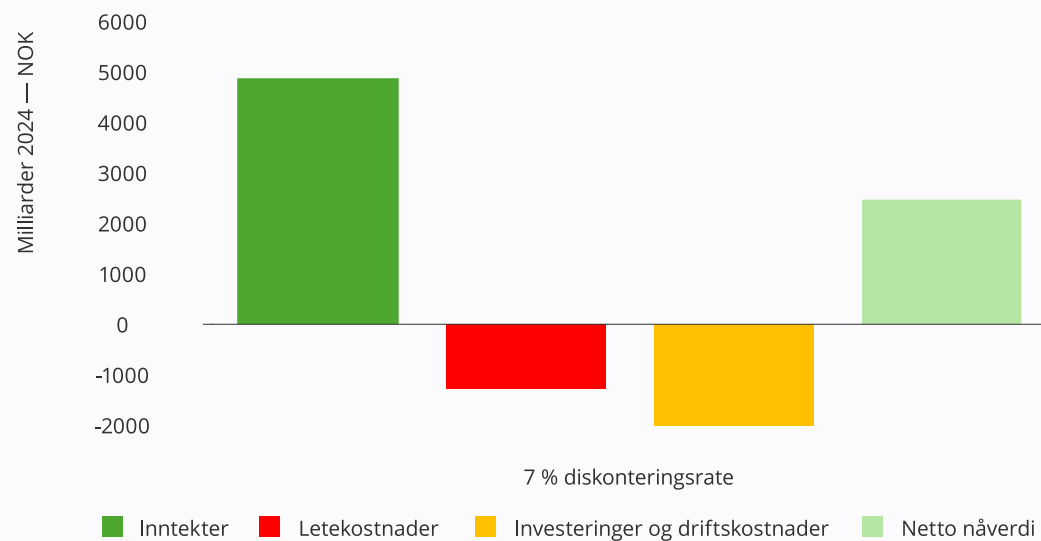
– Hvordan hindre å havne her



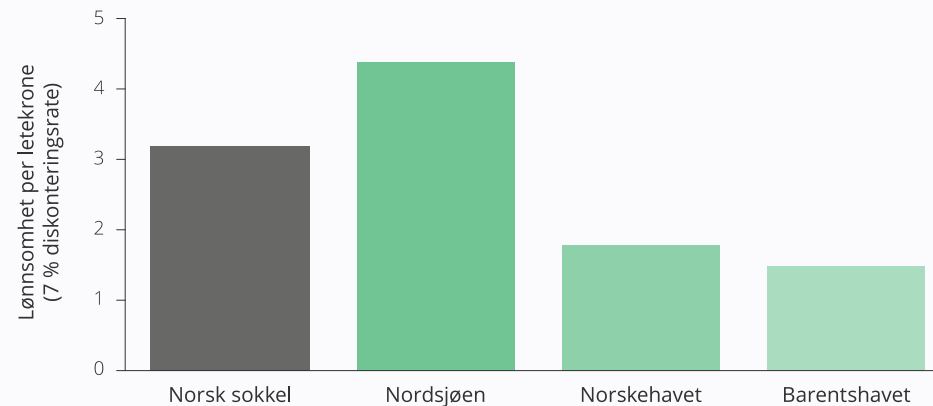
Leting

– Skaper verdier

Med 7 prosent diskontering av framtidige kontantstrømmer gir dette en netto nåverdi på over 2000 milliarder kroner



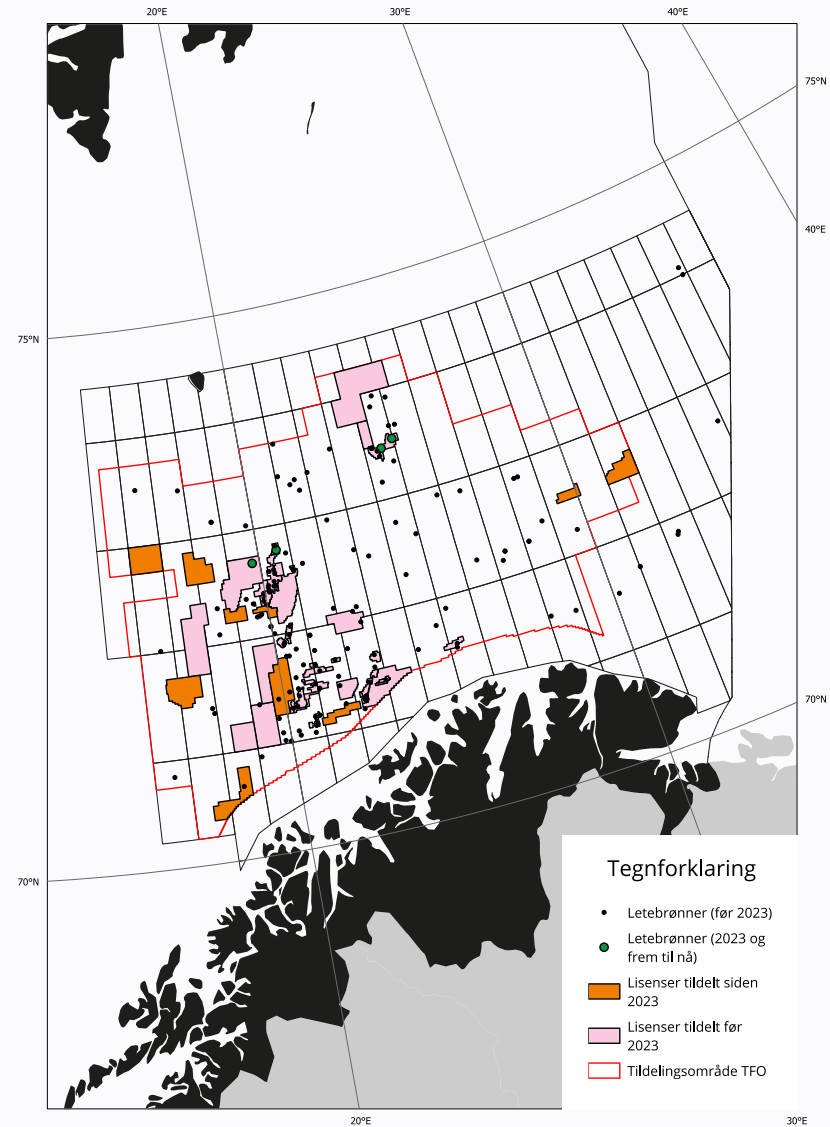
Lønnsomhet per letekrone i de ulike havområdene siste 20 årene (2004–2023).





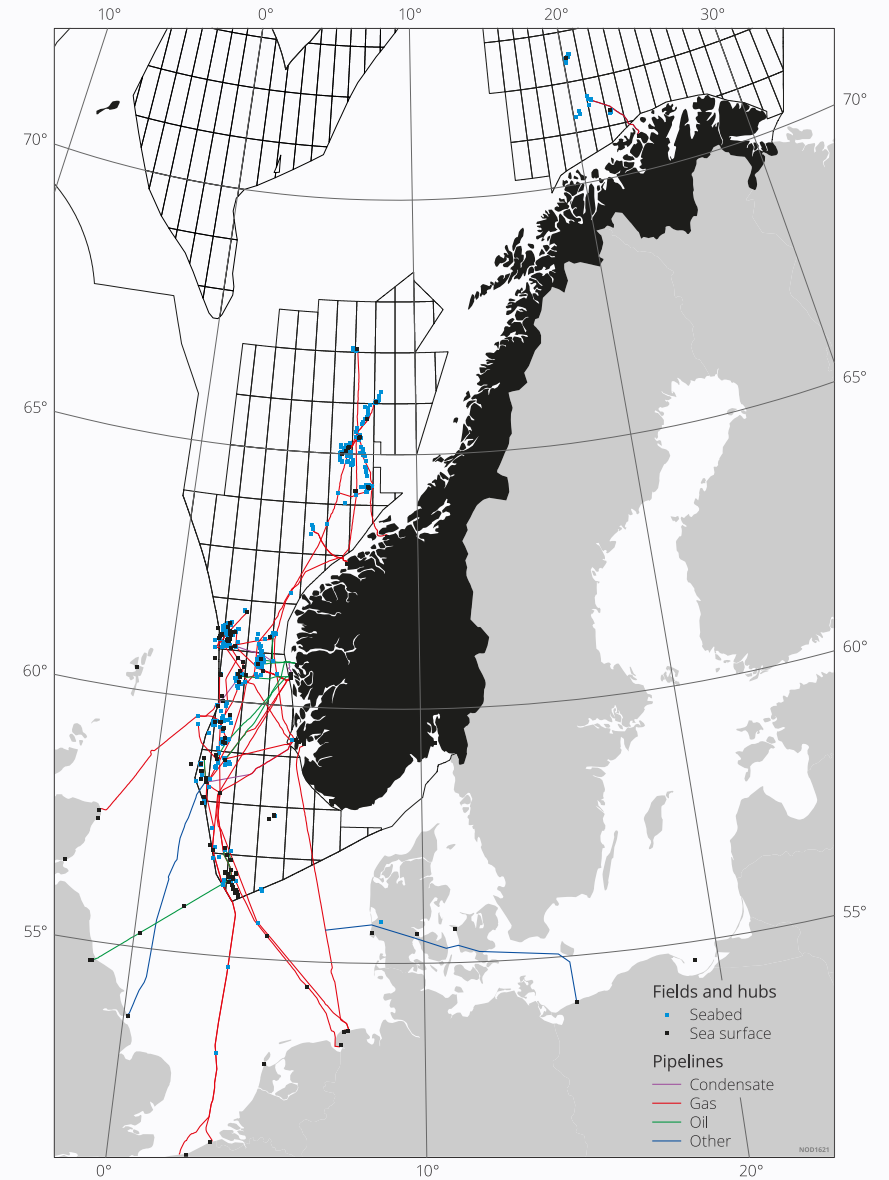
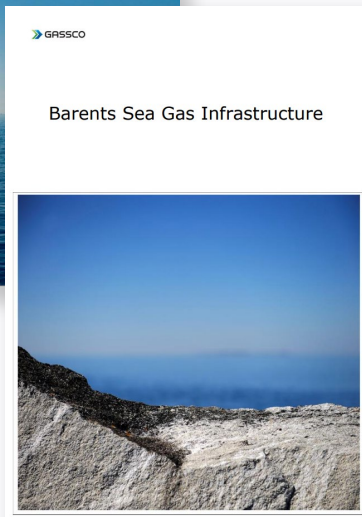
Barentshavet

– Flere uavklarte muligheter



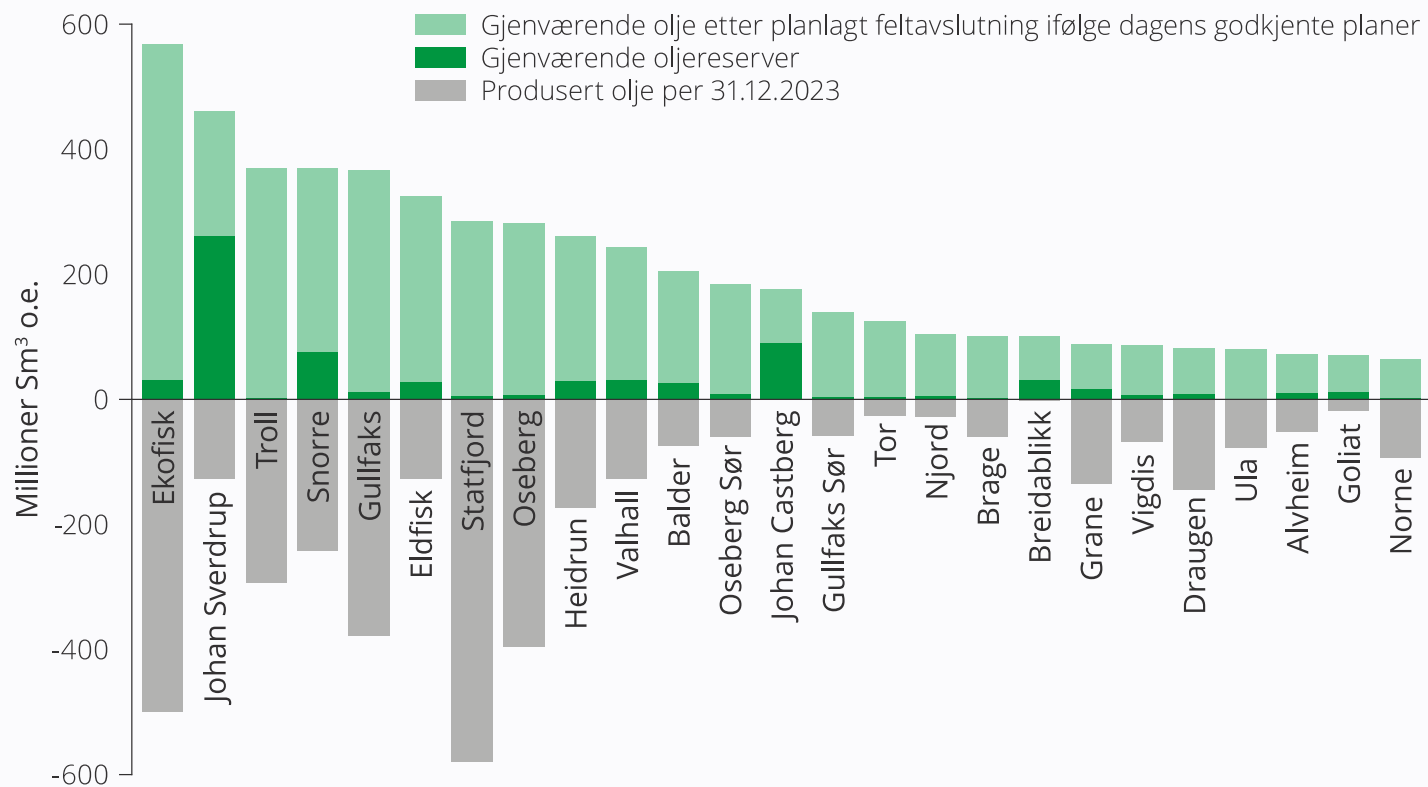
Barentshavet

– Fra ord til handling



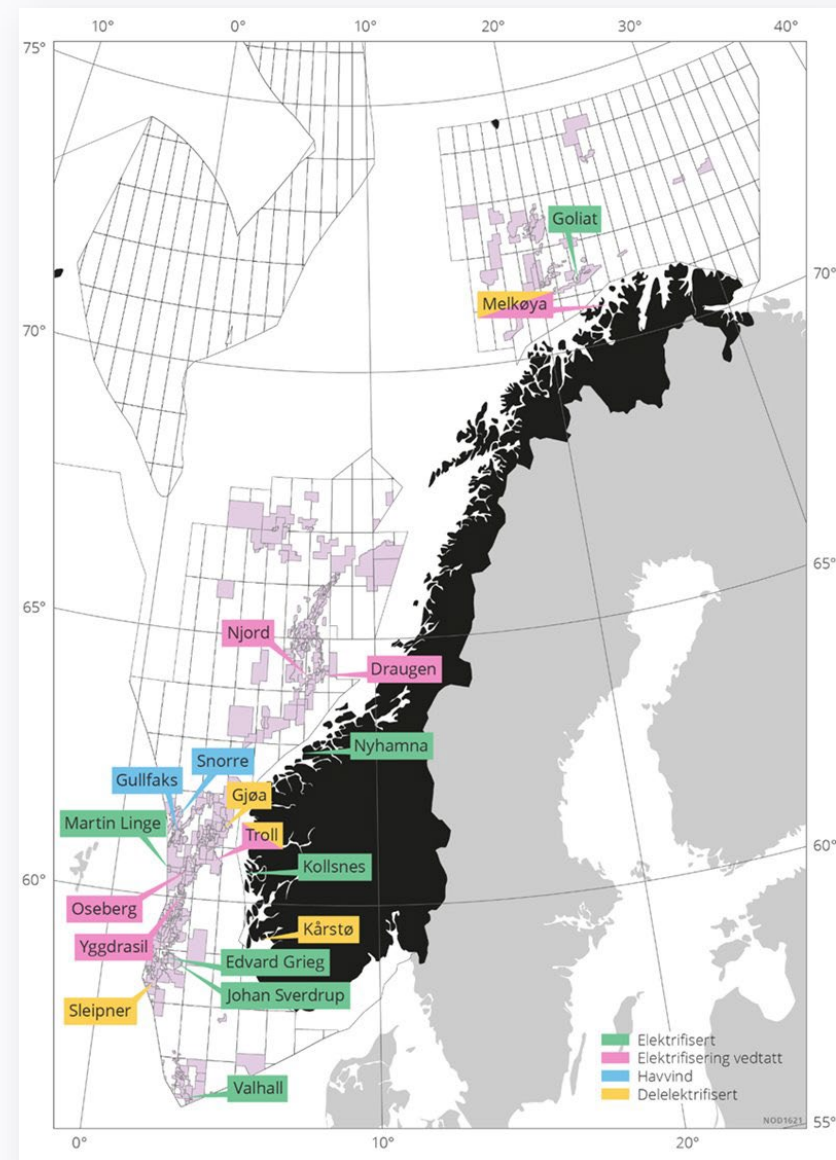
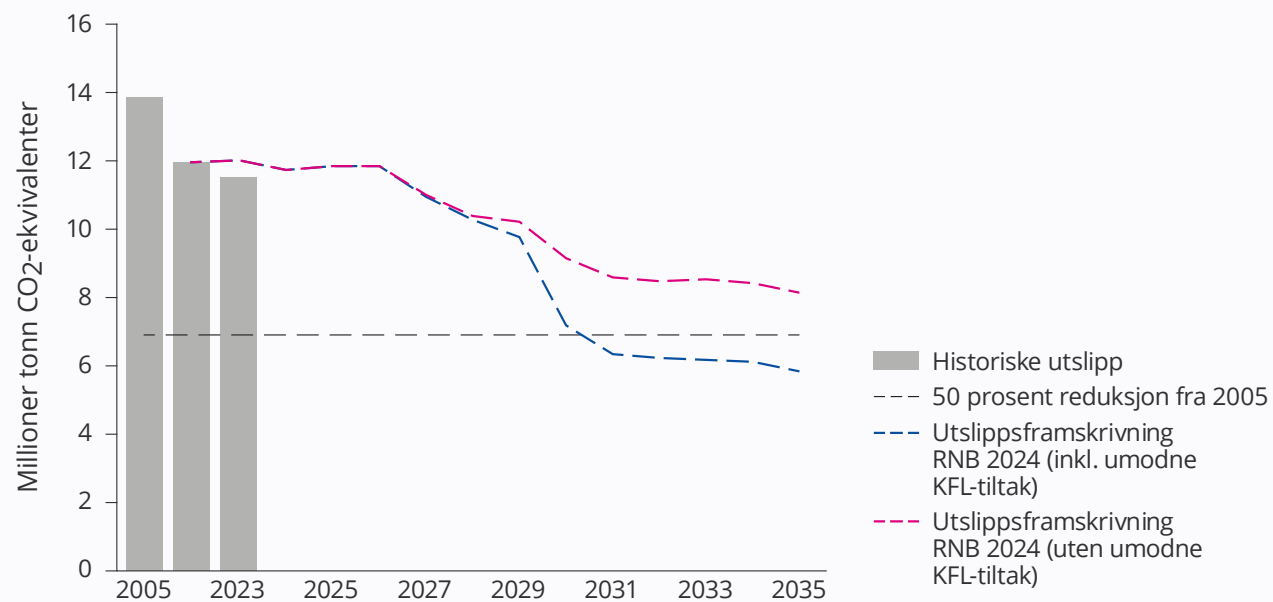
Teknologiutvikling flytter grenser

– Tiltak for økt utvinning



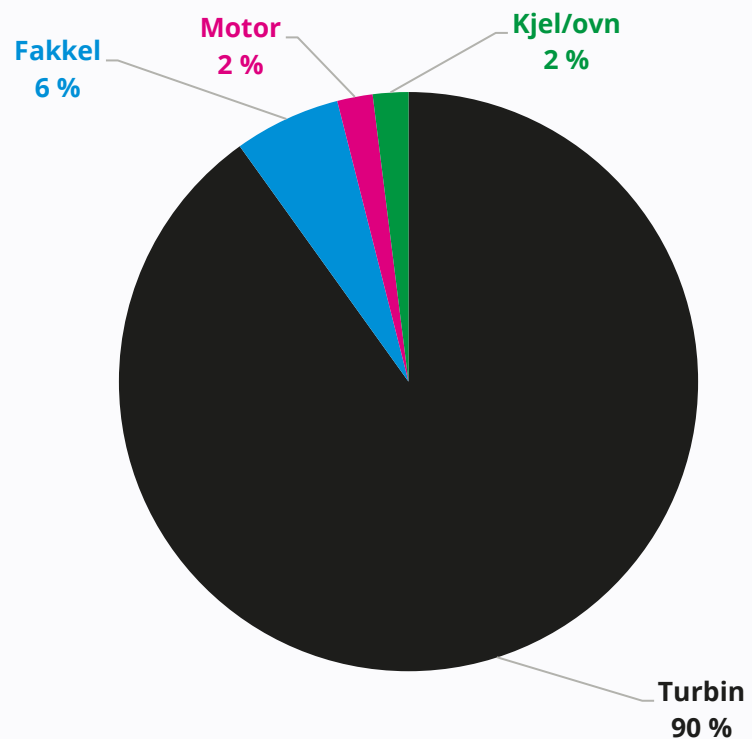
Utslippene skal ned

– Avkarbonisering av produksjonen

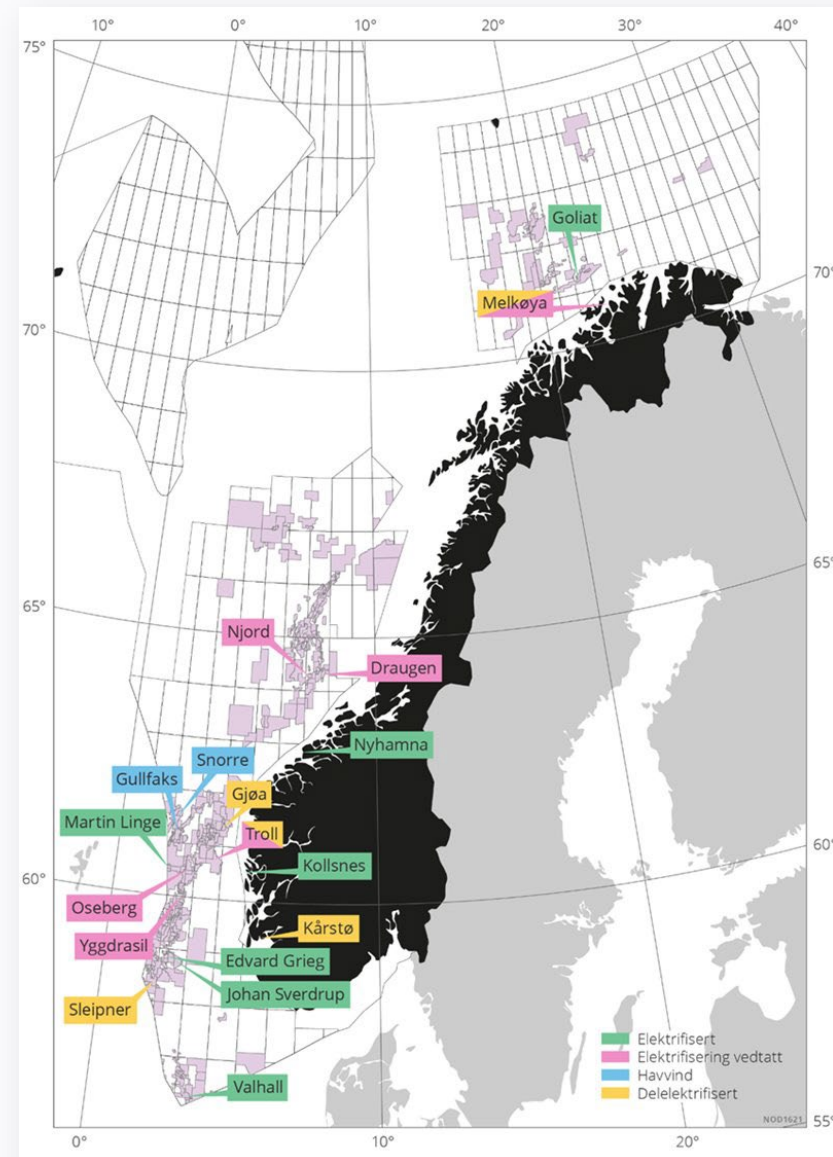


Elektrifisering

– Viktig for avkarbonisering



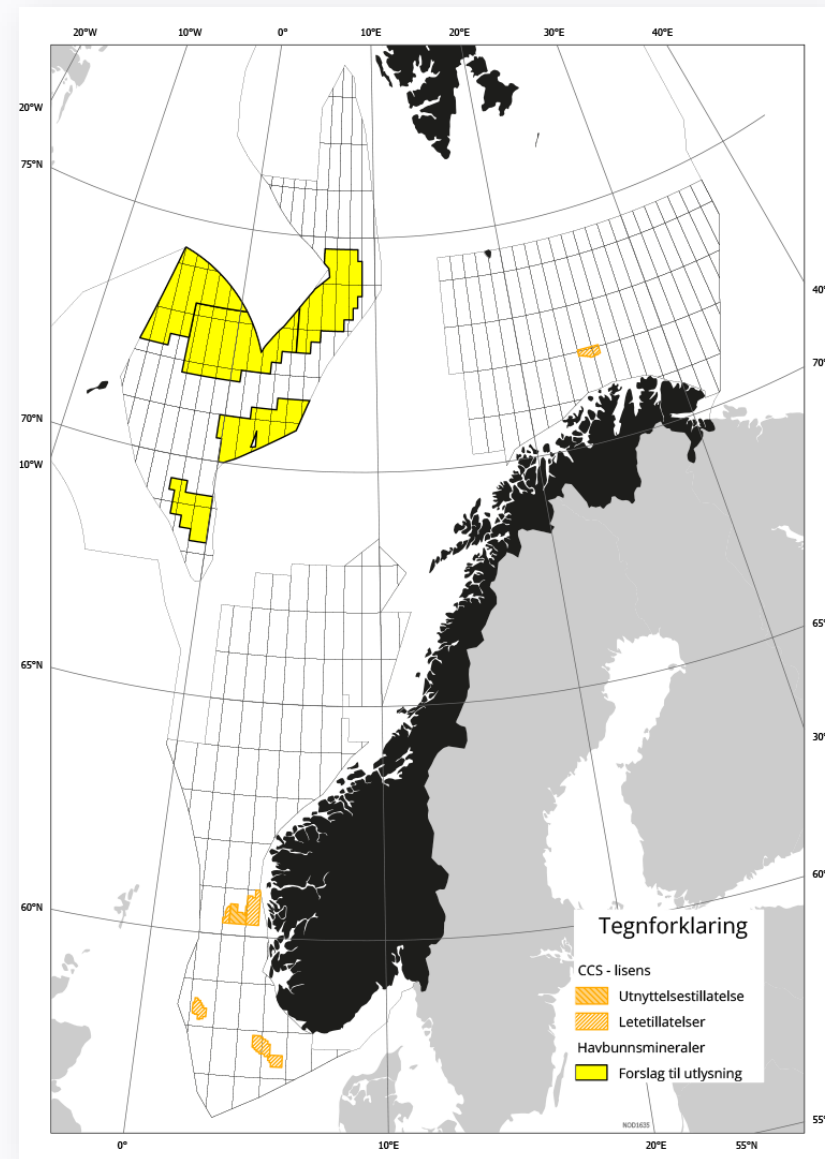
Kilder til CO₂-utslipp fra faste innretninger og landanlegg. Totale utslipp på 10,2 millioner tonn CO₂ i 2023. Landdelen av Kårstø er her ikke inkludert.

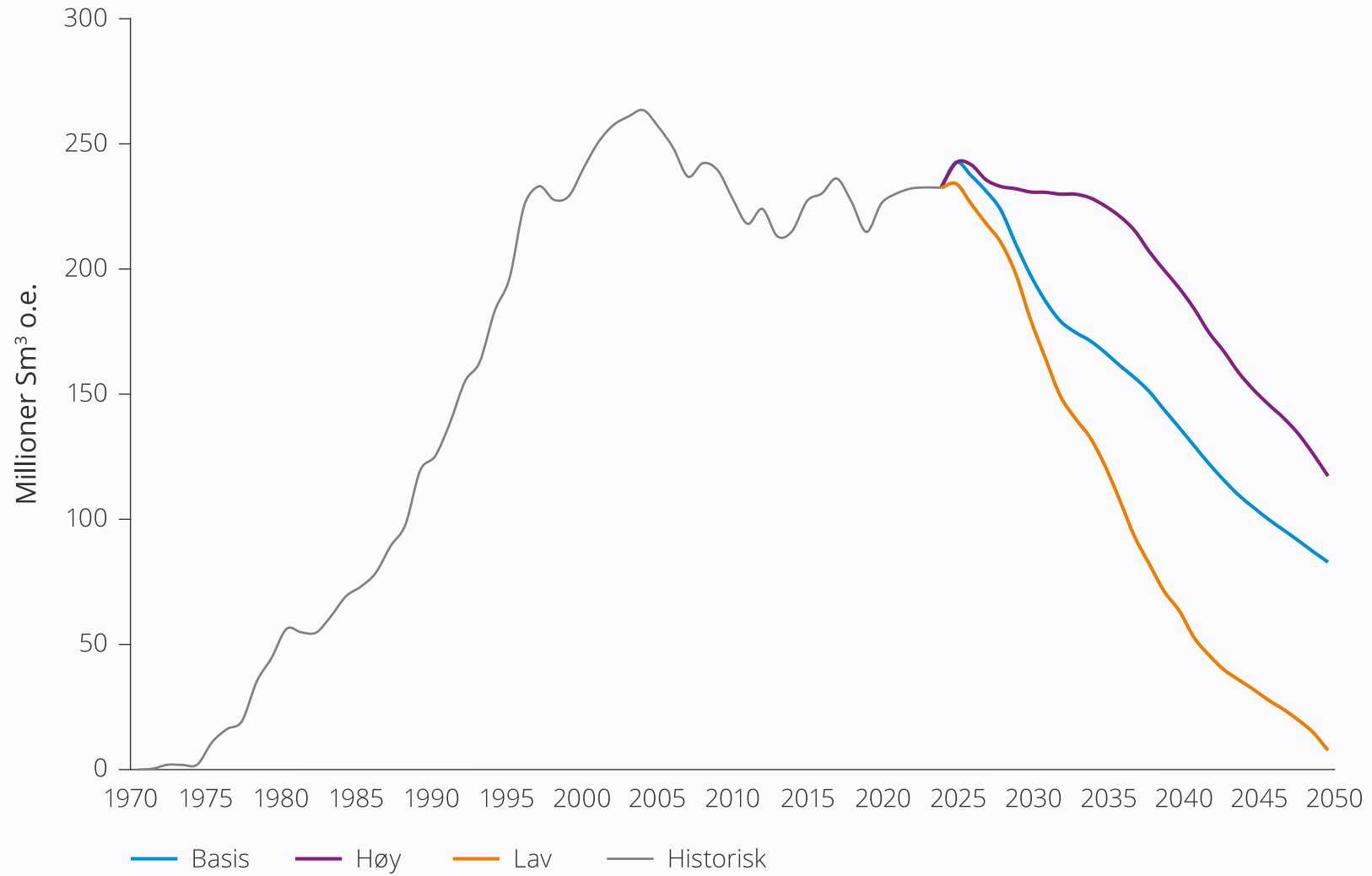


Nye næringer

CO₂ og havbunnsmineraler

Denne figuren inneholdt en feil som er rettet opp etter publisering.







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